

ORGANISATION
MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD
HEALTH ORGANIZATION

LIST OF COUNTRIES' INOCULATION AND VACCINATION CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

as on 29 March 1950

Supplement to the Weekly Epidemiological Record, R.E.H. 170, 29 March 1950






The present List gives the additions and amendments to the List of certificate requirements as on 1 December 1949 published as a Supplement to R.E.H. 159 of 11 January 1950.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FROM TRAVELLERS COMING FROM ABROAD

By the Sanitary Authorities of	Against				Supplementary information
	Small-pox	Yellow fever	Cholera	Other diseases	
AFRICA Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	+ ○ IV	+ ○ IV	+ ⊙ IV		Smallpox and Cholera = unchanged See List as on 1 December 1949. Yellow fever. All persons crossing the boundaries of the endemic area must be inoculated or show proof that they are immune as the result of a previous attack of the disease. The same applies to all persons crossing the border of Belgian Congo South of the 10th parallel of latitude. To be valid, the certificate must establish that the bearer was inoculated for the first time at least 10 days previously and less than 4 years before.
British Somaliland	+ ○ IAV	+ ○ IAV			
Egypt	+ ⊙ V	+ ⊙ IV	+ ⊙ V		Smallpox = unchanged See List as on 1 December 1949 Yellow fever = unchanged See List as on 1 December 1949. Cholera. ⊙ = Asia Burma, French Establishments in India, India, Indo-China, Pakistan ⊙ and ⊙ = passengers stopping in Egypt (a) if they are in possession of a certificate of 7 days or more surveillance until 5 days have elapsed since their departure from the infected area. (b) if they are in possession of a certificate dating back less than 7 days, observation until the completion of either 5 days from the date of departure from or transit through the infected area or 7 days from the date of inoculation, whichever is the lesser, followed by a surveillance of another 5 days. (c) non-inoculated passengers. (1) who have left the infected area more than 5 days previously surveillance for 5 days; (2) who have left the infected area less than 5 days previously - observation until the completion of 5 days from the date of departure from the infected area. Bacteriological examination of their stools and surveillance for another 5 days. ⊙ = transit passengers: are authorized to continue their journey after medical inspection and must remain in the precincts of the airport during their stop in Egypt, unless they are provided with certificates (they are subject to surveillance during their stay in Egypt up to a maximum of 5 days reckoned from the date of their departure from the infected area). N.B. The following information is no longer required on the certificate. (a) the number of organisms inoculated, (b) whether the vaccine has been given in 2 injections No certificate is necessary for children less than one year of age.

By the Sanitary Authorities of	Against				Supplementary information
	Small-pox	Yellow fever	Cholera	Other diseases	
Kenya	+ ○ IAV		+ ○ IAV		Cholera. ⊙ = Goa, India and Pakistan. (The certificate must indicate the number of organisms inoculated, which must not be less than 8 000 million in number, given, if desired, in one dose. Infants of less than one year of age need not be vaccinated.)
Mauritius	+ ○ IV	+ Z IV	+ ○ V		Cholera. ⊙ = travellers who have transited an infected area. (The certificate must indicate that 6000 million organisms have been injected in one or more inoculations.)
Mozambique	+ ○ IAV	+ Z IV	+ ○ IAV		Smallpox and Cholera. ⊙ = infected ports. Yellow fever. Passengers and crews coming from or having touched at infected or endemic areas during the preceding 6 days.
Zanzibar	+ ○ IV	+ Z IAV	+ ○ IV		Yellow fever. Arrivals and passengers having transited the endemic area. Cholera. ⊙ = Goa, India, Pakistan and any other infected area. (Arrivals or those in transit.)
<i>ASIA</i> Burma	+ ○ V	+ Z IV	R ○ V		Smallpox. The certificate must indicate the type of reaction obtained. Yellow fever. Certificate of inoculation or of immunity Cholera. Validity: from 7 days to 6 months
Ceylon	+ ○ IAV	+ ○ IAV	+ ○ IAV		Smallpox = unchanged See List as on 1 December 1949. Yellow fever. = unchanged See List as on 1 December 1949. Cholera. ⊙ = Burma, India, French Establishments in India, Portuguese India, Pakistan, Thailand
China <i>Amoy</i> <i>Foochow</i> <i>Swatow</i> <i>Taiwan (Formosa)</i> <i>Tientsin</i> <i>Tsingtao</i>	+ ○ IAV	+ Z IV	+ ○ IAV		Smallpox and Cholera. ⊙ = infected ports. Yellow fever. Passengers and crews, coming from or having touched at infected or endemic areas during the preceding 6 days

