

English	Chinese
Group B Streptococcus (GBS) in pregnancy	妊娠期 B 群链球菌 (GBS)
Information leaflet	信息手册
Speak to your midwife or doctor at your next appointment if you have any questions about GBS.	如果你对 GBS 有任何疑问, 请你在下一次会诊时咨询你的助产士或者医生。
For Further Information www.rotunda.ie www.HSE.ie www.gbss.org.uk	了解更多信息 www.rotunda.ie www.HSE.ie www.gbss.org.uk
Can GBS infection be prevented?	GBS 感染是可以预防的吗?
Despite screening and treatment, some babies will still develop GBS infection. The purpose of screening and antibiotics is to reduce the risk for your baby, but it does not eliminate the risk completely. If your baby does develop GBS infection he or she can be treated with antibiotics while in hospital.	在接受筛查和治疗之后, 仍然有一些婴儿可能感染 GBS。接受筛查和抗生素治疗的目的是降低你的宝宝感染的风险, 但是这并不能完全消除感染的风险。如果你的宝宝感染了 GBS, 他/她可以在住院期间接受抗生素治疗。
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What is Group B Streptococcus (GBS)?	什么是 B 群链球菌 (GBS) ?
Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is a common type of bacteria found in the vagina, urine or rectum (back passage). The bacteria are not normally harmful. GBS may however be passed on to your baby during labour and birth and cause life threatening infections, including blood poisoning, meningitis and pneumonia.	B 群链球菌 (GBS) 是一种常见的细菌, 通常存在于阴道、尿液或直肠 (肛门) 中。这些细菌通常不会对人体造成危害。然而, 在分娩过程中, GBS 可能会传播给你的宝宝, 从而引发威胁生命的感染, 包括血液中毒、脑膜炎和肺炎。
Who is at risk?	风险人群有哪些?
Some pregnant women are more at risk than others of having a baby who develops a GBS infection and will therefore be offered screening or antibiotics in labour as required.	相比于其他孕妇, 一些孕妇的宝宝更容易感染 GBS, 因此, 根据需要, 我们会在分娩过程中为这些孕妇提供筛查和抗生素治疗。
You are at high risk if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your waters break more than 24 hours before your baby is born • you go into labour or your waters break prematurely (before 37 weeks) • you have a raised temperature in labour (of more than 38°C) • you test positive for GBS infection in your current pregnancy • you get an infection during labour or birth • you have previously had a baby with GBS infection 	如果你出现以下情况, 你面临的风险更高: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你的羊水在宝宝出生前破裂超过 24 小时 • 你提前分娩或你的羊水提前破裂 (在第 37 周之前) • 你在分娩中体温上升 (超过 38°C) • 你在当前妊娠期间的 GBS 感染检测结果呈阳性 • 你在分娩中或者生产中受到感染 • 你此前曾经有过被 GBS 感染的宝宝
Screening for GBS	GBS 筛查
Screening for GBS is not routinely offered to all women in Ireland. In the Rotunda Hospital, all women will have a urine sample taken at their booking appointment to screen for GBS. Women who present when their waters break	在爱尔兰, 并不是所有的女性都能够得到常规的 GBS 筛查。在 Rotunda 医院, 所有女性就诊时都需要提供一份尿液样本以用于 GBS 筛查。因为羊水破裂 (但是还未分娩)

(but are not in labour) and women having planned induction of labour are offered GBS screening. If you are allergic to penicillin, screening for GBS will be offered between 35 and 37 weeks of pregnancy to help identify a suitable alternative to penicillin. A swab is used to take a sample of cells from the vagina and rectum (back passage). This sample will be sent to the laboratory where it is analysed.	来院就诊的女性，以及计划接受引产的女性都将接受 GBS 筛查。如果你对盘尼西林过敏，我们将在你妊娠期第 35 周到 37 周之间为你提供 GBS 筛查，从而确定适合你的盘尼西林替代药物。医生会使用拭子从阴道和直肠（肛门）中取样。这个样本将被送往实验室进行分析。
Antibiotic Treatment for GBS	GBS 的抗生素治疗
Women with an increased risk of passing GBS infection onto their newborn baby will be offered antibiotics given through a drip during labour. These antibiotics (usually penicillin) are offered every 4 hours from the start of labour until the baby is born. If you have a known allergy to penicillin a suitable alternative will be offered.	如果医生认为产妇可能将 GBS 传播给新生儿，在分娩过程中，医生将通过静脉滴注为产妇提供抗生素治疗。从分娩开始直到婴儿出生，医生将每隔四个小时为产妇注射一次抗生素（通常为盘尼西林）。如果你对盘尼西林过敏，医生将为你注射适合你的盘尼西林替代药物。
GBS infection if your waters break before labour	分娩前羊水破裂情况下的 GBS 感染
If your waters break (after 37 weeks of pregnancy) but you are not in labour we recommend that you have the screening test for GBS when you come into the hospital. You may be discharged home and advised to await the result (it can take up to 6 hours to get a result).	如果你的羊水破裂（妊娠期第 37 周之后），但是你还未分娩，我们建议你在抵达医院后进行 GBS 筛查。我们可能让你出院回家，然后通知你等待结果（出具检查结果可能需要 6 小时）。
If your GBS swab result is POSITIVE	如果你的 GBS 拭子检测结果阳性
We will contact you by phone and advise that you return to the hospital.	我们将通过电话联系你，然后建议你返回医院。
When you return we recommend: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving you antibiotics through a drip every 4 hours until your baby is born to reduce the risk of transmission of GBS to your baby • starting your labour (induction) as this will reduce the time your baby is exposed to GBS before birth 	当你返回医院时，我们将建议： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 每隔四个小时为你注射一次抗生素，直到你的宝宝出生，从而降低将 GBS 传播给你的宝宝的风险 • 开始分娩（引产），因为这可以减少你的宝宝在出生之前接触 GBS 的时间
If your GBS swab result is NEGATIVE	如果你的 GBS 拭子检测结果阴性
As the risk to your baby is significantly reduced, we recommend starting your labour (induction) within 24 hours from the time your waters break.	因为你的宝宝被感染的风险大大降低，我们建议你在羊水破裂的 24 小时之内开始分娩（引产）。
The hospital staff will only contact you if your GBS swab result is positive	只有在你的 GBS 拭子检测结果阳性的情况下，医院的职员才会联系你。