

本署檔號：SWD 178/980/87
電話號碼：2891 6379
傳真號碼：2153 0071

香港灣仔皇后大道東 248 號
15 樓 1508 室
私營殘疾人士院舍登記辦事處

致各津助、自負盈虧及私營殘疾人士院舍主管／康復服務單位主管：

「提防猩紅熱」通告

繼衛生防護中心於六月九日提醒各院舍有關猩紅熱個案上升的信件，該中心現再特函通知各院舍香港猩紅熱的活躍程度正處於高水平。詳情請參閱隨函夾附由該中心發出的通告。

如察覺院友及職員出現兩個或以上猩紅熱個案，請盡早通知衛生防護中心（傳真：2477 2770，電話：2477 2772）及本署私營殘疾人士院舍登記辦事處（傳真：2153 0071，電話：2891 6379）。

社會福利署署長

（梁綺莉  代行）

2011 年 6 月 23 日

副本送呈：各津助康復機構主管
香港社會服務聯會總主任（復康服務）
香港私營復康院舍協會主席

本署檔號 Our Ref.: (12) in in DH SEB CD/8/50/1

各位主管 / 感染控制主任:

提防猩紅熱

繼六月九日提醒各位有關猩紅熱個案上升的信件，衛生防護中心現特函通知貴校有關猩紅熱的最新情況。最新數據顯示現時香港猩紅熱的活躍程度正處於高水平。

在二零一一年內（截至六月二十一日），衛生防護中心共錄得466宗猩紅熱的個案，至今個案已超越過去十年每年總數。個案年齡由一個月至37歲（中位數：6歲），當大約百分之九十二的染病兒童年齡少於十歲。截至目前為止，本中心在二零一一年內（截至六月二十一日）共錄得八宗院舍爆發，當中包括四宗在幼稚園 / 幼兒中心發生，三宗在小學發生及另一宗在特殊幼兒中心發生，共影響26人，而每宗爆發則涉及二至七人。此外，本中心在二零一一年共錄得兩宗死亡個案，分別為一名五歲男童及一名七歲女童。該名五歲男童離世前所就讀的學校同時呈報一宗水痘爆發的個案，本中心因此建議該校停課一週。

猩紅熱是一種由甲類鏈球菌引致的傳染病，服用合適的抗生素可有效治療猩紅熱。如懷疑患上猩紅熱，應立即向醫生求診，並根據醫生指示服用抗生素。

猩紅熱的徵狀通常為發燒、咽喉痛及出疹。皮疹會在發病首天或翌日在軀幹或頸部出現，接着蔓延至四肢，特別是腋窩、肘部及腹股溝。該種皮疹的特點是患處皮膚粗糙。皮疹會在一星期後消退，手掌和腳底繼而會脫皮。隨猩紅熱併發的病症，有時還包括心臟病、腎病以及較罕見的中毒性休克綜合症。

患者通常透過呼吸或直接與受感染的呼吸系統分泌物接觸而傳播，潛伏期大約為一至三日。本中心現籲請各位要確保院舍/機構內有足夠的預防措施，防止猩紅熱在貴院舍/機構傳播。要預防猩紅熱，請注意以下措施：

- 若發現有發燒、咽喉痛及出疹，應向醫生求診。患者不應上學或返回院舍/機構，直至完全康復為止，或跟隨醫生指示回校上課。
- 維持良好的個人及環境衛生。
- 保持雙手清潔，並用正確方法洗手。
- 雙手被呼吸系統分泌物弄污後(如打噴嚏後)應立即洗手。
- 打噴嚏或咳嗽時應掩着口鼻，並妥善清理口鼻排出的分泌物。



- 保持空氣流通。

如察覺院友及職員出現兩個或以上猩紅熱個案，請盡早通知衛生防護中心(傳真號碼：2477 2770，電話號碼：2477 2772)。我們會就如何處理這些個案提供指引，並採取適當控制措施。

衛生防護中心將由六月二十一日開始於本中心網頁公布猩紅熱每日概覽。如欲取得更多資料，可瀏覽衛生防護中心網站(網址為 <http://www.chp.gov.hk>)。

衛生署衛生防護中心總監

(黃宏



醫生代行)

二零一一年六月二十二日



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*

香港九龍亞皆老街 147C 號 3 樓
3/F, 147C Argyle Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong

本署檔號 Our Ref. : (12) in in DH SEB CD/8/50/1

22 June 2011

Dear Manager / Infection Control Officer,

Be vigilant against Scarlet Fever

Further to our letter of 9 June, I would like to update you on the latest situation of scarlet fever in Hong Kong. The activity of scarlet fever is currently at a high level in Hong Kong.

In 2011 (up to 21 June), 466 cases have been reported to the Centre for Health Protection (CHP), which exceeded the annual number of cases recorded in the past 10 years. Their age ranged from 1 month to 37 years (median: 6 years). Majority of cases (92%) are children less than 10 years old. So far, eight institutional outbreaks were recorded in 2011 (up to 21 June), with four occurring in kindergartens/child care centres, three in primary schools and one in a special child care centre, affecting a total of 26 persons. Size of the outbreaks at schools ranged from two to seven people. Two fatal cases affecting a 5 year-old boy and a 7 year-old girl were recorded in June 2011. The school attended by the five year old boy also had a chickenpox outbreak and was advised to suspend class for one week.

Scarlet fever is an infection caused by the bacterium Group A Streptococcus and prompt antibiotic treatment is effective against scarlet fever. Patients suspected to have scarlet fever should seek prompt medical consultation and take antibiotics according to the doctor's instruction.

Scarlet fever usually presents as fever, sore throat and skin rash. The rash appears on the first or second day of illness over trunk and neck. Then it spreads to the limbs especially on axilla, elbow and groin. The rash is characterized by a "sandpaper" texture. It subsides after one week and is followed by skin peeling over palms and soles. Scarlet fever can sometimes be complicated with heart disease, kidney disease, and rarely toxic shock syndrome.



Patients usually acquire the infection through either respiratory route or direct contact with infected respiratory secretions. Incubation period is around 1-3 days. We would like to solicit your support in implementing the following measures to prevent any potential spread of scarlet fever in your institution/organization. For prevention of scarlet fever the following measures are recommended:

- People suffering from fever, sore throat or skin rash should be refrained from institution/organization and consult a doctor. They should not attend institution/organization until they fully recover or as instructed by the doctor ;
- Maintain good personal and environmental hygiene;
- Keep hands clean and wash hands properly;
- Wash hands when they are dirtied by respiratory secretions, e.g., after sneezing;
- Cover nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing and dispose of nasal and mouth discharge properly;
- Keep good ventilation;

If you notice two or more clients or staff with symptoms of scarlet fever, please inform the Central Notification Office of CHP as early as possible at Fax: 2477 2770 or Tel: 2477 2772. CHP will give advice on the management of such cases and appropriate control measures.

Since 21 June 2011, the CHP has been uploading a daily update on the latest situation of scarlet fever on the CHP website. For more information, please visit the website of CHP at <http://www.chp.gov.hk>.

Yours faithfully,



(Dr. Christine WONG)
For Controller, Centre for Health Protection
Department of Health