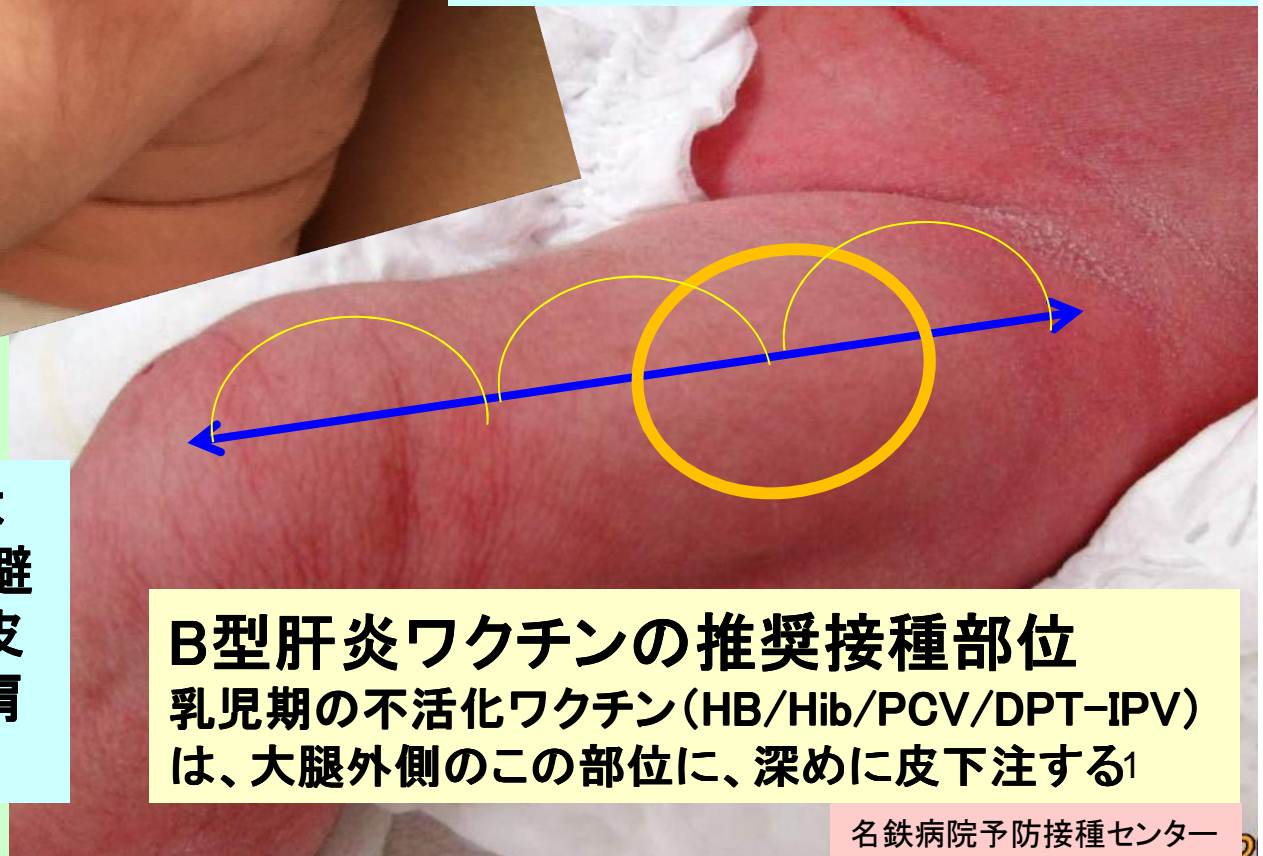


新生児や乳児への不活化ワクチンの適切な接種部位



大腿外側の、膝と鼠蹊部(おむつの線)から3分の1ほどの範囲は、新生児では筋肉組織や皮下組織も比較的よく発達している。固定しやすく不活化ワクチンの接種に適している。

