



YELLOW FEVER WARNING

The Brazilian Ministry of health reported an ongoing outbreak of Yellow Fever which occurred mainly in rural areas with most cases being reported from Minas Gerais State. Vaccination campaigns are conducted among unvaccinated residents of affected areas. Anyone 9 months or older who travels to affected areas should be vaccinated against Yellow Fever. People who have never been vaccinated should not travel to areas with ongoing outbreaks.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

According to WHO, from 11 July the certificate of vaccination against yellow fever is valid for the life of the person vaccinated? This lifetime validity applies automatically to all existing and new certificates, beginning 10 days after the date of vaccination. Accordingly, as of 11 July 2016, revaccination or a booster dose of yellow fever vaccine will not be required for international travellers as a condition of entry into a State Party, regardless of the date that their international certificate of vaccination was initially issued. Travellers to areas with ongoing outbreaks, should consider a booster dose if their last Yellow Fever Vaccination was given more than ten years ago. Travellers should consult with a yellow fever vaccine provider to determine if they should be vaccinated.

What is Yellow Fever?

Yellow fever is an infectious vector-borne disease that is caused by a virus transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito vector such as *Aedes Aegypti*.

Mode of transmission

Bite of an infected mosquito vector such as *Aedes Aegypti*

Epidemiology

Yellow fever occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa and Tropical South America

Incubation Period

3-5 days

Signs and Symptoms of Yellow Fever

Fever

Muscle pain with prominent backache

Headache

Shivers

Loss of appetite

Nausea and vomiting

Toxic phase present with severe fever and several body systems are affected, including liver failure and jaundice.

