

人類乳頭瘤病毒(HPV)疫苗補種常見問題

FAQs on Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Catch-up Vaccination

一般問題

General Question

1	甚麼是人類乳頭瘤病毒？
	What is Human Papillomavirus?
	人類乳頭瘤病毒（又稱 HPV）是一組包括 150 多種類型的病毒，其中約 40 種會感染人類的生殖器官。HPV 可引致子宮頸、陰道、外陰及肛門的癌前病變及癌症。
	HPV is the name of a group of viruses that includes more than 150 genotypes. Around 40 of these viruses infect the genital area. Some types of HPV can cause premalignant changes and malignant cancers of cervix, vagina, vulva and anus.
2	甚麼是 HPV 疫苗？
	What is HPV vaccine?
	HPV 疫苗（簡稱 HPV 疫苗，又稱子宮頸癌疫苗）是一種預防性疫苗，能預防子宮頸癌及其他因感染 HPV 而引致的癌症和疾病。在香港，約九成的子宮頸癌是由 HPV-16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 型病毒感染而引起。九價人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗能覆蓋以上七種 HPV 基因型。
	HPV vaccine is a prophylactic vaccine to prevent cervical cancer as well as other HPV-related cancers or diseases. In Hong Kong, HPV-16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 accounted for about 90% of cases of cervical cancer. All the above seven genotypes are included in the 9-valent HPV vaccine.
3	為什麼 HPV 疫苗接種很重要？
	Why is HPV vaccination important?
	HPV 疫苗接種可以預防子宮頸癌，還可降低與 HPV 相關癌症的風險和感染。
	The HPV vaccination can provide protection against cervical cancer and also reduces the risk of developing HPV related cancers and infection.

4	在政府補種計劃下，誰應接種 HPV 疫苗？
	Who should receive HPV vaccination under the Government Catch-up Programme?
	(i) 2004 年或以後出生並就讀參與計劃的中學/特殊學校中學部/國際學校中學部的中五或以上（或同等級別）的女學生；或者 (ii) 持有有效香港身份證並於 2004 年至 2008 年出生及於專上院校/大學就讀的女學生。
	(i) S5 and above (or equivalent) female students studying in the participating secondary schools / special schools / international schools who were born in or after 2004; or (ii) Post-secondary institutions/universities female students who are holding valid Hong Kong Identity Card (HKID) and were born between 2004 and 2008.

疫苗接種

Vaccine administration

5	在政府補種計劃下提供哪款 HPV 疫苗？
	What types of HPV vaccine is available under the Government Catch-up Programme?
	九價人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗會提供在政府補疫苗計劃下接種。
	Under the Government Catch-up Vaccination Programme, 9-valent HPV vaccine is available.
6	應接種多少劑 HPV 疫苗？
	How many doses of HPV vaccine is required?
	參考疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會（科學委員會）的建議，政府補種計劃會分別為免疫正常人士提供兩劑 HPV 疫苗注射，和為免疫弱人士提供三劑 HPV 疫苗計劃。
	Taking reference from the recommendation of the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD), a 2-dose schedule for immunocompetent individuals and a 3-dose schedule for individuals with immunocompromising conditions would be provided under the Government Catch-up Programme.

7	建議的接種方式是？
	What is the recommended administration route and site?
	肌肉注射於三角肌處。
	Intramuscularly at deltoid muscle.
8	接種 HPV 疫苗前有甚麼注意事項？
	What should be noted before immunisation?
	<p>在疫苗接種當日有輕微不適，如上呼吸道感染徵狀 (傷風、咳嗽等)，是可以接種此疫苗的。但如果有發燒或病情較重，則應於痊癒後才接種疫苗。</p> <p>現時沒有足夠科學證據顯示在完成接種二價或四價人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗後接種九價人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗有額外的益處。因此，這些人士不會獲安排再接種九價人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗。</p>
	<p>Vaccination should be postponed in individuals suffering from an acute severe febrile illness. However, the presence of a minor illness, such as symptoms of mild upper respiratory tract infection (common cold, cough etc.), is not a contraindication for immunisation.</p> <p>Currently there is no adequate scientific evidence to show an additional benefit of receiving 9-valent HPV vaccine for those who have completed vaccination with 2-valent or 4-valent HPV vaccine. Therefore, no further 9-valent vaccine would be offered for these individuals.</p>
9	誰不宜接種 HPV 疫苗？
	Who should not receive HPV vaccine?
	<p>有下列情況的人士：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 對子宮頸癌疫苗或其成份曾有嚴重的過敏反應 ● 九歲以下 ● 懷孕 ● 對酵母 (製麵包的其中一種材料) 曾有嚴重過敏反應
	<p>People with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Serious allergic reaction to any of the vaccine component, or following a previous dose of HPV vaccine ● Aged below 9 years. ● Pregnancy. ● Severe allergic reaction to yeast (used in baking bread).

