

白喉、破傷風、百日咳、乙肝、小兒麻痺症（脊髓灰質炎） 和b型流感嗜血桿菌（Hib）

免疫接種資料

Chinese - English



全國免疫接種計劃（National Immunisation Program）為2個月、4個月及6個月大的嬰兒免費提供白喉、破傷風、百日咳、乙肝、脊髓灰質炎及Hib疫苗。

The National Immunisation Program provides free diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio and Hib vaccine to infants at two months, four months and six months of age.

白喉

白喉是由口腔、咽喉及鼻腔裡的細菌引發的疾病。白喉症會在咽喉內產生一層膜並不斷擴大，這會導致難以吞嚥、呼吸，甚至會引發窒息。

這種細菌會生成毒素，在人體內擴散，並引發癱瘓和心力衰竭等嚴重併發症。感染白喉症的人群中，約有10%會死於該病。

白喉通過受感染者的咳嗽和噴嚏傳播。

破傷風

破傷風是由土壤、塵埃和糞便中的細菌引發的疾病。細菌會通過小如針刺的傷口進入人體。破傷風不會在人與人之間傳播。

破傷風是一種破壞神經系統的常見致命病症。一開始人會感覺頸部和下巴肌肉出現肌肉痙攣。破傷風會導致呼吸困難、疼痛痙攣和心律失常。

由於免疫接種行之有效，目前澳大利亞很少發現破傷風，但從未接受該病免疫接種或沒有注射加強劑疫苗的成人仍會感染。

百日咳

百日咳是一種影響氣管和呼吸的高傳染性疾病。該病會引發嚴重的咳嗽痙攣。痙攣停歇之間，兒童呼吸十分困難。咳嗽痙攣之後經常出現嘔吐，而咳嗽持續時間長達數月之久。

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 percent 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 adults 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.

不足12個月大的嬰兒，百日咳症狀最為嚴重，通常都要住院治療。百日咳會引發出血、抽搐、肺炎、昏厥、腦炎、永久性腦損傷和長期肺損傷等併發症。約每200個感染百日咳且不足6個月大的嬰兒中，就會有一人死於該病。

百日咳通過受感染者的咳嗽和噴嚏傳播。

乙肝

乙肝病毒會影響肝臟，導致：

- 發燒
- 噁心及腹瀉
- 身體疲倦
- 尿赤及肌膚發黃

乙肝病毒通常通過受感染病人的體液（血液、唾液、精液）接觸方式傳播，或由母體在分娩時傳播給嬰兒。絕大部分感染乙肝病毒的兒童會變成“攜帶者”，這表示即使他們自身沒有任何症狀，也可能會將這種疾病傳染給他人。

若您的孩子感染乙肝，成為“攜帶者”，則在日後患肝病和肝癌的幾率也會增大。

脊髓灰質炎

脊髓灰質炎可能引發輕微症狀或極其嚴重的疾病。這是一種會影響消化和神經系統的疾病，會引發發燒、嘔吐和肌肉僵硬，影響神經，造成永久性殘疾。

這種病會使呼吸和吞咽肌肉麻痺，導致死亡。感染脊髓灰質炎的人群中，約有2-5%的人死亡，而倖存的患者中約有一半會永久性癱瘓。

若食物、水或手部被受感染病人的糞便所污染，則可能傳染脊髓灰質炎。

Hib

1993年採用常規Hib疫苗前，Hib病是5歲以下幼兒感染危及生命之傳染病的最常見誘因。在疫苗出現前，5歲以下幼兒感染Hib

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.

Hepatitis B

The hepatitis B virus affects the liver and can cause:

- Fever
- Nausea and diarrhoea
- Tiredness
- Dark urine and yellow skin

Hepatitis B virus is usually spread through contact with the body fluids (blood, saliva, semen) of an infected person, or from mother to child at birth. Most young children who catch the hepatitis B virus become ‘carriers’. This means they can pass the disease onto other people even if they don’t have symptoms.

If your child contracts hepatitis B and becomes a ‘carrier’, they will have an increased risk of liver disease and cancer later in life.

Polio

Polio may cause mild symptoms or very severe illness. It is a virus which affects the digestive and nervous systems. It causes fever, vomiting and muscle stiffness and can affect the nerves, causing permanent crippling.

The disease can paralyse breathing and swallowing muscles, leading to death. Between two and five percent of people with polio die from it and about half of all patients who survive suffer permanent paralysis.

Polio can be caught if the faeces of an infected person contaminates food, water or hands.

