

Infection Control in the Community Settings

Dr Leo Lui

Infection Control Branch
Centre for Health Protection
IC Forum Jan 2020



- No conflict of interest to declare



A set of advices on basic hygiene have been promulgated to the general public in response to the situation

HEALTH ADVICES



Hand Hygiene

加入規液 搓手20秒

Add soap Rub hands for 20 seconds

一個既簡單
且有效預防感染的方法
An easy and effective way to prevent infection

搓手步驟
Step for hand washing

1. 手掌 Palms
2. 手背 Back of hands
3. 指縫 Between fingers
4. 指背 Back of fingers
5. 拇指 Thumbs
6. 指尖 Fingers tips
7. 手腕 Wrists

當雙手沒有明顯污垢時
你可用酒精搓手液潔手
When hands are not visibly soiled, you may clean them with alcohol-based handrub

HP 衛生防護中心
Centre for Health Protection

衛生防護中心網站
Centre for Health Protection Website
www.chp.gov.hk

衛生署健康教育專線
Health Education Infoline of the Department of Health
2833 0111

衛生署
Department of Health

何時應洗手

When to Wash Our Hands

健康在你手
Wash hands for better health

- 進食及處理食物前
Before eating & preparing food
- 如廁後
After using the toilet
- 打噴嚏及咳嗽後
After coughing or sneezing
- 接觸病人前後
Before and after coming in contact with patients
- 接觸公共物件後
After touching public equipment
- 觸碰眼晴、鼻子或嘴巴前後
Before & after touching eyes, nose and mouth

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Department of Health

Cough Etiquette



Mask Wearing



什麼是口罩？

佩戴口罩可遮掩鼻和口，阻隔液體與飛沫微粒通過。外科口罩（口罩）是一種較常用的口罩。

What is a mask?

A face mask covers nose and mouth. It provides a physical barrier to fluids and large particle droplets. Surgical mask (mask) is a type of face mask commonly used.

為什麼要佩戴口罩？

若佩戴得宜，口罩能有效預防經飛沫傳播的疾病。

Why do we need to wear a mask?

When used properly, masks can help prevent infections transmitted by respiratory droplets.

何時要佩戴口罩？

1. 保護自己：當我們需要照顧呼吸道受感染的患者時；或在流感大流行/ 高峰期間進入醫院或診所。
2. 保護他人避免受感染：當我們出現呼吸道感染病徵時，如發燒、流鼻水、咳嗽或打噴嚏等。



怎樣佩戴口罩？

1. 選擇合適尺碼的口罩，兒童可選擇兒童尺碼。
2. 佩戴口罩前，應先潔手。
3. 要讓口罩緊貼面部：

3.1 大部份口罩由三層物料組成，外層防液體飛濺，中層作為屏障阻擋病菌，內層吸收佩戴者釋出的濕氣和水分。佩戴者必須依照生產商建議使用口罩，包括如何存放及佩戴口罩（如分辨口罩的前後）。一般而言，有顏色/ 摺紋向下的一面向外，有金屬條的一邊向上。

3.2 如選用綁帶式口罩，將綁帶繫於頭頂及頸後；如選用掛耳式口罩，把橡筋繞在耳上，使口罩緊貼面部。

3.3 拉開口罩，使口罩完全覆蓋口、鼻和下巴。

3.4 把口罩的金屬條沿鼻樑兩側按緊，使口罩緊貼面部。

4. 佩戴口罩後，應避免觸摸口罩。若必須觸摸口罩，在觸摸前、後都要徹底潔手。



怎樣脫下口罩？

1. 適時更換口罩。一般而言，口罩不可重複使用。另外，口罩如有破損或弄污，應立即更換。
2. 脫下口罩前，須先潔手。
3. 脫下綁帶式口罩時，應先解開頸後的綁帶，然後解開頭頂的綁帶；脫下掛耳式的口罩時，把口罩的橡筋從雙耳除下，並應盡量避免觸摸口罩向外部份，因這部份可能已沾染病菌。
4. 將脫下的口罩棄置於有蓋垃圾箱內，然後立即潔手。



衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection

Infection Control Branch

Use Mask Properly

Face mask provides a physical barrier to fluids and large particle droplets. Surgical mask is a type of face mask commonly used. When used properly, surgical masks can prevent infections transmitted by respiratory droplets.

2. People should wear a surgical mask when they have respiratory infection; when taking care of patient with respiratory infection; or when visiting clinics or hospitals during pandemic or peak season for influenza in order to reduce the spread of infection.

