

## Hajj and Umrah

The Ministry of Health of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issue their requirements and recommendations for Hajj and Umrah annually

Updated requirements and recommendations for Hajj 1446H (2025) and Umrah 1446H (2025) have been published.

### Key messages

- Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca), in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is one of the largest gatherings of its kind in the world.
- Performing the rituals of the Hajj and Umrah is demanding and often involves walking long distances in [hot weather](#). Pilgrims must ensure that they are as physically fit as possible.
- Pilgrims are usually required to have vaccinations prior to attending Hajj/Umrah; these can change yearly.
- Requirements for [Hajj 1446H \(2025\)](#) and [Umrah 1446H \(2025\)](#) have been published by the Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [1, 2].
- Pilgrims from the United Kingdom (UK) should be advised of the importance of checking the [UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office \(FCDO\)](#) for up to date travel advisories.
- Pilgrims should be advised to practise good hand hygiene and to avoid activities that promote exchange of respiratory secretions, such as sharing drinks and eating utensils.
- Flu (influenza) spreads easily in crowded conditions. Pilgrims in [clinical risk groups](#) should receive a flu vaccine each year from their usual healthcare provider, when available, as this may still give some protection for their pilgrimage. Flu vaccine for those not in clinical risk groups needs to be accessed from a private clinic or pharmacy service.

## Overview

Approximately two million Muslims from around the world gather in Makkah for Hajj each year. All adult, able bodied Muslims are required to undertake Hajj at least once in their lifetime, if they can afford to [3].

Umrah is a shorter, non-compulsory pilgrimage for Muslims, which is part of the Hajj ritual but can also be undertaken independently at any time.

Due to the large crowds, mass gatherings such as Hajj and Umrah are associated with unique health risks [3].

Each year, the Ministry of Health (MoH) of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) issues the requirements and recommendations for entry visas relevant to pilgrims and seasonal workers who intend to visit KSA during forthcoming Hajj and Umrah season.

Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) in KSA occurs between the 8th and 12th day of the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and is one of the largest mass gatherings in the world. Hajj 1446H (2025) is expected to start in June 2025 when temperatures may be high. Care will be needed to avoid heat-related illness. The KSA MoH has updated the [Hajj 1446H \(2025\) requirements and recommendations](#). Requirements and recommendations may differ from year to year.

Umrah, the shorter, non-compulsory pilgrimage is a part of the Hajj ritual and can also be undertaken at any time of year. Details of the requirements and recommendations for [Umrah 1446H \(2025\)](#), including required and recommended vaccinations and general health advice are available from the KSA MoH [2].

UK residents and British nationals resident in Saudi Arabia can find information on how to register to apply to perform Hajj and Umrah - 1446H (2025) through the official [Ministry of Hajj and Umrah Nusuk Hajj platform](#). This is the only official method of applying to perform Hajj.

[A comprehensive guide for applying to perform Umrah](#), including information for pilgrims applying from outside of Saudi Arabia, has been produced by the KSA Ministry of Hajj and Umrah. The [Council of British Hajjis'](#) also provide regular Umrah updates.

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) official social media channels [@ukinsaudi Arabia](#) also provide information and guidance [4].

Health advice for KSA can be found on our [Saudi Arabia Country Information page](#). The information on the country page should be tailored to individual pilgrims and seasonal workers.

## Pre-pilgrimage preparation

Pilgrims should seek pre-travel health advice from their health care provider or travel clinic ideally at least four to six weeks prior to travel. Information on health risks for destinations throughout the world can be found on the [Country Information pages](#).

Performing the rituals of Hajj is demanding and involves walking great distances usually in [hot weather](#). MoH KSA advises that pilgrims consider their physical ability and health conditions before considering attending Hajj and Umrah. Pilgrims should ensure that they are physically fit before travelling, and those with pre-existing medical conditions should discuss the suitability of travel with their doctor. In some situations, deferment of Hajj should be considered when the risks to the pilgrim are assessed to be high.

