

JAMAICA
YELLOW FEVER ENTRY REQUIREMENTS
29 MAY 2016

Vaccination against yellow fever is required to prevent the importation of yellow fever virus into Jamaica where the disease does not occur but where the mosquito vector and human hosts are present.

Jamaica requires all travellers over one (1) year of age journeying from yellow fever risk countries to show proof of yellow fever vaccination by means of a valid yellow fever certificate

This also applies to all travellers transiting through countries with risk of transmission of yellow fever.

The certificate of yellow fever vaccination is valid for life, it should be administered at a yellow fever approved vaccination centre at least ten (10) days before travel; as the vaccine only offers adequate protection ten (10) days after administration.

Failure to produce a valid yellow fever vaccination certificate (see figure 1) at a Jamaican point of entry may lead to refusal of entry, or quarantine until the traveller's certificate is produced. Quarantine will not be longer than six (6) days.

Travellers who have an approved exemption certificate (see figure 2) due to medical reasons will be allowed entry. They will be provided with a Health Alert Card and will be required to report fever or other symptoms daily to the health authorities. Ad hoc monitoring visits will be carried out on these visitors by the public health authorities.

The countries for which a yellow fever vaccination certificate is required for entry into Jamaica are based on the WHO advisory ANNEX 1 - UPDATE - AS OF 4 FEBRUARY 2016, Countries with risk of yellow fever transmission and countries requiring yellow fever vaccination <http://www.who.int/ith/2015-ith-annex1.pdf>.

The countries are: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, French Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and Venezuela.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS
Certificat international de vaccination ou de prophylaxie

This is to certify that ^① Jane Mary Doe ^② 22 March 1960 F United States
 Nous certifions que (name – nom) (date of birth – né(e) le) (sex – de sexe) (nationality – et de nationalité)

[passport number] whose signature follows ^③ Jane Mary Doe
 (national identification document, if applicable – document d'identification nationale, le cas échéant) dont la signature suit

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or received prophylaxis against ^④ Yellow Fever in accordance with the International Health Regulations.
 a été vacciné(e) ou a reçu une prophylaxie à la date indiquée (name of disease or condition – nom de la maladie ou de l'affection) conformément au Règlement sanitaire international.

Vaccine or prophylaxis Vaccin ou agent prophylactique	Date	Signature and professional status of supervising clinician Signature et titre du professionnel de santé responsable	Manufacturer and batch no. of vaccine or prophylaxis Fabricant du vaccin ou de l'agent prophylactique et numéro du lot	Certificate valid from: until: Certificat valable à partir du : jusqu'au :	Official stamp of the administering center Cachet officiel du centre habilité
^④ Yellow Fever	^⑤ 15 June 2016	^⑥ John M. Smith, MD	[Batch (or lot) #]	^⑦ 25 June 2016 24 June 2026	[^⑧]

Figure 1: Example of the International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis

MEDICAL CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION
Contre-indication médicale à la vaccination

This is to certify that immunization against
Je soussigné(e) certifie que la vaccination contre

_____ for
(Name of disease – Nom de la maladie) pour

_____ is medically
(Name of traveler – Nom du voyageur) est médicalement

contraindicated because of the following conditions:
contre-indiquée pour les raisons suivantes :

(Signature and address of physician)
(Signature et adresse du médecin)

Figure 2: Example of the Contraindication to Vaccination form

YELLOW FEVER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is yellow fever?

- Yellow fever is an acute illness caused by the yellow fever virus

Where is the yellow fever virus found?

- The yellow fever virus is found in tropical and subtropical areas in South America and Africa
- It is NOT found in Jamaica

How is yellow fever spread?

- The virus is spread through the bite of infected mosquitos, such as the *Aedes aegypti*
- Mosquitoes may acquire the virus for life by biting either infected monkeys or infected humans
- The virus is **NOT** spread from person to person

How soon do people get sick after being bitten by an infected mosquito?

- The incubation period or the time from infection to illness is usually three to six (3-6) days

What are the signs and symptoms?

