

Travelling soon?

You may be at risk of exposure to Japanese Encephalitis.

Japanese Encephalitis is caused by a virus passed on through mosquito bites and is the leading cause of viral encephalitis in many Asian countries.¹

People travelling to the Western Pacific or Australia may also be at risk.²

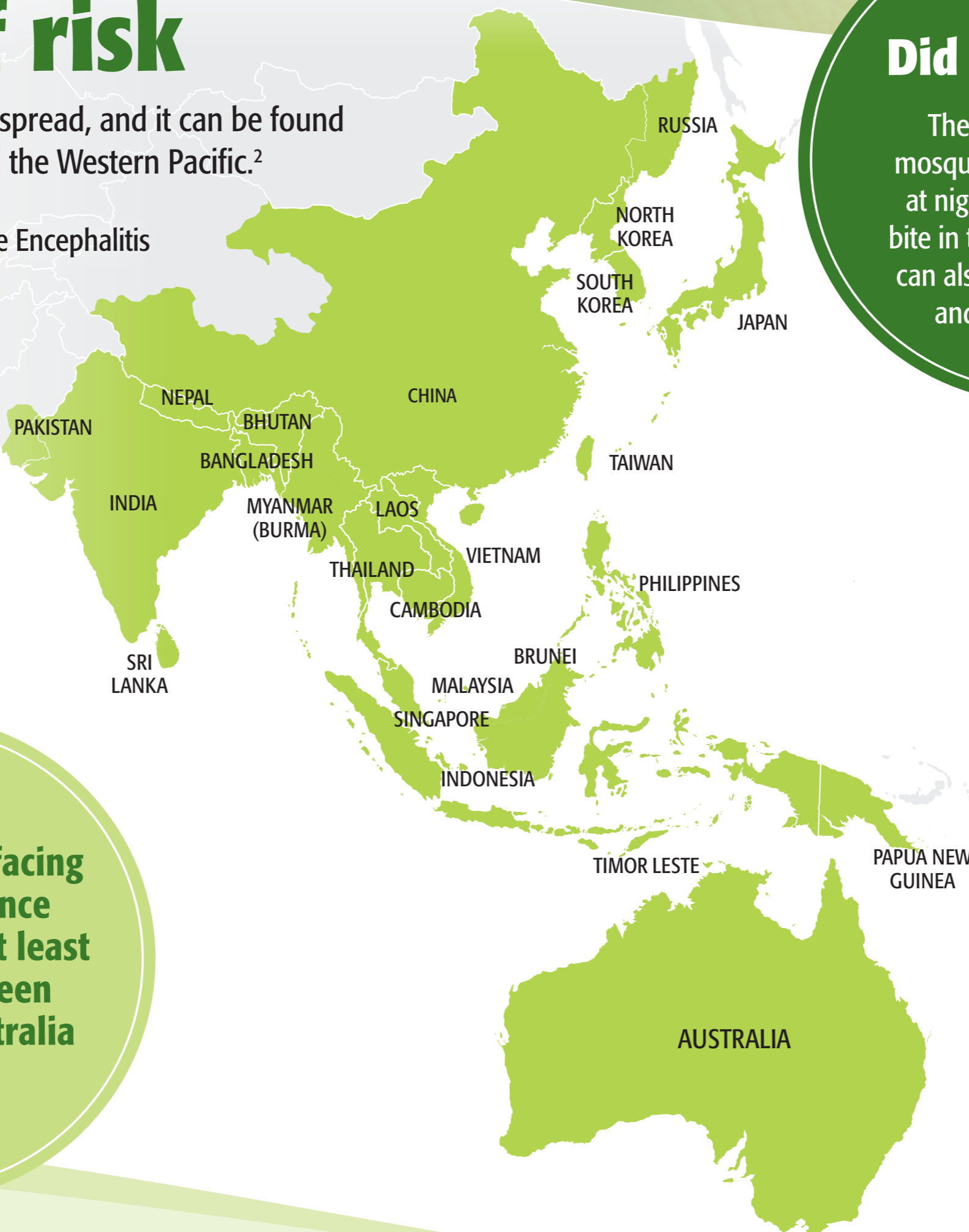
Most infections are mild or show no symptoms. However, up to 30% of people who develop encephalitis may die, and up to 50% of survivors may suffer permanent, life-changing problems such as seizures, weakness of the limbs or hearing/vision loss.^{1,3}



Areas of risk

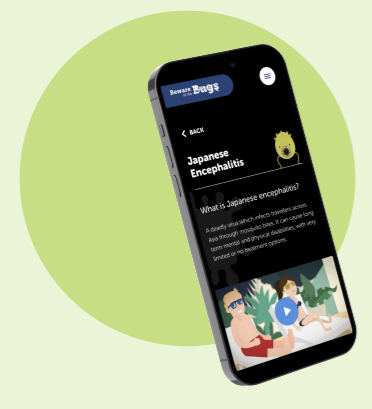
Japanese Encephalitis has spread, and it can be found in 25 countries in Asia and the Western Pacific.²

■ Countries where Japanese Encephalitis has been identified²



Did you know?
There are species of mosquito that usually bite at night, and others that bite in the day. Mosquitoes can also bite in both rural and urban areas.⁴⁻⁷

Nepal has been facing an outbreak since June 2024, and at least 8 cases have been reported in Australia in 2025.⁸⁻¹⁰



Talk to your healthcare professional today or scan the QR code to visit bewareofthebugs.com for more information



References: 1. World Health Organization. Fact sheet: Japanese encephalitis. August 2024. Available online: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/japanese-encephalitis>. Accessed October 2025. 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Areas at Risk for Japanese Encephalitis. June 2025. Available online: <https://www.cdc.gov/japanese-encephalitis/data-maps/index.html>. Accessed October 2025. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About Japanese Encephalitis. May 2024. Available online: <https://www.cdc.gov/japanese-encephalitis/about/index.html>. Accessed October 2025. 4. NaTHNaC. Diseases Spread by insects and ticks in Europe. June 2024. Available at: <https://www.travelhealthpro.org.uk/factsheet/48/diseases-spread-by-insects-and-ticks-in-Europe>. Accessed October 2025. 5. Lindahl JF, et al. Circulation of Japanese encephalitis virus in pigs and mosquito vectors within Can Tho city, Vietnam. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2013;7:e2153. 6. Murty US, et al. The effects of climatic factors on the distribution and abundance of Japanese encephalitis vectors in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, India. J Vector Borne Dis. 2010;47:26-32. 7. Tuno N, et al. How zoophilic Japanese encephalitis vector mosquitoes feed on humans. J Med Entomol. 2017;54:8-13. 8. Verma A, et al. Nepal's Japanese encephalitis outbreak and the urgent need for updated vaccination guidelines. New Microbes and New Infections 2024;62:101509. 9. National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System Australia. National Communicable Disease Surveillance Dashboard. October 2025. Available at: <https://nindss.health.gov.au/pbi-dashboard/>. Accessed October 2025. 10. NaTHNaC. Nepal: Vaccine recommendations. Available at: https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/country/159/nepal#Vaccine_Recommendations. Accessed October 2025.