

**IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENT FOR
VOLUNTEERS IN
HA HOSPITALS**
醫院義工的免疫接種建議

20 December 2018

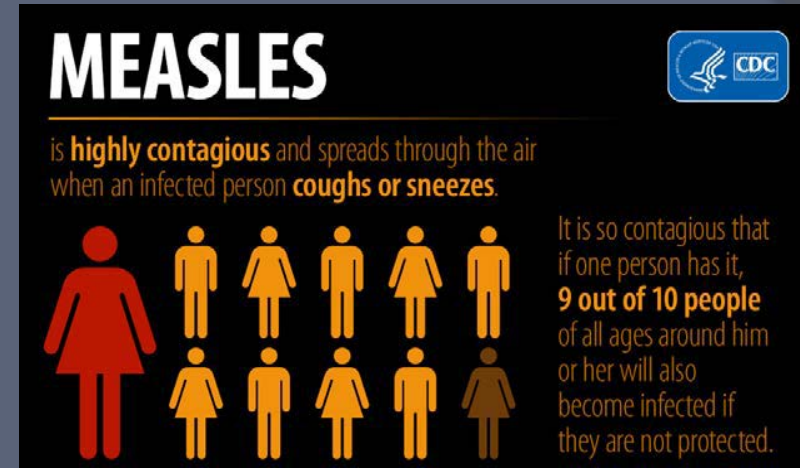
Ms. M Y Kong (CICO Office)

Purpose 目的

- To provide and elaborate HA TFIC's recommendations on immunization requirement for volunteers in HA hospitals.
- 提供及詳述醫管局感染控制專責小組對醫管局轄下義工免疫要求的建議。

Measles 麻疹

- Caused by a virus called Measles virus.
由麻疹病毒所引起
- **Highly contagious**
高度傳染性
- 90% of the people close to that infected person who are not protected will also become infected.
九成沒有免疫能力的人接近麻疹患者後會受到感染。
- Transmitted by **airborne**, droplet or direct contact with nasal or throat secretions of infected persons.
透過**空氣**、飛沫或直接接觸病人的鼻喉分泌物而傳播。
- Infected people can **spread measles 4 days before they get the rash** through 4 days after it appears.
患者從**出疹前4天**至**出疹後4天**內可把病傳染給別人。
- Hong Kong was certified by World Health Organization (WHO) to have achieved the interruption of endemic measles virus transmission in September 2016.
世界衛生組織（世衛）在**2016年**確認香港已達至中斷麻疹病毒在本地傳播的目標。



Measles Symptoms 麻疹病徵

- High fever 發高燒
- Cough 咳嗽
- Runny nose 流鼻水
- Red, watery eyes 紅色，水汪汪的眼睛
- Tiny white spots inside the mouth 口腔內出現白點
- Red blotchy skin rash from face to the rest of the body
紅斑點疹由面部擴散到全身
 - 3 to 7 days after symptoms begin, a rash breaks out.
病徵出現3至7天後皮膚會出現紅疹
 - The rash usually lasts 4 - 7 days, but can persist for up to 3 weeks leaving with brownish staining and sometimes fine skin peeling.
紅疹維持4至7天，亦可能長達3個星期，留下褐色斑痕或出現脫皮。



