

# 立法會

## *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)242/14-15(06)

Ref : CB2/PL/HS

### **Panel on Health Services**

#### **Information note prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat for the meeting on 17 November 2014**

#### **Dengue fever situation in Hong Kong**

Dengue fever ("DF") is an acute mosquito-borne infection caused by the dengue viruses. It is an endemic illness in many countries in Southeast Asia. The dengue viruses encompass four distinct serotypes (i.e. DEN-1 to -4), each of which can lead to DF and dengue haemorrhagic fever ("DHF"). The various serotypes of the dengue virus are not transmitted directly from person to person. They are transmitted to humans through the bites of infected female *Aedes* mosquitoes. Infected humans are the main amplifying host of the dengue virus. When a patient infected with the dengue virus is bitten by a vector mosquito, the mosquito becomes infected and it is capable of transmitting the virus while biting other healthy people. DF is clinically characterized by sudden onset of high fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, muscle and joint pain, loss of appetite, nausea and rash. The incubation period ranges from three to 14 days, commonly four to seven days.

2. At present, there is no specific medicine or vaccine to treat dengue. Once recovered, lifelong immunity against that particular serotype of dengue virus will develop. However, cross-immunity to the other serotypes after recovery is only partial and temporary. Subsequent infections with other serotypes of dengue virus increase the risk of developing DHF, which is a severe and potentially fatal complication of DF. Preventing or reducing dengue virus transmission depends entirely on control of the mosquito vectors or interruption of human-vector contact.

3. The number of DF cases in neighbouring areas continues to stay at a high level. Apart from Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, there is a recent upsurge in DF cases in Guangdong since September 2014, and most are from Guangzhou. In Hong Kong, the principal vector of dengue, *Aedes aegypti*, is not found.

However, *Aedes albopictus*, which is a secondary dengue vector, is commonly found in Hong Kong. DF is a statutorily notifiable disease since 1994. Majority of the DF cases reported were imported from endemic areas mostly from Southeast Asia countries but local cases had occurred in 2002, 2003 and 2010. In 2012 and 2013, 53 and 103 DF cases were reported respectively and all were imported cases. In 2014 (as of 7 November 2014), 97 imported cases were reported. Three local cases were confirmed on 25 October, 3 and 7 November 2014 respectively. Both patients in the first and second local cases recalled mosquito bites at the MTR Corporation Limited's construction site for the Sai Ying Pun Station where they had worked, whereas the patient in the third case recalled mosquito bites in the vicinity of Tsing Yi. According to the Centre for Health Protection ("CHP"), the epidemiological and laboratory findings are suggestive of more than one source of infection.

4. The recent confirmation of three local cases of DF has aroused public concern over the measures put in place by the Government to prevent an outbreak of DF in Hong Kong. An urgent meeting of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Mosquito-borne Diseases chaired by the Controller of CHP and a special meeting of the Anti-Mosquito Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Food) was held on 27 October and 11 November 2014 respectively. According to the Administration, CHP has conducted field investigation by surveys at the patients' residence and workplaces for active case finding. The Food and Environment Hygiene Department has strengthened the mosquito preventive and control work in the areas within 500 metres from the residence of the patients, their workplaces, as well as areas they have visited during the incubation period. It has also collected samples of *Aedes albopictus* from the areas relevant to the three cases for laboratory testing to ascertain whether they carry virus. To enable early referral and prompt control, CHP has enhanced the surveillance on suspected DF cases in collaboration with public hospitals, private hospitals and private doctors. Other Government departments have also intensified their mosquito preventive and control work, and strengthened publicity and education campaigns. The relevant media reports concerning the three local cases and press releases issued by the Administration on the above meetings are in **Appendices I and II** respectively for members' reference.

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文章總數: 1 篇

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1. 明報 | 2014-10-26

報章 | A08 | 港聞 | 主編推介

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## 工人地盤染登革熱 港4年首宗 入院10天方確診 增蚊叮播毒風險

【明報專訊】繼廣東爆發登革熱後，本港昨確診4年來首宗本地感染的登革熱個案。確診的63歲男子居於沙田博康邨，曾於港鐵西營盤站地盤工作時被蚊叮，本月9日開始發燒，曾向私家醫生求診，至本月16日因步履不穩到沙田威爾斯醫院，現已退燒，情況穩定。

對於病人入院第10日才確診，港大感染及傳染病中心總監何栢良認為，遲確診對滅蚊防控不理想，增加病蚊在社區叮人散播病毒的風險，幸現時天氣轉涼，未必會致大爆發，但預料未來兩周仍有可能出現零星個案。

