



“懇切呼籲感染新冠病毒後康復兒童、青少年和成年人接種新冠疫苗，以預防再感染新冠病毒後出現重症或後遺症 - 香港兒科醫學會、澳門兒科專科醫學會、香港兒童免疫過敏及傳染病學會、香港婦產科學會、香港兒童及青少年皮膚科學會、香港護理學院、香港兒科護理學院、香港兒科護士學會和香港助產士會聯合聲明”

預防感染新冠病毒後患重症和後遺症

今年年初爆發的第五波疫情，有過百萬香港市民和超過十萬名小朋友感染新型冠狀病毒 Omicron 變異病毒株。很多成年人和家長以為自己和子女感染新冠病毒後已經得到永久的抵抗力而毋須再接種新冠疫苗，其實這是非常**錯誤**的想法。研究已証實感染 Omicron 後的免疫保護並不長久，縱使感染新冠病毒後身體會產生對抗病毒的抗體，但這些抗體水平只能維持一段短暫時間，保護能力亦會隨之消失。第五波爆發至今已經有超過半年的時間，小朋友和成年人感染後的抗體已經跌至很低水平，並不足已保護他們免受另一次新冠病毒的感染和感染後接踵而來的重症和後遺症的風險。

我們謹此再次呼籲家長儘快帶子女完成接種新冠疫苗，尤其是免疫系統較弱或有長期病患的小童。小童的個人衛生意識及遵守防感染措施的能力較低，存在較高的傳播和感染風險。接種疫苗不但可有效減低小朋友感染後廣泛傳播病毒的機會，亦可以減低感染後出現急性併發症、重症、死亡和康復後中、長期後遺症的風險。希望家長儘快安排子女完成疫苗接種，加強他們抵禦新冠病毒的能力，給與他們最周全的保護。

康復者完成新冠疫苗接種的詳細安排

未接種過新冠疫苗的小朋友或成年人感染新冠病毒康復後必須完成接種指定針數的新冠疫苗。以測試陽性（快速抗原檢測或核酸測試）後 14 天作康復日計算，康復日一個月後已經可以接種新冠疫苗，以提高對抗新冠病毒的抵禦能力，更長久地保護小朋友免受新冠病毒的侵害，包括更具傳染性的變異病毒株。小朋友和成年人可選擇接種信使核糖核酸疫苗（香港和澳門特別行政區都採用復必泰疫苗）或滅活疫苗（香港特別行政區採用科興疫苗，澳門特別行政區採用國藥疫苗），兩類疫苗都安全有效。

於接種第一劑後不足 14 天而感染病毒的兒童、青少年和成年人請跟從未曾接種疫苗之人士的接種安排；接種第二劑後不足 14 天便感染病毒的兒童、青少年和成年人請跟從感染前曾接種一劑人士的接種安排，接種第三劑後不足 14 天便感

染病毒的兒童、青少年和成年人請跟從感染前曾接種兩劑人士的接種安排。關於詳細的康復者接種新冠疫苗安排，請遵照以下參考部份衛生防護中心之指引。

對於有新冠病毒感染史的人來說，接種新冠疫苗是安全的。如果任何人士或家長不肯定自己或小朋友是否曾感染新冠病毒，成人可以直接接種新冠疫苗，而家長亦可以直接為孩子接種疫苗，並不會增加風險。

香港兒科醫學會、澳門兒科專科醫學會、香港兒童免疫過敏及傳染病學會、香港婦產科學會、香港兒童及青少年皮膚科學會、香港護理學院、香港兒科護理學院、香港兒科護士學會和香港助產士會謹在此發出聯合聲明，懇切呼籲每一位感染新冠病毒後康復的兒童、青少年和成年人完成新冠疫苗的接種，以預防再感染新冠病毒後出現重症或後遺症。

二零二二年九月二十七日

參考:

