

Dear Colleagues and Students,

Alert on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

According to The Centre for Health Protection (CHP), additional EVD cases and deaths have been continuously reported in the Western African region. As of July 30, 2014, there have been 1440 cases, including 826 deaths, in Guinea, Liberia Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

Ebola virus is one of the hemorrhagic fever viruses. Some fruit bats are considered to be the natural host of the virus. Ebola virus is transmitted from infected animals to humans. It then spreads through human-to-human, with infection resulting from direct contact through broken skin or mucous membranes with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and indirect contact with environments contaminated with such fluids.

When you returned Hong Kong from affected areas, you should monitor your health conditions for 21 days. If you develop fever, vomiting, diarrhea, rash or bleeding, you should seek medical attention immediately and report your recent travel history to doctor. There is currently no vaccine for EVD.

Estates Office would like to remind our staff and students to take heed of the following preventive measures during travel to Africa.

- Observe good personal and environmental hygiene. Wash hands with soap frequently;
- Avoid close contact with feverish or ill persons, and avoid contact with blood or bodily fluids of patients, including items which may have come in contact with an infected person's blood or bodily fluids;
- Avoid contact with animals; and
- Cook food thoroughly before consumption.

For more information, please visit the following websites:

- CHP's EVD page (http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/34199.html)
- Travel Health News in the DH's Travel Health Service website (<http://www.travelhealth.gov.hk/english/outbreaknews/outbreaknews.html>)
- The WHO's EVD page (<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/en/>)
- Or contact Estates Office at Tel. 2948 6269.

Estates Office
4 Aug 2014

伊波拉病毒

根據衛生署衛生防護中心資料，西非地區持續報告伊波拉病毒新病例和死亡個案。截至 2014 年 7 月 30 日，在幾內亞、利比里亞、塞拉利昂和奈及利亞，有 1440 個案，其中 826 為死亡個案。

伊波拉病毒是一種病毒性出血熱病毒。部分果蝠屬於病毒的自然宿主。伊波拉病毒可經野生動物感染人類，隨後通過人傳人傳播，傳播途徑包括直接接觸（通過破損皮膚或粘膜）感染者的血液、分泌物、器官或其他體液，以及間接接觸受到這類體液污染的環境。

當你從受影響地區返港，請留意返港後二十一天的個人健康情況。如有發燒、嘔吐、腹瀉、出現皮疹或出血，應馬上求醫並向醫生報告最近的旅遊紀錄。目前沒有預防伊波拉病毒病的疫苗。

物業處提醒各位會到非洲的教職員和學生採取以下預防措施：

- 注重個人和環境衛生，勤洗手及使用肥皂；
- 避免密切接觸發高燒人士或病人，並避免接觸患者的血液、體液和可能接觸過患者血液或體液的物品；
- 避免接觸動物；及
- 食物須徹底煮熟才可進食。

下列網站會提供更多資訊：

- 衛生防護中心伊波拉病毒病專頁 (http://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/view_content/34199.html)
- 衛生署旅遊健康服務網頁 (http://www.travelhealth.gov.hk/tc_chi/outbreaknews/outbreaknews.html)
- 世衛伊波拉病毒病專頁 (<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/zh>)
- 或可致 物業處 2948 6269 查詢。

物業處

2014 年 8 月 4 日