確診登革熱的63歲男子居於沙田博康邨，他於本月9日發燒、頭痛及四肢乏力，4日後向私家醫生求診，並於16日因步履不穩入沙田威爾斯醫院。衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄指出，中心在本月23日收到該個案，昨日測試病人於本月17日抽取的血液樣本，結果對登革熱病毒抗原呈陽性反應，與病人同住的家人並無病徵，但需要接受醫學監察。

於西營盤港鐵地盤被蚊叮

梁挺雄稱，病人透露曾在東區醫院及西營盤港鐵站地盤工作，在地盤工作時曾被蚊叮。港鐵回應指出，已知悉確診個案，強調有督促承建商注意工地環境及衛生情況，而西港島線工地每周會噴灑蚊油兩次及清理積水，減低蚊患。

梁表示，病人雖然在上月10日曾到廣東普寧及潮州逗留一晚，但由於他在約3至14天的潛伏期內沒外遊，故視作自2010年深水灣個案後首宗本地感染個案，蚊傳疾病跨部門統籌委員會將於下周開會商討加強控蚊。他指出，本港冬天不算寒冷，蚊子在20°C以下才會減慢活躍程度。何栢良亦指出，過去本地感染登革熱個案多出現在夏秋之間，原因不明。

防護中心：病人入院時似感冒

被問到病人發病後超過兩周才確診，梁挺雄解釋病人入院時病徵並不典型，「四肢乏力等病徵與患上感冒相似，步履不穩亦似是中樞神經感染或慢性神經系統出事」。他又指出，病人在本月18日起抽取的血液樣本曾作登革熱測試，但結果反覆，加上病人起初聲稱在本月13、14日才發病，比後來得悉的真正發病日子遲，令確診需時。

食物環境衛生署防治蟲鼠主任主管袁銘志指出，在前日、即確診前，食環署已派員到病人居住的博康邨、西營盤站地盤和東區醫院滅蚊。梁挺雄稱，防護中心昨日起設查詢熱線（2125 1122），並派員到博康邨及地盤向附近人士作問卷調查。

截至本月23日，衛生防護中心共接獲87宗登革熱個案呈報，而在2012及2013年，分別有53宗及103宗個案，全部為外地傳入。

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文章總數: 1 篇

1 .晴報 | 2014-10-27

報章 | P08 | 新聞

## 地盤積水 登革熱襲西營盤 4年來首宗本地感染

本地感染的登革熱個案四年來首次再現，六十三歲患者曾在港鐵西營盤站地盤被蚊叮。地盤附近昨仍有積水及蚊患，有地盤工人及附近食環署外判工均表示，不知該地盤有工人中招。

本報記者昨往西營盤正街一帶視察，發現地盤附近有小巷遍布積水，有惡臭兼蚊蹤，逗留約十分鐘，已被蚊叮咬兩次。當地居民和商販均指，附近一帶入秋後蚊患仍嚴重，部分人要關窗及設驅蚊器。有商戶稱自從有港鐵站及其他地盤後，蚊患較以往嚴重。

地盤旁食環署垃圾站有清潔工指，連日來未見有政府派員滅蚊，亦未聽聞附近地盤有人患登革熱。

清潔工：未見派人滅蚊

有港鐵地盤工人則指，政府前日有派員發單張，地盤內亦有張貼預防登革熱的海報，提醒注意蚊患及加強滅蚊，港鐵發言人強調，港鐵一向注重工地環境衛生，每周在西港島綫工地噴灑兩次蚊油。

衛生署表示，衛生防護中心上周六已派員往確診登革熱患者住所及其工作的西營盤地盤做問卷調查，暫無人報稱有登革熱病徵。

證實感染登革熱的男子本月九日起出現發燒、頭痛和四肢乏力等病徵，十七日抽取血液化驗，證實呈陽性反應。此外，台灣高雄亦爆登革熱，平均每日逾二百新症，截至本月廿五日有近七千宗個案。

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文章總數: 1 篇

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1. 星島日報 | 2014-10-28

報章 | A11 | 港聞

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## 全港大滅蚊 撲滅登革熱

本港上周六證實近年首宗本地登革熱個案，衛生署轄下蚊傳疾病跨部門統籌委員會昨日召開會議討論控蚊工作，衛生防護中心宣布即日起在全港展開滅蚊大行動，又指相信帶有登革熱病毒的白紋伊蚊仍然存在，以及有一定數量登革熱患者。會議由二十個政府決策局/部門和機構代表參與，食環署防治蟲鼠主任主管袁銘志表示，本港雖然正值旱季，但天氣較暖，容易滋生蚊患，加上本地已有確診個案，不能掉以輕心。當局建議加強滅蚊工作，包括在重點地區，包括學校、院舍及公共交通交匯處等滅蚊，同時聯絡地區承辦商，要求在工地加強滅蚊。

