



## 預防禽流感須知

### 雀鳥的管理

禽流感屬於人畜共同感染的甲型流感。人類可經由接觸帶有禽流感病毒的禽鳥或其糞便而被感染。病患者初期徵狀與普通流感相似，包括發燒、全身肌肉疼痛、咳嗽和喉嚨痛，但較易導致高燒、肺炎、呼吸衰竭、多種器官衰竭，以致死亡。市民應注意個人及環境衛生，儘量避免接觸染病禽鳥及其排泄物。

### 雀鳥管理

- 購買雀鳥時，應注意鳥群的整體健康狀況。
- 剛引進的雀鳥必須在空氣流通的地方隔離觀察至少兩週。在餵飼雀鳥時應先照顧原有的鳥隻，再處理新引入的雀鳥。病鳥應立即隔離或及早淘汰，以阻止疾病傳播。
- 雀鳥應全時間飼養在室內雀籠中，避免鳥隻與外界禽鳥直接接觸。
- 不應攜帶雀鳥到禽鳥集中的地方。雀鳥離開飼養處所時，要用布蓋好雀籠。
- 盛載飼料和飲用水的器皿須保持衛生並妥善存放，避免野鳥接觸和污染。

- 接觸雀鳥及處理其排泄物時，應帶上防水手套、口罩及穿著專用工作服(例如專用圍裙)。事前事後均須徹底清潔面部及雙手。
- 在處理禽鳥屍體時，應帶上外科口罩、即棄式膠手套及穿著即棄式圍裙。在屍體上灑上消毒粉劑，或用吸滿1分家用漂白水加4分水的溶液的即棄吸水紙覆蓋屍體，15分鐘後才以雙層膠袋妥善包裹屍體，然後作家居垃圾棄置在垃圾桶內。
- 處理屍體後，應用視液徹底洗手，或以含有70%酒精的消毒劑消毒雙手。

### 停止餵飼野鳥和避免參與雀鳥放生活動

- 候鳥及野生禽鳥(特別是水禽)是禽流感病毒的常見宿主。牠們會以食物的供應來源而擇居。為避免吸引野鳥聚集，請勿餵飼野生禽鳥。
- 用以放生的雀鳥，因長期受人類飼養早已喪失野外求生的能力，在無法適應陌生的放生環境下，會無可幸免地被自然淘汰。當屍體被發現時，卻造成市民不必要的恐慌。放生者亦因參與放生活動而增加了個人接觸野外禽鳥的機會。因此，請避免參與雀鳥放生活動。

