

清除積水 杜絕蚊患

Remove stagnant water to eliminate mosquito breeding

登革熱的預防

Prevention of Dengue Fever

齊來把蚊滅 預防日本腦炎登革熱

Prevent Japanese encephalitis and dengue fever. Act now!

[www.fehd.gov.hk](http://www.fehd.gov.hk)

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，市民應避免處所內有積水，杜絕蚊蟲滋生。

*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*, the public are advised to avoid accumulation of stagnant water in their premises so as to eliminate mosquito breeding.

防治蚊患的方法

Control Measures against Mosquitoes

市民應時刻持續採取滅蚊措施。鄰里間應合作，保持環境清潔，預防蚊子滋生。  
Anti-mosquito measures must be sustained throughout the year. Work with your neighbours to ensure cleanliness of the environment and prevent mosquito breeding.

蚊子繁殖迅速，無處不在。要防止蚊蟲滋生，最重要的是要清除積水。市民應採取下列措施：

Mosquitoes may breed ubiquitously. Removal of stagnant water is of prime importance to the prevention of mosquito breeding. The following measures are recommended to members of the public:

- 1 妥善處理棄置的容器（例如空的汽水罐及飯盒）  
Properly dispose of discarded containers (e.g. empty soft drink cans and lunch boxes)
- 2 蓋好貯水容器  
Tightly cover water containers
- 3 每星期更換花瓶內的水  
Change the water in vases every week
- 4 確保冷氣機托盤沒有積水  
Ensure air-conditioner drip trays are free of stagnant water
- 5 每星期清除花盆底碟積水  
Clear the water in the saucers under potted plants weekly
- 6 魚缸內飼養捕食孑孓的魚  
Put mosquito larvae eating fish in fish tank
- 7 保持溝渠暢通  
Keep all drains free from blockage

## 登革熱 Dengue Fever

登革熱是由過濾性病毒引起的，潛伏期約為三至十四日，症狀包括發燒、頭痛、關節及肌肉疼痛、後眼窩痛、部分病人身上可能出紅疹。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* is a viral illness characterised by fever, headache, joint and muscle pain as well as back eye socket pain. The incubation period is about 3 to 14 days. Some victims may experience rashes on the skin. 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

登革熱病毒可經由白紋伊蚊傳播；這種成蚊的胸背有白線和腳部有白間。當帶有登革熱病毒的白紋伊蚊叮人吸血時，被叮咬的人便會受感染。市民應時刻保

持警覺，預防登革熱散播。

*Dengue virus* can be 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 he is bitten by an *Aedes albopictus* carrying dengue virus. Members of the public should remain vigilant against the transmission of *dengue fever*.

誘蚊產卵器指數

Ovitrap indices

誘蚊產卵器協助監察香港的登革熱病媒 – 白紋伊蚊  
的活動。欲知誘蚊產卵器指數，可瀏覽  
食物環境衛生署網頁([www.fehd.gov.hk](http://www.fehd.gov.hk))。

Ovitrap traps help monitor the activities of *Aedes albopictus*, the local dengue fever vector. Ovitrap indices are available on FEHD's webpage ([www.fehd.gov.hk](http://www.fehd.gov.hk)).

舉報蚊患請致電 2868 0000

Please call 2868 0000 to report mosquito problem

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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