

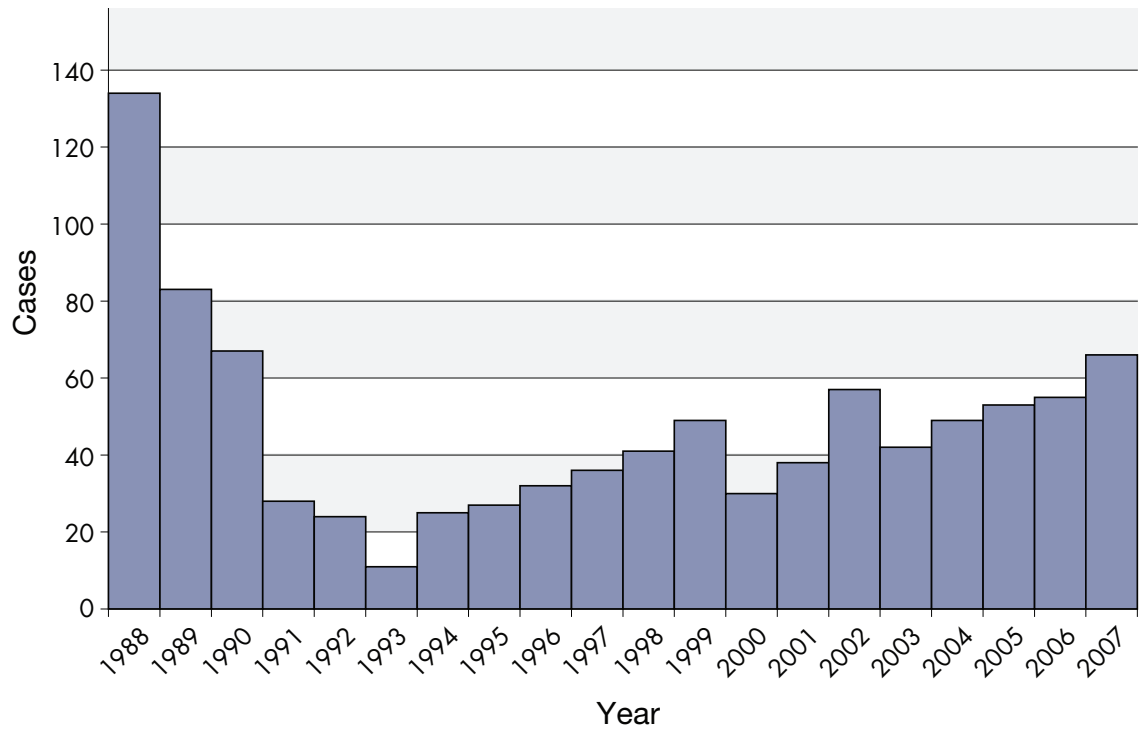
Haemophilus influenzae

Until the advent of an effective vaccine against serotype b (Hib) organisms, *Haemophilus influenzae* (*H. influenzae*) was the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children under 5 years of age in Oregon and elsewhere. Today it is well down the listing, with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* now in the lead. In Oregon, Hib was cultured from normally sterile body fluids in one adult with a history of recent travel to China. Appropriate use of conjugate vaccine will help ensure that Hib occurrence remains minimal well into the future. All sterile site *H. influenzae* isolates must be sent to the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory for additional typing.

