

**General information:** approximately 85% *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* throughout the states of Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia; certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, and Mato Grosso; all Amazon cruises; all cities and towns within these areas except the central urban area of Belém.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* portions of the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul; the central urban area of Belém; typical tourist itineraries and accommodations in the Pantanal; all cities and towns within these areas.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, and Porto Alegre; the island of Fernando de Noronha; typical tourist itineraries and accommodations around Iguacu Falls that are limited to Brazil; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective in this country.



**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers\*
  - Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - City where protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - National capital (no protective measures are necessary)
- \* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**General information:** predominantly *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* throughout the departments of Amazonas, Vaupés, Guainía, Vichada, Sucre [7], and Guaviare [26]; altitudes below 1,700 m (5,600 ft) in La Guajira [1], Norte de Santander [5], Bolívar [6], Córdoba [8], Antioquia [9], Caldas [15], Risaralda [16], Chocó [17], Quindío [18], Valle del Cauca [21], Cauca [22], Nariño [23], and Putumayo [25], Caquetá, and Meta departments (see map); all cities and towns within these areas except Cartagena, Sincelejo, Cúcuta, Montería, Medellín, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia, Cali, and the central urban areas of Ríoachacha, Popayán and Florencia.

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):* altitudes below 1,700 m in Cesar [4], Casanare [12], Boyacá [13], and Huila [24] departments; all cities and towns within these areas except the central urban areas of Valledupar, Yopal, and Neiva.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* the department of Atlántico [2]; altitudes below 1,700 m in Magdalena [3], Santander [10], Arauca [11], Cundinamarca [14], and Tolima [20] departments; all cities and towns within these areas except Santa Marta, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, and Ibagué; the central urban areas of Ríoachacha, Valledupar, Yopal, Villavicencio, Neiva, and Florencia.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the cities of Bogota, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Sincelejo, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia, Santa Marta, Ibagué, Cúcuta, and Bucaramanga; the island department of San Andrés y Providencia; altitudes above 1,700 m; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone or generic), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective in this country.

**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

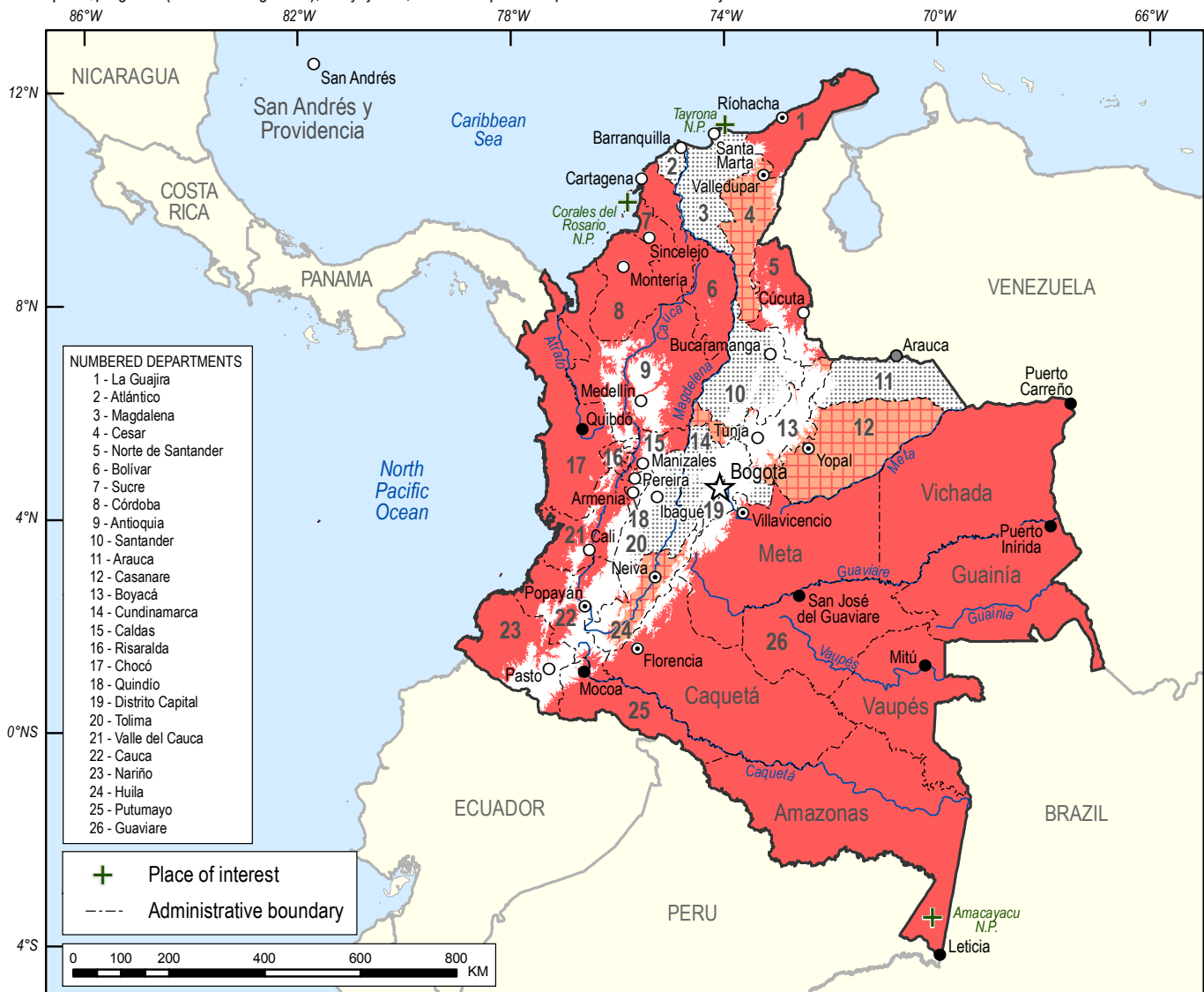
**Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis**

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

**Factors against chemoprophylaxis**

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal nighttime exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

See the **“Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping”** document for more information.



