



“世界免疫週 2023^一 - 懇切呼籲各嬰幼童、孕婦和餵哺母乳的婦女儘快接種季節性流感疫苗和完成接種新冠疫苗* - 以預防今年流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒同時來襲所導致的重症、急性併發症、入院、死亡和中、長期後遺症 - 香港兒科醫學會、澳門兒科專科醫學會、香港中華醫學會有限公司、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”

過往三年多的時間，全球為應付新型冠狀病毒疫情的一系列防疫措施如戴口罩、勤清潔雙手和保持社交距離令流行性感冒病毒感染大大減少，但各年齡層的人士應對流感的免疫力亦隨之而相對缺乏。在取消強制口罩令和放寬社交距離措施後，預計今年流感的肆虐將會對沒有免疫力的人群造成重大範圍的嚴重感染。有科學證據顯示同時感染流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒會導致更嚴重的病情。^二

香港和澳門近日流行性感冒和新冠疫情同樣亦見到有上升趨勢。令人擔憂的是幼兒，尤其是六個月至三歲群組的新冠疫苗接种率仍然「強差人意」，但兒童感染流行性感冒病毒和/或新冠病毒引致的重症卻主要集中在三歲以下未打齊針的小孩身上。為了預防感染流行性感冒病毒和/或新冠病毒後患上「重症」、「併發症」、「死亡」和減低康復後出現「後遺症」，家長應儘快讓嬰幼兒接種流行性感冒和新冠疫苗。

市民亦絕對不能輕視同時間感染流行性感冒和新型冠狀病毒的風險。高危群組如孕婦、嬰幼童、高齡或患有長期病患人士，若同時感染流感和新冠病毒，更加容易引致重症、急性併發症和死亡。

流感疫苗和新冠疫苗可以同時間一齊接種，^三家長和照顧者毋須擔心出現太大的疫苗接種後反應。家長和照顧者不應再猶疑，應儘快在今年為嬰幼兒接種流感和新冠疫苗來預防這兩種病毒同時來襲。

每一位感染新冠病毒後康復的兒童、青少年和成年人都應該完成接種新冠疫苗，以預防再感染新冠病毒後出現重症或後遺症。^四

母親身體內的抗體能透過胎盆及母乳傳給胎兒及母乳哺育的嬰幼兒，故此，孕婦和餵哺母乳的婦女亦應接種流感和新冠疫苗來保護自己以及胎兒和初生嬰兒，免受這兩種病毒感染所帶來的嚴重後果。^五

香港兒科醫學會、澳門兒科專科醫學會、香港中華醫學會有限公司、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於「世界免疫週 2023」發出聯合聲明，懇切呼籲各嬰幼童、孕婦和餵哺母乳的婦女儘快同時接種季節性流感疫苗和完成接種新冠疫苗* - 以預防今年流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒同時來襲所導致的重症、急性併發症、入院、死亡和中、長期後遺症。

*完成接種新冠疫苗 = 接受香港特別行政區政府衛生署衛生防護中心疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會建議接種的新冠疫苗劑量。

經參考世衛最新建議後，聯合科學委員會聯同專家顧問團建議六個月大至 17 歲的健康兒童，若他們從沒有感染新冠病毒，應接種共三劑新冠疫苗，並就此同時建議調整現時就 5 至 11 歲免疫功能正常的兒童的接種安排，若他們從沒有感染新冠病毒並已接種兩劑復必泰疫苗，應於接種上一劑疫苗最少五個月後接種額外一劑疫苗。^六

聯合科學委員會聯同專家顧問團建議在二〇二三年，以下優先組別於接種上一劑疫苗或感染新冠病毒（以較後者為準）至少六個月後接種額外的加強劑，不論以往曾接種多少劑數的疫苗：^六