Hib

Hib disease was the most frequent cause of life threatening infection in children under five years of age before the introduction of routine Hib vaccines in 1993. The incidence of Hib infection before a

的例子最多，而5歲以後卻很少發現該病例。雖然這個疾病的名稱是這麼起的，這種病與流感並沒有任何聯繫，流感嗜血桿菌 (*Haemophilus influenzae*) 是一種通常生存於人體上呼吸道中的細菌。

Hib病會引發：

- 腦膜炎，這是發生在腦膜的一種傳染病
- 會厭炎，即咽喉腫脹阻塞呼吸
- 膿毒性關節炎，即關節傳染病
- 蜂窩織炎，即皮下組織傳染病，通常見於臉部
- 肺炎

這些疾病會迅速惡化，若沒有及時治療，則可能很快致死。

白喉、破傷風、百日咳、乙肝、脊髓灰質炎和Hib免疫接種

要預防白喉、破傷風、百日咳、脊髓灰質炎、乙肝和Hib，可使用安全有效的聯合疫苗Infanrix *hexa*®。要發揮良好的保護作用，就需要數次注射。

Infanrix *hexa*® 疫苗含有少量白喉和破傷風類毒素，但這些毒素已經過改良，不會產生危害。此外，該疫苗還含有百日咳細菌、乙肝病毒非活性因數、三種非活性脊髓灰質炎病毒和Hib“糖份”(sugars)的淨化部分，另有少量鋁鹽、少量抗生素、防腐劑，也可能含有酵母蛋白質。

免疫接種前檢查清單

孩子接受免疫接種前，請告訴醫生或護士是否存在如下情況：

- 免疫當日身體不適（體溫超過38.5°C）
- 對任何疫苗有過嚴重反應
- 對疫苗成分存在嚴重過敏反應（如新霉素）

vaccine was available was highest in children under five years of age and rarely occurred after five years of age. Despite its name it is not related in any way to influenza. *Haemophilus influenzae* is a bacteria which lives normally in a person's upper respiratory tract.

Hib disease may cause:

- Meningitis, an infection of the membrane covering the brain
- Epiglottitis, swelling of the throat which can block breathing
- Septic arthritis, infection of a joint
- Cellulitis, infection of the tissue under the skin, usually on the face
- Pneumonia.

These conditions can develop quickly and if left untreated, they can rapidly cause death.

Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio, and Hib immunisation

Diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis B and Hib can be prevented with a safe and effective combination vaccine called Infanrix *hexa*®. Several injections are needed before good protection is provided.

The Infanrix *hexa*® 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, an inactivated part of the hepatitis B virus, three types of inactivated polio viruses and Hib 'sugars'. The vaccine also contains a small amount of aluminium salts, small amounts of antibiotics, preservative and may also contain yeast proteins.

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)

白喉、破傷風、百日咳、 乙肝、脊髓灰質炎和Hib疫苗的 潛在副作用

對白喉、破傷風、百日咳、乙肝、脊髓灰質炎和Hib疫苗產生反應的頻率遠低於疾病併發症。

常見副作用

- 焦躁、啼哭、不安及全身不適
- 嗜睡或疲憊
- 低燒
- 注射部位疼痛、紅腫
- 注射部位出現臨時性小腫塊

極其罕見的副作用

- 低滲低反應症狀 (HHE)
- 免疫接種後1至48小時內，幼兒可能出現臉色蒼白、疲倦及反應遲鈍症狀。該症狀全過程可能持續幾分鐘至36小時不等。根據對HHE兒童的後續觀察，並不會出現長期神經或其他副作用。
- 嚴重過敏反應。

若出現輕微反應，則可能會持續一至兩天。

可通過如下方法緩解副作用：

- 大量飲用液體
- 衣服不要穿太多
- 將濕冷布敷在疼痛的注射部位上
- 給孩子餵服撲熱息痛 (paracetamol) 來緩解不適 (注意孩子年齡段的建議劑量)

若反應非常嚴重或持續不退，或擔心孩子狀況，請聯絡醫生或醫院。

欲知詳情

以下網站提供各種資源及詳細資訊

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation
www.immunise.health.gov.au

Possible side effects of diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio and Hib vaccine

Reactions to diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B, polio and Hib 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

Extremely rare side effects

- Hypotonic-hyporesponsive episode (HHE).
Infant may show signs of paleness, limpness and be unresponsive. This may occur one to 48 hours following vaccination. The whole episode may last from a few minutes to 36 hours. Follow-up of children with HHE shows no long-term neurological or other side effects.
- Severe allergic reaction.

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

- Drinking extra fluids
- Not overdressing
- Placing a cold, wet cloth on the sore injection site
- 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.

Further information

The following websites offer resources and further information:

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation
www.immunise.health.gov.au