

# Senegal

## 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

Senegal is a developing nation classified as low income. Located in western Africa along the Atlantic Ocean (north of Gambia and Guinea), the climate is classified as humid equatorial (long 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 ≥ 9 months coming from countries with risk of YF transmission. This also applies to all airport transit stops in risk countries.
- ▮ *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, meningococcal meningitis, 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)

(2018) Malaria risk due predominantly to *P. falciparum* exists throughout the year in the entire country. There is less risk from January through June in the central western regions.

- ▮ 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.

- ▮ Drug resistance<sup>3</sup>: Chloroquine.
- ▮ Malaria species: *P. falciparum* >85%, *P. ovale* 5%–10%, *P. vivax* rare.

1 Recommended chemoprophylaxis: Atovaquone-proguanil, doxycycline, mefloquine, or tafenoquine.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Refers to *P. falciparum* malaria unless otherwise noted.

<sup>4</sup> Primaquine and tafenoquine can cause hemolytic anemia in people with G6PD deficiency. Patients must be screened for G6PD deficiency before starting primaquine or tafenoquine. See *Tafenoquine Approved for Malaria Prophylaxis and Treatment* for more information.

## 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.

### Other Food-Borne Illnesses

Precautions to prevent seafood poisoning may be needed.

### Insect- and Arthropod-Borne Diseases

African trypanosomiasis, chikungunya, dengue, hepatitis C, leishmaniasis, onchocerciasis, Rift Valley fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tick-bite fever, West Nile virus, Zika may pose a risk. Personal protective measures are important.

### Other Disease and Health Risks

Additional concerns include air pollution, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, 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.*

### Consular Travel Advice

Due to ongoing security concerns, Australia (DFAT) advises reconsidering travel (or avoiding nonessential travel) to Casamance Region (except the towns of Cap Skiring and Ziguinchor and the main roads between them). U.S. (DOS), U.K. (FCO), and Canada (GAC) have no current warnings.

### Terrorism Risk

Risk of attack by transnational terrorist groups exists throughout the country, especially in areas bordering Mali and Mauritania. Targets may include domestic and international organizations and businesses; public places and events, including those frequented by tourists; and transportation systems.

### Crime

Moderate risk of violent crime (armed robbery, home invasion, and assault) and moderate risk of petty crime exist throughout the country, especially in Dakar (particularly in areas surrounding the Place de l'Indépendance, Petite Corniche, Corniche d'Ouest, and at Leopold Senghor International Airport) and in other cities, especially before religious festivals.

Scams involving false identity (such as criminals posing as prearranged drivers at Leopold Sedar Senghor International Airport) have been reported.

### 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.

## Unsafe Areas

Armed conflict occurs, a dangerous security environment exists, and landmines and other unexploded ordnance are present in Ziguinchor Region (historically known as the Basse Casamance Region).

## 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

Significant risk of traffic-related injury or death exists. The road-traffic death rate is greater than 24 per 100,000 population, the highest risk category. Carefully assess the safety of transportation options before any road travel. Speed laws are poorly enforced. Driving at night is not advised. Seek local advice before traveling on roads outside urban areas after dark.

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.

Road-traffic collisions can lead to violent confrontations.

Public buses, rail services, taxis, and mototaxis 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 July through September. Floods, mudslides, and landslides may occur.

## Consular Information

Selected Embassies or Consulates in Senegal

- | United States: [+221] 33-879-4000; [sn.usembassy.gov](http://sn.usembassy.gov)
- | Canada: [+221] 33-889-4700; [senegal.gc.ca](http://senegal.gc.ca)
- | United Kingdom: [+221] 33-823-7392; [www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-dakar](http://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-dakar)
- | Australia: Australia does not have an embassy or consulate in Senegal.

Senegal's Embassies or Consulates in Selected Countries

- | In the U.S.: [ambasenegal-us.org](http://ambasenegal-us.org)
- | In Canada: [ambsenecanada.org](http://ambsenecanada.org)
- | In the U.K.: [+44] 020-7938-4048
- | In Australia: [+61] 03-9348-0466

## Visa/HIV Testing

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

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