



Frequently Asked Questions on Pertussis (Whooping cough) Vaccination in Pregnancy

關於懷孕期間接種百日咳疫苗的常見問題

1	<p>What is Pertussis? 什麼是百日咳?</p>
	<p>Pertussis (also known as whooping cough) is caused by the bacterium named <i>Bordetella pertussis</i>. It is a highly contagious respiratory disease presenting with repeated bouts of coughing that may last for 2 to 3 months or even longer. The "whooping" noise is a loud high-pitched sound caused by gasping for breath after a bout of coughing, though not every patient has this.</p> <p>百日咳由百日咳博德氏桿菌所引致，是一種高度傳染性的傳染病，能引起反覆及劇烈的咳嗽，病徵可以持續兩至三個月，甚至更長時間。在劇烈咳嗽後，有部分病人可能會有響亮及高頻的喘鳴聲。</p>
2	<p>Who are at risk for pertussis? Which age group is most vulnerable to pertussis? 誰有機會患上百日咳？哪個年齡組別最易感染百日咳？</p>
	<p>People of any ages can be infected with pertussis. Young infants are at the greatest risk of serious complications and mortality following infection. In 2017-2018, about 40% of the pertussis cases reported to the Centre for Health Protection were infants aged below six months who had not completed the primary series of pertussis vaccination.</p> <p>任何年齡的人都可能患上百日咳，但嬰幼兒若患上百日咳有更大機會出現嚴重併發症及死亡。根據衛生防護中心資料，於 2017-2018 年期間，約百分之 40 的百日咳呈報個案為年齡 6 個月以下未曾完成百日咳疫苗基礎接種的嬰幼兒。</p>
3	<p>How serious can pertussis be? 若患上百日咳，病者可有多嚴重？</p>
	<p>Pertussis can cause pneumonia, apnea, respiratory failure, seizures, brain damage, and even death.</p> <p>百日咳可引致肺炎、窒息、呼吸衰竭、癲癇和腦部損傷，甚至可導致死亡。</p>
4	<p>How are babies infected with pertussis? 嬰兒怎樣感染到百日咳？</p>
	<p>Babies usually contract pertussis via direct contact with or droplet transmission from their infected caregivers who may initially have non-specific symptoms like runny nose, sneezing, low-grade fever and mild cough. Hence, they may not know they have pertussis and can end up spreading it to the babies who have close contact with them.</p>

	<p>嬰兒百日咳通常經受感染的照顧者透過直接接觸或飛沫傳播。他們初時的病徵可能不明顯，與一般呼吸道疾病相似，例如流鼻水、打噴嚏、輕微發燒和咳嗽。因此他們可能並不察覺自己患有百日咳，而將百日咳傳播給與他們有密切接觸的嬰兒。</p>
5	<p>Why are pregnant women advised to receive the pertussis vaccine? 為什麼建議孕婦接種含百日咳疫苗？</p>
	<p>In general, the morbidity and mortality of pertussis are highest in infants. In recent years, upsurge of pertussis cases has been observed in different countries despite high vaccination coverage. Similar situation has also been observed in Hong Kong with marked increases in the annual number of reported cases since 2017.</p> <p>Infants do not begin their vaccination against pertussis until 2 months of age according to the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme (HKCIP).</p> <p>The Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD) recommended that pregnant women should receive one dose of acellular pertussis-containing vaccine during each pregnancy as part and parcel of routine antenatal care regardless of previous vaccination or natural infection history against pertussis. The antibodies produced can be passed to the foetus before birth for direct protection against pertussis in the first few months when the infant has not yet completed his/her own vaccination.</p> <p>一般而言，百日咳的發病率及死亡率在嬰幼兒為最高。近年來，在百日咳疫苗覆蓋率高的國家中，感染個案都有上升趨勢。自 2017 年起，本港每年呈報的百日咳個案數目也大幅上升。</p> <p>根據香港兒童免疫接種計劃，幼兒於兩個月大時才接種第一劑含百日咳的疫苗。疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會建議，孕婦無論過往曾否接種百日咳疫苗或曾否感染該病，應在每次懷孕時期均接種一劑無細胞型百日咳疫苗，作為恆常產前護理的必要部分。產生的抗體可在出生前傳送給胎兒，以為嬰兒在出生後尚未完成本身的疫苗接種的首數個月內提供直接保護，預防感染百日咳。</p>
6	<p>When should pregnant women have the pertussis vaccine? 孕婦應該什麼時候接種百日咳疫苗？</p>
	<p>According to SCVPD, the timing of vaccination is recommended to be anytime in the second or third trimester, preferably before 35 weeks of gestation. Of note, the vaccine should be given preferably at least 15 days before the end of pregnancy, so that enough time is allowed for antibodies to develop in pregnant women, and passage of enough antibodies to the foetus before delivery for optimal protection. The antenatal clinics of Hospital Authority and Maternal and Child Health Centres of Department of Health will provide pertussis vaccination for pregnant women from 26 to 34 week of pregnancy.</p> <p>根據疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會的建議，孕婦可在妊娠第二或三期期間的任何時間進行接種，並以在懷孕 35 周前接種為佳。值得注意的是，孕婦應在妊娠期完結前至少 15 天接種疫苗，以容許足夠時間讓孕婦體內產生抗體，並讓胎兒在生產前能從母親身上得到足夠抗體，以作最佳保護。醫院管理局的產科門診與衛生署母嬰健康院會於孕婦懷孕 26 至 34 周提供百日咳疫苗接種。</p>

