Encephalitis vaccination
Dear pilgrims, Good day!

We would like to report that the travel areas (Oka, Barguzinsky districts, Ulan-Ude) are endemic for tick-borne encephalitis, and June is considered to be the month of high activity of ticks.
In this regard for participants it is recommended to be vaccinated against tick-borne encephalitis.

According to the Main Vaccination Center of Moscow, this vaccination should be done in two stages:
1. The first injection;
2. The second injection - 1 month after the first.
The time from the second injection to the start of the trip must be at least two weeks (for development of the immunity).

For the formation of the immunity it is usually enough to do two injections with an interval of 1 month - strong immunity appears 2 weeks after the second injection, regardless of the type of vaccine and the chosen scheme. However, to develop a long-lasting (at least 3 years) immunity, a third injection of vaccine must be made a year after the second.

So the standard full vaccination schedule consists of 3 doses, which are administered according to the scheme of 0 - 1 (3) months. - 9 (12) months. If the person has done all three injections revaccination is carried out every three years by one injection.

If you were vaccinated (fully, 3 injections) before traveling to Buryatia in 2016, you should perform revaccination (one injection).

\*\*\* Emergency vaccination scheme for tick-borne encephalitis

An emergency vaccination schedule has been developed for most vaccines (see vaccine instructions). The purpose of the emergency scheme is to achieve a protective effect quickly, in cases where the standard vaccination periods have been missed.

The fastest possible immunity to tick-borne encephalitis will appear with emergency vaccination with Encepur - after 21 days.

An emergency vaccine creates the same immunity as the standard vaccination scheme.

Vaccination can actually protect about 95% of the vaccinated individuals. In cases of disease in vaccinated people, it proceeds more easily and with fewer consequences. However, it should be remembered that vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis does not exclude all other measures to prevent tick bites (repellents, proper equipment), because ticks transmit not only tick-borne encephalitis, but also other infections that cannot be protected by vaccination.

Before choosing a vaccination or revaccination regimen, consult with a medical specialist!
Vaccination can be done only in the absence of temperature and other signs of a cold.

If you have any questions, please, send them to the address RipaRussia2019@gmail.com