

# Madeira

## 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 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).*

## COVID-19

View Portugal for details.

### CDC Recommendation

Persons not up-to-date on COVID-19 vaccinations should avoid travel to this country; risk is unknown. Persons who are at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19 (even if up-to-date on COVID-19 vaccinations) should seek informed medical advice and consider delaying travel. All travelers should be up-to-date prior to their trip and follow destination requirements and recommendations. All persons aged  $\geq 2$  years should wear a well-fitting mask in indoor public spaces.

## General Information

Madeira is an autonomous region of Portugal. Located off the coast of northwestern Africa in the Atlantic Ocean, the climate is classified as dry summer.

## Vaccinations

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, meningococcal meningitis, or rabies. 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

Minimal risk (comparable to that in industrialized countries) exists throughout the country.

Community sanitation is generally good, and health concerns related to food and beverages are minimal.

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 hepatitis C, marine hazards.

## 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

Negligible risk of violent crime exists throughout the country.

## 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.

Speed laws are poorly enforced.

## Natural Disasters

The rainy season is from October through March. Floods may occur, especially on Madeira Island.

Forest fires occur during the dry season.

## Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Madeira, an Autonomous Region of Portugal

- United States: The U.S. does not have an embassy or consulate in Madeira.
- Canada: Canada does not have an embassy or consulate in Madeira.
- United Kingdom: U.K. does not have an embassy or consulate in Madeira.
- Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Madeira.

Madeira's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- In the U.S.: Madeira does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.S.
- In Canada: Madeira does not have an embassy or consulate in Canada.
- In the U.K.: Madeira does not have an embassy or consulate in the U.K.
- In Australia: Madeira 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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