**General information:** predominantly *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* altitudes below 1,500 m (4,900 ft) in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Sucumbios, Orellana, and Cañar [13] (see map); portions of Pastaza, Guayas [11], El Oro [15], and Morona-Santiago; all cities and towns within these areas except the central urban area of Esmeraldas.

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):* portions of Manabí, Guayas [11], Pastaza, Morona-Santiago, and El Oro [15] provinces; altitudes below 1,500 m in Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas [3], Bolívar [9], and Los Ríos [10] provinces; all cities and towns within these areas except Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Manta, and Guayaquil, and the central urban areas of Portoviejo, Babahoyo, and Machala.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* throughout the province of Santa Elena [12]; altitudes below 1,500 m in the province of Pichincha [4]; portions of Manabí, Guayas [11], and Loja [16] provinces; all cities and towns within these areas; the central urban areas of Esmeraldas, Portoviejo, Babahoyo, and Machala.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the cities of Quito, Santo Domingo de los Colorados, Manta, and Guayaquil; the Galapagos Islands; altitudes above 1,500 m; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone or generic), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective in this country.

**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

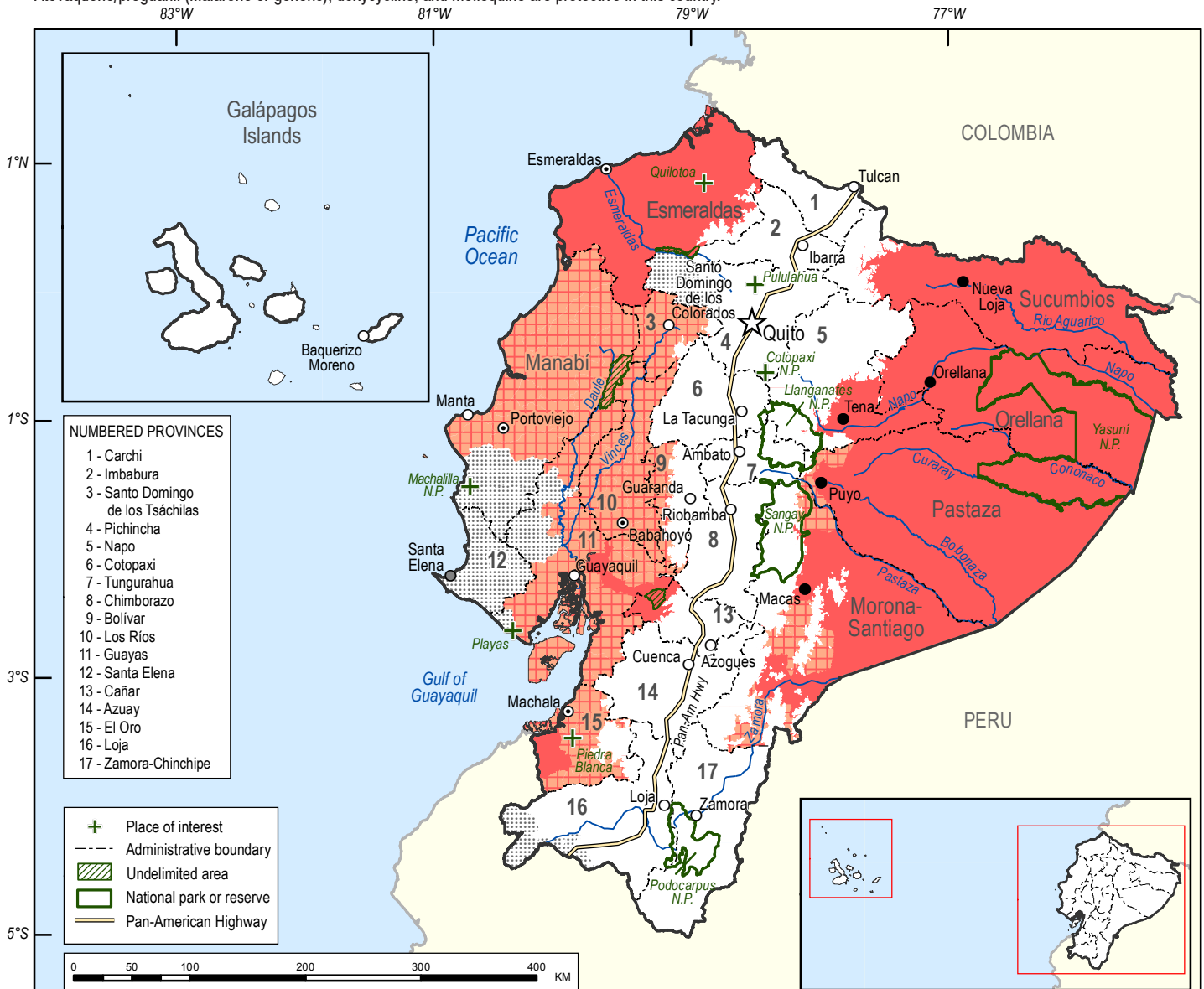
**Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis**

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

**Factors against chemoprophylaxis**

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal nighttime exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

See the "Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping" document for more information.



**General information:** predominantly *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* southern areas in the province of Petén (see map); throughout the province of Retalhuleu [18]; altitudes below 1,500 m (4,900 ft) in the provinces of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz [7], Izabal, Zacapa [9], Escuintla [16], and Suchitepéquez [17]; all cities and towns in these areas except the central urban areas of Escuintla, Cobán, and Puerto Barrios.

