

## DAILY SITUATION UPDATE ON SCARLET FEVER 猩紅熱每日概況

This is a daily report produced by Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch of the Centre for Health Protection. This report aims to monitor and summarize the latest local situation of scarlet fever. **The daily situation update on scarlet fever will be discontinued on October 1. CHP will publish updates on scarlet fever in its biweekly online Communicable Diseases Watch and continue to closely monitor the local situation of scarlet fever.**

「猩紅熱每日概況」由衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處出版，主要監察及總結本地猩紅熱的最新情況。猩紅熱每日概況報告將由十月一日起暫停。衛生防護中心會密切監測本地猩紅熱的情況，並在網上的雙週期刊《傳染病直擊》報告最新情況。

As of 12 noon, September 30, 2011 截至 2011 年 9 月 30 日中午 12 時

### A. HIGHLIGHTS 重點

- There has been no significant increase in scarlet fever activity after school resumption on 1 September, 2011. Local scarlet fever activity has dropped about 80% from the peak level in late June and has remained stable recently. All isolates are sensitive to penicillin.  
自2011年9月1日復課後，猩紅熱活躍程度沒有大幅上升。本地猩紅熱活躍程度已從六月下旬的高峰期下降約80%，現維持在穩定的水平。所有細菌株對盤尼西林沒有出現抗藥性。
- Two fatal cases were recorded in 2011. Laboratory investigation showed that the isolates from both belong to different strains.  
在二零一一年共錄得兩宗死亡個案。化驗結果顯示兩人屬於不同細菌株。
- 6 cases of scarlet fever and 0 scarlet fever outbreaks were recorded by CHP in the past 48 hours (from 12 noon, September 28 to 12 noon, September 30).  
在過去 48 小時(由 9 月 28 日中午 12 時至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)，衛生防護中心共錄得 6 宗猩紅熱個案及 0 宗猩紅熱爆發的報告。
- Scarlet fever is an infection caused by the bacterium Group A streptococcus. It usually affects children and presents as fever, sore throat and rash. Streptococcal bacteria are transmitted through either respiratory route or direct contact with infected respiratory secretions. Incubation period of scarlet fever ranges from 1-3 days.  
猩紅熱是由甲類鏈球菌所引致的感染。患者通常為兒童。猩紅熱的徵狀為發燒、咽喉痛及出疹。鏈球菌可透過呼吸或直接與受感染的呼吸系統分泌物接觸而傳播。猩紅熱的潛伏期為1至3日。
- People who are suspected to have scarlet fever should seek early medical consultation. Early and appropriate antibiotic treatment is effective against scarlet fever.  
任何人如懷疑患上猩紅熱，應及早向醫生求診。及早服用適當的抗生素可以有效治療猩紅熱。

### B. LATEST FIGURES IN HONG KONG 本港最新個案數字

(Based on information available at 12 noon on September 30, cases recorded after that will be updated in the next report.)  
(資料截至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時，其後錄得的報告將於下期內更新)

#### B.1 Number of scarlet fever cases\*

##### 猩紅熱個案數字\*

Number reported since last update (as of 12 noon, September 30) 自上次更新後報告數目(截至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)	6 (2 males and 4 females, with ages ranging from 1 to 8 years) (2 男 4 女，年齡介乎 1 至 8 歲)
Number reported on the first day of this week (September 30 – October 6) 本週首天報告數目(自 9 月 30 日至 10 月 6 日)	6
Number reported last week (September 23 – September 29) 上週報告數目(自 9 月 23 日至 9 月 29 日)	30
Total number reported in 2011 2011 年報告總數	1178

\* The number of scarlet fever cases may be revised according to further laboratory results.  
猩紅熱個案數目可能會根據進一步化驗結果而作出修訂。

**B.2 List of newly reported scarlet fever outbreaks in schools/institutions (As of 12 noon, September 30, 2011)**  
**最新有猩紅熱爆發的學校及院舍名單 (截至 2011 年 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)**

District 地區	Name of schools/institutions (Number of persons affected) 學校及院舍名稱 (受影響人數)
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**B.3 List of school(s) currently closed due to scarlet fever (as of 12 noon, September 30, 2011)**  
**現時因猩紅熱而須停課之學校名單 (截至 2011 年 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)**

District 地區	Name of school(s) currently closed 仍然停課的學校名稱
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**B.4 Number of fatal scarlet fever cases**  
**猩紅熱死亡個案數目**

Number of fatal cases reported since last update and details (as of 12 noon, September 30) 自上次更新後死亡個案報告數目及詳情(截至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)	0
Number of fatal cases in 2011 (as of 12 noon, September 30) 2011 年死亡個案數目 (截至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)	2 (7 years/F and 5 years /M) (7 歲女童及 5 歲男童)

**B.5 Number of newly reported scarlet fever associated ICU admissions in hospitals (from 12 noon, September 28 to 12 noon, September 30)\***  
**最新在醫院中因猩紅熱而入住深切治療病房的個案數目 (由 9 月 28 日中午 12 時至 9 月 30 日中午 12 時)**

Private hospitals 私家醫院	0
Hospitals under Hospital Authority 醫院管理局轄下醫院	0
Total 總數	0

\* Enhanced surveillance of severe cases of scarlet fever requiring intensive care was commenced from June 24, 2011

\* 自 2011 年 6 月 24 日開始監察因感染猩紅熱而須接受深切治療的嚴重個案。

## HEALTH ADVICE 健康指引

- 維持良好的個人及環境衛生。
- Maintain good personal and environmental hygiene.
- 保持雙手清潔，並用正確方法洗手。
- Keep hands clean and wash hands properly.
- 雙手被呼吸系統分泌物弄污後(如打噴嚏後)應立即洗手。
- Wash hands when they are dirtied by respiratory secretions, e.g., after sneezing.
- 打噴嚏或咳嗽時應掩着口鼻，並妥善清理口鼻排出的分泌物。
- Cover nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing and dispose of nasal and mouth discharge properly.
- 保持空氣流通。
- Keep good ventilation.
- 任何人若發現有發燒、咽喉痛或出疹，應向醫生求診。
- People suffering from fever, sore throat or skin rash should consult a doctor.
- 患上猩紅熱的病人，不應上學或返回幼兒中心，直至完全康復為止。
- Patients who are suffering from scarlet fever should not go to schools or child care centres until they fully recover.

More information can be found on the CHP website at <http://www.chp.gov.hk>  
如欲獲得更多有關資料，可瀏覽衛生防護中心網頁 (<http://www.chp.gov.hk>)