

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







Cough Etiquette





衛生署 Department of Health

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. 撰擇合適尺碼的口罩,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。

兩側按緊,使口罩緊貼



護中心 th Protection



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。

3.4 把口罩的金屬條沿鼻樑

怎樣脱下口罩?

面部。

- 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. 脱下口罩前, 須先潔手。
- 3. 脱下綁帶式口罩時,應先解開頸後的綁帶, 然後解開頭頂的綁帶;脱下掛耳式的口罩時, 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. 將脱下的口罩棄置於有蓋垃圾箱內,然後立 即潔手。

of Health

Use mask properly Protect ourselves and protect others

正確使用〇罩

護己讓人



衛生署





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.

 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:

衛生防護中心乃衛生署

轄下執行疾病預防

及控制的專業架構

The Centre for Health

Protection is a

professional arm of the hepartment of Health for disease prevention and control (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.



Centre for Health Protection July 2015 (Last updated on March 2019)

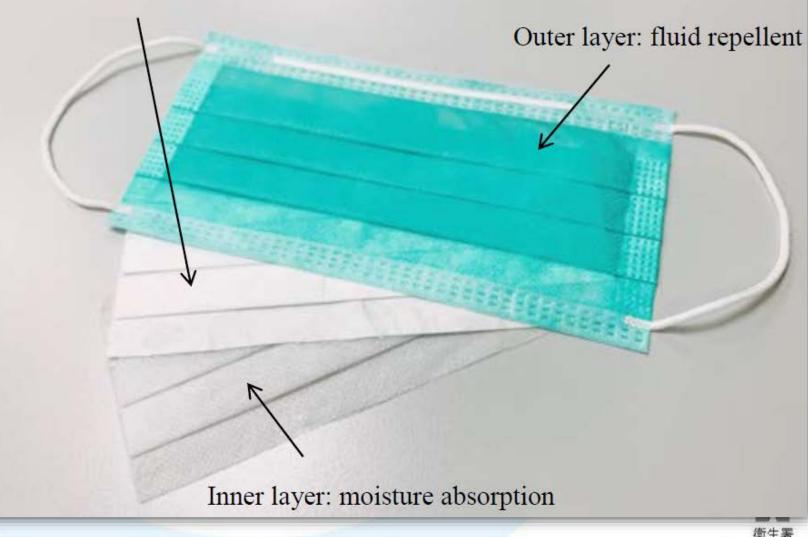
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Middle layer: barrier to germ





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, facces etc.



 Use highly absorptive 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 the 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 tinse with water

家居及環境衞生



若有飼養寵物(如貓和狗),
更要增加清潔的次數。

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%



Basic Infection Control for Property Management (Video)





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





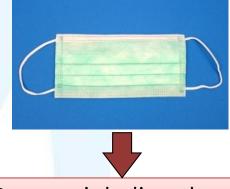
Appropriate PPE for Cleaning

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

Selection should be based on risk assessment



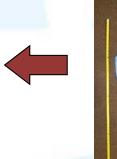
Type of PPE



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 nonintact skin, or items that are contaminated by these materials



Common dilutions of household bleach

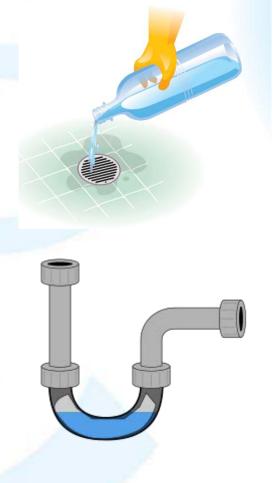
Dilution	ppm	Concentration	Pu	rpose
Undiluted	50,000	5.25%	•	Need further dilution
1:4	10,000	1 %	•	Blood & body fluids with emerging infections. Blood spillage in general.
1:9	5000	0.5%	•	Bacterial spores, plague
1:49	1000	0.1%	•	Disinfection in outbreaks. Vomitus and excreta in general.
1:99	500	0.05%	•	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 regularly e.g. 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







Toileting manners





衛生署 Department of Health



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 Prevention of **呼吸道傳染病** Pneumonia and Respiratory Tract Infection





CHP Facebook Posts



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:外層跣水,中間阻隔病菌,貼臉嗰層就吸水。口罩戴 得啱,先可以預防經飛沫傳播嘅疾病。記得口罩要完全覆蓋口、鼻同下 巴。

仲要唔好反轉戴喎!通常有顏色嗰一面係向外嘅防水層,白色嗰一面就 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 #口罩戴得啱 #唔好反轉戴



● 衛生異衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH 能天上年8:00 · ④

【2前3後要潔手 健康在你手】

...

