

教育部 函

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受文者：國立聯合大學

發文日期：中華民國112年7月3日

發文字號：臺教綜(五)字第1120064484號

速別：普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：來文、猴痘衛教資訊、疾管署新聞稿（附件一

55fa5fc43d8c83aab13bdcc8f443de91_A09000000E_1120064484_senddoc1_Attach1.pdf、附件二 55fa5fc43d8c83aab13bdcc8f443de91_A09000000E_1120064484_senddoc1_Attach2.pdf、附件三 55fa5fc43d8c83aab13bdcc8f443de91_A09000000E_1120064484_senddoc1_Attach3.pdf）

主旨：因應本土猴痘疫情仍處高原期，請持續加強所屬人員衛教宣導，並鼓勵符合接種條件者接種疫苗，請查照。

說明：

- 一、依衛生福利部疾病管制署（以下簡稱疾管署）本（112）年6月28日疾管慢字第1120300534A號函（如附件）辦理。
- 二、截至本年6月26日止，國內已累計確診198例，目前本土疫情呈散發流行，仍處於高原期，持續有疫情傳播風險，並已出現2例特殊案例與性行為無關，分別為首例兒童（4歲）及首例女性（90多歲）猴痘病例。此外，鄰近之日本、韓國、泰國等亞太國家疫情呈上升趨勢，而歐美各國疫情雖較去年趨緩，惟世界衛生組織、英國及美國均於本年5月發出警訊，提醒猴痘疫情在部分地區有升溫跡象或有再次爆發大規模疫情之風險。
- 三、鑑於國內持續處於高原期，且暑假期間人員交流、旅遊頻繁，為強化教職員工生猴痘防治知能與風險意識，請依本部本年6月6日臺教綜(五)字第1120056658號函（諒

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悉)說明，持續運用疾管署製作之衛教素材，透過多元管道加強所屬人員宣導。

四、依疾管署於本年6月28日新聞稿說明，猴痘疫苗暴露前預防接種對象預計於本年7月初放寬，將由「近6個月內曾有高風險性行為」調整為「近1年有風險性行為者；過去曾罹患性病；或性接觸對象有前述任一情形者」；另為加速提高疫苗涵蓋率，該署已採購疫苗供各地方政府衛生局/處擴大疫苗接種服務，合作醫療院所名單詳見<https://gov.tw/3SG>，請協助宣導周知，並鼓勵符合接種條件者至合作醫療院所預約接種疫苗。

五、有關猴痘最新訊息、相關防治資訊、指引、教材文宣等，請逕至疾管署網站/猴痘專區（<https://gov.tw/JkD>）查詢及下載運用。

正本：各公私立大專校院、本部各單位、部屬機關(構)及國家運動訓練中心

副本：衛生福利部疾病管制署

112/07/03
10:33:32

衛生福利部疾病管制署 函

地址：10050台北市中正區林森南路6號
聯絡人：蘇星瑈
聯絡電話：23959825#3001
電子信箱：cindy0110@cdc.gov.tw

受文者：教育部

發文日期：中華民國112年6月28日
發文字號：疾管慢字第1120300534A號

速別：普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：猴痘衛教資訊(附件請至本機關外部網站<https://dloadap.cdc.gov.tw/DL/DL1/DL1100.aspx>下載) 識別碼：BX8RTMVC。

主旨：因應本土猴痘(Mpox)疫情仍處高原期，持續有疫情傳播風險，請貴單位惠予加強所屬單位及相關人員猴痘防治相關事宜，並協助宣導符合接種條件民眾接種Mpox疫苗，詳如說明，請查照。

說明：

一、我國自去(111)年6月23日將Mpox公告列為第二類法定傳染病，截至今(112)年6月26日累計確診198例病例(184例本土及14例境外移入)，個案居住地分布於14個縣市，性別以男性為主(197例男性、1例女性)，年齡介於4-90歲(中位數34歲)，成年男性個案多有性病史及性接觸史，目前本土疫情呈散發流行，仍處於高原期，持續有疫情傳播風險；並已出現2例特殊案例與性行為無關，分別為全國首例兒童(4歲)Mpox病例及首例女性(90多歲)Mpox病例。

二、此外，目前Mpox疫情在我國鄰近之日本、韓國、泰國等亞太國家呈上升趨勢，亦為國人旅遊之熱門地區；而歐美各國疫情雖較去年趨緩，但世界衛生組織、英國及美國均於

今年5月發出警訊，提醒Mpox疫情在部分地區有升溫跡象或有再次爆發大規模疫情之風險，尤其是接下來在6-11月間全球多個國家/城市將陸續舉辦多場LGBTQ+遊行或相關活動等，可能促進人群聚集交流，增加Mpox疫情跨國傳播之風險。

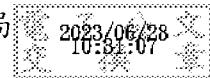
三、為提升社會大眾Mpox防治知能與風險意識，請貴單位透過既有通路與管道，針對所屬相關單位即可觸及族群(例如：年輕族群、軍人、移工、外籍人士、出入民眾等)，協助加強猴痘防治宣導，如有出現疑似感染Mpox症狀，如：皮膚病灶(如皮疹、斑疹、斑丘疹、水泡、膿疱等)，可能伴隨有發燒($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)、畏寒/寒顫、出汗、頭痛、肌肉痛、背痛、淋巴腺腫大(如耳周、腋窩、頸部或腹股溝等處)，請佩戴口罩，並協助安排儘速就醫。

四、另，為因應Mpox疫情，亟需加速提高疫苗涵蓋率，本署採購疫苗供各縣市衛生局擴大疫苗接種服務使用，為增加符合「曾有風險性行為」接種條件民眾接種方便性與可近性，統計截至今年6月26日止，全國共104家合作醫療院所可提供接種服務，部份合作醫療院所亦有提供夜間或假日門診服務(合作醫院名單詳見<https://gov.tw/3SG>)，請貴單位協助共同宣導推廣，鼓勵符合接種條件之民眾，儘速至合作醫療院所預約接種疫苗。

五、檢附本署製作之多國語言版本猴痘衛教單張以供運用(如附件)，有關Mpox防治相關資訊與可運用指引、教材或文宣等，請參閱本署全球資訊網(<https://www.cdc.gov.tw/>) /Mpox專區，請逕行查詢及下載運用。

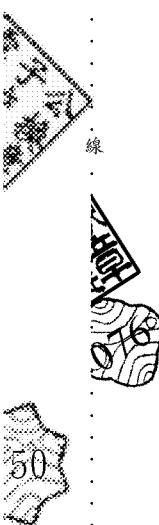
正本：內政部、外交部、國防部、教育部、法務部、經濟部、交通部、勞動部、行政院農業委員會、大陸委員會、原住民族委員會、國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會、衛生福利部護理及健康照護司、衛生福利部心理健康司、衛生福利部長期照顧司、衛生福利部社會及家庭署

副本：地方政府衛生局



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訂





Mpox皮膚病灶參考圖片

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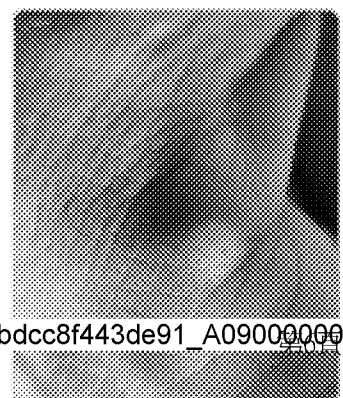


