

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE

KNOW

THE SIGNS AND
SYMPTOMS



Headache, fever, drowsiness, a stiff or painful neck, sensitivity to light, vomiting, shivering, cold hands or feet, muscle or joint pain, change in skin colour^{1,2}



A late-stage rash may also develop which can start off as a spot, blister, pinpricks and later purple bruise-like blotches¹

How is it spread?

- Meningococcal bacteria are not easily spread from person to person and the bacteria do not survive well outside the human body.
- The bacteria are passed between people in the secretions from the back of the nose and throat. This generally requires close and prolonged contact with a person carrying the bacteria who is usually completely well. An example of 'close and prolonged contact' is living in the same household or intimate (deep) kissing.
- Meningococcal bacteria are not easily spread by sharing drinks, food or cigarettes.

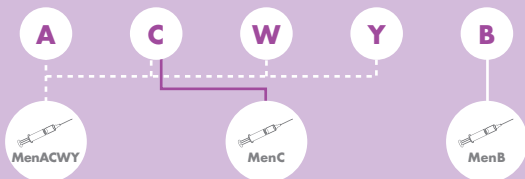
CHECK

YOUR VACCINATIONS
ARE UP TO DATE



Vaccinations now available which protect against all major strains. Not all vaccines are given as part of the National Immunisation Program³

- **Vaccination** can help protect against invasive meningococcal disease
- Vaccines against the **five common strains** of meningococcal bacteria are available in Australia: **A, C, W, Y** and **B**.
- No single vaccine protects against all five strains.



ACT

QUICKLY IF YOU SUSPECT
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE



Don't wait for the rash – go straight to your doctor or hospital

RULE OUT
MENINGOCOCCAL



Ask your doctor to rule out meningococcal disease

FOR MORE INFORMATION, TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR AND VISIT:
MENINGOCOCCAL.ORG.AU

