Prior to the introduction of vaccines in 2000, Hib caused 8.13 MILLION cases of severe disease and 317 THOUSAND DEATHS worldwide in children UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

Thanks to Hib vaccines, the number of cases and deaths HAVE DECREASED BY 90%.

Hib transmission is by direct contact (person-to-person), or by droplets.

Hib vaccines exist in monovalent, or combined:
- With other antigens such as meningococcal serogroup C.
- With diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (quadrivalent)
- With diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and hepatitis (pentavalent)
- With diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis and inactivated polio (pentavalent)
- With diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, hepatitis B and inactivated (hexavalent) polio.

The vaccine can be administered FROM SIX WEEKS OF LIFE with a minimum interval of 4 WEEKS BETWEEN DOSES.

In the Region, the following vaccine schedules are in use for Hib, with three or four doses:

**Esquema 1**
- 2 months (1st dose)
- 4 months (2nd dose)
- 6 months (3rd dose)

**Esquema 2**
- 2 months (1st dose)
- 4 months (2nd dose)
- 6 months (3rd dose)
- 12-18 months (reinforcement)

**Esquema 3**
- 6 weeks (1st dose)
- 10 weeks (2nd dose)
- 14 weeks (3rd dose)

For more information, visit: www.paho.org/immunization