

認識漢生病的問與答

漢生病是如何傳染的？

答：漢生病的傳染途徑主要是與漢生病病人長期密切接觸，或經由鼻腔、上呼吸道黏膜接觸到含有病原體的鼻腔分泌物而受到感染。

漢生病可以治好嗎？治療期間有什麼要注意的呢？

答：漢生病已經有藥物可治療，病人如依醫師指示服藥，漢生病是可以治癒的。漢生病病人經服藥後，便不具傳染性。但治療期間不可任意停藥，服藥若有不適症狀時須向醫師反應，經醫師診斷可停藥時才可停止服用藥物，因此漢生病病人如依醫師指示按時服藥，是可以生活如常作息的。

要如何保護身邊的人不被漢生病菌感染？

答：因為漢生病主要是與病人長期密切接觸，或經由鼻腔、上呼吸道黏膜接觸到含有病原體的鼻腔分泌物而受到感染。因此，為避免傳染，漢生病病人應遵從醫囑接受治療規則服藥，並且保持個人良好之衛生習慣：如打噴嚏或咳嗽時，應用手帕或衛生紙掩蓋口鼻等，且若家人或共同居住者出現皮膚異狀，請就近前往皮膚科就診，由專科醫師進行檢查，以早期發現早期治療。

什麼是都治計畫？

答：DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) 音譯為「都治」。目的是希望在醫療公衛人員或受過訓練的都治關懷員的嚴密監督下，確保漢生病病人規則服下每一顆藥物，並給予支持關懷，及協助評估病人有無服藥不適或副作用，使病人可如期完成治療，亦即發揮「送藥到手、服藥入口、吃了再走」之精神，以及避免抗藥性細菌的產生，同時也是保護社會大眾、避免疾病蔓延最有效的方法。



移工診斷為漢生病是否可留在國內治療？

答：移工如經診斷為漢生病，雇主應於收受診斷證明書之次日起 15 日內，檢具「診斷證明書」及「受聘僱外國人接受衛生單位安排都治服務同意書」，送縣（市）衛生主管機關申請都治服務，即可留臺治療。但若移工未配合都治累計達 15 日（含）以上，則將視為健康檢查不合格，地方衛生局將核發不予備查函，並復知勞動部（廢止聘僱許可）及內政部移民署（進行限制入境註記）。當移工完成都治服務藥物治療，且經縣（市）衛生主管機關認定完成治療者，即可視為健康檢查合格。

漢生病病人的接觸者是否須接受檢查？

答：當漢生病病人被確診後，衛生單位人員會協助進行評估，與漢生病病人共同居住者皆須接受檢查，將轉介至「漢生病個案確診及治療醫院」進行接觸者檢查。

與漢生病患者相處要如何保護自己？

答：漢生病病人經服藥後，便不具傳染性。因此保護自己的積極作法，就是好好關心病人是否規則的服藥。只要檢查沒問題，病人也確實開始服藥治療，就不必太過擔心被感染的問題。此外，保持室內通風及養成良好衛生習慣，如手部衛生與咳嗽禮節也是很重要。



認識漢生病的問與答-泰文

คำถามและคำตอบในการทำความเข้าใจกับโรคเรื้อน

โรคเรื้อนติดต่อกันได้อย่างไร?

ตอบ: ช่องทางในการติดต่อของโรคเรื้อนส่วนใหญ่เกิดจากการสัมผัสใกล้ชิดกับผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนในระยะยาวหรือติดเชื้อ โดยเชื้อทางเดินหายใจส่วนบนและโพรงจมูกได้สัมผัสกับสารคัดหลั่งจากโพรงจมูกที่มีเชื้อก่อโรค

อาการป่วยโรคเรื้อนรักษาได้หรือไม่ระหว่างการรักษามีสิ่งใดที่ต้องระวัง?

