## 登革熱防疫重點提醒

高苑科技大學 身心健康中心



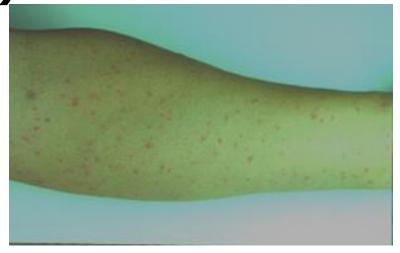
## 登革熱簡介

- ◆(一)別名「斷骨熱」、「天狗熱」(台語)
- ◆(二)濾過性病毒 I、Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ四型
- ◆(三)經由斑蚊吸血而傳播
  不會由人直接傳染給人
- ◆(四)典型登革熱:死亡率<1%

登革熱重症:死亡率15~50%

## 典型登革熱的臨床症狀

發燒(38°C以上)、骨頭關節、肌肉及後眼窩痛、發燒3-4天後皮膚出紅疹(如下面之手臂及頭)。





### 登革熱重症的臨床症狀

◆有出血現象,處理不當時會有10%至

50%之死亡率。

## 台灣傳播登革熱的病媒蚊

●埃及斑蚊

● 白線斑蚊



## 斑蚊棲息場所及吸血習性

### ● 埃及斑蚊

喜歡棲息於室內,尤其是深色之窗簾、衣服、布幔及其他陰暗處所。

### ● 白線斑蚊

喜歡棲息於室外孳生棲所附近之植物及戶外之 陰涼處所

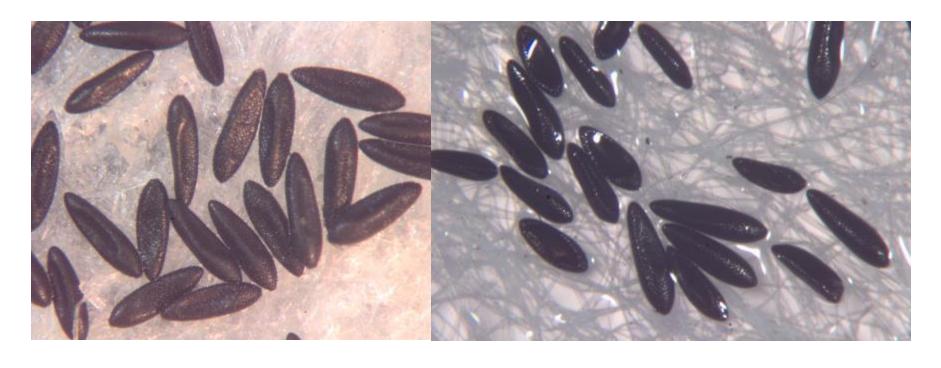
### 🧶 吸血高峰

斑蚊在白天吸血,以早上9-10時及下午4-5時為吸血高峰。

## 卵黑色,可耐旱產於容器水面邊緣的器壁

●埃及斑蚊

●白線斑蚊



# 俗稱孑孓或水蟲,生活於水,以水中的微生物、有機顆粒等為食,脫皮四次,分為四齡

●埃及斑蚊

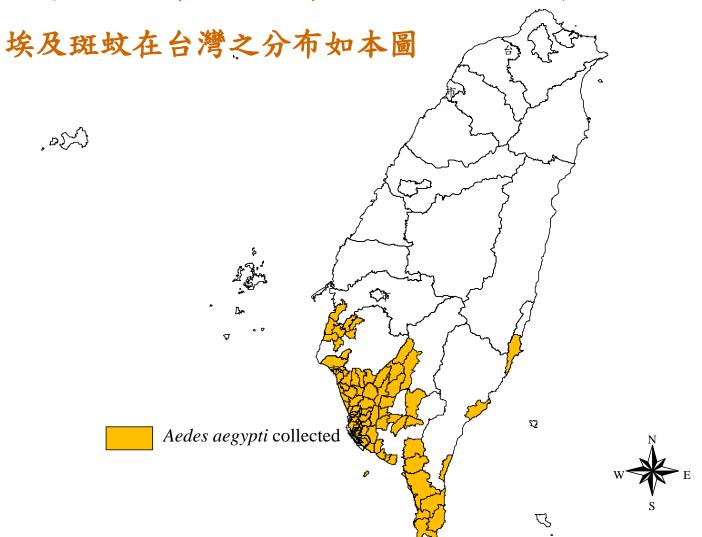
● 白線斑蚊 (6-8天)





## 登革熱病媒蚊的分布

白線斑蚊分布於全台灣1500公尺以下的平地及山區



## 登革熱傳播途徑

健康人

人感染病毒約 3-14天 (通常 5-8天) 潛伏期

帶毒斑蚊 終身帶病毒至

> 埃及斑蚊 白線斑蚊

病毒在蚊體內大量增殖 8-12天後可傳給人



發病前一天至第五天 爲病毒血症期

## 消滅登革熱 大家愛注意!!

滅蚊不分內外 防蚊從早到晚





出現速就醫!!