Fig. 18.
Source: Hospital Clínic de Barcelona (Spain)



Fig. 19.
Source: Hospital Clínic de Barcelona (Spain)

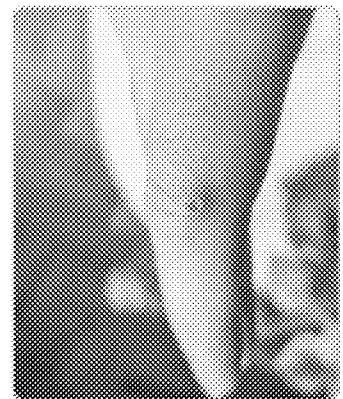


Fig. 17.
Source: Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia (Spain)

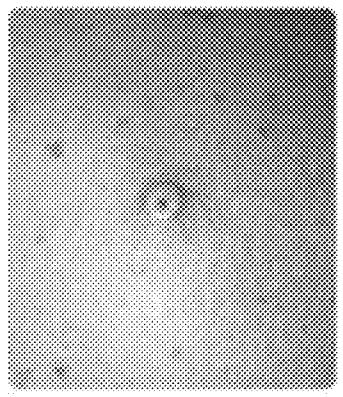


Fig. 22.
Source: Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia (Spain)



Fig. 4.
Source: Institut d'Estudis de la Salut (Spain)

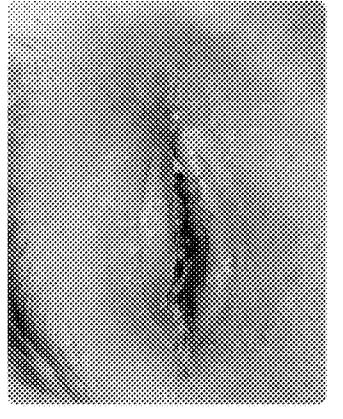


Fig. 37.
Source: Institut d'Estudis de la Salut (Spain)



Fig. 13.
Source: Hospital Clínic de Barcelona (Spain)



Fig. 12.
Source: Hospital Clínic de Barcelona (Spain)

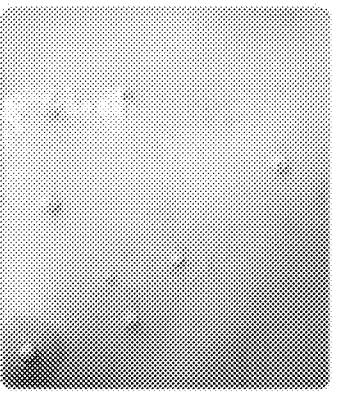
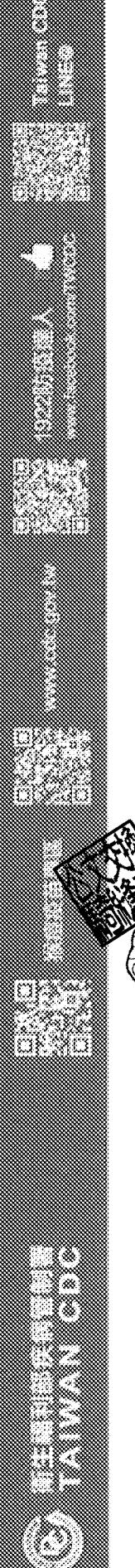


Fig. 23.
Source: Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia (Spain)



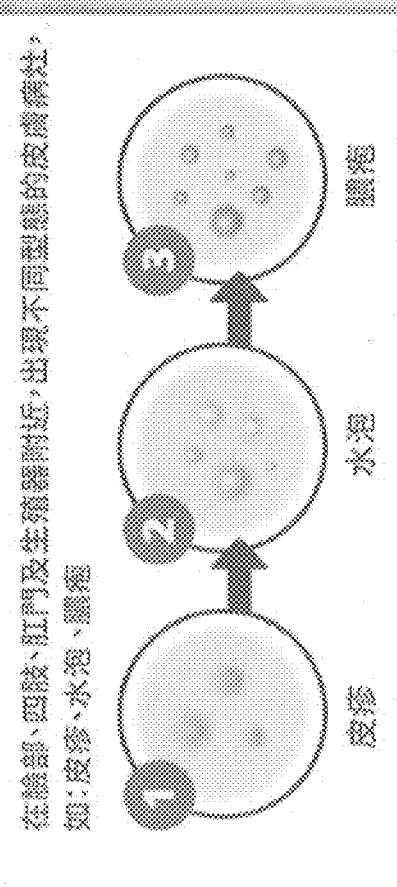
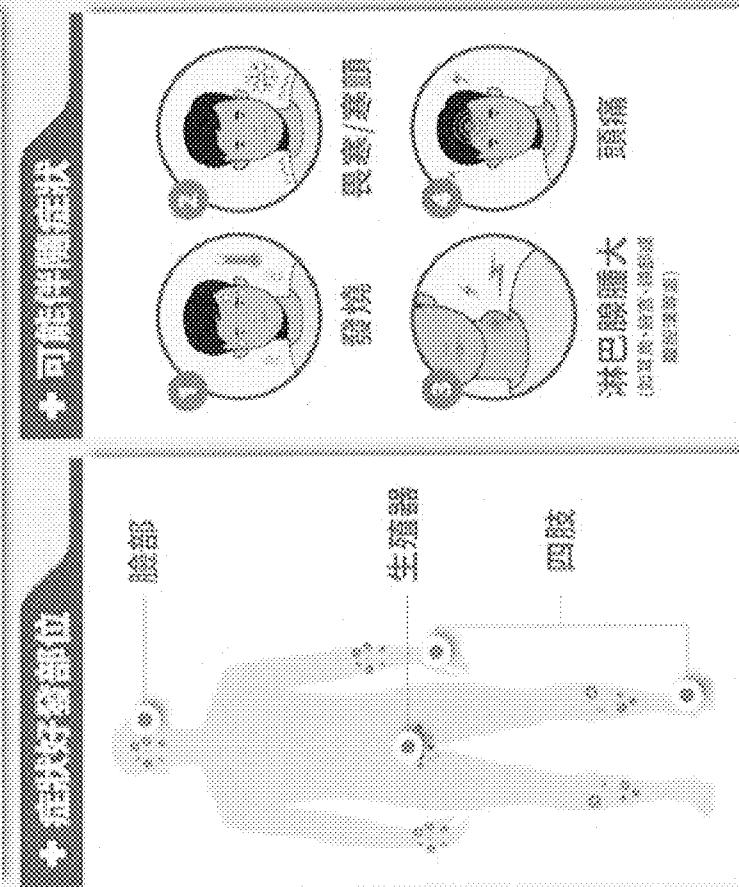
資料來源：WHO Atlas of mpox lesions: a tool for clinical researchers, 28 April 2023, version 1.0
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-Lesions-2023.1>

