

Addendum No. 01/2019

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Addendum for Code of Practice for Prevention of Legionnaires' Disease (2016 Edition)

預防退伍軍人病工作守則(2016 年版)的增編

Note: The **amendment** is bolded and underlined for easy reference.

註: 為方便閱讀, **修改部分** 會以粗體顯示及加上底線

Clause 段落	Amended clause 修改段落
4.8.1	<p><u>English Edition</u></p> <p>Dental equipment, misting devices <u>such as</u> for fruit and vegetable display cabinets in retail outlets <u>or other purposes</u>, ice making machine, swimming pools, vehicle washers, high velocity water jet, emergency showers and eye wash sprays and respiratory therapy equipment, <u>etc.</u> are known water-using apparatus that have been suspected or confirmed in association with LD.</p> <p><u>中文版</u></p> <p>牙科設備、<u>噴霧裝置</u>(例如用於零售店內蔬果陳列櫃 <u>或作其他用途</u>的噴霧裝置)、製冰機、游泳池、洗車設備、高速水流噴嘴、緊急淋浴裝置、洗眼噴霧器及輔助呼吸治療儀器 <u>等</u>, 均為已知曾被懷疑或證實涉及退伍軍人病的用水器具。</p>
4.8.3	<p><u>English Edition</u></p> <p>4.8.3 <u>Respiratory therapy equipment</u> Patients should seek and follow doctor's professional advice regarding the use and maintenance of home respiratory devices and use only sterile water (not distilled or tap water) to clean and fill the reservoir. Clean and maintain the device regularly according to manufacturer's instructions. After cleaning/ disinfection, rinse the device with sterile water, cooled freshly boiled water or water filtered with 0.2 µm filters. Never leave stagnant water in the device. Empty the water tank, keep all surface dry, and change the water daily.</p>

	<p><u>中文版</u></p> <p>4.8.3 輔助呼吸治療儀器</p> <p>病人在使用 and 維修保養家用輔助呼吸治療儀器時，應徵詢和跟從醫生的專業意見，並只 可使用無菌的水（不是蒸餾水或水龍頭食水）清潔和注入容器。應按照製造商的指示定期清潔和維修保養有關裝置。清潔／消毒後，應用無菌的水、煮沸後剛冷卻的水，或 經 0.2 微米孔徑過濾器過濾的水沖洗該裝置。切勿讓裝置積存死水。應每日傾倒水缸內 的水，然後抹乾所有表面及換水。</p>
<p>4.8.4</p>	<p><u>English Edition</u></p> <p>4.8.4 Water misting system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Dead-end piping, low spots, and other areas in the water distribution system where water may stagnate during shutdown should be avoided.</u> b) <u>Regular inspection and maintenance are recommended. Pipes and reservoir should be drained when the equipment is not in use. Water filter and air filter should be cleaned as required.</u> c) <u>If the water misting systems are fitted with UV lights, the lamps should be checked to ensure the effectiveness, and the filters should be cleaned. The frequency of the checking and cleaning should be half-yearly or according to manufacturer's instructions.</u> d) <u>If automatic purge of residual water is provided, it should be checked to ensure it is functioning.</u> e) <u>Cleaning and disinfection of wetted parts of the systems as required.</u> f) <u>For portable misters, piping and reservoir should be drained and disinfected regularly.</u>

中文版

4.8.4 水霧系統

- a) 配水系統應避免有喉管死角、低處及其他於停止運作時或會積存死水的地方。
- b) 建議進行定期檢查及維修保養。在不使用喉管和容器時，應把有關設備內的水排走。應按需要清潔濾水器及空氣過濾器。
- c) 如水霧系統裝有紫外線燈，應檢查有關燈具以確保其效用，並應清潔過濾器。應每半年或按照製造商的指示進行檢查和清潔。
- d) 如配備自動清洗殘餘死水的功能，應予以檢查以確保其運作正常。
- e) 應按需要為系統的潮濕部件進行清潔和消毒。
- f) 應定期排走便攜式噴霧器的喉管及容器內的水，並進行消毒。

4.8.5

English Edition

4.8.5 Water dispensers

It is advisable to avoid installing water dispensers with purification and/or filtration device in clinical areas of hospitals and to provide boiled drinking water for patients. This applies especially to immunocompromised patients who should avoid drinking unboiled water from these water dispensers, including those equipped with an ultraviolet sterilizer and a filter. Installation of water dispensers equipped with an ultraviolet sterilizer and a filter in clinical areas of hospitals should be avoided.

	<p><u>中文版</u></p> <p>4.8.5 飲水機 <u>建議避免在醫院的臨牀範圍裝設備有淨化及／或過濾裝置的飲水機，應為病人提供煮沸的飲用水。這特別適用於免疫力受損的病人，因為他們應避免飲用這些飲水機（包括該等配備紫外線消毒器及過濾器的飲水機）中未經煮沸的水。應避免在醫院的臨牀範圍裝設配備紫外線消毒器及過濾器的飲水機。</u></p>
5.2	<p><u>English Edition</u></p> <p>The collection of water samples from other water-using apparatus for regular testing of legionellae, HCC and other water quality parameters should be based on risk assessment and specified in the WSP accordingly. Regular testing for legionella in cold/hot water systems <u>and decorative water features (including water fountain and water misting system)</u> in the community is generally not required. The WHO holds the view that the most important factors concerning control of legionella proliferation are appropriate design, control of risk factors and maintenance of individual systems.</p> <p><u>中文版</u></p> <p>應根據「安全用水計劃」訂明的風險評估方法，從其他用水器具收集水樣本，以供定期測試退伍軍人桿菌、異養菌數量及其他水質參數。一般而言，在社區環境中無須對冷／熱水系統 <u>及裝飾水景設施(包括噴水池及水霧系統)</u>進行定期退伍軍人桿菌測試。世衛認為，要控制退伍軍人桿菌繁殖，最重要是使用合適設計的用水系統、風險管理及妥善維修保養用水系統。</p>