Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel (CATMAT)

October 2008/February 2009

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CATMAT reports to...

Public Health Agency of Canada,
Chief Public Health Officer of Canada,
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Policy Integration, Planning, Reporting
and International Directorate (PIPRID)
Migration and Travel Health,
Travel Health Program
Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel
(CATMAT)

**Mandate**

- provides **recommendations** on prevention and treatment of infectious diseases and other health hazards for Canadian travellers;
- suggests mechanisms for wide **dissemination** and use of recommendations and other travel medicine-related information; and
- advises on **priorities** for epidemiological research and other activities related to travel or tropical medicine.
Structure

- 10 members (4-year terms): Canadian expertise in travel medicine, tropical medicine, parasitology, infectious diseases, public health, and epidemiology
- liaison members: CPS, CPHA, CSIH, AMMI Canada (formerly CIDS), NACI, IDRC, CAEP
- ex-officio members: HC (SAP), DND, CIC, DFA, US CDC
Committee to Advise on Tropical Medicine and Travel (CATMAT)

October 17, 2008 and February 19/20, 2009

Meeting Summaries

Pierre J. Plourde, M.D., FRCPC
Chair, CATMAT
Member, CATMAT Malaria Subcommittee
Summary:

- Upcoming/future statements
- Malaria Guidelines Update
- Yellow fever Update
- CATMAT/NACI linkages
Published Statements:

2008/2009

- Hepatitis (July 2008)
- Japanese encephalitis (Sept 2008)
- Malaria guidelines (in press)
- Dengue fever (in press)
- Guidelines for the Practice of Travel Medicine (in press)
Future Updated Statements:

2009

- Meningococcal meningitis (in press)
- Tuberculosis (in press)
- Typhoid (draft)
- Fever in the International Traveller (draft)
Future Updated Statements:

2010

- Travellers’ diarrhea (authors)
- Rabies (authors)
- Polio (authors)
Future New Statements:

2009

- Pregnancy and travel (in press)
- Pediatric traveller (in press)
- International adoption (CPS joint)
- Injuries and travel (final draft)
- Elderly travellers (final draft)
- Yellow fever (final draft)
Future New Statements:

2010

- VFRs (authors)
- Long term traveller (on hold)
- Bites, Stings, Envenomations (TBD)
- Medical Tourism (TBD)
- Healthcare “voluntourism” (TBD)
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

- Chapter 2 – Prevention: Risk Assessment
  - Need for provider to monitor emerging risk areas (ie, Jamaica, Bahamas, Kenyan highlands)
  - Use of judgment for low risk malaria regions (ie, Central America, D.R.)

- Chapter 3 – Prevention: Malaria Education for Travellers
  - New section on enhancing compliance with chemoprophylaxis and PPMs
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

◆ Chapter 4 – Prevention: Chemoprophylactic Regimens
  ◆ New section on counterfeit drugs, especially artemisinates
  ◆ New section on differences between CATMAT and WHO, CDC, and UK
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

- Chapter 5 – Prevention in Special Hosts
  - Malarone in children (≥5 kg vs 11 kg)
  - Malarone as an option in pregnant women after first trimester
  - Long Term Traveller/Expatriate section completely revised, with more evidence to support recommendations
  - New section on Rapid Diagnostic Kits (caution)
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

- Chapter 6 – Malaria Diagnosis
  - Chapter completely revised, with more detail and more guidance for health care providers
  - Utility of Rapid Diagnostic Kits in laboratories
  - Laboratory standards introduced (ie, stat testing for malaria with results available within 2 hours of blood drawing)

- Chapter 7 – Treatment of Malaria
  - Access to intravenous artesunate and guidance on how and when to administer (CMN)
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

- Chapter 8 – Drugs
  - Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) now WHO-standard (not available in Canada)
  - Improved weight-based dosing for children (Table)
- Appendix 1 – Country listing
  - More detail (seasonality and prevalence of falciparum)
  - WHO/CDC/IAMAT combined
Malaria Guidelines Preview:

- Other Changes
  - More rigorous evidence-base with referenced recommendations at the end of each chapter
  - New section on *P. knowlesi*
  - Removal of appendix on ITNs (in PPM statement)
  - Checklist for advising travellers reformatted and revised
Yellow fever Update:

◆ New Canadian Yf vaccination certificate based on WHO IHRs
◆ New information required on certificate (nationality and national identification document)
◆ Certificate of exemption also produced by PHAC
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( CATMAT )

Yellow fever Update:

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine or prophylaxis used has been approved by the World Health Organization.

This certificate must be signed in the hand of the clinician, who shall be a medical practitioner or other authorized health worker, supervising the administration of the vaccine or prophylaxis. The certificate must also bear the official stamp of the administering centre; however, this shall not be an accepted substitute for the signature.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

The validity of this certificate shall extend until the date indicated for the particular vaccination or prophylaxis. The certificate shall be fully completed in English or in French. The certificate may also be completed in another language on the same document, in addition to either English or French.