◎ 緊急避難指揮官（下方QR code）※

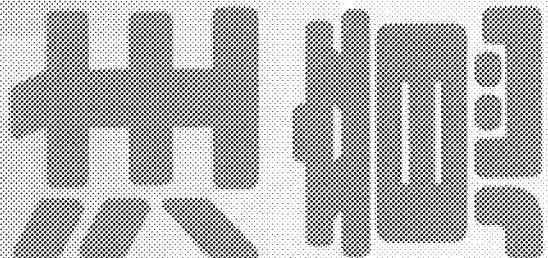
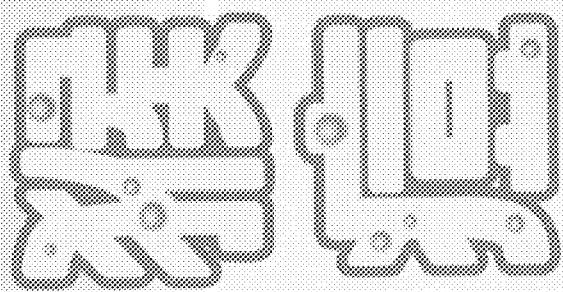


◎ 緊急避難指揮官（下方QR code）※

緊急避難指揮官：
姓名：
性別：
年齡：
職業：
地址：
電話：
電子郵件：
緊急避難指揮官（下方QR code）※



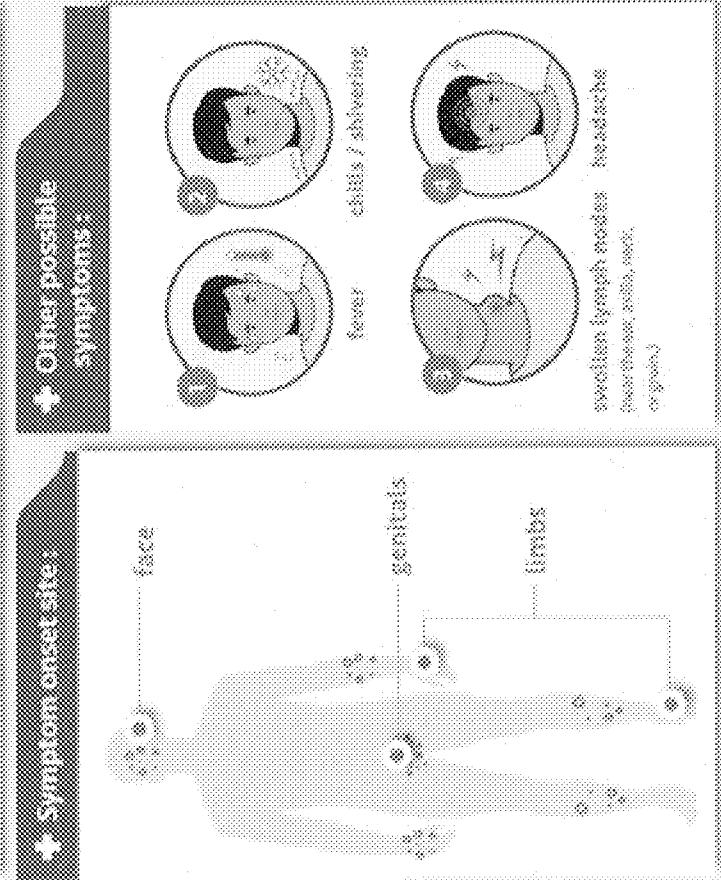
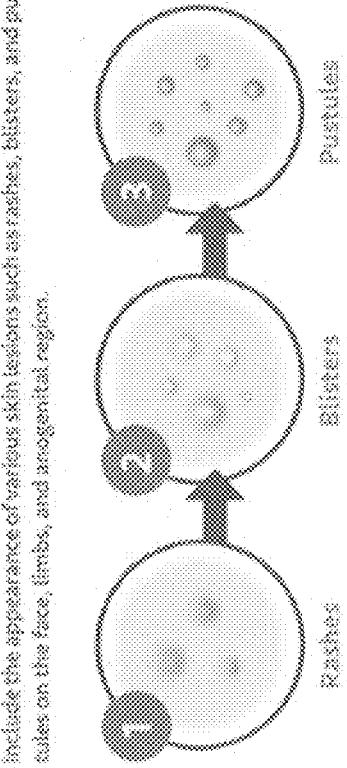
生命週期防護



Indicates the locations of various skin lesions such as rashes, blisters, ulcers, etc.,
other than the face, arms, and genital region.

AVIPOX ALERT!

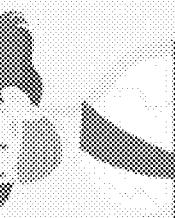
Here's What You Should Do



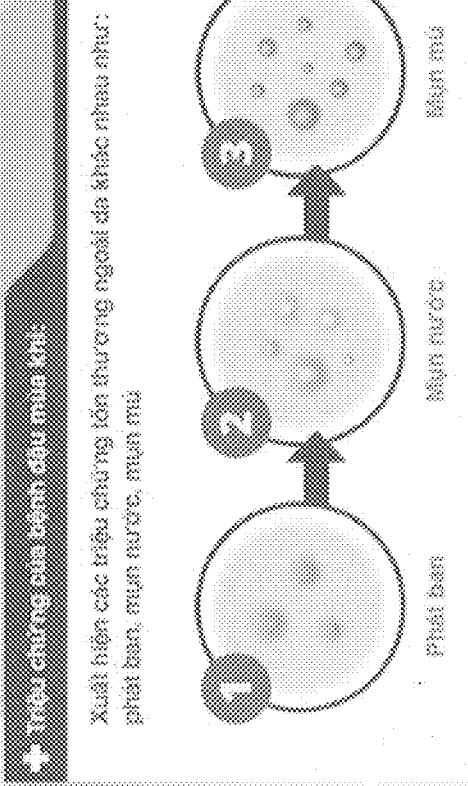
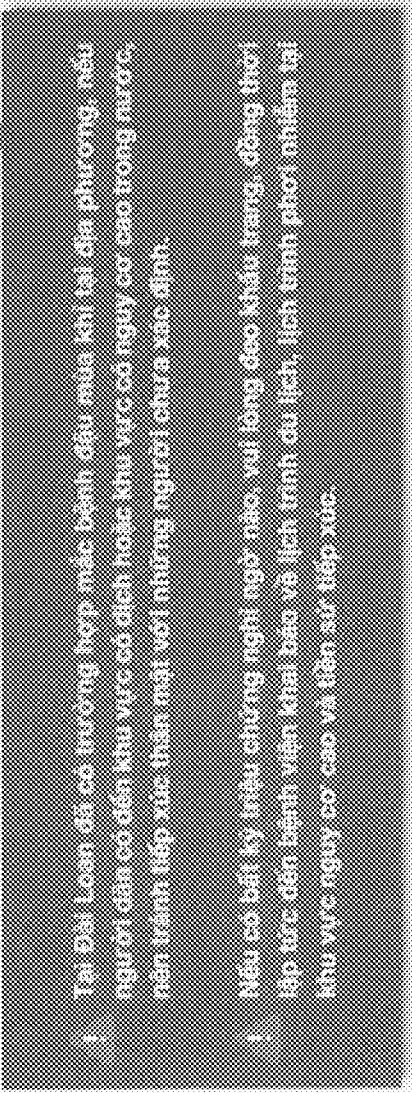


