

## Health Information for Travelers to France Traveler View

### Traveler View

### Clinician 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

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.



#### 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 A

Hepatitis A outbreaks occur throughout the world and sometimes in countries with a low risk for hepatitis A (including the US). You can get hepatitis A through contaminated food or water in France, so talk to your doctor to see if the hepatitis A vaccine is right for you.



## Find Out Why

## Protect Yourself

<u><a href="#">Hepatitis B</a></u>	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.	
<u><a href="#">Rabies</a></u>	Rabies is present in bats in France. However, it is not a major risk to most travelers. CDC recommends rabies vaccine for only these groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Travelers involved in outdoor and other activities in remote areas that put them at risk for bat bites (such as adventure travel and caving).</li><li>• People who will be working with or around bats (such as wildlife professionals and researchers).</li></ul>	

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- People who will be working with or around bats (such as wildlife professionals and researchers).

## Key

Get vaccinated

Eat and drink safely

Keep away from animals

Reduce your exposure to germs

Avoid sharing body fluids

Avoid non-sterile medical or cosmetic equipment

## 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 France, so your behaviors are important.

## Eat and drink safely

## Prevent bug bites

Stay safe outdoors

Keep away from animals

Reduce your exposure to germs

Avoid sharing body fluids

Know how to get medical care while traveling

Select safe transportation

Maintain personal security

## Healthy Travel Packing List

Use the [Healthy Travel Packing List for France](#) 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.

## Travel Health Notices

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

### Watch Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions

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#### [Measles in France](#)

April 27, 2018

There is an outbreak of measles in France. Travelers to France should make sure they are vaccinated against measles with the MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella) vaccine.

## 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](#). 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.

For more information on what to do if you are sick after your trip, see [Getting Sick after Travel](#).

**Map Disclaimer** - The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement are generally marked.

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<https://www.cdc.gov/>)

National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) (<https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/index.html>)

Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ) (<https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dgmq/index.html>)