4. 汽水罐、空樽及空盒等垃圾應盡量棄置在有蓋的垃圾箱內，以防積水；
Refuse such as soft drink cans, empty bottles and empty boxes should be properly disposed of in covered litter containers to prevent accumulation of stagnant water;

5. 每星期最少應更換花瓶內及清倒盆栽塑膠的水一次，並應盡量避免使用塑膠；
Change water in flower vases completely and remove the water in saucers underneath potted plants at least once a week. Saucers should not be used as far as practicable;

6. 防撞輪胎須鑿上六孔，以防積水；
Make large holes in the tyres used as anti-bumping measure to prevent accumulation of water;

7. 定期清理落葉及垃圾，以保持溝渠暢通，並在花壇、雀水溝、飼養和排水孔面加殺幼蟲劑；
Keep all drains free from blockage by clearing leaves and refuse regularly. Apply larvicide in sand traps, gullies, air filters and drain holes;

8. 把凸凹不平的地面填平；以及
Level all defective ground surfaces; and

9. 每星期清倒舊電器水盆及冷氣機底盤的水，或把水舀排放。
Water collected in the water trays of refrigerators and air conditioners should be discarded every week or properly drained off.

查詢 Enquiries

如欲獲得防治白蚊的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生署流行病學衛生處
電話：3188 2064

為進一步了解如何控制和預防Aedes albopictus，請致電3188 2064，聯絡食物及環境衛生署的防制蚊蟲處。

Edward Chu Po-Lun
Chief Environmental Health Officer
Prevention of Dengue Fever (DHF, DENV)
簡介

登革熱

登革熱，為由蚊子傳播的疾病，常見於熱帶及亞熱帶地區。香港夏天炎熱多雨，非常適宜蚊子繁殖，牠們主要在兩季開始滋生，並會持續至年底。要預防登革熱的傳播，市民應保持環境衛生，以防蚊子滋生。

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.

防治蚊子滋生

要防止蚊子滋生，最重要是清除積水，食物環境衛生要嚴格，儲水容器要緊密，以防蚊子滋生。

Control Measures against Mosquitoes

Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance in the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures should be taken against mosquito breeding:

1. 香港及員工負責防治蚊子工作
   Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2. 每星期最少更換或清倒容器內的積水一次
   Water in the containers should be changed or removed at least once a week;

3. 蓋緊水容器
   Cover all water containers tightly;
簡介

登革熱

登革熱是由登革熱病毒引致，潛伏期約為三至十四日，症狀包括發燒、頭痛、骨節及肌肉疼痛、後眼窩痛。部分病人可能出現紅疹。第一次發病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。

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防治蚊子的方法

要防止蚊子滋生，最重要是清除積水。食物環境衛生署建議房舍採取以下措施，以防蚊子滋生：

1. 香港政府專責防治蚊蟲工作：
   Appoint designated staff for mosquito prevention and control;

2. 每星期最少更換或清倒容器內的積水一次：
   Water in the containers should be changed or removed at least once a week;

3. 座密防水容器：
   Cover all water containers tightly;

登革熱的傳播途徑

登革熱病毒經由峇哥鳥及白蟻科同部有白紋的白蚊伊蚊傳播。人類被帶有病毒的白蚊伊蚊叮咬後，便可能受感染。市民應時刻保持警覺，防止登革熱的傳播。

Transmission of Dengue Fever

Dengue virus is transmitted by Aedes albopictus, which has a white stripe on the dorsal 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.

Introduction

Dengue fever, an aede 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 environment clean against mosquito breeding.

Control Measures against Mosquitoes

Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance in the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures should be taken against mosquito breeding;
簡介

登革熱是經由蚊媒傳播的疾病，常見於熱帶及亞熱帶地區。香港夏天炎熱多雨，非常適宜蚊子繁殖，他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，市民應保持環境衛生，以防蚊子滋生。

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Introduction

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.

防治蚊蟲的方法

要防止蚊蟲滋生，最重要是清潔積水，食物環境衛生要保持清潔。以下措施，以防蚊蟲滋生：

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

2. 保障容器的清潔及更换：
   Water in the containers should be changed or removed at least once a week;

3. 警密封水容器：
   Cover all water containers tightly;

防治蚊蟲的方法

Dengue Fever

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Control Measures against Mosquitoes

Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance in the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures should be taken against mosquito breeding:
小心登革熱
Beware of Dengue Fever

4. 汽水罐、空樽及空盒等垃圾應盡量棄置在有蓋的垃圾箱內，以防積水。
   Refuse such as soft drink cans, empty bottles and empty boxes should be properly disposed of in covered litter containers to prevent accumulation of stagnant water;

5. 每星期最少應更換花瓶內及清倒盆栽器皿的水一次，並應盡量避免使用器皿。
   Change water in flower vases completely and remove the water in saucers underneath potted plants at least once a week. Saucers should not be used as far as practicable;

6. 防撞輪胎須鑽上六孔，以防積水。
   Make large holes in the tyres used as anti-bumping measure to prevent accumulation of water;

7. 定期清理落葉及垃圾，以保持溝渠畅通，並在沙灘、載水溝、氣閘和排水坑廁加設防蚊蟲。
   Keep all drains free from blockage by clearing leaves and refuse regularly. Apply larvicide in sand traps, gullies, air filters and drain holes;

8. 把凹凸不平的地面填平；以及
   Level all defective ground surfaces; and

9. 每星期清倒水盤及冷氣機底盤的水，或把水舀排放。
   Water collected in the water trays of refrigerators and air conditioners should be discarded every week or properly drained off.

查詢 Enquiries
如欲獲得防治登革熱的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生署防治登革熱顧問部
電話：3188 2064

為進一步控制及預防登革熱，請遵照上述建議。

防範登革熱（給社會服務院舍的提議）
Prevention of Dengue Fever (Advice to Social Service Hostels / Homes)
4. 汽水罐、空桶及空盒等垃圾應妥善棄置在有蓋的垃圾桶內，以防積水；
Refuse such as soft drink cans, empty bottles and empty boxes should be properly disposed of in covered litter containers to prevent accumulation of stagnant water;

5. 每星期最少徹底更換花瓶內及清倒盆栽器皿的水一次，並應盡量避免使用器皿；
Change water in flower vases completely and remove the water in saucers, underneath potted plants at least once a week. Saucers should not be used as far as practicable;

6. 防撞輪胎須鑿上大孔，以防積水；
Make large holes in the tyres used as anti-bumping measure to prevent accumulation of water;

7. 定期清理落葉及垃圾，以保持溝渠暢通，並在沙灘、集水溝、花園及排水孔面加蓋防蚊罩；
Keep all drains free from blockage by clearing leaves and refuse regularly. Apply larvicide in sand traps, gutters, air filters and drain holes;

8. 把凹凸不平的地面填平；以及
Level all defective ground surfaces; and

9. 每星期清倒雪茄盒水盆及冷氣機底盤的水，或把水舀排放。
Water collected in the water trays of refrigerators and air conditioners should be discarded every week or properly drained off.

查詢 Enquiries
如欲獲得防治登革熱的進一步資料，可致電食物環境衛生署防治蟲害事務部
電話：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.

製本機構
食物環境衛生署
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region