ตอบ: โรคเรื้อนมียารักษาได้แล้วหากผู้ป่วยรับประทานยาตามคำแนะนำของแพทย์ สามารถรักษาโรคเรื้อนให้หาย ผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนที่รับประทานยาแล้วจะไม่เกิดการแพร่เชื้อ แต่ในช่วงระหว่างการรักษาผู้ป่วยห้ามหยุดยาโดยพลการ หลังรับประทานยาหากมีอาการรู้สึกไม่สบายควรแจ้งให้แพทย์ทราบเมื่อแพทย์วินิจฉัยสามารถหยุดยาได้จึงจะหยุดรับประทานยา ดังนั้นหากผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนรับประทานยาตรงเวลาตามคำแนะนำของแพทย์สามารถใช้ชีวิตประจำวันได้อย่างปกติ

จะป้องกันคนรอบข้างอย่างไรไม่ให้ติดเชื้อโรคเรื้อน?

ตอบ: เนื่องจากโรคเรื้อนส่วนใหญ่ติดต่อผ่านการสัมผัสใกล้ชิดระยะยาวกับผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนหรือติดเชื้อ โดยเชื้อทางเดินหายใจส่วนบนและโพรงจมูกได้สัมผัสกับสารคัดหลั่งจากโพรงจมูกที่มีเชื้อก่อโรคนั้นเพื่อหลีกเลี่ยงการติดเชื้อผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนควรปฏิบัติตามคำแนะนำในการรับประทานยาตามเวลาของแพทย์พร้อมทั้งรักษาสุขอนามัยส่วนตัวที่ดีเช่นเมื่อจามหรือไอควรใช้ผ้าเช็ดหน้าหรือกระดาษชำระปิดปากและจมูกหากสมาชิกในครอบครัวหรือผู้ร่วมอาศัยมีอาการผิดปกติทางผิวหนังกรุณาไปพบแพทย์คลินิกผิวหนังที่อยู่ใกล้บ้านเพื่อให้แพทย์เฉพาะทางทำการวินิจฉัย ตรวจสอบเชื้อและทำการรักษาโดยเร็ว

แผน DOTS คืออะไร?

ตอบ: DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) แปลตามเสียงอ่านคือ “ดอทส์” มีวัตถุประสงค์คือ คาดหวังผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนรับประทานยาแต่ละเม็ดตามหลักการภายใต้การกำกับดูแลอย่างเข้มงวดจากเจ้าหน้าที่การแพทย์อนามัยหรือบุคลากรใส่ใจดอทส์ที่ผ่านการฝึกอบรมพร้อมประเมินผู้ป่วยที่ทานยาเข้าไปมีอาการไม่สบายหรือผลข้างเคียงหรือไม่ ช่วยให้ผู้ป่วยสามารถรักษาให้หายสมบูรณ์ตามเวลาที่กำหนดและยังเป็นการ



แสดงเจตนาของ“ส่งยาถึงมือทานยาเข้าปากทานแล้วค่อยไป”และเป็นการป้องกันเชื้อโรคประเภทคือยา
เกิดขึ้นขณะเดียวกันถือว่าเป็นวิธีการได้ผลที่สุดสำหรับป้องกันสาธารณสุขทุกคนและหลีกเลี่ยงการ
แพร่กระจายของโรค

แรงงานข้ามชาติที่ได้วินิจฉัยเป็นโรคเรื้อนสามารถรับการรักษาในไต้หวันได้หรือไม่?

