CHILDREN VISITING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES ABROAD: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN A REFERENCE UNIT OF INTERNATIONAL PEDIATRIC TRAVELERS

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BACKGROUND

- Due to migratory movements, children commonly travel to visit their friends and relatives abroad (VFR).
- They constitute a risk group, because of their integration with the local population and lower perception of risk.
- The purpose of this work was to analyze the characteristics of these VFR-children, attended in a reference unit of international pediatric travelers.

RESULTS

Epidemiology VFR

Median age	Comorbidities	Inmunizations uptodate	Median pre-trip consultation time	Consultations ≤ 72h pre-trip	Median duration of trip
46 m (4years) [20-95]	7% (53% atopic dermatitis and/or asthma)	96%	24 days [12-45]	2-3%	30 days [23-45]

CONCLUSIONS

- In our study, half of the travelers served are VFR, they tend to be **young** (preschoolers) and their **trips are long**. Most of them are healthy and correctly vaccinated.
- Latin America is the most visited destination by VFR (being Ecuador the country with more travelers). First destination in no-VFR travelers is North America (USA is the country chosen in the largest number of cases).
- Half of travelers received **yellow fever and typhoid vaccine**. We restrict VHA vaccination due to stock-outs.
- We emphasize the **importance of the pre-international travel consultation**, especially in VFR.

Chemoprophylaxis and vaccination VFR