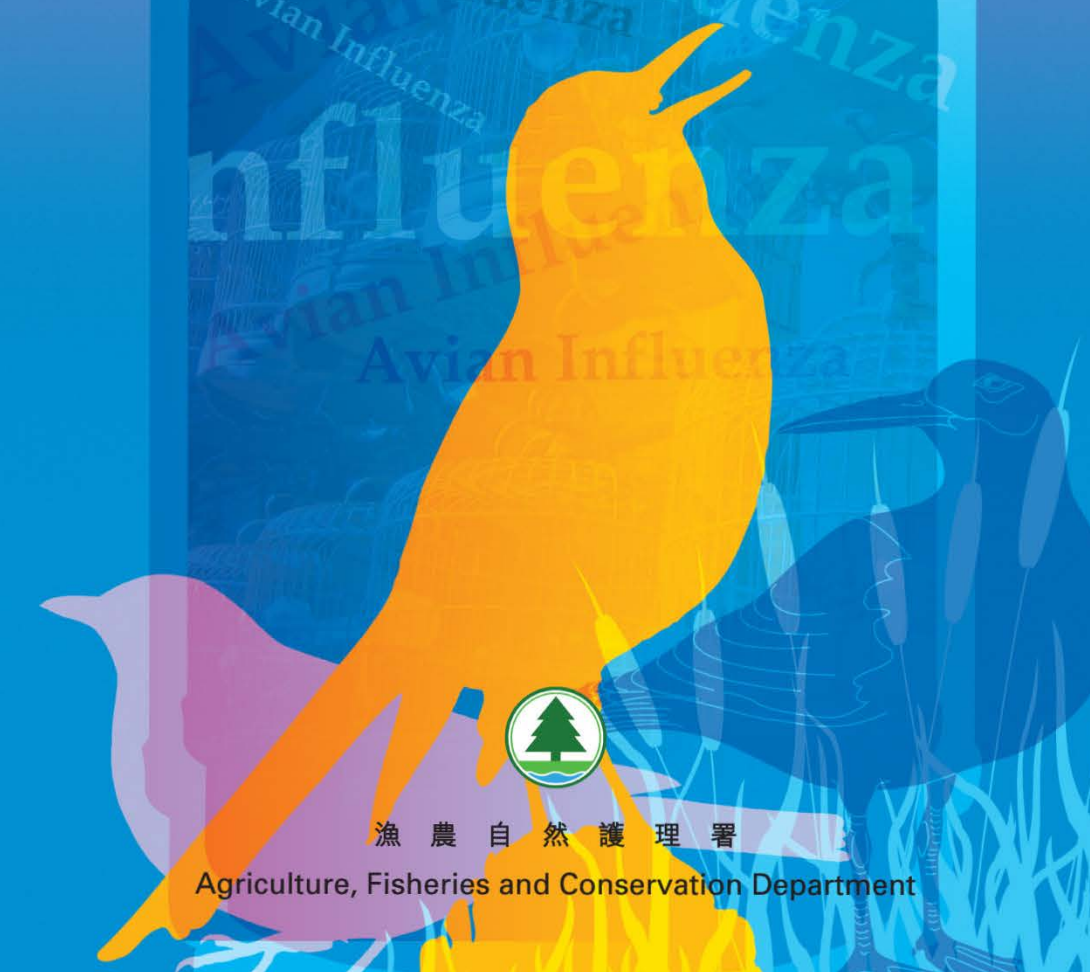
### 查詢熱線：1823

二零零六年二月



# Prevention of Avian Influenza

## Management of Birds



漁農自然護理署

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department



### Prevention of Avian Influenza - Management of Birds

Avian influenza, a type of influenza A, is a zoonosis transmissible to humans through contact with infected birds or their droppings. For those who have contracted the disease, avian influenza presents similar clinical symptoms at the early stage as ordinary influenza, which include fever, muscle ache in the whole body, cough and sore throat. But it is more likely to result in high fever, pneumonia, respiratory failure, multi-organ failure and even death. The public should observe personal and environmental hygiene, and avoid contact with sick birds and their droppings.

### Bird Management

- When buying birds, pay attention to the overall health of the flock.
- Newly acquired birds must be isolated for observation in a well-ventilated place for at least two weeks. For feeding, the existing birds should be taken care of first before the newly acquired ones have their turn. Sick birds must be isolated for observation or culled at once to stop the spread of disease.
- Birds should be kept in indoor cages at all times to avoid direct contact with outside birds.

- Do not bring your birds to places where there is a congregation of other birds. When you take them out of the premises where they are kept, cover the bird cage properly with a piece of cloth.
- Feeders and drinking water containers should be kept in hygienic conditions and properly placed to avoid contact with wild birds and contaminants.
- When touching the birds or handling their droppings, you should wear waterproof gloves, mask and task-specific working clothes (such as task-specific apron). You should also wash your face and hands thoroughly before and after such contact.
- When handling bird carcasses, you should wear a surgical mask, disposable rubber gloves and a disposable apron. Sprinkle disinfectant powder over the carcasses, or cover them with disposable absorbent paper soaked with a solution of 1 part of domestic bleach to 4 parts of water for 15 minutes before packing them in double plastic bags, which should then be put in a rubbish bin as domestic refuse.
- After handling carcasses, you should wash your hands thoroughly with liquid soap or disinfect them with a disinfectant containing 70% alcohol.

### Stop feeding wild birds and avoid joining bird release activities

- Migratory and wild birds (in particular, waterfowls) are common hosts for avian influenza virus. They choose their roosting places according to the availability of food source. To avoid attracting a congregation of wild birds, please do not feed these birds.
- Birds which are used in release activities have already lost their ability to survive in the wild because of their long stay in captivity. It is unavoidable that following their release into an unfamiliar environment, they will be eliminated in the natural selection process. When their bodies are found, unnecessary panic will be caused to the public. Bird release activities also increase the chance for the participants to come into contact with wild birds. In view of the above, you are advised not to take part in such activities.

**Enquiry Hotline: 1823**

February 2006



## 預防禽流感須知

### 雀鳥的管理



漁農自然護理署

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department