

Ecuador

Vaccine Handout

Boxes that are checked indicate immunizations that have been recommended by and discussed with your travel health care provider, depending on your specific itinerary and activities. Some vaccines require more than 1 dose to complete the immunization series, so you may need to return for the remaining doses before departing to ensure full protection.

Note: If 2 or more live virus vaccines (e.g., varicella, yellow fever, etc.) are to be given, they must be given on the same day or at least 28 days apart. Vaccines that contain live viruses or live bacteria are specifically noted as such below.

Recommended		Patient Requested	Travel Immunizations for Ecuador
Given	Declined		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hepatitis A vaccine. Hepatitis A virus causes liver infection, which can be severe, but is rarely fatal. Illness includes vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, and jaundice. Infection occurs by consuming contaminated food or water. A single dose given any time before travel will provide adequate protection for healthy persons for the duration of the trip. Two doses of vaccine given 6-18 months apart will confer lifelong protection.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Typhoid vaccine. Typhoid fever is a systemic bacterial infection; illness includes a severe and prolonged fever, weakness, and exhaustion. Infection occurs by consuming contaminated food or water. Two types of vaccine are available: injectable and oral. One dose of the killed bacterial injectable vaccine protects for 2-3 years. Four doses of the live oral bacterial vaccine (given on days 0, 2, 4, and 6) provide up to 5 years of protection. Local pain at the injection site occurs frequently. Gastrointestinal distress and diarrhea can occur after receiving the oral vaccine.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Influenza vaccine. Influenza virus causes severe inflammation of all respiratory tissue. Illness includes an abrupt onset of fever, cough, and chills, and severe pneumonia may ensue. Infection occurs via airborne droplets from ill people and occurs in cool months in temperate climates and year-round in the tropics. Adults should receive 1 dose of influenza vaccine each year, because the vaccine lasts only for the current influenza season. Vaccine is given by injection (killed virus vaccines) or nasally (live virus vaccine). Various formulations exist for different patient populations or risk groups. Serious side effects are rare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hepatitis B vaccine. Hepatitis B virus causes liver infection, which can become chronic and lead to liver failure or cancer. Illness includes vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, jaundice, and, rarely, death in the acute phase. Infection occurs through contaminated needles or syringes, contaminated blood products, and sexual contact. Three doses are given (at 0, 1, and 6 months). Accelerated schedules consist of 3 doses (0, 1, and 2 months; 0, 7, and 21 days; or 0, 7, and 14 days) plus a fourth dose at 12 months. A completed vaccine schedule provides lifelong immunity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hepatitis A/B combination vaccine. The combined HepA/B vaccine is given in 3 doses (at 0, 1, and 6 months) and results in lifelong protection. An accelerated schedule is available: 3 doses given on days 0, 7, and 21-30, and a fourth dose at 12 months; 3 doses protect for 1 year, and a completed schedule provides lifelong protection.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow fever vaccine. Yellow fever (YF) virus infection causes a systemic infection including fever, headache, vomiting, and muscle pains and may evolve into a full hemorrhagic fever syndrome. Infection occurs from day-biting mosquitoes in tropical South America and sub-Saharan Africa. YF vaccine is given either for personal protection against YF disease or may be required for entry into a country (or for both reasons). One dose of live virus vaccine is given and

			becomes effective in about 10 days, protecting for at least 10 years. A booster dose may be needed every 10 years for some travelers. Rarely, severe reactions with multi-organ failure or encephalitis can occur.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Measles, mumps, rubella vaccine. Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) viruses can infect multiple organs and cause serious illness in adults. Infection occurs from airborne droplets or direct contact with nasal secretions from an infected person. These diseases are common in developing countries. Persons born before 1957 in the U.S. (1970 in Canada and the United Kingdom; 1966 in Australia) are generally immune to all 3 diseases. Persons born after these dates and any other non-immune persons should have received a total of 2 doses of live virus MMR vaccine given at least 28 days apart. Serious side effects are rare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rabies vaccine. Rabies virus causes uniformly fatal central nervous system infection. Infection occurs from bites or scratches of infected animals (most commonly dogs and bats) and is more common in developing countries. Preexposure immunization consists of 3 doses given on days 0, 7, and 21-28. No regular booster doses are needed for typical travelers. If a bite occurs, all persons, even those who were previously vaccinated, should seek medical attention immediately, because additional doses of vaccine are needed. In addition to the vaccine, rabies immune globulin must be given if the person did not receive a complete preexposure vaccine series as noted above. Serious side effects are rare. Neurologic reactions can be a concern with some rabies products made abroad.
			Routine Immunizations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis vaccine. Tetanus bacteria infect cuts or wounds. Illness includes an acute, often fatal neuromuscular disease. Diphtheria bacteria infect the throat and produce a toxin that may be life-threatening. Pertussis (whooping cough) bacteria infect respiratory tissue, and illness includes a severe chronic cough. Diphtheria and pertussis are transmitted mainly through respiratory droplets. Adult travelers should have completed a primary series of childhood vaccine against these 3 diseases and have had 1 dose of tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap) vaccine subsequently. A booster dose of tetanus and diphtheria (Td) vaccine (Tdap for travelers) is given every 10 years thereafter. Side effects are rare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pneumococcal vaccine. Pneumococcal bacteria infect the lungs, the bloodstream, and the covering of the brain (meningitis). Illness includes fever, chills, and productive cough. Infection occurs from aerosol droplets from infected carriers. All adults ages 65 years and older should receive 1 dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) followed by 1 dose of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) given 1 year later (8 weeks later if necessary prior to travel). Younger adults who smoke, have asthma, or are immunocompromised may also need one or both vaccines. Side effects are rare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Varicella vaccine. Varicella (chickenpox) virus infects skin, nerve endings, and lung. Illness includes an itchy, blistering, crusting rash. Infection occurs from respiratory droplets or direct contact with fluid from blisters. Healthy individuals and non-pregnant women born before 1980 in the U.S. are assumed to be immune. Persons born after 1980 and anyone else who is not immune should have received (at some time) a total of 2 doses of live virus vaccine, with the doses given at least 28 days apart. Rare vaccine side effects include anaphylaxis, platelet deficiency, and certain neurological conditions. Small blistering lesions may occur.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Herpes zoster (shingles) vaccine. Varicella (chickenpox) virus may reactivate in persons who had chickenpox in the past, causing shingles. Illness includes a localized, highly painful burning rash that may leave long-term residual pain. One dose of a live virus vaccine is given to everyone at age 60 years, even if they have had shingles previously. No boosters are recommended. Serious side effects are rare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human papillomavirus vaccine. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects mucosal tissues, especially in the anogenital region. Illness includes cervical, penile, anal, vaginal, and oral cancer, as well as genital warts. Illness occurs from sexual contact. HPV vaccine is given as 3 doses at 0, 1-2,

and 6 months in persons aged 9-26 years. Serious side effects can include anaphylaxis and asthmatic crisis.

Travax content represents decision-relevant, expert synthesis of real-time data reconciled with new and existing available advice from authoritative national and international bodies. National body recommendations such as ACIP/CDC may differ from the manufacturers' recommendations as found in vaccine package inserts. Travax recommendations may differ from those of individual countries' public health authorities.

© 2016 Shoreland, Inc. All rights reserved.