

免疫前檢核清單： 注射疫苗前應將什麼情況告知醫生或護士

在注射疫苗前，醫生或護士必須問您：

- 是否閱讀了這份須知。
- 是否理解須知中的內容。
- 是否想要瞭解更多情況，以決定是否進行疫苗注射。

下列情況並不一定意味著不能注射疫苗。如果要注射疫苗的人士屬於以下情況，請在注射前告訴醫生或護士：

- 注射疫苗當天感覺不適(體溫達到38.5度以上)
- 對任何疫苗有過嚴重反應
- 對任何東西有過嚴重過敏
- 生過妊娠不到32周的早產兒
- 患有慢性病
- 在上個月內接種過含有活病毒的疫苗(如麻疹/腮腺炎/風疹疫苗、水痘疫苗或卡介苗)
- 正在服用除吸入式哮喘噴劑以外的任何類型的類固醇藥品或正在使用類固醇軟膏(如可的松軟膏(Cortisone)或潑尼松軟膏(Prednisone))
- 在過去3個月內接種過免疫球蛋白或者輸過血或在過去9個月內靜脈注射過免疫球蛋白
- 患有某種疾病或正在進行治療而導致免疫力下降(如白血病、癌症、HIV/艾滋病、放射療法或化療)
- 與某位患有某種疾病或正在進行治療而導致免疫力下降(如白血病、癌症、HIV/艾滋病、放射療法或化療)的人士住在一起
- 有過格林-巴利(Guillain Barré)綜合症的病史
- (要注射疫苗的人士)在注射疫苗的1個月內已懷孕或正打算懷孕
- 屬於土著或托利斯海峽島民的後裔(涉及成人流感及肺炎疫苗計劃)

