

元朗東莞同鄉會王少強夫人幼稚園

提高警覺 預防手足口病和急性腸胃炎

致各位家長：

我們現特函告知家長本港手足口病和急性腸胃炎的活躍程度最近有所上升，並懇請家長提高警覺預防手足口病和急性腸胃炎。

手足口病

二零一九年手足口病夏季高峰期由五月開始，手足口病活躍程度在六月和七月期間均維持在高水平。於八月短暫下降後，本地手足口病活躍程度於九月新學年開展後再次上升。院舍爆發手足口病個案在過去兩星期明顯增加，由截至九月十四日一周的24宗（涉及112人）升至九月二十一日一周的42宗（涉及183人）。本周首三天已錄得35宗（涉及97人）。這101宗爆發發生在幼兒中心/幼稚園(60宗)、小學(25宗)、中學(13宗)和其他(3宗)。

此外，急症科監測和定點幼兒中心/幼稚園監測顯示手足口病的活躍程度維持在高水平。截至九月二十四日，二零一九年錄得5宗腸病毒71型感染和8宗嚴重兒童腸病毒感染的個案(不包括腸病毒71型和脊髓灰質炎病毒)。

手足口病為幼兒常見的傳染病。在香港，個案全年都會發生，而高峰期一般為五月至七月，十月至十二月亦可能出現一個較小型的高峰期。手足口病的常見病徵包括發燒、喉嚨痛及於手足處長出皮疹。雖然大部份病者都會自行痊癒，但部份手足口病患者（尤其是腸病毒71型引致的個案）可能出現心肌炎、腦炎和類小兒麻痺癱瘓等併發症。

急性腸胃炎

衛生防護中心在過去數周亦錄得院舍爆發急性腸胃炎個案有所增加，由截至九月七日一周的兩宗（涉及26人）升至九月二十一日一周的七宗（涉及77人）。過去三星期錄得的15宗爆發個案發生在幼兒中心/幼稚園(9宗)、小學(3宗)、中學(1宗)、安老院舍(1宗)和其他(1宗)。諾如病毒及輪狀病毒感染最常引致急性腸胃炎。病毒可透過進食受污染的食物、直接接觸患者的嘔吐物或排泄物、接觸受污染的物品或經嘔吐時產生的帶病毒噴沫傳播。病毒具高傳染性，有可能導致難以控制的疾病爆發。

為防止傳染病爆發，學生/兒童如出現皮疹、發燒、腹瀉或嘔吐等，應避免上學及向醫生求診。此外，幼兒中心、幼稚園及學校應採取適當措施，以預防傳染病的傳播，例如提醒學生/兒童/教職員注意個人、食物及環境衛生、避免學生/兒童共用衣服及拖鞋等，詳情請參閱上載於衛生防護中心網站的「學校/幼稚園/幼稚園暨幼兒中心/幼兒中心 預防傳染病指引」：

如欲獲取最新資訊，可瀏覽衛生防護中心專題網頁：

- 手足口病及腸病毒 71 型感染

(<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/16354.html>)；

- 急性腸道傳染病

(<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/healthtopics/content/24/10.html>)

(節錄衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處通告)

校長 鄭家鳳 啟

二零一九年十月四日

YUEN LONG TUNG KOON DISTRICT ASSOCIATION
MRS.WONG SIU KEUNG KINDERGARTEN

No:191012
4th October, 2019

Dear Parents,

**Vigilance against Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD) and
Acute Gastroenteritis (AGE)**

We would like to draw your attention to the recent increase in the activities of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) and acute gastroenteritis (AGE), and urge parents to be vigilant against the diseases.

HFMD

The summer peak of HFMD in 2019 started in May and the HFMD activity remained at a high level throughout June and July. After a transient decrease in August, the local HFMD activity has increased again after the start of the new school year in September. There was significant increase in the number of institutional outbreaks in the past two weeks, from 24 (affecting 112 persons) in the week ending 14 September to 42 (affecting 183 persons) in that ending 21 September. Thirty-five outbreaks (affecting 97 persons) have already been recorded in the first three days of this week. These 101 outbreaks occurred in child care centres/kindergartens (60), primary schools (25), secondary schools (13) and others (3).

Besides, surveillance data based at Accident and Emergency Departments and sentinel child care centres/kindergartens showed that the HFMD activity remained at a high level. As of 24 September, a total of five cases of enterovirus (EV71) infection and eight severe paediatric enterovirus infection (other than EV71 and poliovirus) has been recorded in 2019.

HFMD is a viral infection commonly seen in children. In Hong Kong, HFMD occurs throughout the year with the usual peak season occurring from May to July. A smaller peak may also occur from October to December. Common symptoms of HFMD include fever, sore throat and skin rash over the hands and feet. Although HFMD is usually self-limiting, some patients, especially those infected with EV71, may develop complications like myocarditis, encephalitis or poliomyelitis-like paralysis.

AGE

The CHP also recorded an increased number of institutional outbreaks of AGE in the past few weeks. The number of AGE outbreaks increased from two (affecting 26 persons) in the week ending on 7 September to seven (affecting 77 persons) in that ending 21 September. The 15 outbreaks recorded in the past three weeks occurred in child care centres/kindergartens (9), primary schools (3), secondary school (1), elderly home (1) and other (1). AGE is usually caused by norovirus or rotavirus infection. They can be transmitted by consumption of contaminated food, contact with the vomitus or excreta of infected persons, contaminated objects and aerosol spread with contaminated droplets of splashed vomitus. They are highly infectious and may result in outbreaks that are difficult to control.

To prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases, students/children who develop skin rash, fever, diarrhea or vomiting are strongly advised not to attend school and should seek medical advice. Besides, child care centres, kindergartens and schools should take measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, e.g. remind students/children and staff members to observe good personal, food and environmental hygiene, avoid sharing clothing and slippers among students/children, etc. For details, please refer to the "Guidelines on Prevention of Communicable Diseases in Schools /Kindergartens /Kindergartens-cum-Child Care Centres /Child Care Centres".

For the latest information on communicable diseases, please visit CHP's webpage at:

- HFMD and EV71 infection (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/16354.html>)
- Acute diarrhoeal diseases (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/healthtopics/content/24/10.html>)

(Above information is retrieved from Notice of Surveillance and Epidemiology of Centre for Health Protection)

Yours faithfully,

Cheng Ka Jung

Principal