### ▲重症高危險族群

- 1、慢性病患(如糖尿病、 高血壓患者等)。
- 2、抵抗力弱的老人、小孩。
- 3、咸染不同登熱型別之 登革病毒者。





## 生物性防治

可施放孔雀魚、台灣門魚等食蚊魚,上面覆蓋水芙蓉或其他水生植物保護魚。



台灣鬥魚耐污性高,本土保育魚類,可人工復育



大肚魚喜歡乾淨的水,耐污性差

## 化學性防治





教室內部進行消毒噴藥

戶外環境進行噴藥作業

# 斑蚊的孳生源(依孳生源的所在位置)

• 室內 花瓶 花盆底盤 陶缸 水泥槽 水桶 冰箱底盤 飲水機底盤 烘碗機底盤 植物葉軸

●室外 所有可積水之 瓶瓶罐罐



## 沒有積水容器 → 就沒有孑孓

沒有孑孓一就沒有登革熱病媒蚁

沒有登革熱病媒蚁一就沒有登革熱

## 校園蚊子最愛的地方

你清了多嗎?





洗手台下方



冷卻水塔



花盆底盤



打掃用具



塑膠布、帆布



水溝



瓶罐空箱



樹洞







經常巡檢, 避免戶內外積水



清除積水, 必要的容器倒置



容器減量,



刷洗容器· 避免蟲卵再附著











## 沒有積水容器,就沒有孑孓 沒有孑孓,就沒有登革熱病媒蚊 沒有登革熱病媒蚊,就沒有登革熱



身心健康中心 關心您!

# Important reminders on dengue fever epidemic prevention

**Kao Yuan University of Science and Technology Physical** 

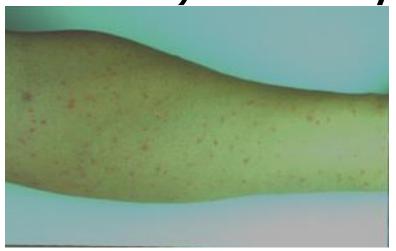


# Introduction to dengue fever

- (1) Alias "Broken Fever", "Tengu Fever" (Taiwanese)
- (2) Filtration virus types
- (3) Transmitted
   Not directly transmitted from person to person
- (4) Typical dengue fever: mortality rate <1%</p>
  Severe dengue fever: mortality rate 15~50%

## Typical clinical symptoms of dengue fever include

fever ( above 38°C ), pain in bones, joints, muscles and behind the eyes, and rash on the skin ( such as the lower arms and head ) after 3-4 days of fever.



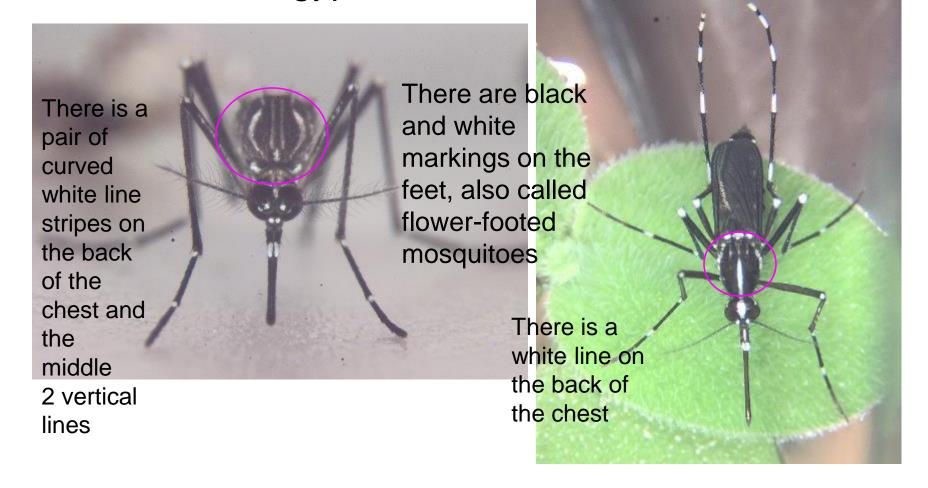


### Clinical symptoms of severe dengue fever

There is bleeding, and if not treated properly, there will be a mortality rate of 10% to 50%.

