

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

By:

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

- Health protection
- Cultural, infrastructural, technological, enviromental 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



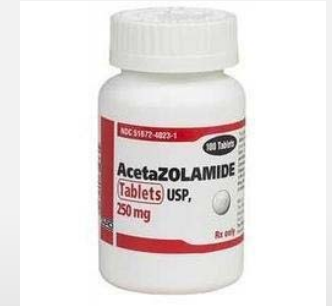
VACCINATION

- 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



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- Swimming pools
- Coastal and fresh waters



Water Safety Signs



No Swimming



DANGER
Deep Water



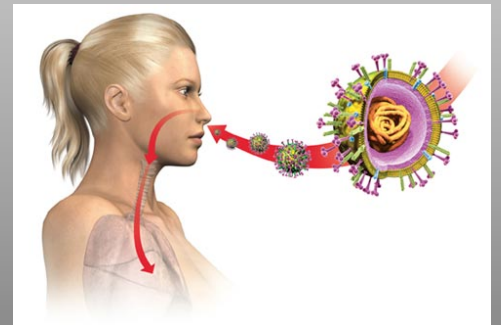
DANGER
Strong Currents



Lifejackets must
be worn

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.

