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	Guidelines on Prevention of Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever	Revoked on:	-----
		Pages:	1/3

Prevention of Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever– Guidelines for Kindergartens,
Schools and Tertiary Institutions

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1. Subject / Overview

Dengue fever is an acute infectious disease caused by the dengue virus. Symptoms include fever, headache, retro-orbital pain, muscle and joint pain, and rash. In severe cases, manifestations such as haemorrhage and shock may occur.

Chikungunya fever is an acute infectious disease caused by the chikungunya virus (CHIKV), also known as chikungunya virus disease. It was first identified in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1952, with the virus being isolated in 1956. The clinical symptoms are similar to those of dengue fever.

Both chikungunya fever and dengue fever are transmitted by *Aedes albopictus* or *Aedes aegypti*, rather than being transmitted directly between humans. *Aedes albopictus*, which is prevalent in Macao, can transmit both diseases. After biting an infected person, the mosquito can transmit the virus to someone else after a certain amount of time. The incubation period for dengue is 3 to 14 days, typically 4 to 7 days; for chikungunya, it is 1 to 12 days, typically 3 to 7 days.


The dengue virus can be divided into four different serotypes. Infection with different serotypes of the dengue virus can lead to severe dengue, whereas chikungunya rarely causes severe infection.

2. Target Groups

Teaching staff, workers, and students.

3. Authority and Basis

- 3.1 The coordinating and monitoring authorities shall supervise compliance with these guidelines among individuals and public or private entities.
- 3.2 Pursuant to Article 3 (Obligation to cooperate) of the Law on the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, individuals and public or

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	Guidelines on Prevention of Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever	Revoked on:	-----
		Pages:	2/3
Prevention of Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever– Guidelines for Kindergartens, Schools and Tertiary Institutions			

private entities are obliged to cooperate closely with the competent authorities in accordance with the law and comply with all orders and guidelines issued by these authorities, in order to prevent, control, and treat infectious diseases.

- 3.3 In accordance with Article 5 of the Law on the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Infectious Diseases, the Health Bureau and other competent authorities shall take all necessary measures to ensure a sanitary environment in the Macao Special Administrative Region and prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases.
- 3.4 These guidelines do not prevent the coordinating and monitoring authorities from issuing more specific and stringent orders and guidelines based on actual circumstances.

4. Symptoms


- 4.1 Dengue fever is characterized by fever, headache, pain behind the eyes, muscle and joint pain, rash, etc.
- 4.2 The symptoms of chikungunya fever include fever, joint pain (particularly in the small joints such as the wrists, knees, ankles, and fingers), and rash.

5. Preventive Measures

The hot and rainy summer in Macao makes it easy for mosquitos to breed. Schools can prevent the spread of mosquito-borne infectious diseases with the following measures:

5.1 Eliminate stagnant water to prevent mosquito breeding

- 5.1.1 A designated employee should be appointed to coordinate and arrange mosquito prevention for the school.
- 5.1.2 Water cultivation of flowers and other plants on school campuses should be avoided. If unavoidable, change the water, rinse the roots, and thoroughly scrub the vases at least once a week; alternatively, seal the vase openings with sponges to prevent mosquitoes from entering the water and laying eggs.
- 5.1.3 Flowerpot saucers should be kept clear of stagnant water. Special attention should be paid to the unnoticeable stagnant water in ornamental

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		Pages:	3/3
<p>Prevention of Dengue Fever and Chikungunya Fever– Guidelines for Kindergartens, Schools and Tertiary Institutions</p>			

saucers, which should be regularly checked, and gardening staff should be reminded to watch over this issue.

- 5.1.4 Water storage should be avoided in school planting areas. If unavoidable, ensure the containers used for storing water are properly covered.
- 5.1.5 Remove all types of rubbish that can accumulate water, such as empty lunch boxes, empty bottles, and plastic bags, from the site and dispose of them in lidded rubbish bins.
- 5.1.6 Containers prone to stagnant water should be placed upside down.
- 5.1.7 Drains should be kept unclogged.
- 5.1.8 The entire campus should be inspected once a week to ensure stagnant water is cleared regularly.
- 5.1.9 If items that can easily accumulate water (such as water-filled barriers) are placed or used within the school premises, ensure they are properly covered or immediately removed or replaced if found to be damaged.

5.2 Minimise mosquito bites

- 5.2.1 Screen windows and doors can be installed in classrooms to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- 5.2.2 Mosquito-repelling equipment, such as light traps, can be installed to lower the risk of getting mosquito bites indoors.
- 5.2.3 A pest control company may be arranged to provide mosquito infestation and other vector prevention and control services for school campuses.

6. Handling

Any employee or student with symptoms such as fever or rash after travelling to an epidemic area or staying in an area at risk of transmission should be assisted to seek medical care promptly.