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):* northern areas in the province of Petén (including Tikal National Park); portions of the following provinces: Quiché, San Marcos [2], Quetzaltenango [3], and Chiquimula [10]; all cities and towns within these areas.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* altitudes below 1,500 m in the provinces of Huehuetenango [1], Quetzaltenango [3], Sololá [5], Chimaltenango [6], El Progreso [8], Jalapa [11], Jutiapa [12], Santa Rosa [13], Guatemala [14], and Sacatepéquez [15]; portions of Quiché and Chiquimula [10] provinces; all cities and towns within these areas except Jalapa; the central urban areas of Escuintla, Cobán, and Puerto Barrios.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the cities of Guatemala City and Jalapa; tourist areas of the central highlands (e.g., Lake Atitlan, Panajachel, Antigua Guatemala, and Chichicastenango); altitudes above 1,500 m; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Chloroquine and other antimalarials (atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, and mefloquine) are protective in this country.

**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

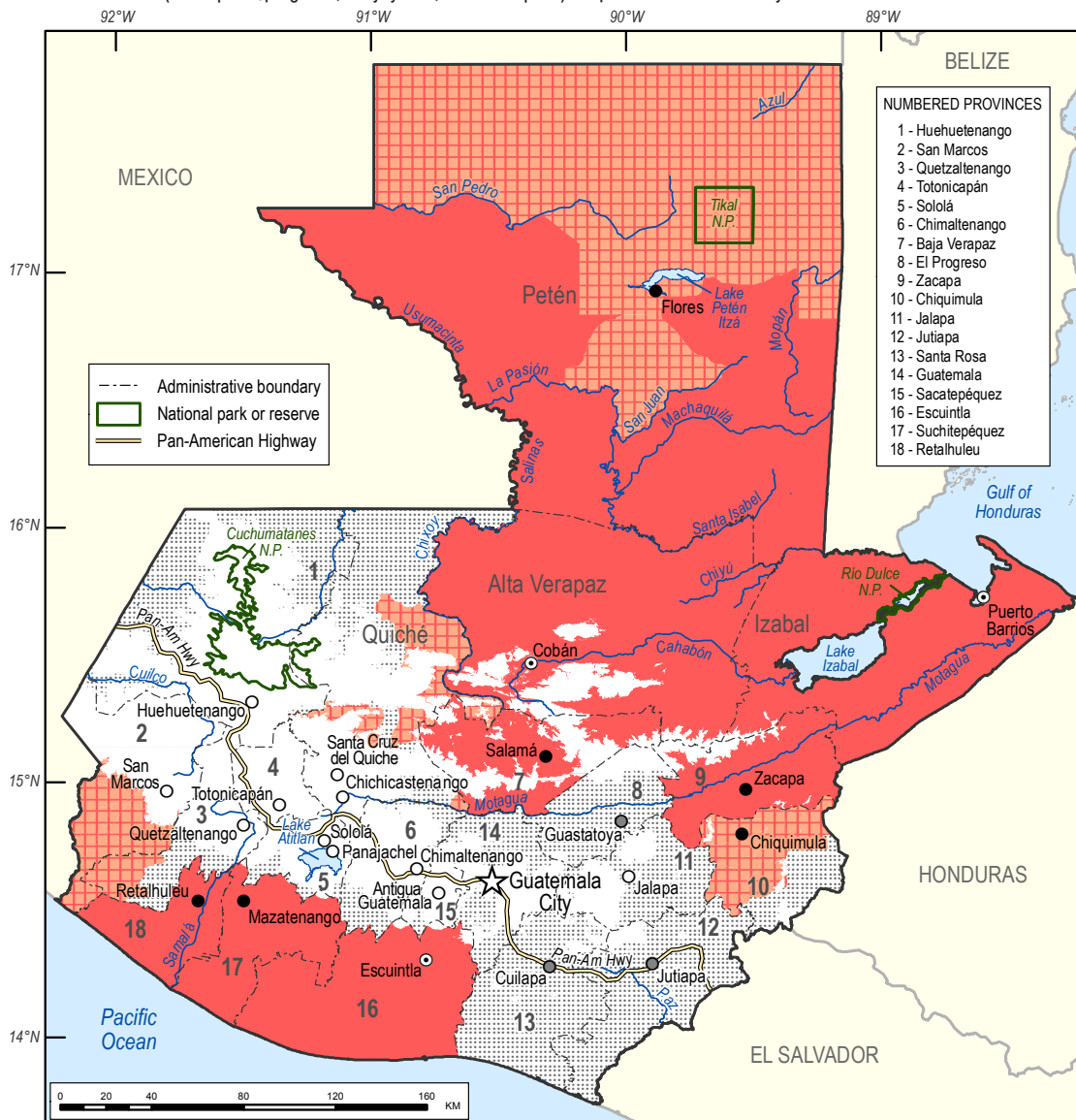
**Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis**

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

**Factors against chemoprophylaxis**

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal nighttime exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

See the "Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping" document for more information.



**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers\*
  - Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers; see *Issues to Consider* inset above
  - ▨ Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - City where protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - ★ National capital (no protective measures are necessary)
- \* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.



**General information:** almost exclusively *P. vivax* (*P. falciparum* transmission is minimal and limited to northern and western Atlántico Norte). Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* the departments of Atlántico Norte and Atlántico Sur (including offshore islands); most of Matagalpa Department (see map); southeastern Río San Juan; coastal portions of Chinandega, León, and Managua departments; all cities and towns within these areas except León and the central urban areas of Puerto Cabezas, Rama, Bluefields, El Bluff, Matagalpa, Corinto, and Puerto Sandino.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* certain municipalities (see map) within the following departments: Jinotega, Nueva Segovia [1], León, Chinandega, Managua [4], Masaya [5], Granada [7], Rivas [8], Río San Juan, Chontales, and Boaco; all cities and towns within these areas except Chinandega and San Carlos; the central urban areas of Puerto Cabezas, Rama, Bluefields, El Bluff, Matagalpa, Corinto, and Puerto Sandino.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the city of Managua; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Chloroquine and other antimalarials (atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, and mefloquine) are protective in this country.