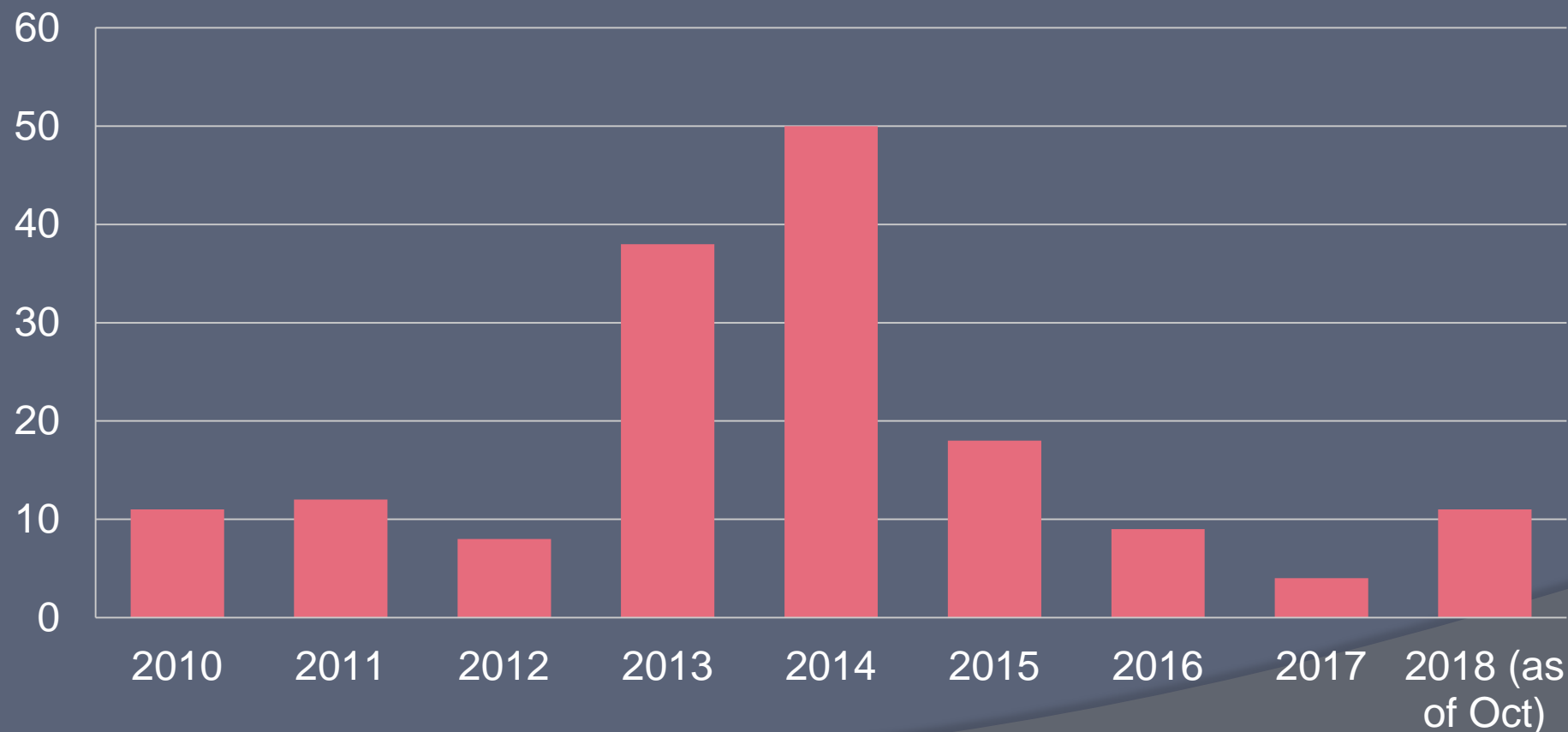
Measles Can Be Serious 麻疹可以很嚴重

- ◎ Children <5 years old and adults >20 years old more likely to suffer from measles complications.
5歲以下的兒童和20歲以上成人更容易患上麻疹併發症。
- ◎ Common complications 常見的併發症
 - Ear infections 耳部感染
 - Diarrhea 腹瀉
- ◎ Severe complications 嚴重的併發症
 - Pneumonia 肺炎
 - Encephalitis 腦炎
- ◎ Can cause death (US CDC: 1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles)
能引致死亡 (美國疾病預防控制中心：1000名麻疹患者中有1名或2名患者)

Measles 麻疹

香港每年麻疹個案

Number of Measles in Hong Kong by Year



Data from CHP's statistics

■ Measles

Vaccination is the Best Protection Against Measles

疫苗接種是預防麻疹的最佳保護

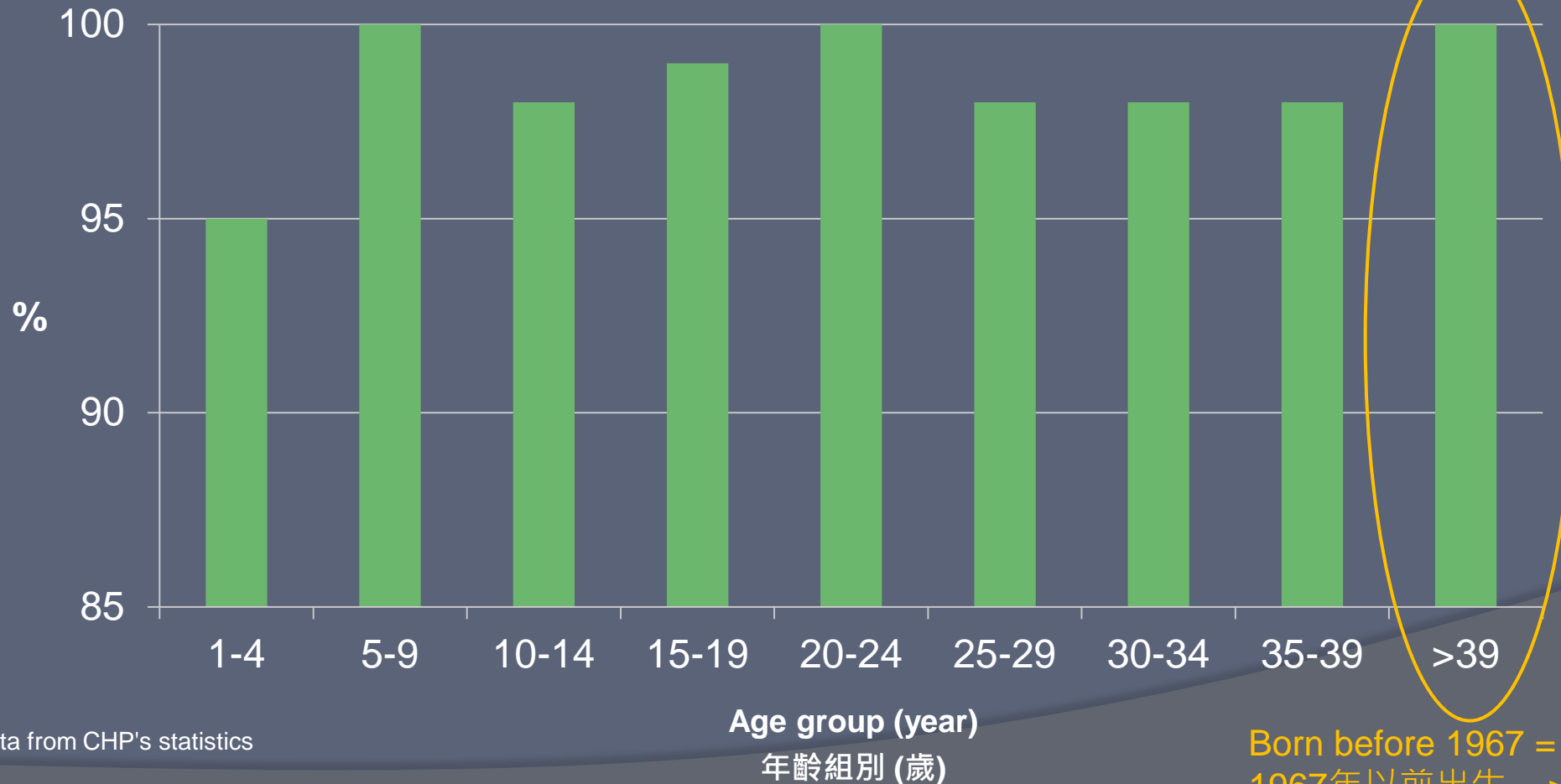
- One dose of Measles Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine is 93% effective at protecting against measles.
一劑麻疹，腮腺炎和風疹疫苗在預防麻疹方面有效率為93%
- Two doses of MMR vaccine are 97% effective at protecting against measles.
兩劑MMR疫苗在預防麻疹方面有效率為97%
- In 1967, measles-containing vaccine was first introduced in Hong Kong, at that time it was a single valent vaccine to prevent measles only, which was replaced by MMR vaccine since 1990. In 1996, a second dose of MMR vaccine was introduced.
含有麻疹的疫苗在1967年首次在香港引入，當時它是一種僅用於預防麻疹的單價疫苗，自1990年以來被MMR疫苗取代。1996年，引入了第二劑MMR疫苗

