

病毒性腸胃炎 之 監察、調查、控制及預防

Surveillance, Investigation,
Control and Prevention of
Viral Gastroenteritis



內容大綱 Main Points

- 何謂病毒性腸胃炎?
What is viral gastroenteritis?
- 病毒性腸胃炎: 最新情況
Surveillance on viral gastroenteritis: latest situation
- 在甚麼情況下需要通知衛生防護中心?
Under what conditions should Centre for Health Protection be notified?
- 傳染病調查
Investigation of infectious diseases
- 如何處理有病徵師生?
How to manage symptomatic staff or students?



病毒性腸胃炎

Viral Gastroenteritis

- 在天氣涼的季節較為常見。
It is more commonly found during cooler months of the year.
- 病毒性腸胃炎可由多種病毒引致，最常見的是諾如病毒及輪狀病毒。
Viral gastroenteritis is an infection caused by a variety of viruses. The most common viruses that cause gastroenteritis are typically norovirus and rotavirus.



傳播途徑

Mode of transmission

- 病毒性腸胃炎具傳染性，任何年齡的人士都有機會染上此病，且易於安老院及學校等院舍環境出現及傳播；其傳播途徑包括：
- Viral gastroenteritis is contagious. People in any age group may be infected and it is particularly easy to occur and spread in institutional setting like residential care homes for the elderly or schools. It can be transmitted via the following means:
 1. 食用或飲用受病毒污染的食物或水；
By food or water contaminated with the viruses
 2. 接觸患者的嘔吐物或糞便；
By contact with vomit or faeces from infected persons;
 3. 接觸受病毒污染的物品；或
By contact with contaminated objects; or
 4. 經噴沫傳染。
By aerosol spread.



病毒性腸胃炎：最新情況

Viral Gastroenteritis: Update

– 定點監測 / Sentinel surveillance

- 普通科門診及私家醫生診所
General Out-patient Clinics / Private Medical Practitioner Clinics
- 幼兒中心/幼稚園
Child Care Centres/Kindergartens
- 安老院舍
Residential Care Homes for the Elderly (RCHE)
- 中醫師
Chinese Medicine Practitioners
- 急症科傳染病症狀監測
Accident & Emergency Departments

