



病人教材

传染病的预防及控制



链球菌肺炎及抗青霉素型链球菌肺炎 (PRSP)

一种需要预防飞沫传染的病菌; 抗青霉素肺炎链球菌还需要预防接触性传染

此简介为您提供有关肺炎链球菌的资讯，以及何人易受感染。亦为您解说此疾病是如何传播的，并提供预防他人被感染的措施。

如需要更多有关肺炎链球菌资讯请参看下列网站：

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/drugresisstreppneum_t.htm

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何谓肺炎链球菌？

肺炎链球菌是一种会导致肺炎、菌血症、中耳炎、脑膜炎、腹膜炎及鼻窦炎的细菌。有时简称为“链球菌”此细菌常见于门诊病人。

抗青霉素型肺炎链球菌是一种链球菌，它对一般采用的抗生素已具有抗药性。

现已有疫苗可预防多种因链球菌肺炎，及抗药性链球菌引发的肺炎。

链球菌肺炎是如何传播的？

链球菌肺炎是由人传人。或经由共用的物件或接触过被感染的表面而被感染。

有症状的患者到诊所就诊时应当遵守“呼吸道卫生”条例：如戴口罩、经常洗手、将用过的纸巾丢在垃圾桶内。可向询问处及各个诊所的前台索取免费的“口罩”。

医院的工作人员的手亦可传播链球菌及抗青霉素型肺炎链球菌。

当您知道已被感染但尚无症状时，请告知您的医护人员。

谁有被肺炎链球菌感染的危险？

有高度被感染的人包括：

- 老年人
- 两岁以下的幼童
- 非洲美国人
- 美国印地安人及阿拉斯加原住民
- 幼儿园的儿童
- 有其他慢性病者；如人类免疫系统缺陷病患者，及有镰刀细胞患者。

疑问?

请电: 206-598-6122

您的疑问是非常重要的。当有疑问或顾虑时, 请致电您的医生或医护人员。华大医院诊所的工作人员也可随时给您协助。

传染病预防及控制科:
206-598-6122

如何诊断肺炎链球菌?

在患处取样本(一般是呼吸道的样品)送交化验室鉴定。化验室鉴定后才能决定使用何种抗生素。

在医疗中心如何保护他人不被感染?

在华大医疗中心, 我们在病者的病房门口放置“预防”的牌子, 来提醒医护人员、及访客在照顾病者时, 遵照特别加强的防预措施, 以保护他人不被肺炎链球菌或抗青霉素型肺炎链球菌传染。

什么是预防的措施?

医护人员及照顾者在护理时必须戴口罩、穿医院的袍子、戴手套。

有危险被肺炎链球菌感染的访客, 必须穿戴保护配备。

特别注意以酒精洗手液洗手最少 15 秒钟。以及加强周围环境的清洁。

除非需要到其它部门接受治疗, 病者必须留在自己的病房内。如要走出病房, 病者必须穿黄色的外袍、戴手套、及口罩。

病者在“隔离期间”请勿进入营养室, 如需要点心或饮料可请医护人员为您服务。

何时可以解禁?

当肺炎链球菌患者被确认在服用抗生素后已将细菌消除后即可解除预防飞沫传染的措施。

抗青霉素型肺炎链球菌患者, 在抗生素服用完毕后, 又在两个不同日取样, 作细菌培养检验, 确定已无抗青霉素型肺炎链球菌。即可解禁。样品可由患处取得或在某些病例可由鼻腔内取得。

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**Healthcare Epidemiology
and Infection Control**

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Streptococcus pneumoniae and Penicillin-Resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae (PRSP)
Chinese

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Streptococcus pneumoniae and Penicillin-Resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (PRSP)

An organism requiring droplet precautions; PRSP requires additional contact precautions

This handout describes *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and who is at risk for getting it. It also explains how this disease can be spread and offers steps to prevent others from getting it.

To learn more about *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, visit this Web site:

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/drugresisstrep Pneum_t.htm

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What is *Streptococcus pneumoniae*?

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a bacterium that can cause pneumonia, bacteremia, otitis media, meningitis, peritonitis, and sinusitis. Sometimes you will hear it called “strep.” This organism is often seen in the outpatient setting.

Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (PRSP) is a strep germ that has become resistant to the usual antibiotics given to treat an illness.

There is a vaccine that can prevent many infections due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

How is *Streptococcus pneumoniae* spread?

Streptococcus pneumoniae is spread from person to person and possibly through shared objects or contaminated surfaces.

Symptomatic persons should practice “respiratory hygiene” by wearing a mask, cleaning their hands often, and disposing of tissues in wastebaskets when coming into a health care facility. Free “Cover Your Cough Kits” are available at the Information Desk and at clinic intake areas.

In the hospital, the hands of health care workers may spread *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and PRSP.

Please tell your health care provider if you know that you are colonized (not showing symptoms) or infected with PRSP.

Questions?

Call 206-598-6122

Your questions are important. Call your doctor or health care provider if you have questions or concerns. UWMC clinic staff is also available to help at any time.

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Who is at risk for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection?

Persons at higher risk for infection include:

- The elderly.
- Children under 2 years old.
- African Americans.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Children who attend group daycare centers.
- Persons with underlying medical conditions including HIV infection and sickle-cell disease.

How is it diagnosed?

A sample from the infected area (usually a respiratory specimen) is sent to the laboratory for identification. Laboratory tests determine which antibiotics to use to treat the infection.

How are others protected at the medical center?

At University of Washington Medical Center, we place precautions signs near the doorway of your room to alert health care workers and your visitors to observe expanded precautions when caring for you to protect other patients from getting *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and PRSP.

What does it mean to be in precautions?

Health care workers, visitors, and caregivers wear gowns, gloves, and masks when providing care.

If your visitors are at risk of acquiring *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease, they should also wear the protective gear.

Hand washing for 15 seconds, using alcohol hand gels, and environmental cleanliness are emphasized.

You will be asked to stay in your room unless you need to go to other departments in the hospital for treatment. If you leave your room, you will be asked to wash your hands and to wear a yellow gown, gloves, and a mask.

Please do not use the nutrition rooms while you are “in isolation.” When you want a snack or ice water, ask a member of your health care team to bring it to you.

When can the precautions be stopped?

Droplet precautions for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* may be stopped after it is determined that the antibiotics you are taking are effective.

Contact precautions for PRSP can be stopped when you are no longer taking antibiotics and cultures taken on 2 separate days show that you no longer have PRSP. These cultures may be obtained from the previously infected site, or in some cases, they may be obtained from your nose.

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