



This advice is designed to remind you of some of the information the nurse gave you when you visited for your travel appointment.

PLEASE READ IT!

The information will help you to stay healthy on your trip.

WATER

Diseases can be caught from drinking contaminated water, or swimming in it. Unless you **KNOW** the water supply is safe where you are staying, **ONLY USE** (in order of preference).



1. Boiled water
2. Bottled water or canned drinks
3. Water treated by a sterilising agent.



This includes **ICE CUBES** in drinks and water for **CLEANING YOUR TEETH.**



It is safer to swim in water that is well chlorinated. If you are travelling to Africa, South America or some parts of the Caribbean, **AVOID SWIMMING** in fresh water **LAKES AND STREAMS**. You can catch a parasitic disease called **SCHISTOSOMIASIS** from such places. This disease is also known as **BIKHARZIA**. It is wise **NEVER TO GO BAREFOOT**, but to wear protective footwear when out, even on the beach. Other diseases can be caught from sand and soil, particularly wet soil.

SWIMMING

INSURANCE

Take out adequate insurance cover for your trip. This should possibly include medical repatriation as without it this service, if needed, is extremely expensive. If you have any pre-existing medical conditions, make sure you inform the insurance company of these details and check the small print of the policy thoroughly.



If you travel to a European Union Country, make sure you have obtained an EHC card before you travel. The EHC application form is in the T7 leaflet from a post office, by ringing telephone 090 7707 8370 or applying online at www.ehic.org.com This takes time to obtain so needs to be applied for in advance. Additional travel insurance is still advised.



Many diseases are transmitted by what is known as the 'faecal-oral' route. To help prevent this, always wash your hands with soap and clean water after going to the toilet, before eating and before handling food.

FOOD

Contaminated food is the commonest source of many diseases abroad. You can help prevent it by following these guidelines:

- **ONLY EAT WELL COOKED FRESH FOOD**
- **AVOID LEFTOVERS AND REHEATED FOODS**
- **ENSURE MEAT IS THOROUGHLY COOKED**
- **EAT COOKED VEGETABLES, AVOID SALADS**
- **ONLY EAT FRUIT YOU CAN PEEL**
- **NEVER DRINK UNPASTEURISED MILK**
- **AVOID ICE-CREAM AND SHELLFISH**
- **AVOID BUYING FOOD FROM STREET VENDOR'S STALLS**



Another source of calories is **ALCOHOL!** If you drink to excess, alcohol could lead you to become carefree and ignore these precautions.

Two phrases to help you remember

1. **COOK IT, PEEL IT, OR LEAVE IT!**
2. **WHEN IN DOUBT, LEAVE IT OUT!**

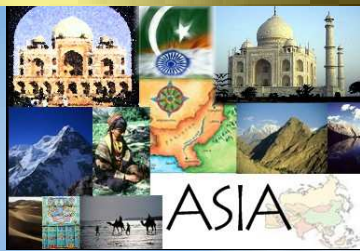


It is sensible on any long haul flight to:-

- **Be comfortable in your seat**
- **Exercise your legs, feet and toes while sitting every half an hour or so and take short walks whenever feasible. Upper body and breathing exercises can further improve circulation**
- **Drink plenty of water and be sensible about alcohol intake which in excess leads to dehydration.**



Further information can be obtained from the Department of Health with more specific advice and information on travel-related deep vein thrombosis.



DIARRHOEA

This the **MOST COMMON ILLNESS** that you will be exposed to abroad and there is **NO VACCINE AGAINST IT!** Travellers' diarrhoea is caused by eating and /or drinking food and water contaminated by bacteria, viruses or parasites. Risk of illness is higher in some countries than others.

High risk areas include North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, S.E Asia, South America, Mexico and the Middle East. Medium Risk Areas include the northern Mediterranean, Canary Islands and the Caribbean Islands. Low Risk Areas include North America, Western Europe and Australia.

You can certainly help **PREVENT** travellers' diarrhoea in the way you **BEHAVE** - make sure you follow the food, water and personal hygiene guidelines already given. Travellers' diarrhoea is 4 or more loose stools in a 24 hour period often accompanied by stomach pain, cramps and vomiting. It usually lasts 2-4 days and whilst it is not a life threatening illness, it can disrupt your trip for several days. The main danger of the illness is **DEHYDRATION**, and this, if very severe, can kill if it is not treated. **TREATMENT** is therefore **REHYDRATION**.



In severe cases and particularly in young children and the elderly, commercially prepared rehydration solution is extremely useful. This can be bought in tablet or sachet form at a chemist shop. e.g. **DIRALYTE** or **ELECTROLADE** (Dioralyte Relief is a formula containing rice powder which also helps to relieve the diarrhoea, particularly useful in children). Prepare according to instructions.

ANTI DIARRHOEAL TABLETS can be used for adults but should **NEVER** be **USED** in children under 4 years of age, and only on prescription for children aged 4 to 12 years. Commonly used tablets are **IMODIUM** and **LOMOTIL**. None of these tablets should ever be used if the person has a temperature or blood in the stool.



DO CONTACT MEDICAL HELP IF THE AFFECTED PERSON HAS:-

- A temperature
- **Blood in the diarrhoea**
- Diarrhoea for more than 48 hours (or 24 hours in children)
- **Becomes confused**

In very special circumstances, antibiotics are used for diarrhoea, but this decision should only be made by a doctor.

A woman taking the oral contraceptive pill may not have full contraceptive protection if she has had diarrhoea and vomiting. Extra precautions must be used - refer to your 'pill' information leaflet. If using condoms, use products with the British Kite Mark.



INSECT BITES

Mosquitoes, certain types of flies, ticks and bugs can cause many different diseases. e.g. malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever. Some bite at night, but some during daytime.

AVOID BEING BITTEN BY:

- Covering up skin as much as possible if going out at night, (mosquitoes that transmit malaria bite from dusk until dawn). Wear light coloured clothes, long sleeves, trousers or long skirts.
- Use insect repellents on exposed skin. (Choose those containing DEET or eucalyptus oil base. A content of approximately up to 50% DEET is recommended for tropical destinations) Clothes can be sprayed with repellants too. Impregnated wrist and ankle bands are also available. Check suitability for children on the individual products.
- If room is not air conditioned, shut screen, close shutters early evening and spray room with knockdown insecticide spray. In malarious regions, if camping, or sleeping in unprotected accommodation, always sleep under a mosquito net (impregnated with permethrin).
- Avoid camping near areas of stagnant water, these are common breeding areas for mosquitoes etc. Electric buzzers, garlic and vitamin B are ineffective.



MALARIA

If you are travelling to a malarious country, the travel nurse will have given you a separate leaflet with more details, please read it.

REMEMBER, malaria is a serious and sometimes fatal disease.

ANIMAL BITES



Rabies is present in many parts of the world. If a person develops rabies, death is 100% certain.

There are 3 RULES REGARDING RABIES.

1. Do not touch any animal, even dogs and cats
2. If you are licked on broken skin or bitten in a country which has rabies, wash the wound thoroughly with soap and running water for 5 minutes.
3. Seek medical advice IMMEDIATELY, even if you have been previously immunised.

For more information visit our Travel Clinics or to download the full Travel Advice Information, please visit the Practice Website

www.lakesidemedics.co.uk/nursing news