MoH KSA have provided a list of conditions that would restrict a pilgrim from performing Hajj rituals:

- Advanced kidney failure requiring dialysis.
- Advanced heart failure; with symptoms at rest or with minimal physical exertion.
- Chronic lung diseases that require intermittent or continuous use of oxygen.
- Advanced cirrhosis accompanied by signs of liver failure.
- Severe neurological and psychological diseases that impair cognition or are accompanied by severe physical disabilities.
- Advanced age accompanied by dementia.
- The last two months of pregnancy, and high-risk pregnancy at all stages of pregnancy.
- Active infectious diseases that pose a public health risk in crowded settings, such as open pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) and haemorrhagic fevers.
- People with active cancer receiving chemotherapy or other treatment that affects the immune system [1].

Those with long-term medical conditions on prescribed medications should ensure they have enough supplies to cover their time abroad, with extra supplies in case of delays, carry a copy of their prescriptions and bring documentation of their health condition [1, 2] - see our [medicines and travel factsheet](#) for more advice.

Pilgrims should ensure they are up to date with all routine immunisations and any vaccines required or appropriate for their trip (see below).

Mass gatherings can increase risk of respiratory infections. All individuals should follow [current UK recommendations](#) to reduce their risk of respiratory infections, including COVID-19, and to avoid passing them on to others.

Travellers at increased risk of severe COVID-19 should assess their individual circumstances and consider if postponing travel is appropriate, see also Vaccination section below.

Women who wish to delay having periods during the Hajj should discuss this with their healthcare provider well in advance of travel.

Pilgrims should identify in-country healthcare resources before their trip, and ensure they have

adequate travel health insurance. Sharia compliant health insurance is available.

Pilgrims should also pack a [first aid kit](#) to help them manage common issues such as cuts and grazes, headaches and travellers' diarrhoea.

## Vaccination

Pilgrims should be up to date with routine vaccination courses and boosters as [recommended in the UK](#). These vaccinations include [measles-mumps-rubella \(MMR\)](#) and diphtheria-tetanus-polio vaccines [5].

Information on required and recommended vaccinations for pilgrims visiting KSA can also be found on our [Country Information page](#).

## Required vaccinations

### Meningococcal disease

Travellers aged over one year arriving for Umrah and all travellers arriving for Hajj or for seasonal work in Hajj zones must have proof of vaccination with a quadrivalent (ACWY) [meningococcal](#) vaccine received at least 10 days prior to the planned arrival to Hajj and Umrah areas [1, 2].

This vaccine is also recommended for personal protection against groups A, C, W and Y meningococcal disease.

Vaccination with ONE of the following vaccines is acceptable:

- Quadrivalent (ACWY-135) polysaccharide vaccine within the last three years (this vaccine has not been available in the UK for over three years).
- Quadrivalent (ACWY-135) conjugate vaccine within the last five years.

If vaccine type is not indicated on the certificate, it will be considered valid for three years from the date of vaccination [1, 2].

Details of the vaccine name and type (i.e. conjugate vaccine) should be recorded in a patient held vaccine record showing the individual's full name. It is advisable that the proof of vaccination record is issued by the individual's doctor, nurse or pharmacist and should accurately reflect the details of the vaccine administered and be authenticated with the healthcare provider's official stamp.

Patient vaccination record cards and/or blank ACWY certificates may be available from the vaccine provider, or these details could be written on headed paper from the clinic. Alternatively, if an individual has an International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis (ICVP) booklet,

meningococcal ACWY vaccine can be recorded in the 'Other Vaccinations' pages.

MoH KSA state they may administer prophylactic antibiotics to some travellers arriving from countries with or at risk of frequent meningitis epidemics or outbreaks [1, 2].

Large outbreaks of meningococcal disease, including meningitis and septicaemia, have occurred during previous Hajj and spread to family members and communities on return [7].

In addition to vaccination, pilgrims should be advised to practice good hand hygiene and to avoid activities that promote exchange of respiratory secretions, such as sharing drinks and eating utensils [8, 9].

The meningococcal ACWY vaccines do not protect against all causes of meningitis and septicaemia; any pilgrim who becomes unwell, after returning from the Hajj or Umrah should contact their GP, NHS 111 or local hospital.