**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers\*
  - Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - National capital (no protective measures are necessary)
- \* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**General information:** almost exclusively *P. vivax* (*P. falciparum* transmission is minimal and limited to areas east of the Canal Zone). Transmission occurs throughout the year.

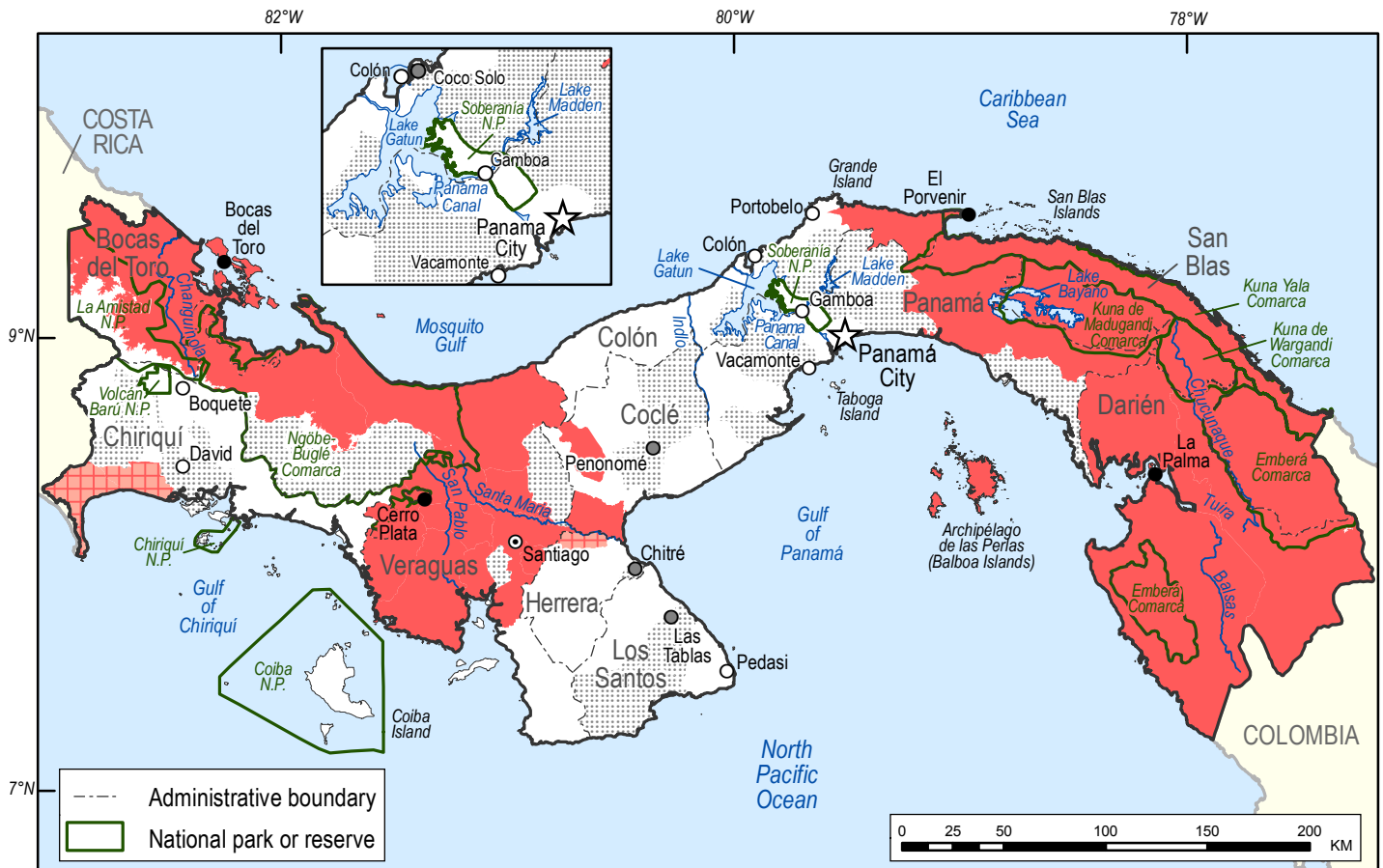
**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* throughout the provinces and comarcas of Darién, San Blas and San Blas Islands (Kuna Yala), Kuna de Madugandí, Kuna de Wargandí, Embará, and eastern Panamá (see map); all cities and towns in these areas except the central urban area of Coco Solo.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* certain municipalities in the provinces and comarcas of Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Ngöbe Buglé, Veraguas, Colón, Coclé, and western Panamá (see map); the city of Coco Solo (see map inset).

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the former Canal Zone (see map inset), including Panama City; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone or generic), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective east of the Canal Zone. For the exceptional case of a vulnerable traveler with underlying medical conditions and/or the potential for an especially adverse outcome from malaria, chloroquine and other antimalarials (atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, and mefloquine) are protective west of the Canal Zone.



**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers\*
  - Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
  - No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - City where protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
  - City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
  - National capital (no protective measures are necessary)
- \* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**General information:** almost exclusively *P. vivax*. Transmission occurs throughout the year and is highest from January through June.

**Protective recommendations:**

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):* certain municipalities (see map) in the departments of Caaguazú and Alto Paraná; all cities and towns within these areas except the central urban area of Ciudad del Este.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* all other municipalities in the departments of Caaguazú and Alto Paraná not mentioned above; all cities and towns within these areas; the central urban area of Ciudad del Este.

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* visits to Iguacu Falls (in Brazil); all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Chloroquine and other antimalarials (atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, and mefloquine) are protective in this country.