7	<p>Should pregnant women receive the pertussis vaccine if they miss the vaccination during pregnancy?</p> <p>如果孕婦錯過在懷孕期間接種疫苗，仍需要接種嗎？</p>
	<p>For women who have not received any pertussis-containing vaccine during pregnancy, they are recommended to receive one dose of acellular pertussis-containing vaccine as early as possible after delivery, preferably before discharge from hospital. This can help protect mother from infection during postpartum period, hence avoiding transmission to the newborn baby.</p> <p>如孕婦於懷孕期間未有接種任何百日咳疫苗，建議盡快於產後，最好在出院前接種一劑無細胞型百日咳疫苗。此舉有助孕婦避免於產後染上百日咳，從而防止病菌傳播給初生嬰兒。</p>
8	<p>Is the pertussis vaccine safe in pregnancy?</p> <p>懷孕期間接種疫苗安全嗎？</p>
	<p>Scientific evidence has shown that pertussis vaccines are very safe for the pregnant women and their babies.</p> <p>科學證據顯示百日咳疫苗對孕婦及胎兒是非常安全。</p>
9	<p>Which pertussis vaccine and how many doses of vaccine will pregnant women be given?</p> <p>孕婦會接種哪種百日咳疫苗和多少劑量的疫苗？</p>
	<p>Pregnant women are recommended to receive one dose of diphtheria (reduced dose), tetanus & acellular pertussis (reduced dose) (dTdap) vaccine during every pregnancy regardless of previous vaccination or natural infection history against pertussis. Diphtheria (reduced dose), tetanus, acellular pertussis (reduced dose) & inactivated poliovirus (dTdap-IPV) vaccine can also be used.</p> <p>不論是否曾接種百日咳疫苗或曾受感染，孕婦在每次懷孕期間均建議接種一劑「白喉（減量）、破傷風及無細胞型百日咳（減量）混合疫苗」（簡稱 dTdap 疫苗）。「白喉（減量）、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳（減量）及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗」（簡稱「dTdap-IPV 疫苗」）亦可以使用。</p>
10	<p>What are the side effects of the pertussis vaccine?</p> <p>百日咳疫苗有什麼副作用？</p>
	<p>Side effects include swelling, redness or tenderness of the injection site. These are mild and only last a few days. Serious side effects are extremely rare.</p> <p>疫苗的副作用一般較輕微，如注射部位腫脹、發紅或輕微痛楚，只會持續數天。嚴重的副作用極為罕見。</p>
11	<p>Will the pertussis vaccine in pregnancy cause pertussis?</p> <p>懷孕期間接種百日咳疫苗會令孕婦感染百日咳嗎？</p>
	<p>No. The acellular pertussis vaccine is not a "live" vaccine. This means it doesn't contain active bacteria, and cannot cause pertussis to mother and her baby.</p> <p>不會。無細胞型百日咳疫苗並不含百日咳細菌，所以不會使母親及嬰兒感染百日咳。</p>
12	<p>Is it safe to breastfeed after getting the pertussis vaccine?</p>