Chennai
Mumbai
Kolkata
Delhi
Bengaluru
Hyderabad
Pune
Jaipur
Chandigarh
Gujarat
Rajasthan
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir
Sikkim
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Nagaland
Manipur
Meghalaya
Tamil Nadu
Andhra Pradesh
Kerala
Gujarat
Maharashtra
Karnataka
Telangana
Odisha
West Bengal
Bihar
Jharkhand
Chhattisgarh
Madhya Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
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Jammu & Kashmir
Sikkim
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Nagaland
Manipur
Meghalaya

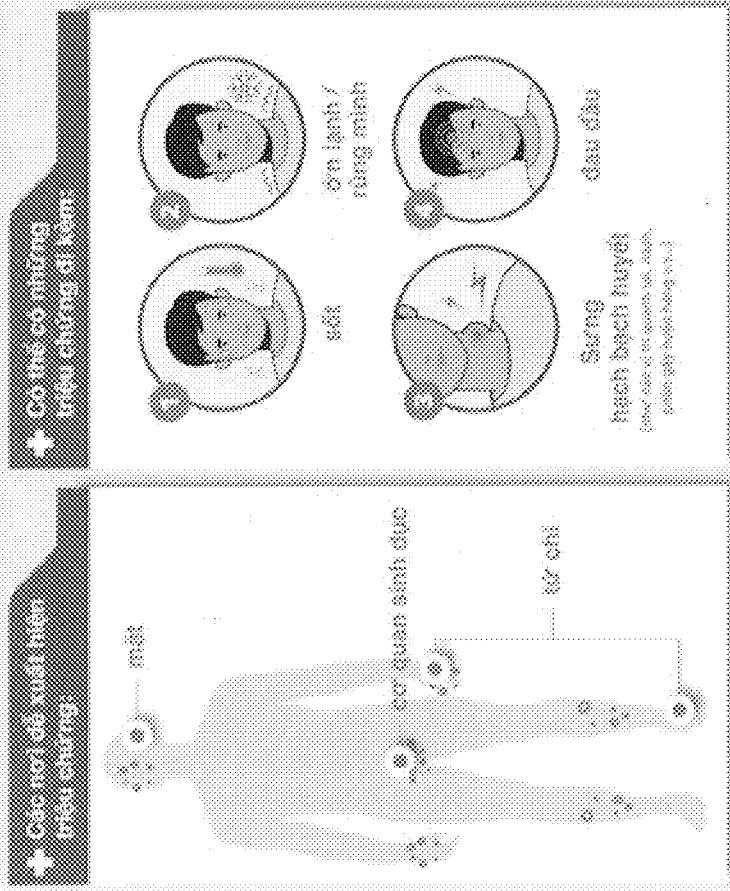
Bạn nên làm như thế này



California State Parks invites you to join them at their annual **California State Parks Day** on Saturday, April 21, 2012, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the **State Park Interpretive Center**, 10000 Park Center Drive, Sacramento, CA 95825.

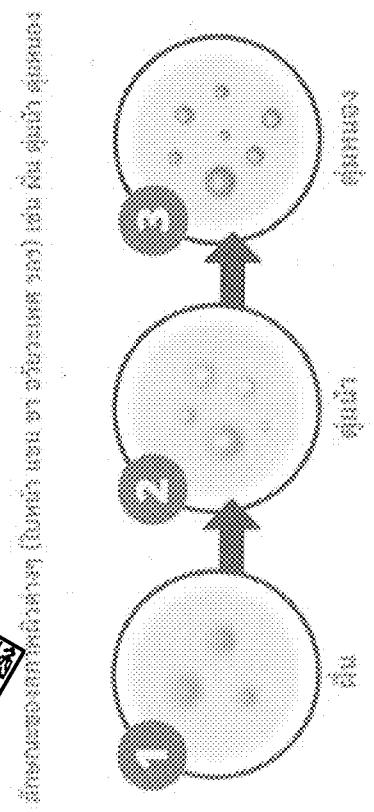
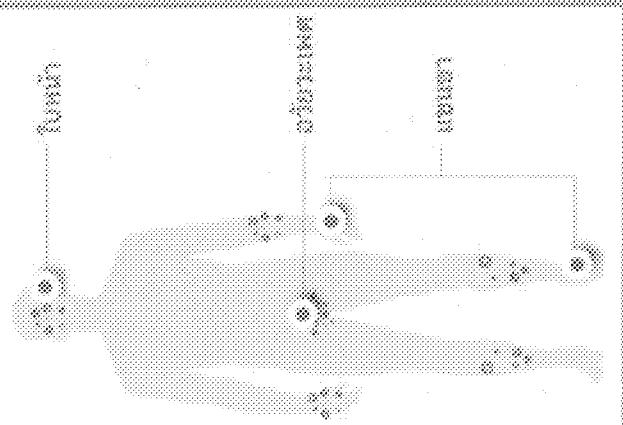
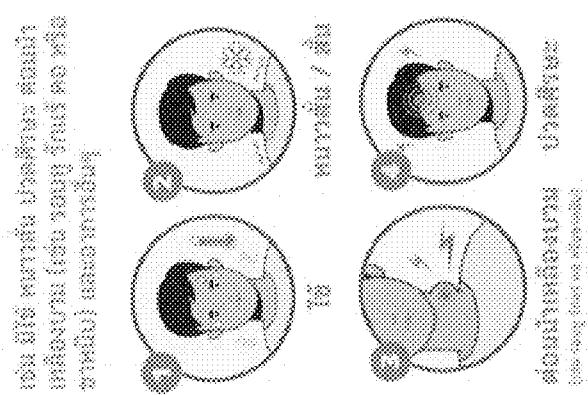
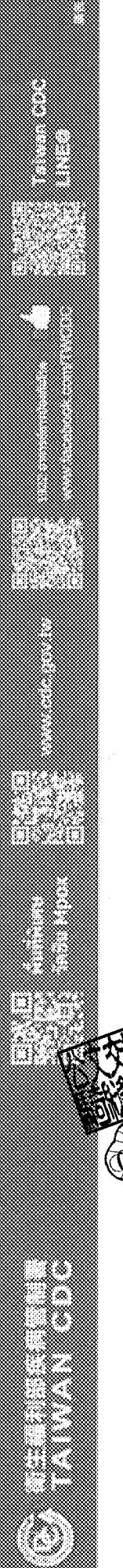


Xem thêm các hiệu ứng tóm tắt trong ngắn gọn và khác nhau như:



Naar de handelsofficier te vragen of hij een voorbeeld kan geven van een goed gescrewd en goed gesmeerde koperen ketting.

