

尼帕病毒感染

Nipah Virus Infection



尼帕病毒感染是一種新發的人畜共患疾病。果蝠是病毒的天然宿主。

Nipah virus infection is an emerging zoonotic disease. Fruit bats are the natural host for the virus.

預防方法 Prevention

現時尚未有預防尼帕病毒感染的疫苗。
There is no vaccine available for prevention of Nipah virus infection at present.

市民前往受尼帕病毒影響的地方時，應採取以下措施以降低感染風險：
The public should adopt the following measures to reduce the risk of infection when travelling to places affected by Nipah virus:

- 避免接觸野生動物或染病的農場動物，尤其是蝙蝠、養殖豬、馬、家貓和野貓
Avoid contact with wild animals or sick farm animals, especially bats, farming pigs, horses, domestic and feral cats

- 避免前往蝙蝠棲息地
Avoid areas where bats are known to roost

- 注重個人衛生，經常用洗手液和清水洗手，特別是接觸動物或其分泌物/糞便後，及照顧或探望病人後

Observe good personal hygiene; wash hands frequently with liquid soap and water, especially after contact with animals or their droppings/secretions, and taking caring of or visiting sick people

- 注意食物衛生，在食用水果前應徹底洗淨並去皮，切勿進食可能被蝙蝠咬過或從地上撿起的水果。避免飲用生的椰棗原汁、棕櫚汁或其他果汁
Observe good food hygiene; fruits should be thoroughly washed and peeled before consumption. Fruits with signs of bat bites or found on the ground should not be consumed. Avoid drinking raw date palm sap, toddy or other juice

傳播途徑 Mode of transmission

- 主要是通過直接接觸受感染動物的呼吸道飛沫、鼻腔分泌物和組織傳播
Mainly transmitted through direct contact with sick animals via their contaminated respiratory droplets, nasal secretions and tissues
- 也可以通過食用受感染蝙蝠尿液、糞便或唾液污染的食物而傳播，通常是水果或水果產品(特別是椰棗原汁)
Can also be transmitted via consuming food contaminated with urine, droppings or saliva from infected bats, usually fruits or fruit products (particularly raw date palm sap)
- 也可在人與人之間傳播，主要是通過密切接觸受感染病人的分泌物和排泄物
Human-to-human transmission is also possible through close contact with contaminated secretions and excretions of infected persons



病徵 Clinical features

- 患者可以沒有徵狀
Patients can be asymptomatic
- 早期徵狀包括與流感類似的徵狀，如發燒、頭痛、嘔吐、喉嚨痛和肌肉酸痛。其他徵狀包括頭暈、嗜睡和知覺下降
Early symptoms include flu-like symptoms like fever, headache, vomiting, sore throat and muscle ache. Other symptoms include dizziness, drowsiness and decrease in consciousness



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