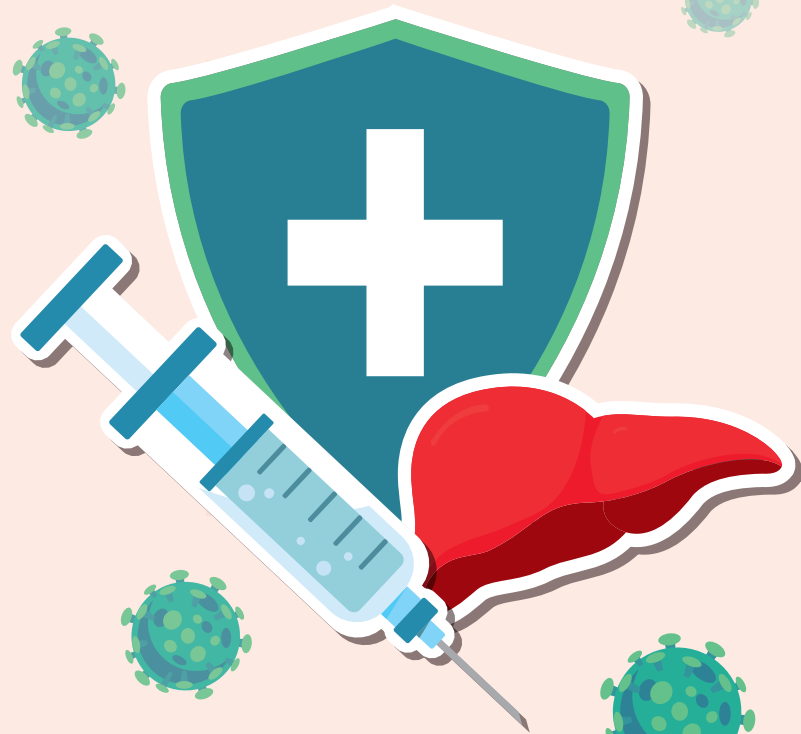


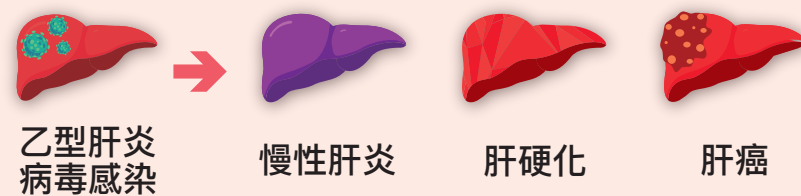
乙型肝炎疫苗

Hepatitis B vaccine



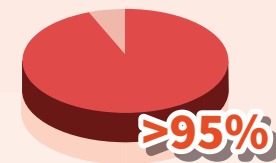
甚麼是乙型肝炎？

- 乙型肝炎是由乙型肝炎病毒感染所引起的肝臟疾病
- 乙型肝炎可經母嬰傳播，亦可透過性接觸或接觸患者的血液或體液而傳播
- 部分患者感染後未能清除病毒會發展為**慢性乙型肝炎**，受感染時的年齡愈小，風險愈高
- 未有接受治療的慢性乙型肝炎患者當中，約 15 - 40% 長遠會出現**肝硬化**或**肝癌**



乙型肝炎疫苗能有效預防乙型肝炎病毒感染

- 完成疫苗接種後，超過 95% 的健康人士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
- 非常安全**，副作用極少（如注射部位輕微疼痛）



乙型肝炎疫苗接種

整個接種程序需要注射共**三劑**疫苗，完成接種第一劑後一個月注射第二劑，及於第二劑後五個月注射第三劑



若接種疫苗的時間有所延誤，不需要重新開始，應盡快安排接種餘下的劑數

曾因接種乙型肝炎疫苗或對疫苗中的任何成份（如酵母）產生過敏反應的人士，不應接種

兒童普及乙型肝炎疫苗接種計劃

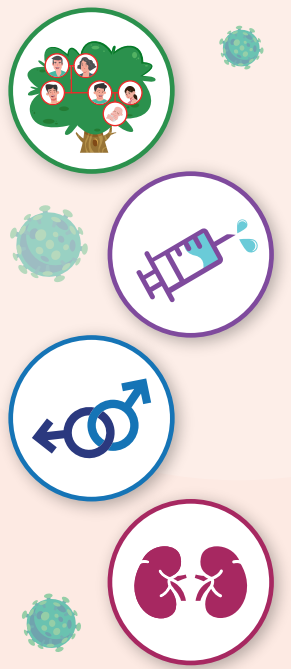
- 自一九八八年起，香港實施兒童普及乙型肝炎疫苗接種計劃，能大大減低感染乙型肝炎病毒的風險
- 無論母親是否患有乙型肝炎，所有嬰兒均須接種共三針的乙型肝炎疫苗



