

# Jordan



## COVID-19 Travel Information

**Level 4: COVID-19 Very High**

- [COVID-19 in Jordan](#)

December 06, 2021

Avoid travel to Jordan. If you must travel to Jordan, make sure you are vaccinated and up to date with your COVID-19 vaccines before travel.

## Travel Health Notices

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

## Vaccines and Medicines

Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least a month before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need.

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[Vaccines for disease](#)   [Recommendations](#)

[Clinical Guidance for  
Healthcare providers](#)

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| Vaccines for disease             | Recommendations   | Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers   |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <a href="#">Routine vaccines</a> | <p>Make sure you are up-to-date on all routine vaccines before every trip. Some of these vaccines include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Chickenpox (Varicella)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Flu (influenza)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Polio</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Shingles</a></li> </ul>   | <a href="#">Immunization schedules</a>   |
| <a href="#">COVID-19</a>         | All eligible travelers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines. Please see <a href="#">CDC's COVID-19 Vaccines for Specific Groups of People</a> for more information.  | <a href="#">COVID-19</a>   |
| <a href="#">Hepatitis A</a>      | <p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers one year old or older going to Jordan.</p> <p>Infants 6 to 11 months old should also be vaccinated against Hepatitis A. The dose does not count toward the routine 2-dose series.</p> <p>Travelers allergic to a vaccine component or who are younger than 6 months should receive a single dose of immune globulin, which provides effective protection for up to 2 months depending on dosage given.</p> <p>Unvaccinated travelers who are over 40 years old, immunocompromised, or have chronic medical conditions planning to depart to a risk area in less than 2 weeks should get the initial dose of vaccine and at the same appointment receive immune globulin.</p>  | <a href="#">Hepatitis A (CDC Yellow Book)</a><br><br><a href="#">Dosing info</a>               |
| <a href="#">Hepatitis B</a>      | Recommended for unvaccinated travelers of all ages to Jordan.   | <a href="#">Hepatitis B (CDC Yellow Book)</a><br><br><a href="#">Dosing info</a>               |
| <a href="#">Measles</a>          | Infants 6 to 11 months old traveling internationally should get 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine before travel. This dose does not count as part of the routine childhood vaccination series.  | <a href="#">Measles (Rubeola) (CDC Yellow Book)</a>  |
| <a href="#">Rabies</a>           | <p>Rabid dogs are commonly found in Jordan. However, if you are bitten or scratched by a dog or other mammal while in Jordan, rabies treatment is often available.</p> <p>Consider rabies vaccination before your trip if your activities mean you will be around dogs or wildlife.</p> <p>Travelers more likely to encounter rabid animals include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campers, adventure travelers, or cave explorers (spelunkers)</li> <li>• Veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers handling animal specimens</li> <li>• Visitors to rural areas</li> </ul> <p>Since children are more likely to be bitten or scratched by a dog or other animals, consider rabies vaccination for children traveling to Jordan.</p> | <a href="#">Rabies (CDC Yellow Book)</a>   |
| <a href="#">Typhoid</a>          | Recommended for most travelers, especially those staying with friends or relatives or visiting smaller cities or rural areas.   | <a href="#">Typhoid (CDC Yellow Book)</a><br><br><a href="#">Dosing info (CDC Yellow Book)</a> |
| <a href="#">Yellow Fever</a>     | Required if traveling from a country with risk of YF virus transmission and ≥1 year of age, including transit >12 hours in an airport located in a country with risk of YF virus transmission. <sup>1</sup>   | <a href="#">Yellow Fever (CDC Yellow Book)</a>   |

## Non-Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

| Disease Name | Common ways the disease spreads | Advice | Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------|--|

## Avoid contaminated water

|                               |  |   |                               |
|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Touching urine or other body fluids from an animal infected with leptospirosis</li> <li>• Swimming or wading in urine-contaminated fresh water, or contact with urine-contaminated mud</li> <li>• Drinking water or eating food contaminated with animal urine</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid contaminated water and soil</li> </ul> | <a href="#">Leptospirosis</a> |
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## Avoid bug bites

|                               |   |   |                               |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <a href="#">Leishmaniasis</a> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sand fly bite</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Avoid Bug Bites</a></li> </ul> | <a href="#">Leishmaniasis</a> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|

## Airborne & droplet

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <a href="#">Hantavirus</a>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breathing in air or accidentally eating food contaminated with the urine, droppings, or saliva of infected rodents</li> <li>• Bite from an infected rodent</li> <li>• Less commonly, being around someone sick with hantavirus (only occurs with Andes virus)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid rodents and areas where they live</li> <li>• Avoid sick people</li> </ul> | <a href="#">Hantavirus</a>                                    |
| <a href="#">Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)</a> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scientists do not fully understand how the MERS virus spreads</li> <li>• May spread from to others when an infected person coughs or sneezes</li> <li>• May spread to people from camels.</li> </ul>   | Avoid sick people  | <a href="#">Middle East Respiratory virus syndrome (MERS)</a> |
| <a href="#">Tuberculosis (TB)</a>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breathe in TB bacteria that is in the air from an infected and contagious person coughing, speaking, or singing.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid sick people</li> </ul>  | <a href="#">Tuberculosis (TB)</a>                             |

## 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 Jordan, 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 Jordan](#) 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.

## 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.

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