花瓶和水養植物須每周最少換水一次，並清潔花瓶、花盆及水養植物四周的積水。

4

4花瓶和水養植物須每周最少換水一次，並清潔花瓶、花盆及水養植物四周的積水。 Change water for flowers and plants at least once a week. Remove stagnant water in containers like vases, flower pots and buckets;

5

5確保貯水容器、貯水罐及水井蓋密。 Tightly cover all water containers, water storage tanks and wells;

6

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

7

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

8

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.

Beware of Dengue Fever

Prevention of Dengue Fever (Advice to Housing Estates)

查詢 Enquiries

如欲取得有關防治登革熱的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衞生署防疫總署內熱線 3188 2064。

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

登革熱是經由蚊子傳播的疾病，常見於熱帶和亞熱帶地區。香港於熱天炎熱多雨，非常適宜蚊子繁殖。蚊子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，市民應留意週邊環境，以防蚊蟲滋生。

登革熱

登革熱是由蚊媒性病毒引起的，症狀包括發熱、瘀疹、頭痛及肌肉疼痛。後期會有血小板減少，血液檢查正相應著卅至十四日。感染後，第一次發病的症狀多為輕微，但如果再次受感染，則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。

傳播途徑

登革熱病毒是經由蚊子由病人傳播給其他病人，人類一旦被蚊子叮咬後，便可能受感染，市民應留意蚊媒，防止登革熱的散播。

Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is a viral illness characterized 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.

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.

防治蚊蟲的方法

要防止蚊蟲滋生，最重要是清除積水。食物環境衞生署要求屋邨管理公司採取以下的措施，以杜絕蚊蟲：

1. 委派專人負責防治蚊蟲工作：
   - Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2. 最少每隔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. 白蚊伊蚊喜歡在屋邨範圍的積水處產卵，因此普通當即將垃圾，並將汽水罐及空罐放於屋盅垃圾桶內，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;
简介

登革熱

登革熱是由蚊子傳播的疾病，常見於熱帶和亞熱帶地區。香港熱天炎熱，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。

登革熱

登革熱是由蚊子傳播的病，症狀為發燒、頭痛、關節及肌肉疼痛、後眼窩痛，部分病人身上可能出现紅疹。潛伏期約為三至十四日，病毒在體內約六天後成為有傳染性。

登革熱，第一次發病的症狀多較為輕微，但如果再次受感染，則有可能出現登革出血熱，甚至會死亡。

登革熱的傳播途徑

登革熱病毒是經由蚊子傳播的，被病蚊叮咬的人或從病蚊叮咬的人身上，蚊子會吸到登革熱病毒，當其再叮咬其他人時，病毒會傳播。

登革熱發熱

登革熱發熱是病毒在身體內循環，並引發一系列反應。病毒會攻擊身體的組織，引發發熱、頭痛、關節及肌肉疼痛等。

登革熱的傳播途徑

登革熱病毒是經由蚊子傳播的，被病蚊叮咬的人或從病蚊叮咬的人身上，蚊子會吸到登革熱病毒，當其再叮咬其他人時，病毒會傳播。

防治蚊蟲的方法

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

1. 建立員工專責防治蚊蟲工作：
   - Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2. 少數每星期巡查屋邨範圍一次，以清除積水：
   - Inspect the housing estates at least once a week to remove stagnant water;

3. 白紋伊蚊喜歡在屋邨細小的積水環境，因此普通醫治局常見積水容器，如玻璃罐及空罐等放於有蓋垃圾箱內，以消除蚊蟲。
   - 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;

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:
Dengue fever, an acute 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.

**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 in the first infection. Repeated infections, however, can cause complications such as dengue haemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome, and even death.

**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.

**Prevent DengueVirus**

To prevent dengue cryptogenic, it is very important to clean the environment. Food hygiene and safety management companies are recommended to implement the following measures.

1. **Clean up the environment**:
   - Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;
   - Inspect the housing estates at least once a week to remove stagnant water;
   - Dispose of waste water in properly covered containers to prevent the growth of mosquitoes.

2. **Control Measures against Mosquitoes**
   - Remove stagnant water sources to prevent mosquito breeding.
   - Implement measures to control mosquito breeding.
   - Implement measures to control mosquito breeding.

3. **Prevent DengueVirus**
   - To prevent dengue fever, it is very important to clean the environment.
   - Food hygiene and safety management companies are recommended to implement the following measures.

   - Remove stagnant water sources to prevent mosquito breeding.
   - Implement measures to control mosquito breeding.
   - Implement measures to control mosquito breeding.

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 the accumulation of stagnant water.
小心登革熱 齊來把蚊滅
Beware of Dengue Fever

4 花瓶和水養植物必須每星期最少換水一次，並清除花瓶、花盆及水養植物內的積水。
Change water for flowers and plants at least once a week. Remove stagnant water in containers like vases, flower pots and buckets.

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.

6 保持溝渠暢通，避免堵塞。
Keep all drains free from blockage.

7 填凹陷地面填平；及
Level all defective ground surfaces; and

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

查詢 Enquiries
如需得到有關防治登革熱的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生防護中心登革熱防範組。（3188 2064）
For further information on how to control and prevent Dengue Fever, please contact the Pest Control Advisory Section on 3188 2064 of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

食物環境衛生署
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

2012年<b>2012年</b>
花瓶和水龍植物須每星期最少換水一次，並清除花瓶、花盆及水龍等器皿內的積水：
Change water for flowers and plants at least once a week. Remove stagnant water in containers like vases, flower pots and buckets;

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

保持溝渠畅通，避免淤塞：
Keep all drains free from blockage;

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

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.

查詢 Enquiries
如欲獲得有關防治登革熱的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生署防蚊滅蟲部
請電 (3188 2064)。
For further information on how to control and prevent Aedes aegypti, please contact the Pest Control Advisory Section on 3188 2064 of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department.

食物環境衛生署
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

此等登革熱預防措施亦適用於香港境內傳播登革熱的 Aedes albopictus。