新生児の上腕の皮下組織は薄いので、上腕への接種は避けたい。せめて三角筋部の皮下に斜めに接種する。肘や肩の近くには接種しない。

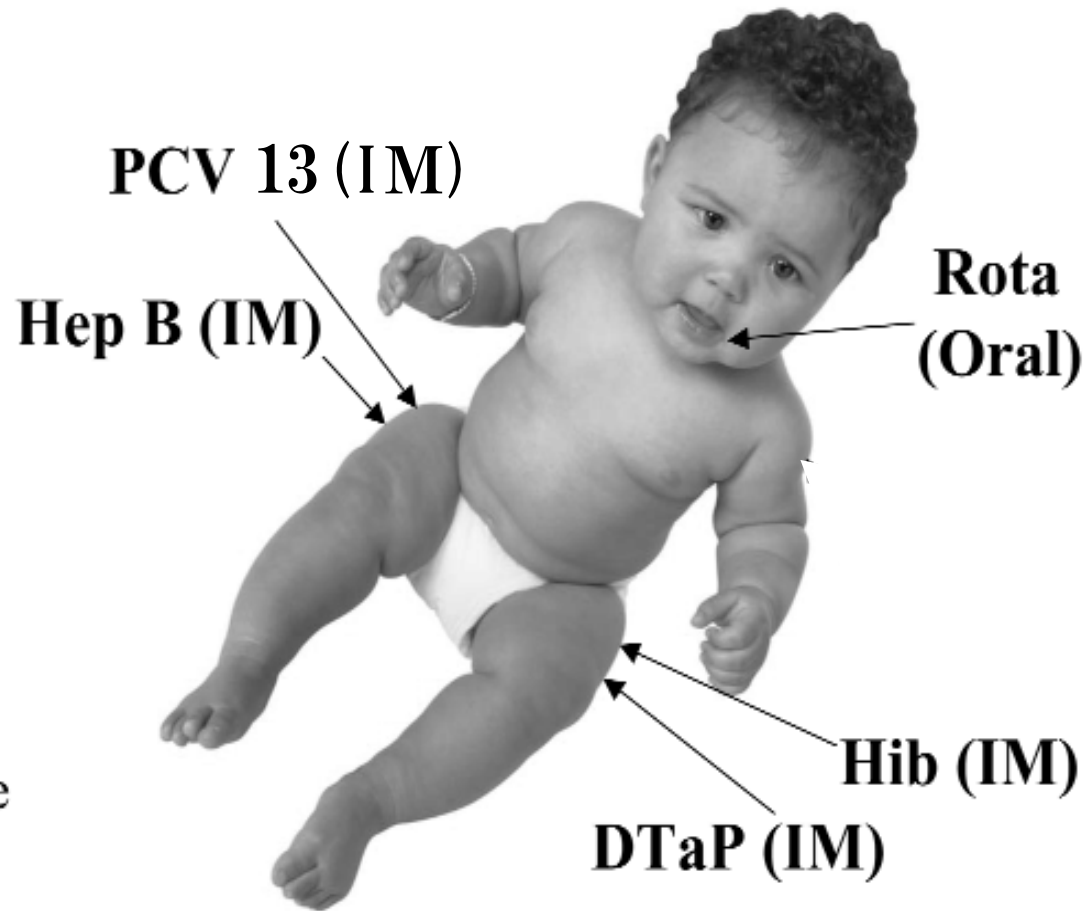


B型肝炎ワクチンの推奨接種部位

乳児期の不活化ワクチン(HB/Hib/PCV/DPT-IPV)は、大腿外側のこの部位に、深めに皮下注する¹

Giving All the Doses Under 12 Months

- Needle Lengths:
IM=1 inch SC=5/8 inch
- Using combination vaccines will decrease the number of injections
- IM injections are given in the infant's thigh
- SC injections may be given in the arm or thigh
- Separate injection sites by 1-2 inches
- May consider a 5/8" needle for IM injections only in newborns less than 4 wks



