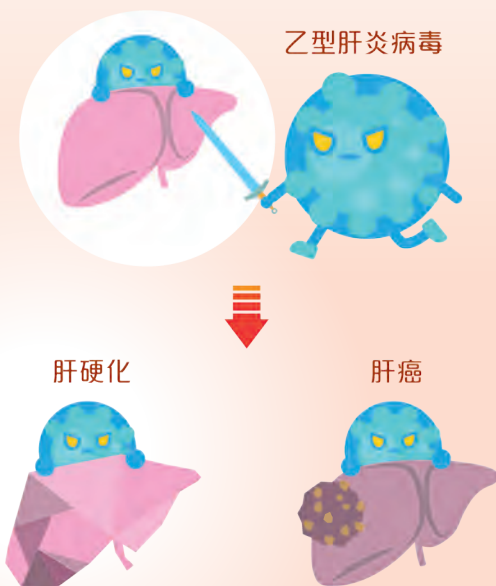


預防產期前後嬰兒感染 乙型肝炎

Prevention of Perinatal Hepatitis B

乙型肝炎

乙型肝炎是一種損害肝臟的感染，由乙型肝炎病毒引起。慢性乙型肝炎感染是肝硬化和肝癌的主要成因。



嬰兒很大機會在分娩期間受到感染

患有乙型肝炎的媽媽可於自然或剖腹分娩期間將病毒傳染給嬰兒。於出生時染上乙型肝炎病毒的嬰兒，在沒有預防措施下，當中九成會成為慢性乙型肝炎患者。



如何保護嬰兒免受感染？

乙型肝炎疫苗

香港初生嬰兒普及乙型肝炎疫苗注射計劃：所有在香港出生的嬰兒會在醫院接種第一劑乙型肝炎疫苗，並可於一個月及六個月大時在衛生署母嬰健康院接種第二及第三劑疫苗。



乙型肝炎疫苗十分安全，而且能有效預防乙型肝炎病毒感染。

整個接種程序需要注射共三劑疫苗。接種三劑疫苗後，百分之九十至九十五的嬰兒可以產生具保護性的抗體，能長時間保護身體免受乙型肝炎病毒感染。



乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白

患有乙型肝炎媽媽所生嬰兒，需要在出生後24小時內接受乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白注射，以提供即時額外保護。

母乳餵哺會不會傳播乙型肝炎病毒？

病毒不會從乳汁傳給嬰兒。乙型肝炎病毒亦不會透過擁抱和親吻傳播給嬰兒。

患有乙型肝炎的媽媽
是可以餵哺母乳



如何保護家人免受感染？

家庭成員應盡快驗血，如沒有乙型肝炎抗體及未受感染者，便應及早接種乙型肝炎疫苗



妥善包紮傷口



處理受血液或體液（包括羊水和惡露）污染的物件：戴上手套，用稀釋家用漂白水消毒



切勿與別人共用容易令皮膚受傷的物品



採取安全性行為



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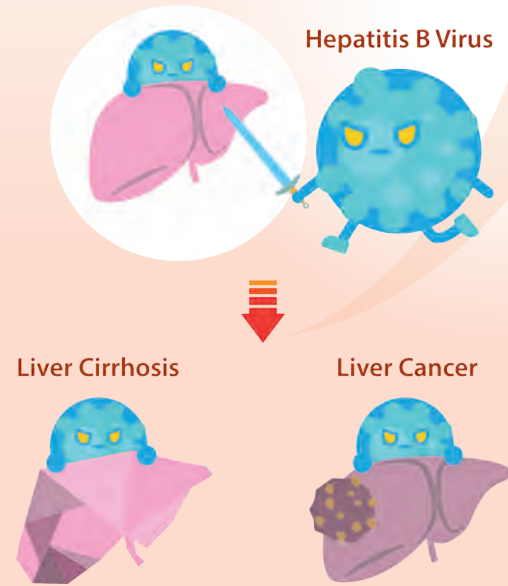
肝炎熱線

2112 9911

衛生署 特別預防計劃 控制病毒性肝炎辦公室 2020年1月

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is an infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) that attacks the liver. Chronic hepatitis B (CHB) infection is the main cause of liver cirrhosis and liver cancer.



Babies are at High Risk of Infection During Delivery

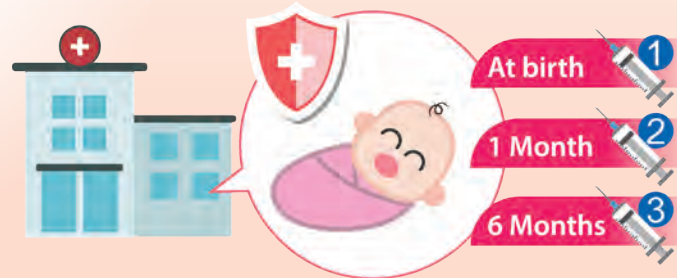
HBV can be transmitted from the infected mothers to their babies during vaginal delivery or Caesarean section. Without any preventive measures, 90% of babies infected with HBV at birth would develop CHB.



How to Protect Babies from Infection?

Hepatitis B Vaccine

Hong Kong universal neonatal hepatitis B vaccination programme : All newborns would receive the first dose of the vaccination in the hospital and the second and third doses at 1 month and 6 months of age in the Maternal & Child Health Centres, Department of Health.



Hepatitis B vaccine is very safe and effective in preventing HBV infection.

The complete course of hepatitis B vaccination takes a total of three injections. After a complete course of hepatitis B vaccination, 90 to 95% of babies would produce protective antibody levels, which can confer long-term protection against HBV infection.

Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin

For immediate extra protection, babies born to HBV infected mothers would also receive an additional dose of hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) within 24 hours after birth.



Can Breastfeeding Spread HBV?



HBV is not transmitted via breast milk. Hugging and kissing babies do not spread HBV.

HBV-Infected mothers can **breastfeed** their babies



How to Protect Family Members from Infection?

Household members should have blood testing for hepatitis B, non-immune and non-infected members should be vaccinated as soon as possible



Open wounds should be properly bandaged



Handling blood/body fluids (including amniotic fluid and lochia) contaminated items: wear gloves and disinfect with diluted household bleach



Do not share items that easily cause wound



Practise safer sex



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Hepatitis Hotline

2112 9911

Viral Hepatitis Control Office Special Preventive Programme
Department of Health

January 2020