## COVID-19

COVID-19 vaccination is required for some travellers arriving for Hajj [1]. Vaccination is required for the following groups:

- Aged over 65 years
- Pregnant women
- Chronic heart diseases
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Chronic kidney failure
- Hereditary blood disorders (sickle cell anaemia, thalassemia)
- Congenital or drug-induced immunodeficiency, or cancer
- Chronic neurological diseases

Proof of protection against COVID-19 can include one of the following:

- A single dose of COVID-19 vaccine for the 2024-2025 season
- A primary vaccination course (two or more doses received between 2021 and 2023)
- Laboratory-confirmed recovery from a COVID-19 infection during the year 2024

KSA Ministry of Health also recommend COVID-19 vaccination for travellers not in the above groups intending to perform or attend Hajj or Umrah.

Only a small number of individuals are eligible for COVID-19 vaccination as part of the NHS programme in the UK. The [UK Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\) 'Green Book' Immunisation against infectious disease, COVID-19 chapter](#) gives detailed advice about clinical risk groups and eligibility for COVID-19 vaccination.

Those not in a clinical risk group or not eligible for COVID-19 vaccine, may be able to access COVID-19 vaccination from a private clinic or pharmacy service.

Further information about the UK [COVID-19 vaccination programme](#) is available on the [NHS website](#).

## Poliomyelitis (polio)

A [polio certificate](#) requirement will only apply to UK pilgrims if they are travelling to KSA via a country reporting wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1) or cases of circulating vaccine derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) or Acute Flaccid Paralysis, and not if they are travelling directly to KSA from the UK.

See Appendix 1: Tables 1, 2 and 3 in [Health Requirements and Recommendations for Travelers to Saudi Arabia for Hajj - 1446H \(2025\)\\*](#) and [Health requirements and Recommendations for Travelers to Saudi for Umrah - 1446H\(2025\)\\*](#) for country details [1, 2].

**\*Please note: the status of countries is based on the reporting of wild and circulating vaccine derived polio virus and may change following the WHO Emergency Committee for polio reports. See latest updates of the [WHO Statement of the meeting of the IHR Emergency Committee for polio](#).**

It is recommended that travellers from countries reporting positive environmental samples of circulating vaccine derived polio virus 2 (cVDPV2) are vaccinated with at least one dose of IPV within the previous 12 months and at least four weeks prior to arrival. However, there is no polio vaccination certificate requirement. If IPV is not available, it is acceptable to be vaccinated with at least one dose of oral polio vaccine (OPV) within the previous six months and not less than four weeks prior to arrival [1, 2].

## Yellow fever

All travellers above nine months of age visiting KSA for Hajj or Umrah [arriving from countries or areas at risk for transmission of yellow fever \(YF\)](#) as stated in Appendix/Annex 2 of the Health Requirements and Recommendations for Travellers to Saudi Arabia for [Hajj](#) or [Umrah](#) - 1446H (2025), must present a valid International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis documenting YF vaccination [1, 2].

There is no risk of YF in the UK. Therefore, **this YF certificate requirement will only apply to UK pilgrims if they are travelling to KSA via a YF risk country** and not if they are travelling directly to KSA from the UK.

## Other vaccinations

General vaccination advice for KSA can be found on our [Country Information page](#). The following vaccine-preventable diseases have particular relevance to Hajj and Umrah pilgrims.

## Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B virus is found in blood and other body fluids and can cause significant liver damage. It is spread either by puncturing of the skin with contaminated medical/dental equipment, including needles or previously used razor blades, and by sexual contact.

One of the Hajj rites for men is head shaving. The KSA authorities provide licensed barbers with a new blade for each pilgrim. However, unlicensed barbers may not conform to this [10]. Pilgrims should consider receiving hepatitis B vaccine before travel.

Pilgrims should avoid shaving with a previously used blade, as this could cause transmission of hepatitis B and other blood-borne infections, including hepatitis C or HIV for which there are no vaccines. Pilgrims can consider taking a disposable razor for personal use during this rite.

