

## INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND HEALTH – 14 JUNE 2018

Source: WHO (World Health Organization)

### BRAZIL

#### Yellow fever (2018)

Country requirement at entry: no

WHO vaccination recommendation: yes

Recommended for travellers aged 9 months or over going to 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, and Tocantins and designated areas of the following states: Bahia, Paraná, Piauí, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo. **Vaccination is also recommended for travellers visiting Iguazu Falls.**

As of 16 January 2018, additional areas for which yellow fever vaccination is recommended for international travellers include:

Bahia State: at risk for yellow fever transmission are the following municipalities: Acajutiba, Agua Fria, Aiquara, Alagoinhas, Alcobasa, Almadina, Amargosa, Amelia Rodrigues, Anage, Anguera, Antonio Cardoso, Apora, Apuarema, Aracas, Aracatu, Aramari, Arataca, Aratuípe, Aurelino Leal, Barra da Estiva, Barra do Chosa, Barra do Rocha, Barro Preto, Barrocas, Belmonte, Belo Campo, Biritinga, Boa Nova, Boa Vista do Tupim, Bom Jesus da Serra, Breoes, Buerarema, Caatiba, Cabaceiras do Paraguacu, Cachoeira, Caetanos, Cairu, Camacan, Camacari, Camamu, Canavieiras, Candeal, Candeias, Candido Sales, Caraibas, Caravelas, Cardeal da Silva, Castro Alves, Catu, Coaraci, Conceicada Feira, Conceicado Almeida, Conceicado Jacuipe, Conde, CondeUba, Contendas do Sincora, Coracade Maria, Cordeiros, Cravolandia, Cruz das Almas, Dario Meira, Dias d'Avila, Dom Macedo Costa, Elisio Medrado, Encruzilhada, Entre Rios, Esplanada, Eunapolis, Feira de Santana, Firmino Alves, Floresta Azul, Gandu, Gongogi, Governador Mangabeira, Guajeru, Guaratinga, Iacu, Ibicarai, Ibicui, Ibirapitanga, Ibirapua, Ibirataia, Igrapiuna, Iguai, Ilheus, Inhambupe, Ipecaeta, Ipiauí, Ipirá, Irajuba, Iramaia, Irara, Itabela, Itaberaba, Itabuna, Itacare, Itagi, Itagiba, Itagimirim, Itaju do Colonia, Itajuípe, Itamaraju, Itamari, Itambe, Itanagra, Itanhem, Itaparica, Itape, Itapebi, Itapetinga, Itapitanga, Itaquara, Itarantim, Itatim, Itirucu, Itororo, Itubera, Jacaraci, Jaguaquara, Jaguaripe, Jandaira, Jequie, Jiquirica, Jitauna, Jucurusu, Jussari, Lafaiete Coutinho, Laje, Lajedao, Lajedo do Tabocal, Lamarao, Lauro de Freitas, Licinio de Almeida, Macarani, Madre de Deus, Maetinga, Maiquinique, Manoel Vitorino, Maracas, Maragogipe, Marau, Marcionilio Souza, Mascote, Mata de Sao Joao, Medeiros Neto, Milagres, Mirante, Mortugaba, Mucuri, Muniz Ferreira, Muritiba, Mutuipe, Nazare, Nilo Pecanha, Nova Canaa, Nova Ibia, Nova Itarana, Nova Visosa, Ouricangas, Pau Brasil, Pedrao, Pindai, Pirai do Norte, Piripa, Planaltino, Planalto, Pojuca, Porto Seguro, Posoes, Potiragua, Prado, Presidente Janio Quadros, Presidente Tancredo Neves, Rafael Jambeiro, Riachao do Jacuipe, Ribeirao do Largo, Rio Real, Salinas da Margarida, Salvador, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz Cabralia, Santa Cruz da Vitoria, Santa Ines, Santa Luzia, Santa Teresinha, Santanopolis, Santo Amaro, Santo Antonio de Jesus, Santo Estevao, Sao Felipe, Sao Felix, Sao Francisco do Conde, Sao Goncalo dos Campos, São Jose da

Vitoria, Sao Miguel das Matas, Sao Sebastiao do Passe, Sapeacu, Saubara, Sebastiao Laranjeiras, Serra Preta, Serrinha, Simoes Filho, Tanhacu, Tanquinho, Taperoa, Teixeira de Freitas, Teodoro Sampaio, Teofilandia, Teolandia, Terra Nova, Tremedal, Ubaira, Ubaitaba, Ubata, Una, Urandi, Urusuca, Valenca, Varzedo, Vera Cruz, Vereda, Vitoria da Conquista, and Wenceslau Guimaraes

Espírito Santo State: at risk for yellow fever transmission

Rio de Janeiro State: at risk for yellow fever transmission

São Paulo State: at risk for yellow fever transmission

The determination of these extended areas considered to be at risk for yellow fever transmission is preliminary. Updates will be provided regularly. Not recommended for travellers whose itineraries are limited to areas not listed above, including the cities of Fortaleza, Recife, and Salvador.

### **Malaria (2018)**

Malaria risk due to *P. vivax* (88.8%), *P. falciparum* (10.6%), and mixed infections (0.5%) exists in most forested areas below 900 m within the nine states of the Amazon region (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso [northern part], Pará [except Belém City], Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins [western part]). Transmission intensity varies from one municipality to another and is higher in jungleming areas, in agricultural settlements, in indigenous areas, and in some peripheral urban areas of Cruzeiro do Sul, Manaus, and Pôrto Velho. Malaria also occurs on the periphery of large cities such as Boa Vista, Macapá, Maraba, Rio Branco, and Santarém. In the states outside the administrative region of Amazonas, the risk of malaria transmission is negligible or non-existent, but there is a residual risk of *P. vivax* transmission in Atlantic forest areas of the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and Espirito Santo.

Detailed information is available at <https://www.tmb.ie/destinations/vaccinations-for-brazil>