



WORLDWIDE REACH. HUMAN TOUCH.

International SOS Travel Advisor

Your Submitted Brief

Confirmation Number JPN12234061GRL

Need Help?

If you have further questions or require assistance, contact one of our [Assistance Centres](#). Be Sure to have your confirmation number ready, as it can help expedite receiving assistance.



Your Membership Card



Download our Assistance App by scanning the QR code. -- Testing

International SOS Medical and Security Services

Call our medical and security experts 24/7.
Call for preventative or emergency enquiries.
Call before, during and after travel or assignment.

Assistance Centres

Armenia +7 499 500 4431	Bangkok +66 2 205 7808	Bangkok +66 2 205 7809	Bangkok +66 2 205 7810	Beijing +86 10 6410 5533
Dubai +971 4 601 8839	Frankfurt +49 6102 3588 174	Geneva +41 22 719 1161	Ho Chi Minh City +84 28 3829 8520	Hong Kong +852 3122 2014
Hyderabad 4040382255	Hyderabad 40403822565	Jakarta +62 21 275 89877	Johannesburg +27 11 541 1047	Kazakhstan +7 499 500 4431
Kuala Lumpur +603 2787 3137	Kyrgyzstan +7 499 500 4431	London +44 20 8762 8394	Madrid +34 91 572 8237	Moscow +7 499 500 4431
Mumbai +91 22-42838391	Paris +33 155 633 635	Philadelphia +1 215 354 5000	Philadelphia 1-416-216-8716	Philadelphia 1-416-216-8717
Philadelphia 1-416-216-8718	Philippines +63 2 86878548	Seoul +82 2 3140 1791	Singapore +65 6337 6517	Sydney +61 2 9273 2742
Taipei +886 2 6619 9232	Tajikistan +7 499 500 4431	Tokyo +81 3 3560 8190	Turkmenistan +7 499 500 4431	Uzbekistan +7 499 500 4431

When do I use International SOS?

PREPARE

Before you leave home:

- Keep your membership card safe and with you at all times
- Call an Assistance Centre for free pretravel information (i.e. vaccination, required medication and travel security concerns)
- Download the Assistance App, log in using your membership number to help you make more informed travel decisions based on our online medical and security reports and country travel risk guides
- Sign up for health and security email alerts
- Inform friends and family that you are with International SOS, so they can get in touch with us should they have any concerns for your welfare while you are away

WHILE ABROAD

All medical and security enquiries, be they of a routine or medical nature:

- Free and unlimited health, safety, and security advice
- Find a local nurse, internationally trained doctor or security specialist near you
- Find medication or medical equipment
- Travel advice on loss of the travel documents or legal assistance
- Assistance paying your medical fees

IN AN EMERGENCY

We provide all necessary emergency services, including:

- Arranging medical transportation and care
- Monitoring your condition and provide advice along the way
- Evacuating you when necessary
- Contacting your family, so they know you are in good hands.

HOW ELSE CAN I STAY CONNECTED? - UPDATED

Looking for another way to stay connected? You can access your Company's Member Portal by going to internationalsos.com/members. Stay connected by using our web portal!



International SOS Travel Brief

Traveller Details

First Name: Self
Last Name: Registration144
Company: Amazon.com Services, Inc.

Travel Brief Details

Confirmation Number: JPN12234061GRL
Initially Accessed: 11 April 2023, 17:52
Completed: 11 April 2023, 17:53

Trip Details

Trip Origin: Japan
Trip Destination: Greenland (Denmark)
Travel Dates: 18/04/2023 to 29/04/2023
Trip Identifier: Nav_Testing_23rdJan

Your Travel Brief



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Subsec_AlertGlobalObj
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Special
Advisory
01 April 2019 at 17:39

MV- Travel Security Alert for greenland location

Location: Greenland (Denmark)

Category: Terrorism

Situation:

MV- Travel Security Alert for greenland

Subsec_Image_23rdJan

<https://samplelib.com/lib/preview/jpeg/sample-clouds-400x300.jpg>

Subsec_APITag_23rdJan

Health Threats

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease contracted when bitten or scratched by an infected (rabid) animal, often a dog. Once it enters the body, the virus travels along nerves and causes paralysis. As it reaches important organs like the spinal cord and the brain, it causes coma and death.

