

疫苗：

免疫功能低下的学龄儿童怎么办？”



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免疫功能低下的学龄儿童



1. 什么是免疫功能低下？

免疫功能低下的儿童免疫力低，无法自行抵抗感染。所以，他们患传染病并发症的风险可能较高，需要额外的预防和治疗。



2. 免疫功能低下的儿童能上学吗？

免疫功能低下程度极其严重的儿童体质太弱，无法在公共场所逗留，也不能上学。但如果医生准许的话，免疫功能低下程度较轻的儿童是可以上学的。



免疫功能严重低下的儿童之所以不能上学，是因为他们体质太弱，不能在公共场所逗留。



3. 免疫功能低下的学龄儿童可以接种疫苗吗？

免疫功能低下的学龄儿童可以选择接种美国获得许可的所有儿童疫苗，活性病毒疫苗（如针对麻疹、腮腺炎、风疹和水痘感染的疫苗）除外。¹ 虽然接种疫苗一般会使免疫功能低下的儿童体内产生具有保护作用的抗体，²⁻⁶ 但疫苗安全性临床实验通常不包括免疫功能低下的受试者。⁷ 此外，尚未评估疫苗是否会在普通人或免疫功能低下的人体内引发癌症、基因突变或生育障碍。⁸ 因为这些限制，目前尚不清楚对于免疫功能低下的儿童，接种疫苗的益处是否高于接种带来的风险。



4. 其他学龄儿童的疫苗接种状况是否会对免疫功能低下的学龄儿童构成严重威胁？

“其他学龄儿童的疫苗接种状况不会对免疫功能低下的学龄儿童构成严重威胁，原因有以下几点（表1）：”

- 有些疫苗无法阻止它们所针对的细菌或病毒的扩散传播。
- 并非所有传染病都具有传染性。
- 有些传染病不会在学校内传播。
- 有些传染病很少会在免疫功能低下的学龄儿童身上引发并发症
- “免疫球蛋白（含有抗体的血浆）可用于治疗接触了某些传染病的免疫功能低下的儿童。”



免疫功能低下的学龄儿童不会因为其他学龄儿童的疫苗接种状况而受到严重威胁

表1:为什么其他学龄儿童的疫苗接种状况不会对免疫功能低下的学龄儿童构成严重威胁



有些疫苗无法阻止它们所针对的细菌或病毒的扩散传播。

接种白喉、破伤风和百日咳 (pertussis) 疫苗 (无细胞百白破疫苗) 或小儿麻痹疫苗 (IPV) 的儿童仍可能感染引发白喉的细菌、百日咳细菌或脊髓灰质炎病毒, 而且即使自己只表现出轻微的病症甚至没有病症表现, 还是会把病菌传染给其他人。⁹⁻¹¹ 没有任何观察报告证明流感疫苗 (TIV疫苗和LAIV疫苗) 对抑制流感的传播有显著的效果^[12,13]。



并非所有传染病都具有传染性。

破伤风并不是传染病; 也就是说, 无论在何种情况下, 它都不会在人与人之间传播。



有些传染病不会在学校内传播。

乙型肝炎是不会通过亲吻、拥抱、牵手、咳嗽、打喷嚏或共用餐具来传播的, 15 乙型肝炎传播的主要途径 (性接触、毒品注射或已感染的母亲的分娩) 16 不会在学校内出现。人类乳突病毒 (HPV) 是一种性传播病毒, 因此不会在学校内传播。17 B型流感嗜血杆菌 (Hib) 是在学龄儿童间传播的, 大多数为3岁及以下的儿童。



有些传染病很少会在免疫功能低下的学龄儿童身上引发并发症

腮腺炎导致学龄儿童死亡的病例非常罕见 (每10万腮腺炎病例中, 仅有1例死亡病例), ¹⁹ 患有腮腺炎的免疫功能低下的儿童会像普通人一样恢复健康。²⁰ 百日咳和风疹对于幼儿及尚未出生的婴儿威胁最大, 并没有观察报告证明免疫功能低下会加剧百日咳和风疹的并发症对学龄儿童的威胁。²¹



“免疫球蛋白 (含有抗体的血浆) 可用于治疗接触了某些传染病的免疫功能低下的儿童。”

“免疫球蛋白 (IG) 可用于预防接触了麻疹或风疹的免疫功能低下的儿童出现严重症状 (IG无法保护感染风疹的孕妇体内的胎儿)。^{22,23} 水痘-带状疱疹免疫球蛋白 (VIG) 可用于预防接触了水痘 (chickenpox) 病毒的免疫功能低下的儿童出现严重症状。²⁴ 免疫功能低下的儿童也可以接种乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白 (HBIG) 和破伤风免疫球蛋白 (TIG)。^{1”}

所以参考文献均可见于 physiciansforinformedconsent.org/ 免疫功能低下的学龄儿童。

这些说明仅供参考, 不应被视为个人医疗建议使用。

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