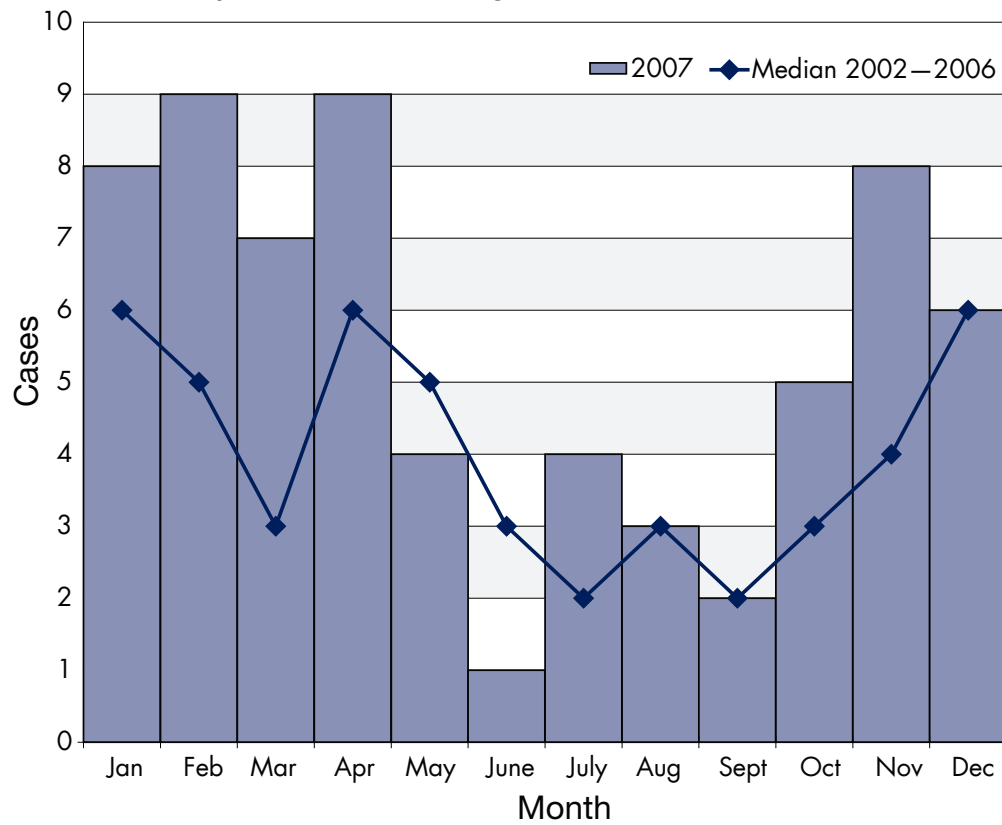
Concurrent with the decline in Hib infections is an increase in other serotypes. In 2007, 36% of cases were non-typeable, 15% were identified as serotype f, and the remainder were other serotypes. This shift in dominant strains changes the clinical manifestations of illness. From 1998–2007 Oregon clinical manifestations of Oregon cases included primarily pneumonia (more than 50%), followed by sepsis (35%). Only 9% of cases had meningitis. Concurrent with the changes in clinical manifestations is a shift in age distribution from infants to older persons. As in 2006, the majority of cases in 2007 were among those aged 50 and over.

Peak incidence occurs in late winter and early spring. Sixty-six cases, the highest number since 1990, were reported in 2007.

