Vaccinations

The following is a list of guidelines from the Center for Disease Control for people traveling to Haiti. Please note that the CDC “recommends but does not require” these vaccinations.

However, **TBC highly suggests that you get vaccines for Hepatitis A and Typhoid; that you make sure your boosters for Tetanus-Diphtheria, Measles and Polio are current; and that you get medicine for Malaria.** Please note that many vaccinations require at up to 4 weeks to take effect.

Please discuss with your own healthcare provider his or her recommendations for any additional vaccinations that you may need based on your medical history.

- Hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG). Transmission of hepatitis A virus can occur through direct person-to-person contact; through exposure to contaminated water, ice or shellfish harvested in contaminated water; or from fruits, vegetables or other foods that are eaten uncooked and that were contaminated during harvesting or subsequent handling.
- Hepatitis B, especially if you might be exposed to blood or body fluids (for example, health-care workers), have sexual contact with the local population or be exposed through medical treatment. Hepatitis B vaccine is now recommended for all infants and for children ages 11–12 years who did not receive the series as infants.
- Malaria: your risk of malaria may be high in Haiti. See your health care provider for a prescription antimalarial drug. Humans get malaria from the bite of a mosquito infected with the parasite. Prevent this serious disease by seeing your health care provider for a prescription antimalarial drug and by protecting yourself against mosquito bites.
- Rabies, if you might have extensive unprotected outdoor exposure in rural areas, such as might occur during camping, hiking, or bicycling, or engaging in certain occupational activities.
- Typhoid. Typhoid fever can be contracted through contaminated drinking water or food, or by eating food or drinking beverages that have been handled by a person who is infected. Large outbreaks are most often related to fecal contamination of water supplies or foods sold by street vendors Vaccination is particularly important because of the presence of *S. typhi* strains resistant to multiple antibiotics in this region.
- As needed, booster doses for tetanus-diphtheria and measles, and a one-time dose of polio for adults.