

1. Trends and needs in travel medicine field

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In the 21st century, travel is faster and easier. As a consequence, the global tourism market has an increasing trend, representing one of the fastest growing economic sectors. In addition, tourism market was subject to a continuous diversification in recent decades. Although Europe has been the world's most visited region of the world and it is expected to maintain this position in the future, the fastest future growth is expected to be in international tourist arrivals to the Asia and the Pacific and Americas regions. The emerging economies acquire a greater share of global international tourist arrivals, which is currently similar to that of advanced economies.

2. Measles – worldwide burden of a vaccine-preventable disease

Oana Săndulescu

The World Health Organization's Global Measles and Rubella Strategic Plan set 2015 as the target for measles elimination in the European Region and 2020 for at least five WHO regions. Despite ongoing efforts, we are now in 2017 and for the past two years we have been experiencing a large measles outbreak, with Romania and Italy reporting the highest numbers of cases in Europe, and high mortality rates.

3. Special travelers and their needs: elderly travelers

Eliza Manea, Adriana Hristea, Raluca Jipa

According to the World Health Organization the number of people aged 60 years or older will rise by 2050. Travel is easier and safer for seniors and they represent 13-15% of travelers. Immunogenicity and safety regarding vaccination of older people remain doubtful and studies in the elderly are often limited. Seniors should be up-to-date on routine vaccines and receive other vaccines recommended for the countries they are visiting, like hepatitis, typhoid, polio, or yellow fever. Yellow fever vaccination with the attenuated live vaccine should be given cautiously to people older than 60 years, due to the increased sideeffects reported following vaccination.

4. Special travelers and their needs: immunosuppressed traveler

Raluca Jipa, Eliza Manea, Adriana Hristea

International travel experiences have continued to expand over the past decades, with increasing numbers of travelers with immunocompromising conditions such as HIV infection, autoimmune disease with active immunosuppression, active leukemia or lymphoma, generalized malignancy, solid organ transplantation or hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. The risk of travel-related illness is more than 2 times higher in those with chronic medical conditions than in healthy travelers, with destination activities that would exacerbate the underlying condition or increasing the risk of acquisition.

5. Guidelines for prevention and treatment of travelers' diarrhea

Roxana Petre

A classification of travelers' diarrhea (TD) using functional impact for defining severity is advised rather than the traditional frequency-based algorithm that has been utilized.

In prophylaxis, antimicrobials should not be used routinely in travelers. Bismuth subsalicylate (BSS) may be considered to prevent travelers' diarrhea. If there is a recommendation for antibiotic, rifaximin is indicated.

In the therapy of mild travelers' diarrhea, either loperamide or BSS may be considered. It is recommended not to exceed 16 mg of loperamide per day. Antibiotic treatment is not indicated in this category of travelers.

6. Traveler risk in aeronautical environment

Macovei Adrian

Introduction: Traditionally, airplane traveling has been linked with increased risk of deep venous thrombosis, hence increased risk of pulmonary thromboembolism and with infectious diseases risk. There are lots of other problems that may affect one's journey and they will be discussed in this article.

Content: A literature review of the current data regarding airplane travelling: cardiovascular issues, pulmonary issues, pulmonary precautions, flying after surgery, flying after diving, sickle cell disease, and ear nose and throat issues. A brief review of the physiological data and limitations linked with current limitations are discussed, underlining other limitations that the consultant doctor should be familiar with, starting from the author's personal experience with flying personnel.

7. Destinations for travelers: Central America and the Caribbean

Cristian-Mihail Niculae

Because of their mobility, travelers are an important population, which is contributing to the global epidemiology since there is a continuous possibility that they carry both endemic and non-endemic diseases between travel destinations. Central America and the Caribbean are important travel destinations for North American and European travelers every year.

An essential health issue for travelers to these destinations consists in taking all the necessary measures, from preventing self-limited disease (such as foodborne and waterborne illnesses) to avoiding injury, exposure to germs or vector-borne infections. Travelers' diarrhea is the most common travel-related illness, Central America and the Caribbean being high and intermediate-risk destinations.

8. Abstracts