香港政府為鼓勵市民積極接種新冠疫苗，推出「接種賞」計劃，凡符合資格的市民，接種第一劑或第二劑新冠疫苗後，可到指定場地領取獎賞。

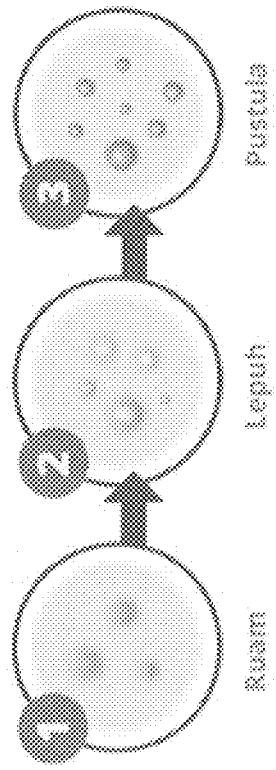




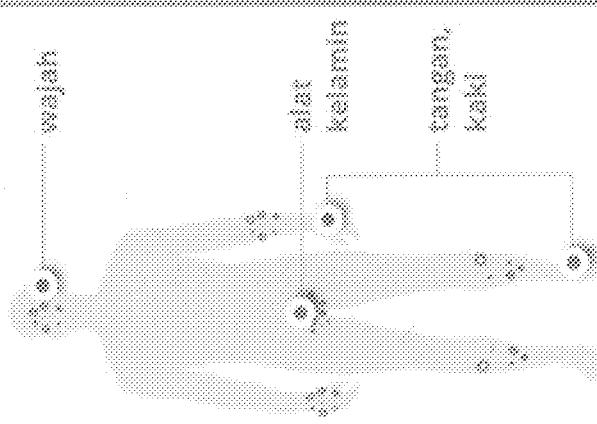
ini yang harus anda lakukan

• Cegah Nitro

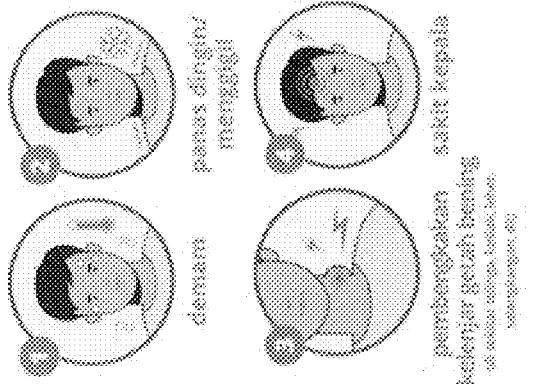
Mutakhir berlangsungnya bersama-sama dengan leluh, pastula di sekitar wajah, ketiak, tangan, atau kantong.



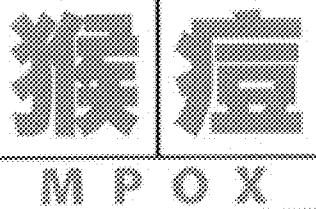
• Diam-diam buang



• Cegah meninggal



Vaksinasi juga berfungsi untuk menyembuhkan penyakit tertentu seperti penyakit COVID-19. Untuk mendapat vaksinasi COVID-19, silakan cari area vaksinasi (lihat QR di bawah) *



您需要 知道的事

■ 重要資訊

- 截至2022/6/23例數為第二類法定傳染病
- 痘痘是可以預防的，潛伏期約為3-21天，大多數人約2-4週會痊癒，少數人（如孕婦、兒童、長者、無雞免疫不全者等）感染後發生重症的可能性高
- 疫苗後可能造成身體接觸不適或疼痛
- 雖然猴痘可以影響任何人，傳播途徑包括人傳人（密切接觸或飛沫傳播）或動物傳人，但此波疫情主要傳播途徑為人傳人，經密接觸為主，且多數病例為男性

■ 重要資訊

- 入傳人：
 - 接觸過感染的皮膚病灶處
 - 與病患發生親密接觸之後行為（口交、肛交或陰道交）
 - 接觸病患生殖器（陰莖、睾丸、陰囊及陰道）或肛門
 - 與病患進行接觸、親吻或接觸
 - 接觸到病患呼吸道分泌物、損傷的皮膚或黏膜或被污染物品（包含衣服、床上用品、毛巾等個人物品）
 - 飛沫傳播：需在長時間面對面接觸的情況下較容易發生
 - 母子垂直傳染：可經胎盤從母體傳給胎兒，或於產程中接觸而傳染
- 入畜共通傳染：直接接觸感染動物的血液、體液、損傷的皮膚或黏膜而被感染或食用受感染的動物肉類

■ 重要資訊

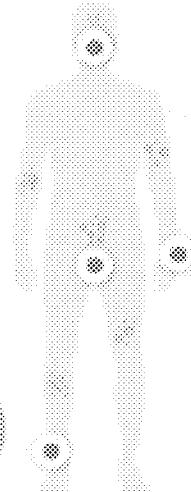
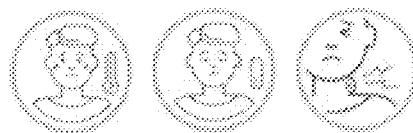
- 陽活性滅毒非複製型疫苗，由於不會在哺乳類細胞內複製，可視為非活菌疫苗，安全接種對象
- 接種接種對象包含：

 - 接觸高風險個案首性接觸之高風險接觸者
 - 正痘病毒屬之實驗室操作人員
 - 近6個月內曾有高風險性行為者（性病患者、多黨性伴侶、性交易服務者、於營業場所發生性行為者等）
 - 關聯猴痘確診個案之接觸或清潔人員、協助採檢人員或執行疫苗接種作業人員

- 接種第1劑猴痘疫苗14天後保護力才能達到4-8成，所以在14天內仍要留意避免風險行為
- 與第1劑間隔28天以上，完成第2劑接種接種，則可達近於9成保護力
- 接種後的副作用包括注射部位疼痛、發紅、腫脹、全身肌肉痠痛等

■ 重要資訊

- 臉部、四肢、生殖器出現不典型或濕疹樣皮膚病灶
- 發燒、頭痛、精神不濟
- 淋巴結腫大（頸部、腋窩、腹股溝等處）
- 肌肉及骨骼痠痛
- 直腸出現疼痛腫脹
- 小便勃姆痛或排尿困難



■ 如何打擊自己？

- 若您符合猴痘疫苗接種對象，請接種疫苗
- 避免與不特定對象發生接觸行為
- 接觸隨地注意自身狀況並檢查是否出現疑似症狀
- 如出現疑似症狀，務必佩戴口罩儘速就醫，並告訴醫師疑似接觸史及風險場域的暴露
- 保持良好手部衛生（勤洗手、勿接觸口鼻）
- 如家中有猴痘病患，請做好周圍環境清潔及消毒
- 若前往流行地區，避免與野生動物接觸和生食肉類



全文
請點



MPOX

What you need to know

What is Mpoxy?

- Taiwan Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has declared Mpoxy as Category II of Notifiable Infectious Disease since June 23 2022.
- Mpoxy is preventable. The incubation period of Mpoxy is 3-21 days. Most people recover fully in about 2-4 weeks, but some people (for example, pregnant women, young children, elderly people, severely immunocompromised people, etc.), can get seriously ill.
- People with Mpoxy might experience serious discomfort or pain.
- Anyone can get Mpoxy. The transmission of Mpoxy includes person-to-person (close contact or respiratory droplets) and animal-to-human. The most common route for transmission of Mpoxy during this current outbreak is person-to-person and close contact. Adding to that, most cases are male.

How does Mpoxy spread?