Seroprevalence of measles virus antibodies in 2017

- an indication of population immunity

2017年麻疹病毒抗體的血清陽性率 - 人口免疫力指標

2017年麻疹病毒抗體的血清陽性率%



Rubella (German Measles) 風疹 (德國麻疹)

- A contagious disease caused by rubella virus.
一種由風疹病毒所引起傳染病
- Transmitted by
經以下途徑傳播
 - contact with secretions from nose and throat of infected persons through **droplet** spread or
透過接觸病人的鼻咽分泌物的**飛沫**傳播或
 - direct contact with patients
直接與病人接觸
- Infected person can pass the disease to other persons from 1 week before to 1 week after onset of rash.
患者在出疹前一星期至出疹後一星期都可傳染別人。

Rubella Symptoms 風疹病徵

- ◎ A diffuse rash 全身出疹
- ◎ Fever 發燒
- ◎ Headache 頭痛
- ◎ Malaise 不適
- ◎ Enlargement of lymph nodes 淋巴結脹大
- ◎ Upper respiratory symptoms 上呼吸道症狀
- ◎ Conjunctivitis 結膜炎



Serious Complications from Rubella

風疹嚴重的併發症

- ◎ Up to 70% of women who get rubella may experience arthritis.
高達70%的患風疹的女性可能會出現關節炎。
- ◎ Rubella infection can also cause anomalies in the developing foetus.
風疹可令成長中的胎兒出現異常情況。
- ◎ Congenital rubella syndrome, characterized by deafness, cataract, heart malformations, mental retardation etc., is likely to occur in infants born to women who got infected during the first 3 months of pregnancy.
孕婦如果在懷孕首3個月感染風疹，所誕下的嬰兒可能會患上先天性風疹綜合症，導致失聰、白內障、心臟畸形及智力發展遲緩等問題。

Vaccination is the Best Protection Against Rubella

疫苗接種是預防風疹的最佳保護

- ◎ Rubella vaccination was incorporated into the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme (HKCIP) in 1978.
風疹疫苗接種在1978年被納入香港兒童免疫接種計劃。
- ◎ An anti-rubella vaccine was administered in the early years, while MMR vaccine has been in use since 1990.
早期使用抗風疹疫苗。而麻疹，腮腺炎和風疹疫苗自1990年開始使用。

Varicella 水痘/帶狀疱疹

- Chickenpox (varicella) is an acute infectious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus.
水痘是由水痘帶狀疱疹病毒引起的急性傳染病
- Predominantly affects children under 12 years of age.
多發生在12歲以下的兒童身上。
- Although almost all persons develop lifelong immunity after chickenpox infection, the virus may remain latent in the body and recur many years later as herpes zoster (shingles).
雖然幾乎所有人於感染水痘後都會終身免疫，但水痘病毒仍可能潛伏於人體內，並可在多年後復發引致「帶狀疱疹」，俗稱「生蛇」。
- Spread through 經以下途徑傳播
 - droplets or **air**; or
透過飛沫或**空氣**傳播; 或
 - direct or indirect contact with the discharges from vesicles and mucous membranes of persons with chickenpox or herpes zoster
直接或間接接觸水痘或帶狀疱疹患者帶有病原體之水疱液、黏膜分泌物而傳播。

Chickenpox Symptoms 水痘病徵

- ◎ An itchy rash of blisters 痕癢的紅疹、豆狀小水疱
- ◎ Fever 發燒
- ◎ Headache 頭痛
- ◎ Feeling tired 疲倦
- ◎ Symptoms usually last 7 to 10 days
病徵持續約7-10天



Serious Complications from Chickenpox 水痘引致的嚴重併發症

People at high risk for complications

併發症高危人群:

