

# Equatorial Guinea

## Medical Summary

The health risk information presented here is summarized from Shoreland Travax<sup>®</sup>, 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 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

Equatorial Guinea is a developing nation classified as upper middle income. Located in central Africa along the Gulf of Guinea (south of Cameroon and north of Gabon), the climate is classified as humid equatorial (short dry season).

## Immunizations

### Yellow Fever

An official yellow fever vaccination certificate may be required depending on your itinerary. Vaccination is usually recommended if you'll be traveling in areas where there is risk of yellow fever transmission.

- ▮ **Requirement:** A vaccination certificate is required for travelers aged  $\geq 9$  months coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. Note: This does not apply to airport transit stops (no exit through immigration checkpoint) in risk countries. Note: Proof of YF vaccination is often required for travelers coming from nonrisk countries, despite Equatorial Guinea's published declaration to the contrary under the International Health Regulations.
- ▮ **Official Status:** listed by WHO as a country where YF transmission risk is present.

### Other Vaccines

Depending on your itinerary, your personal risk factors, and the length of your visit, your health care provider may offer you vaccination against 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 U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

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

(2019) Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the entire country.

- ▮ Recommended prevention: **C** – Risk of *P. falciparum* malaria, in combination with reported chloroquine and sulfadoxine–pyrimethamine resistance. Mosquito bite prevention plus atovaquone–proguanil or doxycycline or mefloquine chemoprophylaxis (select according to reported side effects and contraindications) <sup>a</sup>  
<sup>a</sup>Alternatively, for travel to rural areas with low risk of malaria infection, mosquito bite prevention can be combined with stand-by emergency treatment (SBET).

WHO Country List footnote: When available, the date of the most recent update or confirmation is indicated in parentheses in the country list. If no date is indicated, the most recent update or confirmation was provided before 2013.

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

Areas with malaria: All.

- ▮ Estimated relative risk of malaria for US travelers: High.

- | Drug resistance<sup>4</sup>: Chloroquine.
- | Malaria species: *P. falciparum* 85%, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, and *P. vivax* 15% combined.
- | Recommended chemoprophylaxis: Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to *P. falciparum* malaria unless otherwise noted.

## Other Concerns

### Travelers' Diarrhea

High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions may 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.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

African trypanosomiasis, chikungunya, dengue, loiasis, onchocerciasis, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include helminths, marine hazards, schistosomiasis, sexually transmitted infections, snakebites, tuberculosis.

## Consular Advice

*The material below includes information from the U.S. Department of State (DOS), U.K. Foreign & Commonwealth 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 (armed robbery, home invasion, and assault) and moderate risk of petty crime exist throughout the country, mainly in Malabo and Bata.

### Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations may infrequently occur and have the potential to turn violent without warning.

### Unsafe Areas

Piracy (involving commercial vessels) may occur in coastal and international waters.

### Transportation Safety

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

Traffic flows on the right-hand side of the road. Travelers (including drivers and pedestrians) accustomed to traffic moving on the opposite side should be vigilant when navigating traffic.

Taxis do not meet international safety standards (due to unsafe vehicles, poor maintenance, and hazardous driving).

Many taxis are unsafe. Use taxis from official ranks or dispatched via smart phone app or radio from a reputable company and ascertain the license or identification number of the dispatched vehicle.

### Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from April through June and from September through December. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may

occur.

## Consular Information

### Selected Embassies or Consulates in Equatorial Guinea

- | United States: [+240] 333-09-57-41; [gq.usembassy.gov](http://gq.usembassy.gov)
- | Canada: Canada does not have an embassy or consulate in Equatorial Guinea.
- | United Kingdom: U.K. does not have an embassy or consulate in Equatorial Guinea.
- | Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Equatorial Guinea.

### Equatorial Guinea's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- | In the U.S.: [egembassydc.com](http://egembassydc.com)
- | In Canada: Equatorial Guinea does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- | In the U.K.: [embassyofequatorialguinea.co.uk/](http://embassyofequatorialguinea.co.uk/)
- | In Australia: Equatorial Guinea does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

## Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing may be required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa. Travelers, including short-term travelers, may be detained or deported after arrival if found to be positive for HIV or hepatitis.

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