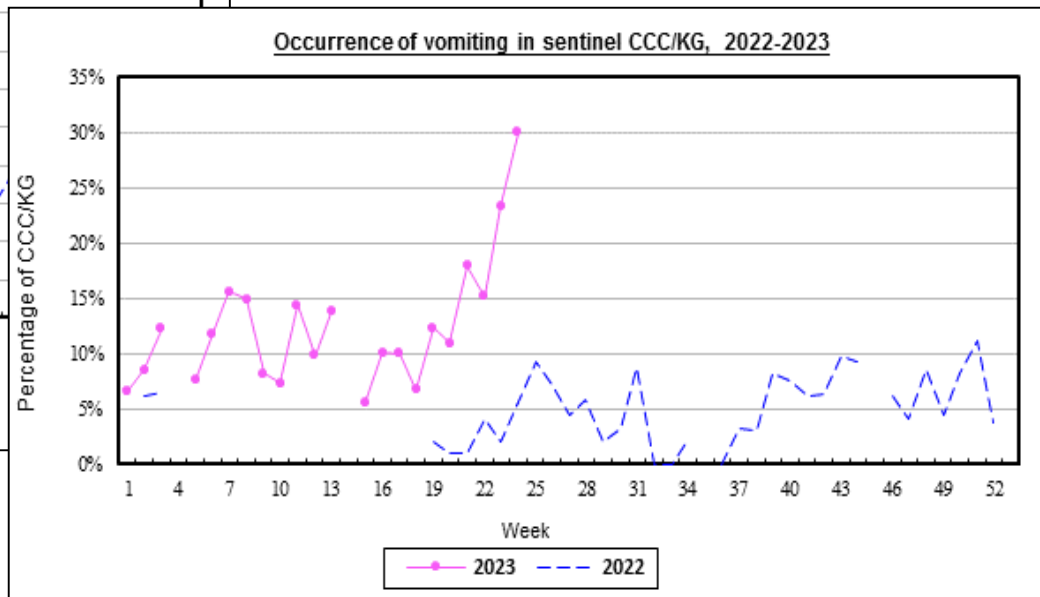
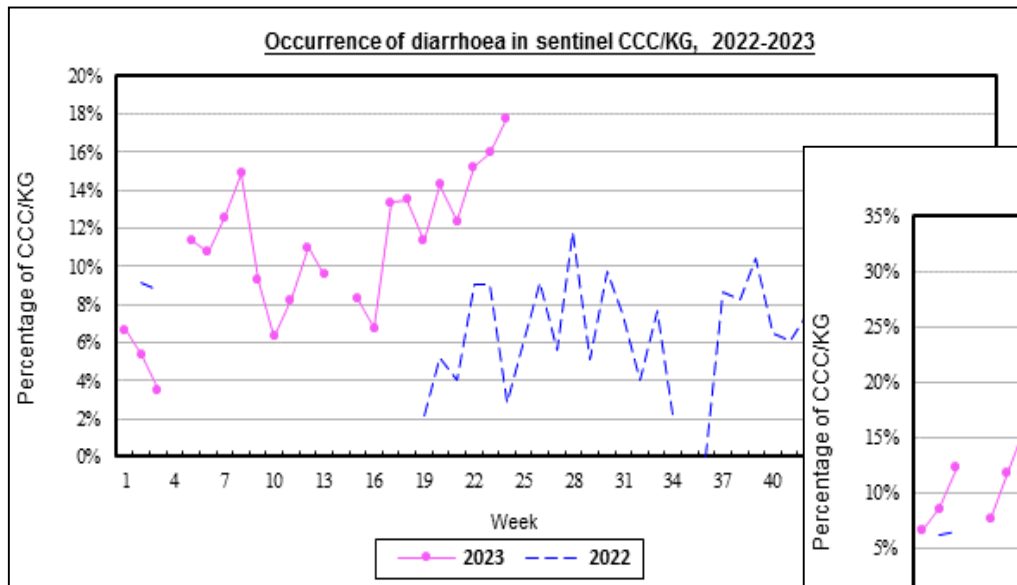
– 學校及院舍病毒性腸胃炎爆發呈報

Reporting of AGE outbreaks by institutions including RCHEs, RCHDs, schools, etc.



定點監測 (幼兒中心/幼稚園)

