Is the knowledge of international travel health a legal obligation or a social and personal responsibility?

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

• Health protection
• Cultural, infrastructural, technological, environmental aspects
• Health promotion
• Travel and public health agencies
DISEASE INFORMATION

- Pre-travel consultation
- Information about health risks
- Prevention, vaccination, chemoprophylaxis and self-treatment
- 4–8 weeks before the journey
VACCINATION

• Routine vaccines
• Recommended vaccines
• Required vaccines
ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

- Altitude
- Heat and humidity
- Foodborne diseases
- Waterborne diseases
• Animals (snake bites, scorpion stings, spider bites, aquatic bites and stings).
• Parasites
- Swimming pools
- Coastal and fresh waters
INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND POTENTIAL RISKS

• Zoonotic diseases
• Sexually transmitted infections
• Bloodborne diseases and diseases transmitted via soil
• Airborne diseases
ACCIDENTAL INJURY

• Traffic injury
• Drownings
SPEED OF PAN CONTINENTAL TRANSMISSION

- Increased population movements
- Growth in international trade in food
- Biological, social and environmental changes
- Deforestation
- Alterations in climate
- Changes in methods of food processing, distribution and consumer habits
CONCLUSION

• Every traveller should travel safely and should be responsible for protecting the health of others and his own health.

• Keeping healthy is not only a common personal priority and a moral issue, but it is also a legal obligation.