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Pneumococcal Disease Prevention in High-Risk Groups

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Abstract

Streptococcus pneumoniae are common inhabitants of the respiratory tract and can cause many diseases, including otitis media, sinusitis, and pneumonia. S. pneumoniae also causes invasive pneumococcal disease, especially in high-risk groups. Vaccines are considered the most effective way to prevent pneumococcal infection. Currently available in Taiwan are 1 pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines, PPV 23, and 2 pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV13 and PCV15 for prevent disease. High-risk groups can follow the Vaccine Recommendations by Taiwan CDC to get protection from pneumococcal infections. S. pneumoniae is the most identified pathogen in secondary bacterial infection patients following a primary influenza virus infection. As a result, annual influenza vaccination is also an important preventive method.

Keywords: Streptococcus pneumoniae, pneumococcal disease, prevention, conjugate vaccine, polysaccharide vaccine

高危險族群肺炎鏈球菌感染之預防

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摘要

肺炎鏈球菌會潛伏在人類鼻咽部並引起疾病,常見的感染包括中耳炎、鼻竇炎和肺炎。肺炎鏈球菌有時會 造成侵襲性肺炎鏈球菌感染症,尤其是在高危險族群的病人。肺炎鏈球菌疫苗被認為是預防感染最有效的 方法,目前臺灣臨床上可供使用的有1種多醣體疫苗PPV 23和2種結合型疫苗PCV13及PCV15。高危險族群 可依照疾病管制署之肺炎鏈球菌疫苗接種建議,接受預防注射以保護自己不受肺炎鏈球菌感染。除此之 外,流感感染後的繼發性細菌感染,最常見的菌種之一即為肺炎鏈球菌,因此每年接種流感疫苗亦是重要 的預防方法。

關鍵詞:肺炎鏈球菌、肺炎鏈球菌疾病、預防、結合型疫苗、多醣體疫苗