Sentinel Surveillance based at Child Care Centre/Kindergarten



自六月初以來，幼兒中心/幼稚園出現兒童腹瀉和嘔吐的發生率開始增加。

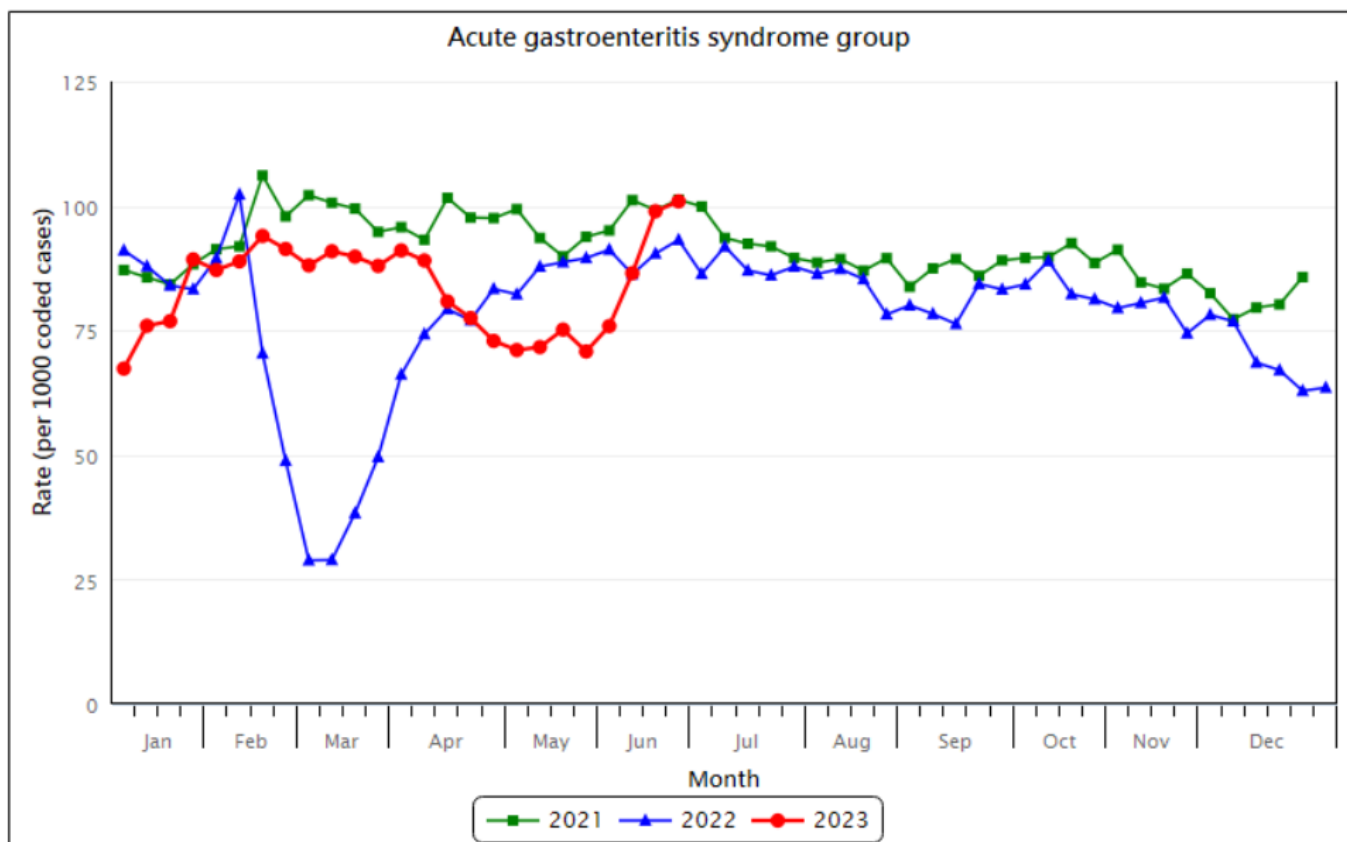
Occurrence of diarrhea and vomiting in children of CCC/KG has started to increase since early June.