**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

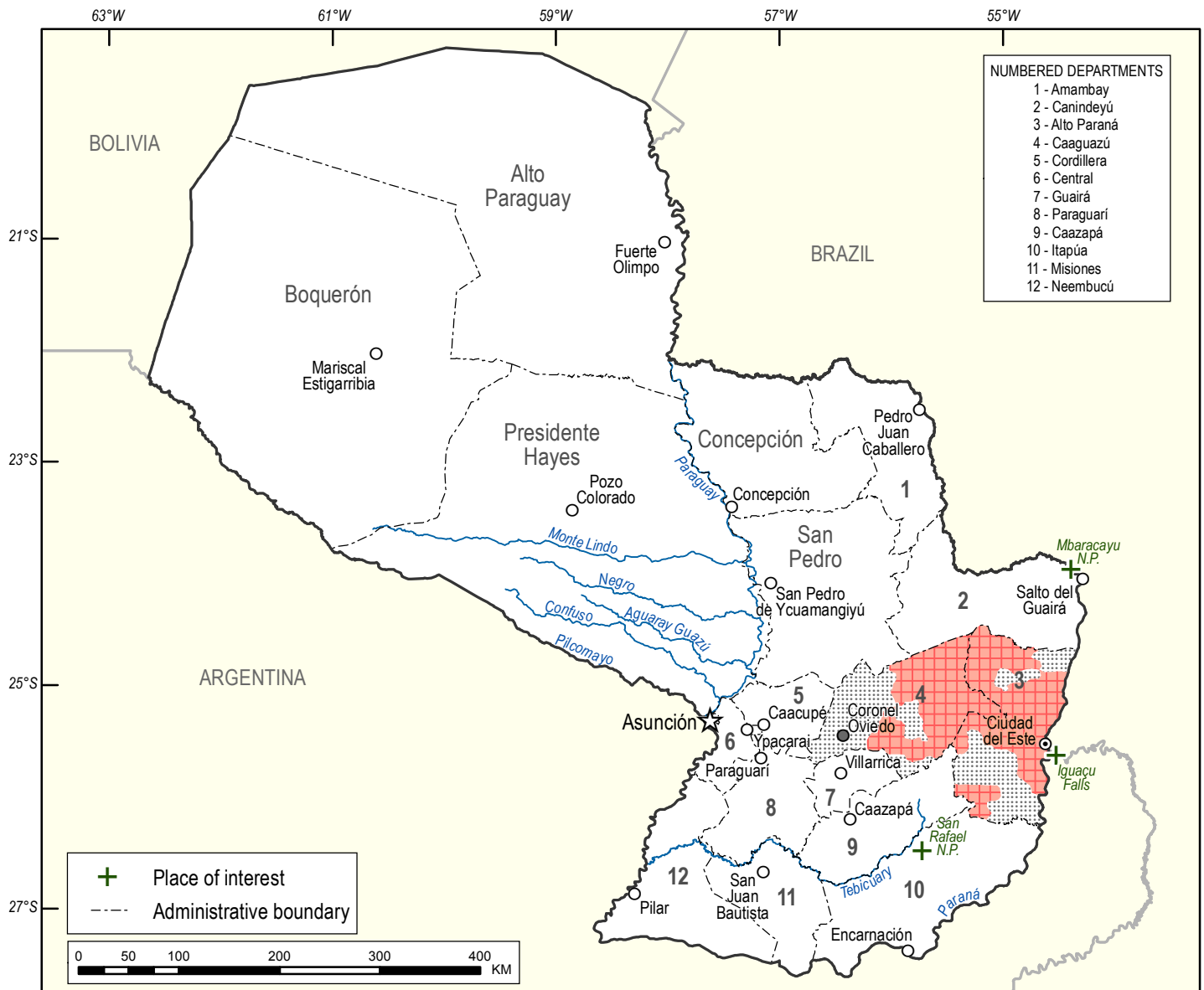
**Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis**

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

**Factors against chemoprophylaxis**

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal nighttime exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

See the "Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping" document for more information.



**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers; see *Issues to Consider* inset above
- Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
- No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
- Place of interest
- Administrative boundary
- City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
- City where insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
- City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
- National capital (no protective measures are necessary)

\* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.

**General information:** predominantly *P. vivax* (*P. falciparum* is limited to the northern half of Peru, however isolated cases of *P. falciparum* have been reported from the department of Madre de Dios). Transmission occurs throughout the year.