Points to note on wearing a surgical mask:

- (a) Choose the appropriate mask size. Child size is available for selection as indicated.
- (b) Perform hand hygiene before putting on a surgical mask.
- (c) The surgical mask should fit snugly over the face:
 - (i) Most surgical masks adopt a three-layer design (Annex I) which includes an outer fluid-repelling layer, a middle layer serves as a barrier to germs, and an inner moisture-absorbing layer. Wearer should follow the manufacturers' recommendations when using surgical mask, including proper storage and procedures of putting on surgical mask (e.g. determine which side of the mask is facing outwards). In general, the coloured side/the side with folds facing downwards of the surgical mask should face outwards with the metallic strip uppermost (Image 1).

- (ii) For tie-on surgical mask, secure upper ties at the crown of head. Then secure lower ties at the nape (Image 2). For ear-loops type, position the elastic bands around both ears.
- (iii) Extend the surgical mask to fully cover mouth, nose and chin (Image 3).
- (iv) Mould the metallic strip over nose bridge and the surgical mask should fit snugly over the face (Image 4).
- (d) Avoid touching the surgical mask after wearing. Otherwise, should perform hand hygiene before and after touching the mask.
- (e) When taking off tie-on surgical mask, unfasten the ties at the nape first; then unfasten the ties at the crown of head (Image 5). For ear-loops type, hold both the ear loops and take-off gently from face. Avoid touching the outside of surgical mask during taking-off as it may be covered with germs.
- (f) After taking off the surgical mask, discard in a lidded rubbish bin and perform hand hygiene immediately.
- (g) Change surgical mask timely. In general, surgical mask should not be reused. Replace the mask immediately if it is damaged or soiled.



Image 1

Image 2

Image 3

Image 4

Image 5

Centre for Health Protection

July 2015

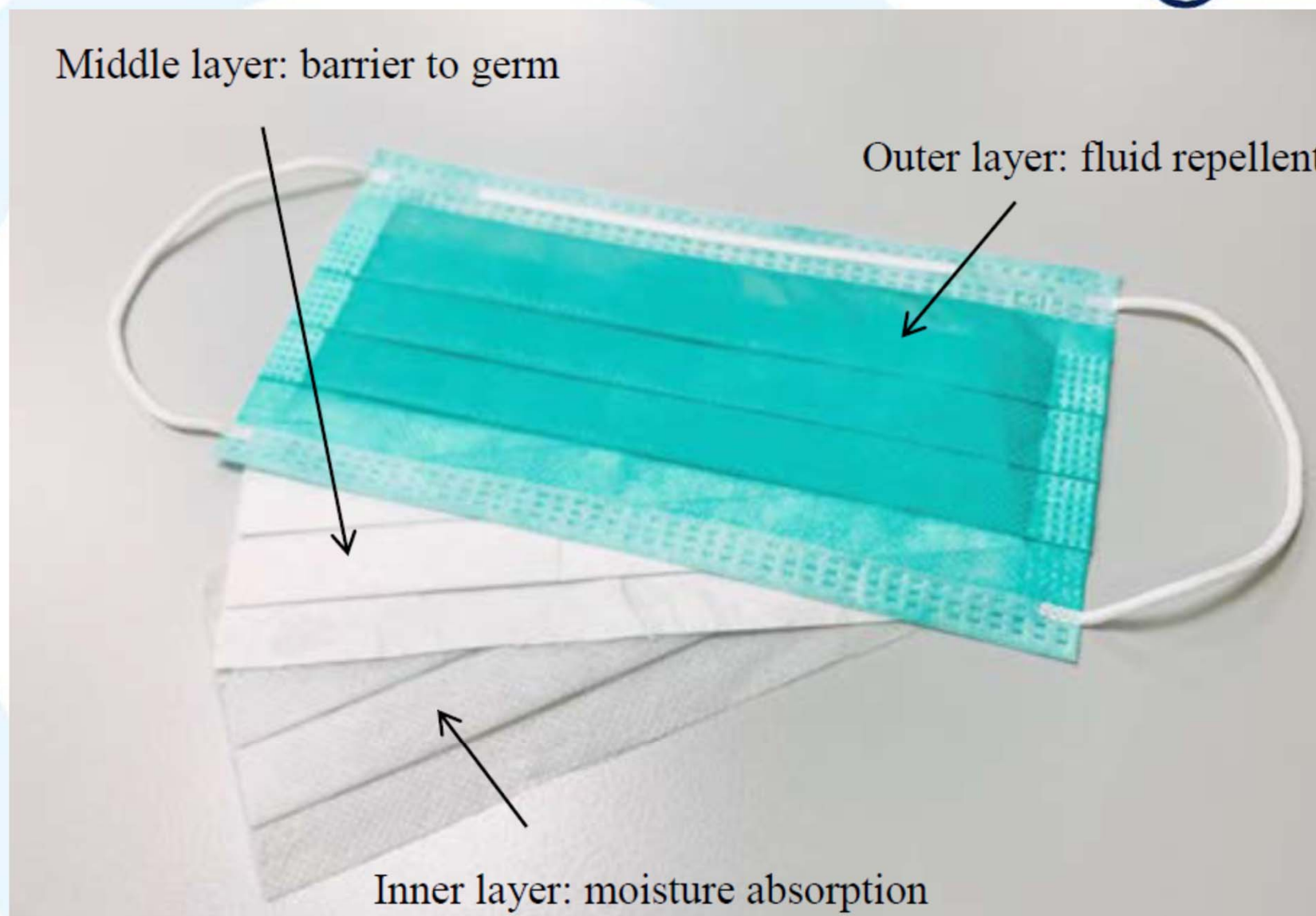
(Last updated on March 2019)

