



## Frequently asked questions and information for travelers

### What is cholera?

Cholera is a diarrhoeal disease caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Children as well as adults can get infected. In developed countries, cholera disappeared when efficient and safe water and sanitation infrastructures were installed. In developing countries, however, cholera remains a serious problem for people living without access to adequate water and sanitation systems.

In most cases, infection causes only mild diarrhoea or no symptoms at all. In 5-10% of cases, however, patients develop very severe watery diarrhoea and vomiting from 6 hours to 5 days after exposure to the bacterium. In these cases, the loss of large amounts of fluids can rapidly lead to severe dehydration. In the absence of adequate treatment, death can occur within hours.

### How does a person get cholera?

A person can become infected by drinking water or eating food contaminated by the bacterium. Common sources of foodborne infection include raw or poorly cooked seafood, raw fruit and vegetables, and other foods contaminated during preparation or storage. Bacteria present in the faeces of an infected person are the main source of contamination. The bacterium can also live in the environment in brackish rivers and coastal waters. The disease can thus spread rapidly in areas where sewage and drinking water supplies are inadequately treated.

### Where do outbreaks occur?

Cholera remains an ever-present risk in many countries. New outbreaks can occur sporadically in any part of the world where water supplies, sanitation, food safety, and hygiene are inadequate. The greatest risk occurs in overpopulated communities and displaced populations characterized by poor sanitation and unsafe drinking water. For information of whether there is cholera in the area where you are travelling, contact your health care provider, local office of public health or travel health centre.

### Can cholera be prevented?

Yes. People living in high-risk areas can protect themselves by following a few simple rules of good hygiene and safe food preparation. These include scrupulous washing of hands, especially before food preparation and eating, thorough cooking of food and consumption while hot, boiling or treatment of drinking water, and use of sanitary facilities.

### What is the risk for travelers?

By taking a few basic precautions, travelers can likewise protect themselves against cholera and most other food- and water-borne diseases. Above all, travelers should be very careful with food and water, including ice, and remember this simple rule: boil it, cook it, peel it, or forget it.

- Drink only water that has been boiled or disinfected with chlorine, iodine or other suitable products. Products for disinfecting water are generally available in pharmacies. Beverages such as hot tea or coffee, wine, beer, carbonated water or soft drinks, and bottled or packaged fruit juices are usually safe to drink.
- Avoid ice, unless you are sure that it is made from safe water.
- Eat food that has been thoroughly cooked and is still hot when served. Cooked food that has been held at room temperature for several hours and served without being reheated can be an important source of infection.
- Avoid raw seafood and other raw foods. The exceptions are fruits and vegetables that you have peeled or shelled yourself.
- Boil unpasteurized milk before drinking it.



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- Ice cream from unreliable sources is frequently contaminated and can cause illness. If in doubt, avoid it.
- Be sure that meals bought from street vendors are thoroughly cooked in your presence and do not contain any uncooked foods.

### **What treatments are available?**

The most important treatment is rehydration, which consists of prompt replacement of the water and salts lost through severe diarrhoea and vomiting. Early rehydration can save the lives of nearly all cholera patients. Most can be rehydrated quickly and easily by drinking large quantities of a solution of oral rehydration salts. Patients who become severely dehydrated may need to receive fluid intravenously.

Packets of oral rehydration salts are available from most city pharmacies and health care facilities. WHO recommends that travelers include oral rehydration salts in their medical kits. If packets of oral rehydration salts are unavailable, they can be replaced by a home-made solution obtained by mixing half a small spoon of salt with 6 small spoons of sugar in one litre of water safe for human consumption.

If you have diarrhoea - especially severe diarrhoea - and are in an area where there is cholera, seek treatment immediately from a physician or other trained health care provider. Begin drinking water and other non-sweetened fluids, such as soup, on the way to getting medical treatment.

### **What about antibiotics and other drugs?**

In individual cases of severe cholera, an effective antibiotic can help shorten illness, though rehydration remains the mainstay of treatment. For whole communities, however, preventive mass treatment with an antibiotic does not limit the spread of cholera and is thus not recommended. Likewise, preventive chemoprophylaxis is not recommended for travelers. Antidiarrhoeal medicines, such as loperamide, are not recommended and should never be given.

### **Do vaccines confer protection?**

The injectable cholera vaccine, previously used, conveyed incomplete, unreliable protection of short duration and is no longer recommended. A new oral cholera vaccine which provides good protection for up to 2 years is now available for use by travelers. However, as this vaccine does not provide 100% protection, basic hygienic precautions should always be followed. Moreover, this vaccine is administered in two separate doses ten days apart, and protection starts only ten days after the ingestion of the second dose. For more information, contact your local travel medicine centre. No country requires proof of cholera vaccination as a condition for entry, and the international certificate of vaccination no longer provides a space for recording cholera vaccination.

### **How long does an outbreak normally last?**

Predicting the duration of an outbreak is extremely difficult, as many factors are interlinked, like the quality of control measures, climatic conditions or provision of safe water to affected populations. In areas where water and sanitation are not sufficient, a cholera outbreak cannot be stopped immediately.

### **Where can travelers get more information on current and ongoing outbreaks?**

Further information are available from WHO Headquarters website ([www.who.int/cholera](http://www.who.int/cholera)) or on OCHA website (<http://ochaonline.un.org/>) or by contacting WHO Global Task Force on Cholera Control ([cholera@who.int](mailto:cholera@who.int))