

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE (HIB)



The data

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**.



The disease

- > Hib disease is a **SERIOUS (BACTERIAL) INFECTION** caused by the bacterium Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib).
- > Infants and children **UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE** are at **HIGHER RISK** of contracting this disease.



Transmission

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



Vaccines

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



Symptoms

The most common invasive disease caused by Hib is **MENINGITIS**, followed by **PNEUMONIA** and **SEPTICEMIA**. Symptoms depend on **DISEASE AND AGE**.

PNEUMONIA

Under 5 years old

- > Fever
- > Fast breathing
- > Retraction of the lower thoracic wall
- > Wheezing (although more common in viral infections)
- > Cough and/or shortness of breath.

Babies, in addition to these symptoms, may present:

- > Seizures
- > Decreased appetite or inability to suckle or drink
- > Hypothermia
- > Loss of consciousness
- > Respiratory complaint

MENINGITIS/SEPTICEMIA

>1 and adults

- > Altered state of consciousness
- > Seizures
- > Headache
- > Drowsy state, confused
- > Fever
- > Intolerance to light
- > Stiffness of neck
- > Prominent signs of hyperactivity
- > Projectile vomiting (explosives)

<1 year

- > Bulging at the top of the head (fontanel)
- > Seizures
- > Decreased appetite or inability to suckle or drink
- > Drowsy state
- > Fever
- > Irritability without other justification.
- > Vomiting

* Hib can also affect joints and bones and cause epiglottitis, a type of throat infection that hinders breathing.

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.



Calendar

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)