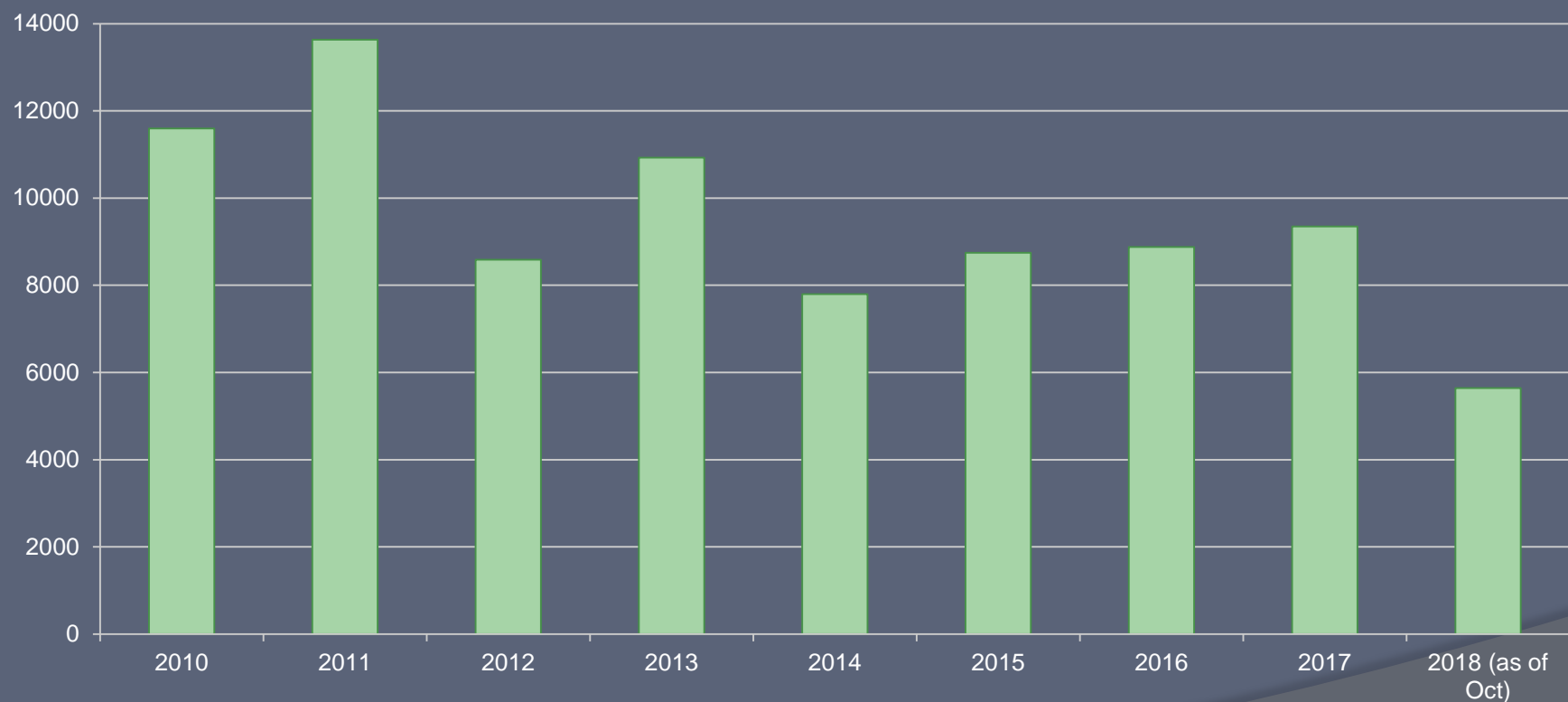
- People with HIV or AIDS 愛滋病毒感染或愛滋病患者
- Pregnant women 孕婦
 - 1st or early 2nd trimester: baby born with congenital varicella syndrome 妊娠中期或妊娠早期：嬰兒出生時患有先天性水痘綜合徵
 - Developed varicella after delivery: baby born at risk of neonatal varicella, mortality rate 30% 分娩後開發水痘：新生兒水痘 - 死亡率30%
- Immunocompromised persons, such as 免疫系統弱的人,例如：
 - Patient with leukaemia or lymphoma 白血病或淋巴瘤患者
 - People on chemotherapy, immunosuppressive medications, or long-term use of steroids 接受化療、免疫抑製藥物治療或長期服用類固醇

Serious complications 嚴重併發症:

- Bacterial infections of the skin and soft tissues in children including Group A streptococcal infections 兒童皮膚和軟組織的細菌感染，包括甲類鏈球菌感染
- Pneumonia 肺炎
- Infection or inflammation of the brain (encephalitis, cerebellar ataxia) 腦部感染或炎症（腦炎，小腦性共濟失調）
- Bleeding problems 出血問題
- Blood stream infections (sepsis) 血感染（敗血症）
- Dehydration 脫水

