



## HONG KONG

### ABOUT HONG KONG VACCINATIONS

Positioned on either side of the Pearl River delta, these two former colonies are now joined by the Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao Bridge. The peak tourist season coincides with the season of warm and dry weather, from October to March; typhoons may occur during the hot, wet season from April to September.

#### OVERALL RISK

Medium Risk - Preventable disease occur sporadically or at moderate levels. Consult a Travelvax clinic for your specific risk if travelling outside resorts, 5 star accommodation or for periods longer than a few days.

#### MALARIA RISK

No risk to travellers.

### VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

#### YELLOW FEVER

No certificate required and no risk to travellers. This advice applies to travellers whose itineraries are limited to Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)

#### COVID-19

For the most up to date requirements for entry into Australia, go to [Smartertraveller](#).

Please click this [COVID-19 Travel Regulations Map](#) (IATA) to view the latest Hong Kong COVID travel requirements.

#### HEPATITIS A

Moderate risk to travellers, vaccination recommended.

#### HEPATITIS B

Moderate presence of Hepatitis B in local population. Vaccination would be recommended.

#### TYPHOID

Moderate risk for most travellers. Vaccination recommended for travel to smaller cities, villages and rural areas outside usual tourist routes. Some medical conditions pre-dispose to infection; whether vaccinations would be recommended should be discussed with a medical practitioner. Consult a medical practitioner for your specific risk.

## INFLUENZA

Northern hemisphere winter risk (November to April). Most common vaccine preventable illness in travellers. Vaccine recommended, effective for 1 year.

## RABIES

Disease present. Recommendation for vaccination will depend on specific itinerary and activities planned. Generally rabies vaccination is advised for high risk individuals such as veterinarians or animal handlers, cavers. Additionally for higher risk travellers who plan: extended periods outdoors, rural travel, adventurous activities including bicycling; also expats or long-term travellers to endemic regions and children (risk of more severe or risk-prone bites and may not report contact at all).

## JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS

Disease present. Seasonal risk will vary by country. Whether vaccinations will be recommended will depend on itinerary, length of stay, type of travel etc and needs to be discussed with a medical practitioner. Risk is highest around pig farms and in agricultural areas. Mosquito avoidance measures are highly recommended all year round. Consult a medical practitioner for your specific risk, particularly if travelling during the wet season.

## POLIO

No risk to travellers.

## TICKBORNE ENCEPHALITIS

No risk to travellers.

## MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

Low risk to travellers.

## CHOLERA

No risk to travellers.

## OTHER DISEASES

### TRAVELLERS DIARRHOEA

Moderate risk. Travellers' Diarrhoea affects 20-60% of overseas travellers, food and water precautions are essential. Self-treatment medications may be recommended.

### INSECT-BORNE DISEASES

Diseases such as [Dengue](#), [Chikungunya](#), [Zika](#) may be present. Seasonal risk will vary by country. Whether preventive measures will be recommended will depend on itinerary, length of stay, type of travel etc. and needs to be discussed with a medical practitioner. For those countries with disease present, risk is highest in urban and semi-urban areas, but may also occur in rural areas; [insect avoidance measures](#) are highly recommended all year round. Travelvax believes that the best defence is to understand their habits, dress properly and use an [effective insect repellent](#) in the correct manner. Consult a medical practitioner for your specific risk.

### SCHISTOSOMIASIS

No risk to travellers.

## STIs

Sexually transmitted and blood-borne diseases occur. The risk to travellers can be greatly reduced by practising safe sex with any new partner. All travellers should carry condoms. Blood borne diseases (HIV, Hepatitis B & C) can be spread by blood transfusion, tattooing, body piercing or non-sterile needles. Travellers in high risk groups should carry sterile needles (see also Medical Care).

## ALTITUDE

No risk to travellers.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### PERSONAL SAFETY

In order to check before and during travel for any high-risk areas visit the Smartraveller website. Avoid unnecessary displays of wealth or valuables and minimise the amounts of cash carried. Keep secure records of passport/credit card/licence numbers. For more safety tips visit: [www.smartraveller.gov.au](http://www.smartraveller.gov.au).

### MEDICAL CARE

Comprehensive medical facilities accessible throughout the country. Check for any contacts supplied by your emergency assistance organisation (nominated by your travel insurer) or with IAMAT (International Association of Medical Assistance for Travellers).

### FIRST AID KITS & ACCESSORIES

For stays outside high-quality accommodation, carry a [mosquito net](#) and [insect repellent](#) (containing DEET, Citriodiol or Picaridin).

**More information on Hong Kong is available during your pre-travel consultation with Travelvax.  
Call 1300 360 164 for the location of the clinic nearest to you.**