#### Vaccination for adults

にんしんちゅう こうれいか

じゅうしょうか

妊娠中 や高齢化により 重症化 しやすい 感染症 もあります。 Some infectious diseases are more likely to become serious for those who are pregnant, elderly, etc.

ねん がつげんざい じょうほう 2024年4月現在の情報です。内容は変わる可能性があります。 This information is current as of April, 2024.

There is a possibility some details may have changed.

麻しん(はしか)・風しん Men only 男性のみ Measles/Rubella インフルエンザ Influenza はしょうふう Tetanus 帯状疱疹 Shingles 肺炎球菌

65歳未満は心臓などに持病がある人が対象 Applies to those under 65 years of age who have a chronic illness of the heart, etc.

65歳未満は 肺炎球菌 による病気の罹患リスクの高い人が 対象

Applies to those under 65 years of age who are at a high risk of streptococcus pneumoniae infection



Streptococcus Pneumoniae





任意接種(自己負担)

定期接種 (公費負担)

Routine vaccination (paid by public funds) Voluntary vaccination (paid for by yourself)

上記スケジュール 表 は、『KNOW★VPD!』の

サイトを参考に作成し、 秋田県国際交流協会 で翻訳しています。 The above vaccination schedule was created by referencing the KNOW★

VPD! website, and was translated by the Akita International Association.



★VPDを知って、子どもを守ろうの会

KNOW VPD ! Protect Our Children

新型コロナワクチン

**COVID-19 Vaccine** 

かいがいとこう

#### 海外渡航のためのワクチン Vaccines for overseas travel

にほんこくがい かんせんしょう

018-884-7050

にゅうこくじ よぼうせっしゅしょうめいしょ ようきゅう 1. 入国時に予防接種証明書を要求する国へ渡航するため

2. 日本国外で 感染症 にかからないようにするため

1.In order to travel to countries that require vaccination certifications for entry

2.In order to protect against infectious diseases while traveling outside Japan

こうせいろうどうしょうけんえきしょ 日本国外へ渡航する予定がある場合は、 厚生労働省検疫所 ウェブサイトを確認し、なるべく早く医療機関に相談してください。

When you plan to travel outside Japan, check the website of the Quarantine Information Office, Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare Japan, and consult with a medical institution as quickly as possible.

新型コロナウイルスワクチンの全額公費による接種は、令和6年3月31日で 終了 します。 令和6年4月1日以降は、65歳以上の方と60~64歳で対象となる方※には、

自治体による定期接種(有料)が行われます。また、任意接種として、自費で接種することもできます。

※60~64歳で、心臓、腎臓または呼吸器の機能に障害があり、身の回りの生活が極度に制限される方、HIVによる免疫の機能に障害があり、 日常生活 がほとんど不可能な方

As of March 31st, 2024, COVID-19 vaccination is no longer paid completely from public funding.

After April 1st, 2024, routine (paid) vaccination is carried out by local administrations for people over 65 years of age, as well as for applicable\* individuals who are 60-64 years of age. Furthermore, it is possible to get vaccinated by paying for it yourself as a voluntary vaccination.

\*Applicable individuals are 60-64 years of age, have a heart, kidney, or respiratory disorder and have significant impediment to their daily lives, or have immune disorder from HIV that makes it mostly impossible for them to have a normal daily life

こうえきざいだんほうじん あき た けんこくさいこうりゅうきょうかい

## Akita International Association 公益財団法人 秋田県国際交 流 協 会 〒010-0001 秋田市中通 2-3-8 アトリオン1階

Consultation 1F Atorion Bldg, 2-3-8 Nakadori, Akita City Hotline Opening Hours 月~金、第3土曜日 9:00-17:45

Mon~Fri, every 3rd Saturday

Email aia@aiahome.or.jp

Tel 018-893-5499 Fax 018-825-2566



# 生活情報誌えいあいえ



予防接種とは What is vaccination?

子どもの定期予防 How to get routine vaccinations for children 接種の受け方

予防接種のスケジュール Vaccination schedule

Vaccination for adults



秋田県に住んでいる外国人の方に、 子どもと大人の予防接種について 紹介

We will offer information about vaccination, for children and adults, to foreign nationals living in Akita Prefecture.



よぼうせっしゅ

#### 予防接種とは

#### What is vaccination?

ワクチンを投与して 感染症 にかかりにくくすることを予防接種といいます。

Vaccination is when a vaccine is administered in order to make it more unlikely to catch an infectious disease.

ていきせっしゅ にんいせっしゅ 定期接種と任意接種 Routine vaccination and voluntary vaccination

ていきせっしゅ にんいせっしゅ 予防接種には、定期接種と任意接種があります。

For vaccination, there are routine vaccinations and voluntary vaccinations.

