

Infuluwansada Haemophilus-ka nooca b (Hib) iyo cudurka meningococcal-ka qaybta C

health

Macluumaadka tallaalka

Barnaamijka Tallaalka Qaranka wuxuu siiyaa tallaalka isku-jir ah lacag la'aantana ah ee Hib-ka iyo meningococcal-ka C kuwaas oo looga hortago Infuluwansada Haemophilus-ka nooca b (Hib) iyo cudurka meningococcal-ka qaybta C oo ku dhaca carruurta jirta da'da 12 bilood.

Hib

Ka hor intaan la keenin tallaalkan 1993dii, Hib-ku wuxuu ahaa sababta infagshanka ugu badan ee halis geliya nafta carruurta ka yar da'da shanta sano.

Hib-ku wuxuu keenaa xanuuno sida meningitis-ka (huridda xuubka ku dahaaran maskaxda), epiglottitis (huridda dalqada iyo qaybta kore ee hawo-mareenka) iyo nimooniya. Xanuunadani si degdeg ah ayey u samaysmaan waxayna keenaan dhimasho.

Cudurka uu keeno Hib-ku wuxuu guud ahaan ku faafaa qufaca ama hindhisada, ama taabashada duufka sanko ama xaakada dalqada ee qofka qaba cudurka. Ka sakow magaceeda, Hib-ku waa bakteeriyada mana ahan qaab infuluwanza (durey), kuwaas oo uu keeno fayrasku.

Meningococcal qaybta C

Cudurka Meningococcal-ka kooxda C waa infagshan bakteeriyada ah oo ay keento bacteria Neisseria meningitides. Cudurka meningococcal-ka halista ah wuxuu yimaadaa markii bakteriyada badanaa ku nool dalqada ay gasho marinka dhiigga markaasna ay keento septicemia (infagshanka dhiigga) ama meningitis-ka (huridda xuubka ku dahaaran maskaxda). Kooxaha qatarta badan ugu jira cudurkan waxaa ka mid ah carruurta ka yar shanta sano iyo dadka dhalin-yarada ah oo da'doodu tahay 15 ilaa 25 sano.

Bakteeriyada Meningococcal-ka waxa keliya oo faafiya taabashada joogtada ah, isku dhow, muddo dheer ah ee qoyska iyo taabhada dhacaanada ka yimaada sanko iyo dalqada dambe ee qofka qaba cudurka.

Tallaalka Hib-ka iyo meningococcal C

Tallaalka Hib-ku wuxuu u baahan yahay dhowr dhoos oo tallaalka ah si loo helo ka-hortag fiican, halka meningococcal C keliya u baahan yahay hal dhoos. Saddexda dhoos oo ugu horeeya ee tallaalka Hib-ka waxaa la siiyaa ilmaha muluqa ah oo jira da'da laba, afar iyo lix bilood kaas oo ah tallaalka isku-jir ah oo looga hortagayo diphtheria, teetanaha qix-dheerta, hepatitis B, dabaysha iyo Hib-ka. Afarta dhoos ee buustarka ah ee tallaalka Hib-ka waxaa lagu siiyaa ayagoo isku-jir hal dhoos ah ee tallaalka meningococcal-ka kooxda C da'da 12 bilood.

Liiska-hubinta ka-hor-tallaalka

Ka hor tallaalka, u sheeg dhaqtarkaaga ama kalkaaliyahaaga haddii uu ilmahaagu

- ☐ uu xanuunsan yahay maalinta tallaalka (heerkulka ka sarreeyo 38.5 °C)
- ☐ Uu qabo qabo xasaasiyad daran ee tallaalka kasta
- ☐ Uu qabo aleerjiko u leeyahay qaybo tallaalka ka mid ah
- ☐ uu leeyaha aleerjiko oo wax kasta ah

Saamayn-daaweeka guud ee tallaalka Hib-ka iyo meningococcal C

Saamayn-daaweeka guud ahaan waa caadi waana kuwo loo adkaysto aad bayna uga yaryihiin dhibaatooyinka cudurkan. Saamayn-daaweeka ka timaadda tallaalka waxay dhacaan hal ilaa laba maalmood ka dib tallaalka waxaana ka mid ah:

- xanuun, casaanta iyo bararka barta la duray
- mararka qaarkood, kuus ku yaal barta durriinka (nodule) taas oo sii jiraysa asbuucyo badan—daaweyna looma baahna
- herrkulka gareedkiisu hooseeyo (xummad)
- luminta rabitaanka cuntada
- dhaqan aan deganayn, caro leh, dawaqsanaan oo carruurto yeelato.

