

為寶寶接種疫苗

Vaccines for Young Children

Vaccines help prevent disease. Babies born in the United States may have their first vaccines right after birth. Future vaccines are given at well child check-ups with your child's doctor or at a local health department. Vaccines are needed for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) visits or when children enroll in school.

Vaccines are also called immunizations. They are often given as injections with a needle, also called shots. Vaccines are either given as a single dose or as many doses given over time. **The full number of doses for each vaccine must be given for the vaccine to protect your child from the disease.**

The vaccine schedule on the next page is for children birth to 6 years old (last updated February, 2020). More vaccines are needed for older children. Check with your child's doctor or local health department for the most current schedule and to get any needed vaccines your child has not yet had.

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot.

Children with certain medical problems or who travel outside of the United States may need more vaccines.

You will get more information about each vaccine when it is being given to your child. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions.

疫苗有助於預防疾病。在美國出生的嬰兒可能一出生就接種第一次疫苗。以後的疫苗在兒童安康檢查時可在你子女醫生的診所或在當地衛生部門接種。婦孺營養補助 (WIC) 拜訪或兒童入學時都需要接種疫苗。

疫苗也稱為免疫。疫苗通常透過針筒注射，也叫打針。有些疫苗單次注射，有些疫苗需要在一段時間內分多次注射。**必須全數注射每種疫苗的充足劑次以保護您的孩子免患疾病。**

下一頁的疫苗注射時間表是為新生兒至 6 歲兒童制定的 (最後更新於 2020 年 2 月)。更年長的兒童需要接種更多的疫苗。向您孩子的醫生或當地衛生部門瞭解最新的時間表，並獲得您孩子尚未接種的任何所需疫苗。

如果您的孩子錯過了某一針疫苗，無需重新接種。直接回到醫生處注射下一針。

有特定健康問題或前往美國之外地區的兒童可能需要注射更多疫苗。

您的孩子接種疫苗時，您會得到更多關於每種疫苗的資訊。如果您有任何疑問，請諮詢您寶貴的醫生。

年齡 Age	疫苗 Vaccines	
Birth 出生日	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B: 1st dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 乙型肝炎:第 1 劑
2 months old 2 個月大	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B: 2nd dose at 1 to 2 months DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis): 1st dose Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b): 1st dose Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13): 1st dose Polio (IPV): 1st dose Rotavirus (RV): 1st dose Meningococcal: 2 months through 18 years for certain high risk groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 乙型肝炎:1 至 2 個月大時注射第 2 劑 DTaP (白喉、破傷風和百日咳):第 1 劑 Hib (B 型流感嗜血桿菌):第 1 劑 肺炎球菌結合疫苗 (PCV13):第 1 劑 小兒麻痺 (IPV):第 1 劑 輪狀病毒 (RV):第 1 劑 腦膜炎:某些高危人群需從 2 個月大開始注射,直至 18 歲
4 months old 4 個月大	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis): 2nd dose Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b): 2nd dose Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13): 2nd dose Polio (IPV): 2nd dose Rotavirus (RV): 2nd dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTaP (白喉、破傷風和百日咳):第 2 劑 Hib (B 型流感嗜血桿菌):第 2 劑 肺炎球菌結合疫苗 (PCV13):第 2 劑 小兒麻痺 (IPV):第 2 劑 輪狀病毒 (RV):第 2 劑
6 months old 6 個月大	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B: 3rd dose at 6 to 18 months DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis): 3rd dose Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b): 3rd dose depending on vaccine series Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13): 3rd dose Polio (IPV): 3rd dose at 6 to 18 months Rotavirus (RV): if 3 dose vaccine series Influenza: yearly beginning at 6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 乙型肝炎:6 至 18 個月大時注射第 3 劑 DTaP (白喉、破傷風和百日咳):第 3 劑 Hib (B 型流感嗜血桿菌):第 3 劑取決於疫苗系列 肺炎球菌結合疫苗 (PCV13):第 3 劑 小兒麻痺 (IPV):6 至 18 個月大時注射第 3 劑 輪狀病毒 (RV):若為 3 劑疫苗系列 流行性感冒:從 6 個月起每年一次