## Rabies

There is a risk of rabies in KSA. Pilgrims should be advised of the importance of avoiding contact with wild or domestic animals and to seek urgent emergency medical treatment if any potential exposure (animal bite, lick or scratch) occurs. A [rabies information leaflet](#) is available for travellers.

Pre-exposure vaccination can be considered. However, rabies vaccination prior to travel does not eliminate the need for post-exposure medical evaluation.

## Influenza (flu)

Influenza (flu) is spread easily from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks. The virus can land on those close by and live on hands and surfaces when individuals can pick up the infection by breathing in the virus or from touching a surface or object that has the virus on it. It is easily transmitted in crowded conditions and pilgrims may be exposed to influenza outside of the typical season if in contact with people from countries experiencing influenza outbreaks [11].

Certain groups are considered at particular risk of complications from influenza. MoH KSA recommends that travellers arriving for Hajj, Umrah or for seasonal work in Hajj areas are vaccinated against influenza [1, 2].

In the UK, flu vaccine is currently only available for some risk groups as part of the national programme, see the [UK Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\) Immunisation against infectious disease, the 'Green Book' Influenza chapter for further details](#). Eligible pilgrims should receive influenza vaccine annually from their usual healthcare provider [12].

Flu vaccine for those not in clinical risk groups needs to be accessed from a private clinic or pharmacy service, but a vaccine may not be available in the UK late spring or summer months. Pilgrims planning to undertake Hajj the following year should ensure they are vaccinated during the flu season before as this may still confer some protection.

A viral lung infection (known as Hajj cough) experienced by many pilgrims at the Hajj, can range from a mild inconvenience to a severe illness, and can interfere with performing the rites. Advice about influenza prevention can be found in our [factsheet on influenza](#).

## Other health risks

### Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

[Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus \(MERS-CoV\)](#) can cause severe illness and death [13]. It was first identified in KSA in 2012; most cases to date have occurred in the Arabian Peninsula and in KSA [14-16].

There have been no reported increases in travel-related MERS-CoV cases for previous Hajj pilgrimages. However, cases of MERS-CoV have been imported to countries outside of Saudi Arabia following return from Umrah. UKHSA closely monitors developments in the Middle East, and anywhere new cases are reported, to assess whether UKHSA recommendations need to change (see below) [16].

UKHSA recommends all travellers to:

- Practice good general hygiene measures, such as regular hand washing with soap and water at all times, but especially before and after visiting farms, barns or market areas.
- Avoid contact with camels as much as possible.
- Avoid consumption of any type of raw milk or raw milk products and any food that may be contaminated with animal secretions, particularly from camels.
- Avoid fruit and vegetables unless peeled and cleaned and/or thoroughly cooked.
- Follow the advice of local health authorities; there are currently no travel restrictions in place.
- Seek medical advice locally prior to travel back to the UK if symptoms develop (e.g. fever, cough or increasing breathlessness) within 14 days of travel so that appropriate clinical assessment, infection control measures and testing can be undertaken.

People who are acutely ill with an infectious disease are advised not to travel but to seek health advice immediately [16]. Should British pilgrims become unwell within 14 days of their return, they should seek advice by calling their GP or NHS 111 and mention which countries they have visited, so that appropriate measures and testing can be undertaken.

UKHSA provides further [guidance for travellers to, and returning from the Middle East](#), alongside more detailed [information for health professionals](#).

## Travellers' diarrhoea

Travellers' diarrhoea is spread by eating and drinking contaminated food or water. Dehydration can occur with diarrhoea and is of particular risk in hot weather. The effect of travellers' diarrhoea is



greatest for babies, the elderly and those with chronic medical conditions, who all have a greater risk of dehydration.

All pilgrims are advised to take personal, [food and water hygiene precautions](#):

- Wash hands before and after eating and after going to the toilet.
- Thoroughly clean and wash fresh vegetables and fruit.
- Cook food thoroughly and store at safe temperatures.
- Keep raw and cooked foods separated.

