



新聞稿

人類懷疑感染 H7N9 禽流感個案的最新監察進展

香港醫學會傳染病顧問委員會今晚（四月五日）與衛生防護中心會面，就人類懷疑感染 **H7N9** 禽流感個案的最新監察進展進行討論。其後本會即時向會員發放了最新的呈報準則（衛生防護中心在二零一三年四月二日更新）及委員會對處理懷疑個案的建議。有關資料如下，供公眾人士參考。

給醫學會會員之通訊

如果發現同時符合臨床及流行病學準則的人士，應向衛生防護中心呈報，以作進一步檢測。

臨床準則

出現急性呼吸系統疾病，同時有發燒(38°C 以上)及以下一個或多個情況：

- 咳嗽，喉嚨痛，氣喘及呼吸困難；或
- 嚴重肺炎人士；或
- 由不明急性呼吸系統疾病引致死亡人士

及

流行病學準則

在出現病徵前七日曾有過下列一項或多項的接觸：

- 曾接觸感染甲型流感 **H7N9** 的患者；或
- 曾到訪出現雀鳥/人類感染甲型流感 **H7N9** 個案的地區，並接觸家禽或野鳥，或牠們的屍體和沾有糞便的環境（參考受影響地區資料）；或
- 曾到訪出現雀鳥/人類感染甲型流感 **H7N9** 個案的地區，並進食未經煮熟之家禽食品（參考受影響地區資料）；或
- 曾與確定感染甲型流感 **H7N9**，除家禽或野鳥以外的其他動物有緊密接觸；或
- 在處理懷疑感染禽流感的人類或動物樣本的實驗室工作

衛生防護中心定期更新網站內受影響地區的資料。衛生防護中心在今日向醫生發出的郵件中，已將浙江、安徽、江蘇和上海列為受甲型流感 **H7N9** 影響地區。

www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/global_statistics_avian_influenza_c.pdf

以下是傳染病顧問委員會的建議：

由於早期症狀可能並不明顯，加上某些大陸東部呈報的 **H7N9** 個案沒有明顯與家禽的接觸，所以亦要小心處理在潛伏期內（即出現病徵前七天）曾到訪安徽，江蘇，浙江省至上海，而出現一般流感病徵的病人，即使他們並不完全符合現時的呈報準則。除了一般性的衛生措施和針對症狀的治療，亦應提議他們，若在未來廿四小時內病情持續惡化或未見好轉，應覆診接受進一步評估。如果病人臨床上或 **X** 光檢驗出現肺炎的病徵，不論曾否與家禽接觸，應即時轉介到公立醫院的急症室進行快速評估。

附 **H7N9** 地圖供參考（二零一三年四月四日更新）

二零一三年四月五日

編輯備忘：香港醫學會成立於一九二零年，旨在聯繫政府、各公立醫療機構、大學及私人執業的醫務工作者，交流意見，團結一心。醫學會致力將最新的醫療資訊及醫務發展傳遞與會員，提倡會員遵行專業操守，進而服務社會，維護民康。

查詢：袁巧蓮 女士
網址：www.hkma.org

電話：2527 8285
電子郵箱：hkma@hkma.org



PRESS RELEASE

5 April 2013

Surveillance of possible human cases of H7N9 avian Influenza

The Advisory Committee on Communicable Diseases of the Hong Kong Medical Association has a discussion with the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) in relation to the surveillance of possible human cases of H7N9 avian Influenza on 5 April 2013. HKMA members are reminded of the reporting criteria (as updated by CHP on 2 April 2013) and recommended on the management of suspected cases. The full content of which is copied below for public information.

Reminders to HKMA Members

An individual fulfilling both the Clinical Criteria **AND** Epidemiological Criteria should be reported to CHP for further investigation.

Clinical Criteria

A person with acute respiratory illness, characterized by fever (temperature >38°C) **AND** one or more of the following:

- cough, sore throat, shortness of breath, and difficulty breathing; OR
- person with severe pneumonia; OR
- person died of unexplained acute respiratory illness.

AND

Epidemiological Criteria

One or more of the following exposures in the 7 days prior to symptom onset:

1. contact with a human case of influenza A **H7N9**; OR
2. contact with poultry or wild birds or their remains or to environments contaminated by their faeces in countries/areas with documented avian influenza A **H7N9** infection in birds and/or humans (see List of affected areas); OR
3. consumption of raw or undercooked poultry products in countries/areas with documented avian influenza A **H7N9** infection in poultry and/or humans (see List of affected areas), OR
4. close contact with a confirmed influenza A **H7N9** infected animal other than poultry or wild birds; OR
5. worked in a laboratory that is processing samples from persons or animals that are suspected from avian influenza infection

The list of affected areas is regularly uploaded to the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) website: www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/global_statistics_avian_influenza_e.pdf. In a letter to doctors issued today, CHP added in Zhejiang Province to Anhui Province, Jiangsu Province and Shanghai Municipality in the list of affected areas with respect to Influenza A **H7N9**.

The followings are additional recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Communicable Diseases:

As early symptoms may be non-specific and history of contact with poultry was not obvious among some of the reported **H7N9** cases in Eastern China, special caution should also be paid to patients who presented with non-specific influenza like illness and had history of visiting Anhui Province, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province to Shanghai Municipality within the incubation period (i.e. 7 days before onset of symptoms), even though they do NOT meet the full set of existing reporting criteria. Besides general advice on hygienic measures and symptomatic treatment, they should be advised to return for assessment if their symptoms deteriorate or fail to improve in the next 24 hours. Those patients with clinical or radiological features of pneumonia should be referred promptly to the Accident & Emergency Department of public hospitals for rapid assessment irrespective of history of poultry exposure.

Attached is the H7N9 map (updated 4 April 2013) for reference.

Notes to editors: The Hong Kong Medical Association, founded in 1920, aims to bring together Hong Kong's government, institutional, university and private medical practitioners for an effective exchange of views and co-ordination of efforts. The foremost objective of the Association is to safeguard and promote public health. The Association speaks collectively for its members and aims to keep its members abreast of medical ethics, issues and advances around the world. In fulfilling these goals, the association hopes to better serve the people of Hong Kong.