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衛生防護中心乃衛生署
轄下執行疾病預防
及控制的專業機構
The Centre for Health
Protection is a
professional arm of the
Department of Health for
disease prevention
and control





Environmental Hygiene

Handling of Vomitus, Excreta or Blood

- ▶ Consider wearing disposable gloves if the cleaning involves contact with body fluids, such as respiratory secretions, urine, faeces etc.



- ▶ Use highly absorbent materials to clean up the contaminated surfaces first

- ▶ If the surface is contaminated with vomitus or excreta, disinfect with 1 part of diluted household bleach (5.25%) in 49 parts of water, leave for 15 to 30 minutes and then rinse with water



- ▶ If the surface is contaminated with blood, disinfect with 1 part of diluted household bleach (5.25%) in 4 parts of water, leave for 10 minutes and then rinse with water

家居及環境衛生

環境常清潔 醒神又自然 Keep your home clean



- 家具應定期抹拭，尤其是經常接觸的地方、傢俬物品、玩具、用具、廁所、浴室及地板須至少每天用 1 比 99 稀釋家用漂白水（非金屬表面可使用 1 份 5.25% 漂白水與 99 份清水混和，金屬表面可使用 70% 酒精）清潔消毒，待乾後，用水清洗並抹乾。
- 若地面/家具/衣物被分泌物或排泄物污染（如嘔吐物、糞便或呼吸道患者的痰涎），弄掉髒物後，須用 1 比 49 稀釋家用漂白水（非金屬表面可使用 1 份 5.25% 漂白水與 49 份清水混和，金屬表面可使用 70% 酒精）消毒，待 15-30 分鐘後，用水清洗並抹乾。
- 定時清潔地面，並視乎情況增加清潔次數。清潔地面後要保持地面乾爽。
- 使用可清洗的地墊，保持地氈清潔，須每日吸塵及定期清洗。
- 定時更換及清洗被單枕套、毛巾及衣服。
- 若有飼養寵物（如貓和狗），更要增加清潔的次數。

Basic Infection Control for Property Management (Video)

YouTube^{HK}

搜尋



Ching-Yee, vomitus should be wiped from the outer area towards the centre

Department of Health

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/static/101468.html>

Practical tips on environmental cleaning

- Begin from the relatively clean areas first then work towards the dirtier areas
- All surfaces should be cleaned at least daily with detergent and water or use disinfectant such as 1:99 diluted household bleach when necessary
- High touch areas e.g. handrails of escalators, control panels of elevators and door knobs should be cleaned more frequently, depending on the frequency of use
- Vectors and rodent controls



Appropriate PPE for Cleaning

- Surgical mask
- Latex gloves
- Disposable gown
- Eye protection (goggles/face shield)
- Cap (optional)

Selection should be based on risk assessment



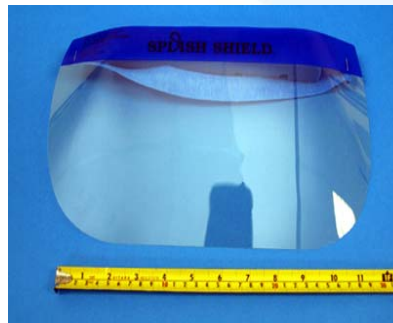
Type of PPE



Prevent inhaling the droplet nuclei

When splashing of blood, body fluid, secretion or excretion is likely, protect hairs from contaminated

