Travel Health Notices

Types of Notices

| Warning Level 3, Avoid Nonessential Travel |
| Alert Level 2, Practice Enhanced Precautions |
| Watch Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions |

Current Notices

Travel notices are designed to inform travelers and clinicians about current health issues related to specific destinations. These issues may arise from disease outbreaks, special events or gatherings, natural disasters, or other conditions that may affect travelers’ health. See below for more information (@travel-notice-definitions) on our travel notice categories.

For country-specific information about Safety and Security, visit the US Department of State Travel Alerts and Warnings (http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/alertswarnings.html) (http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html) page.

For country-specific information about weather conditions, visit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) International Weather Selector (http://weather.noaa.gov/international.html) (http://www.cdc.gov/Other/disclaimer.html) webpage.

**Updated** Ebola in Guinea (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-guinea)  
Updated October 22, 2014  
CDC urges all US residents to avoid nonessential travel to Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone because of unprecedented outbreaks of Ebola in those countries. CDC recommends that travelers to these countries protect themselves by avoiding contact with the blood and body fluids of people who are sick with Ebola. Read More >> (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-guinea)

**Updated** Ebola in Sierra Leone (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-sierra-leone)  
Updated October 22, 2014  
CDC urges all US residents to avoid nonessential travel to Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia because of unprecedented outbreaks of Ebola in those countries. CDC recommends that travelers to these countries protect themselves by avoiding contact with the blood and body fluids of people who are sick with Ebola. Read More >> (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-sierra-leone)

**Updated** Ebola in Liberia (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-liberia)  
Updated October 22, 2014  
CDC urges all US residents to avoid nonessential travel to Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone because of unprecedented outbreaks of Ebola in those countries. CDC recommends that travelers to these countries protect themselves by avoiding contact with the blood and body fluids of people who are sick with Ebola. Read More >> (/travel/notices/warning/ebola-liberia)
Alert Level 2, Practice Enhanced Precautions

- **Updated**  
  Updated October 15, 2014

  The purpose of this alert is to notify travelers that a small number of Ebola cases have been reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and to inform travelers of actions they can take to reduce their risk of getting the disease. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/ebola-in-democratic-republic-of-the-congo)

- **Updated**  
  *Polio in Somalia* (/travel/notices/alert/polio-somalia)*  
  Updated October 09, 2014

  According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, as of August 11, 2014, 5 cases have been reported in Somalia for 2014. In 2013, 194 cases of polio were reported from Somalia. These are the first wild poliovirus cases reported in Somalia since 2007. CDC recommends that all travelers to Somalia be fully vaccinated against polio. In addition, adults should receive a one-time booster dose of polio vaccine. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-somalia)

- **Updated**  
  *Schistosomiasis in Corsica (France)* (/travel/notices/alert/schistosomiasis-corsica)*  
  Updated October 09, 2014

  According to the European Centre for Disease Control, 6 people were infected with schistosomiasis on the island of Corsica (France). All of the travelers were exposed to the freshwater in the Cavu River and had not traveled to other areas where schistosomiasis is known to occur. In June 2014, the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance established a screening program for people that reported contact with the Cavu River during 2011-2013. Since then 54 cases have been reported among French residents. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/schistosomiasis-corsica)

- **Polio in Cameroon** (/travel/notices/alert/polio-cameroon)*  
  Updated August 11, 2014

  As of August 11, 2014, 5 cases of polio have been reported in Cameroon for 2014. There were also 4 cases reported in 2013. This outbreak of polio is the first reported in Cameroon since 2009. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-cameroon)

- **Polio in Syria** (/travel/notices/alert/polio-syria)*  
  Updated July 25, 2014

  According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 36 cases (1 case in 2014) of polio have been reported from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) since the outbreak began in 2013. Due to conflict in the region, immunization rates have dramatically decreased. CDC recommends that all travelers to Syria be fully vaccinated against polio. In addition, adults should receive a one-time booster dose of polio vaccine. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-syria)

- **Polio in Iraq** (/travel/notices/alert/polio-iraq)*  
  Updated July 25, 2014

  According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, as of July 15, 2014, 2 cases of polio have been reported in a near Baghdad. Before 2014, no cases had been reported from Iraq since 2000. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-iraq)

- **Polio in Equatorial Guinea** (/travel/notices/alert/polio-equatorial-guinea)*  
  Updated July 25, 2014

