

元朗東莞同鄉會王少強夫人幼稚園

上呼吸道感染爆發的最新情況

致各位家長：

我們現特函通知家長，有關在學校／院舍的上呼吸道感染爆發的最新情況。衛生署衛生防護中心（中心）呼籲學校／院舍／機構提高警覺，留意學童、院友及員工呼吸道感染的情況。

中心最近錄得多宗涉及學校／院舍的上呼吸道感染爆發。最近兩周（四月十八日至二十九日）共錄得五十一宗上呼吸道感染爆發個案，涉及三百六十一人。對比過去兩周（四月四日至十七日）錄得六宗爆發個案，涉及四十八人。大部分上呼吸道感染爆發個案發生在幼稚園／幼兒中心(74.5%)，其次是小學(21.6%)，以及在特殊幼兒中心和特殊學校各一。

幼兒、長者及長期病患人士較容易患上呼吸道感染疾病及出現併發症。由於學校／院舍／機構是群體聚集的地方，因此傳染病很容易通過人與人之間的緊密接觸而傳播。疾病源頭可以是工作人員、訪客或學童（尤其是有徵狀的）。因此，學校，幼稚園及幼兒中心應加強預防措施，以減低上呼吸道感染疾病的影響。

學校應每天主動為所有學生在抵校後量度體溫，以識別發燒學童。員工亦應在上班前量度體溫；有發燒或呼吸道疾病的學生和員工應避免上學或上班，並盡快求診。此措施應持續至另行通知。

為防止呼吸道傳染病包括 2019 冠狀病毒病的爆發，學童及員工如出現發熱（口溫高於 37.5°C，或耳溫高於 38°C），不論是否有呼吸道感染病徵，不應回校上課。他們應佩戴外科口罩及盡快求醫。

由於流感樣疾病及上呼吸道感染的徵狀與 2019 冠狀病毒病相似，為謹慎起見，出現流感樣疾病及上呼吸道感染的學校會被納入強制檢測公告，以排除感染新型冠狀病毒的可能性。學校須停課五天以進行清潔。所有學生及員工須接受強制檢測，並有陰性檢測結果才能在復課後回校。

學校應加強個人和環境衛生，並採取預防措施，以減低 2019 冠狀病毒病的傳播風險。請參閱“預防 2019 冠狀病毒病給學校的健康指引”，有關指引已上載至中心的網頁 (https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/advice_to_school_on_prevention_of_nid_chi.pdf)。

我們亦呼籲家長注意各項體溫監測、手部衛生、佩戴口罩和保持社交距離措施，以及有關午膳安排及體育活動等部分。有關量度體溫的詳細資料可參閱衛生署衛生防護中心出版的「學校／幼稚園／幼稚園暨幼兒中心／幼兒中心預防傳染病指引」中第 2.3 章。

請提醒家長和學生注意正確潔手及正確使用口罩的指引。有關指引分別可在中心的以下專頁瀏覽 (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/healthtopics/content/460/19728.html> 及 <https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/healthtopics/content/460/19731.html>)。

此外，請向學生及員工推廣以下由中心製作關於個人和環境衛生的示範短片，有關短片已上載至中心的“感染控制須知”網頁 (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/resources/346/index.html>)：

- 使用梘液及清水洗手
- 正確使用口罩
- 調校和使用稀釋漂白水的步驟
- 嘔吐物的處理
- 處理被污染的床單和衣物

我們亦建議採取以下措施以預防上呼吸道感染：

- 病人佩戴外科口罩可以預防傳播呼吸道病毒，因此出現病徵（即使症狀輕微）的人士佩戴外科口罩十分重要；
- 在乘搭交通工具或在人多擠迫的地方逗留時應佩戴外科口罩。正確佩戴口罩十分重要，包括在佩戴口罩前及脫下口罩後保持手部衛生；
- 避免觸摸眼睛、口和鼻；
- 雙手一旦染污，應使用梘液和清水以正確方法洗手；
- 當雙手沒有明顯污垢時，用含70%至80%的酒精搓手液潔淨雙手；
- 打噴嚏或咳嗽時應用紙巾掩着口鼻，把用過的紙巾棄置於有蓋垃圾箱內，其後應徹底洗手；
- 保持室內空氣流通；
- 當出現呼吸道感染病徵，應戴上外科口罩，不應上班或上學，避免前往人多擠迫的地方，及盡早向醫生求診；
- 保持均衡飲食、恆常運動及充足休息，不要吸煙和避免過大的生活壓力。

（節錄衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處通告）

校長 鄭家鳳 啟

二零二一年五月六日

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

No:210509
6th May, 2021

Dear Parents,

Latest Situation of Outbreaks of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

We would like to update the parents on the latest situation of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) outbreaks in Hong Kong and remind you to maintain vigilance against respiratory tract infection at school.

