

Rotavirus (輪狀病毒)

免疫資料

Chinese - English

全國免疫計劃方案為滿2個月、4個月和6個月的嬰兒免費提供口服輪狀病毒疫苗。

The National Immunisation Program Schedule provides free oral rotavirus vaccine to infants aged two, four and six months of age.

輪狀病毒

輪狀病毒是澳大利亞嬰幼兒嚴重腸胃炎的最常見病因。

兒童一生中會多次感染輪狀病毒，每個小孩幾乎在3歲前至少都要感染一次。這種病毒很容易在兒童間傳播。其症狀從輕度水性腹瀉，到伴有嘔吐、發燒和休克的脫水性腹瀉。

輪狀病毒感染通常比其他腹瀉病因來得更為嚴重，也更可能引起脫水，需要住院治療。只有通過實驗室的糞便樣本檢測才能確診輪狀病毒感染。

每年，澳大利亞5歲以下的嬰幼兒中約有10,000名由於輪狀病毒而住院治療、115,000名接受全科醫師治療、22,000名送往急診，並有1例死亡個案。

口服輪狀病毒疫苗

口服輪狀病毒疫苗是預防嬰幼兒感染輪狀病毒疾病的最佳方法。這種疫苗無法預防由於其他感染而引起的腹瀉和嘔吐，但在預防由於輪狀病毒而引起的嚴重腹瀉和嘔吐方面，效果非常顯著。

維州所使用的口服輪狀病毒疫苗是RotaTeq[®]，這是一種弱化的“活性”病毒疫苗。RotaTeq[®]的免疫療程分為三次服藥，建議在2個月、4個月和6個月大時與全國免疫計劃的其他疫苗同時使用。

RotaTeq[®]的首次服藥時間不得遲於於12周大，第三次服藥時間應設在32周大時。

Rotavirus

Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe gastroenteritis in infants and young children in Australia.

Children can be infected with rotavirus several times during their lives, and almost every child will suffer at least one infection by the age of three years. It is easily spread from one child to the next. Symptoms range from mild, watery diarrhoea to severe, dehydrating diarrhoea with vomiting, fever, and shock.

Rotavirus infections are often more severe than other causes of diarrhoea. They are more likely to be associated with dehydration and require treatment in hospital. Confirmation of rotavirus infection can only be made by laboratory testing of faecal specimens.

In Australia, it is estimated in children less than five years of age that there are approximately 10,000 hospitalisations, 115,000 GP visits, 22,000 emergency department visits and one death due to rotavirus each year.

Oral rotavirus immunisation

Oral rotavirus vaccine is the best way to protect infants and children against rotavirus disease. The vaccine will not prevent diarrhoea and vomiting caused by other infections but is very good at preventing severe diarrhoea and vomiting caused by rotavirus.

In Victoria the oral (swallowed by mouth) rotavirus vaccine used is called RotaTeq[®]. RotaTeq[®] is a 'live' weakened virus vaccine. The vaccination course of RotaTeq[®] consists of three doses and is recommended to be given at the same time as other vaccines included on the National Immunisation Program at two, four and six months of age.

The first dose of RotaTeq[®] should be given no later than 12 weeks of age and the third dose should be given by 32 weeks of age.

即使服用疫苗後，仍然存在感染輪狀病毒的很小幾率。但是，若出現這種情況，其病情通常遠遠比沒有接受免疫治療的孩子要輕微許多。

目前獲得許可的輪狀病毒疫苗在臨床試驗上接受了疫苗有史以來規模最大及最嚴格的測試。1990年代後期，我們使用的是另一種不同的輪狀病毒疫苗類型。但我們發現這種疫苗會引起一種稱為“腸套疊”的罕見腸道梗阻，因此從市場上淘汰了這種疫苗。而新的輪狀病毒經過對7萬多名兒童的測試並未發現與腸套疊存在關聯。

免疫前檢查清單

嬰兒接受免疫前，若出現下列某種情形，請告訴醫生或護士：

- 超過首次和第三次服藥的建議年齡範圍
- 免疫當天身體狀況不佳（體溫超過38.5C度）
- 對任何疫苗反應嚴重
- 對某些東西過敏
- 正在使用除吸入型哮喘噴霧或固醇軟膏之外的任何類固醇藥物（如可的松或強的松）
- 近期接受過輸血或血液產品，包括免疫球蛋白
- 前個月內接受過含有活性病毒的疫苗（如BCG）
- 患有導致免疫力低下的疾病或正在接受導致免疫力低下的治療（如白血病、癌症、HIV/AIDS、放射療法或化學療法）
- 與患有導致免疫力低下的疾病或正在接受導致免疫力低下的治療的人士生活在一起（如白血病、癌症、放射療法或化學療法）

口服輪狀病毒疫苗的潛在副作用

通常人們都能忍受輪狀病毒疫苗。輪狀病毒反應的幾率遠遠低於疾病幾率，包括：

常見副作用：

- 發燒
- 腹瀉（服用輪狀病毒疫苗後的一周內）
- 嘔吐（服用輪狀病毒疫苗後的一周內）

極其罕見的副作用：

- 過敏性反應（嚴重過敏反應）

欲知詳情

以下網站提供了查詢資源和補充詳情

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

www.immunise.health.gov.au

澳大利亞免疫計劃，電話：1800 671 811

There is a small chance of catching a rotavirus infection even after receiving the vaccine. However, if this happens, it would usually be a much milder illness than if your child had not been immunised.

The currently licensed rotavirus vaccines have undergone some of the largest and most stringent testing in clinical trials ever seen for any vaccine. In the late 1990s a different type of rotavirus vaccine was used. This vaccine was found to be associated with an uncommon type of bowel obstruction called ‘intussusception’, and was taken off the market. The new rotavirus vaccine has been tested with more than 70,000 children and has not been associated with intussusception.

Pre-immunisation checklist

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

- Is outside the recommended age range for the first and third dose
- Is unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature over 38.5C)
- Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- Is allergic to anything
- Is taking steroids of any sort other than inhaled asthma sprays or steroid creams (for example cortisone or prednisone)
- Has received a recent blood transfusion or blood products, including immunoglobulins
- Has had a vaccine containing live viruses within the last month (for example BCG)
- Has a disease or is having treatment which causes low immunity (for example, leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, radiotherapy or chemotherapy)
- Lives with someone who has a disease or is having treatment which causes low immunity (for example, leukaemia, cancer, HIV/AIDS, radiotherapy or chemotherapy)

Possible side effects of oral rotavirus vaccine

The rotavirus vaccine is generally well tolerated. Reactions to the rotavirus vaccine are much less frequent than the likelihood of the disease and include:

Common side effects:

- Fever
- Diarrhoea (in the week after rotavirus vaccination)
- Vomiting (in the week after rotavirus vaccination)

Extremely rare side effect:

- Anaphylaxis (severe allergic reaction)

Further information

The following websites offer resources and further information

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

www.immunise.health.gov.au

Immunise Australia Program, Telephone: 1800 671 811