

儿童期肺炎球菌病

全国免疫接种计划为所有两个月、四个月和十二个月大的婴儿提供免费肺炎球菌疫苗。有潜在疾病的五岁以下儿童也符合条件获得额外剂量的肺炎球菌疫苗。

肺炎球菌病

幼儿肺炎球菌病会造成严重疾病（例如血液感染），甚至死亡。有严重疾病的儿童受到致命感染和住院的风险更高。

大多数人的鼻子和咽喉中携带肺炎链球菌。该细菌通过口鼻飞沫（例如咳嗽和打喷嚏）或接触被受感染的飞沫污染的物体而传播。

肺炎球菌感染侵害身体的不同部位。

- 如果肺炎球菌进入血液，则称为菌血症
- 如果它感染脑部的特定部位，则称为脑膜炎
- 如果肺炎球菌感染肺部，则称为肺炎
- 如果它感染中耳，则称为中耳炎。

肺炎球菌疫苗

儿童疫苗经证明几乎能 100%有效预防严重类型的肺炎球菌病。然而，肺炎球菌病有 90 多种菌株。一种肺炎球菌疫苗能涵盖造成 80%到 90%严重肺炎球菌病例的菌株。年龄较大的儿童如果有潜在疾病，还会接种另一种肺炎球菌疫苗，该疫苗含有更多菌株提供针对肺炎球菌感染的保护。疫苗含有一些肺炎球菌菌株的非活性成分，刺激免疫反应。

谁有资格获得免费疫苗？

- 所有两个月、四个月和十二个月大的婴儿。
- 存在医疗风险因素，因此受肺炎球菌感染风险更高的五岁以下儿童。这些儿童需要在六个月以及四到五岁时额外接种肺炎球菌疫苗。

请向医生咨询潜在疾病的情况，例如：

- HIV 感染
- 血癌
- 囊性纤维化病
- 脑脊液漏
- 颅内分流
- 人工耳蜗
- 疾病、药物或治疗造成的免疫缺损
- 脾脏功能受损或无脾脏
- 唐氏综合症
- 出生孕期不满 28 周的所有婴儿
- 心脏、肺部、肾脏慢性疾病，慢性糖尿病。

肺炎球菌疫苗可能的副作用

常见副作用

- 注射部位疼痛、发红和肿胀
- 低烧

极罕见的副作用

- 严重过敏反应。

如果出现轻度反应，可通过以下方法缓解副作用：

- 疼痛的注射部位用湿布冷敷

- 不要给孩子穿太多衣服
- 可能需要用扑热息痛 (paracetamol) 来缓解不适和/或高烧 (查看标签上的正确用量)
- 让孩子多饮水。

如果反应严重或持续不退，或对孩子的状况感到担心，请联系医生或医院。

免疫接种前的检查清单

如果孩子有以下情况，请在孩子接受免疫接种前告诉医生或护士：

- ☐ 免疫接种当日身体不好
- ☐ 曾对任何疫苗有严重反应
- ☐ 对疫苗的任何成分过敏

更多信息

如需更多信息，请访问网站

www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au，搜索“childhood immunisation (儿童免疫接种)”

如需本文件的翻译版本，请访问网站

<http://www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au>

如需关于全国免疫接种计划的信息，请访问网站

<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/>

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Childhood pneumococcal disease

The National Immunisation Program schedule provides free pneumococcal vaccine to all infants at two, four and 12 months of age. Children less than five years of age with serious medical conditions may also need extra doses of pneumococcal vaccine.

Pneumococcal disease

Pneumococcal disease in young children causes serious illness such as blood infection and even death. A child with a serious medical condition is at greater risk of life threatening infection and hospitalisation.

Most people carry *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria in the nose and throat. The bacteria are spread by droplets from the mouth and nose such as coughing and sneezing or by contact with articles contaminated by infected droplets.

Pneumococcal infections attack different parts of the body. For example:

- if the pneumococcal bacteria gets into the blood stream it's called bacteraemia
- if it attacks a specific part of the brain, it's known as meningitis
- if the pneumococcal bacteria attacks the lungs, it's known as pneumonia
- if it infects the middle ear, it's called otitis media.

Pneumococcal vaccines

A vaccine for children has been shown to be up to 90 per cent effective against severe forms of pneumococcal disease. However there are more than 90 strains of pneumococcal disease. One

pneumococcal vaccine covers strains that cause 80 per cent to 90 per cent of cases of severe pneumococcal disease. Another pneumococcal vaccine suitable for older children is also given if the child has a serious medical condition, as it contains more strains to protect against pneumococcal infection. The vaccines contain inactive components of some strains of pneumococcal bacteria to stimulate an immune response.

Who is eligible for the free vaccine?

- All infants at two, four and 12 months of age.
- Children up to five years of age with serious medical conditions which put them at higher risk of pneumococcal infection. These children need extra doses of pneumococcal vaccine at six months and at four to five years of age.

Please talk to your doctor to discuss serious medical conditions such as:

- HIV infection
- blood malignancies
- cystic fibrosis
- CSF leak
- intracranial shunt
- cochlear implants
- immune deficiency from illness, medication or treatment
- impaired spleen function or no spleen
- Down syndrome
- all infants born less than 28 weeks gestation
- chronic diseases of the heart, lung, kidney and diabetes.

Possible side effects of pneumococcal vaccine

Common side effects

- pain, redness and swelling at the injection site
- low grade temperature.

Extremely rare side effect

- severe allergic reaction.

If mild reactions do occur, the side effects can be reduced by:

- placing a cold wet cloth on the sore injection site
- not overdressing your child
- paracetamol might be required to ease discomfort and/or high fever (check label for correct use)
- giving your child extra fluids to drink.

If reactions are severe or persistent, or if you are worried about your child, contact your doctor or hospital.

Pre-immunisation checklist

Before you have your child immunised, tell the doctor or nurse if your child:

- ☐ Is unwell on the day of immunisation
- ☐ Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- ☐ Is allergic to any component of the vaccine

Further information

For more information search 'childhood immunisation' at www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au

For translated versions of this document go to www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au

For information about the National Immunisation Program visit www.immunise.health.gov.au/

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