潔手係最有效防止疾病傳播嘅方法,知唔知幾時要潔手?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!

想知多啲正確潔手嘅資訊: https://www.chp.gov.hk/.../heatthtopics/content/460/19728.html

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #潔手 #潔手時刻



衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
6小時·○
【潔手七式你要識】
除咗知道幾時要潔手,點樣潔手同樣重要!

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

想知多啲正確潔手嘅資訊:

....

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

#預防傳染病#預防流感#潔手#搓手20秒#潔手7式



衛生署 Department of Health



衛生署衛生防護中心 Centre for Health Protection, DH
9 January 2020 at 16:00 · ④

【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。 富你有呼吸道症狀時,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。而富照擬有呼吸道感染嘅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



Use mask properly Protect ourselves and

… 【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!↓

想知多啲家居環境衞生嘅資訊: https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/static/39530.html↔

#預防傳染病 #預防流感 #清潔家居 #環境衞生↔











New video clips





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.

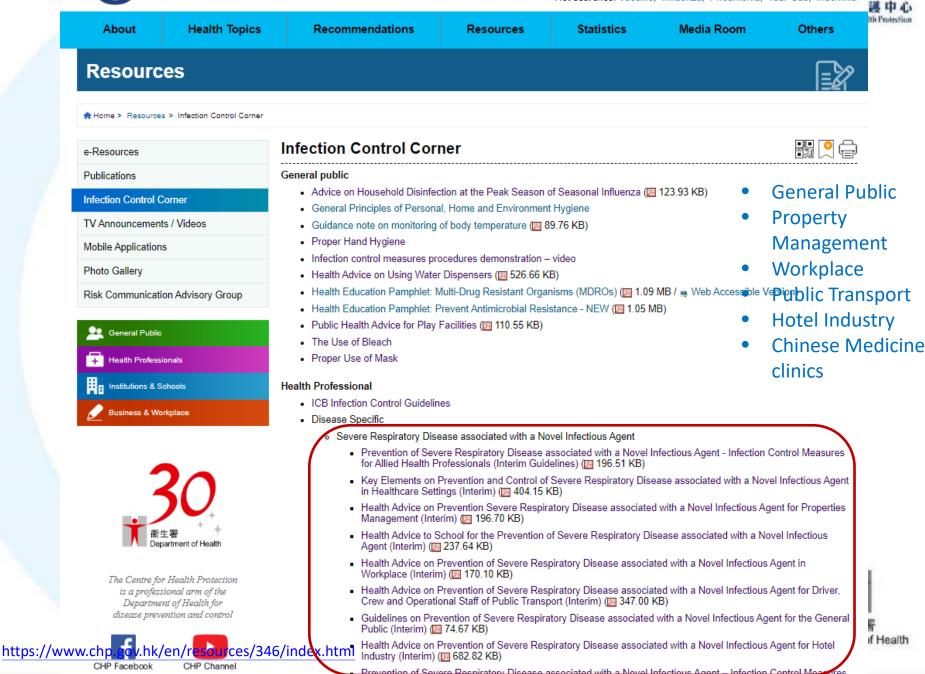
Centre for Health Protection

Department of Health

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



Hot searches: Vaccine, Influenza, Pneumonia, Tear Gas, Insomnia



General Public Health Professionals Institutions & Schools

🖉 Business & Workplace



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



Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent 🏭 👰 🧲

_{预防}肺炎 & 呼吸道傳染病

洗手椅擦以脱涂 取消水清罩塑子

提手曲少20初

Which hands or

vention of Pneumonia and Respiratory Tract Infection

時刻保持良好的

個人及環境衛生

Maintain good personal and

at all times

www.chp.gov.hk

1111112833 0111

至出現設施高 行安置券設供数: 應載上外科口證及 產早向醫生水鈔

ronmental hygiene

经常保持要手清洁

内接触的清景型:

ation 1

13 January 2020

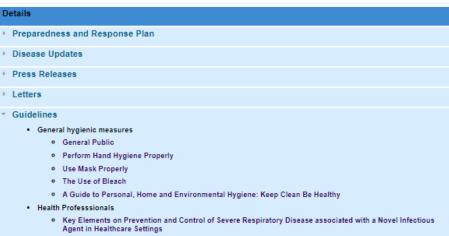
Latest situation of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent

"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.