聯同全港醫生加強監測衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄醫生表示，中心已去信醫生，呼籲他們留意這宗本地登革熱個案，即時於上周六起聯同公立醫院、私家醫院和私家醫生，加強監測登革熱懷疑個案。

根據中心於病人住所和工作地方進行現場流行病學調查結果，截至今日中午，已收回二百九十六份問卷，其中沒有人士報稱出現相關病徵，至今有兩名市民已接受血液化驗。中心又呼籲曾到訪博康邨、西營盤或東區醫院，並出現懷疑登革熱病徵的人士，應致電衛生防護中心公眾查詢熱綫（21251122），以安排化驗調查或轉介至醫院跟進。

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文章總數: 1 篇

1. 香港經濟日報 | 2014-11-04  
報章 | A28 | 港聞 | By 張美琪陳正怡

## 西營盤站地盤 再爆登革熱

料未能如期於下月啟用的西港島綫西營盤站，爆發登革熱！一個月內兩名工人受感染，最新一宗涉25歲健康良好男子。

衛生防護中心承認，此男子是首名患者確診後進行問卷調查的「漏網之魚」，而由於白紋伊蚊在攝氏9度下才靜止，故未來兩個月仍有危機。有專家更指西營盤以外亦或現個案。

本港確診今年第2宗本地登革熱個案，涉及一名25歲健康良好的男患者，他上月27日起出現發燒、肌肉痛、關節痛等徵狀，曾3度到私家醫生求醫，至本月2日在醫生建議下到浸會醫院檢查及治療，昨確診感染急性登革熱。

情況穩定 家居接觸者無徵狀

患者現已退燒，情況穩定，他居於黃大仙蒲崗村道，其家居接觸者並無徵狀。

與上月底確診的今年首宗本地登革熱患者一樣，這名25歲工人均於西營盤東邊街及皇后大道西一帶的港鐵地盤工作。

衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄直言兩宗個案有關連，估計2人在上月初至月中被蚊叮，染病的源頭是工作的地盤，會派員到地盤調查，加強滅蚊及為工人進行抽血檢驗。

梁挺雄：或會再有其他個案

梁挺雄說，發現首名患者時已經在工地進行問卷調查，但由於非強制性，在千名工人之中僅百多人接受過調查，而今次25歲患者不包括在內。

他又指出白紋伊蚊有一次過叮咬數人的特性，而氣溫低於9度才會令白紋伊蚊停止活動，故不排除會再有其他個案。

食環署防治蟲鼠主任霍明茵表示，署方在上月底到過地盤500米半徑範圍滅蚊，並會繼續，她透露巡查期間仍發現工地有積水，但地盤亦有改善，至於會否就情況檢控港鐵，她以巡查仍在進行中為由，要稍後才可落實。

港大感染及傳染病控制中心總監何栢良指，當局在首宗個案確診後才加強滅蚊，計算及潛伏期，料至本月中才知毒蚊是否已消滅，但相信陸續會有個案。

至於會否於西營盤以外的地方出現個案，他指蚊飛行距離不遠，惟其他地區如有獨立毒蚊組群，加上有積水滋生，不排除會於西營盤以外出現零星個案，但料不會大規模爆發：「天氣已涼，但廣東爆發個案仍未回落，較靠近的新界不排除會出現個案。」

列印

記者昨到該地盤了解，並無發現有張貼登革熱警告告示，附近佐治五世紀紀念公園仍然有人跑步和做運動，而附近的居民表示，港鐵地盤起初有較多蚊，但近日天氣轉涼，蚊患情況有改善。

中西區區議員鄭麗琼指，曾於7、8月時到西營盤站，當時地盤有積水，已需換上安全鞋於工地「溼水」而行；她認為食環署僅以勸喻方式促港鐵改善有改善空間，促港鐵在趕工之餘亦要小心蚊患問題。

港鐵回覆指，已獲悉個案，強調港鐵一直注重工地環境衛生，不時督促承建商採取滅蚊措施，港鐵會因應情況，加強工地滅蚊措施。

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文章總數: 1 篇

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1 南華早報 | 2014-11-04

報章 | CITY1 | CITY | Health | By Danny Mok

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## Officials expect more local cases of dengue fever

Second case in nine days confirmed; both said to have originated at an MTR construction site

More locally contracted cases of dengue fever are likely, health authorities warned, after the second case in nine days was confirmed yesterday.

The two men were the first patients to contract the mosquito-borne disease in Hong Kong in four years.

Both cases are thought to have originated at a construction site for the Sai Ying Pun MTR station where the two worked.

