



**Risk areas:** Risk (90% *P. vivax*) exists throughout the country below 2,000 meters (6,600 feet) from April through December, including in Kabul and Jalalabad. Risk is negligible for short-stay travelers whose itinerary is restricted to Kabul.

**Protective measures:** Medicines that protect against malaria in this area include mefloquine, doxycycline, or atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone). Primaquine may be used in special circumstances (G6PD testing is required). The best drug for you depends on your itinerary and on a number of personal factors that should be discussed between you and your health care provider. Effective antimalarial drugs may not be available in this country. Travelers staying longer than 3 weeks should consider carrying a treatment dose of co-artemether or atovaquone/proguanil in case their protective medicines fail (treatment dose should be administered under the supervision of a qualified local health care provider). Treatment with chloroquine is adequate if a reliable diagnosis of *P. vivax* can be made.

**Key**

- Malaria Risk Area
- Malaria risk is not reported to exist in city
- Malaria risk exists in city
- Numbered province (see list).
- 1 Numbered circles are unrelated to malaria risk.

**Note:** A star denotes the national capital.

