

# Company Travel Health Policy

*Sample >*

## Risk Reduction

Overseas travel will expose staff to unfamiliar environments and diseases. Minimising unnecessary risk will help staff operate to their full potential. Health risks can be minimised with proper pre-travel medical care. Immunisations are an effective way to decrease the risk of serious disease. Medical checks every 1-2 years are useful to provide necessary information to better manage health.

*(Company name)* is not in the business of keeping up to date with travel medicine. Recommendations may change rapidly. This task is best performed by a medical clinic that specialises in travel health care.

## Seek medical advice 6-8 weeks prior to departure

This allows optimal time for immunisations to take effect, especially if a series is required. It is never too late though.

## Staff who may be required to travel at short notice.

Rapid deployment does not allow adequate preparation time. However, this does not mean that staff should not consult a travel health professional before travelling overseas. Staff who know they will be travelling, but are not sure exactly when and where, are advised to seek travel medicine advice as soon as possible for a pre travel review. This will ensure basic

immunisations are up to date and boosters can be given if necessary.

This will allow faster deployment when required.

## Funding pre travel health preparations/medical care

Medicare does not re-imburse any medical costs if the travel is connected with employment.

## Confidentiality

Confidentiality of medical records is an important part of medical practice. Written permission from the employee would be necessary before any medical information could be shared with an employer.

## Paper work

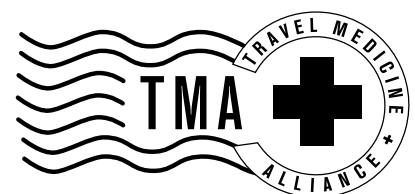
An international Immunisation record (*yellow book*) is provided to staff as a record of immunisations. Appropriate records of vaccines and general care may be held in the individual staff file, to document that occupational health and safety obligations have been met.



## Travel Health Care may include:

Vaccines for Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Hepatitis A and B	All travellers need to be up to date.
Vaccines for Chickenpox, Measles, Mumps and Rubella	If person has not had these diseases. Persons born between 1966 and 1982 may need measles booster.
Other vaccinations (e.g. Typhoid, Flu, Rabies, JE, Yellow Fever, Polio, TB)	May be necessary, depending on the trip and the degree of risk.
Malaria; medication or information	If visiting risk areas
Medical kit	Most travellers; Contents vary depending on health status, activities and destination.
Information	All travellers e.g. on how to prevent and treat common travellers health problems: e.g. food and water borne diseases, insect borne diseases, travellers thrombosis, jetlag, altitude sickness
Medical Checkup	For travellers visiting areas with poor access to medical care. This may include physical assessment plus test of hearing (audiometry) , breathing, (spirometry) cardiac testing {ECG} and blood tests. This may need to be repeated every 1-2 years
Specialised medicals	For a Visa e.g. PNG visa For work sites e.g. Tintaya Peru For activities e.g. UKOOA for offshore operations
Vaccine management	All travellers  1. Reminders for boosters can be organised  2. Next trip service.  Once basic vaccinations are up to date and on file at the clinic, staff who will be visiting unfamiliar destinations, can email for confirmation that health precautions are satisfactory for the new destination.
Post travel check	For persons who are finished travelling, or sick on return from overseas.

Precise individual recommendations can only be made as a result of a medical consultation.



[www.travelmedicine.com.au](http://www.travelmedicine.com.au)