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# **A study on antibody to haemophilus influenzae in mother's milk**

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Many studies have suggested with some exceptions that breast fed infants have lower morbidity and mortality than do other infants . It is generally accepted that "breast is best " for mature infant. Breast feeding protects against intestinal , respiratory and allergic diseases . This protective effect is attributed to a variety of defense factors present in human milk such as lysozyme , lactoferrin , specific antibodies especially secretory IgA, and cellular components of the immune system. Capsulate H.influenzae type b , may act as a primary pathogen in producing nasopharyngitis , laryngoepiglottitis acute bronchitis , pneumonia , otitis media septicaemia , meningitis , septic arthritis and pericarditis . The route of infection of the meninges is probably from the nasopharynx via the blood . When type b H.influenzae first infects a baby after it has lost protective maternal antibody after 3 months of age, it commonly causes nasopharyngitis with fever and in some cases may spread to cause infection elsewhere in the respiratory tract or invade the blood and cause meningitis or other metastatic infections. Subsequently these children are protected by the active production of specific type b H.influenzae