#GetAll**YourShots**

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE (HIB)

8 DAYS OF ACTION FOR VACCINATION

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%.**

PAHO Pan American Health Organization | World Health Organization Americas

PAHO 120th ANNIVERSARY

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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)

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