Health Information for Travelers to BrazilTraveler View

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Vaccines and Medicines

Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor (ideally, 4-6 weeks) before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need.

|  | **Find Out Why** | **Protect Yourself** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **All travelers**  You should be up to date on routine vaccinations while traveling to any destination. Some vaccines may also be required for travel. | | |
| [Routine vaccines](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/routine) | Make sure you are up-to-date on routine vaccines before every trip. These vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine, varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, polio vaccine, and your yearly flu shot. | get_vaccinated hygiene |
| **Most travelers**  Get travel vaccines and medicines because there is a risk of these diseases in the country you are visiting. | | |
| [Hepatitis A](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/hepatitis-a) | CDC recommends this vaccine because you can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in Brazil, regardless of where you are eating or staying. | get_vaccinated eat_drink |
| [Typhoid](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/typhoid) | You can get typhoid through contaminated food or water in Brazil. CDC recommends this vaccine for most travelers, especially if you are staying with friends or relatives, visiting smaller cities or rural areas, or if you are an adventurous eater. | get_vaccinated eat_drink |
| **Some travelers**  Ask your doctor what vaccines and medicines you need based on where you are going, how long you are staying, what you will be doing, and if you are traveling from a country other than the US. | | |
| [Hepatitis B](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/hepatitis-b) | You can get hepatitis B through sexual contact, contaminated needles, and blood products, so CDC recommends this vaccine if you might have sex with a new partner, get a tattoo or piercing, or have any medical procedures. | get_vaccinated avoid_body_fluids avoid-non-sterile-equipment |
| [Malaria](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/malaria) | When traveling in Brazil, you should avoid mosquito bites to prevent malaria. You may need to take prescription medicine before, during, and after your trip to prevent malaria, depending on your travel plans, such as where you are going, when you are traveling, and if you are spending a lot of time outdoors or sleeping outside. Talk to your doctor about how you can prevent malaria while traveling. For more information on malaria in Brazil, see [malaria in Brazil.](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2018/infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/yellow-fever-malaria-information-by-country/brazil#seldyfm879) | antimalarial_meds avoid_insects |
| [Rabies](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/rabies) | Although rabies can be found in dogs, bats, and other mammals in Brazil, it is not a major risk to most travelers. CDC recommends this vaccine only for these groups:   * Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities in remote areas that put them at risk for animal bites (such as adventure travel and caving). * People who will be working with or around animals (such as veterinarians, wildlife professionals, and researchers). * People who are taking long trips or moving to remote areas in Brazil * Children, because they tend to play with animals, might not report bites, and are more likely to have animal bites on their head and neck. | get_vaccinated animals |
| [Yellow Fever](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/yellow-fever) | Health recommendation: Yellow fever is a risk in certain parts of Brazil, so CDC recommends the yellow fever vaccine for travelers 9 months of age or older to these areas.  Country entry requirement: Required if traveling from Angola or the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Congo-Kinshasa), excluding transit in an airport located in one of these countries. *(Updated March 2017)*  For more information on recommendations and requirements, see [yellow fever recommendations and requirements for Brazil](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2018/infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/yellow-fever-malaria-information-by-country/brazil#seldyfm879). Your doctor can help you decide if this vaccine is right for you based on your travel plans.  **Note:**Yellow fever vaccination recommendations for travelers have been temporarily expanded. Please refer to [Yellow Fever in Brazil](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/yellow-fever-brazil) for more information and updated recommendations.  **Note:** Yellow fever vaccine availability in the United States is currently limited. If you need to be vaccinated before your trip, you may need to travel some distance and schedule your appointment well in advance. [Find the clinic nearest you](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/search-for-stamaril-clinics). | get_vaccinated avoid_insects |

Key

* Get vaccinated
* Take antimalarial meds
* Eat and drink safely
* Prevent bug bites
* Keep away from animals
* Reduce your exposure to germs
* Avoid sharing body fluids
* Avoid non-sterile medical or cosmetic equipment

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**Note:** Zika is a risk in Brazil. Zika infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects. Therefore, pregnant women should not travel to Brazil. Partners of pregnant women and couples planning pregnancy should know the [possible risks to pregnancy and take preventive steps](https://www.cdc.gov/zika/pregnancy/index.html) ([more information](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/zika)).

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Stay Healthy and Safe

Learn actions you can take to stay healthy and safe on your trip. Vaccines cannot protect you from many diseases in Brazil, so your behaviors are important.

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Eat and drink safely

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Prevent bug bites

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Stay safe outdoors

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Keep away from animals

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Reduce your exposure to germs

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Avoid sharing body fluids

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Know how to get medical care while traveling

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Select safe transportation

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Maintain personal security

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Healthy Travel Packing List

Use the [Healthy Travel Packing List for Brazil](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/brazil/traveler/packing-list) for a list of health-related items to consider packing for your trip. Talk to your doctor about which items are most important for you.

Why does CDC recommend packing these health-related items?

It’s best to be prepared to prevent and treat common illnesses and injuries. Some supplies and medicines may be difficult to find at your destination, may have different names, or may have different ingredients than what you normally use.

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Travel Health Notices

Be aware of current health issues in Brazil. Learn how to protect yourself.

**Alert Level 2, Practice Enhanced Precautions**

* [Yellow Fever in Brazil](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/yellow-fever-brazil)May 17, 2018There is a large, ongoing outbreak of yellow fever in multiple states of Brazil. Travelers to Brazil should protect themselves from yellow fever by getting yellow fever vaccine at least 10 days before travel, and preventing mosquito bites.

**Watch Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions**

* **New**  [Measles in Brazil](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/watch/measles-brazil)August 28, 2018A measles outbreak has been reported in Brazil. CDC recommends that travelers to Brazil protect themselves by making sure they are vaccinated against measles.

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After Your Trip

If you are not feeling well after your trip, you may need to see a doctor. If you need help finding a travel medicine specialist, see [Find a Clinic](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/find-clinic). Be sure to tell your doctor about your travel, including where you went and what you did on your trip. Also tell your doctor if you were bitten or scratched by an animal while traveling.

If your doctor prescribed antimalarial medicine for your trip, keep taking the rest of your pills after you return home. If you stop taking your medicine too soon, you could still get sick.

**Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness.** If you become ill with a fever either while traveling in a malaria-risk area or after you return home (for up to 1 year), you should seek **immediate** medical attention and should tell the doctor about your travel history.

For more information on what to do if you are sick after your trip, see [Getting Sick after Travel](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/getting-sick-after-travel).