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Prevalence of community acquired pneumonia PCAP C and PCAP D among patients aged six months to five years old who had previously received Hib vaccinations: A one year retrospective study

Ma Monica Mampusti

Hospital ng Maynila Medical Center, Philippines

Among children under five years old, pneumonia is still one of the leading cause of mortality globally. For this age group, one of the most common causative agent for bacterial pneumonia is Haemophilus influenzae type b. It was then recommended by WHO in 1998 to include Hib for the primary immunization of infants. In the Philippines, the Department of Health's Expanded Program of Immunization, included Hib vaccine in the primary immunization series given free to infants, composed of Hepatitis B, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus and Hib, given at 2, 4, 6 months old in local health centers. Data on clinical outcome of pneumonia specifically PCAP C and PCAP D after widespread use of Hib vaccination among pediatric patients is of great importance in clinical management of pediatric patients and to document the protective effect of Hib vaccination against PCAP C and PCAP D among young children. Data gathered will hopefully provide more evidence regarding its benefit and impact on public health program among pediatric patients for the prevention of pneumonia in children. Results showed that the prevalence of PCAP C and D among patients admitted in a tertiary institution with Hib vaccine was 22%, with the Hib vaccine providing a protective effect as the number of given dose increases. The mortality and complications in these group of populations were observed to be low