

Disease	What is it?	Dosage schedule	Symptoms	Transmission	Price per dose
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A is an infection of the liver caused by hepatitis A virus.	Two doses given six to twelve months apart will provide long-term immunity (25 years from 2 nd dose)	The symptoms are fever, digestive problems, and jaundice. The severity of the symptoms can vary in different people and can lead to complications such as cholestasis and liver failure.	The virus is usually transmitted by the faecal–oral route through person-to-person spread or contaminated food or drink.	Free
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV).	There are many different schedules of vaccinations.	anorexia and nausea and an ache in the right upper abdomen. Fever, when present, is usually mild. Malaise may be profound. As jaundice develops, there is progressive darkening of the urine and lightening of the faeces	Usually through intercourse; blood-to-blood contact (e.g. sharing of needles); through perinatal transmission from mother to child	£40

<p>Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio</p>	<p>Diphtheria is an acute infectious disease affecting the upper respiratory tract, and occasionally the skin, caused by the action of diphtheria toxin.</p> <p>Tetanus is an acute disease caused by the action of tetanus toxin.</p> <p>Poliomyelitis is an illness that follows invasion through the gastrointestinal tract by the polio virus that affects the nervous system.</p>	<p>One dose provides cover for 10 years.</p>	<p>Fever and soreness of throat.</p> <p>Stiff jaw and/or neck and muscles spasms.</p> <p>Headache, gastrointestinal disturbance, malaise, and stiffness of the neck and back, with or without paralysis, may occur.</p>	<p>Usually through coughing and sneezing.</p> <p>Tetanus spores are present in soil or manure and may be introduced into the body through a puncture wound, burn or scratch.</p> <p>Polio, which is an airborne disease is spread when infected people cough and breath on other people.</p>	<p>Free</p>
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Cholera	Cholera is a diarrhoeal illness caused by the bacterium <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> .	Two doses given a week apart.	Cholera is characterised by the sudden onset of profuse, watery stools with occasional vomiting. In severe disease, dehydration, metabolic acidosis, and circulatory collapse may follow rapidly.	The disease is mainly water-borne through ingestion of faecal contaminated water or shellfish and other foods.	Free
Yellow fever	Yellow fever is a viral infection occurring in tropical Africa and South America.	One dose provides cover for life.	Yellow fever ranges in severity from symptoms of fever, malaise, headache to an illness of sudden onset with fever, vomiting and may lead to jaundice and internal bleeding.	Yellow fever is a viral infection spread by the bite of an infected mosquito.	£85 (including certificate)
Influenza	Influenza is a viral infection of the respiratory tract.	One dose needed every flu season (September-March).	Symptoms include fever, muscle pain, chills, cough, and lack of energy.	Usually spread through coughing and sneezing.	Free for at risk groups otherwise £10.

Typhoid	Typhoid is a bacterial infection caused by Salmonella Typhi and is potentially deadly.	One dose will last 3 years.	The severity of symptoms varies from mild fever, diarrhoea, muscle pains and headache.	Spread through contaminated food and water.	Free
Rabies	Rabies is a potentially deadly virus spread by infected animals.	A primary course of three doses over three-to-four-week period will provide cover for 5-10 years.	Symptoms range from pain, fever, lack of energy through to paralysis and coma almost always leads to death.	Infection is usually via the bite or scratch of a rabid animal such as dogs, bats, cats, and monkeys. There is no cure for rabies.	£75
Meningococcal Meningitis (MenACWY vaccine)	Meningitis (<i>Meningococcal Meningitis</i>) is a serious, potentially fatal, bacterial infection.	5 years.	Headaches, fever, nausea and vomiting.	Spread through close contact with infected people and coughing/sneezing.	£60 Free up to 25yo
Japanese encephalitis	Japanese encephalitis is a mosquito-borne virus and commonly found in rural areas, especially where rice growing, and pig farming coexist.	Two doses given 28 days apart.	There may not be any symptoms present but can cause inflammation and swelling of the brain.	Spread through infected mosquitoes.	£99

Tick-borne encephalitis	Tick-borne encephalitis is caused by members of the flavivirus family that can affect the central nervous system.	Three doses required over a 6–12-month period. Boosters then required every 3 years.	Symptoms are like that of flu. Sufferers may also complain of nausea, muscle pain, lethargy, and general discomfort. Some patients may go on to develop Encephalitis, which can cause paralysis and can be fatal in some cases.	transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected tick or, less commonly, by ingestion of unpasteurised milk from infected animals, especially goats.	£55
Chicken pox	A highly contagious viral infection that affects children and young adults that do not have immunity to the virus.	Patients need to be over 12 months old and would need two doses.	symptoms are a red itchy rash, usually beginning on the face and trunk, and later spreading to other areas of the body, particularly, the neck, face, and limbs.	Spread by contact with a contaminated individual.	£65
MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella)	Measles , mumps and rubella are highly infectious conditions that can have serious, and potentially fatal, complications, including meningitis , swelling of the brain (encephalitis) and deafness.	Two doses required for long-term protection.	Symptoms are a rash, fever, headache, muscle aches, swollen glands in the neck or behind the ears, sore red	Transmitted by sneezing, coughing, or direct contact via respiratory secretions.	Free

	They can also lead to complications in pregnancy that affect the unborn baby and can lead to miscarriage.		eyes that may be sensitive to light, cold-like symptoms.		
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Malaria

Malaria is a serious tropical disease spread by mosquitoes that mainly bite between dusk and dawn. A single mosquito bite is all it takes for someone to become infected, and this can be fatal.

Symptoms

If you are travelling to an area that has a high risk of the disease you should be aware of the symptoms as they can occur 7-18 days after bite but can even be as long as a year after. The symptoms are a high temperature (fever), sweats and chills, headaches, vomiting, muscle pains, diarrhoea.

Prevention

We will provide you with you with insect bite prevention and risk awareness advice to prevent malaria, but you may also need medication depending on where you are travelling. Below are a range of different anti-malarial tablets that will be prescribed to travellers based on several factors such as: destination, medical history, family history, current medications, previous problems with anti-malarial tablets, age, and pregnancy.

Anti-malaria medication	Price for Private Prescription
Doxycycline caps	£10
Lariam	£10
Malarone	£10
Atovaquone/ proguanil (generic Malarone)	£10
Paediatric Malarone	£10