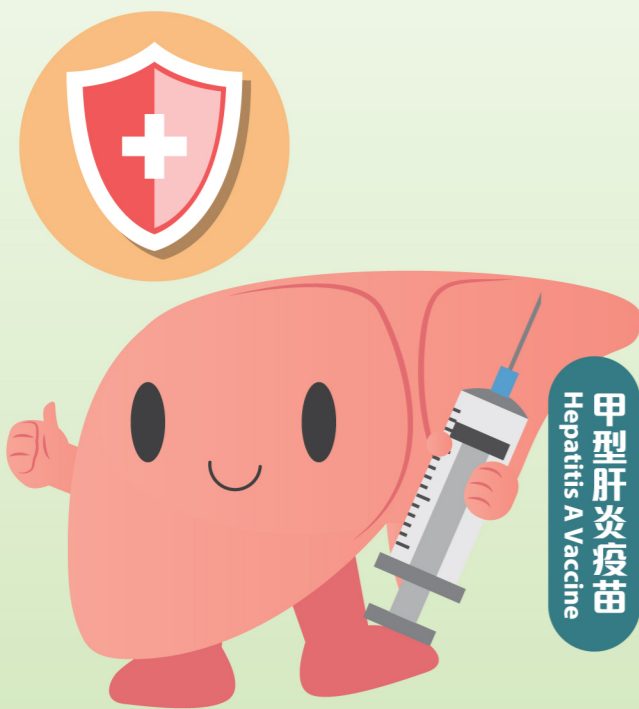


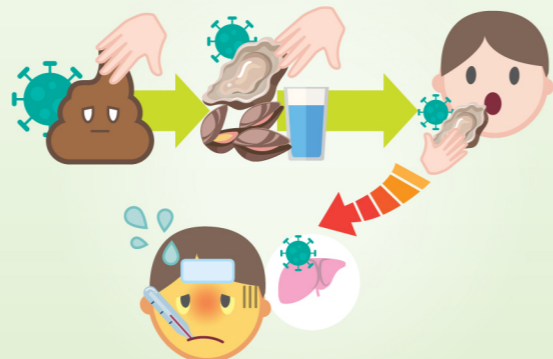
# 甲型肝炎疫苗

## Hepatitis A vaccine



### 甲型肝炎

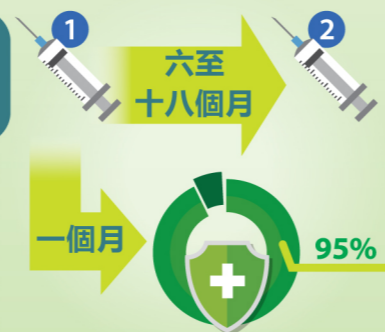
甲型肝炎是一種由甲型肝炎病毒引起的肝臟疾病，主要是通過糞口途徑傳播，即透過接觸或進食受病毒污染的物件、食物或水而傳播，其潛伏期通常為十四至二十八日。患者可能沒有明顯症狀，也可能會出現輕微發熱、全身疲倦、肌肉痛、頭痛、食慾不振、噁心嘔吐、腹瀉、上腹不適、黃疸（皮膚及眼白發黃）及茶色小便等。