	<p>接種百日咳疫苗後進行母乳餵哺是否安全？</p> <p>Yes, it is safe. Moreover, mothers can pass some pertussis antibody to their babies by breastfeeding. 安全。此外，母親可以通過母乳餵哺將抗體傳給嬰兒。</p>
13	<p>Will the baby still need to be vaccinated at two months if his/ her mother had the vaccine while pregnant? 如果懷孕期間接種了疫苗，孕婦的嬰兒是否仍需要在兩個月大時接種疫苗？</p> <p>Yes. The antibodies passed to the baby from mother will wane gradually when he/ she grows. As a result, the baby will still need to be vaccinated according to the HKCIP when they reach two months old. (For more information on HKCIP, please visit www.fhs.gov.hk/english/main_ser/child_health/child_health_recommend.html) 需要。由孕婦體內傳給嬰兒的抗體數量會隨著嬰兒長大而慢慢減少，因此，嬰兒仍需要根據香港兒童免疫接種計劃在兩個月大時接種疫苗。(請瀏覽 www.fhs.gov.hk/tc_chi/main_ser/child_health/child_health_recommend.html 以了解更多資訊)。</p>
14	<p>If a pregnant woman was vaccinated against pertussis in a previous pregnancy, does she need to be vaccinated again? 孕婦在上次懷孕期間接種了百日咳疫苗，是否需要再次接種疫苗？</p> <p>Yes. The vaccine-induced antibodies wane with time, so pregnant women should get re-vaccinated in each pregnancy to maximise protection for their babies by passing enough antibodies to their babies. 需要。接種疫苗而產生的抗體會隨時間減少，因此孕婦應該在每次懷孕時重新接種疫苗，以確保有足夠的抗體傳給嬰兒作保護。</p>
15	<p>If a pregnant woman was vaccinated against pertussis as a child, does she still need to get vaccinated again? 孕婦在小孩時候接種了百日咳疫苗，是否需要再次接種疫苗？</p> <p>Yes. The vaccine-induced antibodies wane with time, so the vaccine is recommended in each pregnancy in order to allow the baby to get the greatest amount of antibodies from his/her mother to prevent infection. 需要。接種疫苗而產生的抗體會隨時間減少，因此建議孕婦每次懷孕都要接種疫苗，讓嬰兒能從母親獲得最多的抗體以防止受感染。</p>
16	<p>Do pregnant women still need pertussis vaccines if they have had pertussis before? 孕婦如果以前患過百日咳，還需要百日咳疫苗嗎？</p> <p>Yes. Similar to previous vaccination, past infection does not provide lifelong protection and immunity wanes with time. Therefore, pregnant women still need pertussis vaccines during every pregnancy. 需要。與接種疫苗相似，曾感染百日咳都不能提供終生免疫，免疫能力會隨時間減弱。因此，孕婦在每次懷孕期間仍需要接種百日咳疫苗。</p>
17	<p>Does previous vaccination or infection result in lifelong protection against pertussis?</p>

	先前的百日咳疫苗接種或感染會授予終身免疫嗎？
	No. Previous vaccination or infection does not provide lifelong protection against pertussis, The immunity wanes with time. 不會。曾接種疫苗或曾感染百日咳都不能提供終生免疫，免疫能力會隨時間減弱。
18	Who should not receive pertussis vaccine? 誰不宜接種百日咳疫苗？
	Pertussis vaccine is contraindicated for individuals who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Had a severe allergic reaction to any vaccine component (including antibiotics or preservatives) - Had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of pertussis-containing vaccine - Developed encephalopathy (e.g., coma, decreased level of consciousness, prolonged seizures) not attributable to another identifiable cause within 7 days of administration of a previous dose of pertussis-containing vaccine <p>Note: The package inserts for individual products should always be referred to for the components and contraindications.</p> <p>以下人士不宜接種百日咳疫苗：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 對任何疫苗成分(包括含有的抗生素或防腐劑)有嚴重過敏反應 - 過去接種含百日咳疫苗後曾出現嚴重過敏反應 - 過去接種含百日咳疫苗後 7 天內曾發生腦病變(例如昏迷、失去意識、持續癲癇)，且無其他可解釋病因 <p>註：應參考產品的包裝說明，以獲取疫苗成分及禁忌症資料。</p>
19	Can pregnant women have the pertussis vaccine at the same time as the flu jab? 孕婦可以在接種百日咳疫苗的同時接種流感疫苗嗎？
	Yes. The two vaccines can be administered simultaneously or at any interval. Pregnant women can have the pertussis vaccine and the flu vaccine at the same time/ appointment, administered with a different syringe and at a different injection site, so do not delay the flu jab. 可以。該兩種疫苗可同時或相隔任何時間接種。孕婦可以在同一到診時間使用不同針筒在不同部位接種流感疫苗和百日咳疫苗，不要因此而延遲接種流感疫苗。
20	Can pregnant women have the pertussis vaccine after receiving tetanus vaccine? 孕婦在接種破傷風疫苗後可以接種百日咳疫苗嗎？
	Yes. Pregnant women can safely get the pertussis vaccine (dTap) even if they recently got a tetanus (TT) or diphtheria toxoid-containing (Td) vaccine. dTap can be given regardless of the interval since the last TT or Td was given. 可以。如孕婦最近接種破傷風 (TT) 或含白喉類毒素 (Td) 疫苗，可在安全接種百日咳疫苗 (dTap) 。接種 TT 或 Td 疫苗後，可隨時接種 dTap 疫苗。

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