

預防接種紀錄查詢建議處理措施

【情況一：一般學幼童、幼兒預防接種紀錄遺失】

處理措施

1. 如在原衛生所接種者，應即予查證資料，補發預防接種紀錄。
2. 如在各不同地點接種，可先向戶籍所在地衛生所洽詢寶寶的接種資料是否均經衛生所登入電腦(通常在衛生所或衛生單位合約的醫院診所注射，接種資料會轉介回寶寶的戶籍地衛生所)，再由衛生所統一補發預防接種紀錄表。
3. 如戶籍所在地衛生所登錄資料不齊全，遺漏劑別仍須請個案向原接種單位申請補發後，由衛生所轉錄於統一之預防接種紀錄表。

【情況二：欲出國留（遊）學之學生、移民，因應學校或移民國要求各項相關預防接種證明】

處理措施

- (一) 如個案有保留原接種紀錄，則可請個案持原接種紀錄及影印本乙份，由衛生單位據以開立英文預防接種證明。衛生單位可將核發之英文證明一連併同個案原始接種紀錄檔存備查。
- (二) 惟如個案年齡已超過預防接種紙本資料保存至少十年（比照病歷）之期限（資訊系統登錄資料保存期限另依規定辦理），接種單位或衛生所已無保留接種資料，則建議：
 1. 先確認當地要求完成之疫苗種類或健康檢查表格所列項目。

目前歐美國家，校方較常要求出具之預防接種證明項目：

- Ⅰ 白喉、破傷風、百日咳混合疫苗（DTP）
- Ⅰ 小兒麻痺疫苗
- Ⅰ 麻疹、腮腺炎、德國麻疹混合疫苗（MMR），部分學校則會要求應完成兩劑 MMR，且兩劑應間隔四週以上
- Ⅰ 近 10 年內追加破傷風類毒素（TT）或破傷風減量白喉混合疫苗（Td）
- Ⅰ 亦會要求應進行結核菌素測驗（tuberculin test）

2. 如個案確定幼時均按我國規定之接種項目、時程完成注射，則可協助依個案之出生年次推算當時其完成的常規接種項目（各項預防接種記要如附），並由家長提出聲明。

範例：

民國 64 年出生者，當時我國之嬰幼兒常規接種項目推算如下：

- 卡介苗 (BCG)：一劑。
- 白喉百日咳破傷風混合疫苗 (DTP)：至少二劑。
- 口服小兒麻痺疫苗 (OPV)：至少二劑。
- 日本腦炎疫苗 (JE)：三劑。
- 德國麻疹混合疫苗 (RV)：一劑(約於國中三年級時接種)。

3. 各項預防接種相關證明需求可建議個案以下列方式因應處理：

- (1) OPV、DTP：可由家長擬聲明書，翻譯成英文，至法院公證，但當地機關是否參採，則視其決定。

聲明內容草擬如下供參，可酌情增減：

○本人之子○○○已於嬰幼兒時期，依國家規定之接種時程完成各劑 OPV _____ 劑及 DTP _____ 劑之接種，惟當時之接種記錄未保存至今，如該項疫苗接種未符現行規定，願意接受相關檢測及補行接種措施。

特此聲明

家長簽名


- (2) 麻疹、腮腺炎、德國麻疹混合疫苗 (MMR) 及破傷風類毒素 (TT) 或破傷風減量白喉混合疫苗 (Td)

A. 如個案在國內尚未出國，則依學校要求劑次，可至醫院診所補接種一劑或兩劑 MMR (間隔至少四週) 或追加 Td，並由醫院出具英文證明或由醫師直接於該校之健康檢查表格上簽註。

B. 如已至當地，可請校醫評估是否需再補種，或直接至當地之醫療院所接種，請其出具接種證明。

(2) 結核菌素測驗 (tuberculin test) : 由於國內接種卡介苗 (BCG), 故如經結核菌素測驗結果為陽性 (+), 應再進行 x-ray 檢查, 提供 x-ray 檢查結果, 證明並未感染結核病, 同時可出示衛生福利部印製之「接種卡介苗者之結核菌素測驗反應說明卡」(如附件), 以避免被誤診為感染結核病而必須進行藥物治療。

接種卡介苗者之結核菌素測驗反應說明卡



衛生署疾病管制局 印製

BCG is not widely used in the United States, but it is often given to infants and small children in other countries where TB is common. If someone was vaccinated with BCG, he/she may have a positive reaction to a TB skin test. This reaction may be due to the BCG vaccine itself or to a real TB infection. But the positive reaction probably means that he/she has TB infection if

- his/her skin test reaction is large
- he /she was vaccinated many years ago (because the BCG reaction gets smaller over time)
- he/she has ever spent time with a person with infectious TB
- someone in his/her family has had TB
- he/her are from a country where TB disease is very common

BCG vaccination program has been carried out in Taiwan since 1951 and virtually more than 95% of our people was vaccinated before primary school according to the national statistics. However, the prevalence of TB in Taiwan is dramatically decreasing in the recent years. We strongly recommend that one may concern the following factors before asking a person, from Taiwan and with positive tuberculin reaction, to take prophylactic chemotherapy:

- X-ray findings
- A contact of a person with infectious TB

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
TAIWAN, R.O.C.

BCG is not widely used in the United States, but it is often given to infants and small children in other countries where TB is common. If someone was vaccinated with BCG, he/she may have a positive reaction to a TB skin test. This reaction may be due to the BCG vaccine itself or to a real TB infection. But the positive reaction probably means that he/she has TB infection if

- his/her skin test reaction is large
- he /she was vaccinated many years ago (because the BCG reaction gets smaller over time)
- he/she has ever spent time with a person with infectious TB
- someone in his/her family has had TB
- he/her are from a country where TB disease is very common

BCG vaccination program has been carried out in Taiwan since 1951 and virtually more than 95% of our people was vaccinated before primary school according to the national statistics. However, the prevalence of TB in Taiwan is dramatically decreasing in the recent years. We strongly recommend that one may concern the following factors before asking a person, from Taiwan and with positive tuberculin reaction, to take prophylactic chemotherapy:

- X-ray findings
- A contact of a person with infectious TB

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
TAIWAN, R.O.C.