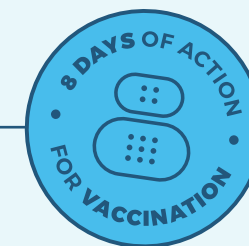


WHOOPIING COUGH



The data

In 2018, there were **MORE THAN 151,000 CASES** of pertussis (also known as whooping cough) worldwide.



The disease

Whooping cough (pertussis) is a highly contagious **RESPIRATORY INFECTION** caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*.



Transmission

- > Pertussis is spread mainly through the **DROPLETS** produced by coughing or sneezing.
- > The disease is **MORE DANGEROUS IN INFANTS**.
- > People with pertussis are **MOST CONTAGIOUS** until about **3 WEEKS AFTER** the cough begins.



Symptoms

- > The first symptoms usually appear **7 TO 10 DAYS** after infection.
- > They include mild fever, runny nose, and cough, which in typical cases gradually develops into a dry cough followed by whooping cough.
- > **PNEUMONIA** is a relatively common complication, and seizures and brain disease occur rarely.



Calendar

- > It is recommended that the **FIRST DOSE** is taken at 6 weeks of age; with **FURTHER DOSES** administered 4 to 8 weeks apart, at 10 to 14 weeks of age and at 14 to 18 weeks of age.
- > **A REINFORCEMENT DOSE** is recommended during the second year of life preferably.



Vaccines

- > Depending on local epidemiology, reinforcements may be warranted at a later date.
- > Vaccination of **PREGNANT WOMEN** is effective in protecting infants who are too young to be vaccinated.
- > Pertussis vaccination is normally administered with the **DTP** (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) **VACCINE**.
- > In addition, it is also administered combined with diphtheria, tetanus, and Hib (quadrivalent); combined with diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, and Hib (pentavalent); combined with diphtheria, tetanus, inactivated polio, and Hib (pentavalent); and combined with diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis B, inactivated polio, and Hib (hexavalent).