ตอบ:หากแรงงานข้ามชาติได้รับการยืนยันป่วยเป็นโรคเรื้อนนายจ้างสามารถส่ง“ใบวินิจฉัยทางแพทย์” และ
“หนังสือยินยอมรับการรักษาแบบการให้ยาระยะสั้นภายใต้การสังเกตโดยตรงจากเจ้าหน้าที่กรมอนามัย”
ให้กับหน่วยงานรับผิดชอบอนามัยในเทศมณฑล(เมือง)เพื่อร้องขอบริการคอตส์ภายใน 15 วันหลังจากได้รับ
ใบวินิจฉัยทางแพทย์สามารถอยู่รักษาในไต้หวันได้แต่ถ้าแรงงานข้ามชาติไม่ให้ความร่วมมือในการรักษา
คอตส์ต่อเนื่องถึง15วัน(รวม)ขึ้นไปจะถือว่า การตรวจสุขภาพไม่ผ่านเกณฑ์หน่วยงานอนามัยในพื้นที่จะไม่
ออกหนังสือตรวจรับรองพร้อมสำเนาแจ้งกระทรวงแรงงาน(เพื่อเพิกถอนใบอนุญาตทำงาน)และสำนักงาน
ตรวจคนเข้าเมือง(เพื่อดำเนินการลงโทษเหตุเป็นบุคคลต้องห้ามเข้าไต้หวัน)เมื่อแรงงานข้ามชาติเสร็จสิ้นการ
รักษาตามแผนบริการคอตส์ และหน่วยงานผู้รับผิดชอบอนามัยในเทศมณฑล(เมือง)ให้การรับรองว่าผ่านการ
รักษาเสร็จเรียบร้อยแล้ว จะถือว่า การตรวจสุขภาพผ่านเกณฑ์

ผู้สัมผัสกับผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนต้องรับการตรวจหรือไม่?

ตอบ:เมื่อผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนได้รับการยืนยันแล้ว เจ้าหน้าที่หน่วยงานอนามัยจะช่วยทำการประเมิน บุคคลที่อาศัย
ร่วมกับผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนจะต้องรับการตรวจพร้อมส่งตัวไปทำการตรวจสอบผู้สัมผัสที่ “โรงพยาบาลสำหรับ
ยืนยันและรักษาผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อน”

วิธีป้องกันตัวเองเมื่ออยู่กับผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อน?

ตอบ:ผู้ป่วยโรคเรื้อนหลังจากรับประทานยาแล้วจะไม่แพร่เชื้อไปสู่ผู้อื่น ดังนั้นวิธีป้องกันตนเองที่ดีที่สุดคือ ดูแล
ผู้ป่วยให้รับ รับประทานตามกำหนด เพียงแค่ตรวจสอบแล้วไม่มีปัญหาและผู้ป่วยเริ่มรับประทานยาก็ไม่
ต้องกังวลใจเกินไปที่จะติดเชื้อ นอกจากนี้ การดูแลการถ่ายเทของอากาศภายในห้องและนิสัยสุขอนามัยที่ดี
เช่น สุขอนามัยในส่วนของมือและมารยาทในการไอ เป็นต้น ถือว่าเป็นสิ่งที่สำคัญอย่างยิ่ง



認識漢生病的問與答-印尼文

Tanya Jawab tentang Mengenal Penyakit Kusta

Bagaimana penyakit Kusta ditularkan?

Jawab: Jalur penularan penyakit Kusta terutama melalui kontak dekat jangka panjang dengan pasien Kusta, atau terinfeksi melalui sekresi hidung yang mengandung patogen melalui rongga hidung, mukosa saluran pernapasan bagian atas.

Apakah penyakit Kusta bisa disembuhkan? Apa yang harus diperhatikan selama periode pengobatan?

Jawab: Penyakit Kusta telah bisa diobati dengan obat, bila pasien menggunakan obat sesuai petunjuk dokter, penyakit Kusta bisa diobati. Setelah pasien Kusta menggunakan obat, maka tidak bersifat menular lagi. Namun selama periode pengobatan tidak boleh menghentikan obat sembarangan, sewaktu menggunakan obat bila ada gejala tidak nyaman harus memberi respon kepada dokter, setelah melalui diagnosa dokter boleh menghentikan obat baru boleh berhenti menggunakan obat, oleh karena itu pasien penyakit Kusta bila menggunakan obat dengan teratur sesuai petunjuk dokter, bisa hidup seperti biasa.

Bagaimana cara melindungi orang di sekitar supaya tidak terinfeksi penyakit Kusta?