- i) 年屆 50 歲或以上包括居於院舍的長者，
 - ii) 18 至 49 歲有長期病患的成年人^a，
 - iii) 六個月大或以上免疫力弱的人士；
 - iv) 孕婦（每次懷孕一次）；及
 - v) 醫護人員^b。
- a. 有潛在合併病症的人士包括患有慢性心血管疾病（無併發症的高血壓除外）、肺病、代謝病或腎病、肥胖症（體重指數 30 或以上）、長期接受阿士匹靈治療的兒童和青少年（六個月至 18 歲），以及那些患有慢性神經系統疾病的人，這些疾病可能會損害呼吸功能或處理呼吸道分泌物的功能，或者可能會增加氣管錯誤吸入分泌物的風險，或者那些缺乏照顧自理能力的人。
 - b. 醫護人員包括前線醫護人員、在醫療機構工作的支援人員、安老院工作人員和處理新冠病毒的實驗室人員。

二零二三年四月廿六日

附註：

- 一. 2023 年世界免疫周 - 疫苗補種。香港特別行政區政府衛生處衛生防護中心。
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/106780.html>
- 二. Julia Stowe, Elise Tessier, H Zhao, et al. **Interactions between SARS-CoV-2 and influenza, and the impact of coinfection on disease severity: a test negative design.** International Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 50, Issue 4, August 2021, Pages 1124 - 1133,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyab081>
- 三. 同時接種新冠疫苗與季節性流感疫苗。香港特別行政區政府衛生處衛生防護中心。
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/106096.html>
- 四. “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” 二零二二年九月二十七日（中文繁體 / 英文/中文簡體）
http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220927_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Children,%20Adolescents%20and%20Adults%20Recovered%20from%20COVID-19%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination%20to%20Prevent%20Severe%20Illnesses%20and%20Complications_final.pdf
- 五. “懇切呼籲孕婦和餵哺母乳的婦女接種新冠疫苗，以預防自身重症和所誕下嬰兒感染新冠病毒的風險 - 香港婦產科學會、香港兒科醫學會、澳門兒科專科醫學會、香港護理學院、香港助產士會、香港兒童免疫過敏及傳染病學會、香港兒科護理學院和香港兒科護士學會聯合聲明”二零二二年九月九日（中文繁體）
http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220909_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Pregnant%20and%20Breastfeeding%20Women%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination_chi.pdf
- 六. Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases and Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases Consensus Interim Recommendations on the Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in Hong Kong (As of 29th March 2023)
https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/consensus_interim_recommendations_on_the_use_of_covid19_vaccines_in_hong_kong_29mar.pdf





“World Immunization Week 2023¹ - Appeal to Infants, Children, Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women to Receive Seasonal Flu Vaccination and Complete COVID-19 Vaccination* As Soon As Possible to Prevent Severe Illnesses, Acute Complications, Hospitalizations, Death, and Medium and Long-term Sequelae caused by the Simultaneous Attack of Influenza and COVID-19 – Joint Statement by The Hong Kong Paediatric Society, the Macau Pediatric Society, the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association Ltd, 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”

Over the past three years, people around the world have adopted a series of anti-epidemic measures such as wearing masks, cleaning hands frequently and maintaining social distance to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic, which has greatly reduced influenza virus infections. As a result, citizens of all ages are lacking immunity to combat influenza. After removal of mask mandate and relaxation of social distancing measures, **it is expected that this year the raging influenza virus will cause serious infections on a large scale to people without immunity.** There is scientific evidence that **co-infection with influenza virus and COVID-19 can lead to more severe illness.**²

There is an upward trend of influenza and COVID-19 infections in Hong Kong and Macau in recent days. The worrying fact is that the vaccination rate of influenza and COVID-19 in young children, especially the six-month-to-three-year-old age group, is still unsatisfactory. **However, the serious illnesses happened in children infected with influenza and / or COVID-19 were those who have not completed COVID-19 vaccination.** To prevent "severe illness", "complications" and "death" after infected by Influenza and / or COVID-19 and to reduce the subsequent “long-term sequelae" after infection, **parents should vaccinate their infants and young children with influenza and COVID-19 vaccine as soon as possible.**

The public must not underestimate the risk of contracting both influenza and COVID-19 at the same time. High-risk groups such as pregnant women, infants and young children, the elderly or people with chronic illnesses are more likely to suffer from severe illness, acute complications, and death if they are infected with influenza and COVID-19 at the same time.