10	接種 HPV 疫苗後可能出現甚麼反應？
	What are the possible side effects of HPV vaccine?
	一般而言，HPV 疫苗是安全的，大多數學童在接種此疫苗後，都不會有嚴重反應。 常見的副作用與其他疫苗相似，包括：輕微而短暫情況，包括頭痛、頭暈、噁心、疲倦；接種部位疼痛或紅腫；發燒。
	HPV vaccines are generally safe. Most students do not have serious reactions after receiving HPV vaccination. Common side effects are similar to those from other vaccinations, such as mild and short-lasting side effects (including headache, dizziness, nausea and fatigue); soreness, redness or swelling at the injection site; and fever.
11	HPV 疫苗安全嗎？
	Is there any safety concern with HPV vaccine?
	HPV 疫苗已在全世界使用多年。經廣泛檢視 HPV 疫苗相關的科學研究及所引起的不良反應數據，世界衛生組織和海外衛生部門已表明 HPV 疫苗安全有效，亦無證據證明顯著副作用由接種 HPV 疫苗所引起。
	HPV vaccines have been used worldwide for many years. After extensive examinations of scientific evidence and information on adverse reactions following HPV vaccination, the World Health Organization and overseas health authorities have concluded that HPV vaccines are safe and effective, and there is no evidence that HPV vaccination will cause serious side effects.
12	如接種 HPV 疫苗後感到不適應怎樣處理？
	What to do if I feel discomfort after the administration of HPV vaccine?
	HPV 疫苗通常是安全的。大部分學生在接種 HPV 疫苗後都不曾有嚴重反應。常見的副作用通常是輕微和短暫的，包括接種處出現痛楚。有些學生在接種數小時後可能出現發燒、肌肉疼痛，和疲倦等症狀。絕大多數情況下這些徵狀都會於幾天內消退。若徵狀持續，或出現過敏反應（如蕁麻疹或面部腫脹）或嚴重的副作用，就需要及早求醫。
	HPV vaccines are generally safe. Most students do not have serious reactions after receiving HPV vaccination. Common side effects are usually mild and temporary which include soreness at the injection site. Some students may experience fever, muscle

	pain, and fatigue a few hours after vaccination. In most cases, these symptoms would subside within a few days. If symptoms persist, or if allergic reactions (such as hives or facial swelling) or serious side effects occur, you should seek medical advice promptly.
13	HPV 疫苗可否與其他疫苗同時接種？
	Can HPV vaccine be given together with other vaccine?
	在知情同意下，HPV 疫苗可與其他疫苗同時接種。
	HPV vaccine can be co-administered with other vaccines under informed consent.

HPV 疫苗補種安排

Arrangement for HPV Catch-up Vaccination

14	為何 HPV 疫苗只給予女生？
	Why the HPV Vaccination is only provided to girls?
	<p>專家分析了海外的研究數據及香港的情況，了解到目前在接種計劃下本地女童接種子宮頸癌疫苗的覆蓋率屬高，預計把男童接種子宮頸癌疫苗納入恆常的接種計劃後所帶來的額外益處有限，加上目前本地仍未有相關的成本效益和接受程度方面的數據，故現階段不建議把子宮頸癌疫苗納入男童的免疫接種計劃內。</p> <p>然而，家長仍可選擇為男童加強個人保護，並就接種子宮頸癌疫苗的好處和局限徵詢家庭醫生意見。</p>
	<p>Experts also appraised data from overseas studies and the local situation. Noting the <u>high HPV vaccination coverage</u> in girls under the HKCIP, the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD) expected that there would be minimal incremental benefit from adding HPV vaccine to the routine HKCIP for boys. Together with a lack of local cost-benefit and acceptability data, the SCVPD does not recommend including HPV vaccine in the HKCIP for boys at this juncture.</p>