Person-to-person:

- Close contact with the patient's skin lesions
- Intimate sexual contact with a patient, including: oral, anal, or vaginal sex
- Contact with the patient's genitals (penis, testicles, labia and vagina) or anus
- Hugging, massaging, or kissing the patient
- Contact with a patient's respiratory secretions, damaged skin, mucus, or contaminated objects (including personal belongings such as clothing, bedding, or towel)
- Respiratory droplet transmission from prolonged face-to-face contact
- Mother-to-child transmission: the virus might be transmitted to the fetus directly through the placenta, or through contact during delivery

Animal-to-human:

- direct contact with the blood, body fluids, damaged skin, or mucosa of infected animals or having infected animals

Mpoxy symptoms

The vaccine is produced with live, attenuated orthopoxvirus, Modified Vaccinia Ankara (MVA). Due to the fact that the virus does not replicate in mammal cells, it can be considered as an inactivated vaccine, and is a relatively safe vaccine.

The recommended targets for vaccination:

High risk contacts who have sexual partners diagnosed with Mpoxy
Work with orthopoxviruses in a laboratory

Individuals who have engaged in high-risk sexual behaviors within the past 6 months (such as people with sexually transmitted diseases, multiple sexual partners, who are sex workers, and those who have engaged sex at commercial venues, etc.)

Healthcare providers or cleaning personnel caring for Mpoxy cases, personnel performing diagnostic tests and vaccinations

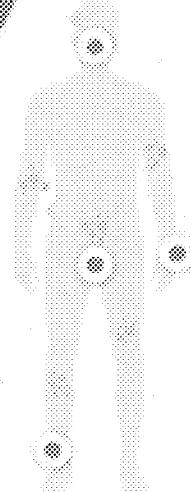
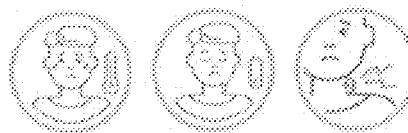
The effectiveness of the Mpoxy vaccine reaches 40% to 80% protection in 14 days after the vaccination. Therefore, it is suggested that people who received vaccination shall avoid high-risk behaviors within 14 days after getting vaccinated.

The second dose should be given at least more than 4 weeks after the first dose. After the second dose, the effectiveness of the vaccine will reach approximately 90%.

Pain, redness, and swelling where the shot was given and whole-body muscle soreness are the most common side effects of an Mpoxy vaccination.

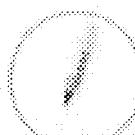
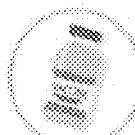
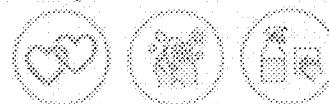
Symptoms of Mpoxy

- Different types of skin lesions on the face, extremities, and genitalia
- Fever, Headache, Mental distress
- Swollen lymph nodes (neck, armpits, groin, etc.)
- Muscle and back pain
- Pain and swelling of the rectum
- Pain or difficulty when urinating.



How to protect yourself from Mpoxy

- If you are eligible for a Mpoxy vaccination, please get vaccinated
- Avoid intimate behaviors with multiple or strangers.
- Be aware of your own health condition at all times, check for any symptoms that look like Mpoxy
- If Mpoxy-like symptoms occur, wear a mask and seek medical assistance as soon as possible. Inform the healthcare provider of your Mpoxy contact history or history of exposure at high-risk premises venues.
- Practice good hand hygiene (wash your hands regularly, avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth)
- If a member of the household has Mpoxy, clean and disinfect the household environment well.
- If you travel to endemic areas, avoid contact with wild animals and eating meat that is not thoroughly cooked



臺灣疾病管制署

TAIWAN CDC



www.cdc.gov.tw



第13頁 共17頁

Refer to "Mpoxy what you need to know" by WHO

Bệnh đậu mùa khỉ

Những điều bạn cần biết

- Bắt đầu từ ngày 23 tháng 6 năm 2022, Đài Loan bắt đầu triển khai tiêm phòng truyền nhiễm phái khai bản loại 2.
- Bệnh đậu mùa khỉ có thể phòng ngừa, thời gian ủ bệnh là 7-21 ngày, đại đa số người khoảng 2-4 tuần sẽ chức khỏi, một số ít người (như thai phụ, trẻ sơ sinh và trẻ nhỏ, người lớn tuổi, người suy giảm hệ miễn dịch nghiêm trọng) sau khi lây nhiễm có khả năng sau bị biến chứng nặng.
- Sau khi mắc bệnh có thể khiến cơ thể vô cùng khó chịu hoặc đau đớn.
- Mặc dù bệnh đậu mùa khỉ có thể ảnh hưởng đến bất kỳ ai, kênh lây nhiễm bao gồm lây từ người sang người (lây truyền qua tiếp xúc thân mật hoặc qua nước bọt trong không khí) hoặc lây từ động vật sang người, nhưng lây sang dịch bệnh này chủ yếu là lây từ người sang người qua tiếp xúc thân mật, hơn nữa đa số bệnh nhân là nam.

Lây từ người sang người:

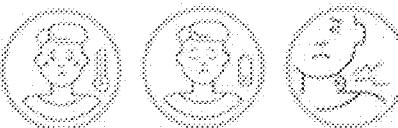
- Tiếp xúc gần mặt và cổ với thương da của bệnh nhân
- Thực hiện các hành vi tình dục tiếp xúc thân mật với bệnh nhân, bao gồm quan hệ tình dục qua miệng, hậu môn hoặc âm đạo
- Tiếp xúc với bộ phận sinh dục của bệnh nhân (đường vòi, tình dục, mồi âm hộ và âm đạo) hoặc hít mẩn
- Ôm áp, mặc áo và hàn huyên nhau
- Tiếp xúc phải chật hai tay với bộ phận hô hấp của bệnh nhân, vùng da hoặc niêm mạc bị tổn thương hoặc để vật bị lây nhiễm (bao gồm các vật dụng cá nhân như quần áo, chăn ga gối, khăn tắm...)
- Truyền nhiễm qua nước bọt: đồ dùng cá nhân trong trường hợp cần tiếp xúc trực tiếp một đối mặt trong thời gian dài.
- Lây nhiễm qua tiếp xúc sang mao có thể trực tiếp lây nhiễm cho thai nhi qua nhau thai, hoặc lây nhiễm do tiếp xúc trong quá trình sinh nở.

Lây nhiễm giữa người và động vật:

Lây nhiễm qua tiếp xúc trực tiếp với mao, dịch cơ thể, da hoặc niêm mạc bị tổn thương của động vật bị nhiễm bệnh hoặc ăn các loại thịt động vật bị nhiễm bệnh.