年齡 Age	疫苗 Vaccines	
12 months old 12 個月大	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b): 3rd or 4th dose at 12 to 15 months depending on vaccine series • Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13): 4th dose at 12 to 15 months • Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR): 1st dose at 12 to 15 months • Varicella: 1st dose at 12 to 15 months • Hepatitis A: 1st dose at 12 to 23 months (given as 2 doses that are 6 months apart) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hib (B 型流感嗜血桿菌) :取決於疫苗系列,12 個月到 15 個月大時注射第 3 劑和第 4 劑 • 肺炎球菌結合疫苗 (PCV13) :12 至 15 個月大時注射第 4 劑 • 麻疹、腮腺炎、風疹 (MMR):12 至 15 個月大時注射第 1 劑 • 水痘:12 至 15 個月大時注射第 1 劑 • 甲型肝炎:12 至 23 個月大時注射第 1 劑(分 2 劑注射,間隔 6 個月)
15 to 18 months old 15 至 18 個月	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus & Pertussis): 4th dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTaP (白喉、破傷風和百日咳) :第 4 劑
2 to 3 years old 2 至 3 歲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23): 2 years through 18 years for certain high risk groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 肺炎球菌多糖疫苗 (PPSV23): 某些高危人群需從 2 歲開始注射,直至 18 歲
4 to 6 years old 4 至 6 歲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis): 5th dose • Polio (IPV): 4th dose • Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR): 2nd dose • Varicella: 2nd dose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTaP (白喉、破傷風和百日咳) :第 5 劑 • 小兒麻痺 (IPV):第 4 劑 • 麻疹、腮腺炎、風疹 (MMR):第 2 劑 • 水痘:第 2 劑

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020 Recommended Vaccinations for Infants and Children (birth through 6 years) Parent-Friendly Version; Pneumococcal Vaccination; Hepatitis A Vaccination. CDC.gov.

资料来源:Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020 Recommended Vaccinations for Infants and Children (birth through 6 years) Parent-Friendly Version; Pneumococcal Vaccination; Hepatitis A Vaccination. CDC.gov.

After Getting a Vaccine

Some children will be fussy, have redness and swelling where the shot was given, or a fever. This is normal.

Call your child's doctor right away if your child has any of these problems:

- Wheezing or problems breathing
- Swelling of the neck or face
- Convulsions (seizures) or muscle spasms
- Trouble waking from sleep
- Rectal temperature over 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit in children under 4 months or over 102 degrees Fahrenheit in children over 4 months.
- Constant crying for more than 3 hours, no matter what you do
- Rash or hives

Vaccine Record

Bring your child's vaccine record with you each time you visit your child's doctor or your local health department. Keep your child's vaccine record so you will have it for:

- Women, Infants and Children (WIC) visits, a food aide program
- Head Start, a preschool program
- Day care
- School

Talk to your child's doctor or nurse if you have any questions or concerns.

接種疫苗之後

有一些孩子會煩躁、注射處發紅、發腫或發燒，這些都是正常現象。這是正常現象。

如果您的子女出現以下任何問題，請立刻打電話給您子女的醫生：

- 哮喘或呼吸障礙
- 頸部或面部腫脹
- 驚厥(抽搐)或肌肉痙攣
- 沉睡不醒
- 4個月以下兒童直腸溫度超過 100.4 華氏度或 4個月以上兒童直腸溫度超過 102 華氏度。
- 無論您如何安撫，連續啼哭超過 3 個小時
- 皮疹或蕁麻疹

疫苗記錄

每次前往您子女的醫生處或當地衛生部門時，均須攜帶您子女的疫苗記錄。保管好您子女的疫苗接種記錄，以便在以下情況下使用：

- 婦孺營養補助 (WIC) 計畫訪視 (這是一項食物援助計畫)
- 啟蒙服務 (這是一項幼教計畫)
- 託兒所
- 入學

如有任何疑問或擔憂，請告知您子女的醫生或護士。