The influenza vaccine and the COVID-19 vaccine can be safely administered at the same time,³ parents and caregivers should not worry too much about the post-vaccination reactions as most reactions are mild and self-limiting. Parents and caregivers should no longer hesitate and should vaccinate infants and young children against the influenza virus and COVID-19 as soon as possible to prevent the simultaneous attack of the influenza virus and COVID-19.

Children, adolescents, and adults recovered from COVID-19 should receive COVID-19 vaccination to prevent severe illnesses and complications.⁴

Antibodies in the mother's body can be transferred to the fetus and infant through the placenta and breast milk. Therefore, pregnant, and breastfeeding women should also be vaccinated against influenza and COVID-19 as to protect themselves, their fetuses and newborn babies from the serious consequences of influenza and COVID-19 virus infections.⁵

The Hong Kong Paediatric Society, the Macau Pediatric Society, the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association Ltd, 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 jointly in the **World Immunization Week 2023¹ to issue this appeal to infants, children, pregnant and breastfeeding women to receive simultaneous seasonal influenza vaccination and complete COVID-19 vaccination* as soon as possible to prevent severe illnesses, acute complications, hospitalizations, death, and medium and long-term sequelae caused by the simultaneous attack of influenza and COVID-19.**







***Complete COVID-19 vaccination** = To receive the number of doses of COVID-19 vaccination as recommended by the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, Hong Kong SAR Government.

Taking reference from the latest WHO recommendation issued on 28th March 2023, **healthy children and adolescents aged six months to 17 years without past history of COVID-19 are recommended to receive a total of three doses of COVID-19 vaccine.** Following this, immunocompetent children aged 5 to 11 years without past history of COVID-19 who have previously received two doses of Comirnaty vaccine are recommended to receive an additional dose at least five months after their previous vaccine dose.⁶

The Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD) and the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases (SCEZD) under the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health (JSC) with the Chief Executive's expert advisory panel (EAP) on 29th March 2023 recommended **another booster to be given at least 6 months after the last dose or COVID-19 infection (whichever is later) for the following high risk priority groups in 2023:**⁶

- i. Persons aged 50 years and above including those living in residential care homes,
 - ii. Persons aged 18 to 49 years with underlying comorbidities^a,
 - iii. Persons with immunocompromising conditions aged six months and above,
 - iv. Pregnant women (once during each pregnancy), and
 - v. Healthcare workers^b.
- a. Persons with underlying comorbidities include individuals having chronic cardiovascular (except hypertension without complication), lung, metabolic or kidney disease, obesity (body mass index 30 or above), children and adolescents (aged six months to 18 years) on long-term aspirin therapy, and those with chronic neurological condition that can compromise respiratory function or the handling of respiratory secretions or that can increase the risk for aspiration or those who lack the ability to take care for themselves.
 - b. Healthcare workers include frontline health workers, supporting staff working in the healthcare setting, staff in the residential care homes and laboratory personnel handling SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Appendix:

1. **World Immunization Week 2023 – The Big Catch-Up**, 20th April 2023. Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. <https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/106780.html> 
2. Julia Stowe, Elise Tessier, H Zhao, et al. **Interactions between SARS-CoV-2 and influenza, and the impact of coinfection on disease severity: a test negative design**. International Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 50, Issue 4, August 2021, Pages 1124 – 1133, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyab081> 
3. **Co-administration of COVID-19 vaccines and Seasonal Influenza Vaccination**, 21st March 2023. Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health, The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. <https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/106096.html> 
4. **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 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, 27th September 2022. [http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220927_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Children,%20Adolescents%20and%20Adults%20Recovered%20from%20COVID-19%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination%20to%20Prevent%20Severe%20Illnesses%20and%20Complications final.pdf](http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220927_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Children,%20Adolescents%20and%20Adults%20Recovered%20from%20COVID-19%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination%20to%20Prevent%20Severe%20Illnesses%20and%20Complications%20final.pdf) 
5. **A Sincere Appeal to Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women to Receive COVID-19 Vaccination to Prevent Severe Illnesses and to Reduce the Risk of Infection in Newborn Infants** – Joint Statement by The Hong Kong Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Paediatric Society, the Macau Pediatric Society, the College of Nursing Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Midwives Association, The Hong Kong Society for Paediatric Immunology Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Hong Kong College of Paediatric Nursing and the Hong Kong Paediatric Nurses Association, 9th September 2022. http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220909_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Pregnant%20and%20Breastfeeding%20Women%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination_eng.pdf 
6. **Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases and Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases Consensus Interim Recommendations on the Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in Hong Kong** (As of 29th March 2023) https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/consensus_interim_recommendations_on_the_use_of_covid19_vaccines_in_hong_kong_29mar.pdf 



“世界免疫周 2023” - 恳切呼吁各婴幼儿童、孕妇和喂哺母乳的妇女尽快接种季节性流感疫苗和完成接种新冠疫苗* - 以预防今年流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒同时来袭所导致的重症、急性并发症、入院、死亡和中、长期后遗症 - 香港儿科医学会、澳门儿科专科医学会、香港中华医学会有限公司、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”

过往三年多的时间，全球为应付新型冠状病毒疫情的一系列防疫措施如戴口罩、勤清洁双手和保持社交距离令流行性感冒病毒感染大大减少，但各年龄层的人士应对流感的免疫力亦随之而相对缺乏。在取消强制口罩令和放宽社交距离措施后，**预计今年流感的肆虐将会对没有免疫力的人群造成重大范围的严重感染。**有科学证据显示**同时感染流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒会导致更严重的病情。**^二

香港和澳门近日流行性感冒和新冠疫情同样亦见到有上升趋势。令人担忧的是幼儿，尤其是六个月至三岁群组的新疫苗接种率仍然「强差人意」，**但儿童感染流行性感冒病毒和/或新冠病毒引致的重症却主要集中在三岁以下未打齐针的小孩身上。**为了预防感染流行性感冒病毒和/或新冠病毒后患上「重症」、「并发症」、「死亡」和减低康复后出现「后遗症」，**家长应尽快让婴幼儿接种流行性感冒和新冠疫苗。**

市民亦绝对不能轻视同时间感染流行性感冒和新型冠状病毒的风险。高危群组如孕妇、婴幼儿童、高龄或患有长期病患人士，若同时感染流感和新冠病毒，更加容易引致重症、急性并发症和死亡。

流感疫苗和新冠疫苗可以同时间一齐接种，^三**家长和照顾者毋须担心出现太大的疫苗接种后反应。家长和照顾者不应再犹疑，应尽快在今年为婴幼儿接种流感和新冠疫苗来预防这两种病毒同时来袭。**

每一位感染新冠病毒后康复的儿童、青少年和成年人都应该完成接种新冠疫苗，以预防再感染新冠病毒后出现重症或后遗症。^四

母亲身体内的抗体能透过胎盆及母乳传给胎儿及母乳哺育的婴幼儿，故此，孕妇和喂哺母乳的妇女亦应接种流感和新冠疫苗来保护自己以及胎儿和初生婴儿，免受这两种病毒感染所带来的严重后果。^五

香港儿科医学会、澳门儿科专科医学会、香港中华医学会有限公司、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于「世界免疫周2023」发出联合声明，**恳切呼吁各婴幼儿、孕妇和喂哺母乳的妇女尽快同时接种季节性流感疫苗和完成接种新冠疫苗***，以预防今年流行性感冒病毒和新冠病毒同时来袭所导致的重症、急性并发症、入院、死亡和中、长期后遗症。