- 衛生署轄下的母嬰健康院會為初生至五歲的嬰幼兒童提供乙型肝炎疫苗接種服務
- 如小學學童未完成乙型肝炎疫苗接種，則由衛生署轄下的學童免疫注射小組提供補種服務

較高感染風險的人士應考慮接種乙型肝炎疫苗

- 慢性乙型肝炎患者的家庭成員（如父母、兄弟姊妹及子女）和性伴侶
- 注射毒品人士
- 男男性接觸者
- 有多個性伴侶的人士
- 愛滋病病毒感染者
- 經常接受血液或血液製品的人士
- 洗腎人士
- 工作上會接觸病人血液或體液的醫護人員



成人接種乙型肝炎疫苗前可先進行血液測試

- 若測試結果顯示已有乙型肝炎表面抗體，即能保護身體免受乙型肝炎病毒感染及毋須接種疫苗
- 若測試結果顯示已感染乙型肝炎病毒，接種疫苗並無效用，應諮詢醫生以評估及治理乙型肝炎狀況
- 只有未被感染並沒有抗體的人士，才需接受疫苗注射

如欲進行乙型肝炎測試及接種疫苗，請諮詢家庭醫生



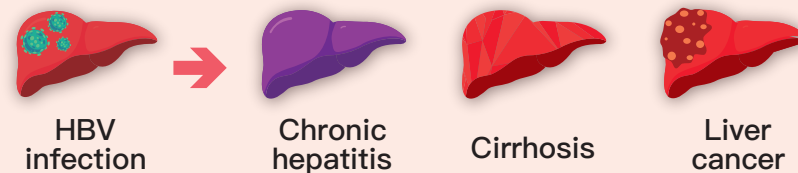
www.hepatitis.gov.hk

乙型肝炎疫苗 Hepatitis B vaccine



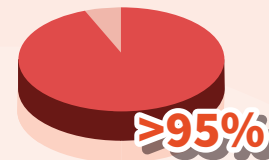
What is hepatitis B?

- Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.
- HBV can be transmitted from mothers with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) to their babies during delivery, through sexual contact or contact with blood or body fluids of an infected person.
- Some people fail to clear the virus and develop **CHB**. The younger a person is when infected with HBV, the higher the risk of developing chronic infection.
- About 15 – 40% of untreated people with CHB could develop **cirrhosis** and **liver cancer**.



Hepatitis B vaccine is effective in preventing HBV infection

- More than 95% of healthy people would produce protective antibody levels after completing the vaccination series.
- Provide **long-term protection**
- Very safe** with minimal side effects (e.g. slight pain at injection site)



Hepatitis B vaccination

A complete course of vaccination takes a total of **three doses**. The second dose is given 1 month after the first, and the third dose is given 5 months after the second.



If there is an interruption between doses of hepatitis B vaccination, it is not necessary to restart the vaccination series. Arrangement for the subsequent doses should be made as soon as possible.

Anyone, who has ever had allergic reaction after previous hepatitis B vaccination or is allergic to any component in hepatitis B vaccine (e.g. yeast), should not receive the vaccine.

Universal childhood hepatitis B vaccination programme

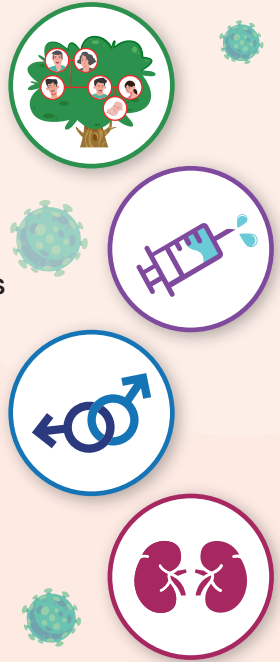
- Since 1988, the universal childhood hepatitis B vaccination programme has been implemented in Hong Kong, greatly reducing the risk of HBV infection.
- Regardless of the hepatitis B status of mothers, all babies should receive a three-dose course of hepatitis B vaccination.



- Maternal and Child Health Centres of the Department of Health (DH) offer hepatitis B vaccination to children from birth to five years old.
- For primary school children who have not completed hepatitis B vaccination, School Immunisation Teams of DH provide mop-up vaccination services.

People at higher risk of infection should consider hepatitis B vaccination

- Family members (such as parents, siblings and offspring) and sexual partners of people with CHB
- People who inject drugs
- Men who have sex with men
- People with multiple sexual partners
- HIV-positive people
- People who receive blood or blood products on a regular basis
- People on dialysis
- Healthcare workers who may have occupational exposure to blood or other body fluids of patients



For adults, it is preferable to have blood tests for hepatitis B status before vaccination

- Vaccination is not required for people who already have protective antibody for HBV.
- If you are tested to be infected with HBV, vaccination will not be effective. You should consult a doctor for assessment and treatment of HBV infection.
- Only persons without HBV infection and protective antibody require hepatitis B vaccination.

For blood testing and vaccination for hepatitis B, please consult your family doctor.