Chickenpox 水痘

Number of Chickenpox in Hong Kong by year
香港每年水痘個案



Data from CHP's statistics

Vaccination is the Best Protection Against Varicella

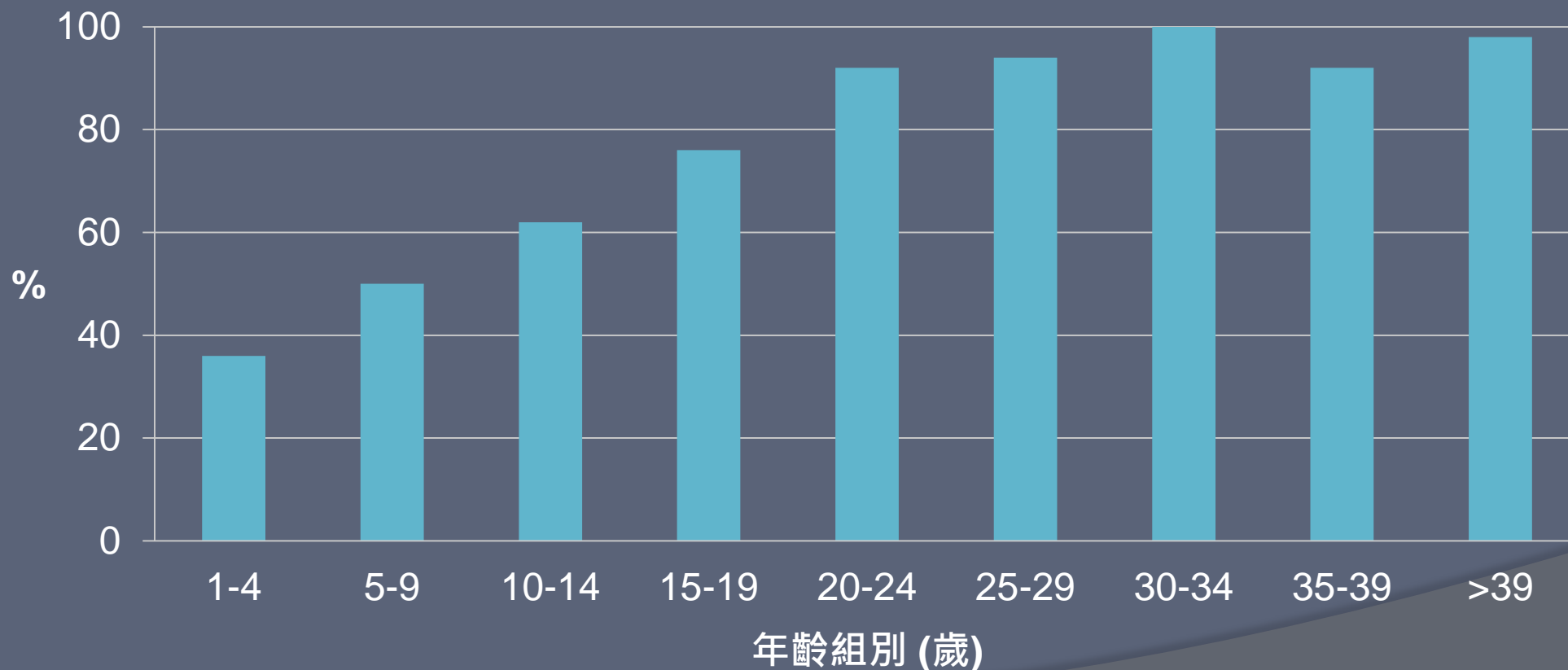
疫苗接種是預防水痘的最佳保護

- Two doses of the vaccine are about 90% effective at preventing chickenpox.
兩劑疫苗在預防水痘的效果約為90%。
- Varicella vaccine has been incorporated into the HKCIP and is applicable to children born on or after 1 Jan 2013.
水痘疫苗接已納入香港兒童免疫接種計劃，適用於2013年1月1日或之後出生的兒童。

Seroprevalence rates of varicella zoster virus antibodies in 2015 - an indication of population immunity

2015年水痘病毒抗體的血清陽性率 - 人口免疫力指標

2015年水痘病毒抗體的血清陽性率%



Data from CHP's statistics

Centre for Health Protection (CHP) - Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD)'s Recommendations in Sep 2017

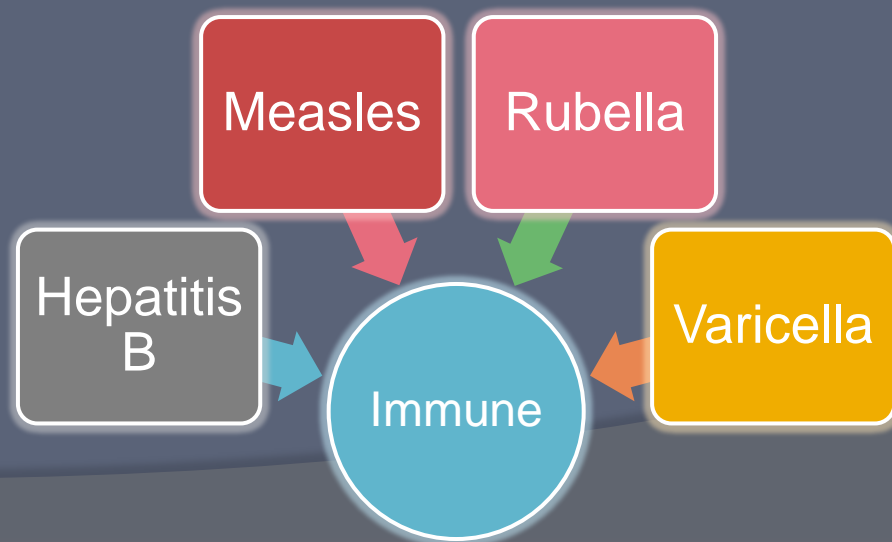
衛生防護中心 - 疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會建議

- Healthcare workers should be immune to hepatitis B, measles, rubella and varicella (vaccine preventable diseases).

醫護人員應對乙型肝炎，麻疹，風疹和水痘（疫苗可預防的疾病）免疫。

- HCW refers to personnel (including students and **volunteers** in health care disciplines) involving potential contact with patients, their blood or body substances in health care settings.

醫護人員指的是在醫療機構中可能與患者，血液或身體物質接觸的人員（包括醫療保健學科的學生和**義工**）。



HA Safety Manual (Chapter 5) Infection Control

醫管局安全手冊 (第五課) 感染控制

First version (2009) 第一版 (2009年)

Updated version (2018) 更新版本 (2018年)

Hepatitis B Vaccination – for HCW/staff who have patient contact during their work / or work in clinical areas
乙型肝炎疫苗接種 - 適用於在工作期間或在臨床工作期間與患者接觸的醫護人員/工作人員

Hepatitis B - HCWs should be immune to hepatitis B. HBV vaccine should be offered to new staff who is non-immune and post-vaccination serological status should be ascertained.
乙型肝炎 - 醫護人員應有乙型肝炎免疫力。為沒有免疫力的新員工提供乙型肝炎病毒疫苗接種，並確定疫苗接種後的血清結果。

MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) Vaccination
麻疹·腮腺炎和風疹疫苗接種

- a) front-line staff born after 1967
在1967年後出生的前線工作人員
- b) who do not have documentation of physician diagnosed measles, laboratory evidence of measles immunity, contraindications to vaccine
沒有醫生診斷麻疹的記錄·麻疹免疫力的實驗室證據·疫苗的禁忌症的文件
- c) who have not received 2 doses of measles vaccines previously
沒有接種過2劑麻疹疫苗

Measles and Rubella - HCWs should be immune to measles and rubella, by either vaccination or medical evaluation.
麻疹和風疹 - 醫護人員應對麻疹和風疹有免疫力。免疫力需經疫苗接種或醫學評估。
Measles and Rubella vaccines should be offered to new staff who is non-immune.
麻疹和風疹疫苗須提供給沒有免疫力的新員工。

Chickenpox Vaccination for HCWs caring for patients of the high risk group e.g. paediatrics, O&G, haematology, oncology, bone marrow transplants, infectious disease unit / isolation ward, AED
醫護人員護理高危人群患者須接種水痘疫苗，例如兒科，婦產科，血液學，腫瘤學，骨髓移植，傳染病單位 / 隔離病房，急症室。

Varicella (chickenpox) - HCWs should be immune to varicella. HCWs with negative or uncertain history of receiving two doses of varicella vaccines or disease of varicella or herpes zoster should be serologically tested.
水痘 - 醫護人員應對水痘有免疫力。對水痘或帶狀皰疹疾病沒有/不確定兩劑水痘疫苗接種或病史的員工須進行血清檢測。
Vaccine should be offered to new staff who is non-immune.
疫苗須提供給沒有免疫力的新員工。