急症科傳染病症狀監測

Accident & Emergency Departments

Communicable Diseases Syndromic Surveillance

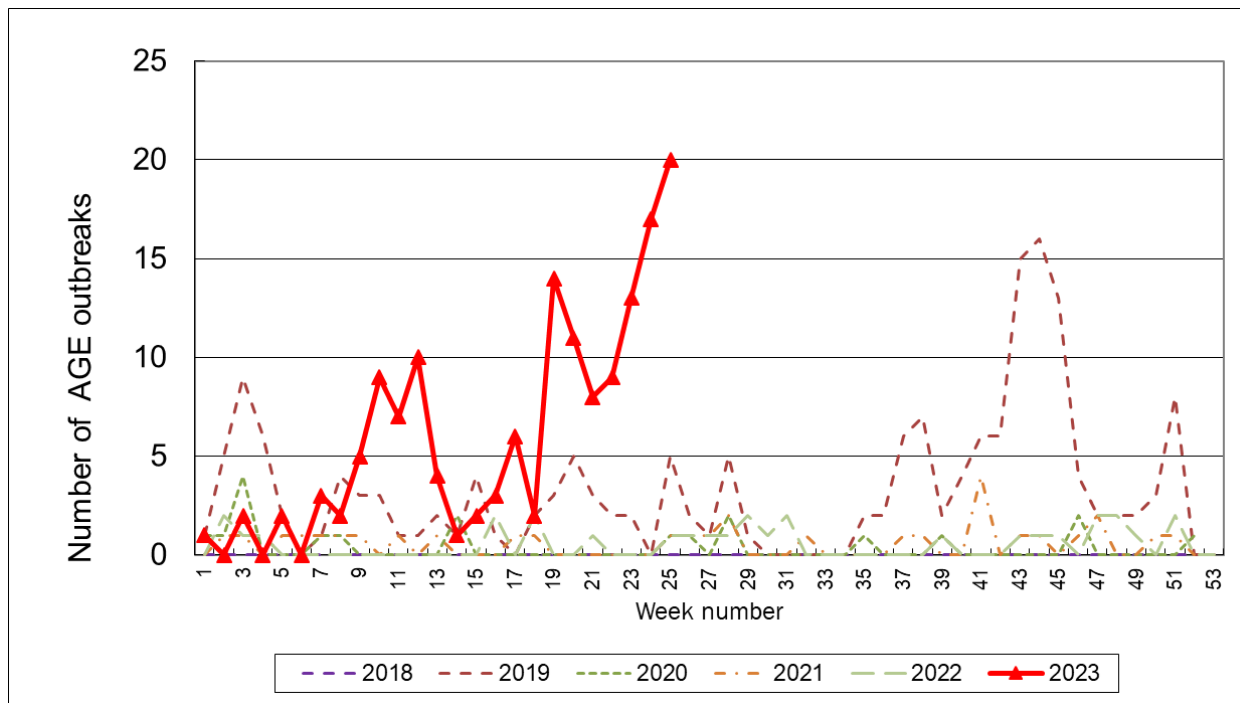


急性腸道傳染病症狀組的比率自六月初出現上升情況。

The consultation rate of AGE has been increasing since early June.



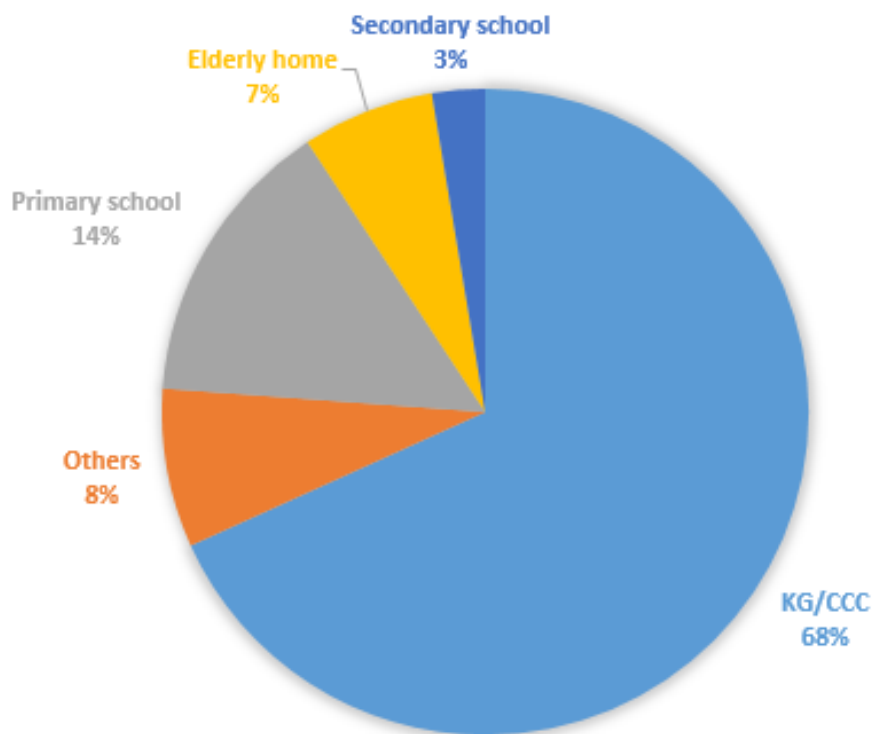
學校及院舍爆發病毒性腸胃炎 Institutional AGE outbreaks



