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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：

「預防猩紅熱」通告

鑑於衛生防護中心由二零一一年四月起接獲猩紅熱個案報告有所上升。衛生防護中心提醒各院舍提高警覺預防猩紅熱在院舍／機構內傳播。詳情請參閱隨函夾附由該中心發出的通告。

如察覺出現猩紅熱院友及職員增加，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 9 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

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各位院舍主管 / 感染控制主任

### 預防猩紅熱

由二零一一年四月起，衛生防護中心接獲猩紅熱個案報告有所上升。在二零一一年內（截至六月八日），共錄得337宗，至今個案已超越過去十年每年總數。個案年齡由一個月至31歲（中位數：6歲）。在二零一一年內（截至六月八日）共錄得四宗院舍爆發，當中包括兩宗在幼稚園 / 幼兒中心發生，一宗小學及另一宗在特殊幼兒中心，共影響16人。本署特函通知閣下提高警覺預防猩紅熱在貴院舍/機構內傳播。

猩紅熱是一種傳染性高的疾病，主要由細菌引致。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。2至8歲的兒童通常最易受感染。猩紅熱的症狀為發燒、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。典型的猩紅熱疹並不包括面部。該種皮疹的特點是患處皮膚粗糙。皮疹會在1星期後消退，手掌和腳底繼而會脫皮。隨猩紅熱併發的病症，有時還包括中耳感染和腎病。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。

要預防猩紅熱，請注意以下措施：

- 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。
- 患上猩紅熱的病人，不應上學或返回院舍/機構，直至完全康復為止。



如察覺出現猩紅熱院友及職員增加，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。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

(張竹君



醫生代行)

二零一一年六月九日



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  
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9 June 2011

Dear Manager / Infection Control Officer,

### **Prevention of Scarlet Fever**

There has been an increase in the number of scarlet fever (SF) cases reported to the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) since April 2011. In 2011 (up to 8 June), 337 cases have been reported, which exceeded the annual number of cases recorded in the past 10 years. Their age ranged from 1 month to 31 years (median: 6 years). So far, four institutional outbreaks were recorded in 2011 (up to 8 June), with 2 occurring in kindergartens/child care centres, one in a primary school and one in a special child care centre. A total of 16 persons were affected. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the prevention and control of SF in your institution/organization.

Scarlet fever is a contagious disease caused by bacteria. Patients usually acquire the infection through either respiratory route or direct contact with infected respiratory secretions. Children between 2 to 8 years of age are most often affected. It usually presents as fever, sore throat and 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. Typically scarlet fever rash does not involve the face. 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 is sometimes complicated with middle ear infection and kidney disease. SF can effectively be treated by appropriate antibiotics. People suspected to have SF should consult doctors immediately.

For prevention of SF, the following measures are recommended:

- 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;
  - Patients suffering from scarlet fever should not go to the institution/organization until they fully recover

If you notice an increase in the number of your staff or clients with symptoms of SF, 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 take appropriate control measures. For more information, please visit the website of CHP at <http://www.chp.gov.hk>.

Yours faithfully,



(Dr. S K CHUANG)

For Controller, Centre for Health Protection  
Department of Health