BCG 卡介苗接種

BCG (removed) 卡介苗接種 (移除)

Seasonal Influenza annually
每年的季節性流感疫苗接種

Seasonal Influenza annually (status quo)
每年的季節性流感疫苗接種 (不變)

Reasons for Immunization of HCWs

醫護人員的免疫接種原因

- **HCWs are at risk for exposure** to (and possible transmission of) vaccine-preventable diseases.
醫護人員有接觸(並可能傳播)疫苗可預防的疾病的**風險**。
- Immunization can reduce both the number of susceptible HCWs in healthcare setting in which they interact with patients and their risks for transmitting vaccine-preventable diseases to patients and other HCWs.
免疫接種可以減少易受感染的醫護人員的人數，從而減低受感染的醫護人員與病人或其他同事互相接觸時傳播風險。
- Immunization is especially important for **protecting the patients** who cannot get vaccinated, such as those with weakened immune systems (e.g. cancer, on long term corticosteroids, immunodeficiency) or pregnant women.
免疫接種對於**保護無法接種疫苗的患者**尤為重要，例如免疫系統弱的患者（如癌症，長期使用皮質類固醇，免疫缺陷者）或孕婦
- Employers and HCWs have a **shared responsibility** to prevent occupationally acquired infections and avoid causing harm to patients by **taking reasonable precautions** to prevent transmission of vaccine-preventable diseases.
僱主和醫護人員有**共同責任**預防職業性感染，並**採取合理的預防措施**，以防止疫苗可預防的疾病的傳播，從而避免對患者造成傷害。

HA Task Force on Infection Control (TFIC)'s Review and Recommendations for Hospital Volunteers

醫管局感染控制專責小組 (TFIC) 給醫院義工的建議

- TFIC has reviewed both overseas and local health authorities' recommendations.
感染控制專責小組檢視了海外及本地衛生機構的建議
- TFIC has adopted a **risk-based approach** and made the following recommendations
感染控制專責小組採用了**風險評估的方法**提出以下建議：
 - Immune to hepatitis B is not required for hospital volunteers as there is no contact with blood or body fluid during activity.
醫院義工沒有被要求對乙型肝炎有免疫力，因為在活動期間不會接觸血液或體液。
 - Immune to **measles, rubella and varicella** is recommended for hospital **volunteers** who are providing services in **high risk departments**.
對於在**高風險部門**提供服務的醫院義工，建議須對**麻疹，風疹和水痘**有免疫力。

Overseas and Local Health Authorities 海外和本地衛生機構

Recommendations on immunization for HCWs including volunteers 醫護人員包括義工免疫接種的建議

Health Authorities 衛生機構	MMR 麻疹·腮腺炎和風疹疫苗	Varicella 水痘疫苗
HK – Centre for Health Protection (CHP) 香港 - 衛生防護中心	Recommended 建議	Recommended 建議
US – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 美國 - 疾病預防控制中心 (CDC)	Recommended 建議	Recommended 建議
Canada – Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) 加拿大 - 公共衛生署	Recommended 建議	Recommended 建議
UK – Public Health England (PHE) Green Book 英國 - 公共衛生	Recommended 建議	For direct patient contact 有直接接觸患者
Australia – National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) for minimal patient contact 澳洲 - 國家健康與醫學研究委員會	Recommended 建議	---
Australia - Queensland Health 澳洲 - 昆士蘭州衛生局	For direct patient contact 有直接接觸患者	For direct patient contact 有直接接觸患者

Other Factors for Considerations 其他考慮因素

- Although most locally born young to middle-aged adults in Hong Kong had immunity against measles and rubella, some adults born outside Hong Kong may remain susceptible to measles.
雖然香港大多數本地出生的年輕人和中年人都有麻疹和風疹的免疫力，但一些在香港以外地方出生的成年人可能易感染麻疹。
- Measles and chickenpox can be transmitted by airborne droplets. Surgical mask cannot offer full protection.
麻疹和水痘可透過空氣傳播。外科口罩不能提供全面保護。
- Infected people (can be HCWs, volunteers and patients) can spread the diseases to others before the onset of rash. Contact investigation can be extensive and urgent.
患者（可以是醫護人員，義工和病人）可以在皮疹出現前將疾病傳播給他人。追蹤接觸者可能是廣泛而迫切的。
- Since 2014, a total of 7 measles outbreaks recorded involving 2 to 5 persons in each outbreak. Among these 7 outbreaks, 5 occurred in healthcare settings and 1 healthcare worker was involved.
自2014年，共有7次麻疹暴發，每次涉及2至5人。當中5次發生在醫院及1名醫護人員受感染。
- Impact on volunteers' service provision
對義工服務提供的影響

Impact of Contact Tracing 追蹤接觸者的影響

水痘男曾到訪屯門醫院 72人有潛在感染風險

社會新聞 19:04 2016/03/22 1 週年!

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熱門 大帥哥 萬千星輝頒獎典禮 港媽移民 食用安全 獸父性騷 義不容情 張兆光 失蹤藝人 虎媽育兒記 AV血汗



▲ 水痘男曾到訪屯門醫院，72人有潛在受感染風險。(資料圖片)

一名男子於3月13日及14日下午曾到訪屯門醫院日間醫療中心5樓，衛生防護中心前日(20日)通知屯門醫院指該男子被確診感染水痘，院方隨即跟進追蹤，相信有72名病人有潛在受感染風險，院方已開始聯絡及跟進其健康狀況，提供適切預防措施。院方又設立熱線電話6468 0016，供有關人士在辦公時間查詢。

東區醫院母女染水痘 9產婦16嬰曾接觸恐中招

20180718

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東區醫院一名僅兩周大的女嬰昨因感染水痘入院，疑遭其母傳染。

