

DISEASE INFORMATION

Before visiting El Salvador, you need to get information on the following vaccinations and medications for vaccine-preventable diseases and other diseases you might be at risk for at your destination: (Note: Your doctor or health-care provider will determine what you will need, depending on factors such as your health and immunization history, areas of the country you will be visiting, and planned activities.) To have the most benefit, see a health-care provider at least 4–6 weeks before your trip to allow time for your vaccines to take effect and to start taking medicine to prevent malaria, if you need it.

Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends that you see a health-care provider who specializes in Travel Medicine. Find a travel medicine clinic near you. If you have a medical condition, you should also share your travel plans with any doctors you are currently seeing for other medical reasons. Graph below from CDC web site.

Drugs to Prevent Malaria (Antimalarial drugs)

Risk of malaria is increased during the rainy season.

If you will be visiting a malaria risk area in El Salvador, weekly prophylaxis with [chloroquine](#) is recommended. Begin antimalarial 1-2 weeks before entering the malarious area, continue weekly and for four weeks after leaving area.

Malaria risk area in El Salvador: Rural areas of Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, and La Unión departments. SEW typically does not visit these areas. No risk in the city of San Salvador.

Vaccination or Disease	Recommendations or Requirements for Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
Routine	Recommended if you are not up-to-date with routine shots such as, measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, poliovirus vaccine, etc.
Hepatitis A or immune globulin (IG)	Recommended for all unvaccinated people traveling to or working in countries with an intermediate or high level of hepatitis A virus infection where exposure might occur through food or water. Cases of travel-related hepatitis A can also occur in travelers to developing countries with "standard" tourist itineraries, accommodations, and food consumption behaviors.
Hepatitis B	Recommended for all unvaccinated persons traveling to or working in countries with intermediate to high levels of endemic HBV transmission, especially those who might be exposed to blood or body fluids, have sexual contact with the local population, or be exposed through medical treatment (e.g., for an accident).
Typhoid	Recommended for all unvaccinated people traveling to or working in Mexico and Central America, <u>especially if visiting smaller cities, villages, or rural areas</u> and staying with friends or relatives where exposure might occur through food or water.