The Centre for Health Protection believes the men – a 25-year-old Wong Tai Sin resident whose infection was confirmed yesterday, and a 63-year-old Sha Tin man diagnosed on October 25 – were bitten by the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito at the site on the corner of Eastern Street and Queen's Road West.

“[The mosquito] usually bites two to three people at a time ... so there should be more than one or two people infected,” centre controller Dr Leung Ting-hung said.

Leung said the man in the latest case, who lived on Po Kong Village Road, developed symptoms on October 27 and went to Baptist Hospital in Kowloon Tong on Sunday. His sample tested positive for dengue yesterday.

The man had not left the city during the incubation period of three to 14 days and must therefore have been infected locally. He was in a stable condition yesterday and his fever had declined.

Anti-mosquito measures have been taken around the construction site since October 24.

Leung said anti-mosquito work would continue throughout the city despite the approach of winter, as the mosquitoes would not fully stop their activities until the temperature dropped to nine degrees Celsius.

The latest case was the 97th detected this year, 95 of them picked up abroad. Last year, 103 imported cases were reported.

Food and Health Secretary Dr Ko Wing-man said yesterday that authorities would not slow their fight against dengue fever amid a spate of cases in neighbouring Guangdong province.

As of yesterday morning, 43,010 cases had been reported in the province, local media said. Six people have died so far in Guangdong.

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1. 文匯報 | 2014-11-05

報章 | A13 | 香港新聞

## 高永文憂登革熱成風土病 病毒不及早撲滅「代代相傳」或已有人被蚊叮處潛伏期

香港文匯報訊 (記者 文森) 本港在個多星期以來確診兩宗本地登革熱病例，兩名患者均在港鐵西營盤站地盤工作，食環署昨派員滅蚊。食物及衛生局局長高永文昨日表示，在白紋伊蚊當中，登革熱病毒可以一代傳一代，若果不及早消滅，擔心登革熱會成為風土病。由於登革熱的潛伏期相對較長，不能排除有其他市民或該地盤的工友已被蚊叮，現仍處於潛伏期中。港鐵則稱，已增加噴灑滅蚊油的次數及更頻密清理積水，並與承建商保持緊密聯繫。

食物及衛生局局長高永文昨日早上到地盤視察，他表示，出現本地病例已經證明了本地的白紋伊蚊帶有登革熱病毒，「這是非常嚴重的問題。」因為在白紋伊蚊當中，登革熱病毒可以一代傳一代。若不能在早期將受感染或帶病毒的白紋伊蚊盡量消滅，擔心日後登革熱在香港便會成為風土病。

### 指工地積水難免 可惹蚊

高永文又指，根據視察所見及報告，工地的衛生情況良好，但難以避免有積水，情況不太嚴重，不過面積很小的積水已可滋生蚊子。而且登革熱的潛伏期相對較長，可長達兩星期，所以不能排除在這一輪滅蚊行動前，也有其他市民或這裡的工友已被蚊叮，現仍處於潛伏期中。

高永文亦稱，最近兩星期的跨部門會議，決定即使踏入冬季，滅蚊工作亦不會停止，而且會繼續與港鐵溝通及舉行會議，要求加強滅蚊工作。港鐵署理行政總裁梁國權則表示，以往每星期兩至三次噴灑滅蚊油，增至現時每日一次，會更頻密清理積水，及與承建商保持緊密聯繫，亦支持員工配合當局的調查。

### 籲地盤工友配合中心調查

衛生防護中心昨日繼續在第二名患者工作的地盤，及居住的黃大仙蒲崗村道恆安大廈住所進行問卷調查，及安排血液化驗。高永文呼籲附近的居民及地盤工友，盡量配合衛生防護中心的流行病學調查，一方面為了他們自己；另一方面希望減低在香港白紋伊蚊的帶病毒情況，從而減低香港繼續出現本地登革熱病例的可能性。

另外，衛生防護中心呼籲，曾到訪恆安大廈或港鐵西營盤站建築地盤並出現懷疑登革熱病徵的人士，應致電中心公眾查詢熱線，安排化驗調查或轉介至醫院作適當跟進。自今年首宗本地登革熱個案以來，截至昨日上午11時，熱線共接獲9宗查詢。

截止前日，衛生防護中心今年共接獲97宗登革熱個案呈報，包括兩宗本地及95宗外地傳入。2013年及2012年分別有103宗及53宗個案，均為外地傳入。

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文章總數: 1 篇

1. 星島日報 | 2014-11-09

報章 | A06 | 港聞

## 防登革熱成風土病 18區冬季齊滅蚊 短時間三宗 四年來首次

青衣涌美老屋村有居民確診感染今年第三宗本地登革熱個案後，當局昨派員到患者居所一帶和青衣東北公園附近滅蚊。食物及衛生局局長高永文表示，當局整個冬季都會加強全港滅蚊，本周將與十八區區議會代表開會，商討加強滅蚊工作，嚴防登革熱成為本港風土病。記者：陳浩忻 關琛詩