Jawab: Karena penyakit Kusta terutama terinfeksi melalui kontak dekat jangka panjang dengan pasien, atau terinfeksi melalui sekresi hidung yang mengandung patogen melalui rongga hidung, mukosa saluran pernapasan bagian atas. Oleh karena itu, untuk menghindari penularan, pasien penyakit Kusta harus mematuhi pesan dokter menerima pengobatan menggunakan obat dengan teratur, dan mempertahankan kebiasaan kesehatan pribadi yang baik: misalnya sewaktu bersin atau batuk, harus menggunakan sapu tangan atau tisu menutupi mulut, hidung, dan bila anggota keluarga atau orang yang tinggal bersama muncul kelainan pada kulit, silakan pergi ke dokter kulit terdekat untuk berobat, diperiksa oleh dokter spesialis, untuk deteksi dini dan pengobatan dini.

Apa itu rencana DOTS?

Jawab: DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course), transliterasi menjadi "DOTS". Tujuannya adalah semoga di bawah pengawasan ketat dari staf kesehatan masyarakat medis atau staf perhatian DOTS yang terlatih, memastikan pasien penyakit Kusta menggunakan setiap butir obat dengan teratur, dan memberi perhatian dukungan, dan membantu menilai pasien apakah ada ketidaknyamanan dalam menggunakan obat atau efek samping, supaya pasien bisa menyelesaikan pengobatan sesuai jadwal,



juga mengerahkan semangat “Mengantarkan obat hingga ke tangan, menggunakan obat masuk ke mulut, setelah dimakan baru pergi”, serta menghindari terjadi bakteri resisten, pada bersamaan juga merupakan cara paling efektif untuk melindungi masyarakat umum, mencegah penyebaran penyakit.

Apakah pekerja migran asing yang didiagnosis sebagai penyakit Kusta boleh tinggal di dalam negeri untuk menerima pengobatan?

Jawab: Bila pekerja migran asing didiagnosis sebagai penyakit Kusta majikan dalam waktu 15 hari dihitung sejak hari kedua dari tanggal yang tertera di Surat Keterangan Dokter, harus melampirkan “Surat Keterangan Dokter” dan “Surat Persetujuan Dari Orang luar negeri (asing) yang Dipekerjakan untuk Menerima Pengobatan Pengamatan Langsung Dari Instansi Kesehatan”, mengantarkan pengajuan Layanan DOTS ke Dinas Kesehatan (kota)kabupaten, maka bisa tinggal di Taiwan untuk pengobatan. Namun bila pekerja migran tidak bekerja sama hingga lebih dari (termasuk) 15 hari, maka akan dianggap pemeriksaan kesehatan tidak memenuhi syarat, dinas kesehatan setempat tidak akan memberikan surat referensi, dan memberitahukan Departemen Tenaga Kerja (mencabut izin kerja) dan Badan Imigrasi Departemen Dalam Negeri (melakukan catatan pembatasan kedatangan). Setelah pekerja migran asing menyelesaikan pengobatan dengan obat dalam layanan DOTS, dan telah diakui Dinas kesehatan kabupaten (kota) bahwa telah menyelesaikan pengobatan, maka bisa dianggap pemeriksaan kesehatan memenuhi syarat.

Apakah kontak dengan pasien penyakit Kusta harus menerima pemeriksaan?

Jawab: Setelah pasien didiagnosis menderita penyakit Kusta, personel unit kesehatan akan melakukan penilaian, orang yang tinggal bersama pasien penyakit Kusta harus menerima pemeriksaan, akan dirujuk ke “Rumah Sakit penyakit Kusta dan Pengobatan Penyakit Kusta” untuk melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap orang yang terkontak langsung

Bagaimana cara melindungi diri sendiri bila bergaul dengan pasien penyakit Kusta?

Jawab: Setelah pasien penyakit Kusta menggunakan obat, tidak bersifat menular. Oleh karena itu praktik aktif untuk melindungi diri sendiri, adalah memperhatikan dengan baik apakah pasien menggunakan obat dengan teratur. Asalkan pemeriksaan tidak ada masalah, pasien juga mulai menggunakan obat untuk pengobatan dengan baik, maka tidak perlu khawatir masalah terinfeksi. Selain itu, menjaga sirkulasi udara di dalam ruangan, dan membina kebiasaan kesehatan pribadi yang baik, misalnya kesehatan tangan dan kesopanan sewaktu batuk juga sangat penting.