First phase (acute):

- Symptoms may be mild and go unnoticed
- Symptomatic illness begins with fever, chills, headache, backache, general muscle pain, upset stomach, and vomiting
- Most patients improve and their symptoms disappear after three to four (3-4) days

Second phase (toxic):

- Approximately, 15-25% of patients enter a second, more toxic phase within 24 hours of the initial remission
- As the disease progresses, weakness, jaundice, bleeding of the gums, hematemesis (vomiting of blood) and blood and protein in the urine may occur

- Bleeding occurs because of problems with the clotting of blood. This is why yellow fever is referred to as a “haemorrhagic fever.”
- Illness usually lasts two (2) weeks, after which 20-50% die, the remainder of patients recovers
- Persons who recover from yellow fever have lifelong immunity

How is yellow fever diagnosed?

- Diagnosis is usually based on blood tests that look for virus or antibodies that a person's immune system makes against the viral infection

Who should be tested?

- Any person who develops jaundice within two (2) weeks of a fever, and has recently returned from travel or transited an area where there is risk of yellow fever transmission or has been in contact with a return traveller, should be tested for yellow fever

What are the complications?

- Liver and renal failure
- Death

How is yellow fever treated?

- There is no specific treatment for yellow fever
- If possible, patients with yellow fever should be hospitalized for treatment of their symptoms and closely observed by healthcare workers
- Rest, fluids, and use of pain medications and fever-reducing medications may relieve symptoms of fever and aching (acetaminophen / paracetamol)
- Certain medications should be avoided, such as aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (i.e. ibuprofen and naproxen), because these may increase the risk for bleeding
- Any superimposed bacterial infection should be treated with an appropriate antibiotic

How can yellow fever infection be prevented?

1. Vaccination

- The yellow fever vaccine is safe and affordable, and a single dose provides life-long immunity against the disease
2. **Use insect repellent.** When you go outdoors, use an EPA-registered insect repellent such as those containing DEET, picaridin, IR3535, or oil of lemon eucalyptus on exposed skin. Even a short time outdoors can be long enough to get a mosquito bite.
 3. **Wear proper clothing to reduce mosquito bites.** Wear long-sleeves, long pants and socks when outdoors. Mosquitoes may bite through thin clothing, so spraying with an EPA-registered repellent will give extra protection
 4. **Be aware of peak mosquito hours.** The peak biting times for many mosquito species is dusk to dawn. However, *Aedes aegypti*, one of the mosquitoes that transmits yellow fever virus, feeds during the daytime. Take extra care to use repellent and protective clothing during daytime as well as during the evening and early morning.
 5. Control of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes
 - Mosquito control includes identifying and eliminating mosquito breeding sites and killing adult mosquitoes

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE VACCINE

Who should get the vaccine?

- Yellow fever vaccine is recommended for people age nine (9) months or older who are traveling to, transiting through, or living in areas at risk for yellow fever virus transmission

Who should not get yellow fever vaccine?

- Infants younger than six (6) months of age should not get the vaccine. In addition, anyone with a severe allergy to any part of the vaccine, including eggs, chicken proteins, or gelatin should not get the vaccine

- Anyone who has had a severe reaction to a previous dose of yellow fever vaccine should not be vaccinated again.

If you have any of the following conditions, your healthcare provider can help you decide whether you can safely receive the vaccine:

- HIV/AIDS or other disease that affects the immune system
- Weakened immune system as a result of cancer or other medical conditions, transplant, or drug treatment (such as steroids, chemotherapy, or others that affect immune function)
- Thymus disorder
- Adults 60 years of age and older
- Infants 6 - 8 months of age
- Pregnant women and nursing mothers

When should the vaccine be administered?

- It should be given at least ten (10) days prior to travel

What are the side effects of yellow fever vaccination?

- Reactions to yellow fever vaccine are generally mild
 - They can include mild headaches, muscle aches, and low-grade fevers
 - There have been reports of extremely rare but serious events following yellow fever vaccination (life-threatening allergic reaction, disease affecting the nervous system, and disease affecting certain internal organs)

How long should a woman wait to conceive after receiving a yellow fever vaccination?

- Yellow fever vaccination has not been known to cause any birth defects when given to pregnant women. Yellow fever vaccine has been given to many pregnant women without any apparent adverse effects on the foetus. However, since yellow fever vaccine is a live virus vaccine, it poses a theoretical risk. While a two (2) week delay between yellow fever

vaccination and conception is probably adequate, a one (1) month delay has been advocated as a more conservative approach. If a woman is inadvertently or of necessity vaccinated during pregnancy, she is unlikely to have any problems from the vaccine and her baby is very likely to be born healthy