By the Sanitary Authorities of	Against				Supplementary information
	Small-pox	Yellow fever	Cholera	Other diseases	
India	R O IV	+ ⊙ IA	R O IV		<p>Yellow Fever. Aerial navigation: any person arriving by air is detained in isolation for a period up to 9 days, if he has been exposed to the risk of infection and is not protected against yellow fever through a previous attack of the disease or by satisfactory inoculation.</p> <p>For a certificate of inoculation to be acceptable, the inoculation must have been performed with a vaccine manufactured at an approved laboratory and not less than 15 days prior to his arrival at the Indian airport in the case of a person who was inoculated in an endemic yellow fever area or one who entered such an area within 10 days of inoculation; and not less than 10 days prior to his arrival at the Indian airport in all other cases, the maximum period of validity for a certificate being four years. The certificate should be signed by the competent authorities duly authorized by the national health authorities of the country concerned and whose designations were reported to the WHO and notified by it to the other administrations.</p> <p>An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it arrives in India from the West, but no certificate of inoculation will be required from passengers from a non-endemic area who start in an aircraft after an "approved" disinsection and arrive in India without the aircraft having passed through an endemic yellow fever area en-route.</p> <p>Maritime navigation. all persons and crew aboard a vessel which has started from or has touched at any port on the East coast of Africa (between the Northern-most limit of Eritrea and the southern-most limit of Tanganyika) should be in possession of valid certificates dated not less than 15 days before embarkation in the case of a person who is embarking between the said limits or who is inoculated in an endemic area or who has entered an endemic yellow fever area within 10 days of inoculation. In all other cases, the inoculation must have been performed not less than 9 days before the arrival of the vessel within the said limits.</p> <p>N B The Indian Health Authorities regard as endemic the yellow fever areas as delineated by UNRRA in 1946 under the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944, plus, The whole of Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Angola and Northern Rhodesia in Africa and the whole of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, British, French and Dutch Guianas in South America</p>
Indonesia			⊕ ⊙ + ⊙		<p>Cholera. ⊙ = India Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras. Pakistan Chittagong.</p>
Iraq	+ ⊙ A	⊕ + ⊙ A	⊕ ⊙ A	Typhus Fever + ⊙ A	<p>Smallpox. ⊙ = Bombay, Dubai, Karachi, Bahrein, Southern Rhodesia (⊕ ⊙) Syria and Turkey. (⊕ ⊙) Jeddah and Mecca (⊕ ⊙) (Validity . 14 days to 6 months). Iran, Matrah, Muscat. (⊕ ⊙) Indonesia and Nyasaland. (⊕ ⊙)</p> <p>Yellow fever. = unchanged. See List as on 1 December 1949.</p> <p>Cholera. ⊙ = India and Pakistan. (One injection is accepted instead of the two previously required)</p> <p>Typhus Fever. ⊙ = unchanged. See List as on 1 December 1949.</p>
Iran	+ ⊙ IAV	⊕ + Z IV	+ ⊙ IAV		<p>Smallpox and Cholera. ⊙ = infected ports</p> <p>Yellow fever. Passengers and crews coming from or having touched at infected or endemic areas during the preceding 6 days.</p>
Japan	+ ⊙ V*	+ Z V	⊕ ⊙ V	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers + ⊙	<p>Smallpox. V* = normal validity except for travellers coming from Djakarta (Batavia) (hemorrhagic smallpox) in which case vaccination should have been carried out not more than 60 days beforehand</p> <p>Cholera. ⊙ = Calcutta. Validity . from 7 days to 6 months</p>
Korea (Republic of)	+ ⊙ IAV	⊕ + Z IV	+ ⊙ IAV		<p>Smallpox and Cholera. ⊙ = infected ports.</p> <p>Yellow fever. Passengers and crews coming from or having touched at an endemic area.</p>

By the Sanitary Authorities of	Against				Supplementary information
	Small-pox	Yellow fever	Cholera	Other diseases	
Malaya (Federation of)	+ ⊙ IAV	 + Z*	+ ⊙ IAV		Smallpox. ⊙ = infected ports Yellow fever. Z* = the sanitary authorities of Malaya regard as endemic the yellow fever areas as delineated by UNRRA in 1946 under the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944, plus: The whole of Mauretania, Belgian Congo, Angola and Northern Rhodesia in Africa and the whole of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and British, French, and Dutch Guianas in South America. Cholera. ⊙ = Cambodia, India, Pakistan.
Pakistan	H I	 + ⊙ I	R I		Yellow fever = unchanged. See List as on 1 December 1949
Persian Gulf (Residency) <i>Bahrain</i> <i>Kuwait</i> <i>Muscat</i> <i>Qatar</i> <i>Trucial Coast</i>	+ ⊙ IV	+ Z IV	+ ⊙ IV		Yellow fever. Certificate of inoculation or of immunity Cholera. ⊙ = India and Pakistan
Philippines	+ ⊙ I or A V	+ Z I or A V	+ ⊙ I or A V		Smallpox. Validity of the certificate 12 days to 3 years Cholera. ⊙ = travellers coming from or having passed through India and Pakistan. Each certificate should indicate the origin of the vaccine used, its lot number, and the type of reaction produced in the case of smallpox, and that a minimum of 8000 million organisms in one cc. of the vaccine has been inoculated, in the case of cholera.
Sarawak	 + ⊙ IV		 + ⊙ IV		Smallpox. Validity: from 12 days to 3 years. Cholera. ⊙ = Asia: Burma, China, French Establishments in India, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand.
Saudi Arabia	+ ⊙ IAV	+ ⊙ IAV	+ ⊙* IAV		Yellow fever. ⊙ = passengers coming from an infected area since less than 6 days Cholera. ⊙* = from 18 April 1950 to the end of the 1950 pilgrimage. Inoculation 2 injections of which the 1st with at least 4000 million vibrios and the 2nd at least 9 000 million vibrios, interval 6 days between the two injections
Singapore	+ ⊙ IAV	 + Z*	+ ⊙ IAV		Smallpox. ⊙ = infected ports Yellow fever. Z* = the sanitary authorities of Singapore regard as endemic the yellow fever areas as delineated by UNRRA in 1946 under the International Sanitary Conventions of 1944, plus: The whole of Mauretania, Belgian Congo, Angola and Northern Rhodesia in Africa and the whole of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and British, French and Dutch Guianas in South America Cholera. ⊙ = Cambodia, India, Pakistan
EUROPE France	+ ⊙				Smallpox. ⊙ = Tripolitania (International form) Algeria
Poland			+ ⊙		Cholera. ⊙ = endemic countries, i.e. India, Pakistan, Indo-China and China (When there is no doctor on board, personal certificates of health are necessary <i>excepti</i> for persons coming from Scandinavian, Dutch, Belgian, French and British ports.)

For explanation of signs and abbreviations, see List as on 1 December 1949, page 18.