

免疫力弱人士常見問題

FAQs on Immunocompromised Persons

問題 1: 誰是免疫力弱人士?

Q1: Who are immunocompromised persons?

答: 免疫力弱人士包括:

Ans: Immunocompromised persons include:

1. 現正接受或過去 12 個月內曾接受腫瘤或血癌免疫抑制治療

Cancer or hematological malignancy on active immunosuppressive treatment now or in the past 12 months

2. 曾接受器官移植或幹細胞移植並正接受免疫抑制治療

Recipients of solid organ transplant or stem cell transplant on immunosuppressive treatment

3. 重度原發性免疫缺陷症或正長期接受透析治療

Severe primary immunodeficiency or on chronic dialysis

4. 晚期或未接受治療的愛滋病病毒感染

Advanced or untreated HIV disease

5. 正接受免疫抑制藥物或過去 6 個月內曾接受過免疫抑制性化療或放射治療

On active immunosuppressive drugs, or immunosuppressive chemotherapy / radiotherapy in past 6 months

免疫力弱人士請在接種疫苗當天，帶同相關的醫生證明文件到指定的接種地點，以確認符合接種疫苗的資格。請[按此下載](#)有關醫生證明文件的範本。

如免疫力弱人士早前接種新冠疫苗時已獲發有關醫生證明文件，他們可帶同仍處於有效期的文件前往接種。免疫力弱人士亦可直接諮詢疫苗接種地點醫護人員。

Immunocompromised persons should bring the relevant medical certificate to the designated vaccination venue on the day of the vaccination, in order to confirm their eligibility to receive the COVID-19 vaccination in according the schedule for immunocompromised persons. A medical certificate template is available [\[for download here\]](#).

If the relevant medical certificate has been issued for their previous COVID-19 vaccination, the immunocompromised persons can bring along the relevant certificate within the validity period to get vaccinated. Immunocompromised persons may also consult the on-site healthcare staff direct if needed.

問題 2: 為何以上人士需按免疫力弱人士的接種時間表接種新冠疫苗？

Q2: Why the above persons would need to receive COVID-19 vaccine according to the schedule for immunocompromised persons?

答: 世界衛生組織指出，免疫力弱人士發生新冠重症的風險更大，而他們接種疫苗後的免疫原性更低。因此，免疫力弱需較免疫力正常人士接種額外一劑疫苗作為初始劑次，並按時接種加強劑，以減低重症和死亡的風險。

Ans: World Health Organization stated that the immunocompromised persons are at greater risk of severe COVID-19 and their immunogenicity after vaccination are lower. Hence, immunocompromised persons should receive an additional dose as part of an initial doses and receive booster doses at appropriate times to lower the risks of serious illness and death.

問題 3: 政府疫苗接種計劃下，免疫力弱人士需接種多少劑以完成初始劑次及建議的接種時間為何？

Q3: How many doses are needed to complete initial doses and what is the recommended dosing schedule for immunocompromised persons under the Government Vaccination Programme?

答: 不論曾否感染, 免疫力弱人士應按以下之時間表接種疫苗。

Ans: Regardless of history of infection, immunocompromised persons should follow the vaccination schedule as below.



問題 4：免疫力弱的幼兒如曾經接種復必泰幼兒疫苗（適用於 6 個月大至 4 歲幼兒），又未完成四劑的初始劑次，但政府疫苗接種計劃未有再提供復必泰幼兒配方疫苗，此幼兒可接種莫德納疫苗以完成初始劑次嗎？

Q4: If an immunocompromised child (aged 6 months to 4 years old) has already received BioNTech toddler vaccine and not yet completed 4 doses of initial doses, but BioNTech toddler vaccine is no longer available under the Government Vaccination Programme, can the child receive Moderna vaccine to complete the initial doses?

答：6 個月大至 4 歲幼兒如屬免疫力弱又曾經接種復必泰幼兒疫苗但未完成初始劑次，應在接種上一劑疫苗後最少 56 日接種下一劑莫德納疫苗。除了問題 3 所示的疫苗接種時間表外，免疫力弱的幼兒如已接種以下疫苗亦被視為完成接種初始劑次：

- 一劑復必泰幼兒配方疫苗及兩劑莫德納疫苗；或
- 兩劑復必泰幼兒配方疫苗及兩劑莫德納疫苗；或
- 三劑復必泰幼兒配方疫苗及一劑莫德納疫苗。

Ans: For immunocompromised children aged 6 months to 4 years old who have received BioNTech toddler vaccine before but not yet completed initial doses, they should receive one dose of Moderna vaccine 56 days after the last dose. In addition to the vaccination schedule illustrated under Q3, immunocompromised children are also considered to have completed initial doses by receiving the following vaccines:

- One dose of BioNTech toddler vaccine and two doses of Moderna vaccine; or
- Two doses of BioNTech toddler vaccine and two doses of Moderna vaccine; or
- Three doses of BioNTech toddler vaccine and one dose of Moderna vaccine.

問題 5: 免疫力弱人士應何時接種加強劑?

Q5: When should an immunocompromised person receive the booster ?

答: 政府疫苗接種計劃下，免疫力弱人士如已完成初始劑次，應於接種上一劑疫苗或感染 2019 冠狀病毒病至少 180 日後（以較後者為準）接種加強劑。

如曾接種新冠滅活疫苗完成初始接種，他們可以後續接種新冠信使核糖核酸疫苗作為加強劑。

Ans: If an immunocompromised person had completed his/her initial doses under the Government Vaccination Programme, he/she should receive the booster vaccine at least 180 days after their last dose or COVID-19 infection (whichever is later).

If they had received inactivated COVID-19 vaccine as their initial doses, they may choose to receive the mRNA COVID-19 vaccine as their booster doses.