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Yellow fever exemption certificate template

Please also see our page on the STAMARIL yellow fever vaccine. 1. How do I know if I need a yellow fever vaccine for my trip? Your AITC doctor will tell you during your Travel Health Visit. You can also use the CDC yellow fever requirements table to check yourself. 2. What does this mean when the CDC says that a yellow fever vaccine is recommended or required? The yellow fever vaccine is recommended by the CDC if you travel to a place where you are at risk of yellow fever (which means: you can become infected with yellow fever virus in this area). The recommendation is to protect your health. Currently, yellow fever only occurs in sub-Saharan Africa, eastern Panama, and tropical regions of South America, and so you only have yellow fever risk visiting these places. A yellow fever vaccine is required when a foreign government requires evidence of vaccination for travelers entering their country. The requirement is intended to protect countries from the risk of yellow fever being imported or spread. The fact that the country does not have a mandatory vaccination requirement does not imply a risk of transmission of yellow fever. Many countries require evidence of vaccination for travellers coming from or passing through countries at risk of yellow fever. Please note that the government's yellow fever requirements may change at any time. You are advised to contact the appropriate embassy or consulate. 3. Am I medically entitled to a yellow fever vaccine? Most people are medically eligible for the yellow fever vaccine. The following persons are not medically eligible: persons under 9 months of age, Genereess Female Persons, Eggs, chicken, chicken or egg products or feather allergic persons, Immune-suppression persons. This includes individuals who currently have HIV, have low CD4 counts, AIDS or other disease that reduces immune function, individuals who have had blood cancer (leukaemia, lymphoma), individuals receiving chemotherapy or radiotherapy, people taking medicines to suppress the immune system (including those who regularly take steroids or prednisone), and individuals with thymus disease or whose thymus gland has been removed. 4. Is there a problem with people aged 60 and up to get a yellow fever vaccine? Some serious side effects are more likely in adults >60 years. Although the risks associated with the vaccine are quite low, we always want to consider whether they outweigh the risk of getting the disease. Please read the CDC vaccine information on the yellow fever vaccine. 5. What if I am not medically eligible for the yellow fever vaccine, but the state has a yellow fever vaccine requirement? If you are not medically eligible but must travel to an area that requires evidence of yellow fever vaccination, we can prepare a letter for medical waiver. Most countries accept medical waivers from certified yellow fever vaccine providers, such as AITC, for persons with medical vaccination. It is recommended to consult the embassy or consulate before departure. 6. What is yellow fever? Yellow fever is a viral disease that has caused major epidemics in Africa and the Americas. Its effects range from mild symptoms to severe illness and death. The yellow name is explained by jaundice, which appears in some patients. Although an effective vaccine has been in place for 60 years, yellow fever remains a serious public health risk. Yellow fever is a virus that spreads to infected mosquitoes. The prevention of mosquito bites is a very important part of protecting against yellow fever. For more information, see the Yellow Fever page. Yellow fever vaccine protects against yellow fever. Once you have received the vaccine, you will be given a yellow fever vaccine certificate to prove that you have received the vaccine and are protected from infection. This certificate is intended to fit your passport and is valid for life. The vaccine can be recommended for two reasons: to protect you from infection when travelling to a country where yellow fever virus is present. For more information about your destination, see individual country pages. To prevent the international spread of diseases between countries. Countries that require evidence of vaccination are those where either the disease occurs, or where it can occur because they have the right mosquito and ape species that can mask infection. Proof of vaccination is most often required for travellers travelling from yellow fever countries to countries where transmission (and sometimes also to travellers passing through such countries) may take place. Stamaril® yellow fever vaccine available in the UK, it is made by Sanofi Pasteur and is made from chicken eggs. The vaccine can be given from 9 months of age and can be given to infants from 6 months of age, but only under special circumstances. The patient's ® Stamaril® is a live vaccine that means it contains a weakened form of yellow fever virus. Live vaccines do not cause disease in healthy people, but are not suitable for people with weakened immune systems, for example, caused by drug treatment or co-morbid disease. This is because weakened viruses can multiply and can cause yellow fever as a disease in these people. One dose of the vaccine provides lifelong protection for most people. A booster dose is recommended only if you have previously been vaccinated under two years of age; the weakened immune system. Vaccination contraindications Some people who cannot receive the yellow fever vaccine are: infants under 6 months of age who are allergic to eggs, chicken proteins or a previous dose of yellow fever vaccine, which is an history of thymus and/or thymus, thymus, e.g. myasthenia gravis, George DI immune system due to the disease immunosuppressant drugs, such as chemotherapy drugs, methotrexate, azathioprine, etc. or steroids. Warnings Vaccination should usually be avoided during pregnancy and breastfeeding. In such circumstances, the health care professional shall discuss the risks and benefits of vaccination. The vaccine can be given to HIV infected individuals, but only if their CD4 count is >200 and stable during treatment. Side Effects Common side effects There are frequent mild side effects after receiving a yellow fever vaccine, such as: mild fever in the muscle pain of headache at the injection site. These side effects may occur from the day of vaccination to 14 days after vaccination and usually last for no longer than 3 days. Rare side effects When receiving yellow fever vaccine, serious complications are rare. These are more common in over-60s. These include: a condition that affects the brain and nervous system associated with yellow fever vaccine, causing symptoms such as confusion and lack of movement and coordination. YEL-AND risk is evaluated as follows: over 60yrs = 2.2 per 100,000 doses of vaccine administered less than 60yrs = 0.8 per 100,000 doses of vaccine for coheleatropic visceral disease (YEL-AVD), similar to yellowpalal with multiple organ failure and death in more than 60% of cases. The risk of YEL-AVD is estimated to be above 60yrs = 1.2 per 100,000 doses of vaccine, given less than 60 years = 0.3 per 100,000 doses of vaccine. Vaccination > 60 years of age if you are 60-> years old if you are 60 years old, you can get the vaccine, but only if you are fit and well, understand the risks of vaccination and have an actual risk of yellow fever virus at your destination (instead of to require a vaccine only for the purpose of the certificate). Your healthcare professional will discuss your risk of disease at your place of stay and the potential risks of the vaccine so that you can make informed decisions about vaccination. Medical exemption certificates A healthcare professional refuses to vaccinate you if the vaccine is a contraindication and may be reduced with the vaccine if the risk of serious side effects is considered to be higher than the risk of the disease. If the risk of the disease is considered low and you agree, a medical certificate may be issued in such circumstances. The medical certificate is valid for only one trip. You will need to be reassessed on subsequent trips. You need to practice strict mosquito bite prevention during your trip because you don't have any protection against a vaccine for a possible infection. Prevention of yellow fever travel to the risk area If you have a contraindication to the vaccine, or if you are at high risk of serious side effects and there is a high risk of yellow fever infection on your trip, you are likely to be advised to cancel or change your travel plans. Healthcare yellow fever vaccine if they consider it dangerous or if it is not necessary for your trip. If you have any medical problems, it is best to ask for travel advice before booking your trip. If you have recently received a yellow fever vaccine and feel unwell, contact your GP or 111 when your GP practice is complete. In a medical emergency, if someone is seriously ill and their life is in danger, dial 999. For more information, see the NHS website back to the top

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