東區醫院一名僅兩周大的女嬰昨(17日)因感染水痘入院，疑遭其母傳染。該院今(18日)公布，該名初生女嬰無故感染水痘，目前情況穩定，追查後懷疑其母在分娩時已出現水痘症狀。由於水痘屬高度傳染的疾病，該院即時進行接觸追蹤，初步確認有9名產婦及16名初生嬰兒曾接觸涉母子女，正聯絡及了解上述25人的健康狀況。

據了解，其母在分娩前已出現水痘症狀，但她並不知道自己患有水痘，生產時亦未有告知院方相關症狀。直至女嬰出世並發病後，院方追問母親，懷疑是她傳染給女嬰。院方表示，有25名曾接觸該對母女的病人有潛在受感染風險，已陸續聯絡他們，並按需要提供跟進。該院已將有關個案呈報醫院管理局及衛生防護中心，並會繼續密切監察有關

新聞公報

威爾斯親王醫院麻疹個案

威爾斯親王醫院發言人今日(五月十七日)有以下公布:

威爾斯親王醫院於四月二十八日經急症室接收一名9個月大男嬰，其後證實病人患上麻疹，並已於五月三日轉送瑪嘉烈醫院接受隔離治療；病人已於五月七日痊癒及出院。

醫院按既定指引跟進追蹤同一病房的病人及醫護人員，並向病人建議提供接觸後預防藥物及向病童家長提供相關健康資訊。三名拒絕接受接觸後預防藥物的病童(兩男一女，年齡由6個月至11個月)及一名曾接受麻疹綜合疫苗的男病人(17歲)其後出現麻疹徵狀。四名病人分別於五月十三日至五月十六日期間進入瑪嘉烈醫院留醫，現時情況穩定；當中兩名病人證實患上麻疹；另外兩名病人已經抽血化驗，正等候化驗結果。

本院已在該病房進行感染控制措施及密切監察病房內所有病人的情況。探訪安排維持正常。

威爾斯親王醫院已將有關個案呈報醫管局及衛生防護中心。

完

2006年5月17日(星期三)
香港時間19時17分

HA TFIC's recommendations 醫管局感染控制專責小組建議

Volunteers with no or unknown immunization history of MMR or chickenpox are advised not to provide services in the following areas:

若義工對麻疹、德國麻疹和水痘沒有或未知道是否有免疫力，不建議到以下地區提供服務：

1. Patient areas* in related to the high risk departments 與高風險部門有關病區*:

- Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine 兒童及青少年科,
- Obstetrics & Gynaecology 婦產科,
- Haematology & Oncology 血科及腫瘤科,
- Bone Marrow Transplant 骨髓移植,
- Infectious Disease / Isolation wards 傳染病/隔離病房.

**Patient areas are referred to in-patient wards, day wards, out-patient clinics (including waiting hall), and areas providing diagnostic and treatment, chemotherapy and radiotherapy 病房、日間病房、門診 (包括等候區)、診斷及治療、放射治療及化療部.*

2. Other areas subject to hospital infection control team's assessment 由醫院感染控制組指定的地區。

An exceptional arrangement 以下情況可獲豁免:

Those one-off recruited volunteers would be allowed to sing carols in hospitals during Christmas, provided that the volunteers would keep a safe distance from patients at the entrance of ward (i.e. without any direct patient contact) and stay there only within a short time interval (i.e. less than 15 minutes). 在聖誕節期間，允許一次性招募的義工在病房門口頌歌，並與病人保持安全距離 (即沒有任何直接的病人接觸)，而且停留時間要短 (即少於十五分鐘)。

Evidence of Immunity for Volunteers

義工免疫力證明

Meet any of the following: 符合以下任何一項	Immune to Measles & Rubella 對麻疹和德國麻疹病毒具免疫力	Immune to Varicella or Herpes Zoster 對水痘或帶狀疱疹病毒具免疫力
1. Documentation of receiving 2 doses of vaccines 兩針相關疫苗接種紀錄	√	√
2. Medical history, medical record or document issued by doctors 醫療病歷、醫療紀錄或經醫生簽發的文件	√	√
3. Laboratory evidence of immunity 化驗測試證明有免疫力	√	√
4. Laboratory confirmation of disease 化驗測試確診感染	√	√
5. Recall a history of chickenpox or herpes zoster 曾感染水痘或帶狀疱疹 (又稱生蛇)	Not applicable 不適用	√
6. Born before 1967# 1967年前出生#	√	Not applicable 不適用

#The majority of people born before 1967 are likely to have been infected naturally and therefore are presumed to be protected against measles and rubella.

1967年以前出生的人大多數可能曾經受自然感染，因此被認為可以預防麻疹和風疹。

World Health Organization (WHO) Position Papers

世界衛生組織（世衛組織）立場文件 - 衛生保健工作者的免疫接種

Updated August 2018

Table 4: Summary of WHO Position Papers – Immunization of Health Care Workers^A

The information below is provided to assist countries to develop national policies for the vaccination of health care workers (HCWs). It is expected that HCWs are fully vaccinated per the national vaccination schedule in use in their country.

Antigen	Vaccination of Health Care Workers Recommended
BCG ¹	BCG vaccination is recommended for unvaccinated TST- or IGRA-negative persons at risk of occupational exposure in low and high TB incidence areas (e.g. health-care workers, laboratory workers, medical students, prison workers, other individuals with occupational exposure)
Hepatitis B ²	Immunization is suggested for groups at risk of acquiring infection who have not been vaccinated previously (for example HCWs who may be exposed to blood and blood products at work).
Polio ³	All HCWs should have completed a full course of primary vaccination against polio.
Diphtheria ⁴	Particular attention should be given to revaccination of HCWs with diphtheria boosters every 10 years. Special attention should be paid to immunizing HCWs who may have occupational exposure to <i>C. diphtheriae</i> .
Measles ⁵	All HCWs should be immune to measles and proof/documentation of immunity or immunization should be required as a condition of enrollment into training and employment.
Rubella ⁶	If rubella vaccine has been introduced into the national programme, all HCWs should be immune to rubella and proof/documentation of immunity or immunization should be required as a condition of enrollment into training and employment.
Meningococcal ⁷	One booster dose 3-5 years after the primary dose may be given to persons considered to be at continued risk of exposure, including HCWs.
Influenza ⁸	HCWs are an important group for influenza vaccination. Annual immunization with a single dose is recommended.
Varicella ⁹	Countries should consider vaccination of potentially susceptible health-care workers (i.e. unvaccinated and with no history of varicella) with 2 doses of varicella vaccine
Pertussis ¹⁰	HCWs should be prioritized as a group to receive pertussis vaccine.