International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis

International Health Regulations (2005)

Certificat international de vaccination ou de prophylaxie

Règlement sanitaire international (2005)

Issued to | Délivré à

Canada
**Yellow fever Update:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR PROPHYLAXIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is to certify that [name] ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date of birth ____________________________ sex ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationality ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national identification document, if applicable ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose signature follows ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has on the date indicated been vaccinated or received prophylaxis against: (name of disease or condition) ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in accordance with the International Health Regulations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE PROPHYLAXIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nous certifions que [nom] ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>né(e) le ____________________________ de sexe ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et de nationalité ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>document d’identification national, le cas échéant ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dont la signature suit ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a été vacciné(e) ou a reçu des agents prophylactiques à la date indiquée contre: (nom de la maladie ou de l’affection) ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conformément au Règlement sanitaire international.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine or prophylaxis</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature and professional status of supervising clinician</th>
<th>Manufacturer and batch no of vaccine or prophylaxis</th>
<th>Certificate valid from: until:</th>
<th>Official stamp of the administering centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vaccine ou agent prophylactique</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Signature et titre du clinicien responsable</td>
<td>Fabricant du vaccin ou de l’agent prophylactique et numéro du lot</td>
<td>Certificat valable à partir du jusqu'au</td>
<td>Certificat officiel du centre habilité</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Yellow fever Update:

A country where the vectors of yellow fever are present may require a traveler coming from an area where the World Health Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present to be quarantined:

1) If the traveler is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever;
2) Until the certificate becomes valid;
3) Until a period of not more than six days from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed. Should the travelers not be quarantined, they may be required to report any feverish or other symptoms to the competent authority and be placed under surveillance.

If a health care practitioner is of the opinion that the vaccination against yellow fever is contraindicated on medical grounds, the health care practitioner should provide the person with reasons, written in English or French, underlying that opinion, which the authorities on arrival should take into account. The health care practitioner should inform the traveler of any risk associated with non-vaccination and provide information regarding protection from yellow fever vectors.

Un pays duquel des vecteurs de la fièvre jaune sont présents peut exiger qu’un voyager en provenance d’une zone dans laquelle l’organisation a établi qu’il existe un risque de transmission de la fièvre jaune soit mis en quarantaine:

1) Si le voyager n’est pas en mesure de présenter un certificat valable de vaccination contre la fièvre jaune;
2) jusqu’au moment que le certificat de vaccination soit devenu valable, ou;
3) Pour une période de six jours à compter de la date de la dernière exposition possible à l’infection.

Les voyageurs qui n’ont pas été mis en quarantaine peuvent être tenus de signaler tout symptôme fétide ou tout autre symptôme pertinent à l’autorité compétente et placés sous surveillance.

Si le clinicien responsable est d’avis que la vaccination contre la fièvre jaune est contre-indiquée pour des raisons médicales, il remet à l’intéressé un certificat de contre-indication dûment motivé, rédigé en anglais ou en français que les autorités compétentes du lieu d’arrivée doivent prendre en compte. Le clinicien responsable doivent informer l’intéressé de tout risque associé à la non-vaccination et offrir de l’information sur la protection contre les vecteurs de la fièvre jaunes.
Yellow fever Update:

### Certificate of Medical Contraindication to Vaccination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Medical Contraindication to Vaccination</th>
<th>Certificat de contre-indication médicale à la vaccination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is to certify that [name] __________________________</td>
<td>Nous certifions que [nom] ___________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date of birth __________________________ sex ______</td>
<td>née(e) le __________________________ de sexe ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationality ___________________________________________</td>
<td>et de nationalité ___________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national identification document, if applicable _______</td>
<td>document d'identification national, le cas échéant ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose signature follows _______________________________</td>
<td>dont la signature suit _______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannot be vaccinated against (name of disease or condition)</td>
<td>ne peut être vacciné contre (nom de la maladie ou de l'affection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW FEVER because of the following reason: __________</td>
<td>pour la raison suivante: __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraindicated vaccine</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature and professional status of supervising clinician</th>
<th>Medical contraindication valid from: until:</th>
<th>Official stamp of administering centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vacine contre-indication</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Signature et titre du clinicien responsable</th>
<th>Contre-indication médicale à partir du : jusqu'au :</th>
<th>Certificat officiel du centre habilité</th>
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<td>Yellow fever</td>
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PHAC & ASPC
CATMAT/NACI Linkages:

- National Advisory Committee on Immunization
- Harmonized meeting dates and collaborative interaction (regular Chairs meeting, reviewing “overlap” statements – hepatitis, meningo, influenza, polio, rabies)
- Enhanced communication and synergies between 2 secretariats (sharing resources – literature reviews, writers/drafters)
- New EBM guidelines Nov 2008 (NACI)
- Review terms of reference and governance
Contacts...

www.travelhealth.gc.ca

www.catmat.gc.ca