	よぼうせっしゅ かん ほうりつ 予防接種に関する法律 Laws related to vaccination	ರ್ಚ್ರಾಹಿಸಿಸಿ 費用負担 Personal expenses
হাট্ট্ট্ট্ট্ট্ 定期接種 Routine vaccination	<sup>®</sup> 受けることが決められている You are required to get these vaccinations	原則なし Free of charge as a general rule
にんいせっしゅ 任意接種 Voluntary vaccination	・ 受けることが決められていない You are not required to get these vaccinations	あり You must pay expenses

集団接種 と個別接種 Group vaccination and individual vaccination

接種日時

Vaccination

date and time

せっしゅばしょ

接種場所

Vaccination

location

しゅうだんせっしゅ こべつせっしゅ 定期接種には、集団接種 と個別接種があります。

For routine vaccination, there is group vaccination and individual vaccination.





集団接種 Group vaccination	こべつせっしゅ 個別接種 Individual vaccination
いちょうそん してい にちじ 市町村が指定した日時 Date and time decided by the municipality	保護者とかかりつけの小児科で相談して決定 Decided through consultation between the guardian and regular pediatrician
いたい はいまた	いりょうきかん しんりょうじょ びょういん ほこしゃ えら けってい 医療機関 (診療所 や病院 など)を保護者が選んで決定 A medical institution (clinic, hospital, etc.) chosen

#### How to get routine vaccinations for children



市町村によって、内容が異なることがあります。

予約が必要な医療機関もあります。事前に確認してください。

The details may differ depending on the municipality. Some medical institutions require an appointment, so check ahead of time

持ち物 Things to bring







Maternal and Child Health Handbook

Proof of Insurance Card

予診票が事前に配布されている市町村もあります。 予診票を持っている場合は、持っていきます。

Some municipalities also distribute vaccine screening questionnaires ahead of time

If you have a vaccine screening questionnaire, take it with you.

よしんひょう たげんごばん 予診票の多言語版はこちらの ウェブサイトで見ることができます

You can find vaccine screening questionnaires in multiple languages at this website:





https://www.yoboseshu-rc.com/pages/8/

こうざい よぼうせっしゅ ★ (公財) 予防接種リサーチセンター

**Public Foundation of Vaccination Research Center**  よぼうせっしゅ

予防接種を受けることができない場合

Cases where the child cannot get vaccinations

はつねつ

発熱がある

When the child has a fever

おも きゅうせいしっかん 重い 急性疾患 にかかっている

When the child has a serious acute illness

予防接種でアナフィラキシーをおこしたことがある When the child has suffered anaphylaxis from a previous vaccination

医師によって受けることができないと判断されたとき When a doctor judges that the child cannot receive a vaccination

しちょうそん まどぐち

● 市町村の窓口でもらうことができます You can receive this at your local municipal office. ぼしてちょう しょうかいどうか

母子手帳の紹介動画があります There is a video to teach you about the Maternal and Child Health Handbook.

「母子手帳ってなあに?」(7か国語) What is the Maternal and Child Health Handbook? (7 languages)



What is a Maternal and Child Health Handbook?





https://www.kifjp.org/child/chart

こくさいこうりゅうざいだん うんえし

★ (公財) かながわ 国際交流財団 が運営するウェブサイトです Website administered by Kanagawa International Foundation, a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation

よぼうせっしゅ

#### 予防接種をしないリスク

### Risks of not getting vaccinated

予防接種を受けずに感染した場合、いろいろな 合併症 を起こす危険があります。

予防接種を受けることで、予防することができます。

If a child is infected with a disease without getting vaccinated, there is a risk of dangerous complications occurring. If the child is vaccinated, this danger can be protected against.

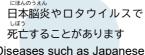
おたふく風邪で耳が聞こえなく なることがあります

Mumps can cause permanent hearing loss.





麻しん(はしか)で知能障害に なったり、死亡することがあります Measles can cause permanent cognitive damage and death.



Diseases such as Japanese Encephalitis and Rotavirus can cause death.



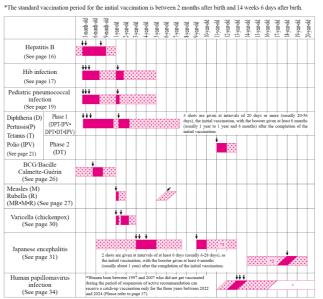
ヒブや 肺炎球菌 で重い後遺障害に

なったり、死亡することがあります Bacterial infections such as hib or streptococcus pneumoniae infections can cause serious chronic conditions and death.