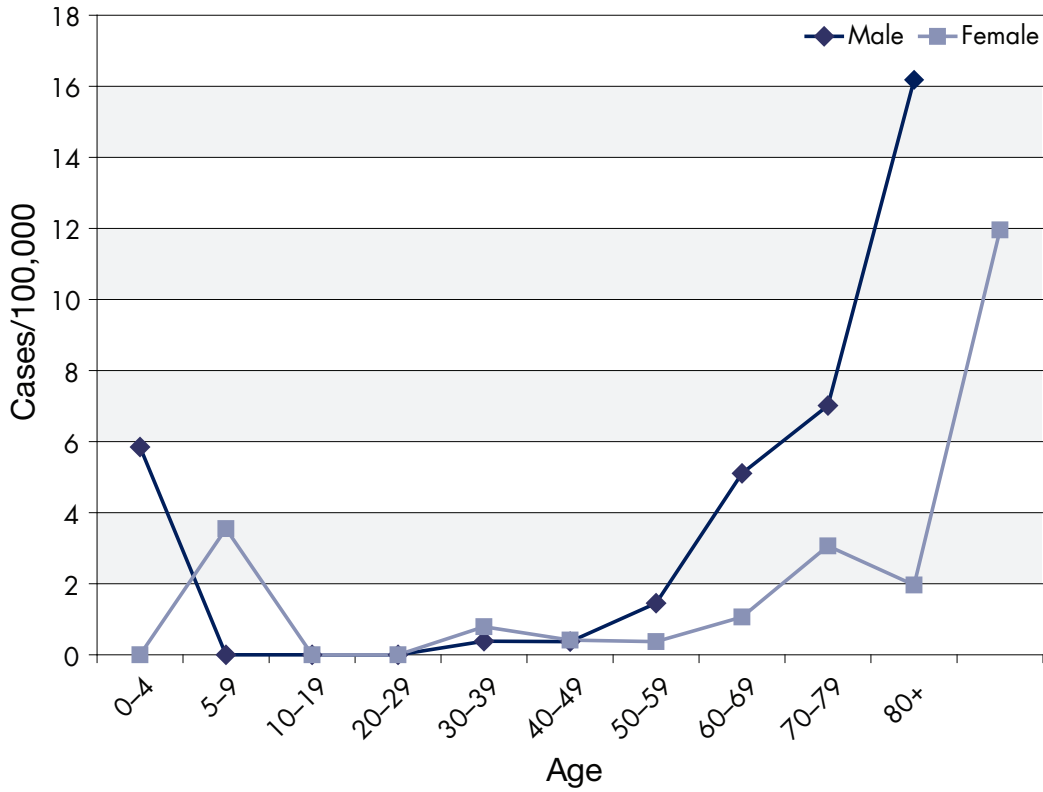
H. influenzae by year: Oregon, 1988–2007



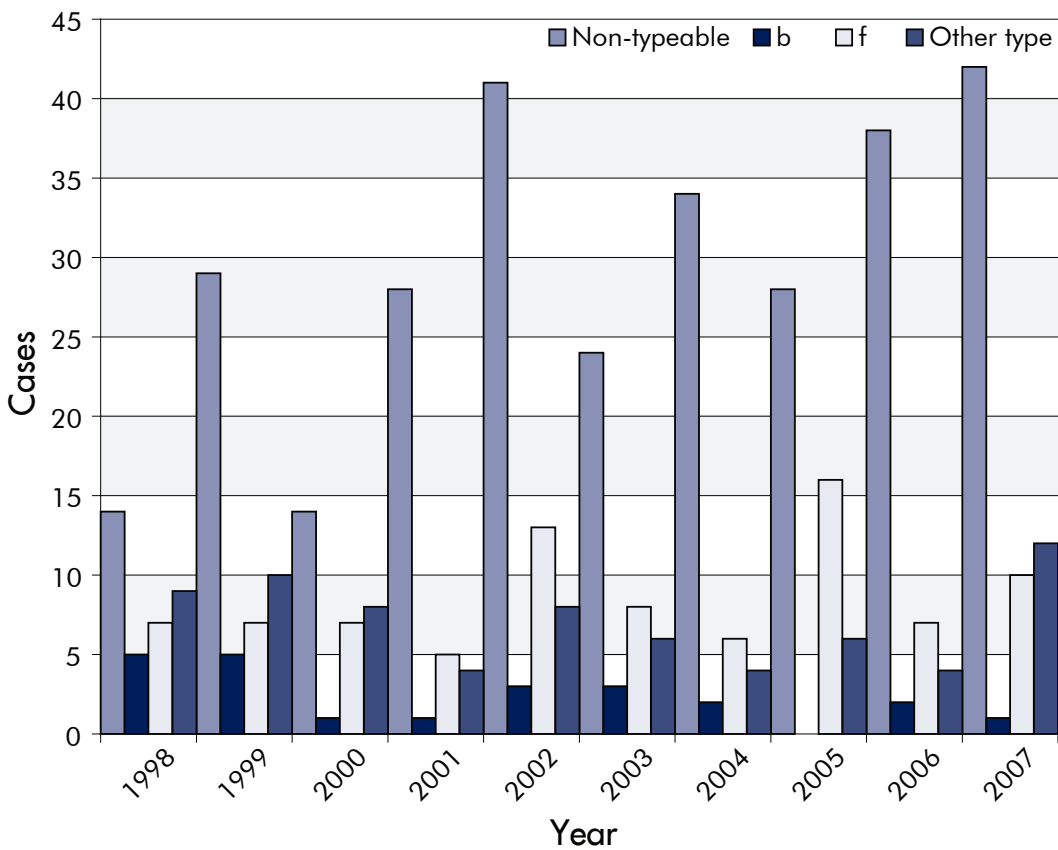
H. influenzae by onset month: Oregon, 2007



