

預防及控制急性腸胃炎感染在校園傳播 Prevention & Control spread of Acute Gastroenteritis

衛生署衞 生防護中心 感染控制處 Infection Control Branch Centre for Health Protection Department of Health

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傳播 Transmission

急性腸胃炎多數由病毒引致,最常見的為:

Acute gastroenteritis (AGE) are usually caused by viruses, most commonly

- 諾如病毒 norovirus
- 輪狀病毒 rotavirus
- 腺病毒 adenovirus





傳播 Transmission

感染途徑包括:

The modes of transmission include:

- ·接觸患者的嘔吐物或糞便 contact with vomitus or faeces from infected persons
- ·接觸受污染的環境或物品 contact with contaminated environments or objects
- · 經嘔吐時產生的帶病毒噴沫傳播 aerosol spread with contaminated droplets of splashed vomitus
- 食用或飲用受病毒污染的食物或水 eat/drink food or water contaminated with the viruses of the state of the sta

預防及控制



Prevention and Control

- · 加緊注重個人、食物及環境衛生 Strict personal, food and environmental hygiene.
- •特別要小心處理嘔吐物及排泄物
 Particular attention to handling of vomitus and faecal matter.
- 由於酒精未能有效殺死一些經常引起急性 腸胃炎的病毒(例如:諾如病毒),酒精 搓手液並不能代替使用規液和清水潔手

Alcohol-based handrub should not substitute hand hygiene with liquid soap and water, as alcohol does not effectively kill some viruses frequently causing AGE, for example, norovirus.

手部衛生 Hand hygiene

- · 保持良好的個人衛生 Ensure proper personal hygiene.
- · 處理食物或進食前、如廁後或更換尿片後 須徹底洗淨雙手

Wash hands thoroughly before handling food and eating, after using the toilet or after

changing diapers.

使用规液及清水洗手:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bfHoBihQNks
Hand hygiene with liquid soap and water:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pN2C6AJ2_EA



手部衛生日Hand Hygiene Day

https://youtu.be/UivhwVZ38RY?list=TLGGc3f8wARvhMcwNTA2MjAyMw

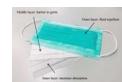


嘔吐物或糞便的環境清潔 GP (Set to He line t

Environmental cleaning for vomitus or faeces

清潔和消毒應立即進行
 Cleaning and disinfection should be carried out immediately.





- · 在清潔過程中,讓兒童/學生遠離該區域 Keep children/students away from the area during the cleaning process.
- · 清理嘔吐物及排泄物時須戴上手套及外科口罩,事 後須徹底洗手

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vb_M-UQmo48 Handling vomitus:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-LtYj6OnqM

嘔吐物或糞便的環境清潔 (Entre fur Health Prodection



4900毫升清

Environmental cleaning for vomitus or faeces

以稀釋的1比49家用漂白水(以一份含5.25%次氯 酸鈉的漂白水加49份水) 徹底清洗和消毒染污的 地方及物件,事後並須徹底以規液和清水洗手 Clean and disinfect contaminated areas or items thoroughly with diluted household bleach (by adding one part of bleach containing 5.25 per cent sodium hypochlorite to 49 parts of water). Wash hands with liquid soap and water thoroughly afterwards.

調校和使用稀釋漂白水的步驟:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOoJVmvS3O4

Procedures of preparing and using diluted bleach:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aw3uotLLnNs

正確使用漂白水



Proper use of bleach

確保家用漂白水在有效限期前使用。未使用的稀釋漂白水的效能會隨時間減退。為確保有效消毒 ,漂白水應於稀釋後24小時內使用

Ensure the household bleach used has not expired. For effective disinfection, diluted bleach should be used within 24 hours after preparation as effectiveness would decrease with time if left unused.

• 存放漂白水於學生接觸不到的陰涼處

Store bleach out of reach of students in a shaded area.

漂白水的使用:

https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/the_use_of_bleach_chi.pdf
The Use of Bleach:

https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/the_use_of_bleach.pdf



箭生設施和排水系統功能正常即豐東斯

Proper function of sanitary facilities and drainage system

- · 保持衞生設施和排水系統的正常功能 Maintain proper function of sanitary facilities and drainage system.
- 定期以及當感染者使用後, 廁所均需進行清潔和消毒

Clean and disinfect toilets regularly and after use by infected persons.

Depai

良好室內通風



Good indoor ventilation

• 保持室內空氣流通

Maintain good indoor ventilation.



https://www.chp.gov.hk/fil es/pdf/supplement_on_sc hool ventilation chi.pdf





飲食衞生及安全



Food hygiene and safety

- 注意飲食衛生
 Pay attention to food hygiene.
- 使用不同的用具處理生及熟的食物 Use separate utensils to handle raw and cooked food.
- · 避免進食未經徹底煮熟的食物
 Avoid food that is not thoroughly cooked
- 飲用經煮滞的水
 Drink boiled water.



妥善處理患者



Proper management for sick persons

· 如出現嘔吐或腹瀉的症狀,不應上班或上學及應向醫生求診

Refrain from work or attending school, and seek medical advice if suffering from vomiting or diarrhea.

· 受影響的兒童和職員不應返回學校/中心, 直至腹瀉或嘔吐消退至少48小時或按照醫 生的建議

Keep affected children and staff away from schools/centres until their diarrhoea or vomiting has subsided for at least 48 hours or as advised by the doctor.

健康生活模式 Healthy lifestyle @ Centre für Health Protection

健康的身體能有更好的免疫力來抵禦傳染病

A healthy body will have better immunity against infectious disease.

- 不要吸煙和避免飲酒
 Do not smoke and avoid drinking alcohol
- · 恆常運動,並注意均衡飲食
 Perform regular daily exercise and maintain a balanced diet
- 作息定時,生活有序
 Keep regular daily routines and regimes
- 保持心理健康Maintain mental health
- · 按照指示接種疫苗
 Receive vaccinations as indicated





Guidelines on Prevention of Communicable Diseases in Schools / Kindergartens Kindergartens-cum-Child Care Centres / Child Care Centres

E 防護中心 for Health Protection

學校/幼稚園/幼稚園暨幼兒中心/ 幼兒中心預防傳染病指引 Guidelines on Prevention of Communicable Diseases in Schools / Kindergartens /Kindergartens-cum-Child Care Centres / Child Care Centres





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https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/guide lines on prevention of communicabl e diseases in schools kindergartens kindergartens cum child carecentres child are centres chi.pdf





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謝謝 Thank you

