

(Mandarin) 旅行免疫健康建议

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签发人：首席卫生官Clare Looker博士
签发对象：维多利亚州社区和卫生专业人员

主要信息

计划出国旅行的维多利亚州居民应确保其常规疫苗接种是最新的。这包括针对可能在他们访问的国家更常见的疫苗可预防疾病的疫苗接种。

旅行者应在出发前6-8周向全科医生（GP）或旅行健康专业人员咨询，以确定需要接种哪些疫苗。这包括任何探亲访友或回国探访的人士。

在国际旅行中感染麻疹是澳大利亚麻疹病例的一个重要来源。

旅行者应确保他们都已接种了两剂含麻疹疫苗。任何国际旅行都可能使您面临感染麻疹的风险。

东帝汶曾被认为是无狂犬病的国家，但邻近的印度尼西亚西帝汶省爆发的狂犬病疫情现已蔓延到东帝汶。

前往有狂犬病的国家（包括东帝汶）的旅行者应评估是否需要接种狂犬病疫苗。

任何归国后出现疾病（如发烧、新的皮疹或腹泻）的旅行者应寻求医疗建议。

欲了解更多详细信息，请阅读：[旅行免疫健康建议](#)



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Issued by: Dr Clare Looker, Chief Health Officer

Issued to: Victorian community and health professionals

Key messages

Victorians planning overseas travel should ensure their routine vaccinations are up to date. This includes vaccination against vaccine-preventable diseases that may be more common in the countries that they are visiting.

Travellers should seek advice from a General Practitioner (GP) or a travel health professional 6-8 weeks before travelling to determine which vaccinations are needed. This includes anyone travelling to visit friends and family, or people travelling to their country of birth.

Measles infections acquired during international travel are a significant source of measles cases in Australia.

Travellers should all ensure they have received two doses of measles-containing vaccine. Any international travel puts you at risk of getting measles.

Timor-Leste had previously been considered rabies-free, however an outbreak of rabies in the neighbouring Indonesian province of West Timor has now spread to Timor-Leste.

Travellers to countries with rabies, including Timor-Leste, should be assessed for rabies vaccination.

Any returned traveller who develops illness after returning home (such as a fever, new rash or diarrhoea) should seek medical advice.

For further details, read on: [Health Advice on Immunisations for Travel](#)

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