欲知詳情，請聯絡：

- 醫生
- 當地市政府

本材料改編自“國家免疫計劃”。

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

疫苗與疾病影響比較

| 疾病 | 疾病影響 | 疫苗副作用 |
|--|---|---|
| 白喉(一通過飛沫傳播的傳染性細菌；可導致嚴重喉部腫脹和呼吸困難。 | 病人死亡比例大約為1:15。這種細菌會釋放一種可導致神經麻痺和心力衰竭的毒素。 | 三合一無細胞白百破疫苗(DTPa)一出現局部炎症或發燒的比例大約為1:10。嚴重的不良事件非常少見，與全細胞白百破三聯疫苗(DTPw)相比，這種疫苗造成不良事件的可能性要小得多。 |
| 乙肝(Hepatitis B)一這種病毒主要通過血液、性接觸傳播，也可由母親傳給新生嬰兒；可導致急性肝炎或慢性攜帶症狀。 | 慢性攜帶者發展為肝硬化或肝癌的比例大約為1:4。 | 出現疼痛和發燒的比例大約為1:15至1:100。 |
| b型流感嗜血桿菌(Hib)疾病一通過飛沫傳播的傳染性細菌；可導致腦膜炎、會厭炎(呼吸道阻塞)、敗血症、骨髓炎。 | 腦膜炎病人的死亡比例大約為1:20，存活者出現永久性腦損傷或神經損傷的比例為1:4。會厭炎病人的死亡比例大約為1:100。 | 出現不適或局部炎症的比例大約為1:20。出現發燒的比例大約為1:50。 |
| 人乳頭瘤病毒(HPV)一這種病毒主要通過性接觸傳播。 | 全球由HPV16引起的子宮頸癌的比例大約為1:2，由HPV18引起的比例大約為1:10。 | 注射部位腫痛並且偶爾出現頭痛、發燒和惡心的比例大約為1:10。 |
| 流感(Influenza)一通過飛沫傳播的傳染性病毒；可導致發燒、肌肉和關節疼痛、肺炎。 | 可導致老年患者增加住院時間。高風險人群包括老年人、糖尿病人和酗酒人士。 | 出現局部反應的比例大約為1:10。出現格林-巴利(Guillain-Barré)綜合症的比例大約為1:1,000,000。 |
| 麻疹(Measles)一通過飛沫傳播的高傳染性病毒；可引起發燒、咳嗽、紅疹。 | 麻疹患兒出現肺炎的比例為1:25，出現腦炎(腦部炎症)的比例為1:2,000。每10個出現麻疹腦炎的患兒中，有1個死亡，4個出現永久性腦損傷。出現亞急性硬化性全腦炎(腦部退化)的比例大約為1:25,000，這種疾病通常會令人致命。 | 出現不適、局部炎症或發燒的比例大約為1:10。出現非傳染性紅疹的比例大約為1:100。接種者可能出現腦炎(腦部炎症)的比例為1:1,000,000。 |
| 腦膜炎感染(Meningococcal infections)一通過呼吸道飛沫傳播的細菌。可導致膿血症(血流感染)和腦膜炎(腦部週圍組織感染)。 | 病人死亡比例大約為1:10。在存活者中，出現嚴重皮膚疤痕或喪失肢體的比例為1:30，出現嚴重腦損傷的比例為1:30。 | 多糖疫苗：局部反應較常見。出現輕度發燒、頭痛，體虛症狀的比例為1:30。結合疫苗：出現局部炎症、發燒、煩躁、厭食或頭痛症狀的比例大約為1:10。 |
| 腮腺炎(Mumps)一通過唾液傳播的傳染性病毒；可導致頸部或涎腺腫脹、發燒。 | 兒童產生腦炎的比例為1:200。在青春期以後的男性中，產生睪丸炎症的比例為1:5。腮腺炎有時會導致不育症或失聰。 | 疫苗接種者可能出現涎腺腫脹的比例為1:100。接種者出現輕度腦炎的比例為1:3,000,000。 |
| 百日咳(Pertussis)一通過飛沫傳播的傳染性細菌；可導致喘咳和嘔吐，可持續長達3個月。 | 在6個月以下的百日咳患兒中，死於肺炎或腦損傷的比例大約為1:200。 | 與三合一無細胞白百破疫苗(DTPa)相似(請參閱白喉)。 |
| 肺炎球菌感染(Pneumococcal infections)一通過飛沫傳播的細菌；可導致發燒、肺炎、會厭炎、腦膜炎。 | 腦膜炎病人的死亡比例大約為1:10。 | 多糖疫苗：出現疼痛或局部反應的比例小於1:20。結合疫苗：出現局部反應或發燒的比例大約為1:10。 |
| 脊髓灰質炎(一通過糞便和唾液傳播的傳染性病毒；可導致發燒、頭痛、嘔吐，並可發展為麻痺症。 | 雖然大多數感染都不會引發症狀，但住院病人的死亡比例大約為1:20，存活病人出現終生癱瘓的比例為1:2。 | 無活力脊髓灰質炎疫苗(IPV)：局部紅腫(比例為1:3)，疼痛(比例為1:7)和腫脹(比例為1:10)較為常見。出現發燒、叫喊和食慾下降症狀的比例最多為1:10。 |
| 輪狀病毒一這種病毒通過糞便一經口傳播；可造成嚴重胃腸炎。 | 在澳大利亞年齡未滿5歲的兒童中，輪狀病毒感染每年造成大約10,000個住院病例，大約115,000個兒童看全科醫生，大約22,000個兒童需要看急診。病情可由持續時間有限的輕度水狀腹瀉到造成嚴重脫水的腹瀉和發燒，並可能導致死亡。 | 在100名接受疫苗的人中，有1-3人可能會在注射疫苗的一周內出現腹瀉或嘔吐。 |
| 風疹(一通過唾液傳播的傳染性病毒；可導致發燒、紅疹、腺體腫脹，但會造成受感染孕婦的胎兒嚴重畸形。 | 患者出現紅疹和腺體疼痛腫脹的比例大約為5:10；在青少年和成人患者中，出現關節疼痛的比例為5:10；出現血小板減少症(淤青或流血)的比例為1:3,000；出現腦部炎症的比例為1:6,000；在懷孕頭10週期間受到感染的胎兒中，出現主要先天畸形(失聰、失明或心臟缺損等)的比例為9:10。 | 出現不適、局部炎症或發燒的比例大約為1:10。出現腺體腫脹、頸部僵硬或關節疼痛的比例大約為1:20。 |
| 破傷風(Tetanus)一由土壤中的細菌毒素引起；可導致肌肉疼痛痙攣、抽搐、破傷風。 | 病人的死亡比例大約為1:10。幼兒或老人的風險最大。 | 與三合一無細胞白百破疫苗(DTPa)相似(請參閱白喉)。 |
| 水痘(一由傳染性病毒引起；可導致低燒和疱疹。 若這種病毒在日後再活化，可引起帶狀疱疹(皮蛇)。 | 病人出現腦炎(腦部炎症)的比例為1:5,000。病人死亡比例大約為3:100,000。 孕期感染可導致胎兒先天畸形。如果母親在分娩前5天至分娩後2日期間受到感染，則可導致多達三分之一的新生兒出現嚴重感染。 | 出現局部反應或發燒的比例大約為1:5。每一百位接種者中，有3-5位可能會出現水痘狀的輕度紅疹。 |

