

Haemophilus influenzae type B (hib)

Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) is a type of germ (bacteria) that can live in the nose and throat. Hib very rarely makes people sick but when it does, it can cause serious infections.

Types of hib infections

Hib can cause infections of the lungs, top of the airway, the joints and the linings of the brain. These infections can especially affect children younger than five years old.

How it spreads

Hib germs can be passed from person to person in the small droplets people produce when they talk, cough or sneeze.

People at risk

Most people who come into contact with Hib germs become immune to them. But a small number of people, mainly young children, get Hib disease before they can become immune. 'Immune' means your body knows how to fight off the germ so you don't get sick from it.

It is common for the germ to spread among families and people who live in the same house. It can also spread in places like preschools where there are many young children who may not yet be immune to the disease.

Symptoms

Hib can cause several diseases that can have different symptoms. The most important signs to look for in children are:

- high fever
- looking very unwell.

Other important signs can include:

- drowsiness
- severe headache
- vomiting
- seizure
- loss of appetite
- neck stiffness
- sensitivity to bright light
- a swollen joint, inability to walk
- noisy and difficult breathing and
- swallowing, drooling.

If you or your child gets sick after being close to someone with hib disease, immediately contact your doctor.

You can also call Healthline for advice on 0800 611 116. Healthline is a free, 24/7 service with interpreters available.

Prevention

The best protection against Hib is vaccination. All babies in New Zealand can be immunised against Hib as part of their free childhood immunisations at 6 weeks, 3 months, 5 months and 15 months old. They are only fully vaccinated when they have had all four doses.

If a child is younger than two years old and has already had Hib, they should still be vaccinated. They should wait for four weeks after they have recovered from their Hib infection before being immunised.

For more information

For more information on hib immunisation visit:

➤ info.health.nz/haemophilus-influenzae-type-b-hib-vaccine

For more information on hib disease visit:

➤ info.health.nz/haemophilus-influenzae-disease-type-b-hib



Need more help?

You can call **Healthline** for free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on **0800 611 116**.

Talk to your pharmacist, hauora Māori provider, Pacific health clinic or doctor.