# 登革熱不上身 自我保護無可取代

### 返回或前往登革熱流行地區,請採取下列自我保護措施:

- □請著長袖衣褲,避免穿涼鞋。
- 在皮膚裸露處塗抹(噴)防蚊藥品,並 依照藥品説明使用。
- □ 居家應裝設紗窗紗門,未裝設者應儘 量減少開、關門窗之動作。
- ■睡覺時請掛蚊帳。





#### 登革熱的傳播涂徑:

○ 登革熱在人與人之間不會彼此傳染,而是經由斑蚊的 叮咬在人與人之間造成傳染,當斑蚊叮咬發病期的病 人後,蚊體內即帶有病毒,再叮咬其他健康人時,即 會將病毒傳染給健康人。

#### 登革熱流行地區:

包括印尼、越南、泰國、馬來西亞、菲律賓等東南亞國家。

從登革熱流行地區抵台後十四天內,有下列症狀,請儘 速就醫:

● 發燒≥38℃、頭痛、後眼窩痛、 肌肉痛、骨頭關節痛或出疹等症 狀,請儘速就醫,並告知醫師您 曾經前往的國家。

#### 威染登革熱會不會被遣返?

型抵台後,如經確認為登革熱病例, 不會被遣返其國家。





衛生福利部疾病管制署 TAIWAN CDC 疫情通報及關懷專線: **(1922** http://www.cdc.gov.tw

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## Only Will Prevention Techniques Keep Dengue Fever Away



- ❖ Please take the following prevention techniques before or after visiting dengue fever hard-hit areas.
  - Please wear long sleeves and trousers and try not to wear sandals.
  - Follow instructions to apply mosquito repellant on skin.
  - Install screens to windows and doors. If not, please try not to open and shut the doors or windows.
  - Please hang a mosquito net before going to bed.

#### \*How dengue fevers are spread:

■ Dengue fever can not be spread from person to person. Its virus is transmitted during the feeding process of an *Aedes aegypti*. When a mosquito feeds on an infected person, it's infected with a dengue fever virus. Afterwards, if the infectious mosquito feeds on a healthy person, the virus will be transmitted.

#### **♦** Hard-hit areas:

They are Southeastern countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, and Cambodia.

❖ If you develop the following symptoms in fourteen days after visiting dengue fever hard-hit areas, please go to the doctors as soon as possible:

High fever ≥38°C, rash, joint pains, headache, eye pain, limb pain, and muscle pains and rash. Please go to the doctor and inform the doctor of countries you visited.

- \*Will one be repatriated if infected with dengue fever?

  A person infected with dengue fever won't be repatriated after arriving Taiwan.
- ❖ For further information regarding dengue fever, please visit http: // www.cdc.gov.tw or dial 1922.



疫情通報及關懷專線:**《1922** http://www.cdc.gov.tw

