



# SYRIA

## ABOUT SYRIA VACCINATIONS

The Syrian Arab Republic is located on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Average temperatures range from 36°C in the daytime to 17°C at night in July and 13°C in the daytime and 1°C at night in January.

### OVERALL RISK

High Risk - Preventable disease is much more common than in Australia. Consult a Travelvax clinic for your specific risk.

### MALARIA RISK

Malaria is present, whether or not anti-malarial medications are recommended will need to be discussed with a medical practitioner. Consult a Travelvax clinic for long stays or significant level of outdoor activities.

## VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

### YELLOW FEVER

No yellow fever vaccination requirements.

### COVID-19

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

Please click this [COVID-19 Travel Regulations Map](#) (IATA) to view the latest Syria 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**

No risk to travellers.

## **POLIO**

No risk to travellers.

The country is no longer polio-virus infected, but has been considered by the GPEI as being at high risk of outbreaks. As a result, a booster dose of a polio-containing vaccine is recommended if more than 10 years have lapsed since the last dose.

## **TICKBORNE ENCEPHALITIS**

No risk to travellers.

## **MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS**

Low risk to travellers.

**Other country requirement(s)** (excluding COVID-19 related) **(2022)**: Proof of vaccination against meningococcal meningitis required for departing travellers [not specified whether this requirement applies in the context of Hajj].

## **CHOLERA**

Disease is present, however the risk is low for the majority of travellers. Peace corp, volunteers, refugee workers etc need to consider vaccination. All travellers should take food and water precautions. Consult a medical practitioner for your specific risk.

## **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**

No risk to travellers.

### **SCHISTOSOMIASIS**

Swimming or bathing in freshwater is the main cause of infection. Avoid freshwater contact if you are unsure of origin.

## 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 available only in the major population centres and/or specific private clinics. Sterile surgical products (syringes/needles/sutures) are not always available. 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

Always carry an [advanced first aid kit](#), including needles and syringes (shortages of sterile equipment are common). A prescription kit (containing treatments for travellers' diarrhoea) is essential. A [mosquito net](#) and [insect repellent](#) (containing DEET, Citriodiol or Picaridin) are highly recommended, even if anti-malarials are taken.

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