

## Travax® News Alert Sample

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### Travax News Alert – Apr. 19, 2019

#### Shoreland's *Travax News Alert Service*

#### Central African Republic: Measles Increase, Mainly in Ouham-Pende and Vakaga Prefectures

According to WHO's regional office, more than 55 suspected cases of measles per week (a significant increase over average incidence) are being reported in Paoula, Ouham-Pende Prefecture and Vakaga Prefecture. More than 150 cases (including 19 confirmed) have been reported since February 11, 2019, mainly in the aforementioned areas as well as in Batangafo, Ouham Prefecture. Shoreland continues to make the following recommendations for travelers: All individuals  $\geq$  12 months of age born in 1957 or later (1970 or later in Canada and the U.K.; 1966 or later in Australia) without history of disease or of 2 [countable doses](#) of live vaccine at any time during their lives should complete a lifetime total of 2 doses of MMR vaccine (spaced by at least 28 days). All infants aged 6-11 months should receive 1 dose of MMR vaccine. All those born before 1970 (in Canada) without evidence of immunity or previous vaccination with 1 countable dose of measles-containing vaccine need 1 dose of MMR vaccine.

#### Tanzania: Dengue in Dar es Salaam and Tanga Regions

According to WHO's regional office and Tanzania's Ministry of Health, more than 300 cases of dengue fever (including > 25 confirmed) have been reported since August 2018 in Dar es Salaam (> 250 cases) and Tanga (> 50 cases) regions. MOH officials have confirmed to local media that outbreaks are currently occurring in both cities. Travelers should observe daytime insect precautions.

#### France: 2019 FIFA World Cup

More than 1.3 million persons are expected to attend the 2019 FIFA Women's World Cup (June 7-July 7). Events will take place in 9 cities across France (Grenoble, Le Havre, Lyon, Nice [Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region], Montpellier [Occitanie Region], Paris, Reims, Rennes, and Valenciennes). Noteworthy precautions from the France *Medical Summary* include:

- *Measles*: The most significant threat is from an ongoing outbreak that continues throughout the country (including Paris). All travelers should be current on measles vaccination or have other evidence of immunity.
- *Toxoplasmosis*: High rates of infection exist in France. Travelers (especially pregnant women) should avoid consumption of undercooked meat (including carpaccio and tartare).
- *West Nile virus*: Low risk exists in the southern regions of Occitanie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Travelers with significant outdoor exposure in affected areas should observe insect precautions from dusk to dawn.
- *Dengue and chikungunya*: Sporadic, temporary local transmission, incidental to mosquito-borne transmission from viremic imported cases, has occurred recently during the summer months. Travelers to Grenoble, Lyon, Nice, Montpellier, and Paris should observe daytime insect precautions.
- *Visceral leishmaniasis*: Negligible risk of visceral disease exists in the southern regions of Occitanie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Travelers in affected areas (especially those with HIV infection) should observe insect precautions from dusk to dawn.
- *Tick-borne encephalitis*: No risk exists in event locations.
- *Terrorism*: Terrorist attacks occur sporadically throughout the country, especially in Paris and include areas frequented by tourists. Widespread, violent protests and civil unrest occur intermittently

throughout the country (including in Paris), especially on Saturdays. Travelers should remain vigilant, monitor the situation through local sources, and follow the advice of local authorities.

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