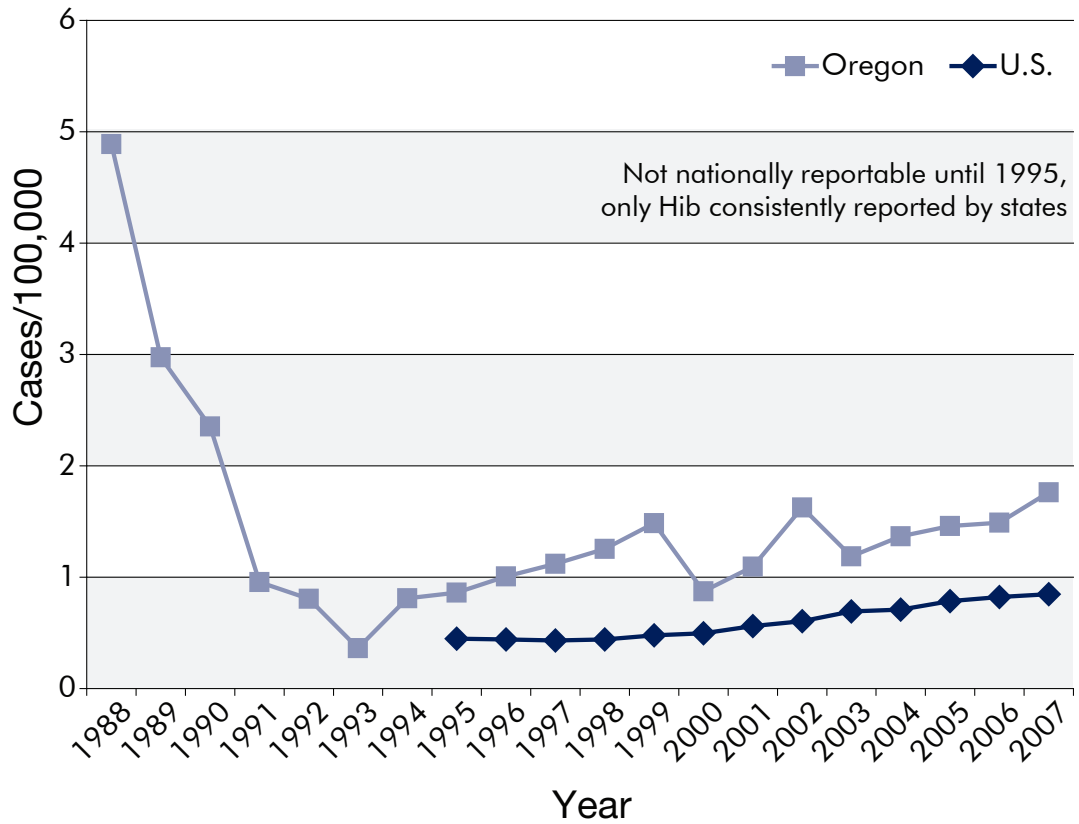
Incidence of *H. influenzae* by age and sex: Oregon, 2007



H. influenzae by type and year: Oregon, 1998–2007



Incidence of *H. influenzae*: Oregon vs. nationwide, 1988–2007



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Incidence of *H. influenzae* by county of residence: Oregon, 1998–2007

