The European Union (EU) SHIPSAN ACT Joint Action has published an ‘Interim guidance on maritime transport and Zika virus disease’ [1]. The aim of the interim guidance is to provide clarifications useful for public health authorities and policymakers, for travellers (crew members and passengers) and the shipping industry, considering the current epidemiological situation.

The interim guidance includes an analysis of the role of maritime transport in Zika virus disease spread and the hypothetical ways for the introduction of Zika virus to EU Member States (MS) through the maritime transport:

- the introduction of human cases of Zika virus disease (crew or passengers, symptomatic or asymptomatic) through ship travel is considered very low since most travellers in the affected countries return to EU MS through air travel;

- the possibility of Zika virus-infected adult mosquitoes transported with ships to transmit Zika virus disease in EU MS in the European continent is considered very low.

The document details options for health measures on imported goods, ships and ports and their effectiveness considering legal issues in regards to International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005 [2] and relevant European legislation and their effectiveness:

- disinsection of all sea freight and ships from affected countries is not recommended;

- specific health measures on certain types of imported cargoes that have been associated with the importation of invasive mosquito species including used tyres and ornamental plants requiring water during transportation are recommended.

The guidance also provides recommendations for routine measures that should be implemented on a regular basis at the points of entry-ports according to the IHR 2005 and on ships to prevent transnational vector-borne diseases and vector dispersal.

This document can be used by the competent authorities and policymakers in the decision making and in development of contingency plans according to the IHR [2] in conjunction with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) [3] and the World Health Organization (WHO) [4] recommendations.

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References


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