In countries where rabies is present in animals or bats, ALL animal / bat bites, scratches and licks to broken skin must be treated seriously. Rabies vaccination is very effective in preventing rabies, even after a bite/scratch by a rabid animal.

Rabies vaccination

Pre-exposure vaccination is often recommended for expatriates and long-term visitors to destinations where rabies is present. It's especially recommended if quality medical care may not be available after being bitten or scratched by an animal. Pre-exposure treatment can be especially useful for children, since they may not tell their parents that they have been bitten/scratched.

Pre-exposure vaccination makes it easier to treat a bite or scratch.

That's important because some types of rabies treatment can be in short supply in many countries, even in cities.

If bitten, scratched or licked (on broken skin) by an animal:

- Immediately cleanse the wound with soap and water and a povidone-iodine solution if available.
- Seek medical advice from a qualified source or your assistance company.
- Notify local health authorities immediately. You may need *post-exposure vaccination*, even if you have had pre-exposure vaccination. (THIS CAN BE LIFE SAVING.)

Rabies is generally present in wild animals, including a low risk in bats, and the risk of exposure for average travellers is low.

Tuberculosis (TB)

[Tuberculosis](#) (TB) is a serious bacterial disease. The bacteria can be coughed or sneezed into the air by an infected person. Most people who contract TB have had prolonged, close, exposure to an infected person. This means they have spent days or weeks – not just a few hours – sharing the same air space with an infected person (e.g. living in the same house). People who work or live in institutions such as nursing homes or correctional facilities are also at higher risk.

Active TB causes a variety of symptoms that are sometimes vague, but often include cough, fever, night sweats, unintended weight loss and lethargy. Latent (inactive) TB causes no symptoms. Most strains of TB can be treated with antimicrobial drugs. Up to four different types of medicines may be used together to treat a patient. If left untreated, active TB can be life-threatening.

Some forms of TB have become resistant to drugs (MDR TB), and some forms are *extensively* resistant to drugs (XDR TB). These diseases are hard to treat. People sometimes contract MDR or XDR TB through direct contact with a person who is already infected. Or, in other cases, people with more traditional TB infections develop a drug-resistant strains. This can happen if anti-TB medication is used inappropriately or stopped too soon.

Many countries where TB is common will routinely give the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine against tuberculosis to babies or children. The BCG vaccine protects these children against severe TB. If you live in an area with higher rates of TB infection, you may also

consider vaccinating children up to 16 years old if you plan to live there for 3 months or more.

Travellers and expatriates may be able to reduce their chance of contracting TB by limiting the amount of time they spend in crowded places. Avoiding people who are coughing also minimises risk. Consider TB screening of local staff who live with you – especially if you have young children in your household.

Greenland falls in the “moderate incidence” range for tuberculosis as per the World Health Organization (WHO). Moderate incidence range is between 50 to 299 new cases each year per 100,000 population. BCG vaccination is given at birth and is included in the country's immunisation schedule.

Expatriates or frequent travellers should consider consulting their doctor as TB screening may be offered.

Altitude

Altitude illness is a potentially fatal condition that can affect people who normally live at a low altitude and travel to a higher altitudes. It can occur from elevations of 1,500 meters onwards, but is more common at elevations above 2,500 meters (8000 feet).

People most at risk are those who have experienced altitude illness before, people who have heart or lung problems and people under the age of 50. There are three different types of altitude illness: Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS), High Altitude Cerebral Edema (HACE) and High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE). AMS is the most common and mild form of altitude illness. HACE and HAPE are more severe. HACE is a medical emergency and if not treated and managed quickly, can result in coma and death. Management of altitude illnesses involves immediate descent and oxygen treatment. Most people who are affected, even those who develop HACE or HAPE, recover completely if moved to a lower elevation. There are medicines that can be administered by trained medical professionals.