最新確診的三十六歲姓譚女患者，目前仍在瑪嘉烈醫院留醫，情況穩定。食環署昨派出穿上全套保護裝備的人員，到她居住的青衣上高灘街涌美老屋村附近山坡噴灑殺蟲劑，清潔工人在溝渠噴蚊油和清理雜草，期間突然湧現大量蚊子。衛生防護中心在場舉行健康講座，並派員逐戶向居民做問卷調查。

女患者與丈夫和約一歲半的兒子在老屋村居住，她的父親說，家人平時有做足防蚊措施，例如將全部窗門關上和用蚊網，但仍避不過被蚊叮咬，令身上長滿了風癬。

### 食署青衣噴蚊油除草

有街坊表示，家門口有花槽，平時很少清理雜草，溝渠亦有積水，蚊患問題嚴重，李先生說：「一晚都有十幾隻蚊，咬得好勁，要用蚊帳才可以！」另有居民指，曾有夏天，食環署每星期前來滅蚊一次，但認為不足夠，希望當局加密次數。

除老屋村外，食環署又到患者報稱曾被蚊咬的青衣東北公園滅蚊，有在該處晨運的街坊投訴政府的滅蚊工作做得不夠，「一場太極還未耍完，那些蚊已經不斷飛到腳上！」有街坊指，曾就蚊患情況致電當局求助，但當局一直無派員處理。

衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄說，近日天雨有機會令蚊患惡化，呼籲市民做足防蚊措施，「最擔心是間斷的下雨，幾日就下一次雨，每次都有一些積水，這樣最容易滋生蚊子」。

### 「佔領區」積水恐惹蚊

食物及衛生局局長高永文指出，最新患者曾往青衣和西貢，感染第四型登革熱病毒，與早前兩宗本土個案所屬的第一型病毒不同，證明起碼有兩個不同源頭，須假設香港將會有散發性的登革熱個案，當局將在這兩區加強滅蚊，跨部門滅蚊小組本周將與十八區區議會代表開會，商討跨部門和全港十八區的滅蚊工作和力度，嚴防登革熱在本港落地生根。

他說：「如果我們不能加強全港十八區滅蚊的力度，登革熱成為風土病的機會非常大。將這個機會盡量減低的唯一可行方法，就是在整個冬季都加強十八區的滅蚊。」

衛生署署長陳漢儀補充，本港四年來首次在短期內出現三宗本地登革熱個案，情況令人擔心。她說登革熱的病媒白紋伊蚊，蚊卵即使低至攝氏九度都可孵化及生存，提醒市民在冬季不可掉以輕心。

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此外，香港環境保護協會指金鐘等佔領區內有不少積水，更見白紋伊蚊蹤影，加上部分路障以水馬堆砌，擔心招惹蚊蟲，增散播登革熱風險。

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文章總數: 1 篇

1. 明報 | 2014-11-09

報章 | A12 | 港聞

## 防明夏登革熱冬天滅蚊 跨部門下周商全港行動

【明報專訊】本港半個月內確診3宗本地感染登革熱，食物及衛生局長高永文表示，第三名患者曾到過青衣和西貢，而且他感染的是第四型登革熱病毒，與首兩宗個案的第一型病毒不同，證明香港起碼有兩個不同登革熱病的源頭，需要假設香港將會有散發性登革熱個案。現已踏入11月仍天雨連連，當局表明冬天不會停止滅蚊，高永文說，若不能減少病蚊數目，夏天登革熱爆發的情況會更嚴重。

### 加強青衣西貢滅蚊

高永文表示，相關部門未來至少會在青衣及西貢加強滅蚊，衛生防護中心亦會在患者出入過的地方進行流行病學調查和講座。跨部門控蚊小組下星期會與區議會代表開會，希望商討跨部門和全港18區的滅蚊工作和力度。

高永文指出，當局在全個冬季都不會停止滅蚊，也會加強力度滅蚊，若現在不能減少受病毒感染的白紋伊蚊數目，夏天登革熱爆發的情況會更嚴重，登革熱成為風土病的機會亦會十分大。

衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄表示，與本港第三名登革熱患者居住的青衣涌美老屋村村民了解過蚊患情況，近日間中下雨，適合蚊子滋生和繁殖，未來會加強滅蚊。他表示，雨水有可能把滅蚊噴霧和蚊油沖走，影響滅蚊效果，但大雨之下，蚊卵也會被沖走。