  As of July 15, 2014, 5 cases of polio have been reported from Equatorial Guinea. Before 2014, no cases had been reported in Equatorial Guinea since 1999. CDC recommends that all travelers to Equatorial
Guinea be fully vaccinated against polio. In addition, adults should receive a one-time booster dose of polio vaccine. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-equatorial-guinea)

**Polio in Ethiopia** (/travel/notices/alert/polio-ethiopia)

Updated July 25, 2014

According to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, in 2013, 10 cases (1 case in 2014) were reported from the Somali Region of Ethiopia. These are the first wild poliovirus cases reported in Ethiopia since 2008. CDC recommends that all travelers to Ethiopia be fully vaccinated against polio. In addition, adults should receive a one-time booster dose of polio vaccine. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/polio-ethiopia)

**MERS in the Arabian Peninsula** (/travel/notices/alert/coronavirus-saudi-arabia-qatar)

Updated May 21, 2014

Cases of MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) have been identified in multiple countries in the Arabian Peninsula. There have also been cases in several other countries in travelers who have been to the Arabian Peninsula and, in some instances, their close contacts. If you are traveling to countries in or near the Arabian Peninsula,* CDC recommends that you pay attention to your health during and after your trip. Read More >> (/travel/notices/alert/coronavirus-saudi-arabia-qatar)

Watch Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions

**Updated**

**Chikungunya in the Caribbean** (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-saint-martin)

Updated October 21, 2014

In December 2013, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported cases of chikungunya in Saint Martin. Additional cases were reported in other islands in the Caribbean. This is the first time that local transmission of chikungunya has been reported in the Americas. CDC recommends that travelers to the Caribbean protect themselves from mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-saint-martin)

**Updated**

**Chikungunya in Central America** (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-central-america)

Updated October 21, 2014

In June 2014, El Salvador reported locally transmitted cases for the first time in Central America. Local transmission means that mosquitoes in the area have been infected with chikungunya and are spreading it to people. Local transmission of chikungunya is now being reported in other countries in Central America. CDC recommends that travelers to the Central America protect themselves from mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-central-america)

**Updated**

**Measles in the Philippines** (/travel/notices/watch/measles-phillipines)

Updated October 09, 2014

According to the World Health Organization, 40,169 suspected cases of measles, including 14,702 confirmed cases and 88 measles deaths, were reported in the Philippines from January 1 through July 20, 2014. CDC recommends that travelers to the Philippines protect themselves by making sure they are vaccinated against measles. Clinicians should keep measles in mind when treating patients with fever and rash, especially if the patient has recently traveled internationally. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/measles-phillipines)

**Updated**

**Dengue in Japan** (/travel/notices/watch/dengue-japan)

Updated October 09, 2014

According the Japanese Ministry of Health, 151 confirmed cases of dengue have been reported in Japan, as of September 29, 2014. Most cases have been in people who were in Yoyogi Park in Tokyo. However,
there are 24 cases not associated with Yoygi Park. This is the first time since World War II that locally transmitted cases of dengue have been reported in Japan. Local transmission means that mosquitoes in the area have been infected with dengue virus and are spreading it to people. Travelers can protect themselves by preventing mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/dengue-japan)

- **Updated**
  Chikungunya in South America (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-south-america)
  Updated October 08, 2014
  In December 2013, French Guiana reported locally transmitted cases for the first time in South America. Local transmission means that mosquitoes in the area have been infected with chikungunya and are spreading it to people. CDC recommends that travelers to the South America protect themselves from mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-south-america)

- **Updated**
  Chikungunya in American Samoa (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-american-samoa)
  Updated October 08, 2014
  For the first time, locally transmitted cases of chikungunya have been reported in American Samoa. Local transmission means that mosquitoes in the area have been infected with chikungunya and are spreading it to people. CDC recommends that travelers to American Samoa protect themselves from mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-american-samoa)

- **New!** Cholera in Ghana (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-ghana)
  Released October 03, 2014
  According to UNICEF, more than 15,400 cases and 126 deaths from cholera have been reported in Ghana as of September 8, 2014. Many cases have been in the Great Accra region, including in the districts of Accra Metro and La Dad Kotopon. CDC recommends that travelers to Ghana protect themselves from cholera by following food and water precautions. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-ghana)

- **Chikungunya in Samoa** (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-samoa)
  Released September 09, 2014
  For the first time, locally transmitted cases of chikungunya have been reported in Samoa. Local transmission means that mosquitoes in the area have been infected with chikungunya and are spreading it to people. CDC recommends that travelers to Samoa protect themselves from mosquito bites. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/chikungunya-samoa)

