

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12個月大的嬰兒免費提供Hib疫苗。

The National Immunisation Program provides free Hib vaccine to babies at 12 months of age.

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傳染病的最常見誘因。出現疫苗以前，5歲以下幼兒感染Hib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，若得不到及時治療，可能很快就會致死。

Hib免疫接種

要保護幼兒不受Hib威脅，就需要注射數次Hib疫苗。Hib成分含於一種名為Infanrix *hexa*[®] 的組合疫苗中，內有白喉、破傷風、百日咳、乙肝和脊髓灰質炎疫苗，分別在嬰兒2個月、4個月、6個月時注射。12個月時需要另外注射一種名為Hiberix[®]的Hib加強劑疫苗。

在嬰兒時沒有接受免疫接種的5周歲以下兒童，如果沒有接受過全程Hib疫苗，就應注射Hib疫苗。

Hiberix[®]疫苗由b型流感嗜血桿菌“糖份”(sugars) 加入無害的破傷風類毒素製成。

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 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.

Hib immunisation

Several doses of Hib vaccine are required to protect children against Hib. The Hib component is in a combination vaccine with diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and polio called Infanrix *hexa*[®]. This injection is given at two, four and six months of age. A booster dose of Hib is needed at 12 months of age as a separate injection called Hiberix[®].

Children up to the fifth birthday who are not immunised as babies should be given Hib vaccine if they have not received a complete Hib course.

The Hiberix[®] vaccine is made of Haemophilus influenzae type b 'sugars' joined to a harmless tetanus toxoid.

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

Hib疫苗潛在的副作用

對Hib疫苗產生反應的頻率遠低於疾病併發症。

常見副作用

- 低燒
- 注射部位出現疼痛、紅腫
- 注射部位出現臨時性腫塊

極其罕見的副作用

- 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) 來降低體溫（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

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)

Possible side effects of Hib vaccine

Reactions to Hib vaccine are much less frequent than the complications of the diseases.

Common side effects

- Low grade fever
- Soreness, redness and swelling at the injection site
- A temporary lump at the injection site

Extremely rare 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