Anticipating contamination by blood, body fluid, secretion or excretion during procedure



Prevent splashing of blood, body fluid, secretion or excretion from contaminating of mucosal membrane



If in contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, mucous membrane and non-intact skin, or items that are contaminated by these materials

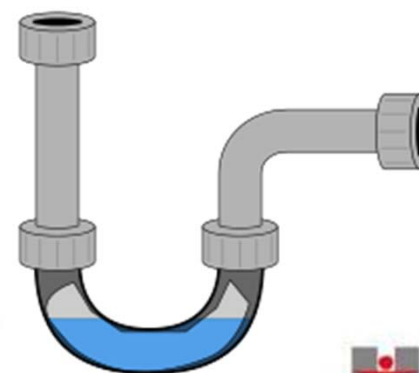


Common dilutions of household bleach

Dilution	ppm	Concentration	Purpose
Undiluted	50,000	5.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need further dilution
1:4	10,000	1 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blood & body fluids with emerging infections.• Blood spillage in general.
1:9	5000	0.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bacterial spores, plague
1:49	1000	0.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disinfection in outbreaks.• Vomitus and excreta in general.
1:99	500	0.05%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Routine environment decontamination

Prevent drying of water traps

- Do not alter the drain and pipes without prior authorization
- Pour about half a litre of water into each drain outlet and disinfect drain outlet regularly about once a week
- Arrange immediate inspection and repair by qualified technicians if there is a defect in the U-trap or smell of foul air is coming from drain outlets



During travel

The public should take heed of the preventive measures below **when travelling outside Hong Kong**:

- Avoid touching **animals** (including game), poultry/birds or their droppings;
- Avoid visiting **wet markets**, live poultry markets or farms;
- Avoid making close contact with **patients**, especially those with symptoms of acute respiratory infections;
- Do not consume **game meat** and do not patronise food premises where game meat is served;
- Adhere to food safety and hygiene rules such as avoiding **consuming raw or undercooked animal products**, including milk, eggs and meat, or foods which may be contaminated by animal secretions, excretions (such as urine) or contaminated products, unless they have been properly cooked, washed or peeled;
- **If feeling unwell when outside Hong Kong**, especially if having a fever or cough, wear a surgical mask, inform the hotel staff or tour escort and seek medical advice at once; and
- **After returning to Hong Kong**, consult a doctor promptly if having a fever or other symptoms, inform the doctor of recent travel history and wear a surgical mask to help prevent spread of the disease.



預防肺炎及 呼吸道傳染病

Prevention of
Pneumonia and Respiratory Tract Infection



避免前往
爆發肺炎
的地方

Avoid travelling to
areas with
pneumonia outbreaks



避免

到濕貨街市、
活家禽市場或農場

Avoid
visiting wet markets, live poultry
markets or farms



避免接觸

動物（包括野味）、
禽鳥或其糞便

Avoid contact
with animals (including
game), poultry
and birds, or
their droppings



徹底煮熟

家禽和蛋類食物

Poultry and egg products
must be cooked
thoroughly



切勿

進食野味及光顧
有野味的食肆

Do not
consume game meat and
patronise food premises
where game meat is served



避免

近距離接觸患者
特別是有急性呼吸道
感染症狀的患者

Avoid
making close
contact with patients,
especially those
with symptoms of acute
respiratory infections



在外地時或回港後

如有不適
戴上外科口罩及
盡快求診

並告知醫生外遊紀錄

When outside or returning to
Hong Kong, wear a surgical
mask, seek medical advice
promptly and inform doctor of
travel details if feeling unwell



CHP Facebook Posts

HP 衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
1月7日上午8:00 · 🌐

【外科口罩戴得好 口、鼻、下巴要遮到】

外科口罩有三層：外層防水，中間阻隔病菌，貼臉層就吸水。口罩戴得咁，先可以預防飛沫傳播嘅疾病。記得口罩要完全覆蓋口、鼻同下巴。

仲要唔好反轉戴喎！通常有顏色嘅一面係向外嘅防水層，白色嘅一面就係向內嘅吸水層。

想知多啲正確使用口罩嘅資訊：

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/.../healthtopics/content/460/19731.html>