認識漢生病的問與答-越南文

Q&A Tìm Hiểu Về Bệnh Phong

Bệnh phong lây nhiễm như thế nào?

Trả lời: Đường lây nhiễm bệnh phong chủ yếu là thông qua tiếp xúc gần gũi trong thời gian dài với người bệnh phong, hoặc qua khoang mũi, niêm mạc đường hô hấp trên tiếp xúc với chất bài tiết từ mũi có chứa mầm bệnh mà bị lây nhiễm.

Bệnh phong có thể chữa khỏi không? Trong thời gian điều trị cần chú ý những gì?

Trả lời: Bệnh phong đã có thuốc có thể điều trị, nếu người bệnh uống thuốc theo hướng dẫn của bác sĩ, thì bệnh phong có thể được chữa khỏi. Người bệnh phong sau khi uống thuốc, sẽ không còn mang tính truyền nhiễm. Nhưng trong thời điều trị không được ngừng thuốc tùy ý, nếu cảm thấy khó chịu khi uống thuốc, thì phải phản ánh với bác sĩ, sau khi được bác sĩ chẩn đoán có thể ngừng thuốc thì mới được ngừng uống thuốc, vì thể người bệnh phong nếu uống thuốc đúng giờ theo hướng dẫn của bác sĩ, thì có thể sinh hoạt như bình thường.

Làm thế nào để bảo vệ những người bên cạnh không bị lây nhiễm khuẩn bệnh phong?

Trả lời: Do bởi bệnh phong chủ yếu là thông qua tiếp xúc gần gũi trong thời gian dài với người bệnh, hoặc qua khoang mũi, niêm mạc đường hô hấp trên tiếp xúc với chất bài tiết từ mũi có chứa mầm bệnh mà bị lây nhiễm. Vì thế, để tránh truyền nhiễm, người bệnh phong phải tuân theo hướng dẫn của bác sĩ điều trị uống thuốc đều đặn, đồng thời giữ thói quen vệ sinh cá nhân tốt: như khi hắt hơi hoặc ho, thì phải dùng khăn mù-xoa hoặc giấy vệ sinh che lấp miệng và mũi, và nếu người nhà hoặc người sống chung có triệu chứng bất thường về da, vui lòng đến Phòng khám da liễu gần nhất để kiểm tra, bác sĩ chuyên khoa tiến hành kiểm tra và sớm phát hiện sớm điều trị.

Điều trị ngắn hạn có kiểm soát trực tiếp là gì?

Trả lời: DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) dịch theo âm “DOTS”. Mục đích là hy vọng dưới sự giám sát nghiêm ngặt của nhân viên Y tế công cộng hoặc nhân viên chăm sóc kiểm soát trực tiếp đã được đào tạo, đảm bảo người bệnh phong uống từng viên thuốc một cách đều đặn, đồng thời hỗ trợ quan tâm và hỗ trợ đánh giá người bệnh có trường hợp không thích hợp thuốc hoặc tác dụng phụ hay không, để người bệnh có thể hoàn thành điều trị đúng thời hạn, cũng là để phát huy tinh



thần “đưa thuốc đến tận tay, đưa thuốc vào miệng uống, uống xong mới rời đi”, và tránh phát sinh vi khuẩn kháng thuốc, đồng thời còn là phương pháp hữu hiệu nhất bảo vệ quần chúng xã hội, tránh để dịch bệnh lan truyền rộng.

Lao động người nước ngoài bị chẩn đoán mắc bệnh phong thì có thể điều trị trong nước hay không?

