

# Factors to assess when considering use of chikungunya vaccine

## Assess likelihood of exposure to chikungunya virus



### Evaluate level of disease activity at destination

- Is there an [outbreak](#)? Is there evidence of [recent chikungunya virus transmission](#)?

### Assess duration of travel or residence and likelihood of future travel to areas with transmission

- Longer duration travel increases the likelihood a traveler might be exposed to an infected mosquito or future outbreak
- Current and future travel plans should be considered as this will impact cumulative infection risk

### Discuss likelihood of exposure to *Aedes* species mosquitoes and of adherence to prevention measures

- *Aedes* species mosquito mostly bite during the day, can bite indoors and outdoors, and are most numerous in urban areas
- Traveler willingness to use preventive measures (e.g., mosquito repellent, protective clothing) will influence risk
- Risk will be lower for travelers mainly in mosquito-protected indoor settings (e.g., buildings with air conditioning or window screens)

## Assess risk factors for severe disease outcomes



### Consider age of traveler

- Adults aged >65 years, infants aged <1 year, and neonates have a higher risk for rare but severe disease presentations
- Older age (e.g., >65 years) is a risk factor for long-term arthralgia after infection

### Review underlying medical conditions of traveler

- Certain medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, cardiac disease, hypertension) increase the risk for severe disease
- Pre-existing joint problems are a risk factor for long-term arthralgia after infection

## Assess traveler preferences



### Explore individual's personal values

- Travelers likely have differing risk tolerance for the possibility of acquiring chikungunya or the possibility of an adverse event after vaccination