Marshall Islands

Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax®, a decision-support tool used by health care providers to perform a detailed health risk analysis based on specific locations, individual travel styles, and traveler risk behaviors. Travax provides practitioners current, independently researched malaria risk and prevention recommendations in a map-based format that goes beyond the annual WHO and US CDC statements included here. Not included here are current reports from Travax of disease outbreaks or environmental events that may pose elevated risks to travelers' health and safety. The Providers ***section of this site offers a directory of health care providers who utilize Shoreland Travax for travel health counseling.*** Learn more about the detailed reports and maps available from these practitioners ***(includes links to samples).***

General Information

Marshall Islands is a developing nation classified as upper middle income. Located in the Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and Australia, the climate is classified as humid equatorial (no dry season).

Vaccinations

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against COVID-19, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, rabies, or typhoid fever. Routine immunizations, such as those that prevent tetanus/diphtheria or "childhood" diseases, should be reviewed and updated as needed.

Malaria

The following is current information as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

WHO—***International Travel and Health*** (current online update, Country List)

No statement given.

CDC—***Health Information for International Travel*** (current online edition)

Areas with malaria: None.
Drug resistance: Not applicable.

Other Concerns

Travelers' Diarrhea

Moderate risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Community sanitation and food safety measures may be inadequate. Some itineraries (e.g., remote destinations, austere accommodations) and activities (e.g., ecotourism, eating street or local-market food) further increase risk.

Travelers should observe food and beverage precautions, which reduce the likelihood of illness.

Travelers should carry loperamide for self-treatment of diarrhea and, if risk is moderate to high, an antibiotic to add if diarrhea is severe. Consult a knowledgeable health care provider regarding which antibiotic is appropriate for you and most effective for your destination.

Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent seafood poisoning may be needed.

Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

Dengue may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include helminths, hepatitis C, leptospirosis, marine hazards, tuberculosis.

Consular Advice

The material below includes information from the US Department of State (DOS), the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), and Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), as well as from additional open-source material. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel can be found in the Library article Safety and Security***.***

Terrorism Risk

No intrinsic risk of attack by terrorist groups exists, but unforeseen attacks are possible.

Crime

Low risk of violent crime (assault) exists throughout the country, mainly in remote areas (especially beaches) and in and near bars and nightclubs.

Low risk of petty crime exists throughout the country, mainly in hotels. Theft of valuables from unattended vehicles and/or accommodations is common.

Water Safety

Basic safety standards for recreational water activities (including scuba diving and snorkeling) are often not in place.

Transportation Safety

National incidence data on traffic-related injury or death are not available.

Speed laws are poorly enforced.

Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from November through April, coinciding with the typhoon season. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Marshall Islands

- United States: [+692] 247-4011; mh.usembassy.gov
- Canada: Canada does not have an embassy or consulate in Marshall Islands.
- United Kingdom: U.K. does not have an embassy or consulate in Marshall Islands.
- Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Marshall Islands.

Marshall Islands's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: www.rmiembassyus.org
- In Canada: Marshall Islands does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- In the U.K.: Marshall Islands does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.K.
- In Australia: Marshall Islands does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is required to obtain a work or residence visa.

© 2024 Shoreland, Inc. All rights reserved.