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #外科口罩 #口罩戴得咁 #唔好反轉戴



HP 衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
昨天上午8:00 · 🌐

【2前3後要洗手 健康在你手】

洗手係最有效防止疾病傳播嘅方法，知唔知幾時要洗手？好簡單！「2前3後」：

接觸眼鼻口前、進食同處理食物前；
去完洗手間後、打噴嚏或咳嗽後、觸摸過公共物件後；
都要徹底清潔雙手呀！

想知多啲正確洗手嘅資訊：

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/.../healthtopics/content/460/19728.html>

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #洗手 #洗手時刻



HP 衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
6小時 · 🌐

【洗手七式你要識】

除咗知道幾時要洗手，點樣洗手同樣重要！

要有效清潔雙手，無論用視液同清水或用含70-80%酒精搓手液，必須搓手最少20秒，並覆蓋雙手7個部位。

想知多啲正確洗手嘅資訊：

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/.../healthtopics/content/460/19728.html>

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #洗手 #搓手20秒 #洗手7式



HP 衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
9 January 2020 at 16:00

【正確使用口罩 護己護人】

正確佩戴外科口罩可以保護自己同避免散播傳染病畀其他人。

當你有呼吸道症狀時，例如發燒、流鼻水、咳嗽或打噴嚏，就要佩戴外科口罩，以免將病菌傳畀其他人。而當照顧有呼吸道感染患者或喺高峯期進入醫院或診所時，都要佩戴外科口罩保護自己呀！... See more



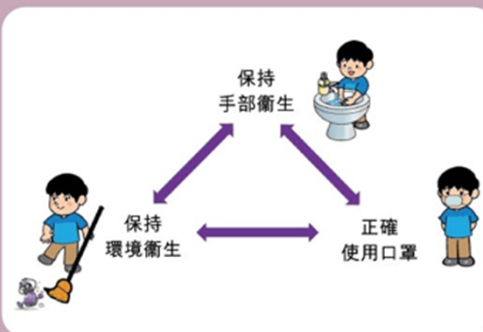
【預防傳染病 三招不可少】

要有效預防傳染病，大家要注意個人同環境衛生，係觸摸完公共物件後、打噴嚏或咳嗽後，記得要清潔雙手。

如果有呼吸道感染病徵，例如發燒、流鼻水、咳嗽或打噴嚏，就要戴外科口罩啦！

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #潔手 #外科口罩
#環境衛生

預防傳染病 三招不可少



【家居環境常清潔】

屋企乾淨啲，住都住得開心啲！保持家居清潔，可用 1 : 99 稀釋家用漂白水消毒常接觸嘅表面，如傢俬、玩具同地面。金屬表面就用 70% 酒精消毒。仲要經常打開窗戶，保持空氣流通呀！

想知多啲家居環境衛生嘅資訊：

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/static/39530.html>

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #清潔家居 #環境衛生



衛生署衛生防...

主頁

關於

帖子

相片

影片

社群

HP

衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH

昨天 11:00 ·

【去水渠隔氣彎管須有足夠貯水】

保持環境衛生，去水渠嘅…… 查看更多



觀賞影片

衛生署衛生防...

主頁

關於

帖子

相片

影片

社群

HP

衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH

1 小時 ·

【對付惡菌 保持個人衛生】

小朋友都識，返到學校或…… 查看更多



觀賞影片

中心
protection

health

New video clips



<https://fbwat.ch/1s78JjMdZcTa2YZD>

Interim IC guidelines for different stakeholders have been updated

INFECTION CONTROL GUIDELINES

General IC measures

1. Maintain good personal hygiene

- Wash hands frequently with liquid soap and water / 70 to 80% ABHR
- Maintain cough manners
 - ✓ Cover nose and mouth with tissue paper when sneezing or coughing
 - ✓ Wear surgical mask if have fever and/or respiratory symptoms
 - ✓ Dispose used tissues or masks into a lidded rubbish bin
- Maintain healthy lifestyle to build up good body resistance
- Avoid unnecessary travel to affected areas. Travellers returning from high risk areas should seek medical advice if they become ill. Inform doctor of recent travel history.