Những triệu chứng thường gặp

- Trên mặt, cổ, cơ quan sinh dục xuất hiện các triệu chứng tổn thương da khác nhau.
- Sát - Đau đầu - Tình cảm mệt mỏi
- Nổi hạch cứng to (ở các vị trí như cổ, nách, bẹn...)
- Đau cơ, đau họng
- Trục trặc đau đần sưng tay
- Đau đớn khi tiêu tiện hoặc đi tiểu khó khăn



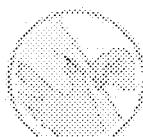
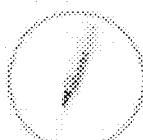
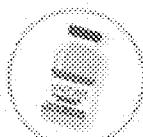
Những điều bạn cần làm khi bị lây nhiễm

- Nếu bạn phù hợp với điều kiện của đối tượng tiêm vắc xin bệnh đậu mùa khỉ, hãy tiêm vắc xin.
- Tránh xa các hành vi tiếp xúc thân mật với đối tượng không xác định.
- Luôn luôn chú ý tình trạng bản thân và kiểm tra xem có xuất hiện các triệu chứng khả nghi hay không.
- Nếu xuất hiện triệu chứng khả nghi, bắt buộc phải đến khám bệnh sớm, đồng thời khai báo cho bác sĩ tiền sử tiếp xúc với bệnh đậu mùa, phải nhiễm ở nơi nguy cơ cao.
- Giói vệ tay tay tối (chàm rửa tay, không chạm vào mắt, mũi miệng)
- Nếu trong nhà có người mắc bệnh đậu mùa, hãy thực hiện vệ sinh và thử trùng môi trường sống trong nhà
- Nếu đến khu vực có dịch, tránh tiếp xúc với động vật hoang dã và ăn thịt sống



Những điều cần lưu ý

- Thuốc tiêm vẫn không nhận bão giòn đặc biệt tinh, do không nhận bão trong tế bào động vật có và nên có thể coi là vẫn còn bất hoạt, độ an toàn tương đối cao
- Đối tượng khuyến nghị tiêm vẫn xin tại Đài Loan bao gồm:
 - Người tiếp xúc ngay cơ chế và quan hệ tình dục với bệnh nhân đã được chẩn đoán mắc bệnh đậu mùa khỉ.
 - Những nhân viên tham gia trong phòng thí nghiệm chỉ virus *Citellapoxvirus*.
 - Người trong 6 tháng gần nhất từng có hành vi tình dục ngay cơ chế (người mắc bệnh tình dục, người nhiều bạn tình, người cung cấp dịch vụ tình dục, người có quan hệ tình dục ở nơi kinh doanh...)
 - Nhân viên y tế chăm sóc bệnh nhân đều màu khaki, hoặc nhân viên vệ sinh, nhân viên hỗ trợ lây nhiễm hoặc nhân viên thực hiện công việc hoạt động tiềm chủng
- Sau 14 ngày tiêm chủng mũi vắc xin đậu mùa khỉ đầu tiên, khả năng bảo vệ mới có thể đạt 40-80%, do đó trong vòng 14 ngày vẫn cần lưu ý tránh các hành vi nguy hiểm.
- Cách mũi đầu tiên 28 ngày trở lên, hoàn thành tiêm chủng mũi thứ 2, thì có thể được bảo vệ gần 90%.
- Tác dụng phụ sau khi tiêm chủng bao gồm: chỗ tiêm bị đau, đỏ, sưng tấy, đau nhức cơ khớp toàn thân...



ผู้ดูแลสุขภาพ

สืบกีคุณต้องทราบ

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● សេចក្តីជាមួយនាំរៀង

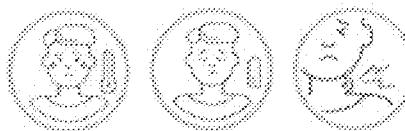
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REFERENCES

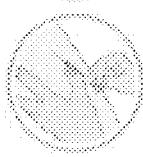
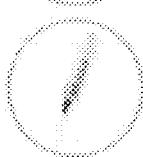
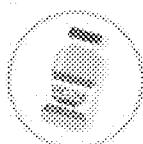
- เป็นไวรัสเดี่ยวเป็นร่องดูดซึ่งมีนิวคลีอฟอยู่ในเซลล์ของเซลล์ที่ตัวไวรัสอยู่และสามารถส่งผ่านไวรัสเดี่ยวได้โดยไม่ต้องมีเซลล์ตัวตน
 - กลุ่มไวรัสที่พบบ่อยในการติดต่อในประเทศไทย :
 - บุคคลภายนอกต้องปฏิรูปตัวเอง
 - ตู้มีความเสี่ยงต่ำที่สุดเมื่อพกสัมภาระกับตู้ป้ายโรงเรียนหรือแม่ชี
 - บุคคลภายนอกต้องปฏิรูปตัวเองที่มีเชื้อไวรัสในตัว Orthopoxvirus
 - ตู้ที่มีพัสดุครั้งหนึ่งต้องห้ามออกจากประเทศอีก 6 เดือนถ้าไม่พบตัวตู้ป่วยติดต่อต่อไปแล้ว ตู้ที่มีเชื้อไวรัสต้องห้ามติดต่อต่อไปอีก 6 เดือนต่อที่ห้ามเดินทาง (ยกเว้นตู้ที่ห้ามเดินทางในประเทศตัวเอง) - เด็กนักเรียนต้องห้ามเดินทางต่างประเทศไปต่างประเทศ 14 วัน สำหรับเด็กที่ได้รับวัคซีน 40-80% ต้องเดินทางใน 14 วันขั้นตอนต่อรองระหว่างประเทศ 30 วัน แต่ต้องห้ามเดินทางต่างประเทศต่อไปอีก 14 วัน
 - เด็กนักเรียนต้องห้ามเดินทางต่างประเทศไปต่างประเทศ 28 วัน สำหรับเด็กที่ได้รับวัคซีนตัวที่ 2 หลังจากได้รับวัคซีนตัวที่ 1 ให้เดินทางต่างประเทศต่อไปอีก 30%
 - ต้องห้ามเดินทางต่างประเทศต่อไปอีก 14 วัน สำหรับเด็กที่ได้รับวัคซีนตัวที่ 2 หลังจากได้รับวัคซีนตัวที่ 1 ให้เดินทางต่างประเทศต่อไปอีก 30%



- គិតថ្លែងតិចជាប៉ុណ្ណោះបានឡាយ ដើម្បីអប់រំ
បានលាស និងបានសម្រេច
 - ការពិនិត្យ បង្កើតរូបរាង និងរឿងយកចិត្ត
 - សិរី ការងារសំខាន់ និងរឿងយកចិត្ត
 - សិរី ការងារសំខាន់ និងរឿងយកចិត្ត
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 - ប្រើប្រាស់ការងារសំខាន់ និងរឿងយកចិត្ត
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TEAMS) BY THE END OF 2010 (SALISBURY)



MPOX

Hal-hal yang harus Anda ketahui

Pengetahuan dasar tentang Mpoxy

- Sejak 23/6/2022, negara kita telah menetapkan Mpoxy sebagai penyakit aman dan tingkat dua yang dilarang oleh undang-undang.
- Mpoxy dapat dicegah, masa inkubasi sekitar 3-21 hari, kebanyakan orang mumbuh dalam waktu 3-4 minggu, namun sebagian besar orang yang berisiko tinggi (seperti wanita hamil, anak-anak, lansia, orang yang sistem kekebalannya lemah dan lemah) bisa mengalami gejala yang lebih parah setelah terdeteksi.
- Jika dikenfirmasi positif, gejala Mpoxy bisa menyebabkan rasa tidak nyaman dan nyeri yang hebat pada tubuh.