- 病毒性腸胃炎爆發呈報於近一個月持續上升。截至六月廿四日，本年暫錄151宗爆發，影響逾1758人。每宗爆發涉及3-70人（中位數8人）。
- An increasing trend on AGE has been observed in the recent month. As of 24 June 2023, 151 AGE outbreaks (affecting 1758 persons) in 2023. Number of persons affected ranged from 3 to 70 persons (median: 8 persons)



學校及院舍爆發病毒性腸胃炎 Institutional AGE outbreaks

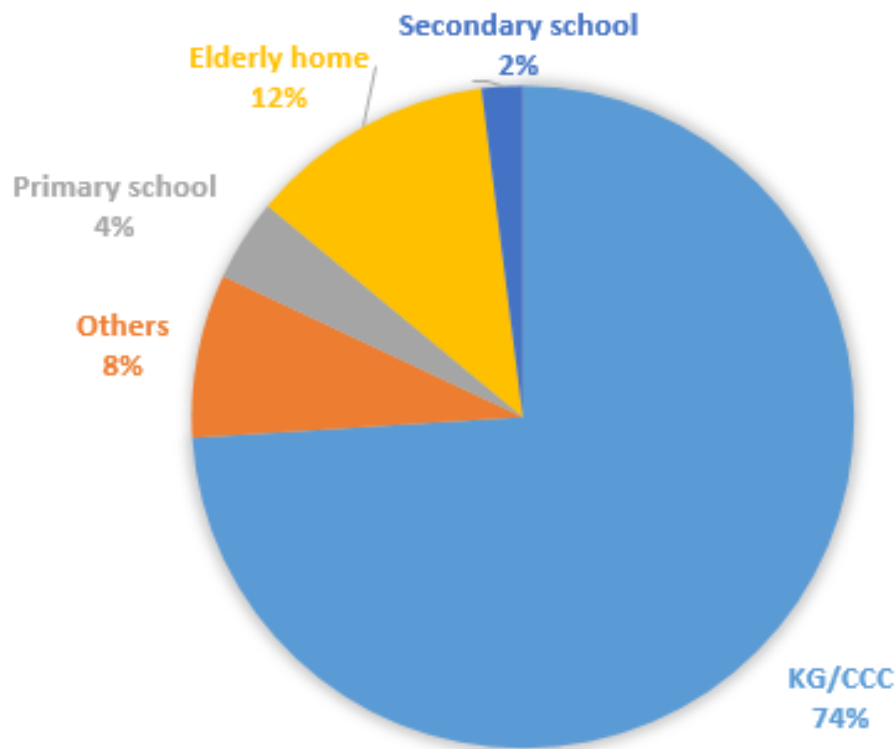


在近期病毒性腸胃炎爆發中，近七成發生在幼稚園 / 幼兒中心，另14%發生在小學。

Nearly 70% of reported AGE outbreaks occurred in KG/CCC while 14% occurred in primary schools.



學校及院舍爆發病毒性腸胃炎 Institutional AGE outbreaks



另外，50宗有關爆發
確認與諾如病毒有關
，當中近四分三發生
在幼稚園 / 幼兒中心。

Among the AGE outbreaks,
50 of them were confirmed
to be associated with
norovirus – 74% occurred in
KG/CCC .



在甚麼情況下需要通知衛生防護中心?

Under what conditions should CHP be notified?