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health has recently received increased reports of institutional URTI outbreaks. A total of 51 URTI outbreaks affecting 361 persons were reported in recent two weeks (from 18 to 29 April), compared to 6 URTI outbreaks affecting 48 persons recorded in the previous two weeks (from 4 to 17 April). Majority of the outbreaks occurred in kindergartens/child care centres (74.5%), followed by primary schools (21.6%); and there was one outbreak involving a special child care centre and one involving a special school.

Young children, elderly people and patients with chronic diseases are prone to respiratory tract infection and its complications. As schools are collective assembly places, infectious diseases could easily spread among people through daily contacts. Sources of infection could come from staff, visitors or students (especially those having active symptoms). In this regard, our school reinforce preventive measures in your institution so as to mitigate the impact of upper respiratory tract infection.

We actively check the body temperature of all students every day when they arrive at school so as to identify students with fever. Our staff also check their temperature before work every day. Students and staff with fever or respiratory illnesses should refrain from school and seek medical attention immediately. This measure should continue until further notice.

To prevent outbreaks of respiratory tract infection including COVID-19, it is of prime importance that children with fever (oral temperature higher than 37.5°C, or ear temperature higher than 38°C) should not be allowed to attend school, regardless of the presence of respiratory symptoms. They should wear a surgical mask and consult doctors promptly.

Since the symptoms of influenza-like illness (ILI) and URTI are similar to those of COVID-19, for prudence's sake, the schools with ILI or URTI outbreaks will be covered in the compulsory testing notice (CTN) to exclude the possibility of COVID-19 infection. The schools are required to suspend teaching activities for cleaning for 5 days. All students and staff are required to receive COVID-19 testing under CTN and must be tested negative before they are allowed to go back to the school after school resumption.

Schools are urged to enhance personal and environmental hygiene, as well as take precautionary measures to minimise the risk of spread of COVID-19. Please refer to “Health advice to schools for the prevention of coronavirus disease (COVID-19)” which is available at the CHP website (https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/advice_to_school_on_prevention_of_nid_e_ng.pdf).

We would like to draw your attention, in particular, to measures on temperature screening, hand hygiene, wearing mask and keeping social distancing, as well as the parts related to meal arrangement and physical activities, etc. For detailed information on monitoring of body temperature, please refer to Section 2.3 of the “Guidelines on Prevention of Communicable Diseases in Schools/ Kindergartens/ Kindergartens-cum-Child Care Centres/ Child Care Centres”, published by the CHP.

Please draw the attention of the students the CHP’s guidelines on proper hand hygiene and proper use of mask, which are accessible at the CHP webpage <https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/healthtopics/content/460/19728.html>; and <https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/healthtopics/content/460/19731.html>.

Furthermore, we promulgate to students the following video clips produced by the CHP on personal and environmental hygiene, which are available under “Video Demonstration” section of “Infection Control Corner” at the CHP website (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/resources/346/index.html>):

- Washing hands with soap and water
- Proper use of mask
- Procedures for preparing and using diluted bleach
- Handling vomitus
- Handling contaminated linen and clothing

The following measures are advised to prevent upper respiratory tract infection:

- Surgical mask can prevent transmission of respiratory viruses from ill persons. It is essential for persons who are symptomatic (even if having mild symptoms) to wear a surgical mask;
- Wear a surgical mask when taking public transport or staying in crowded places. It is important to wear a mask properly, including performing hand hygiene before wearing and after removing a mask;
- Avoid touching one’s eyes, mouth and nose;
- Wash hands with liquid soap and water properly whenever possibly contaminated;
- When hands are not visibly soiled, clean them with 70 to 80 per cent alcohol-based handrub as an effective alternative;
- Cover the nose and mouth with tissue paper when sneezing or coughing. Dispose of soiled tissue paper properly into a lidded rubbish bin, and wash hands thoroughly afterwards;
- Maintain good indoor ventilation;
- When having respiratory symptoms, wear a surgical mask, refrain from work or attending class at school, avoid going to crowded places and seek medical advice promptly;
- Maintain a balanced diet, exercise regularly, take adequate rest.

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

Yours faithfully,

Cheng Ka Jung

Principal