Trả lời: Lao động người nước ngoài nếu được chẩn đoán mắc bệnh phong, Chủ thuê có thể gửi “Giấy chứng nhận chẩn đoán” và “Giấy đồng ý tuân thủ để cơ quan y tế sắp xếp điều trị theo phương pháp quan sát điều trị trực tiếp” cho Cơ quan có thẩm quyền về Y tế tại huyện (thị) để đăng ký dịch vụ điều trị ngắn hạn có kiểm soát trực tiếp trong vòng 15 ngày kể từ ngày tiếp theo ngày nhận được Giấy chứng nhận chẩn đoán, thì có thể ở lại Đài Loan điều trị. Nhưng nếu lao động người nước ngoài không phối hợp điều trị ngắn hạn có kiểm soát trực tiếp tích lũy trên (gồm) 15 ngày, thì sẽ coi như kiểm tra sức khỏe không đạt tiêu chuẩn, Cục Y tế địa phương sẽ cấp công văn không cho phép lưu hồ sơ, đồng thời thông báo cho Bộ Lao động (hủy bỏ Giấy phép thuê lao động) và Sở Di dân – Bộ Nội chính (tiến hành ghi chép hạn chế nhập cảnh). Khi lao động người nước ngoài hoàn thành điều trị uống thuốc theo dịch vụ điều trị ngắn hạn có kiểm soát trực tiếp, và đã được Cơ quan có thẩm quyền về Y tế tại huyện (thị) nhận định là đã hoàn thành điều trị, thì được coi là kiểm tra sức khỏe đạt tiêu chuẩn.

Người tiếp xúc với người bệnh phong có cần phải kiểm tra hay không?

Trả lời: Sau khi người bệnh được chẩn đoán mắc bệnh phong, nhân viên Đơn vị Y tế sẽ hỗ trợ tiến hành đánh giá, người sống chung với người bệnh phong đều phải tiếp nhận kiểm tra, sẽ chuyển đến “Bệnh viện chẩn đoán và điều trị đối với trường hợp mắc bệnh phong” để tiến hành kiểm tra đối với người tiếp xúc.

Làm thế nào để bảo vệ bản thân khi tiếp xúc với người bệnh phong?

Trả lời: Người bệnh phong sau khi uống thuốc, sẽ không còn tính truyền nhiễm. Vì thế phương pháp bảo vệ bản thân tích cực nhất đó là quan tâm nhiều đến người bệnh có uống thuốc đều đặn hay không. Chỉ cần kiểm tra không có vấn đề gì, người bệnh cũng đã bắt đầu uống thuốc điều trị, thì đừng quá lo lắng về vấn đề bị lây nhiễm. Ngoài ra, giữ không khí trong phòng được lưu thông, thực hiện tốt thói quen vệ sinh cá nhân, như vệ sinh tay và phép lịch sự khi ho cũng rất quan trọng.



認識漢生病的問與答-菲律賓文

Mga katanungan at sagot tungkol sa pag-unawa sa Hansen's disease

Paano kumakalat ang Hansen's disease?

Sagot: Ang pangunahing daan sa pagkalat ng Hansen's disease ay sa pamamagitan ng matagal, malapit na pakikipag-ugnay sa mga pasyente, o sa pamamagitan ng lukab ng ilong, ang itaas na respiratory tract mucosa ay sumaling sa mga pagtatago ng ilong na naglalaman ng mga pathogens at nahawahan.

Gumagaling ba ang Hansen's disease? Ano ang dapat bigyang-pansin sa panahon ng paggamot?

Sagot: Mayroon nang mga gamot para sa Hansen's disease. Kung ang pasyente ay uminom ng gamot alinsunod sa mga tagubilin ng doktor, maaaring gumaling ang sakit. Ang mga pasyente ng Hansen's disease ay hindi nakakahawa pagkatapos uminom ng gamot. Gayunpaman, sa panahon ng paggamot ay hindi dapat hihinto nang arbitraryo ang gamot, kung mayroon anumang mga sintomas ng kakulangan sa ginhawa, dapat sabihin sa doctor, maaari lang ihinto ang pag-inom ng gamot kapag nasuri na ng doktor na pwedeng ihinto ang gamot. Samakatuwid, ang mga pasyente ng Hansen's disease ay maaaring mamuhay tulad ng dati kung uminom sila ng gamot nang tama ayon sa mga tagubilin ng doktor.