1. 【防疫資訊系列香港電台《港式速遞》第五集：小孩子感染過新冠病毒後還需要打針嗎?】衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, Hong Kong SAR Government. 30 July 2022.
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https://www.covidvaccine.gov.hk/pdf/recovered_CHI.pdf
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“A Sincere Appeal to Children, Adolescents and Adults Recovered from COVID-19 to Receive COVID-19 Vaccination to Prevent Severe Illnesses and Complications - Joint Statement by The Hong Kong Paediatric Society, the Macau Paediatric Society, The Hong Kong Society for Paediatric Immunology Allergy and Infectious Diseases, The Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Paediatric and Adolescent Dermatology Society, the College of Nursing Hong Kong, the Hong Kong College of Paediatric Nursing, the Hong Kong Paediatric Nurses Association and the Hong Kong Midwives Association”

Prevention of COVID-19 Related Severe Diseases and Complications

During the fifth wave of the COVID-19 outbreak early this year, more than one million Hong Kong citizens and more than 100,000 children were infected with the Omicron variant of the novel coronavirus. Many adults and parents think that they and their children have permanent immunity after contracting the SARS-CoV2, so they don't need to receive COVID-19 vaccination. In fact, this is a very **wrong** idea. Scientific research has confirmed that the immune protection after infection with Omicron is short lived. Even if the body will produce antibodies against the virus after COVID-19 infection, the level of these antibodies and the protection conferred by these antibodies can only be maintained for a short period of time. It has been more than half a year since the outbreak of the fifth wave, and the antibodies of children and adults after infection have fallen to very low levels, which are not enough to protect them from another COVID-19 infection and the subsequent risk of severe diseases and complications.

Once again, we would like to appeal to parents to bring their children to complete the COVID-19 vaccination as soon as possible, especially children with impaired immune systems or long-term illnesses. Children's awareness of personal hygiene and their ability to comply with infection prevention measures are low, and there is a higher risk of COVID-19 transmission and infection among them. COVID-19 vaccination can effectively reduce the chances of children widely disseminating the virus after infection. In addition, it can avoid the risk of acute complications, severe disease, death, and medium and long-term complications after recovery. We hope that parents will arrange for their children to complete the COVID-19 vaccination as soon as possible, to strengthen their ability to resist the COVID-19 infection and give them the most comprehensive protection.

Detailed arrangements for recovering patients to complete the COVID-19 vaccination

Children or adults who have not been vaccinated against COVID-19 must complete the course of COVID-19 vaccination after recovering from COVID-19 infection. Taking 14 days after the positive test (rapid antigen test or nucleic acid test) as the date of recovery, COVID-19 vaccine can be administered one month after the date of recovery to boost the immunity against the SARS-CoV2 and protect children and adults from COVID-19 for a longer time, including the more infectious virus variants. The use of either the mRNA

vaccine (Comirnaty/BioNtech vaccine in Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR) or Inactivated virus vaccines (CoronaVac/SinoVac vaccine in Hong Kong SAR; SinoPharm vaccine in Macau SAR) vaccination as mean of protection is safe and effective.

For children, adolescents and adults whose first dose of COVID vaccine was received within 14 days before infection should receive the full course of vaccination as if they have not been vaccinated. Children, adolescents and adults whose second dose of COVID vaccine was received within 14 days before infection should receive vaccine as if they have received one dose of vaccine before infection. Children, adolescents and adults whose third dose of COVID vaccine was received within 14 days before infection should receive vaccine as if they have received two doses of vaccine before infection. For detailed information on the COVID-19 vaccination for recovered patients, please follow the guidelines of the Centre for Health Protection appended in the reference section below.

It is safe for an individual with a history of Covid-19 infection to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. If any individual or parent is not sure whether he or his child has been infected with COVID-19, he can directly receive COVID-19 vaccine and parent can bring his child for vaccination right away with no increased risk.

The Hong Kong Paediatric Society, the Macau Pediatric Society, The Hong Kong Society for Paediatric Immunology Allergy and Infectious Diseases, The Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Paediatric and Adolescent Dermatology Society, the College of Nursing Hong Kong, the Hong Kong College of Paediatric Nursing, the Hong Kong Paediatric Nurses Association and the Hong Kong Midwives Association would like to issue a joint statement here, appealing to children, adolescents and adults recovered from COVID-19 to receive COVID-19 vaccination to prevent severe illnesses and complications.”

