**MINISTRY OF HEALTH ALL FOR A NEW COUNTRY**

**CIRCULAR NO. 000018 OF 2017**

TO: GOVERNORS, CITY MAYORS, DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES OF HEALTH, MANAGER COMPANIES OF BENEFIT PLANS – EAPB, MANAGERS OF SPECIAL REGIMES AND OF EXCEPTION, INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES – IPS, ENTRY POINTS, GENERAL MARITIME DIRECTORATE – DIMAR, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES AND GENERAL COMMUNITY

FROM: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

SUBJECT: UPDATE OF CIRCULAR NO. 014 OF MARCH 1, 2017 “GUIDELINES FOR THE CONTROL OF YELLOW FEVER AND DEMAND OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OR NATIONAL VACCINATION CARD

DATE: March 29, 2017

According to international alert on yellow fever issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and considering the need to update the global epidemiological situation, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection determines the countries from which the international yellow fever certificate will be requested, as per Attachment 7 of the International Health Regulation RSI 2005, and states the locations of risk in the national territory, considering that:

With regards to the global situation, since the beginning of the outbreak of yellow fever from December, 2016 until March, 2017, in Brazil 1,561 cases of yellow fever were registered, out of which 28.7% were confirmed (n= 448). A total of 16.9% were discarded (n = 263) and 54.4% (n = 850) suspicious cases are still under investigation, accounting for 264 deaths (144 confirmed, 10 discarded and 110 under investigation). The fatality rate among confirmed cases is 32%.¹

In Colombia, by the end of 2016, seven (7) cases were confirmed by laboratory, out of which six (6) patients died, including one arriving from Caballococha, Peru. The fatality rate was 86%. As of March 18, 2017, no new cases have been confirmed.

¹ Pan-American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Epidemiological Update. Yellow fever. March 23, 2017. Washington, D.C. PAHO/WHO. 2017

Under the above mentioned context, it is determined that all travelers coming from Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Brazil, must present the Yellow Fever International Certificate in order to enter Colombia.

On the other hand, **it is recommended** to national and international travelers visiting the following high risk locations, that at least ten (10) days before their trip, they get the yellow fever vaccine. Additionally, it is recommended to use repellent, long sleeve shirts, long pants and insecticide bed nets to avoid mosquito bites.

**Municipalities with Malaria Risk due to Viral Circulation or Ecological Relation –**

**Colombia, March 2017**

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| **Department** | **Municipalities** |
| **ANTIOQUIA** | Dabeiba (rural area), Mutatá (rural area), Turbo and Yondó |
| **GUAJIRA** | Dibulla, Barrancas (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Fonseca (rural area of Perijá Highlands), San Juan del Cesar (rural area of Perijá Highlands and Santa Marta Sierra Nevada), El Molino (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Villanueva (rural area of Perijá Highlands) and Urumita (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Riohacha (rural area of Santa Marta Sierra Nevada). |
| **CESAR** | Manaure, Balcon del Cesar (rural area of Perijá Highlands), La Paz Robles (rural area of Perijá), San Diego (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Agustin Codazzi (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Becerril ((rural area of Perijá Highlands), La Jagua de Ibirico ((rural area of Perijá Highlands), Chiriguaná (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Curumaní (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Pailitas (rural area of Perijá Highlands), and Pelaya (rural area of Perijá Highlands), Pueblo Bello, Valledupar (rural area of Santa Marta Sierra Nevada) |
| **CHOCÓ** | Carmen de Darien, Juradó, Acandí, Riosucio, Nuquí y Unguía. |
| **MAGDALENA** | Santa Marta, Aracataca, Ciénaga, Fundación (rural área of Santa Marta Sierra Nevada) |
| **NORTE DE SANTANDER** | Convención (rural área), El Carmen (rural área), El Tarra, El Zulia (rural área), Hacarí, San Calixto, Sardinata (rural área), Teorama and Tibú (rural área). |
| **META** | Mapiripan, Mesetas, El Castillo, Granada, La Macarena, La Uribe, Puerto Concordia, Puerto Gaitán, Puerto Rico, San Juan de Arama, and Vista Hermosa. |
| **CASANARE** | Maní (rural areas of the Meta Riverbanks), Orocué (rural and urban areas of the Meta Riverbanks), Paz de Ariporo (rural areas of the Meta Riverbanks), San Luis de Palenque (rural areas of the Meta Riverbanks), Monterrey, Nunchia, Trinidad (rural areas of the Meta Riverbanks), Pore and Hato Corozal (rural areas of the Meta and Casanare Rivers) |

All municipalities of the Departments of **ARAUCA, CAQUETÁ, PUTUMAYO, AMAZONAS, GUAINÍA, GUAVIARE, VAUPÉS** and **VICHADA** are considered a risk.

The malaria vaccine certificate is demanded at the entrance of the national parks since 2013.

Lastly, it is important to mention that the list of countries for which the International Malaria Certificate will be updated, depending on the presence and magnitude of outbreaks in every country, after the corresponding risk assessment made by Colombia in compliance with International Health Regulation RSI 2005.

TO BE PUBLISHED AND FULFILLED

Signed in Bogotá, D.C., on March 29, 2017

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