

**4** 花瓶和水養植物須每星期最少換水一次，並清除花瓶、花盆及水桶等器皿內的積水；

Change water for flowers and plants at least once a week. Remove stagnant water in containers like vases, flower pots and buckets ;



**7** 將凹陷的地面填平；及  
Level all defective ground surfaces; and



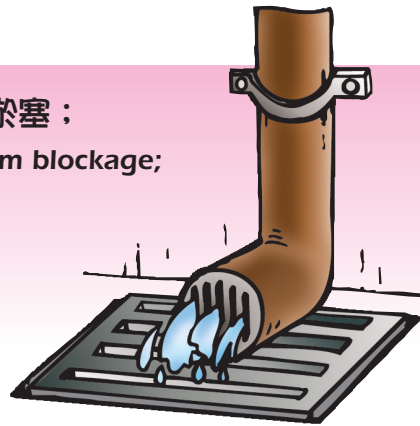
**5** 確保貯水容器、貯水箱及水井蓋密；  
Tightly cover all water containers, water storage tanks and wells;



**8** 停車場內的防撞車胎須鑽上大孔，以防止積水。  
Make large holes in the tyres used as anti-bumping measure in car park to prevent accumulation of water.



**6** 保持溝渠暢通，避免淤塞；  
Keep all drains free from blockage;



#### 查詢 Enquiries

如欲得到有關防治白紋伊蚊的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生署 **防治蟲鼠事務諮詢組 (3188 2064)**。

For further information on how to control and prevent *Aedes albopictus*, please contact the **Pest Control Advisory Section on 3188 2064** of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

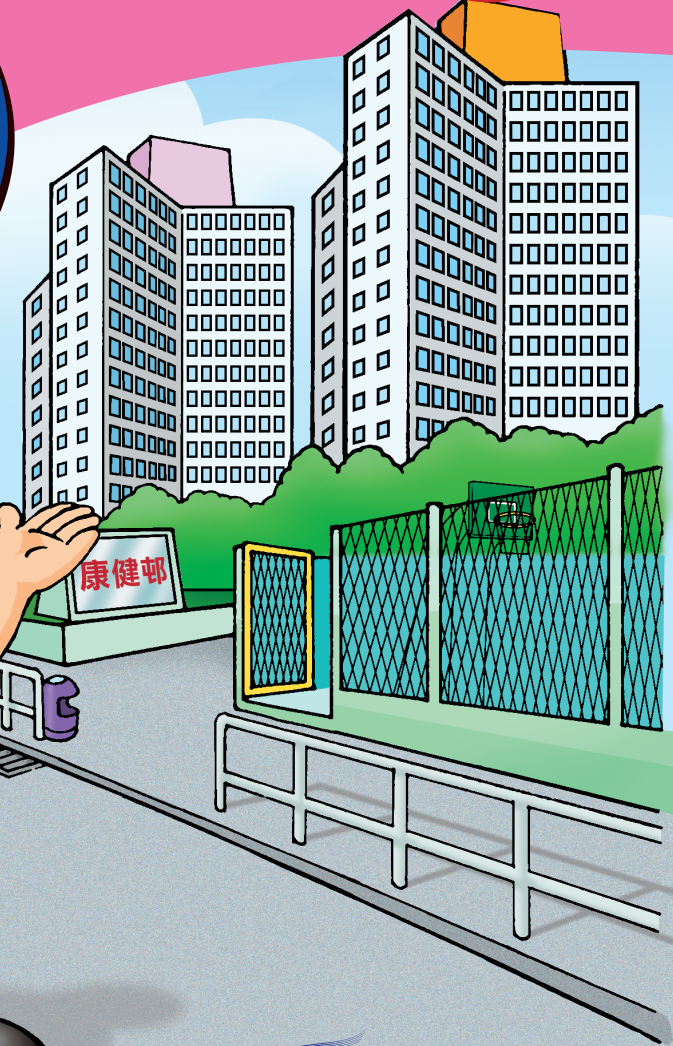


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# 小心登革熱 齊來把蚊滅 Beware of Dengue Fever



預防登革熱  
(給屋邨的建議)  
Prevention of  
Dengue Fever  
(Advice to  
Housing Estates)



 食物環境衛生署  
Food and Environmental  
Hygiene Department



## 簡介

登革熱是一種由伊蚊傳播的疾病，常見於熱帶和亞熱帶地區。香港夏天炎熱多雨，非常適宜蚊蟲繁殖。蚊蟲主要在雨季開始滋生，並會持續至年底。要預防登革熱的傳播，市民應保持屋邨環境衛生，以防蚊蟲滋生。



## Introduction

Dengue fever, an aedine mosquito-borne disease, commonly occurs in tropical and subtropical regions. In Hong Kong, hot summers are accompanied by heavy rainfall, providing favourable breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Mosquito breeding usually begins in the rainy season and continues till the end of the year. To prevent the transmission of dengue fever, the public is advised to keep the estates and the living environment clean against mosquito breeding.

## 登革熱

登革熱是由過濾性病毒引起的，症狀為發燒、頭痛、骨骼及肌肉疼痛、後眼窩痛，部分病人身上可能出紅疹。潛伏期約為三至十四日。感染登革熱，第一次病發的症狀多較為輕微，但如果再次受感染，則有可能出現登革出血熱、登革休克症等併發症，嚴重者甚至會死亡。



## Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is a viral illness characterised by fever, headache, joint and muscle pain as well as back eye socket pain. Some victims may experience rashes on the skin. The incubation period is about 3 to 14 days. Symptoms are mostly milder on the first infection. Repeated infections, however, can cause complications such as dengue haemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome, and even death.

## 登革熱的傳播途徑

登革熱病毒是經由胸背有白線和腳部有白間的白紋伊蚊傳播。人被帶有登革熱病毒的白紋伊蚊叮咬後，便可能受感染。市民應時刻保持警覺，防止登革熱的散播。

## Transmission of Dengue Fever

Dengue virus is transmitted by *Aedes albopictus*, which has a white stripe on the back surface of its thorax and bands on the legs. One may be infected when bitten by an *Aedes albopictus* carrying dengue virus. The public should remain vigilant against the transmission of dengue fever.



## 防治蚊患的方法

要防止蚊蟲滋生，最重要是清除積水。食物環境衛生署建議屋邨管理公司採取以下的措施，以杜絕蚊患：

## Control Measures against Mosquitoes

Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance to the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures are recommended to the management agencies of housing estates to prevent mosquito breeding:

1

委派員工專責防治蚊患工作；

Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2

最少每星期檢查屋邨範圍一次，以清除積水；

Inspect the housing estates at least once a week to remove stagnant water;



3

白紋伊蚊喜歡在範圍細小的積水產卵，因此要適當棄置垃圾，如將汽水罐及空飯盒放於有蓋垃圾桶內，以免積水；

As *Aedes albopictus* may lay eggs in small pools of stagnant water, refuse such as soft drink cans and empty lunch boxes should be properly disposed of in covered litter containers to prevent accumulation of stagnant water;

