

Haemophilus influenzae tip b (Hib) i meningokokna bolest grupe C

health

Informacije o imunizaciji

Nacionalni program imunizacije pruža besplatnu kombinaciju Hib i meningokokne C vakcine za zaštitu od Haemophilus influenzae tipa b (Hib) i meningokokne bolesti grupe C djeci u dobi od 12 mjeseci.

Hib

Prije uvođenja imunizacije 1993. godine, Hib je bio najčešći uzrok po život opasne zaraze kod djece do pet godina starosti.

Hib izaziva razne bolesti kao što su meningitis (upala moždane membrane), epiglottitis (upala preklapa na vrhu dušnika) i upalu pluća. Ova oboljenja se mogu brzo razviti i mogu izazvati smrt.

Ova bolest koju izaziva Hib širi se uglavnom kašljanjem ili kihanjem, ili u kontaktu sa sekretom iz nosa i iz grla zaražene osobe. Unatoč svog imena, Hib je bakterija i nije oblik gripe, koju izaziva virus.

Meningokokna grupa C

Meningokokna bolest grupe C je bakterijska zarazna bolest koju prenosi bakterija Neisseria meningitides. Opasna invazivna meningokokna bolest nastupi kada bakterije koje obično žive u grlu uđu u krvotok i izazovu sepsu (infekciju u krvi) ili meningitis (upalu membrane moždane ovojnice). Grupe s visokim rizikom za ovu bolest uključuju djecu do pet godina starosti i mlade ljude od 15 do 25 godina.

Meningokokne bakterije se šire samo u redovnom, bliskom, dužem kućnom i intimnom kontaktu sa sekretima iz stražnjeg dijela nosa i grla zaražene osobe.

Vakcina protiv Hib i meningokokne C bolesti

Hib imunizacija zahtijeva nekoliko doza vakcine da bi se ostvarila zaštita, dok je za meningokoknu C dovoljna samo jednu dozu. Prve tri doze Hib vakcine daju se bebama od dva, četiri i šest mjeseci u kombinaciji vakcine protiv difterije, tetanusa, velikog kašlja, hepatitisa B, dječje paralize i Hib. Četvrta dodatna doza Hib vakcine daje se u kombinaciji sa samo jednom dozom meningokokne grupe C vakcine kada dijete ima 12 mjeseci.

Provjera prije imunizacije

Prije imunizacije, recite doktoru ili medicinskoj sestri ako je vaše dijete:

- ☐ bolesno na dan imunizacije (ima temperaturu preko 38.5°C)
- ☐ imalo ikada jaku reakciju na neku vakcinu
- ☐ imalo jaku reakciju na bilo koji sastojak vakcine
- ☐ imalo jaku alergiju na bilo šta.

Uobičajene nuspojave od Hib i meningokokne C vakcine

Nuspojave su uglavnom blage i znatno rjeđe nego komplikacije od ove bolesti. Nuspojave se mogu javiti jedan do dva dana nakon vakcinacije i mogu uključiti:

- bol, crvenilo i otok na mjestu uboda
- ponekad, tvrdi otok na mjestu uboda (kvržicu) koja može potrajati nekoliko sedmica—ne treba ništa preduzimati
- malo povišenu temperaturu (groznicu)
- gubitak apetita
- nemir, razdražljivost, pospanost ili umor kod djeteta.

Pomoć kod nuspojava nakon imunizacije

- Stavite hladne mokre obloge na bolno mjesto uboda.
- Dajte djetetu više tekućina i nemojte ga preutopljavati ako je dijete vruće.
- Dajte djetetu paracetamol za ublažavanje bolova (obratite pažnju na preporučenu dozu prema starosti djeteta).

Izuzetno rijetke nuspojave

- Teška alergijska reakcija (ostanite na klinici najmanje 15 minuta nakon imunizacije ukoliko bude potreban daljnji tretman).

Ako su reakcije jake, traju, ili ako ste zabrinuti, kontaktirajte svog doktora ili bolnicu.

Možete također nazvati i Viktorijsku službu za sigurnost vakcine na (03) 9345 4143 – ova linija ima radno vrijeme od 10.00 do 16.00 sati, a poruku možete ostaviti u bilo koje vrijeme. Ova služba ne pruža hitno rješavanje problema zbog reakcije.

Daljnje informacije

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au



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Ako želite dobiti ovaj dokument u prihvatljivom formatu, pošaljite email na:
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

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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

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