Pilgrims should also pack oral rehydration solutions/powders in their first aid kit. Information on other treatment options can be found in our [travellers' diarrhoea factsheet](#).

## Vector-borne diseases

Malaria is not present in Medina or Makkah [Mecca] (or in the cities of Jeddah, Riyadh and Ta'if or areas of Asir province above 2,000m), but malaria is a risk in the south-western provinces of Saudi Arabia (including Asir province below 2,000m). Pilgrims planning further travel before or after Hajj or Umrah to malaria risk areas should seek advice about malaria prevention.

Other infections spread by biting insects or ticks are listed on the [Country Information page](#). Pilgrims are advised to [avoid insect and mosquito bites](#) day and night. This includes wearing protective, light-coloured clothes using physical barriers such as window screens and closed doors in hotels and regularly applying insect repellent to skin and clothes. This helps protect against mosquito spread diseases, such as [dengue](#).

## Accidents and injuries

Minor injuries are relatively common, particularly to the feet. More serious injuries can occur because of road traffic accidents or stampedes, as pilgrims carry out the stoning rite or other mass activities.

Pilgrims are advised to avoid peak times. Elderly and infirm people, who have decided to make their pilgrimage, may wish to consider appointing a proxy for the performance of some rites.

All pilgrims to Hajj and Umrah should have adequate [health insurance](#).

## Environmental hazards (cold, heat and sun)

Daytime temperatures in KSA, even during the winter months, can reach over 30°C. Associated risks include sunburn, dehydration, heat exhaustion and heat stroke. MoH KSA recommends all pilgrims, especially older individuals, to avoid direct sun exposure while performing rituals and to drink enough fluids. Medicines with the potential to exacerbate dehydration (e.g. diuretics) or that interfere with heat exchange may need adjustment by treating physicians [1, 2].

Health guidelines from KSA MoH provide advice on [heat related illness and the areas where heat related illness are more common](#) [17].

If possible, travel to Makkah (Mecca) before the start of Hajj should be considered, to allow a period of heat acclimatisation. Pilgrims should drink plenty of clean water (preferably bottled or boiled and cooled) to avoid dehydration.

Sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or above, with four or five star UVA protection, should be applied liberally to exposed skin every two to three hours. Male pilgrims are not allowed to cover their heads, but an umbrella will provide shade from the sun.

Desert sand can reach very high temperatures; good quality footwear should be worn to avoid burning the feet. Footwear must be removed during times of prayer, to avoid losing them pilgrims are advised to carry their shoes in a bag.

In winter, the weather can be very cold overnight. If staying in basic accommodation, pilgrims should ensure they take appropriate bedding with them such as blankets and sleeping bags.

## **Food and water advice**

The authorities in KSA do not permit Hajj and Umrah travellers to bring food into KSA, except in properly canned or sealed containers [18]. All pilgrims are advised to take personal, [food and water hygiene precautions](#).

## **Illness abroad or on return from Hajj or Umrah**

During travel, pilgrims with fever, diarrhoea with blood or any other worrying symptoms, should seek prompt medical care in KSA. Pilgrims who need medical advice should contact their insurance company and keep receipts, so they can claim back costs if appropriate.

Returned pilgrims who become ill during or in the weeks/months following their trip, particularly with fever, flu-like symptoms, rash and/or diarrhoea, should get medical help by calling NHS 111 or the GP centre by telephone. Travellers should tell their doctor about their travel abroad, and mention if they have been in contact with camels, eaten or drunk camel products, been in contact with or cared for anyone with respiratory symptoms, visited or been admitted to or worked in a healthcare facility.

## **Resources**

- [Council of British Hajjis](#)
- [Muslim Council of Britain - Hajj](#)
- [Nusuk Hajj platform](#)
- [Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Ministry of Health](#)
- [Insect and tick bite avoidance](#)

- [UK Health Security Agency: Algorithm on public health investigation and management of possible cases of MERS-CoV](#)
- [UK Health Security Agency: Returning from the Middle East - Important information for travellers](#)
- [Sun protection](#)
- [Important reminder about routine United Kingdom \(UK\) vaccines](#)

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