***完成接种新冠疫苗 = 接受香港特别行政区政府卫生署卫生防护中心疫苗可预防疾病科学委员会建议接种的新冠疫苗剂量。**

经参考世卫最新建议后，联合科学委员会联同专家顾问团**建议六个月大至 17 岁的健康儿童，若他们从没有感染新冠病毒，应接种共三剂新冠疫苗**，并就此同时建议调整现时就 5 至 11 岁免疫功能正常的儿童的接种安排，若他们从没有感染新冠病毒并已接种两剂复必泰疫苗，应于接种上一剂疫苗最少五个月后接种额外一剂疫苗。^六

联合科学委员会联同专家顾问团建议在二〇二三年，以下优先组别于接种上一剂疫苗或感染新冠病毒（以较后者为准）至少六个月后接种额外的加强剂，不论以往曾接种多少剂数的疫苗：^六

- i) 年届 50 岁或以上包括居于院舍的长者,
- ii) 18 至 49 岁有长期病患的成年人^a,
- iii) 六个月大或以上免疫力弱的人士；
- iv) 孕妇（每次怀孕一次）；及
- v) 医护人员。^b

a. 有潜在合并病症的人士包括患有慢性心血管疾病（无并发症的高血压除外）、肺病、代谢病或肾病、肥胖症（体重指数 30 或以上）、长期接受阿士匹灵治疗的儿童和青少年（六个月至 18 岁），以及那些患有慢性神经系统疾病的人，这些疾病可能会损害呼吸功能或处理呼吸道分泌物的功能，或者可能会增加气管错误吸入分泌物的风险，或者那些缺乏照顾自理能力的人。

b. 医护人员包括前线医护人员、在医疗机构工作的支援人员、安老院工作人员和处理新冠病毒的实验室人员

二零二三年四月廿六日

附註：

- 一. 2023 年世界免疫周 - 疫苗补种。香港特别行政区政府卫生处卫生防护中心。
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/sc/features/106780.html>
- 二. Julia Stowe, Elise Tessier, H Zhao, et al. Interactions between SARS-CoV-2 and influenza, and the impact of coinfection on disease severity: a test negative design. International Journal of Epidemiology, Volume 50, Issue 4, August 2021, Pages 1124 - 1133,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyab081>
- 三. 同时接种新冠疫苗与季节性流感疫苗。香港特别行政区政府卫生处卫生防护中心。
<https://www.chp.gov.hk/sc/features/106096.html>
- 四. “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” 二零二二年九月二十七日（中文繁体 / 英文 / 中文简体）
http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220927_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Children,%20Adolescents%20and%20Adults%20Recovered%20from%20COVID-19%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination%20to%20Prevent%20Severe%20Illnesses%20and%20Complications_final.pdf
- 五. “恳切呼吁孕妇和喂哺母乳的妇女接种新冠疫苗，以预防自身重症和所诞下婴儿感染新冠病毒的风险 - 香港妇产科学会、香港儿科医学会、澳门儿科专科医学会、香港护理学院、香港助产士会、香港儿童免疫过敏及传染病学会、香港儿科护理学院和香港儿科护士学会联合声明” 二零二二年九月九日（中文繁体）
http://www.medicine.org.hk/hkps/download/20220909_A%20Sincere%20Appeal%20to%20Pregnant%20and%20Breastfeeding%20Women%20to%20Receive%20COVID-19%20Vaccination_chi.pdf
- 六. Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases and Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases Consensus Interim Recommendations on the Use of COVID-19 Vaccines in Hong Kong (As of 29th March 2023)
https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/consensus_interim_recommendations_on_the_use_of_covid19_vaccines_in_hong_kong_29mar.pdf