Pre-immunisation checklist

What to tell your doctor or nurse before immunisation:

Before any immunisation takes place, the doctor or nurse must ask you if:

- You have read this information
- You understand this information
- You need more information to decide whether or not to proceed

The conditions listed below do not necessarily mean that immunisation cannot be given but a different vaccine schedule may be recommended. Before the immunisation, tell the doctor or nurse if any of the following apply to the person to be immunised:

- Is unwell on the day of immunisation (temperature 38.5°C or higher)
- Has had a severe reaction to any vaccine
- Has had a severe allergy to anything
- Preterm baby born less than 32 weeks gestation
- Has a chronic illness
- Has had a vaccine containing live viruses within the last month (such as MMR, chickenpox, BCG)
- Is taking steroids of any sort other than inhaled asthma sprays or steroid creams (for example, cortisone or prednisone)
- Has had immunoglobulin or a blood transfusion in the last three months, or intravenous immunoglobulin in the last nine months
- 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)
- Has a past history of Guillain-Barré syndrome
- Is pregnant or is planning to become pregnant within one month of immunisation (the person to be vaccinated)
- Is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island descent (relates to the adult influenza and pneumococcal vaccine program)

For further information contact:

- Your doctor
- Local council

Material adapted from National Immunisation Program.

www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation

Comparison of Effects of Vaccines and Diseases

| DISEASE | EFFECTS OF DISEASE | SIDE EFFECTS OF VACCINATION |
|--|--|--|
| Diphtheria – contagious bacteria spread by droplets; causes severe throat and breathing difficulties. | About 1 in 15 patients dies. The bacteria release a toxin, which can produce nerve paralysis and heart failure. | DTPa vaccine – about 1 in 10 have local inflammation or fever. Serious adverse events are very rare, and much less common than with DTPw. |
| Hepatitis B – virus spread mainly by blood, sexual contact or from mother to newborn baby; causes acute hepatitis or chronic carriage. | About 1 in 4 chronic carriers will develop cirrhosis or liver cancer. | About 1 in 15 to 1 in 100 will have pain and fever. |
| Hib – contagious bacteria spread by droplets; causes meningitis, epiglottitis (respiratory obstruction), septicaemia, osteomyelitis. | About 1 in 20 meningitis patients dies and 1 in 4 survivors has permanent brain or nerve damage. About 1 in 100 epiglottitis patients dies. | About 1 in 20 has discomfort or local inflammation. About 1 in 50 has fever. |
| Human Papillomavirus (HPV) – virus spread mainly via sexual contact. | About 1 in 2 cervical cancers worldwide have been associated with HPV16 and 1 in 10 with HPV18. | About 1 in 10 will have pain and swelling at the site of injection and very occasionally headache, fever and nausea. |
| Influenza – contagious virus spread by droplets; causes fever, muscle and joint pains, pneumonia. | Causes increased hospitalisation in the elderly. High-risk groups include the elderly, diabetics and alcoholics. | About 1 in 10 have local reactions. Guillain-Barré syndrome occurs in about 1 in 1 million. |
| Measles – highly infectious virus spread by droplets; causes fever, cough, rash. | 1 in 25 children with measles develops pneumonia and 1 in 2,000 develops encephalitis (brain inflammation). For every 10 children who develop measles encephalitis, 1 dies and 4 have permanent brain damage. About 1 in 25,000 develops SSPE (brain degeneration), which is always fatal. | About 1 in 10 have discomfort, local inflammation or fever. About 1 in 100 develops a rash, which is non-infectious. 1 in 1 million recipients may develop encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). |
