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

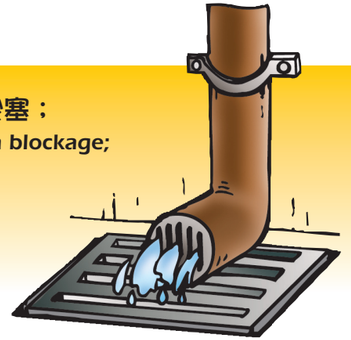
Change water for flowers and plants completely at least once a week. Remove stagnant water in containers like vases, flower pots and buckets ;

5 把所有貯水容器、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，避免淤塞；

Keep all drains free from blockage;



7 將凹陷的地面填平；以及

Level all defective ground surfaces; and

8 停車場內的防撞輪胎須鑽上大孔，以防積水。

Make large holes in the tyres used as anti-bumping measure in car parks to prevent accumulation of water.

查詢 Enquiries

如欲獲取更多有關防治白紋伊蚊的資料，可致電食物環境衞生署**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.

食物環境衞生署出版 政府物流服務署印
Published by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Printed by the Government Logistics Department (10/2017)

小心登革熱 齊來把蚊滅
Beware of Dengue Fever

預防登革熱（給學校的建議）
Prevention of Dengue Fever (Advice to Schools)

食物環境衞生署
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

簡介 Introduction

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，非常適宜蚊子繁殖，牠們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，學校應保持校園環境衞生，以防蚊子滋生。

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, schools are advised to keep the school areas and the environment clean against mosquito breeding.

登革熱 Dengue Fever

登革熱由過濾性病毒引起，症狀包括發燒、頭痛、骨骼及肌肉疼痛、後眼窩痛，部分病人可能出現紅疹。潛伏期約為三至十四日。第一次病發的症狀通常較為輕微，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。

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 Transmission of Dengue Fever

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。人被帶有病毒的白紋伊蚊叮咬後，便可能受感染。校方及學生應時刻保持警覺，防止登革熱的傳播。

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. Both the school authorities and students should remain vigilant against the transmission of dengue fever.

防治蚊患的方法 Control Measures against Mosquitoes

要防止蚊子滋生，最重要是清除積水。食物環境衞生署建議學校採取以下措施，以防蚊子滋生：

Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance to the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures are recommended to schools against mosquito breeding:

1 委派員工專責防治蚊患工作；
Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2 每星期最少檢查學校範圍一次，以清除積水；
Inspect the school areas at least once a week to remove stagnant water;

3 由於白紋伊蚊可在範圍細小的積水產卵，汽水罐、飯盒等垃圾應妥善棄置在有蓋的垃圾桶內；
***Aedes albopictus* may lay eggs in small pools of stagnant water, refuse such as soft drink cans and lunch boxes should be properly disposed of in covered litter containers;**