

Hong Kong

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

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is an advanced economy classified as high income. Located in eastern Asia along the South China Sea (south of China), the climate is classified as subtropical dry winter.

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, Japanese encephalitis, 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 territory, with minimal risk 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, scrub typhus may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include air pollution, enteroviruses, hantavirus, leptospirosis, marine hazards, melioidosis, monkey bites, Nipah virus, plague, snakebites, 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.

Consular Travel Advice

Due to the arbitrary enforcement of vaguely defined national security laws and the risk of arbitrary detention, US (DOS) advises reconsidering travel (or avoiding nonessential travel) to this country. UK (FCO), Canada (GAC), and Australia (DFAT) have no current warnings.

Terrorism Risk

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

Crime

Negligible risk of violent crime and low risk of petty crime exist, mainly in areas frequented by tourists, including markets, trains, shopping areas, and hotel lobbies.

Risk exists of robberies and/or assaults occurring after consuming intentionally drugged food or drink; tourists are frequently targeted.

Civil Unrest

Protests and demonstrations frequently occur throughout the country and have the potential to turn violent without warning. Bystanders are at risk of harm from violence or from the response by authorities. Disruption to transportation, free movement, or the ability to carry out daily activities may occur.

Water Safety

Rent water sports equipment from reputable operators. Scuba dive only with personnel certified by PADI or NAUI, and use equipment only from PADI- or NAUI-certified dive operators.

Transportation Safety

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

Airline Safety

The US Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the civil aviation authority of this territory oversees its air carriers in accordance with minimum international safety standards.

Natural Disasters

The typhoon season is from April through October. The monsoon season is from May through October. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Hong Kong, a special administrative region of China

- United States: [+852] 2523-9011; hk.usconsulate.gov
- Canada: [+852] 3719-4700; www.hongkong.gc.ca
- United Kingdom: [+852] 2901-3000; www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-consulate-general-hong-kong
- Australia: [+852] 2827-8881; hongkong.china.embassy.gov.au

China's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: Hong Kong does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.S.
- In Canada: Hong Kong does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.

- In the U.K.: Hong Kong does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.K.
- In Australia: Hong Kong does not have an embassy or consulate in Australia.

Visa/HIV Testing

HIV testing is not required to obtain a tourist, work, or residence visa.

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