- 疾病蔓延的徵兆

Signs of disease spread

- 疾病情況：

Disease conditions:

- 例如：嘔吐、腹瀉、發燒

e.g., vomiting, diarrhea, fever

- 因病告假

Sick leave absence

- 整間中心與同一班房

Whole centre vs. same class



中心有學生生病

Students noted to have disease in centre

- 如發現同一班學生中不尋常地出現疾病組群
If there is a cluster of sickness in same class above what is normally expected
 - 例如: 三位學生有腹瀉或發燒
E.g.: 3 students with diarrhea or fever
- 有不尋常的事件顯示傳染病於中心爆發
Unusual incidents suggestive of infectious disease outbreaks in centre
 - 例如: 於一天內發生數次學生嘔吐現象
E.g.: multiple vomiting incidents requiring clean-up in a day



因病缺席

Sick leave absence

- 就整間中心而言:

In whole centre:

- 記錄整間中心每天因病缺席的人數
Log sick leave absence of whole centre every day
- 確定因病缺席的正常範圍
Determine baseline range
- 如缺席人數超出正常範圍，請通知衛生防護中心
Notify CHP if above baseline range

- 就一班而言:

Within a class:

- 調查學生是否因病缺席
Find out if absence is due to sickness
- 如發現因病缺席的情況不尋常地集中於同一班，請通知衛生防護中心
If cluster of sickness absence in same class is above what is normally expected, notify CHP
- 例如:三位學生報稱有腹瀉或發燒
Ex: 3 students reported to have diarrhea, or fever



傳染病調查工作

Investigation of infectious diseases

1. 資料搜集 obtain information
2. 問卷調查 questionnaire survey
3. 視察環境 environmental assessment
4. 控制措施 control measures
5. 通報 communication



資料 Information required

- 告假記錄 (事假、病假) leave records (nature of leave)
- 受影響人士名單、聯絡方法 name list of affected persons, contact number
- 師生人數 total number of staff and students
- 班級、活動、時間表、座位表 class, activities, timetable, sitting plan
- 平面圖 floor plan
- 膳食安排 meal arrangements
- 員工更期表 staff duty roster



問卷調查 Questionnaire survey

- 患者本人、老師 / 導師代問

information from affected persons, or through the staff

- 病發時間 onset time
- 病徵 symptoms
- 求診 medical consultation
- 食物資料 food history



視察環境

Environmental assessment

- 設施分佈 setting
- 環境衛生 hygiene
- 空氣流通 ventilation
- 洗手間、廚房 toilet, kitchen facilities
- 消毒步驟 disinfection techniques
- 面見病者 interview patients
- 收集樣本 specimen collection



常見的不妥當情況

Common irregularities identified

- 例子 **examples**
 - 使用過期漂白劑 **use of expired bleach**
 - 漂白劑稀釋不當 **use of bleach with incorrect dilution**
 - 不當處理嘔吐物 **improper handling of vomitus**
 - 通風欠理想 **unsatisfactory ventilation**
 - 未提供一次性乾手巾 **lack of disposable drying towels**
 - 衛生間使用無蓋垃圾桶 **use of unlidged rubbish bin**



控制措施 Control measures

- 接受治療及留在家中休息 Seek medical treatment and sick leave
- 隔離措施 Cohorting
- 消毒、清潔 Disinfection
- 正確處理嘔吐物 Correct handling of vomitus
- 取消混合活動 Suspension of mixing activities
- 疾病監察 Surveillance



有病徵師生處理方法

Management of sick staff and students

- 如在中心發病，到醫療室隔離
If onset at centre, stay in isolation room
- 盡快通知家長或監護人
Inform parents or guardians immediately
- 如有不適盡快求醫
Seek medical advice promptly
- 請病假
Sick leave, refrain from school/ work
- 病假至痊癒後**48**小時 (諾如病毒)
Sick leave until 48 hours after recovery (Norovirus virus)



通報 Communication

- 通知家長或監護人 notify parents or guardian
 - 電話 telephone
 - 通告 letter to parent
- 教育局 EDB/ 社會福利署 SWD
- 傳媒查詢 media enquiries



多謝
Thank you