General IC measures

2. Maintain good environmental hygiene

- Clean at least once daily with 1:99 diluted household bleach for non-metallic surface, 70% alcohol for metallic surface
- If places are contaminated by respiratory secretions, vomitus or excreta, use absorbent disposable towels to wipe away obvious contaminants then disinfect the surface and neighbouring areas with 1:49 diluted household bleach
- Clean at least twice daily for frequently touched surfaces
- Maintain good indoor ventilation
 - Switch on wall fan / exhaust fan to enhance air movement
 - Keep windows open where possible



Specific IC measures for:

1. Public transport

- Clean air filter and ducting regularly and maintain in proper function
- Pay attention to the cleaning of seats, handrails, safety belts and buckles inside compartments
- During serious response level of novel infectious agent:
 - step up cleaning schedule
 - Staff should wear a mask if required to work face to face with public or in crowded area

2. School

- Do not share personal items such as eating utensils and towels
- Contact the staff and parents/guardians of students to ascertain the reasons for their absence
- Keep sick leave records of staff and students properly to help early detection of possible infections

3. Hotel

- Advise symptomatic guest to stay in his/her room and put on a surgical mask
- Staff should put on a surgical mask, disposable gown and gloves, and face shield if in contact with the symptomatic guest and his/her close contact
- Hotel management should always keep a list of staff and residents who had stayed in the hotel for possible public health action

4. Property Management

- Ensure toilet flushing system is in proper function and no blockage
- Ensure the water traps must be filled with water (including U-shaped water trap, bottled trap or anti-syphonage trap) to prevent foul odour and insects in the soil pipe from entering the premises.



Resources



Home > Resources > Infection Control Corner

e-Resources

Publications

Infection Control Corner

TV Announcements / Videos

Mobile Applications

Photo Gallery

Risk Communication Advisory Group

General Public

Health Professionals

Institutions & Schools

Business & Workplace

Infection Control Corner



General public

- Advice on Household Disinfection at the Peak Season of Seasonal Influenza (📄 123.93 KB)
- General Principles of Personal, Home and Environment Hygiene
- Guidance note on monitoring of body temperature (📄 89.76 KB)
- Proper Hand Hygiene
- Infection control measures procedures demonstration – video
- Health Advice on Using Water Dispensers (📄 526.66 KB)
- Health Education Pamphlet: Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs) (📄 1.09 MB / 📱 Web Accessible Version)
- Health Education Pamphlet: Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance - NEW (📄 1.05 MB)
- Public Health Advice for Play Facilities (📄 110.55 KB)
- The Use of Bleach
- Proper Use of Mask

- General Public
- Property Management
- Workplace
- Public Transport
- Hotel Industry
- Chinese Medicine clinics

Health Professional

- ICB Infection Control Guidelines
- Disease Specific
 - Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent
 - Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent - Infection Control Measures for Allied Health Professionals (Interim Guidelines) (📄 196.51 KB)
 - Key Elements on Prevention and Control of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Healthcare Settings (Interim) (📄 404.15 KB)
 - Health Advice on Prevention Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Properties Management (Interim) (📄 196.70 KB)
 - Health Advice to School for the Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent (Interim) (📄 237.64 KB)
 - Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Workplace (Interim) (📄 170.10 KB)
 - Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Driver, Crew and Operational Staff of Public Transport (Interim) (📄 347.00 KB)
 - Guidelines on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for the General Public (Interim) (📄 74.67 KB)
 - Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Hotel Industry (Interim) (📄 682.82 KB)
 - Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent - Infection Control Measures



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is a professional arm of the
Department of Health for
disease prevention and control



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Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent

13 January 2020

Latest situation of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent

"Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent" refers to the cluster of viral pneumonia cases occurring in Wuhan, Hubei Province, since December 2019. According to information provided by the Mainland health authorities, symptoms of the cases were mainly fever while a few had presented with shortness of breath. Some cases were in serious condition.

According to the risk assessment of the World Health Organization, the reported link of this cluster of pneumonia of unknown aetiology to a wholesale fish and live animal market could indicate an exposure link to animals. The Mainland's investigation has not identified any definite evidence of human-to-human transmission and no healthcare workers have been infected.

There is no vaccine for this infectious disease at the moment. To prevent pneumonia and respiratory tract infection, members of the public should maintain good personal hygiene at all times and keep both hands clean. When travelling outside Hong Kong, do not touch animals; do not eat game meat; and avoid visiting wet markets, live poultry markets or farms. After returning to Hong Kong, if you have a fever or other symptoms, wear a surgical mask, consult a doctor promptly and reveal your recent travel history.

For details, please refer to the fact sheet of [Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent](#).



