

小心登革熱 齊來把蚊滅

Beware of Dengue Fever



預防登革熱
(給苗圃 / 花店的建議)
Prevention of Dengue Fever
(Advice to Keepers of Nurseries and Flower Shops)



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，苗圃和花店的負責人和職員應防範積水，杜絕蚊蟲滋生。



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 mainly begins in the rainy season and continues till the end of the year. To prevent the transmission of dengue fever, keepers of nurseries and flower shops are advised to avoid the accumulation of stagnant water so as to eliminate 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，部份病人身上可能出現紅疹。潛伏期約為三至十四日。首次病發的症狀大多較為輕微，但如果再受感染，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

登革熱病毒經由胸背有白線和腳部有白間的白紋伊蚊傳播。人被帶有病毒的白紋伊蚊叮咬後，便可能受感染。苗圃和花店的負責人和職員應時刻保持警覺，預防登革熱的散播。

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. Keepers of nurseries and flower shops should remain vigilant against the transmission of dengue fever.



防治蚊患的方法

Control Measures against Mosquitoes

可傳播登革熱病毒的白紋伊蚊通常於器皿中滋生，而和暖的天氣最有利其繁殖。要防止白紋伊蚊滋生，首要的工作是清除積水。苗圃和花店因營運性質而有不少盛水的器皿，這些器皿如處理不當，便會成為白紋伊蚊滋生的溫床。食物環境衛生署建議苗圃和花店的負責人和職員採取以下的措施，杜絕蚊患：

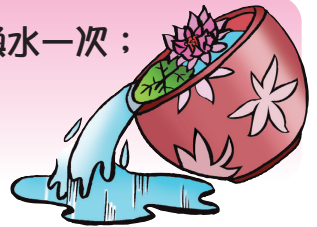
Aedes albopictus tends to breed in containers, particularly during warm weather, when breeding of *Aedes albopictus* is most favourable. Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance to the prevention of *Aedes albopictus* breeding. Owing to the nature of operation, water containers are commonly found in nurseries and flower shops. These containers, if not properly handled, may become breeding grounds for *Aedes albopictus*. The following measures are recommended for keepers of nurseries and flower shops to prevent mosquito breeding:

幼蟲防治

Larva control and prevention

1 花瓶和水養植物須至少每星期徹底換水一次；

Change the water in vases and containers with flowers or water plants at least once a week;



2 清倒閒置花瓶、花盆、花盆底碟及水桶等器皿內的積水，以免蚊蟲滋生；

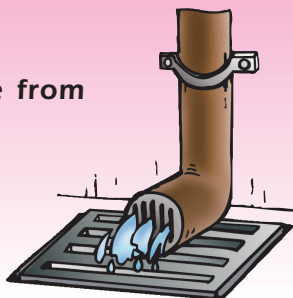
Remove water accumulating in idled containers such as vases, flower pots, saucers under flower pots and buckets to avoid breeding of mosquitoes;



3 確保貯水容器蓋密；
Ensure that all water containers are properly covered;



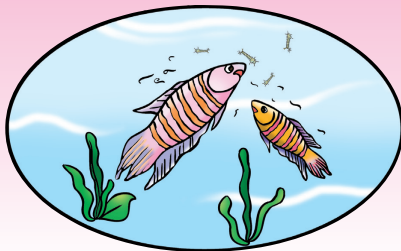
4 保持溝渠暢通，避免淤塞；
Keep drains and sewers free from blockage;



5 填平地台凹陷的地方，防止積水；
Level all defective ground surfaces to avoid accumulation of stagnant water;



6 在水缸內飼養捕食蚊幼蟲的魚；及
Keep fish which feed on mosquito larvae in water tanks; and



7 苗圃或花店收到水養植物(如開運竹)後，應立即換水及清洗根莖，用以運載水養植物的器皿亦要妥為棄置在廢物箱，避免滋生蚊子。

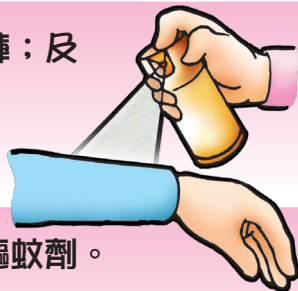
Change the water of water plants such as “Lucky Bamboo” immediately when they are brought to the nurseries and flower shops and wash the roots and stems of the plants. Containers used for transporting water plants should be properly disposed of in garbage bins to avoid mosquito breeding.



自我防禦

Self – protection

1 戶外工作時，應穿着長袖衫及長褲；及
Wear long sleeved clothes
and long trousers when working
outdoors; and



2 按標籤指示在衣服或皮膚上施用驅蚊劑。
Apply mosquito repellent on
the clothes or skin according to label
instructions.

查詢 Enquiries

如欲得到更多有關防治白紋伊蚊的資料，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.

