

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(五月三十一日至六月十三日)共錄得三十八宗上呼吸道感染爆發個案，涉及二百五十四人；對比過去兩周(五月十七日至五月三十日)錄得一宗爆發個案，涉及九人。最近兩周大部分的爆發個案發生在幼稚園／幼兒中心(56.4%)，其次是小學(38.5%)。初步化驗結果顯示，在最近上呼吸道感染爆發個案中收集的一些樣本中檢測到鼻病毒。

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。

自今年四月下旬學校陸續復課後，政府要求教職員和學生每日進行2019冠狀病毒病快速抗原測試。

另外，為防止呼吸道傳染病的爆發，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，不論快速抗原測試的結果，都不應回校上課，並應佩戴外科口罩及盡快求醫。

我們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，以及有關午餐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。

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；及
- 保持均衡飲食、恆常運動及充足休息。

有關正確潔手及正確使用口罩的指引，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，由中心製作關於個人和環境衛生的示範短片，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>)。

(節錄衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處通告)

校長 鄭家鳳 啟

二零二二年六月二十二日

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

No:220605
22nd June, 2022

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 38 URTI outbreaks affecting 254 persons were reported in recent two weeks (from 31 May to 13 June), compared to 1 URTI outbreak affecting 9 persons recorded in the previous two weeks (from 17 to 30 May). Majority of the outbreaks occurred in kindergartens/child care centres (56.4%), followed by primary schools (38.5%). The preliminary laboratory results of specimens collected from some affected children were detected with Rhinovirus.

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, you are urged to reinforce preventive measures in your institution so as to mitigate the impact of upper respiratory tract infection.

Upon the resumption of face-to-face classes from the second half of April 2022 onwards, all school staff, teachers and students are required to conduct COVID-19 rapid antigen tests (RATs) daily.

Besides, to prevent outbreaks of respiratory tract infection, schools should actively check the body temperature of all students every day when they arrive at school so as to identify students with fever. Staff should also check their temperature before work every day. Students and staff with fever - 2 - or respiratory illnesses should not be allowed to attend school regardless of their RAT results. They should wear a mask and seek medical attention promptly.

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.

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, do not smoke and avoid overstress.

You may wish to refer 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>; and video clips produced by the CHP on personal and environmental hygiene, which are available under “Video Demonstration” section of “Infection Control Corner” - 3 - at the CHP website (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/resources/346/index.html>)

(Adopted from Centre For Health Protection)

Yours faithfully,

Cheng Ka Fung

Principal