

VACCINE AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

It is not mandatory to prove vaccination or prophylaxis for entry into Brazil, however, the Ministry of Health recommends that international tourists update their vaccination status prior to arrival in the country, according to the guidelines of the vaccination schedule of the country of origin or residence.

In Brazil these are the guidelines.

If you are going to a vaccine-recommended area (ACRV) and are not vaccinated or have been vaccinated for more than 10 years with only one (1) dose against yellow fever, vaccination is recommended at least 10 days prior to travel

ACRVs are either rural or wild (ecotourism, hunting and fishing, and other work or leisure activities) in the states of the North and Midwest, as well as in the states of Minas Gerais and Maranhão, and in some municipalities in the states of Piauí, Bahia, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM STOPS AND BITES

Against insect bites

The mosquito-borne diseases that occur most frequently in Brazil are malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever and, more recently, chikungunya and zika virus. Their distribution in the country is not homogeneous, there are regions where the incidence is relevant and others where no case has been registered.

To prevent the risk of infection, adopt measures to avoid mosquito bites:

Try to stay in places that have protective screens on the doors and windows in areas where the risk is greatest. On ecotourism tours, wear clothing that protects the body against insect bites and ticks, such as long-sleeved shirts, pants and closed shoes. Apply repellent on the exposed areas of the skin, following the manufacturer's instructions. In children under two years of age, the use of repellent is not recommended without medical advice.