



Ruj. Tuan :

Ruj. Kami : (26) dlm. KKM-171/BKP/13/61/0915

Tarikh : 09 September 2014

SENARAI EDARAN

YBhg. Datuk/Dato'/Datu/Tuan/Puan,

MAKLUMAN PERUBAHAN TEMPOH MASA SAHLAKU SUNTIKAN VAKSIN DEMAM KUNING (YELLOW FEVER) DI BAWAH INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) 2005

Dengan hormatnya saya merujuk kepada perkara di atas adalah berkaitan.

2. Sebagai makluman YBhg. Datuk/Dato'/Datu/Tuan/Puan, 67th World Health Assembly (WHA) pada Mei 2014 telah mempertimbangkan saranan the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on immunization, bahawa tempoh perlindungan yang diberikan oleh vaksinasi Yellow fever adalah untuk sepanjang hayat. Justeru, 67th WHA telah meluluskan pindaan kepada Annex 7 IHR 2005 iaitu perubahan pada jangkamasa sahlaku bagi sijil antarabangsa untuk vaksinasi Yellow fever dilanjutkan daripada 10 tahun ke sepanjang hayat bagi mana-mana orang yang menerima suntikan vaksinasi Yellow fever. Namun, WHO menetapkan perubahan ini akan berkuatkuasa mulai Jun 2016. Sehingga tarikh tersebut, WHO memaklumkan bahawa teks IHR sedia ada berkaitan tempoh sah bagi sijil antarabangsa untuk vaksinasi Yellow fever selama 10 tahun masih terpakai dan negara boleh mengkehendaki pengembala untuk mengemukakan bukti vaksinasi atau booster dalam tempoh tersebut.

3. Sehubungan itu, bagi melaksanakan saranan WHO tersebut, mana-mana orang yang memasuki Malaysia dari negara-negara yang berisiko mengalami transmisi Yellow fever boleh dibenarkan masuk dengan syarat beliau dapat mengemukakan bukti sijil antarabangsa untuk vaksinasi Yellow fever yang sah.

4. Namun, bagi mengelakkan masalah kepada warganegara Malaysia yang akan pergi ke negara-negara berisiko mengalami transmisi Yellow fever yang hanya akan menguatkuasakan perubahan ini selepas Jun 2016, adalah dinasihatkan supaya mereka mendapatkan suntikan vaksinasi Yellow fever sekurang-kurangnya sepuluh hari (10) sebelum berlepas dan memastikan sijil antarabangsa untuk vaksinasi Yellow fever adalah tidak melebihi 10 tahun.

5. Pihak YBhg. Datuk/Dato'/Datu/Tuan/Puan dipohon untuk memaklumkan kepada anggota kesihatan di bawah tanggungjawab YBhg. Datuk/Dato'/Datu/Tuan/Puan termasuklah pegawai di Pintu Masuk Antarabangsa. Bersama-sama dengan ini disertakan keputusan 67th WHA berhubung dengan tempoh sah laku sijil antarabangsa untuk vaksinasi Yellow fever bertarikh 24 Mei 2014 untuk makluman dan rujukan pihak YBhg. Datuk/Dato'Datu/ Tuan/Puan.

6. Kerjasama YBhg. YBhg. Datuk/Dato'/Datu/Tuan/Puan dalam perkara ini adalah amat dihargai. Sekiranya terdapat pertanyaan, bolehlah menghubungi Dr. Norhayati bt. Rusli, Timbalan Pengarah Kawalan Penyakit (Survelan), Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit di talian 03-8883 4145, e-mel: dr_norhayati@moh.gov.my atau Dr. Husna Maizura bt. Ahmad Mahir, Ketua Penolong Pengarah Kanan, Bahagian Kawalan Penyakit di talian 03-8883 4122, e-mel: drhusna_maizura@moh.gov.my.

Sekian, terima kasih.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"

Saya yang menurut perintah,

(DATUK DR. LOKMAN HAKIM BIN SULAIMAN)
Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Kesihatan Awam)
Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

s.k

1. Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Malaysia
2. Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Perubatan)
3. Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (P&ST)
4. Pengarah Perkembangan Perubatan
5. Pengarah Kawalan Penyakit

SENARAI EDARAN

**Pengarah
Institut Penyelidikan Perubatan**

**Pengarah
Hospital Kuala Lumpur**

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Perlis

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Kedah

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Pulau Pinang

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Perak

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Selangor

Pengarah Kesihatan WP Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Sembilan

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Melaka

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Johor

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Pahang

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Terengganu

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Kelantan

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Sarawak

Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri Sabah

Pengarah Kesihatan WP Labuan

WHA67.13

24 May 2014

Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005)

The Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005);¹

Recalling the recent meeting and report of the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunization,² which completed its scientific review and analysis of evidence on issues concerning vaccination against yellow fever and concluded that a single dose of yellow fever vaccine is sufficient to confer sustained immunity and life-long protection against yellow fever disease, and that a booster dose of yellow fever vaccine is not needed;

Noting that in its report the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunization recommended that WHO should revisit the provisions in the International Health Regulations (2005) relating to the period of validity for international certificates for vaccination against yellow fever,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 55 of the International Health Regulations (2005), the updated Annex 7 of the International Health Regulations (2005) that is set out below.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Gian Luca Burci
Legal Counsel

¹ Document A67/35.

² Meeting of the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on immunization, April 2013 – conclusions and recommendations. Weekly epidemiological record. 2013;88(20):201.

ANNEX 7

**REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING VACCINATION OR
PROPHYLAXIS FOR SPECIFIC DISEASES**

1. In addition to any recommendation concerning vaccination or prophylaxis, the following diseases are those specifically designated under these Regulations for which proof of vaccination or prophylaxis may be required for travellers as a condition of entry to a State Party:

- Vaccination against yellow fever.
2. Recommendations and requirements for vaccination against yellow fever:
- (a) For the purpose of this Annex:
- (i) the incubation period of yellow fever is six days;
- (ii) yellow fever vaccines approved by WHO provide protection against infection starting 10 days following the administration of the vaccine;
- (iii) this protection continues for the life of the person vaccinated; and
- (iv) the validity of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall extend for the life of the person vaccinated, beginning 10 days after the date of vaccination.
- (b) Vaccination against yellow fever may be required of any traveller leaving an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.
- (c) If a traveller is in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid, the traveller may be permitted to depart, but the provisions of paragraph 2(h) of this Annex may be applied on arrival.
- (d) A traveller in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall not be treated as suspect, even if coming from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present.
- (e) In accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 6 the yellow fever vaccine used must be approved by the Organization.
- (f) States Parties shall designate specific yellow fever vaccination centres within their territories in order to ensure the quality and safety of the procedures and materials employed.
- (g) Every person employed at a point of entry in an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, and every member of the crew of a conveyance using any such point of entry, shall be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever.
- (h) A State Party, in whose territory vectors of yellow fever are present, may require a traveller from an area where the Organization has determined that a risk of yellow fever transmission is present, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, to be quarantined until the certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection, has elapsed, whichever occurs first.

(i) Travellers who possess an exemption from yellow fever vaccination, signed by an authorized medical officer or an authorized health worker, may nevertheless be allowed entry, subject to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this Annex and to being provided with information regarding protection from yellow fever vectors. Should the travellers not be quarantined, they may be required to report any feverish or other symptoms to the competent authority and be placed under surveillance.