

Following is a list of shots recommended for travel to Haiti according to CDC. Keep in mind that we will not be directly working in the affected areas, but rather in a base camp situation. Exposure will be minimal. In the past, response workers were provided with some shots on-site, but there is no guarantee that this will be the case this time. We recommend getting the shots the CDC has listed, we also suggest checking with your doctor about what you may or may not require, and it is your personal choice on how to proceed. Regardless of your decision, you will be asked to sign a form releasing the company from medical responsibility.

- Routine shots recommended if you are not up-to-date with them such as, measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, poliovirus vaccine, etc. For a more extensive list, please visit <http://www.immunize.org/catg.d/p4030.pdf>

- Hepatitis A or 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 behavior.

- 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 the Caribbean, especially if visiting smaller cities, villages, or rural areas and staying with friends or relatives where exposure might occur through food or water.

- Rabies: Recommended for travelers spending a lot of time outdoors, especially in rural areas, involved in activities such as bicycling, camping, or hiking. Also recommended for travelers with significant occupational risks (such as veterinarians), for long-term travelers and expatriates living in areas with a significant risk of exposure, and for travelers involved in any activities that might bring them into direct contact with bats, carnivores, and other mammals.

-Malaria: to prevent malaria include the following 1)Taking a prescription antimalarial drug 2) Using insect repellent and wearing long pants and sleeves to prevent mosquito bites 3)Sleeping in air-conditioned or well-screened rooms or using bednets. Halofantrine (marketed as Halfan) is

widely used overseas to treat malaria. CDC recommends that you do NOT use halofantrine because of serious heart-related side effects, including deaths.