

CHP investigates hand, foot and mouth disease outbreak in kindergarten-cum-child care centre in Tin Shui Wai

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health is today (November 13) investigating an outbreak of hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) at a kindergarten-cum-child care centre in Tin Shui Wai, and again urged the public, schools and institutions to maintain strict hand, personal and environmental hygiene.

The outbreak involves 22 children (including 15 boys and seven girls) aged 2 to 5. They developed oral ulcers, rashes or vesicles on their hands or feet and fever since November 2. All patients sought medical attention. One of them required hospitalisation and has been discharged after treatment. All patients are in stable condition.

Officers of the CHP have conducted a site visit to the school and advised the management on necessary infection controls and preventive measures. The school has been put under medical surveillance. Investigations are ongoing.

"HFMD is common in children, while adult cases may also appear. It is usually caused by enteroviruses (EVs) such as Coxsackie virus and EV71. It is clinically characterised by maculopapular rashes or vesicular lesions occurring on the palms, soles and other parts of the body such as the buttocks and thighs. Vesicular lesions and ulcers may also be found in the oral cavity. Sometimes patients present mainly with painful ulcers at the back of the mouth, namely herpangina, without a rash on the hands or feet," a spokesman for the CHP said.

"HFMD occurs throughout the year with the usual peak occurring from May to July. A smaller peak may also occur from October to December. According to the CHP's latest surveillance data, the local activity of HFMD remains at a high level. As young children are more susceptible, parents should stay alert to their health. Institutional outbreaks may occur where HFMD can easily spread among young children with close contact," the spokesman added.

The spokesman reminded that alcohol-based handrub should not substitute hand hygiene with liquid soap and water, as alcohol does not effectively kill some viruses causing HFMD, for example, EV71. To prevent HFMD, members of the public (especially the management of institutions and schools) should take heed of the following preventive measures:

- Maintain good air circulation;
- Wash hands before meals and after going to the toilet or handling diapers or other stool-soiled materials;
- Keep hands clean and wash hands properly, especially when they are

- dirtied by respiratory secretions, such as after sneezing;
- Cover the nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing and dispose of nasal and oral discharges properly;
 - Regularly clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces such as furniture, toys and commonly shared items with 1:99 diluted household bleach (mixing one part of household bleach containing 5.25 per cent sodium hypochlorite with 99 parts of water), leave for 15 to 30 minutes, and then rinse with water and keep dry;
 - Use absorbent disposable towels to wipe away obvious contaminants such as respiratory secretions, vomitus or excreta, and then disinfect the surface and neighbouring areas with 1:49 diluted household bleach (mixing one part of bleach containing 5.25 per cent sodium hypochlorite with 49 parts of water), leave for 15 to 30 minutes and then rinse with water and keep dry;
 - Children who are ill should be kept out of school until their fever and rash have subsided and all vesicles have dried and crusted;
 - Avoid going to overcrowded places; and
 - Parents should maintain close communication with schools to let them know the latest situation of the sick children.

â€‹The public may visit the CHP's page on [HFMD and EV71 infection](#) and [Public Health Advice for Play Facilities](#) for more information.