

白喉、破傷風、百日咳三聯疫苗

免疫資訊

全國免疫計劃為 18 個月大的嬰兒免費接種白喉、破傷風、百日咳三聯疫苗

白喉

白喉由口腔、咽喉和鼻內的細菌導致。白喉引起咽喉內隔膜的形成，造成吞咽和呼吸困難，並會窒息。

細菌產生毒素，向周身擴散，引起嚴重的並發症，比如癱瘓和心力衰竭。感染白喉的患者死亡率為10%。

白喉可通過受感染者的咳嗽和噴嚏傳染。

破傷風

破傷風由泥土、灰塵和肥料中的細菌導致。細菌可通過傷口進入人體，比如小如針刺的傷口。破傷風不會在人與人之間傳染。

破傷風攻擊神經系統，常會致命。它會導致肌肉痙攣，起初出現在頸部和顎部肌肉。破傷風還會引起呼吸困難、疼痛的抽搐和心律不齊。

經過有效的免疫，破傷風現在澳洲很少見，但從未接受過這種疾病免疫的人或沒有接種過疫苗加強劑的人仍會患此病。

百日咳

百日咳是傳染性非常高的疾病，它會影響到呼吸道和呼吸。這種疾病導致嚴重的咳嗽痙攣。病孩在痙攣間喘息。咳嗽痙攣後常常會嘔吐，咳嗽可能長達數月。

百日咳發生在12個月大的嬰兒身上最為嚴重，需要住院治療。百日咳會導致並發症，比如出血、肺炎、昏迷、大腦炎、永久性腦損傷和長期肺損傷。六個月以下的兒童中，每兩百個百日咳患兒中就會有一人死亡。

百日咳可通過受感染者的咳嗽和噴嚏傳染。父母和家人是嬰兒的主要傳染源。

白喉、破傷風、百日咳免疫

白喉、破傷風、百日咳可接種安全、有效的聯合疫苗來預防。

疫苗含有少量白喉和破傷風毒素，這些毒素經過處理，因而無害。疫苗還含有純化白喉菌，並有少量抗生素和防腐劑。

孩子在18個月大時應當接種免費的加強劑。

白喉、破傷風、百日咳三聯疫苗可能會有的副作用

白喉、破傷風、百日咳三聯疫苗的副作用遠遠少於這些疾病的並發症。

常見副作用：

- 急躁、哭叫、不寧、不愉快
- 嗜睡、疲倦
- 低燒
- 接種處疼痛、紅腫
- 接種處臨時出現腫塊。

非常見副作用：

- 局部重大反應。

有時候白喉、破傷風、百日咳三聯疫苗的加強劑量會有局部重大反應，比如肢體的紅腫。

這類反應應向免疫提供人員報告，並且可能需要看醫生。

極少出現的副作用：

- 嚴重過敏反應。

輕微反應可能會持續一、兩天。減輕副作用的方式有：

- 疼痛的接種處敷上冷的濕毛巾
- 多喂液體，不要給發燒的孩子穿過多的衣服
- 給孩子服用撲熱息痛藥來減輕不適(注意孩子歲數的建議劑量)
- 如果反應嚴重或持續不退或令人擔心，可聯系醫生或醫院。

免疫前核查事項

孩子免疫前，請告訴醫生或護士孩子是否有以下狀況：

- 免疫當日身體不適 (體溫高於 38.5 °C)。
- 以前對免疫有嚴重反應。
- 對疫苗成分(比如新霉素)有嚴重過敏。

更詳盡的資訊

以下網站提供進一步的詳情：

www.betterhealthchannel.vic.gov.au

www.immunise.health.gov.au



Translating and
interpreting service
Call 131 450

如想索取本文件的易讀形式，請發電子郵件：immunisation@dhhs.vic.gov.au

Authorised and published by the Victorian Government, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.
© State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services, January 2016



Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough)

Immunisation Information

The National Immunisation Program schedule provides free diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine to children at 18 months of age.

Diphtheria

Diphtheria is caused by bacteria which are found in the mouth, throat and nose. Diphtheria causes a membrane to grow around the inside of the throat. This can make it difficult to swallow, breathe and can even lead to suffocation.

The bacteria produce a poison which can spread around the body and cause serious complications such as paralysis and heart failure. Around 10 per cent of people who contract diphtheria die from it.

Diphtheria can be caught through coughs and sneezes from an infected person.

Tetanus

Tetanus is caused by bacteria which are present in soils, dust and manure. The bacteria can enter the body through a wound which may be as small as a pin prick. Tetanus cannot be passed from person to person.

Tetanus is an often fatal disease which attacks the nervous system. It causes muscle spasms first felt in the neck and jaw muscles. Tetanus can lead to breathing difficulties, painful convulsions and abnormal heart rhythms.

Because of the effective immunisation, tetanus is now rare in Australia, but it still occurs in people who have never been immunised against the disease or who have not had their booster vaccines.

Whooping cough

Whooping cough is a highly contagious disease which affects the air passages and breathing. The disease causes severe coughing spasms. Between these spasms, the child gasps for breath. Coughing spasms are often followed by vomiting and the cough can last for months.

Whooping cough is most serious in babies under 12 months of age and often requires admission to hospital. Whooping cough can lead to complications such as haemorrhage, convulsions, pneumonia, coma, inflammation of the brain, permanent brain damage and long term lung damage. Around one in every 200 children under six months of age who catches whooping cough will die.

Whooping cough can be caught through coughs and sneezes from an infected person. Parents and family members are the main source of infection for babies.

Diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough immunisation

Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough can be prevented with a safe and effective combination vaccine.

The vaccine contains a small amount of diphtheria and tetanus toxins, which are modified to make them harmless. It also contains purified parts of the pertussis bacterium with small amounts of antibiotics and preservative.

Children should have a free booster dose of this vaccine at 18 months of age.

Possible side effects of diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine

Reactions to diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine are much less frequent than the complications of the diseases.

Common side effects:

- irritable, crying, unsettled and generally unhappy
- drowsiness or tiredness
- low grade fever
- soreness, redness and swelling at the injection site
- a temporary small lump at the injection site.

Uncommon side effect:

- large local reaction.

Sometimes a booster dose of diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccine can cause a very large local reaction of redness and swelling to the limb.

This reaction should be reported to your immunisation provider and may require a visit to the doctor.

Extremely rare side effect:

- severe allergic reaction.

If mild reactions do occur, they may last one to two days. The side effects can be reduced by:

- placing a cold, wet cloth on the sore injection site
- giving extra fluids and not overdressing if your child has a fever
- giving your child paracetamol to reduce any discomfort (note the recommended dose for the age of your child)
- If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried, contact your doctor or hospital.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Before your child is immunised, tell the doctor or nurse if any of the following apply:

- Are unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5 °C).
- Have had a severe reaction to any vaccine.
- Have a severe allergy to any vaccine component (for example, neomycin).

Further information

The following websites offer further information:

www.betterhealthchannel.vic.gov.au

www.immunise.health.gov.au



**Translating and
interpreting service**
Call 131 450

To receive this document in an accessible format email immunisation@dhhs.vic.gov.au

Authorised and published by the Victorian Government, 1 Treasury Place, Melbourne.
© State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services, January 2016



An Australian, State and Territory
Governments initiative