Aspek kunci Mpoxy dapat memperpanjang seapa saja dan menyebabkan berbagai cara seperti penularan dari manusia ke manusia (kontak langsung atau penyebaran melalui droplet) atau penularan dari hewan ke manusia, akan tetapi wabah pada saat ini terutama penyebar melalui penularan dari manusia ke manusia, meskipun kontak langsung dan kebanyakan kasus terjadi pada tali-tali.

Kontak langsung dengan pasien Mpoxy

- Dari manusia ke manusia:
 - Kontak langsung dengan lesi kulit penderita
 - Hubungan seksual intim dengan penderita, termasuk sekali oral, sekali anal atau seks vaginal
 - Bersentuhan dengan alat kelamin penderita (penis, testis, bibir vagina dan vaginal atau anus)
 - Bersentuhan dengan alat kelamin penderita (penis, testis, bibir vagina dan vaginal atau anus)
 - Berpelukan, memijat dan mencium penderita
 - Bersentuhan dengan sebagian besar saluran napas penderita, kulit yang terluka atau sebagian mukosa yang terluka atau benda yang terkontaminasi (termasuk pakaian, peralatan rumah tangga, handuk dan barang prihatin lainnya)
 - Penyebaran melalui droplet. Lebih mudah terjadi dalam kondisi kontak tetap maka dalam waktu yang lama
 - Infeksi vertikal ibu-anak. Bisa menyebabkan secara vertikal melalui plasenta ke janin atau menyebabkan selama persalinan karena kontak
- Penularan antara manusia dan hewan:

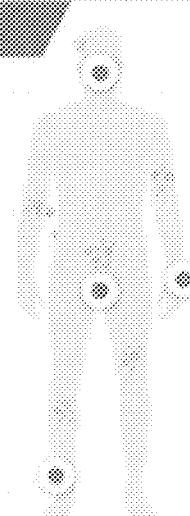
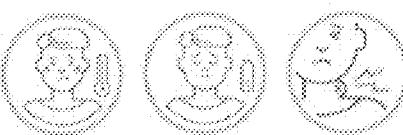
Terinfeksi melalui kontak langsung dengan darah, cairan tubuh, kulit atau sebagian lendir yang terluka dari hewan yang terinfeksi atau mengandung daging hewan yang terinfeksi

Pengetahuan dasar

- Karena tidak bisa bereplikasi di dalam sel mamalia, maka dianggap sebagai vaksin tidak hidup yang keamanannya relatif tinggi
- Objek yang disarankan untuk vaksinasi di negara kita meliputi:
 - Orang yang berisiko tinggi karena pernah melakukan hubungan seksual dengan kasus yang dikonfirmasi mengidap Mpoxy
 - Satu petugas laboratorium bagian Mpoxy
 - Orang yang pernah melakukan perilaku seksual berisiko tinggi dalam 6 bulan terakhir (pendekta penyakit seksual, berganti-ganti pasangan seksual, pernyataan jasa layanan seksual, atau melakukan hubungan seksual di lokasi umum dan lemah)
 - Tenaga medis atau petugas kesehatan yang merawat kasus yang dikonfirmasi mengidap Mpoxy, petugas yang membantu dalam pengambilan sampel atau petugas pelaksana vaksinasi
- 14 hari setelah dosis pertama vaksin Mpoxy, tingkat perlindungan akan mencapai 4-8%, sedangkan 14 hari tersebut tetapi harus menghindari perlakuan yang berisiko
- Selang waktu 28 hari atau lebih setelah dosis pertama, baru melakukan vaksinasi dosis kedua, tingkat perlindungan akan mencapai sekitar 90%
- Cek camping setelah vaksinasi meliputi rasa sakit, kemerahan, Bengkak di area suntikan, dan rasa pegal/sakit di seluruh tubuh

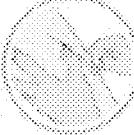
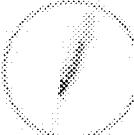
Gejala dan diagnosis

- Berbagai macam lesi kulit pada bagian wajah, tangan, kakinya dan alat kelamin
- Demam, Sakit kepala, Gangguan pola
- Pembengkakan kelengket getah bening (di telur, ketiak, sebangkangan dan labirya)
- Obt dan punggung pegal nyeri
- Rasa sakit dan Bengkak di area rektum
- Nyeri saat buang air kecil atau kesulitan buang air kecil



Penularan melalui droplet

- Jika takuh hidup, Jika Anda memerlukan saran untuk vaksinasi Mpoxy
- Pendekta melakukan hubungan intim dengan orang yang tidak diketahui
- Selalu perhatikan kondisi diri sendiri dan periksa apakah ada gejala yang mencurigakan
- Jika merasakan gejala yang mencurigakan, pastikanlah mempergunakan masker dan segera dapatkan bantuan medis, serta memberitahu dokter tentang riwayat kontak Mpoxy yang mencurigakan, dan paparkan tentang lokasi yang berisiko diragi
- Melakukan kebersihan tangan yang baik (tutup tangan secara teratur dan hindari mengsentuh mata, hidung dan mulut)
- Jika ada penderita Mpoxy di rumah, harus menjaga kebersihan dan cuci tangan lingkungan rumah
- Jika berpergian ke daerah yang terkena wabah, hindari kontak dengan hewan liar dan jangan makan daging mentah





ACIP專家會議建議，放寬猴痘疫苗暴露前預防接種對象為「近1年有風險性行為者；過去曾罹患性病；或性接觸對象有前述任一情形者」



發佈日期：2023-06-28

疾病管制署今(28)日表示，因應本土猴痘(Mpox)疫情持續處於高原期，上午召開衛生福利部傳染病防治諮詢會預防接種組(ACIP)會議，會中專家依現階段國內本土Mpox疫情監測及疫調資料，以及各類高風險族群(例如：曾罹患性病者)之Mpox確診率等資訊，評估為有效控制疫情，使疫苗接種對象觸及可能感染的目標族群，提升風險族群疫苗涵蓋率與保護力，並經參酌英、美等國Mpox疫情防控經驗，建議擴大疫苗對象，將Mpox疫苗暴露前預防(PrEP)接種對象之「近6個月內曾有高風險性行為者，例如：多重性伴侶、性交易服務者、於營業場所發生性行為者、性病患者等」，調整放寬為「近1年有風險性行為者(例如：多重性伴侶、性交易服務者、於營業場所發生性行為者等)；過去曾罹患性病；或性接觸對象有前述任一情形者」。調整後接種對象確切實施日期將另行公布，視各縣市政府衛生局與Mpox合作醫療院所作業準備時間，預計於7月初正式實施。

疾管署再次呼籲，接種Mpox疫苗已無需先行意願登記，可直接至合作醫療院進行預約(<https://gov.tw/CFp>)，請符合接種條件之民眾，尤其感染過性病或性接觸對象有性病風險，可藉由多元接種管道儘速完成2劑疫苗接種，也提醒可接種第2劑疫苗(即第1劑疫苗接種28天後，但尚未接種完成第2劑之民眾)，儘速完成第2劑接種，以達9成保護力。同時提醒，接種疫苗後，身體需要時間(約需14天)產生抗體，以達保護力，且僅接種1劑疫苗保護力較低，因此在接種後14天內或僅接種1劑的民眾仍要適當保護自己，減少暴露的風險。