**Protective recommendations:**

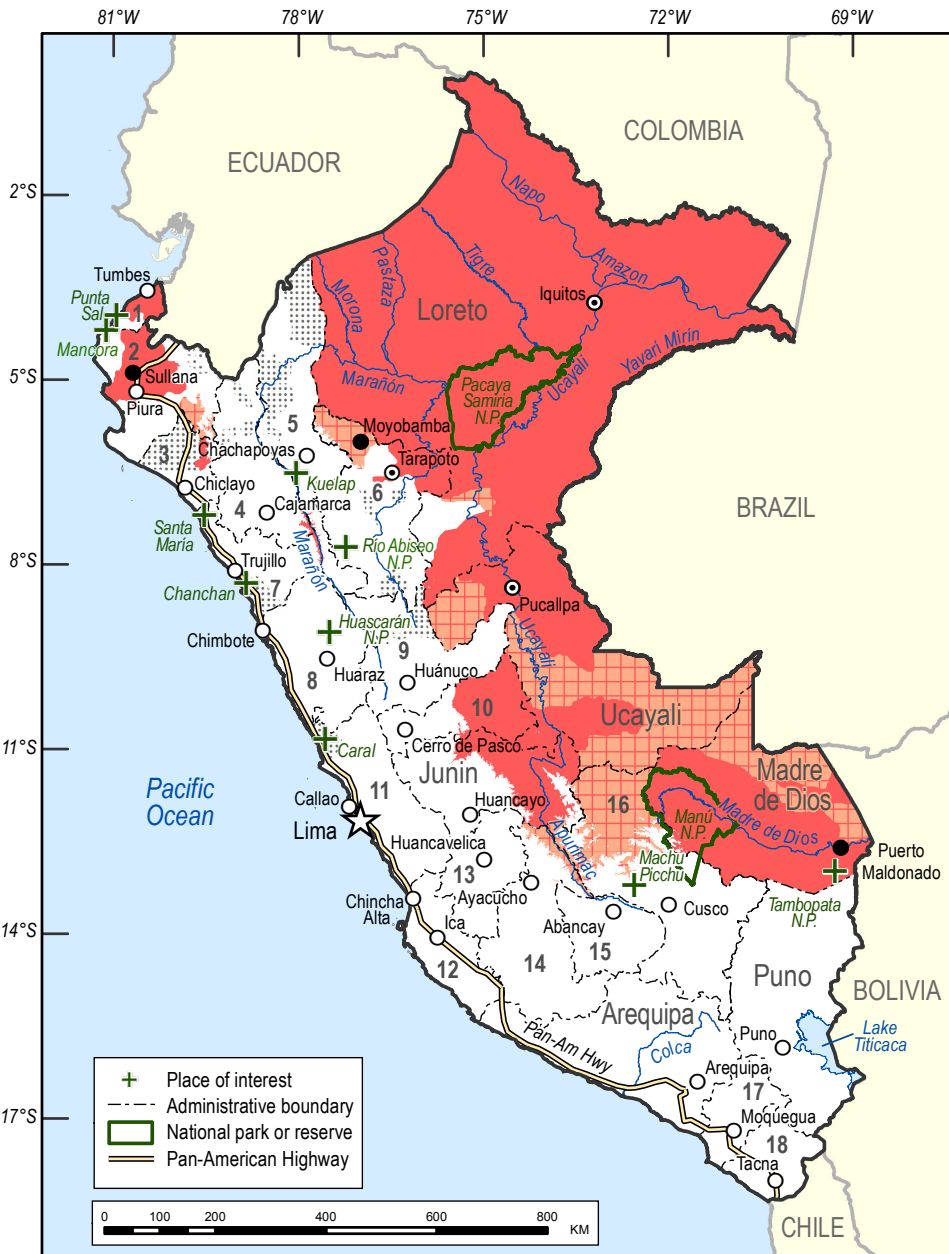
*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers:* altitudes below 2,000 m (6,600 ft) in portions of the following departments (see map): Tumbes [1], Piura [2], Lambayeque [3], Cajamarca [4], San Martín [6], La Libertad [7], Loreto, Ucayali, Pasco [10], Junin, and Madre de Dios; all cities and towns within these areas except Tumbes, Piura, and the central urban areas of Iquitos, Tarapoto, and Pucallpa.

*Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):* altitudes below 2,000 m in portions of the following departments: Piura [2], San Martín [6], Loreto, Ucayali, Ayacucho [14], Cusco [16], and Madre de Dios; all cities and towns within these areas.

*Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):* altitudes below 2,000 m in portions of the following departments: Piura [2], Lambayeque [3], Cajamarca [4], Amazonas [5], San Martín [6], La Libertad [7], Huánuco [9], and Lima [11] (near the ruins at Caral).

*No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):* the city of Lima and vicinity; Lake Titicaca; the city of Cusco; Machu Picchu; intermediate points in the Urubamba Valley (the only route between Cusco and Machu Picchu); altitudes above 2,000 m; all other areas not mentioned above.

**Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone or generic), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective in this country.



**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

**Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis**

- Adventure travel
- Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers
- Areas subject to infrequent epidemics
- Immigrants visiting friends and relatives
- Flexible itineraries
- Travel longer than 1 month
- Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination

**Factors against chemoprophylaxis**

- Air-conditioned hotels only
- Urban areas only
- Non-transmission season
- Minimal nighttime exposure
- Travel shorter than 3 days

See the "Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping" document for more information.

**NUMBERED REGIONS**

- 1 - Tumbes
- 2 - Piura
- 3 - Lambayeque
- 4 - Cajamarca
- 5 - Amazonas
- 6 - San Martín
- 7 - La Libertad
- 8 - Ancash
- 9 - Huánuco
- 10 - Pasco
- 11 - Lima
- 12 - Ica
- 13 - Huancavelica
- 14 - Ayacucho
- 15 - Apurímac
- 16 - Cusco
- 17 - Moquegua
- 18 - Tacna

**KEY for Malaria Protective Recommendations** — Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission.

- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers\*
- Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers; see *Issues to Consider* inset above
- ▤ Insect precautions only are recommended\* (negligible transmission reported)
- No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
- City where protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
- ⊙ City where insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region
- City where no protective measures are necessary (no evidence of malaria transmission exists)
- ★ National capital (insect precautions only are recommended in central urban areas\*; at city outskirts protective recommendations are the same as the surrounding region)

\* EXCEPTIONS MAY APPLY. SEE THE TECHNICAL EXPLANATION OF MALARIA MAPPING DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION.



## Vaccination recommendation:

**Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:** the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Distrito Federal [10] (including the capital city of Brasília), Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins, and designated areas (see map) of the following states: Bahia, Paraná, Piauí, Santa Catarina [8], Rio Grande do Sul [9], and São Paulo. Vaccination is also recommended for travelers visiting Iguacu Falls.

**Not recommended:** itineraries limited to the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, or any other areas not listed above.

**NOTE:** Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



### KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.

- Vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- Vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- Vaccination is not recommended.
- City where vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- City where vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- City where vaccination is not recommended.
- ★ National capital (fill and recommendation correspond to city levels above).

## Vaccination recommendation:

**Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:** areas below 2,300 m (7,500 ft) (see map) in the departments of Amazonas, Antioquia [9], Arauca [11], Atlántico [2], Bolívar [6], Boyacá [13], Caldas [15], Caquetá, Casanare [12], Cauca [22], Cesar [4], Córdoba [8], Cundinamarca [14], Guainía, Guaviare [26], Huila [24], Magdalena [3], Meta, Norte de Santander [5], Putumayo [25], Quindío [18], Risaralda [16], San Andrés y Providencia, Santander [10], Sucre [7], Tolima [20], Vaupés, and portions of Chocó [17] and La Guajira [1].