27th September 2022

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1. 【防疫資訊系列香港電台《港式速遞》第五集：小孩子感染過新冠病毒後還需要打針嗎?】衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, Hong Kong SAR Government. 30 July 2022.
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4. COVID-19 Vaccination for Recovered Persons series 2
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““恳切呼吁感染新冠病毒后康复儿童、青少年和成年人接种新冠疫苗，以预防再感染新冠病毒后出现重症或后遗症 - 香港儿科医学会、澳门儿科专科医学会、香港儿童免疫过敏及传染病学会、香港妇产科学会、香港儿童及青少年皮肤科学会、香港护理学院、香港儿科护理学院、香港儿科护士学会和香港助产士会联合声明””

预防感染新冠病毒后患重症和后遗症

今年年初爆发的第五波疫情，有过百万香港市民和超过十万名小朋友感染新型冠状病毒 Omicron 变异病毒株。很多成年人和家长以为自己和子女感染新冠病毒后已经得到永久的抵抗力而毋须再接种新冠疫苗，其实这是非常错误的想法。研究已证实感染 Omicron 后的免疫保护并不长久，纵使感染新冠病毒后身体会产生对抗病毒的抗体，但这些抗体水平只能维持一段短暂时间，保护能力亦会随之消失。第五波爆发至今已经有超过半年的时间，小朋友和成年人感染后的抗体已经跌至很低水平，并不足以保护他们免受另一次新冠病毒的感染和感染后接踵而来的重症和后遗症的风险。

我们谨此再次呼吁家长尽快带子女完成接种新冠疫苗，尤其是免疫系统较弱或有长期病患的小童。小童的个人卫生意识及遵守防感染措施的能力较低，存在较高的传播和感染风险。接种疫苗不但可有效减低小朋友感染后广泛传播病毒的机会，亦可以减低感染后出现急性并发症、重症、死亡和康复后中、长期后遗症的风险。希望家长尽快安排子女完成疫苗接种，加强他们抵御新冠病毒的能力，给与们最周全的保护。

康复者完成新冠疫苗接种的详细安排

未接种过新冠疫苗的小朋友或成年人感染新冠病毒康复后必须完成接种指定针数的新冠疫苗。以测试阳性（快速抗原检测或核酸检测）后 14 天作康复日计算，康复日一个月后已经可以接种新冠疫苗，以提高对抗新冠病毒的抵御能力，更长久地保护小朋友免受新冠病毒的侵害，包括更具传染性的变异病毒株。小朋友和成年人可选择接种信使核糖核酸疫苗（香港和澳门特别行政区都采用复必泰疫苗）或灭活疫苗（香港特别行政区采用科兴疫苗，澳门特别行政区采用国药疫苗），两类疫苗都安全有效。

于接种第一剂后不足 14 天而感染病毒的儿童、青少年和成年人请跟从未曾接种疫苗之人士的接种安排；接种第二剂后不足 14 天便感染病毒的儿童、青少年和成年人请跟从感染前曾接种一剂人士的接种安排，接种第三剂后不足 14 天便感

染病毒的儿童、青少年和成年人请跟从感染前曾接种两剂人士的接种安排。关于详细的康复者接种新冠疫苗安排，请遵照以下参考部份卫生防护中心之指引。

对于有新冠病毒感染史的人来说，接种新冠疫苗是安全的。如果任何人士或家长不肯定自己或小朋友是否曾感染新冠病毒，成人可以直接接种新冠疫苗，而家长亦可以直接为孩子接种疫苗，并不会增加风险。

香港儿科医学会、澳门儿科专科医学会、香港儿童免疫过敏及传染病学会、香港妇产科学会、香港儿童及青少年皮肤科学会、香港护理学院、香港儿科护理学院、香港儿科护士学会和香港助产士会谨在此发出联合声明，恳切呼吁每一位感染新冠病毒后康复的儿童、青少年和成年人完成新冠疫苗的接种，以预防再感染新冠病毒后出现重症或后遗症。

二零二二年九月二十七日

参考:

1. 【防疫资讯系列香港电台《港式速递》第五集：小孩子感染过新冠病毒后还需要打针吗?】卫生署卫生防护中心 Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, Hong Kong SAR Government. 30 July 2022.
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4. 康复者接种新冠疫苗系列（二）
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