麻疹 - 所有衛生保健工作者應該對麻疹有免疫力，並需具有免疫證明文件作為入學培訓和就業條件

風疹 - 如果風疹疫苗已引入國家計劃，衛生保健工作者應該對風疹有免疫力，並需具有免疫證明文件作為入學培訓和就業的條件

水痘 - 國家應考慮為易受感醫護人員接種2劑水痘疫苗（即未接種過疫苗及沒有水痘病史）

Overseas Health Authorities 海外衛生機構

	Measles & Rubella 麻疹和風疹	Varicella 水痘
US – CDC 美國 - 疾病 預防控制中心	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Written documentation of vaccination with 2 doses of live vaccine or MMR vaccine administered ≥ 28 days apart; or 書面文件證明接種2劑活疫苗，或書面文件證明MMR疫苗接種及相隔≥ 28天接種；或 laboratory evidence of immunity; or 化驗測試證明有免疫力；或 laboratory confirmation of disease; or 化驗測試確診感染；或 birth before 1957. 在1957年以前出生 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Written documentation of vaccination with 2 doses of varicella vaccine; or 2針接種水痘疫苗的書面文件 laboratory evidence of immunity; or 化驗測試證明有免疫力；或 laboratory confirmation of disease; or 化驗測試確診感染；或 diagnosis or verification of a history of varicella disease or herpes zoster by a health-care provider 由衛生保健提供者診斷或驗證水痘病或帶狀皰疹病史
Canada – PHAC 加拿大 - 公 共衛生署	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Documented evidence of receiving two doses of vaccine on or after their first birthday; or 書面文件證明在一歲或之後接種兩劑疫苗；或 laboratory evidence of immunity; or 化驗測試證明有免疫力；或 a history of laboratory confirmed disease. 化驗測試確診感染史 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A health care provider diagnosis of varicella or herpes zoster; or 醫療保健提供者診斷水痘或帶狀皰疹；或 documented evidence of immunization with two doses of a varicella-containing vaccine; or 兩劑水痘疫苗免疫接種的證據；或 laboratory evidence of immunity; or 化驗測試證明有免疫力；或 a history of laboratory confirmed varicella infection 化驗測試確診感染史 <p>Note: A self-reported history of varicella is not considered as proof of immunity for HCW. A diagnosis of varicella or herpes zoster by a health care provider, based on clinical presentation, is required for immunity to be considered reliable without laboratory confirmation. 注意：自我報告的水痘病史不被視為免疫力的證據。如無實驗室確認證據，由醫療保健提供者根據臨床表現診斷水痘或帶狀皰疹可被認為是可靠的。</p>

Overseas Health Authorities 海外衛生機構

	Measles & Rubella 麻疹和風疹	Varicella 水痘
UK - PHE Green book 英國 - 公共衛生	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of having received two doses of MMR, or 接受兩劑MMR的書面文件，或 2. having had positive antibody tests for measles & rubella. 對麻疹和風疹有陽性抗體檢測。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those with a definite history of chickenpox or herpes zoster can be considered protected. 有水痘或帶狀皰疹確定病史的人可以被認為是受保護的。 <p>Note: HCWs with a negative or uncertain history of chickenpox or herpes zoster should be serologically tested and vaccine only offered to those without the varicella zoster antibody. 注意：醫護人員對水痘或帶狀皰疹沒有或不確定的病史，應進行血清學檢測。對水痘帶狀皰疹沒有抗體的人提供疫苗。</p>
Australia - NHMRC 澳洲 - 國家健康與醫學研究委員會	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birth date prior to 1966, or 在1966年之前的出生日期，或 2. documented history of 2 measles containing vaccines. 文件記錄2次麻疹疫苗。 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A documented medical history of chickenpox or shingles. 書面文件記錄水痘或帶狀皰疹的病史。

醫院義工免疫接種資料單張 (draft)

醫院義工免疫接種資料單張 (DRAFT)

麻疹、德國麻疹（又名風疹）和水痘，均為高度傳染性的疾病，在潛伏期間已具有傳播能力。當中麻疹和水痘可以經空氣傳播，有關疾病徵請參閱附表。由於沒有免疫力的人仕，會因接觸上述病患者而受到感染。此外，對於免疫力弱的病人，感染後可能會引致嚴重併發症，甚至死亡。

麻疹、德國麻疹和水痘均可藉接種疫苗預防感染，能有效保護個人健康，及預防傳染病傳播。於 2017 年 9 月，衛生署衛生防護中心轄下的疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會，為在醫療環境工作的人員包括醫院義工，制定了疫苗接種建議。

為避免醫院義工在探訪活動，與病患者面談時受到感染，或因自身感染而將病毒傳染病人或其他職員，因此義工除須接受由醫院管理局或其轄下醫院提供的基本感染控制培訓外，醫院管理局轄下的感染控制專責小組(Task Force on Infection Control)亦建議醫院義工須遵守以下免疫接種的建議：

一、填寫免疫接種紀錄，根據以下資料以確定對相關疾病的免疫力：

符合以下任何一項	對麻疹和德國麻疹病毒具 免疫力	對水痘病毒具免疫力
兩針相關疫苗接種紀錄	✓	✓
醫療病歷、醫療紀錄或經醫生簽發的文件	✓	✓
化驗測試證明有免疫力	✓	✓

Q&A