**Not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers:** itineraries limited to the cities of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Cali, or Medellín; areas west of the Andes below 2,300 m (see map) in the departments of Nariño [23], Cauca [22], or Valle de Cauca [21]; or portions of Chocó [17]. No human cases of YF have ever been reported from these areas, and data analysis by WHO indicates extremely low potential for YF virus exposure.

**Not recommended:** itineraries limited to areas above 2,300 m, the city of Bogotá, or northeastern La Guajira [1] (see map).

NOTE: Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



### KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.

- Vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- Vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- Vaccination is not recommended.
- City where vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- City where vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- City where vaccination is not recommended.
- National capital (fill and recommendation correspond to city levels above).

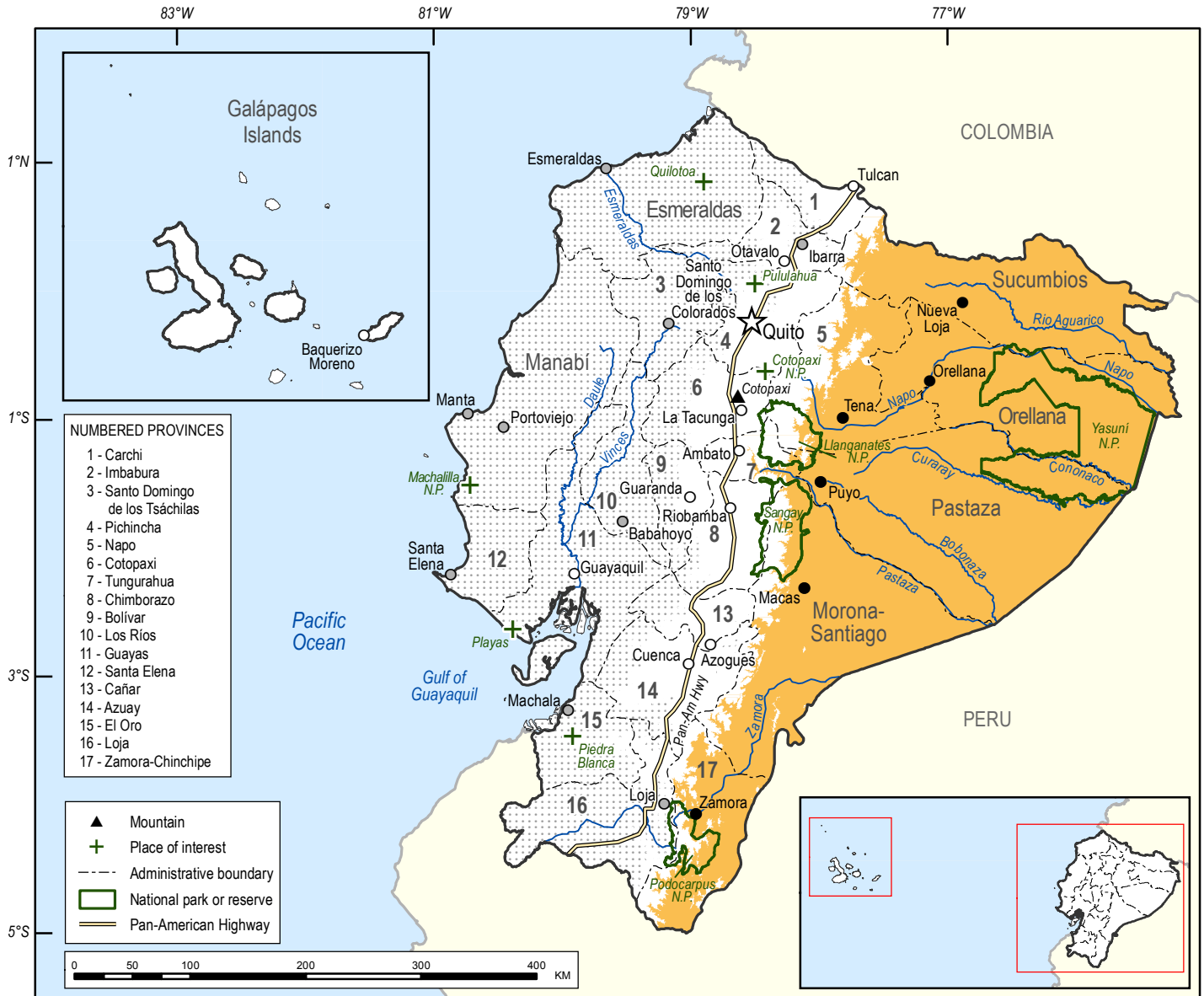
## Vaccination recommendation:

*Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:* areas east of the Andes Mountains below 2,300 m (7,500 ft) (see map).

*Not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers:* itineraries limited to areas west of the Andes Mountains below 2,300 m except Guayaquil (see map). No human cases of YF have ever been reported from these areas, and data analysis by WHO indicates extremely low potential for YF virus exposure.

*Not recommended:* itineraries limited to the cities Guayaquil, Quito, Cuenca, or Otavalo, the Cotopaxi Volcano, areas above 2,300 m, or the Galápagos Islands.