Also included on
Thematic Page of
the Novel
Infectious Agent

Details
▸ Preparedness and Response Plan
▸ Disease Updates
▸ Press Releases
▸ Letters
▸ Guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General hygienic measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Public Perform Hand Hygiene Properly Use Mask Properly The Use of Bleach A Guide to Personal, Home and Environmental Hygiene: Keep Clean Be Healthy Health Professionals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Elements on Prevention and Control of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Healthcare Settings Prevention of novel infectious disease of public health significance ic measures for chinese medicine clinic (Chinese version only) Institutions and businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Advice on Prevention Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Properties Management (Interim) Health Advice to School for the Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent (Interim) Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Workplace (Interim) Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Driver, Crew and Operational Staff of Public Transport (Interim) Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Hotel Industry (Interim)



<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/102465.html>






THE END








SPARE SLIDES



List of IC Guidelines

Guideline	
Key Elements on Prevention and Control of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Healthcare Settings (Interim)	 Adobe Acrobat Document
Health Advice on Prevention Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Properties Management (Interim)	 Adobe Acrobat Document
Health Advice to School for the Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent (Interim)	 Adobe Acrobat Document
Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent in Workplace (Interim)	 Adobe Acrobat Document
Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Driver, Crew and Operational Staff of Public Transport (Interim)	 Adobe Acrobat Document

(Cont'd)

Guideline	
Guidelines on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for the General Public (Interim)	 <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Hotel Industry (Interim)	 <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent - Infection Control Measures for Allied Health Professionals	 <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
Use Mask Properly	 <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>
The Use of Bleach	 <p>Adobe Acrobat Document</p>

Latest situation (as of 13 January 2020 Noon)

Latest situation of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent

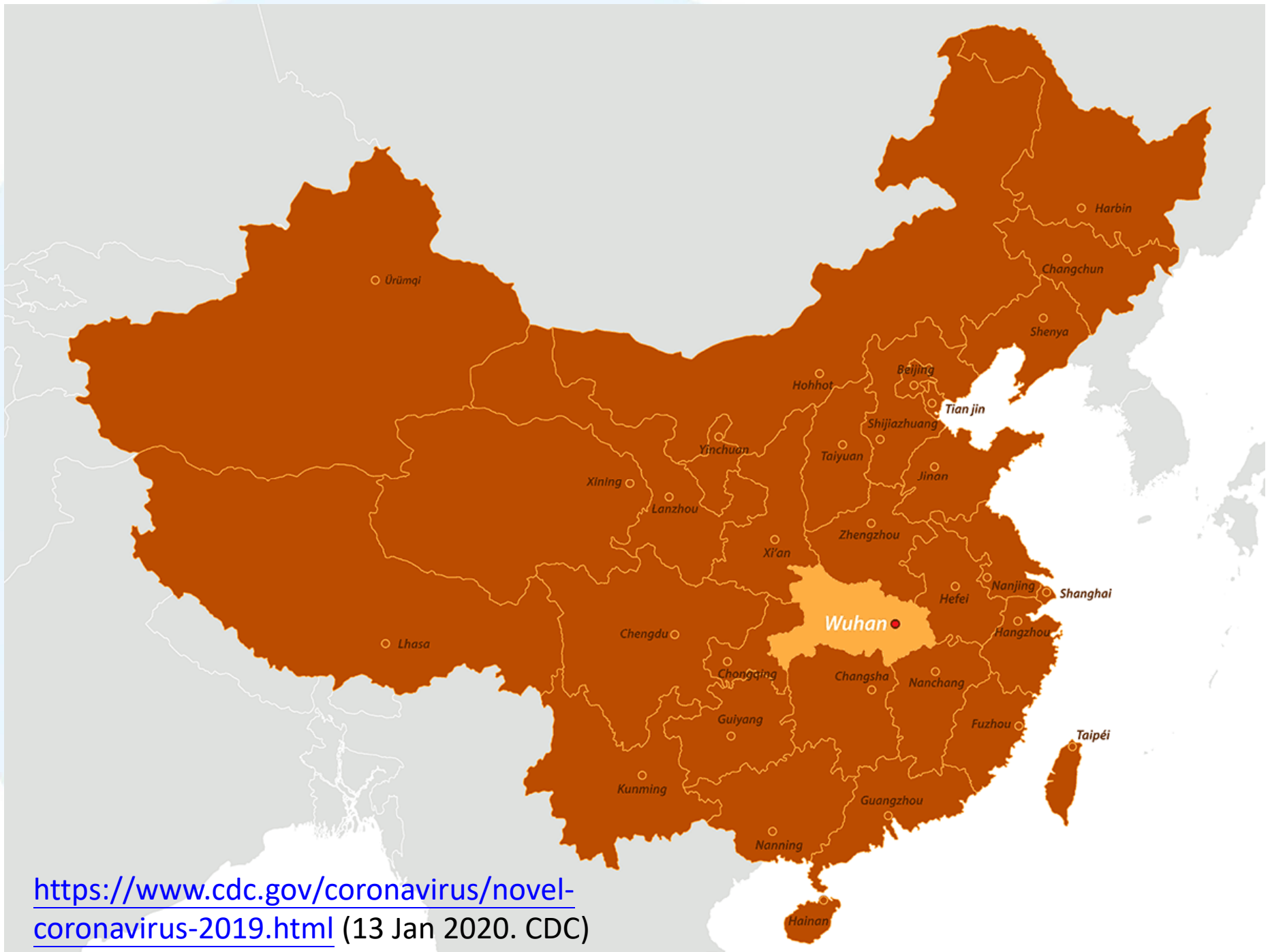
Since 31 December 2019, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health has received reports of a total of 68 suspected cases with recent travel history to Wuhan, Hubei (as of 13 January 2020, 12:00 noon).