梁挺雄指出，病毒可在蚊子中一代傳一代，加上現時全港各區都有可能出現登革熱風險，有需要繼續全港滅蚊，消滅帶有病毒的白紋伊蚊，防止登革熱落地生根成風土病。他其後又到附近酒樓向市民派單張，講解登革熱。

### 青衣居民指夏天蚊患嚴重

食環署昨早派人到青衣涌美老屋村滅蚊。現場有草叢外，亦因天雨，有不少積水。有居民表示，擔心登革熱，認為附近環境欠佳，希望政府多派人清潔及滅蚊；另有居民表示，夏天時區內蚊患嚴重，曾見過食環署每星期派人到場滅蚊一次，希望可增加次數。

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文章總數: 1 篇

1. 香港經濟日報 | 2014-11-10

報章 | A30 | 港聞

## 「首染登革熱或病徵輕 未必住院」

本港短期內確診3宗本地登革熱個案，且感染不同血清型病毒，食物及衛生局局長高永文昨突然表示，首次感染或病徵輕微登革熱，未必一定住院，將制定指引分辨嚴重患者。

有傳染病專家指出，患者發病期間倘不留醫再被蚊叮，可在社區傳人；但若本港如廣東般突現萬宗感染，會對醫療系統造成負擔，可考慮輕微病徵個案毋須入院。

本土感染的最新個案是居於青衣及曾往西貢活動的36歲女子，目前情況穩定，仍在瑪嘉烈醫院傳染病中心隔離病房留醫。

首次感染登革熱病情未必嚴重，有如感冒發燒，但若先後感染兩種或以上的血清型病毒，則會增加出現嚴重併發症風險。

高永文昨說：「如果是首次感染或病徵較輕微的登革熱，其實未必一定需要住院，所以在臨床上如何分辨較嚴重的登革熱，其實亦需要具較多臨床經驗的地方的一些臨床指引。」

### 將與區會商討 加強18區控蚊

他指，衛生防護中心會和醫院管理局本星期將開會，並參考其他地區的臨床指引和經驗，作出總結，向前綫醫護提供臨床指引，以安排病情嚴重的病人入院。而本周亦會與區議會商討如何加強18區控蚊工作。

據悉，衛生署、醫管局、食環署及食衛局等會參與跨部門會議。現時有登革熱個案，公院一般會收入院，但沒有任何指引，僅按既往安排，入院提供支援治療。

消息人士相信，輕微個案不用入院是指當登革熱變成風土病，到時會如其他傳染病般，一旦在社區持續有感染個案，例如每天有數人中招入院，致內科病床「爆棚」，就會進入援疫期，輕微患者可留在社區，做法如同應付H7N9禽流感。

香港感染及傳染病學會代表曾德賢醫生表示，現時登革熱患者就算病徵輕微，如病人不想入院，防護中心會派員勸入院，因登革熱為法定傳染病，防護中心可根據法定權力要求病人住院，以往亦有數宗勸病人個案。

### 專家：發病被蚊叮 可社區傳人

病人在發病期間入院，有助確診、預防出現嚴重併發症，以及防止病人在帶有大量病毒時，於社區再被蚊叮而傳染其他人。

曾德賢醫生又認為，本港現時的登革熱個案仍為零星散發，暫未成為風土病，「就算一次出現20多宗，分散在多間（公立）醫院，仍可以應對，除非好似廣東，突然多了成萬幾宗，速



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度來得急和數量多，會對醫療系統造成負擔，便可考慮輕微病徵個案毋須入院」。

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## Press Releases 27 October 2014

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Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Mosquito-borne Diseases updated on local case of dengue fever (with photo)  
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The Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Mosquito-borne Diseases (ICC) convened an urgent meeting this afternoon (October 27) to follow up on the local case of dengue fever (DF) and provide updates on the latest situation of the disease as well as local prevention and control measures.

"We are highly concerned about the case and are working closely with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) for all-out efforts to assess and prevent any spread of infection," the Chairman of the ICC and Controller of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health (DH), Dr Leung Ting-hung, said.

At the meeting, representatives of 20 government bureaux/departments (B/Ds) and organisation discussed the local case, re-examined the epidemiology of DF, and reaffirmed the importance of effective mosquito control. The CHP solicited support from B/Ds on the prevention and control of DF, including enhanced surveillance, active case finding, vector control and public education.

"The CHP has sent letters to doctors to alert them to the occurrence of the local DF case and enhanced the surveillance on suspected DF cases in collaboration with public hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), private hospitals and private doctors since October 25. Early referral and prompt control are critical to prevent further local spread of DF," Dr Leung said.