# Dengue fever vector mosquitoes in Taiwan

Aedes aegypti
Aedes albopictus



# Aedes mosquito habitat and blood-sucking habits

### Aedes aegypti

It likes to live indoors, especially in dark curtains, clothes, draperies and other dark places.

### Aedes albopictus

Likes to live in plants near outdoor breeding habitats and in shady outdoor places

### blood-sucking peak

Aedes mosquitoes suck blood during the day, with peak blood-sucking times between 9-10 a.m. and 4-5 p.m.

The eggs are black and can tolerate drought and are laid on the wall of the container at the edge of the water surface.

Aedes aegypti

Aedes albopictus



Commonly known as larvae or water bugs, they live in water and feed on microorganisms and organic particles in the water. They shed their skin four times and are divided into four instars.

Aedes aegypti

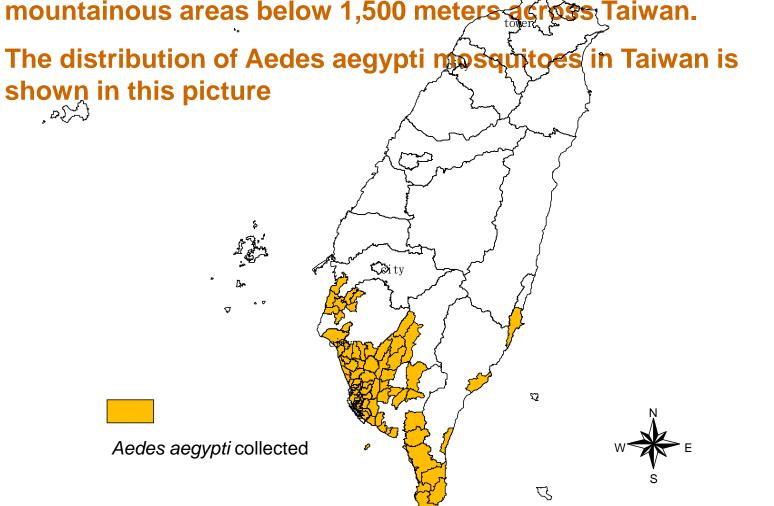


Aedes albopictus (6-8 days )



# Distribution of dengue fever vector mosquitoes

Aedes albopictus mosquitoes are distributed in flatlands and mountainous areas below 1,500 meters across Taiwan.



## 登革熱傳播途徑

健康人

人感染病毒約 3-14天 (通常 5-8天) 潛伏期

帶毒斑蚊 終身帶病毒至

> 埃及斑蚊 白線斑蚊

病毒在蚊體內大量增殖 8-12天後可傳給人



發病前一天至第五天 爲病毒血症期

## 消滅登革熱 大家愛注意!!

滅蚊不分內外 防蚊從早到晚





出現速就醫!!



### ▲重症高危險族群

- 1、慢性病患(如糖尿病、 高血壓患者等)。
- 2、抵抗力弱的老人、小孩。
- 3、咸染不同登熱型別之 登革病毒者。





## biological control

Mosquito fish such as guppies and Taiwanese bettas can be cast and covered with water hibiscus or other aquatic plants to protect the fish.



Taiwanese betta fish is highly resistant to pollution. It is a native conservation fish and can be artificially restored.



Big belly fish likes clean water and has poor resistance to pollution

## chemical control





Disinfectant spraying inside the classroom

Spraying operations in outdoor environments

## Breeding source of Aedes mosquitoes

( depending on the location of the breeding source )

indoor vase Flower pot chassis pottery jar cement tank bucket Refrigerator chassis Water dispenser chassis Dish dryer chassis plant leaf rachis

outdoorAll bottles and jars that can accumulate water



No water storage container → There would be no larvae

No larvae → There is no mosquito vector for dengue fever

No dengue vector mosquitoes  $\rightarrow$  There is no dengue fever

## 校園蚊子最愛的地方

你清了多嗎?





洗手台下方



冷卻水塔



花盆底盤



打掃用具



塑膠布、帆布



水溝



瓶罐空箱



樹洞







經常巡檢, 避免戶內外積水



清除積水 · 必要的容器倒置



容器減量,清除不要的容器



刷洗容器· 避免蟲卵再附著





www.cdc.gov.b





## Without a water container, there would be no larvae

Without larvae, there would be no dengue fever vector mosquitoes

Without dengue vector mosquitoes, there would be no dengue fever



The Physical and Mental Health Center of the Academic Affairs Office cares about