Anyone travelling to high altitude, especially higher than 2,500 meters, should be aware of and recognise the symptoms of altitude illness. See your travel health professional before departure, for individual advice on preventive measures, especially if you have ever suffered altitude sickness in the past, or if you have an underlying medical condition.

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a viral disease that causes liver inflammation. The virus is present in the faeces of an infected person. It spreads through contaminated food and water, and is common in areas with poor sanitation. Person-to-person spread also occurs, when the virus is inadvertently transferred into the mouth, including during sexual activity. People at higher risk of infection include men who have sex with men, illicit drug users and people with liver disease.

Symptoms begin on average 28 days after exposure (range 2 to 8 weeks), and include fever, chills, fatigue, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dark urine and jaundice (yellow colour of the skin and eyes). Many infected people suffer only a mild illness. Most cases recover fully after four or more weeks. However for some, the disease can be severe, and occasionally is fatal. There is no specific treatment and cases are managed through supportive therapy.

Prevention is through vaccination, attention to hygiene, and access to safe food and water.

Travellers' diarrhoea

Travellers' diarrhoea is the most common travel-related illness. It usually occurs within the first week away from home. It is spread through contaminated food and water.

Prevention is through choosing safe food and water, and paying attention to hygiene. Select food that is thoroughly cooked while fresh and served hot. Avoid undercooked or raw meat, fish or shellfish. Avoid salad and raw vegetables unless you can wash them with clean (treated) water and you peel them yourself.

Unless you are certain that the tap water is drinkable - choose bottled water and beverages, avoid ice.

HIV, Hepatitis B and C, & STIs

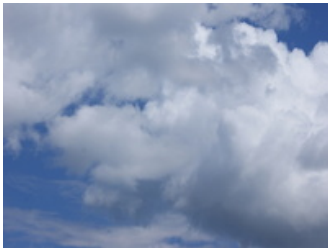
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[Genital herpes \(HSV\)](#), [genital warts \(HPV\)](#), [gonorrhoea](#), [chlamydia](#), [syphilis](#) and most other sexually transmitted diseases are spread by genital contact.

Prevention:

- In many countries, hepatitis B is now a routine childhood immunisation and need not be repeated. All non-immune travellers should consider vaccination.
- Always use new condoms (preferably brought from your home country).
- IV drug users should not share needles.
- Avoid having tattoos or piercings done.
- In healthcare settings, make sure that needles and syringes are sterile and not shared between patients.
- Call International SOS or your corporate medical department if you are hospitalised.
- Be aware of your risk when assisting anyone with an injury. Protect yourself from contact with bodily fluids.
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Subsec_API Tag_23rdJan Health Threats

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Vaccinations Global Object

Vaccinations

Routine and additional

Recommended and Required Vaccinations

Hepatitis A

Recommended for all travellers and expatriates, especially groups at higher risk including:

- long-term and frequent visitors.
- adventurous travellers who travel to more remote locations or stay in areas with poor sanitation.

- gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men see (see [US CDC](#)).
- people who use illicit drugs.
- those with liver disease.

Hepatitis B

Recommended for most travellers and expatriates, especially:

- For long-term or frequent visitors, and health-care workers.
- For adventurous travellers who travel to more remote locations.
- If possibility of new sexual partner, needle sharing, acupuncture, dental work, body piercing or tattooing during visit.

Many travel health professionals recommend hepatitis B vaccination for all travelers, regardless of destination.

Routine Vaccinations

COVID-19

No content is available.

Heat

No content is available.

Influenza

No content is available.

Measles-Mumps-Rubella

No content is available.

Polio

No content is available.

Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis

No content is available.

Varicella

No content is available.