Officers of the CHP have been conducting field investigation at the patient's residence and workplace by active case finding. As of noon today, 296 questionnaires have been collected and none are symptomatic, while two residents undertook blood tests.

Persons who frequented Pok Hong Estate, Sai Ying Pun or Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital with symptoms suggesting DF should call the CHP's public enquiry hotline (2125 1122) for laboratory investigation or referral to hospital as appropriate. The hotline will operate from 9am to 6pm and four calls were received as of 5pm.

Another health talk will be held with the FEHD at 7pm today in Sai Ying Pun Community Complex Community Hall to deliver health advice. Earlier, a total of 66 persons attended the health talks in Pok Hong Community Hall, Sha Tin, and at the construction site in Sai Ying Pun.

Locally, apart from the last DF cluster recorded in September 2010, the majority of DF cases were imported from endemic areas, mostly in Southeast Asia. As of yesterday (October 26), 89 DF cases (88 imported, one local) were reported to the CHP this year. In 2013 and 2012, 103 and 53 cases were filed respectively and all were imported.

The CHP noted the recent upsurge in DF cases in Guangdong since September and the cumulative number of cases this year increased from 2 175 on September 11 to 41 155 as of yesterday

and most are from Guangzhou. Separately, in Taiwan, 7 546 DF cases were reported so far this year, more than eight times that in 2013. The DF activity is high, especially in southern Taiwan. DF activity has also remained high in Southeast Asia including various popular tourist attractions such as Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, with 29 925, 16 549 and 80 578 cases recorded this year respectively.

"We again urge the public to take necessary precautions against mosquito-transmitted diseases both locally and during travel, particularly to DF-endemic areas. Mosquito control is of utmost importance to prevent the spread of DF," Dr Leung stressed.

"At present, no effective vaccine for DF is available. Therefore, the best preventive measures are to avoid mosquito bites and to eliminate pockets of stagnant water that serve as breeding sites for mosquitoes," Dr Leung said.

Travellers should take the following preventive measures against DF:

- \* Wear loose, light-coloured, long-sleeved tops and trousers;
- \* Use DEET-containing insect repellent on exposed parts of the body and clothing; and
- \* Use mosquito screens or nets in rooms that are not air-conditioned.

Anyone feeling unwell after returning from a trip should seek medical advice as soon as possible and provide travel details to their doctor.

Members of the public should also avoid accumulation of stagnant water by:

- \* Disposing of all used cans and containers in covered rubbish bins;
- \* Changing the water in vases with plants once a week in order to prevent accumulation of stagnant water in the saucers;
- \* Covering all containers, wells and water storage points;
- \* Ensuring air-conditioner drip trays are free of stagnant water;
- \* Keeping all drains clear; and
- \* Paving all uneven ground.

The public may visit the CHP's DF page ([www.chp.gov.hk/en/content/9/24/19.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/content/9/24/19.html)) or that of the DH's Travel Health Service ([www.travelhealth.gov.hk](http://www.travelhealth.gov.hk)) for further information on DF and outbreaks in other areas. Travel agents, tour guides and travellers can check the latest news and advice on preventive measures.

More information on mosquito control can be found on the FEHD's website ([www.fehd.gov.hk/english/safefood/handbook\\_prev\\_mos\\_breeding.html](http://www.fehd.gov.hk/english/safefood/handbook_prev_mos_breeding.html)).

"Vector-borne diseases" is the theme of this year's World Health Day (WHD) of the World Health Organization. The public may visit the CHP's WHD Page ([www.chp.gov.hk/en/view\\_content/28258.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/28258.html)) for more information.

Participating B/Ds and organisation of the ICC include the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the Architectural Services Department, the Civil Engineering and

Development Department, the Drainage Services Department, the Education Bureau, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, the Environmental Protection Department, the FEHD, the DH, the Highways Department, the Home Affairs Department, the HA, the Housing Department, the Information Services Department, the Lands Department, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the Marine Department, the Social Welfare Department, the Transport Department and the Water Supplies Department.

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## **Press Releases** 11 November 2014

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Government enhances anti-mosquito measures in prevention of dengue fever

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The Anti-Mosquito Steering Committee (AMSC), which comprises various bureaux and departments, held a special meeting today (November 11) to discuss ways to review the new rounds of anti-mosquito work conducted by relevant departments in response to the recent confirmation of three local cases of dengue fever (DF), and examine how to step up preventive actions.