| Meningococcal infections – bacteria spread by respiratory droplets. Causes sepsis (infection of the blood stream) and meningitis (infection of the tissues surrounding the brain). | About 1 in 10 patients die. Of those that survive, 1 in 30 have severe skin scarring or loss of limbs, and 1 in 30 has severe brain damage. | Polysaccharide vaccine: Local reactions common. Mild fever, headache, malaise in 1 in 30. Conjugate vaccine: About 1 in 10 has local inflammation, fever, irritability, anorexia or headaches. |
| Mumps – contagious virus spread by saliva; causes swollen neck and salivary glands, fever. | 1 in 200 children develops encephalitis. 1 in 5 males past puberty develop inflammation of the testes. Occasionally mumps causes infertility or deafness. | 1 in 100 vaccine recipients may develop swelling of the salivary glands. 1 in 3 million recipients develop mild encephalitis. |
| Pertussis – contagious bacteria spread by droplets; causes whooping cough and vomiting, lasting up to 3 months. | About 1 in 200 whooping cough patients under the age of 6 months dies from pneumonia or brain damage. | As for DTPa vaccine (see diphtheria). |
| Pneumococcal infections – bacteria spread by droplets; causes fever, pneumonia, septicaemia, meningitis. | About 1 in 10 meningitis patients dies. | Polysaccharide vaccine: Less than 1 in 20 has pain or local reaction. Conjugate vaccine: About 1 in 10 has local reaction or fever. |
| Polio – contagious virus spread by faeces and saliva; causes fever, headache, vomiting and may progress to paralysis. | While many infections cause no symptoms, about 1 in 20 hospitalised patients dies and 1 in 2 patients who survive is permanently paralysed. | IPV: Local redness (1 in 3), pain (1 in 7) and swelling (1 in 10) common. Up to 1 in 10 has fever, crying, and decreased appetite. |
| Rotavirus – virus spread by faecal-oral route; causes gastroenteritis which can be severe. | In children <5 years of age, rotavirus infections in Australia account for approximately 10,000 hospitalisations every year, approximately 115,000 children visit a GP and approximately 22,000 children require an Emergency Department visit. Illness may range from mild, watery diarrhoea of limited duration to severe dehydrating diarrhoea and fever which can result in death. | 1 - 3 in a hundred vaccine recipients may develop diarrhoea or vomiting in the week following vaccine administration. |
| Rubella – contagious virus spread by droplets; causes fever, rash, swollen glands, but causes severe malformations to babies of infected pregnant women. | About 5 in 10 patients develop a rash and painful swollen glands; 5 in 10 adolescents and adults have painful joints; 1 in 3,000 develops thrombocytopenia (bruising or bleeding); 1 in 6,000 develops inflammation of the brain; 9 in 10 babies infected during the first 10 weeks after conception will have a major congenital abnormality (such as deafness, blindness, or heart defects). | About 1 in 10 have discomfort, local inflammation, or fever. About 1 in 20 has swollen glands, stiff neck, or joint pains. About 1 in 100 have a rash, which is non-infectious. Thrombocytopenia (bruising or bleeding) occurs after a first dose of MMR at a rate of 1 in 30,500. |
| Tetanus – caused by toxin of bacteria in soil; causes painful muscle spasms, convulsions, lockjaw. | About 1 in 10 patients dies. The risk is greatest for the very young or old. | As for DTPa vaccine (see diphtheria). |
| Varicella (chickenpox) - caused by highly contagious virus; causes low-grade fever and vesicular rash. Reactivation of the virus later in life causes herpes zoster (shingles). | 1 in 5,000 patients develop encephalitis (brain inflammation). About 3 in 100,000 patients die. Infection during pregnancy can result in congenital malformations in the baby. Onset of infection in the mother from 5 days before to 2 days after delivery results in severe infection in the newborn baby in up to one-third of cases. | About 1 in 5 has a local reaction or fever. A mild varicella-like rash may develop in 3 - 5 per hundred recipients. |