Giving All the Doses 12 Months and Older

- Needle Lengths

 - IM=1 to 1.5 inches

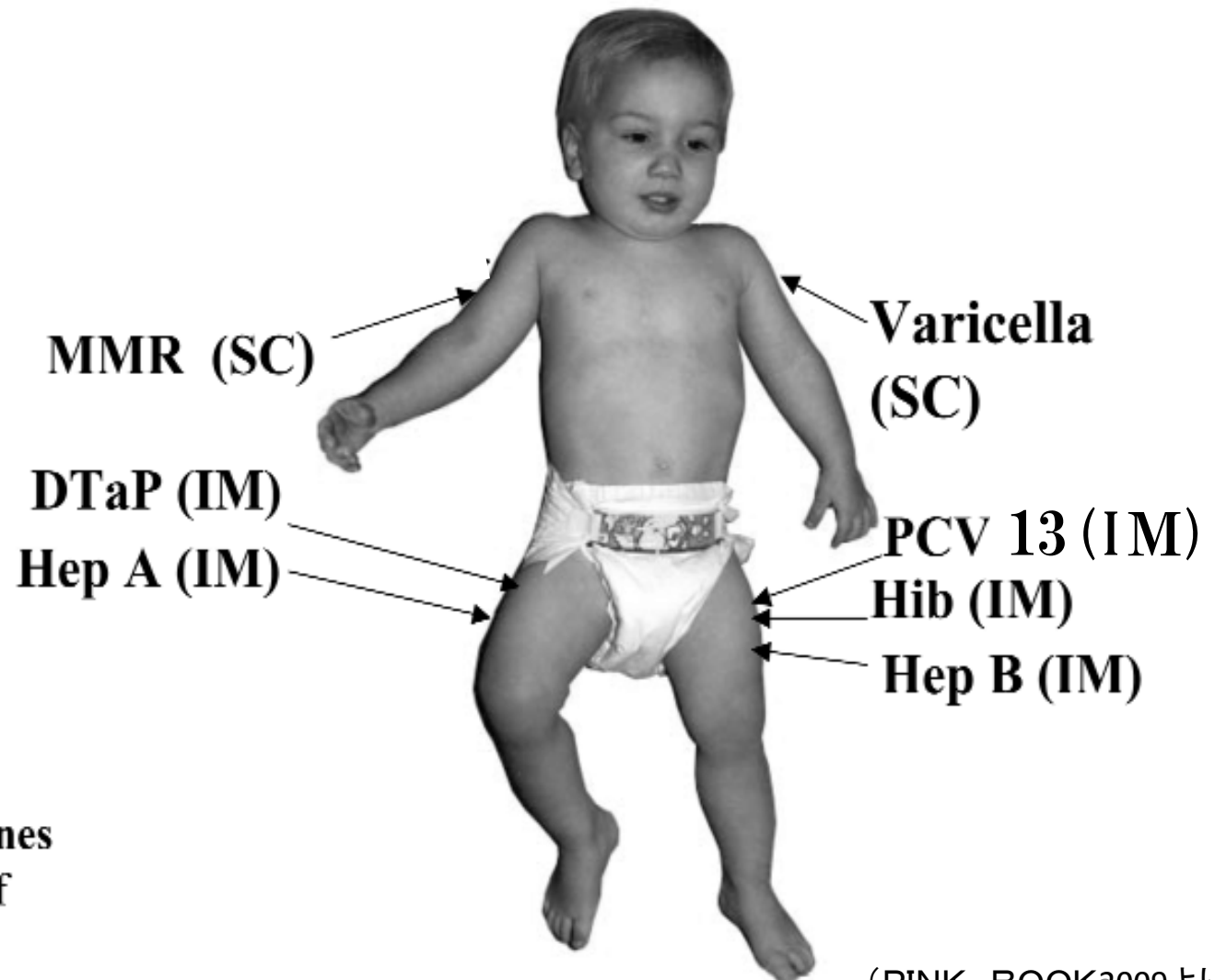
 - SC=5/8 inch

- Separate injection sites by 1-2 inches

- Anterolateral thigh is the **preferred** site for multiple IM injections

- Deltoid (upper arm) is an option for IM in children ≥ 18 mo with adequate muscle mass

- Using **combination vaccines** will decrease the number of injections needed to keep a child up-to-date



(PINK BOOK 2009より)

GIVING ALL THE DOSES

11-12 Years of Age

- Needle Lengths
 - IM= 1 to 1.5 in
 - SC= 5/8 in
- Separate injection sites by 1-2 inches
- Professional judgment is appropriate when selecting needle length for use in all children, especially small infants or larger children.
- Assess for other recommended vaccines that may be needed-
 - MMR Polio
 - hep B Hep A
 - influenza
- Syncope or fainting after vaccination may occur in adolescents & young adults, usually within 15 minutes of vaccination
- When giving vaccines to teens:
 - Have the patient sit down while you are giving vaccine(s)
 - Consider observing patients for 15-20 minutes after vaccination