Paano maprotektahan ang mga tao sa paligid upang maiwasan ang impeksyon ng Hansen's bacteria?

Sagot: Dahil ang Hansen's disease ay higit na nahahawahan ng pangmatagal at malapit na pakikipag-ugnay sa pasyente, o ang pagsaling sa mga pagtatago ng ilong na naglalaman ng mga pathogens sa pamamagitan ng lukab ng ilong at mucosa sa itaas na respiratory tract. Samakatuwid, upang maiwasan ang impeksyon, dapat sundin ng mga pasyente ng Hansen's disease ang payo ng doktor na tumanggap ng mga patakaran sa pag-inom ng mga gamot, at panatilihin ang mabuting personal na kalinisan: halimbawa, gumamit ng panyo o toilet paper upang takpan ang bibig at ilong sa pagbahin o pagubo, at kung ang mga miyembro ng kanilang pamilya o kapwa residente ay may mga problema sa balat, mangyaring pumunta sa pinakamalapit na dermatologist para sa paggamot, at susuriin ito ng isang dalubhasa para sa maagang pagtuklas at maagang paggamot.

Ano ang DOTS Plan?

Sagot: Ang DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) ay naisalin bilang "DOTS". Ang layunin ay upang matiyak na ang mga pasyente ng Hansen's disease ay regular na umiinom ng bawat gamot sa ilalim ng mahigpit na pangangasiwa ng mga medikal na tauhang pangkalusugan o mga bihasang tagapag-alaga ng DOTS, upang magbigay ng suporta at pangangalaga, at tumulong sa pagtatasa kung ang pasyente ay mayroong anumang



kakulangan sa ginhawa o mga epekto ng gamot, para makumpleto ng pasyente ang paggamot sa iskediyul, ang pagbuo ng isang diwa na “maghatid ng gamot, pa-inumin ng gamot bago umalis” ay upang maiwasan ang pagkalat ng bakteria na lumalaban sa gamot, pinoprotektahan din nito ang publiko, ito ang pinakamabisang paraan upang maiwasan ang pagkalat ng sakit.

Maaari bang manatili sa bansa para sa paggamot ang migranteng manggagawa nasuri na may Hansen’s disease?

Sagot: Kung ang isang migranteng manggagawa ay na-diagnose na may Hansen’s disease, ang tagapag-empleyo ay maaaring sa loob ng 15 araw mula sa susunod na araw pagkatapos matanggap ang sertipiko ng diagnosis, magsumite ng “Diagnosis Certificate” at “Ang Pahintulot para sa nagtatrabaho na Dayuhan na Tanggapin ang serbisyong DOTS na inayos ng yunit ng kalusugan”, at ipinapadala ito sa awtoridad ng kalusugan ng county (lungsod) upang mag-aplay para sa serbisyong DOTS, at maaari nang manatili sa Taiwan para sa paggamot. Gayunpaman, kung ang migranteng manggagawa ay hindi nakikipagtulungan sa DOTS hanggang naipon sa 15 araw (kasama) higit pa, ituturing na nabigo sa pagsusuri sa kalusugan, at ang lokal na tanggapan pangkalusugan ay maglalabas ng isang liham ng pagtangi na suriin at ipagbigay-alam sa Ministry of Labor (pagpapawalang bisa ng permiso sa trabaho) at ang National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior (para sa mga paghihigpit sa pagpasok). Kapag nakumpleto ng migranteng manggagawa ang paggamot sa serbisyong DOTS, at kinikilala ng awtoridad ng kalusugan ng county (lungsod) na nakumpleto na ang paggamot, ay maaaring itinuturing na nakapasa sa pagsusuri sa kalusugan.

Kailangan bang suriin ang mga kontak ng mga pasyente ng Hansen’s disease?

Sagot: Kapag ang pasyente ng Hansen’s disease ay positibo, ang tauhan ng yunit ng kalusugan ay tutulong sa pagtatasa, ang mga magpisan ng pasyente ay kailangan sumailalim sa isang pagsusuri ay at ire-refer sa "Hansen’s Disease Confirmation and Treatment Hospital" para sa kontak inspeksyon.

