



# Don't let soccer fever turn into yellow fever

**Doctors are issuing Aussie fans and footballers heading to Brazil for the 2014 FIFA World Cup with a 'yellow card for yellow fever'.**

**Queensland travel health pioneer, Dr Deborah Mills, aka 'Dr Deb', Brisbane, is joining forces today (Thursday, April 17) with the Australian medical football team, the *Docceros*, to warn Aussie travellers of the health risks associated with the potentially life-threatening mosquito-borne disease.**

Yellow fever vaccination is compulsory for all Australians travelling to Brazil. Visible bleeding, jaundice, kidney and liver failure can all occur as a result of yellow fever, with one-in-six of those infected dying as a result of the vaccine preventable disease, for which there is no cure.<sup>1</sup>

According to Dr Deb, travel doctor and spokesperson for the Travel Medicine Alliance, the *Docceros*, who will be joining their professional football counterparts in Brazil this year to play their own international tournament coinciding with the official 2014 FIFA World Cup, are subject to the same regulations as all travellers.

"Today we are reminding all Australians planning to visit Brazil, to ensure they have their yellow fever vaccination well before heading overseas.

"Aussies planning to attend mass events like the World Cup will also be exposing themselves to a range of health risks which should be discussed with a travel health doctor at least six-to-eight weeks before departure, to ensure sufficient time for any necessary vaccinations," Dr Deb said.

Yellow fever is a potentially fatal disease spread by infected mosquitoes that is re-emerging in regions of Brazil where it had been dormant for decades,<sup>2,3,4,5,6,7</sup> with reported cases increasing over the past 20 years due to declining population immunity, deforestation, urbanisation, and climate change.<sup>1,2</sup>

Although deaths from infectious diseases in Brazil have dropped dramatically since 1980, yellow fever remains widespread in various regions, including several cities hosting the World Cup games.<sup>8,9</sup>

"The number of reported deaths from yellow fever among travellers during the past decade has increased, and this figure may increase without yellow fever vaccination,"<sup>10,11</sup> said Dr Deb.

"Although Brazil successfully controlled urban transmission in the 1940s through insect control and vaccination, re-establishment of *Aedes aegypti* in urban areas has resulted in recurrent epidemics, posing a risk for outbreaks of urban yellow fever."<sup>12,13,14</sup>

Yellow fever affects more than 200,000 people worldwide each year, with more than 30,000 of these cases ending in death.<sup>1</sup>

All *Docceros* team members will be vaccinated against yellow fever this month.

According to Dr Alan Jones, *Docceros* Founder, and GP at Chermside Medical Centre, Brisbane, once a person is infected with yellow fever supportive care is the only treatment available.<sup>1</sup>

"Once a traveller gets infected with yellow fever, not only are they at risk of severe illness and even death, but they can be a carrier and potentially transmit the disease within Australia.

"For the *Docceros*, football provides a welcome break from seeing up to 30 patients a day and allows us to indulge our frustrated inner sportsman," Dr Jones said.

"But taking a risk with yellow fever isn't a game, so we'll all be vaccinating against the potentially fatal virus."

Accountant and soccer fan, Cam, 27, Sydney, is planning to spend this coming June and July travelling around Brazil with a group of friends on a "bucket list" 2014 FIFA World Cup trip. Despite having travelled extensively throughout Africa to yellow fever-endemic regions, and to regions of Southern Asia laden with mosquito-transmitted diseases, Cam only recently learned about the life-threatening yellow fever virus.

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“I’ve spent some time travelling and living in Southern Asia, so I’ve had plenty of exposure to mosquito-transmitted diseases,” said Cam.

Having attended Rugby World Cup finals in the past, but never a football World Cup, Cam will be able to fully enjoy his trip knowing that he is protected against yellow fever.

“I booked my yellow fever vaccination appointment two months before my departure, which was much better than my usual last-minute rush,” Cam said.

“There seem to be lots of travel clinics around Sydney, and I had no problem scoring a next-day appointment at one within walking distance from where I work.”

Travellers immunised against yellow fever are issued with an internationally recognised vaccination certificate for inspection by immigration officials, which is valid for 10 years and takes effect 10 days after vaccination.<sup>15</sup> Those unable to have the vaccination for medical reasons can obtain an exemption certificate from their travel health doctor.<sup>16</sup>

Along with yellow fever vaccination, other routine vaccinations that should be up to date include Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR), and also hepatitis A and B, typhoid and rabies, depending on travel itinerary and individual behaviour. “Vaccination is the most important preventative measure against yellow fever<sup>1</sup> and other diseases common within many parts of Brazil,” Dr Deb said.

**For more information about yellow fever and other travel health related issues visit [www.thetraveldoctor.com.au](http://www.thetraveldoctor.com.au). To locate your nearest registered yellow fever vaccination centre, visit [www.travelmedicine.com.au/member-locations](http://www.travelmedicine.com.au/member-locations).**

#### **About yellow fever**

Yellow fever is a potentially fatal disease caused by a virus that is transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* species of biting mosquitoes and can also be passed on to mosquito offspring by infected eggs.<sup>1</sup> Yellow fever is prevalent throughout much of America and sub-Saharan Africa, and draws its name from serious cases in which the skin turns yellow.

Symptoms include fever, severe headaches, back pain, general body aches, nausea, vomiting and fatigue. Around 15 per cent of patients enter a second, more toxic phase of the disease, when jaundice and kidney failure can occur.<sup>1</sup> No specific treatments have been found to benefit patients with yellow fever. The only treatment is symptomatic. Rest, fluids and use of analgesics and antipyretics may relieve symptoms of fever and aching. Aspirin and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs should not be used, as they may increase the risk of bleeding.

#### **About Dr Deb**

Dr Deb Mills is one of Australia’s leading travel healthcare professionals, having worked in this highly specialised field for 25 years. She has become fondly and widely known as ‘Dr Deb, the Travel Doctor’ through her years of educating Australians about the importance of travel health.

Dr Deb is the author of *Travelling Well*, which is regarded as the healthcare bible for Australian travellers venturing overseas. She is also a strong and regular contributor to various local and international charities and regularly provides assistance to various medical and international organisations working to make the world a better place.

#### **About the Docceros**

The Docceros are a group of enthusiastic footballers comprising medical practitioners of varying specialties and origin. There are currently two fielded Docceros teams, the traditional 11-a-side team and the new seven-a-side, over 45s team, which compete in the World Medical Football Championships, hosted in a different country every year. The Docceros were founded in 2003 by Dr Alan Jones.

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**INTERVIEWS:** [Dr Deb, Dr Jones, other Docceros & 2014 FIFA World Cup travellers available for interview](#)  
**MEDIA CONTACTS:** [Kirsten Bruce; Ruby Archis 0401 717 566 / 0413 834 906](#)  
**MEDIA KIT:** [Available for download THURS, APRIL 10 @ http://www.vivacommunications.com.au/blog](#)

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