NOTE: Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



## KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.

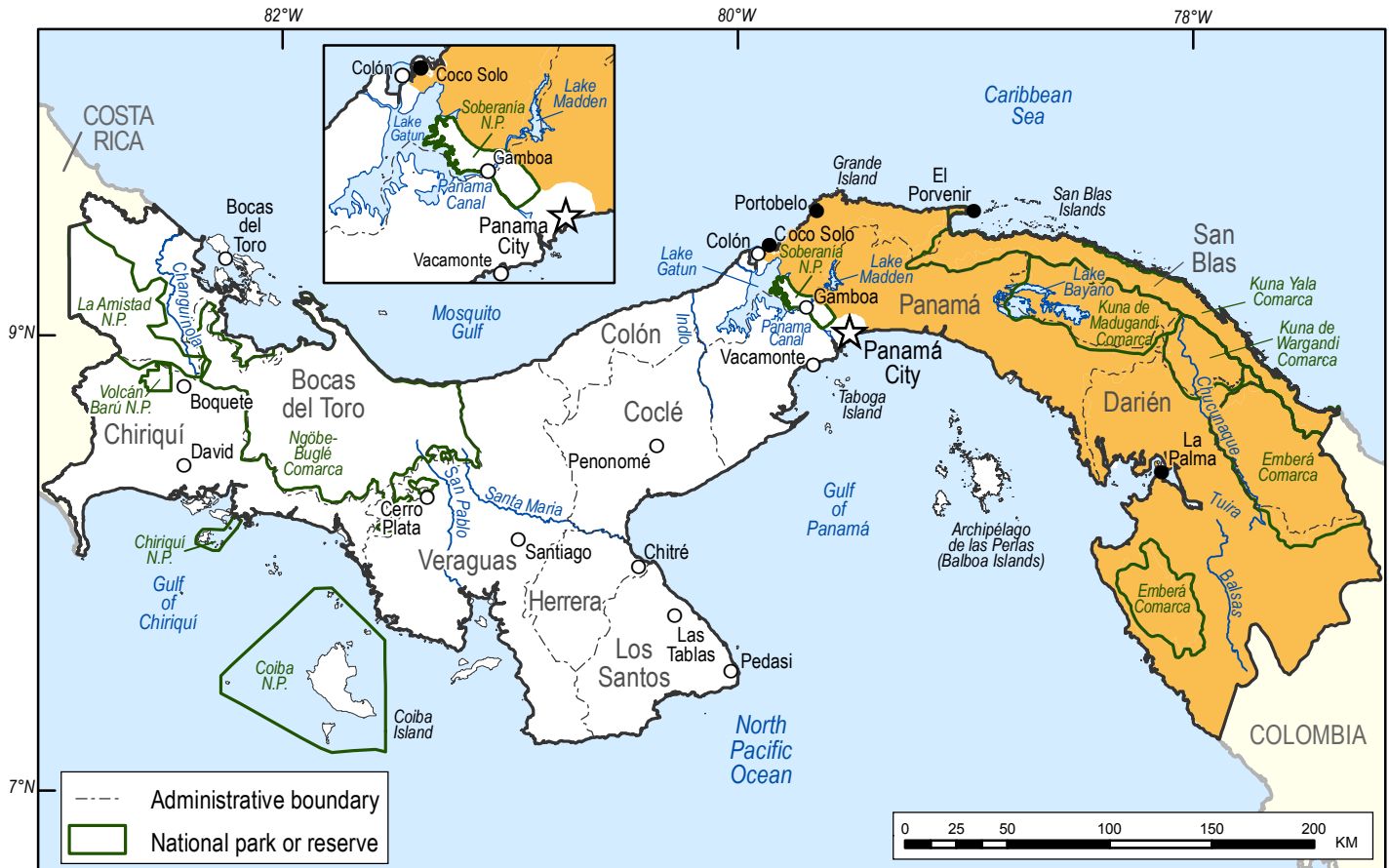
- Vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- Vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- Vaccination is not recommended.
- City where vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- City where vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- City where vaccination is not recommended.
- National capital (fill and recommendation correspond to city levels above).

## Vaccination recommendation:

**Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:** all mainland areas east of the Canal Zone (see map). Transmission does not occur on the San Blas Islands, but it is necessary to transit areas with known transmission risk en route to the islands.

**Not recommended:** itineraries limited to Panama City, the Canal Zone, areas west of the Canal Zone (see map), or the Balboa Islands.

**NOTE:** Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



### KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, dotted 2px, dotted 4px); border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: white; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Vaccination is not recommended.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> City where vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: grey; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> City where vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; margin-right: 5px;"></span> City where vaccination is not recommended.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; position: relative; margin-right: 5px;"> <span style="position: absolute; top: -5px; left: -5px; width: 100%; height: 100%; background: radial-gradient(circle, black 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 4px 4px;"></span> </span> National capital (fill and recommendation correspond to city levels above).</li> </ul> |
|---|---|



**Vaccination recommendation:**

Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age: all areas except Asunción.

Not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers: itineraries limited to Asunción. Data analysis by WHO indicates extremely low potential for YF virus exposure.

NOTE: Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



**KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations** — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.

- Vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- Vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- Vaccination is not recommended.
- City where vaccination is recommended for travelers over 9 months of age.
- City where vaccination is not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers.
- City where vaccination is not recommended.
- National capital (fill and recommendation correspond to city levels above).

## Vaccination recommendation:

*Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:* areas below 2,300 m (7,500 ft) east of the Andes Mountains (see map), and eastern Piura [2].

*Not recommended except for highly risk-averse travelers and long-stay travelers:* itineraries limited to areas below 2,300 m west of the Andes (see map) in the regions of Tumbes [1], Lambayeque [3], western Piura [2], or west-central Cajamarca [4]. Data analysis by WHO indicates extremely low potential for YF virus exposure.

*Not recommended:* itineraries limited to the cities of Lima, Cusco, Puno, or Arequipa, areas above 2,300 m (see map), areas west of the Andes not mentioned above, Lake Titicaca, Colca Canyon, Machu Picchu, or any intermediate tourist points in the Urubamba Valley (the only route between Cusco and Machu Picchu).

NOTE: Entry requirements may apply for this country. Please see the YF requirement statement in the Travax country profile.



**KEY for Yellow Fever Vaccination Recommendations** — Daytime insect precautions are essential for unvaccinated travelers.