The Chairperson of the AMSC cum Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Food), Mrs Marion Lai, said at the meeting that, in view of the recent confirmation of three local cases of DF, and the fact that the number of DF cases in neighbouring areas continues to stay at a high level, the community must remain vigilant. The Government and the community must work together in conducting anti-mosquito work.

In response to the confirmation of the three local cases, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) has strengthened the mosquito preventive and control work in the areas within 500 metres from the residence of the patients in Sha Tin, Wong Tai Sin and Tsing Yi, their workplaces, as well as areas they have visited during the incubation period. FEHD has initiated prosecution against five parties responsible for managing the venues in which the breeding of mosquito larvae was found. Three of them are the contractors of construction sites appointed by the MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL) and Housing Department respectively. The other two are the management companies of public housing estates. FEHD also convened meetings with the inter-departmental task forces on anti-mosquito work to discuss measures to strengthen mosquito prevention and control at the district level. FEHD staff have given health talks and distributed health education and promotion leaflets to schools and hospitals nearby. An outdoor broadcasting van has been deployed to the relevant areas in Central and Western, Sha Tin, Wong Tai Sin and Tsing Yi to alert the people and advise them of the importance of taking mosquito prevention and control measures.

FEHD has also strengthened the mosquito prevention and control work in areas in the vicinity of the MTRCL construction sites for the Sai Ying Pun Station where the patients of the first two confirmed cases have worked. FEHD has appealed for support from the MTRCL to strengthen their mosquito prevention and control work at their construction sites, and to disseminate the messages of mosquito prevention and control to their appointed contractors and site supervisors.

FEHD has collected samples of *Aedes albopictus* from the areas relevant to the three confirmed cases for laboratory testing to ascertain whether they carry virus. This will help eliminate the sources of infection.

The territory-wide thematic mosquito prevention and control special operation which commenced on October 20 will be extended throughout the winter season and last till January 23, 2015. Mosquito control work will also be enhanced during the year-end clean-up operation which is due to commence on January 26, 2015.

The district offices of FEHD will target areas which have drawn particular concerns, such as single-block buildings, village houses, large residential estates, construction sites and cargo/container terminals and handling areas at port areas and intensify mosquito prevention and control work thereat.

Other departments have also continued to intensify their mosquito preventive and control work, as well as strengthening publicity and education campaigns.

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has strengthened mosquito prevention work and promotion activities in the venues and facilities under its management including recreational sites in country parks, Hong Kong Wetland Park and all government wholesale markets, etc. The department has also urged livestock and fish farmers to enhance anti-mosquito measures.

The Department of Health has enhanced the surveillance of DF and will carry out prompt investigation and control measures for cases of DF. The department has also implemented a series of measures at boundary control points to prevent importation of DF into Hong Kong and strengthened its publicity campaign to remind the public to take precautionary measures against mosquito-transmitted diseases.

The Housing Department will continue to carry out their mosquito preventive and control work and step up publicity through posters, notices and leaflets on mosquito prevention in public housing estates.

The Development Bureau has reminded site staff of public works sites to ensure that the well-established anti-mosquito measures are duly undertaken.

The Lands Department will continue to conduct grass cutting regularly on government land under its responsibility and clear identified hillside illegal cultivation black spots to eliminate potential mosquito breeding grounds. With regard to the three DF confirmed local cases, the department plans to conduct additional grass cutting work in November and December. Letters have also been sent out to request short-term tenants to prevent and control mosquito breeding.

The Leisure and Cultural Services Department will continue to step up inspection, strengthen vector prevention and control, carry out anti-mosquito and cleansing operations, conduct roving exhibitions on the control and prevention of mosquito-borne diseases and DF, install mosquito trapping devices, display and distribute anti-mosquito publicity materials and step up enforcement action against littering offenders at its venues.

The Education Bureau has jointly organised with FEHD a talk on DF vectors for school personnel. Schools were recently reminded again to keep the school and the surrounding environment clean.

The District Offices of Home Affairs Department will assist in the publicity for mosquito prevention and control, including distributing anti-mosquito promotional leaflets and items, as well as facilitating the organisation of health talks.

The Government Property Agency has tasked its property management agents to continue to take appropriate anti-mosquito

measures, including strengthening inspection work, promptly removing stagnant water, regularly cutting grass and applying larvicidal oil, and increasing the frequency of the work, as well as stepping up the publicity for mosquito prevention and control.

Mrs Lai pointed out that all relevant government departments would work together and stay vigilant in eliminating the potential breeding places of mosquitoes. She added that the Government would closely monitor the effectiveness of the measures and make timely adjustment if necessary, so as to better control the mosquito problem and minimise the threat of DF and other mosquito-transmitted diseases. She also appealed for support from members of the public to act in concert with the Government in taking appropriate anti-mosquito measures.

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