



# Travelers' Health

## South Korea



## Travel Health Notices

There are no notices currently in effect for South Korea.

## 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. If you or your doctor need help finding a location that provides certain vaccines or medicines, visit the [Find a Clinic](#) page.

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>	<p>All eligible travelers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines. Please see <a href="#">Your COVID-19 Vaccination</a> for more information.</p>	<a href="#">COVID-19 vaccine</a>

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Hepatitis A	<p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers one year old or older going to South Korea.</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>	<p><a href="#">Hepatitis A - CDC Yellow Book</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dosing info - Hep A</a></p>
Hepatitis B	<p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers younger than 60 years old traveling to South Korea. Unvaccinated travelers 60 years and older may get vaccinated before traveling to South Korea.</p>	<p><a href="#">Hepatitis B - CDC Yellow Book</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dosing info - Hep B</a></p>
Japanese Encephalitis	<p>Recommended for travelers who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are moving to an area with Japanese encephalitis to live</li> <li>• Spend long periods of time, such as a month or more, in areas with Japanese encephalitis</li> <li>• Frequently travel to areas with Japanese encephalitis</li> </ul> <p>Consider vaccination for travelers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spending less than a month in areas with Japanese encephalitis but will be doing activities that increase risk of infection, such as visiting rural areas, hiking or camping, or staying in places without air conditioning, screens, or bed nets</li> <li>• Going to areas with Japanese encephalitis who are uncertain of their activities or how long they will be there</li> </ul> <p>Not recommended for travelers planning short-term travel to urban areas or travel to areas with no clear Japanese encephalitis season.</p>	<p><a href="#">Japanese encephalitis - CDC Yellow Book</a></p> <p><a href="#">Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine for US Children</a></p>
Malaria	<p>CDC recommends that travelers going to certain areas of South Korea take prescription medicine to prevent malaria. Depending on the medicine you take, you will need to start taking this medicine multiple days before your trip, as well as during and after your trip. Talk to your doctor about which malaria medication you should take.</p> <p>Find <a href="#">country-specific information</a> about malaria.</p>	<p><a href="#">Malaria - CDC Yellow Book</a></p> <p><a href="#">Considerations when choosing a drug for malaria prophylaxis (CDC Yellow Book)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Malaria information for South Korea.</a></p>
Measles	<p>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.</p>	<p><a href="#">Measles (Rubeola) - CDC Yellow Book</a></p>
Rabies	<p>South Korea is free of dog rabies. However, rabies may still be present in wildlife species, particularly bats. CDC recommends rabies vaccination before travel only for people working directly with wildlife. These people may include veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers working with specimens from mammalian species.</p>	<p><a href="#">Rabies - CDC Yellow Book</a></p>
Tick-borne Encephalitis	<p><a href="#">Avoid bug bites</a></p> <p>Learn more about <a href="#">tick-borne encephalitis at your destination.</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Tick-borne Encephalitis - CDC Yellow Book</a></p>
Typhoid	<p>Recommended for most travelers, especially those staying with friends or relatives or visiting smaller cities or rural areas.</p>	<p><a href="#">Typhoid - CDC Yellow Book</a></p> <p><a href="#">Dosing info - Typhoid</a></p>
Yellow Fever	<p>Required if traveling from a country with risk of YF virus transmission and <math>\geq 1</math> year of age.<sup>1</sup></p>	<p><a href="#">Yellow Fever - CDC Yellow Book</a></p>

## Non-Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Disease Name	Common ways the disease spreads	Advice	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers
<b>Avoid contaminated water</b>			
<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>
<b>Airborne &amp; droplet</b>			
<a href="#">Avian/Bird Flu</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being around, touching, or working with infected poultry, such as visiting poultry farms or live-animal markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid domestic and wild poultry</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Influenza</a>
<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="#">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

Counsel your patients on actions they can take on their trip to stay healthy and safe.

### 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

Remind your patients to pack health and safety items. Use the [Healthy Travel Packing List for South Korea](#) for a list of health-related items they should consider packing.

## 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.

If your doctor prescribed antimalarial medicine for your trip, keep taking the rest of your pills after you return home. If you stop taking your medicine too soon, you could still get sick.

**Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness.** If you become ill with a fever either while traveling in a malaria-risk area or after you return home (for up to 1 year), you should seek **immediate** medical attention and should tell the doctor about your travel history.

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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Content source: [National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases \(NCEZID\)](#)

[Division of Global Migration Health \(DGMH\)](#)