- Prevention of novel infectious disease of public health significance ic measures for chinese medicine clinic (Chinese version only)
- Institutions and businesses
 - 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)



Also included on Thematic Page of the Novel Infectious Agent



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 Adobe Acrobat (Interim) Document Health Advice on Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent for Hotel Industry Adobe Acrobat (Interim) Document Prevention of Severe Respiratory Disease associated with a Novel Infectious Agent - Infection Control Measures for Adobe Acrobat Allied Health Professionals Document: Use Mask Properly Adobe Acrobat Document: The Use of Bleach Adobe Acrobat

Document



Latest situation (as of 13 January 2020 Noon)

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

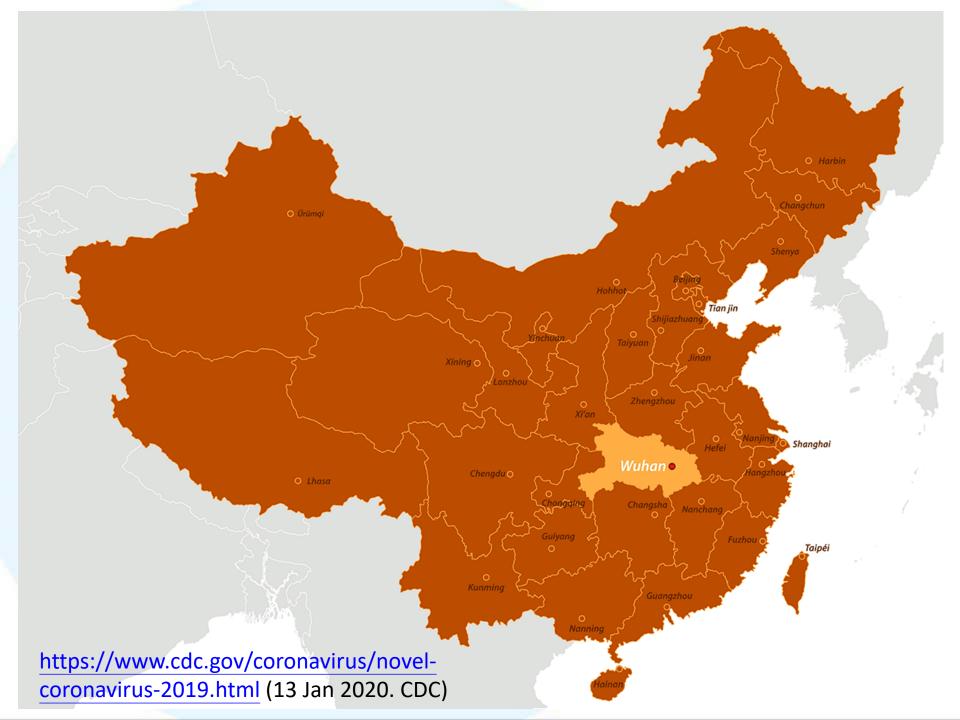
Since 31 December 2019, the Centre for Health Protection of the Department of Health has received reports of a total of 68 suspected cases with recent travel history to Wuhan, Hubei (as of 13 January 2020, 12:00 noon).

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	М	14	Hospital Authority	Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
3	02/01/2020	М	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	М	50	Hospital Authority	Tseung Kwan O Hospital	Influenza A(H1)	Discharged
7	03/01/2020	F	4	Hospital Authority	Tuen Mun Hospital	Human rhinovirus/entero virus	Discharged
8	04/01/2020	F	46	Hospital Authority	Prince of Wales Hospital	Influenza A(H3)	Discharged
9	04/01/2020	М	32	Hospital Authority	Princess Margaret Hospital	Influenza A(H1)	Discharged
10	04/01/2020	М	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







当前位置: 首页>>新闻中心>>公示公告

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。