

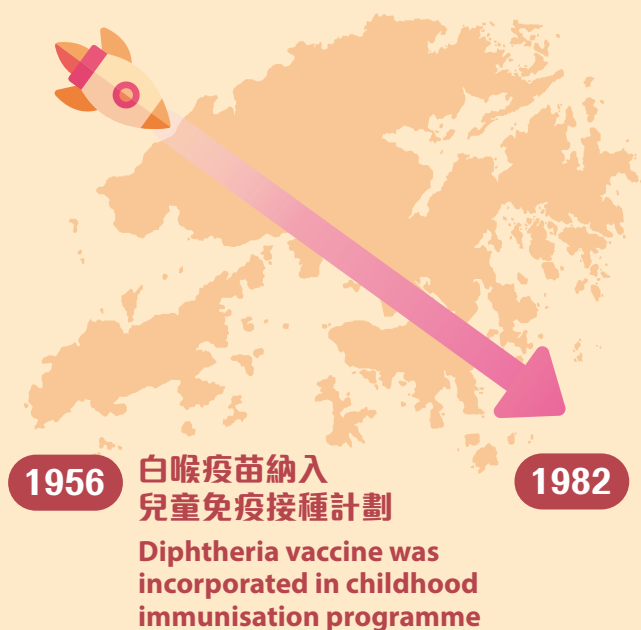


世界免疫周2025系列(二)

World Immunization Week 2025 Series (2)

白喉疫苗接種

Diphtheria vaccination



自1982年
最後一個白喉
死亡個案後，
本港沒有
出現白喉個案



No diphtheria cases
were recorded since
the last fatal case
occurred in 1982

在白喉疫苗被廣泛使用之前，白喉是導致兒童死亡的重要原因。在疫苗接種覆蓋率較低的國家，白喉仍持續出現或復發。

本港自1956年推行大規模免疫接種以來，白喉個案開始急劇下降，並在1970年代末期減至兩宗個案。自1982年最後一宗白喉死亡個案後，本港沒有再錄得白喉個案。

為減低所有年齡人士感染白喉的風險，**完成接種三劑白喉疫苗並在適當時候接種加強劑至關重要。**

根據2021年全港學前兒童免疫接種調查結果，本港白喉疫苗接種覆蓋率維持在95%或以上。

對抗白喉的成果得來不易，為保持免受白喉威脅，**兒童應按照建議接種白喉疫苗**，以及時得到充足的保護。

Diphtheria was a significant cause of childhood mortality before the widespread use of diphtheria vaccines. The disease continues to occur or resurge in countries with low vaccination coverage.

In Hong Kong, following the introduction of mass immunisation in 1956, cases of diphtheria began to decline drastically, to no more than two cases in the late 1970s. Since the last fatal case in 1982, no diphtheria cases were recorded.

Completing the three-dose primary series with booster vaccination at appropriate intervals is essential to reduce the risk of diphtheria across all age groups.

Local immunisation coverage of diphtheria stayed at 95% or above as estimated by the 2021 Immunisation Survey on Preschool Children.

To continue the hard-won success in the battle against diphtheria, **children should receive the required doses of diphtheria vaccine** for timely and adequate protection against the disease.