#### 予防接種のスケジュール Vaccination schedule

List of recommended periods for routine vaccination (Category A disease) [Note] The starting date for calculating the vaccination interval is the day following the day of v





- \*1: Persons born between April 2, 2007 and October 1, 2009 may receive the phase 1 vaccine as a routine vaccination if aged 6 months to no later than 90 months, or 9 years old to no later than 13 years old.
- \*2: Persons born between April 2, 1995 and April 1, 2007 who were unable to receive the phase 1 and 2 vaccine are able to

5. Let's make a vaccination plan for your child

The mark indicates the age of children who are subject to routine vaccinations in accordance with the Preventive Vaccination Law. However, considering the period during which children are likely to become infected, receiving vaccinations during the terms marked with is recommended ( indicates the standard vaccination periods). Therefore, please ensure to the extent possible that your child receives his/her vaccinations during these terms

The arrow (1) indicates examples of preferable times for vaccinations.

\* About the rotavirus vaccine

Rotavirus was made a routine vaccination on October 1, 2020. There are two types of vaccine available for use - the oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine and the 5-valent oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine.

- a) Eligibility: Children born on or after August 1, 2020 who conform to 1. and 2. below. 1. If using the oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (monovalent vaccine)
- children who are between the ages of 6 weeks 0 days and 24 weeks 0 days.
- 2. If using the 5-valent oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (5-valent vaccine), children who are between the ages of 6 weeks 0 days and 32 weeks 0 days.

· Children with a clear history of intussusception

- · Children with a congenital abnormality of the gastrointestinal tract (except for children who have completed treatment for said abnormality)
- · Children who have been found to have a severe combined immunodeficiency
- c) Method of inoculation: Taken orally, the number of inoculations varies depending on the vaccine used. The standard vaccination period for the initial vaccination is between 2 months after birth and 14 weeks 6 days after birth.
- · The oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (monovalent vaccine) is ered twice orally at an interval of at least 27 days.
- . The 5-valent oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (5-valent vaccine) is administered twice orally at an interval of at least 37 days.
- d) Handling of inoculations given before October 1, 2020: Oral rotavirus vaccinations given prior to October 1, 2020 (i.e. before the vaccination was made routine) equivalent to the oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (monovalent vaccine) or 5-valent oral live attenuated human rotavirus vaccine (5-valent vaccine) of the routine immunization schedule are deemed to be the relevant routine schedule oral rotavirus vaccinations. A child who was given the relevant oral vaccination is deemed to have received the rotavirus routine vaccination and should receive any subsequent inoculations.

Vaccination intervals

The length of vaccination intervals are established in laws and ordinances. For example, "an interval of one week" means "on the same day of the next week or later."

- \* If your child happened to:
- Have pertussis before DPT-IPV or DPT vaccination, see pages 23-25.
- Have measles or rubella before MR vaccination, see pages 28-29.

ねんどばん がいこくごばん (公財) 予防接種リサーチセンター「予防接種と子どもの健康 2023年度版(外国語版)」より抜粋。

多言語版の冊子をこちらのウェブサイトで見ることができます。(10か国語)

よぼうせっしゅ

Excerpt from the foreign language version of Vaccination and Children's Health, 2023 version, published by Public Foundation of Vaccination Research Center.

The brochure can be viewed in multiple languages at this website (10 languages)



市町村によって、内容が異なることがあります。

ないよう こと

外国語版は2023年度版です。内容は変わる可能性があります。 Depending on the municipality, details may change

This is the 2023 version of the foreign language brochure.

There is a possibility some details may have changed.

https://www.yoboseshu-rc.com/pages/8/

**★**(公財)予防接種リサーチセンター

**Public Foundation of Vaccination Research Center** 

ぼこく よぼうせっしゅ 母国で予防接種を受けたことがある What if vaccination was done in the home country?

せっしゅきろく じゅんび にほんいがい ばあい 日本以外で予防接種を受けたことがある場合は、接種記録を準備しましょう。

接種記録は、日本語訳を準備しておくと手続きがスムーズです。

In the case vaccination has been done in a country other than Japan, prepare a vaccination record.

If you can prepare a Japanese language translation of the vaccination record, the paperwork will go more smoothly.

せっしゅきろく よぼうせっしゅ う いりょうきかん いし そうだん 接種記録がない場合は、予防接種を受ける医療機関の医師に相談してください。

If you do not have a vaccination record, please consult with a doctor at the medical institution where vaccination will be performed. がいこくごよぼうせっしゅようごしゅう しゅってん おかやまけんよぼうせっしゅ

よぼうせっしゅ 予防接種のことば Language related to vaccination

「外国語予防接種用語集」

"Foreign Language Vaccination Terms Compilation '



★ 出典 :岡山県予防接種センター

Source: Okayama Prefectural Vaccination Center

