



## Značaj uvođenja sistemske vakcinacije protiv Haemophilus influenzae tip b

# The Importance of Introducing Systemic Vaccination against Haemophilus Influenzae Type b

Mirko Ilić, Dejan Blagojević

Institut za javno zdravlje Niš

Public Health Institute Niš

### Apstrakt

Infekcije Haemophilusom influenzae tip b predstavljaju značajan zdravstveni, biološki i ekonomski problem, posebno u nerazvijenim zemljama sveta u kojima se još uvek ne sprovodi aktivna imunizacija lica određenog uzrasta protiv ovog oboljenja.

Prema podacima Svetske zdravstvene organizacije, u svetu godišnje oboli najmanje 3.000.000 dece, a umire 400.000 do 700.000. Najčešće obolevaju deca uzrasta od 4 do 18 meseci, ređe obolevaju deca u uzrastu mlađem od 3 meseca i starijem od 6 godina. Izražen rizik je: transplantacija tkiva i organa, splenektomija i srpasta anemija, hemioterapija i terapija zračenjem, imunodeficijencija, HIV infekcija. Oboljenje izazvano Haemophilusom influenzae tip b najčešće ima blagi klinički tok ili je praćeno samo pojavom nazofaringealnog klicoštva, dok je kod manjeg broja dece (1–5%) praćeno i komplikacijama: meningitis, pneumonija, sepsa, epiglottitis, otitis, artritis i dr.

Na ovoj edukaciji poseban akcenat će biti dat značaju sprovođenja mera primarne prevencije, pre svega aktivne imunizacije lica određenog uzrasta protiv ovog oboljenja, koja se u Republici Srbiji sprovodi od 2006. godine. Od uvođenja pomenute mere specifične profilakse na teritoriji nadležnosti Instituta za javno zdravlje u Nišu (Nišavski i Toplički okrug) nije registrovana nijedna epidemija ovog oboljenja, kao i nijedan slučaj oboljenja, praćen komplikacijama i smrtnim ishodom.

### Abstract

Infections with Haemophilus influenzae type b disease represent a significant health, biological and economic problem, especially in underdeveloped countries of the world where active immunization of persons of a certain age against this disease is still not carried out.

According to data from the World Health Organization, at least 3,000,000 children fall ill, and 400,000 to 700,000 die. It most often affects children between the ages of 4 and 18 months, less often children younger than 3 months and older than 6 years. High risk is tissue and organ transplantation, splenectomy and sickle cell anemia, chemotherapy and radiation therapy, immunodeficiency, and HIV infection. The disease caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b usually has a mild clinical course or is accompanied only by the appearance of nasopharyngeal germs, while in a smaller number of children (1-5%) it is also accompanied by complications: meningitis, pneumonia, sepsis, epiglottitis, otitis, arthritis, etc.

In this training, special emphasis will be given to the importance of implementing primary prevention measures, primarily active immunization of people of a certain age against this disease, which has been implemented in the Republic of Serbia since 2006. Since the introduction of the mentioned measure of specific prophylaxis in the territory of the Public Health Institute in Niš (The Nišava and Toplica districts), no epidemic of this disease has been registered, nor has a single case of the disease followed by complications and death.