大部分患者都能完全康復，康復後會終生免疫。但亦有極少數的病例會發展成肝臟衰竭，甚至死亡。本身患有慢性肝病的人，就更容易致命。

### 甲型肝炎疫苗

甲型肝炎疫苗能有效預防甲型肝炎病毒感染



整個接種程序共需注射兩劑疫苗，完成第一劑接種後的六至十八個月，便可接種第二劑。接

種第一劑甲型肝炎疫苗後一個月，約有百分之九十五的人士可以產生免受感染的保護性抗體。

甲型肝炎疫苗不但有效而且十分安全，最常見的副作用為接受注射的部位出現痛楚、紅腫和發熱。

### 誰應接種甲型肝炎疫苗？

甲型肝炎疫苗適用於年滿一歲或以上人士。以下群組應接種甲型肝炎疫苗：

前往甲型肝炎流行地區的外遊人士



患有凝血因子疾病而需要接受血漿衍生凝血因子替代治療人士



患有慢性肝病的人士



男男性接觸者



接種甲型肝炎預防疫苗前可先驗血。如已有甲型肝炎抗體，則毋須接種疫苗。



前往甲型肝炎流行地區的外遊人士，應於出發前最少兩星期接種第一劑甲型肝炎疫苗，以產生足夠保護性抗體

### 誰不適合接種甲型肝炎疫苗？

接種疫苗前應先諮詢醫生意見。



目前，尚未有甲型肝炎疫苗適用於一歲以下兒童



對甲型肝炎疫苗中的任何成份有過敏反應、或曾經於接種該疫苗後出現嚴重過敏反應的人士不應接種



如患重病或注射當日身體不適者，應於康復後才接受注射



雖然沒有證據顯示甲型肝炎疫苗危害孕婦或胎兒的健康，但甲型肝炎疫苗於孕婦之安全性尚未確定，因此孕婦應諮詢醫生是否適宜接種



### 可以在甚麼地方接種甲型肝炎疫苗？

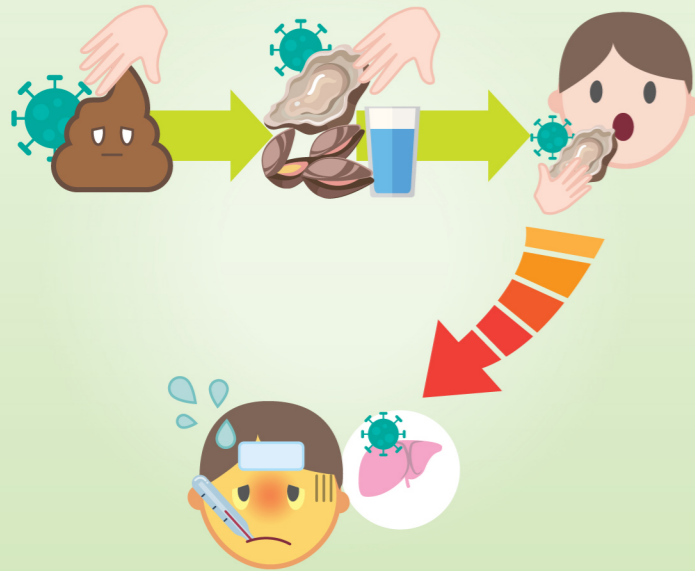
市民如欲接種疫苗，請諮詢你的家庭醫生查詢有關安排。



[www.hepatitis.gov.hk](http://www.hepatitis.gov.hk)

## Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by hepatitis A virus which is transmitted primarily by the faecal-oral route, that is when an uninfected person contacts or ingests food or water that has been contaminated with the virus, with an incubation period of around 14 to 28 days. People with hepatitis A may not develop any symptoms, while some people may have mild fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, upper abdominal discomfort, jaundice (yellowing of skin and whites of the eyes) and tea-coloured urine.



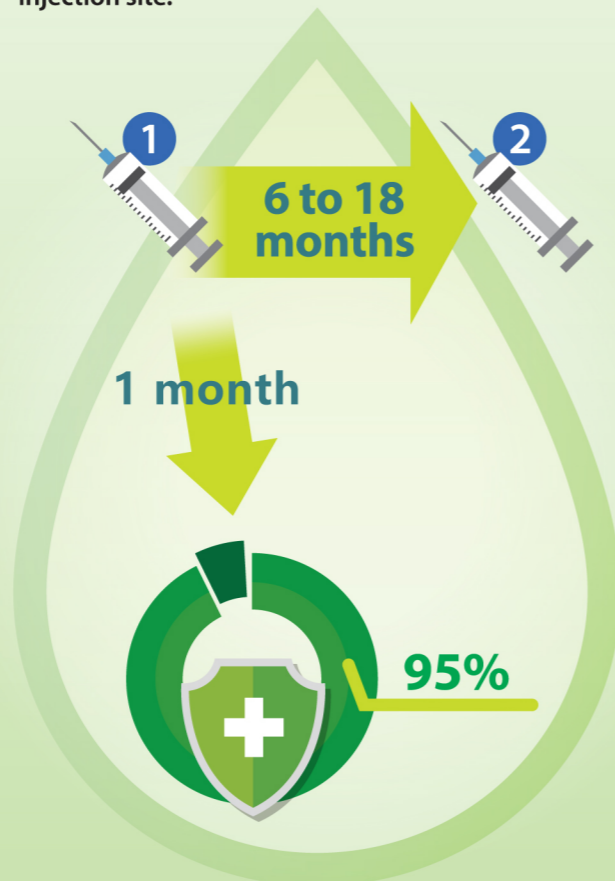
Most patients can have a complete recovery. People recovered from the infection will develop lifelong immunity. Hepatitis A infection rarely leads to liver failure and death. However, hepatitis A infection can be fatal for people with chronic liver disease.

## Hepatitis A Vaccine

**Hepatitis A vaccine can effectively prevent hepatitis A virus infection**

The complete course of hepatitis A vaccination requires two injections, given 6 to 18 months apart. One month after receiving the first dose of hepatitis A vaccine, about 95% of people would produce protective antibody levels against infection.

Hepatitis A vaccine is effective and very safe. The most common side effects of receiving hepatitis A vaccine are soreness, redness, swelling and warmth at injection site.



## Who Should Receive Hepatitis A Vaccine?

The vaccine is suitable for people aged one year old or above.

The following groups are recommended to receive hepatitis A vaccination:



Travellers to endemic areas of hepatitis A



People with clotting factors disorders receiving plasma-derived replacement clotting factors



People with chronic liver diseases



Men who have sex with men



It is preferable to have blood tests for hepatitis A status before vaccination. Vaccination is not required for people who already have protective antibody for hepatitis A.



**Travellers should receive the first dose of hepatitis A vaccine at least 2 weeks before departure to endemic areas of hepatitis A for adequate protective antibody levels**

## Who Should Not Receive Hepatitis A Vaccine?

Please seek medical advice before receiving vaccination.



Currently, there is no hepatitis A vaccine available for infants aged less than one year old



Anyone who is allergic to any vaccine component, or has ever had severe allergic reaction after the previous dose of hepatitis A vaccine should not get vaccinated



Anyone who has an acute or severe illness should receive the vaccine after recovery



The safety of hepatitis A vaccine for pregnant women has not been determined; although there is no evidence that it is harmful to either pregnant women or their fetus, pregnant women should consult their doctor before receiving the vaccination



## Where Can I Get Hepatitis A Vaccine?

The general population are advised to consult their family doctor for advice and arrangement of hepatitis A vaccination.



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