



# Seasonal Influenza Vaccination

## 季節性流感疫苗接種

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衛生署

Department of Health

# What is seasonal influenza (influenza)?

## 什麼是季節性流感(流感)?

- Influenza is an infectious disease caused by various types of influenza virus
- It is usually self-limiting
- However, it can be a serious illness and may be complicated by bronchitis, chest infection or even death in the most serious cases

- 流感是一種由病毒引致的疾病
- 一般會在二至七天內自行痊癒
- 但嚴重時，可能會出現支氣管炎和肺炎等併發症，甚至導致死亡。



# Why is seasonal influenza vaccination important?

## 為什麼要接種季節性流感疫苗？

- Influenza vaccination is an effective means to prevent the infection, its complications and associated hospitalisation and death
- 接種流感疫苗是其中一種預防流感及其併發症的有效方法，亦可減低因流感而入院留醫和死亡



# Who should receive influenza vaccination?

## 誰人應接種流感疫苗？

- Influenza vaccines are safe and effective.
- All people aged 6 months or above, except those with known contraindication
- 流感疫苗是安全和有效的
- 所有年滿**6**個月或以上人士，除有已知禁忌症外



# Who should receive influenza vaccination?

## 誰人應接種流感疫苗？

In 2016/17, the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases recommends the following priority groups for seasonal influenza vaccination in Hong Kong:

在2016/17年度，疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會建議本港以下人士優先接種流感疫苗：

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 孕婦</li> <li>● 居於安老院舍的長者</li> <li>● 居於殘疾人士院舍的長期宿友</li> <li>● 50歲或以上的人士</li> <li>● 有長期健康問題的人士</li> <li>● 醫護人員</li> <li>● <b>6個月至11歲兒童</b></li> <li>● 家禽業從業員</li> <li>● 從事養豬或屠宰豬隻行業的人士</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pregnant women</li> <li>● Elderly persons living in residential care homes</li> <li>● Long-stay residents of institutions for the disabled</li> <li>● Persons aged 50 years or above</li> <li>● Persons with chronic medical problems</li> <li>● Health care workers</li> <li>● <b>Children between the age of 6 months to 11 years</b></li> <li>● Poultry workers</li> <li>● Pig farmers and pig-slaughtering industry personnel</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

擴展優先群組

**Extended priority group**

# Why extends the priority group to aged 6 to 11 years? 為何把接種流感疫苗優先群組擴展至6-11歲兒童?

- Local surveillance data in 2015/16 shows :
  - children are more affected
  - High influenza-associated hospitalization rates in children
  - Outbreaks of influenza-like illness (ILI) were mainly reported from primary schools
- Oversea experience
- 2015/16本地監測數據顯示:
  - 兒童尤其受到影響
  - 兒童流感相關入院率曾處於高水平
  - 大部分呈報的流感樣疾病爆發個案在小學發生
- 海外的經驗

# What types of influenza vaccine are available?

## 有什麼種類的流感疫苗？

- Inactivated influenza vaccine is registered in Hong Kong and is given by injection
- Both trivalent and quadrivalent are recommended for use in Hong Kong
- 已在本港註冊的是透過注射接種的「滅活流感疫苗」
- 三價和四價均獲建議在香港使用



# What are the possible side effects? (1)

## 有什麼副作用？(1)

- Usually well tolerated apart from occasional soreness, redness or swelling at the injection site
- Some recipients may experience fever, muscle and joint pain, and tiredness beginning 6 – 12 hours after vaccination and lasting up to 2 days
- 可能在注射部位出現輕微腫痛外，一般並無其他副作用
- 部分人士可能在接種疫苗後六至十二小時內出現發燒、肌肉和關節疼痛，和疲倦等症狀，但這些症狀通常會在兩天內減退





# What are the possible side effects? (2)

## 有什麼副作用？ (2)

- Influenza vaccination may rarely be followed by serious adverse events, such as:
  - GBS (about 1 case per million vaccinees),
  - inflammation of brain membranes or brain disease (1 in 3 million doses distributed)
  - severe allergic reaction (9 in 10 million doses distributed).
- However, influenza vaccination may not necessarily have causal relations with these adverse events
- Studies have shown that the risk of Guillian-Barré Syndrome after influenza infection (17.20 per million) is much higher than after influenza vaccination (1.03 per million).
- 一些罕見但嚴重的不良情況，也可能在接種疫苗後出現，如：
  - 「吉-巴氏綜合症」（每100萬個接種疫苗人士中約有1宗個案）
  - 腦膜炎或腦病變（每分發300萬劑疫苗中有1宗個案）
  - 嚴重過敏反應（每分發1,000萬劑疫苗中有9宗個案）
- 不過，接種流感疫苗和這些不良情況未必一定有因果關係。
- 有研究顯示在感染流感後出現吉-巴氏綜合症的風險(每100萬個感染者有17.20宗個案)遠比接種流感疫苗後 (每100萬個接種疫苗的人士中有1.03宗個案)為高。

# Does influenza vaccine work right away?

## 流感疫苗會否立即有效?

- No
- It takes 2 WEEKS for antibody to develop
- 不會
- 接種疫苗後身體約需兩星期產生抗體來預防流感病毒



## Is it necessary to get vaccinated against influenza every year ? 是否每年都要接種流感疫苗？

- Yes. The circulating influenza strains change from time to time
  - The vaccine composition is updated in accordance with the circulating strains every year to enhance protection
  - Children under 9 years old who have never received any seasonal influenza vaccine are recommended to be given 2 doses of seasonal influenza vaccine with a minimum interval of 4 weeks.
- 
- 是。流行的流感病毒株可能會不時改變
  - 流感疫苗的成分，須根據每年流行的毒株而更新以加強保護
  - 凡9歲以下從未接種過季節性流感疫苗的兒童，建議應接種兩劑季節性流感疫苗，而兩劑疫苗的接種時間至少相隔4個星期。

**Thank You**

**謝謝**