- **Sarcocystosis in Malaysia** (/travel/notices/watch/sarcocystosis-in-malaysia)
  Updated September 05, 2014
  CDC has received reports of more than 6 patients with suspected acute muscular sarcocystosis. Because sarcocystosis is spread through food or water contaminated with animal waste, travelers are advised to avoid contact with animals, to eat and drink safe food and water, and to wash hands frequently. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/sarcocystosis-in-malaysia)

- **Measles in Vietnam** (/travel/notices/watch/measles-vietnam)
  Updated September 02, 2014
  According to the World Health Organization, about 10,850 suspected measles cases were reported in Vietnam as of August 4, 2014. CDC recommends that travelers to Vietnam protect themselves by making sure they are vaccinated against measles, particularly infants 6–11 months of age (1 dose of measles vaccine) and children 12 months of age or older (2 doses of measles vaccine). Clinicians should keep measles in mind when treating patients with fever and rash, especially if the patient has recently traveled internationally. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/measles-vietnam)

- **Cholera in Mexico** (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-in-mexico)
There were 3 confirmed cases in Hidalgo state. These are the first confirmed cases of cholera in Mexico in 2014. There were 187 confirmed cholera cases, including one death, reported in Mexico in 2013. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-in-mexico)

**Cholera in the Dominican Republic** (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-dominican-republic)

Updated August 04, 2014

An outbreak of cholera has been ongoing in the Dominican Republic since November 2010. Cases continue to be reported but in smaller numbers than earlier in the outbreak. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-dominican-republic)

**Cholera in Cuba** (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-cuba)

Updated August 04, 2014

According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Cuban health authorities have reported more than 700 cases of cholera, including 3 deaths, since July 2012. The outbreak is ongoing, and cases have been reported from the provinces of Artemisa, Camaguey, Granma, Guantanamo, Havana, and Santiago de Cuba. Several cases were reported in travelers returning from Cuba, including travelers from the United States. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/cholera-cuba)

**Cholera in Haiti** (/travel/notices/watch/haiti-cholera)

Updated August 04, 2014

An outbreak of cholera has been ongoing in Haiti since October 2010. Cases continue to be reported but in smaller numbers than earlier in the outbreak. Cases have been reported in all 10 departments of Haiti. Read More >> (/travel/notices/watch/haiti-cholera)

**Travel Notice Definitions**

CDC issues different types of notices for international travelers. As of April 5, 2013, these definitions have been refined to make the announcements more easily understood by travelers, health-care providers, and the general public. The definitions are laid out below. They describe both levels of risk for the traveler and recommended preventive measures to take at each level of risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notice Level</th>
<th>Traveler Action</th>
<th>Risk to Traveler</th>
<th>Outbreak/Event Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1: Watch</td>
<td>Reminder to follow usual precautions for this destination</td>
<td>Usual baseline risk or slightly above baseline risk for destination and limited impact to the traveler</td>
<td><strong>Dengue in Panama-Outbreak Watch:</strong> Because dengue is endemic to Panama, this notice most likely would signify that there is a slightly higher rate of dengue cases than predicted. Travelers are to follow “usual” insect precautions. <strong>Olympics in London-Event Watch:</strong> There may be possible health conditions in London that could impact travelers during the Olympics, such as measles. Travelers are to follow usual health precautions making sure they are up to date on their measles vaccine, follow traffic safety laws and use sunscreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2: Alert</td>
<td>Follow enhanced precautions for this</td>
<td>Increased risk in defined settings or associated with specific risk factors</td>
<td><strong>Yellow Fever in Brazil-Outbreak Alert:</strong> Because an outbreak of yellow fever was found in areas of Brazil outside of the reported yellow fever risk areas, this would be a change in “usual” precautions. Travelers should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Reason</td>
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<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>Level 3: Warning</td>
<td>Avoid all non-essential travel to this destination</td>
<td>High risk to travelers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flooding in El Salvador-Event Alert:**
There are possible conditions that could affect the health of the traveler and parts of the destination’s infrastructure could be compromised. Travelers are to follow special precautions for flooding.

**SARS in Asia-Outbreak Warning:**
Because SARS spread quickly and had a high case fatality rate, a warning notice signifies there was a high chance a traveler could be infected. Travelers should not travel if possible.

**Earthquake in Haiti-Event Warning:**
The destination’s infrastructure (sanitation, transportation, etc.) cannot support travelers at this time.