The details of the cases are listed below.

Case no.	Date of reporting	Gender	Age	Source of reporting	Name of hospital admitted	Positive laboratory results	Discharge status
1	31/12/2019	F	37	Hospital Authority	Tuen Mun Hospital	#	Discharged
2	02/01/2020	M	14	Hospital Authority	Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
3	02/01/2020	M	44	Hospital Authority	Princess Margaret Hospital	#	Discharged
4	02/01/2020	F	12	Hospital Authority	Princess Margaret Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
5	03/01/2020	F	41	Hospital Authority	Princess Margaret Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
6	03/01/2020	M	50	Hospital Authority	Tseung Kwan O Hospital	Influenza A(H1)	Discharged
7	03/01/2020	F	4	Hospital Authority	Tuen Mun Hospital	Human rhinovirus/enterovirus	Discharged
8	04/01/2020	F	46	Hospital Authority	Prince of Wales Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
9	04/01/2020	M	32	Hospital Authority	Princess Margaret Hospital	Influenza A(H1)	Discharged
10	04/01/2020	M	45	Hospital Authority	Tseung Kwan O Hospital	#	Discharged
11	04/01/2020	F	42	Hospital Authority	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged

Click to open





<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html> (13 Jan 2020. CDC)



武汉市卫生健康委员会
Wuhan Municipal Health Commission

香港
[更换城市]



今天 17°C~20°C
空气质量: 优



明天 晴转阴
17°C~21°C

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武汉市卫健委关于当前我市肺炎疫情的情况通报

发布机构: 武汉市卫生健康委员会 | 发布时间: 2019-12-31 13:38:05 | 点击数: 79485 | 字号: 大 中 小

近期部分医疗机构发现接诊的多例肺炎病例与华南海鲜城有关联,市卫健委接到报告后,立即在全市医疗卫生机构开展与华南海鲜城有关联的病例搜索和回顾性调查,目前已发现27例病例,其中7例病情严重,其余病例病情稳定可控,有2例病情好转拟于近期出院。病例临床表现主要为发热,少数病人呼吸困难,胸片呈双肺浸润性病灶。目前,所有病例均已隔离治疗,密切接触者的追踪调查和医学观察正在进行中,对华南海鲜城的卫生学调查和环境卫生处置正在进行中。

武汉市组织同济医院、省疾控中心、中科院武汉病毒所、武汉市传染病医院及武汉市疾控中心等单位的临床医学、流行病学、病毒学专家进行会诊,专家从病情、治疗转归、流行病学调查、实验室初步检测等方面情况分析认为上述病例系病毒性肺炎。到目前为止调查未发现明显人传人现象,未发现医务人员感染。目前对病原的检测及感染原因的调查正在进行中。

病毒性肺炎多见于冬春季,可散发或暴发流行,临床主要表现为发热、浑身酸痛、少部分有呼吸困难,肺部浸润影。病毒性肺炎与病毒的毒力、感染途径以及宿主的年龄、免疫状态有关。引起病毒性肺炎的病毒以流行性感冒病毒为常见,其他为副流感病毒、巨细胞病毒、腺病毒、鼻病毒、冠状病毒等。确诊则有赖于病原学检查,包括病毒分离、血清学检查以及病毒抗原及核酸检测。该病可防可控,预防上保持室内空气流通,避免到封闭、空气不流通的公众场合和人多集中地方,外出可佩戴口罩。临床以对症治疗为主,需卧床休息。如有上述症状,特别是持续发热不退,要及时到医疗机构就诊。

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