	On the other hand, parents may choose to vaccinate their boys for better personal protection, and they could seek advice from family doctors on the benefits and limitations of vaccination.
15	為何在政府疫苗資助計劃下 HPV 疫苗只有兩針?
	Why there are only 2 doses of HPV vaccine be provided under the Government Vaccination Subsidy Scheme?
	<p>世界衛生組織（世衛）指出，研究顯示接種少於三劑人類乳頭瘤病毒（HPV）疫苗（例如一劑或兩劑）能有效預防女性患上 HPV16/18 相關的子宮頸癌前病變。此外，基於研究結果顯示接種一劑 HPV 疫苗所提供的保護作用至少 10 年內與接種兩劑或三劑的效果相當，世衛亦建議標示外使用一劑 HPV 疫苗可作為常規接種或補種計劃的一個選項。9 至 20 歲的女孩可以採用一劑或兩劑疫苗接種方案，而 21 歲或以上的女性則應接種兩劑疫苗。</p> <p>經檢視世衛最新建議、相關疫苗的海外實踐經驗以及科學實證後，疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會（科學委員會）建議 9 至 14 歲免疫力正常的人士維持接種兩劑 HPV 疫苗，15 歲或以上免疫力正常的人士可由接種三劑改為兩劑，而免疫力弱人士仍應接種三劑疫苗。</p>
	<p>According to the WHO, studies showed that vaccination with fewer than three doses of HPV vaccine (e.g. one or two doses) could effectively protect women against HPV16/18-related cervical precancer. Based on the review findings that one-dose HPV vaccination schedule provided protection comparable to two-dose or three-dose schedule for at least 10 years, WHO also recommended an off-label one-dose option for routine and catch-up HPV vaccination. Girls aged between 9 to 20 years can follow either a one-dose or a two-dose vaccination schedule, whereas female aged 21 years or above should receive 2 doses.</p> <p>Having reviewed the WHO recommendations, overseas practice and scientific evidence, the SCVPD recommends maintaining a two-dose schedule for immunocompetent individuals aged 9 to 14 years. For immunocompetent individuals aged 15 years or above, the three-dose schedule could be changed to two doses. Nevertheless, SCVPD recommends a three-dose schedule for individuals who are immunocompromised.</p>
16	若合資格女生曾打過一劑 HPV 疫苗，她還可參加補種計劃嗎?

	If the eligible female student had previously received one dose of HPV vaccine, can she still participate in the catch-up programme?
	<p>可以。</p> <p>曾接種一劑 HPV 疫苗的女生，她 (免疫功能正常) 可在補種計劃接種第二針以完成接種兩劑疫苗。</p> <p>若女生屬免疫力弱人士，她則需到指定中心接種第二、三針以完成接種三劑疫苗。</p>
	<p>Yes.</p> <p>For eligible female students who had previously received one dose of HPV vaccine, she (immunocompetent) can receive her 2nd dose for completion of two-dose regimen.</p> <p>For girls with immunocompromising condition, she will need to receive her 2nd or 3rd dose at designed centres for completion of three-dose regimen.</p>
17	私家醫生可否安排合資格女生到自己的私家診所接種 HPV 疫苗?
	Can private doctors self-arrange eligible girls to visit their private clinics to receive the HPV vaccine?
	<p>是次補種計劃運作模式將採用學校外展隊，即與「季節性流感疫苗學校外展 (免費) 計劃」相似。疫苗將由衛生署提供及安排，以方便醫生及其外展團隊在學校範圍內提供 HPV 接種服務。提供外展服務前，請醫生/醫療機構就 HPV 接種日與學校商討並安排詳情。</p>
	<p>The operation of this catch-up programme will adopt outreach mode, which is similar to Seasonal Influenza Vaccination School Outreach (Free-of-Charge) Vaccination (SIVSOP). The vaccine will be provided and arranged by DH to facilitate doctors and their outreach teams to provide HPV vaccination services within school campuses. Prior to the outreach service, would doctors / medical organization please discuss with schools regard to arrangement details of vaccination day.</p>