



社會福利署

Social Welfare Department

Our Ref. : LODTC 2/100/01

Tel. No. : 2116 3591

Fax No. : 2119 9057

31 December 2008

To: Specified Operators of Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres

2-month-old girl confirmed with Influenza A (H9N2) infection

A human case of influenza A (H9N2) infection has been recently confirmed. The patient was a 2-month-old girl living in Shenzhen. In this regard, I would like to enclose both the English and Chinese versions of the self-explanatory letter on the case and preventive measure of avian influenza issued by the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health for your reference, please.

For any enquiries, please contact social worker of the Licensing Office of Drug Dependents Treatment Centres on 2116 3592.

Yours sincerely,

(Tang Kit-keung)

for Director of Social Welfare

Encl.

c.c. Business Director (Service Development), HKCSS

SEO(Narcotics)2, Narcotics Division

Consultant Community Medicine (Communicable Disease), CHP, Department of Health

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本署檔號 Our Ref. : (13) in DH SEB CD 8/6/1 Pt. 24

30 December 2008

Dear Manager / Infection Control Officer of Residential Care Home,

2-month-old girl confirmed with Influenza A (H9N2) infection

We are writing to inform you that we have confirmed a human case of influenza A (H9N2) infection today. The patient was a 2-month-old girl living in Shenzhen. She developed vomiting, cough and runny nose on December 20 and had sought advice from a Shenzhen hospital. She did not have fever. Her parents brought her to a public hospital in Hong Kong and she was admitted on December 22. Her respiratory specimen was subsequently tested positive for influenza A (H9N2). As the girl was staying in Shenzhen for the whole incubation period, we have informed the Guangdong health department of this case and they will carry out necessary investigation and follow up actions.

Human influenza A (H9N2) infection is not new to Hong Kong. Similar cases were reported in 1999, 2003 and 2007. Unlike influenza A (H5N1) infection, previous cases with Influenza A (H9N2) infection presented only with mild illness with full recovery. The present patient also had mild symptoms, compatible with previous ones. There is no need for undue alarm but it is important to be vigilant against avian influenza.

To prevent avian influenza, the following measures are advised:

- ◆ Avoid direct contact with birds and poultry
 - Avoid touching poultry, birds or their droppings, because they may carry the avian influenza virus
 - Wash hands thoroughly with liquid soap and water immediately in case of contact with poultry, birds or their droppings
- ◆ Maintain good personal hygiene
 - Keep hands clean and wash hands properly
 - Cover nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing. Dispose sputum or secretions wrapped in tissue paper into rubbish bins with lids. Wash hands with liquid soap and water afterwards
- ◆ Build up good body resistance and have a healthy lifestyle. This can be achieved through a balanced diet, regular exercise, adequate rest, reducing stress and no smoking
- ◆ Poultry and eggs should be thoroughly cooked before eating
- ◆ Maintain good environmental hygiene
- ◆ Maintain good indoor ventilation



- ◆ Avoid crowded places with poor ventilation if feeling unwell
- ◆ Seek medical advice if fever or respiratory symptoms develop

Yours faithfully,



(Dr SK CHUANG)
Consultant Community Medicine (Communicable Disease)
Centre for Health Protection
Department of Health



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
Department of Health for
disease prevention and
control*

本署檔號 Our Ref. : (13) in DH SEB CD 8/6/1 Pt. 24

各位院舍主管：

兩個月大女童感染甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)

本港今天確診一宗甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)個案，患者是一名居住在深圳的兩個月大女嬰。她於12月20日出現嘔吐、咳嗽及流鼻水但沒有出現發燒，並到深圳的一間醫院求醫。及後女嬰家長帶她到香港的一間公營醫院求診，並及於12月22日入院。女嬰的咽喉樣本中驗出甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)病毒。由於女嬰在潛伏期內停留在深圳，中心已通知廣東省衛生當局有關個案。當局會進行調查及採取跟進行動。

甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)在香港並不是新出現的疾病，在 1999，2003 及 2007 年亦曾有類似個案。相對甲型流行性感冒(H5N1)，過往甲型流行性感冒(H9N2)個案只會引致輕微的徵狀，病者亦都完全康復。跟以往的個案相同，這宗個案亦是只有輕微的徵狀。各位院舍主管不要過度擔心，但仍然要保持警覺預防禽流感。

你可採取以下措施預防禽流感：

- 應盡量避免接觸雀鳥和家禽
 - 應盡量避免接觸雀鳥和家禽及其糞便，因染病的雀鳥和家禽的糞便中可能會帶有病毒。
 - 如曾接觸雀鳥或家禽及其糞便，要立刻用梘液和清水徹底洗手。
- 保持良好的個人衛生
 - 保持雙手清潔，並用正確方法洗手。
 - 打噴嚏或咳嗽時應掩住口鼻，並用紙巾把痰或分泌物包好及妥善棄於有蓋垃圾桶內。其後用梘液和清水洗手。
- 增強身體抵抗力及實踐健康生活。均衡飲食、適量運動、充足休息，減輕壓力和避免吸煙，都是增強抵抗力的方法。
- 進食家禽肉類和蛋前應徹底煮熟。
- 保持良好的環境衛生
 - 確保室內空氣流通。
 - 如身體不適，最好避免前往人多擠迫、空氣流通情況欠佳的公眾地方。
- 如出現發燒或呼吸道的徵狀，應立即向醫生求診。



衛生署衛生防護中心
社會醫學顧問醫生(傳染病)



(張竹君 醫生)

二零零八年十二月三十日



衛生防護中心乃衛生署
轄下執行疾病預防
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