Maaraynta saamayn-daaweeka ka-dib tallaalka

- saar maro qabow oo qoyan barta durriinka
- carruurta sii cabitaano dheeraad ah iyo ayadoon dhar badan la huwinayn haddii qofku xummad qabo
- sii paracetamol si loo yareeyo xanuunka (lana soco dhooska loogu taliyey da'da ilmahaaga).

Saamayn-daaweeka dhif-dhifka ah

- Falceliska aleerjikada oo daran (taas oo ah inaad joogto kilinikada ugu yaraan 15 daqiiqo ka dib tallaalka, bal in la eego haddii loo baahan yahay daaweyn dheeraad ah).

Haddii falcelisku daran yahay ama sii socdo, ama haddii aad walaacsan tahay, la xiriir dhaqtarkaaga ama aad isbitaalka.

Waxaad kaloo ka wici kartaa adeegga ammaanka tallaalka ee Victoria taleefanka 03) 9345 4143 –laynka taleefanku waa furan yahay inta u dhaxaysa 10 am iyo 4 pm ama waxaad kaloo farriin uga tegi kartaa waqtiyada kale

Wixii Macluumaad Dheeraad ah

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au



**Adeegga Fasiraadda iyo
Turjumidda
Ka wac 131 450**

Si aad ugu hesho dokumantigan qaab la heli karo emai u dir: immunisation@health.vic.gov.au

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An Australian, State and Territory
Governments initiative

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and meningococcal group C disease

health

Immunisation information

The National Immunisation Program provides free combined Hib and meningococcal C vaccine for protection against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) and meningococcal group C disease to children at 12 months of age.

Hib

Before the introduction of immunisation in 1993, Hib was the most frequent cause of life-threatening infection in children under five years of age.

Hib causes conditions such as meningitis (inflammation of the membranes covering the brain), epiglottitis (inflammation of the flap and the top of the windpipe) and pneumonia. These conditions can develop quickly and lead to death.

The disease caused by Hib is spread mainly through coughing or sneezing, or contact with secretions from the nose and throat of an infected person. Despite its name, Hib is a bacterium and is not a form of influenza (flu), which is caused by a virus.

Meningococcal group C

Meningococcal group C disease is a bacterial infection caused by the bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis*. Dangerous invasive meningococcal disease occurs when bacteria that usually live in the throat enter the blood stream to cause septicaemia (infection in the blood) or meningitis (inflammation of the membrane covering of the brain). Groups at high risk for this disease include children under five and young people aged 15 to 25 years.

Meningococcal bacteria are only spread by regular, close, prolonged household and intimate contact with secretions from the back of the nose and throat of an infected person.

Hib and meningococcal C vaccine

Hib immunisation requires several doses of the vaccine to get good protection, whereas meningococcal C only requires one dose. The first three doses of Hib vaccine are given to babies at two, four and six months of age in a combination vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio and Hib. The fourth booster dose of Hib vaccine is given in combination with the single dose of meningococcal group C vaccine at 12 months.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Before immunisation, tell your doctor or nurse if your child:

- ☐ is unwell on the day of immunisation (has a temperature over 38.5°C)
- ☐ has ever had a serious reaction to any vaccine
- ☐ has had a serious reaction to any component of the vaccine
- ☐ has had a severe allergy to anything.

Common side effects of the Hib and meningococcal C vaccine

Side effects are generally mild and are much less frequent than the complications of the disease. Side effects can occur one to two days after vaccination and may include:

- soreness, redness and swelling at the injection site
- occasionally, an injection-site lump (nodule) that may last many weeks—treatment is not needed
- low-grade temperature (fever)
- loss of appetite
- unsettled, irritable, drowsy or tired behaviour in children.

Managing side effects after immunisation

- Place a cold wet cloth on the sore injection site.
- Give children extra fluids and do not overdress children if they are hot.
- Give paracetamol to reduce discomfort (note the recommended dose for the age of the child).

Extremely rare side effect

- A severe allergic reaction (stay at the clinic for at least 15 minutes following immunisation in case further treatment is required).

If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried, contact your doctor or go to hospital.

You can call the Victorian vaccine safety service (SAEFVIC) on (03) 9345 4143. The line is attended between 10 am and 3.30 pm and you can leave a message at all other times. This service does not give immediate emergency management for a side effect.

Further information

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au



**Translating and
interpreting service**
Call 131 450

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