Paano maprotektahan ang iyong sarili kapag nakikipag-ugnayan sa mga pasyente ng Hansen’s Disease?

Sagot: Pagkatapos makainom ng gamot ang mga pasyente ng Hansen’s Disease ay hindi na nakakahawa. Samakatuwid, ang positibong paraan upang maprotektahan ang sarili ay alagaan mabuti ang pasyente sa regular na pag-inom ng gamot. Kapag walang problema ang pagsusuri at sa katunayan ang pasyente ay nagsimula nang uminom ng gamot, hindi na kailangang mag-alala ng sobra tungkol sa impeksyon. Bilang karagdagan, mahalaga na panatilihin ang bentilasyon sa loob ng silid at magkaroon ng mahusay na gawi sa kalinisan, tulad ng kalinisan sa kamay at magandang kaugalian sa pag-ubo.



認識漢生病的問與答-英文

About Hansen's disease: Q&A

How is Hansen's disease spread?

Ans: Hansen's disease is mainly spread through prolonged close contact with patients suffering from Hansen's disease. People may also be infected via the nasal secretion containing the pathogen in the nasal cavity and upper airway mucosa.

Can Hansen's disease be cured? What should the patients pay attention to during the treatment?

Ans: Hansen's disease can be cured with medicine. If Hansen's disease patients take medicine according to their doctor's prescription, Hansen's disease can be cured. After taking the medicine, the patients will not be contagious, but should not discontinue medication during the treatment. If the patients feel uncomfortable when taking the medicine, they should inform their doctor. They may discontinue medication with their doctor's diagnosis. Therefore, patients suffering from Hansen's disease can live normal lives if they take medicine according to their doctor's prescriptions.

How can I protect people around me against Hansen's bacillus?

Ans: As Hansen's disease is transmitted through prolonged and close contact with patients suffering from Hansen's disease or via nasal secretions containing the pathogen in the nasal cavity or upper airway mucosa. Therefore, to avoid spreading the infection to other people, Hansen's disease patients should take medicine according to their doctor's prescription and maintain good personal hygiene habits. For example, they should cover their mouth and nose with handkerchiefs or tissues when sneezing or coughing. If their family members or co-inhabitants have any skin issues, they should seek medical treatment at a dermatologist near them. It is better to have experts diagnose the problems to discover and treat the disease early.

What is DOTS?

Ans: The purpose of DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) is to ensure each patient suffered from Hansen's disease will take each of the pills according to prescription with the



help and under the supervision of medical and public health personnel and trained DOTS caregivers. They also give patients care and help evaluate patients if there is any side effect after taking the medicine to complete the treatment. This practice is regarded as the realization of the spirit of “delivering medicine to the patient, seeing to it that the patient takes the medicine, and leaving after the patient has taken the medicine” to prevent the antibiotic-resistant bacteria. It is also an effective way to safeguard the general public and prevent the disease from spreading.

If migrant workers are diagnosed with Hansen’s disease, can they still stay in Taiwan to seek medical attention?

Ans: If migrant workers are diagnosed with Hansen’s disease, their employers shall apply for DOTS to local health departments by submitting the “certificate of diagnosis” and “Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) Consent Form for Foreign Employee” within 15 days from the next day of the receipt of the certificate of diagnosis, and migrant workers can then stay in Taiwan for treatment. If the migrant workers are unable to cooperate with DOTS for 15 days (inclusive) or longer, local health departments will issue letters to refuse the filing for recordation and inform the Ministry of Labor (to suspend employment permit) and the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior (to note entry prohibited). When migrant workers complete treatment with DOTS and are verified by county (city) health authorities, they can be regarded as passing their health check.

Should contacts of Hansen’s disease patients get health checks?

Ans: When an individual has been confirmed to have Hansen’s disease, health personnel will help conduct an evaluation. People living with the patient should receive a medical examination and be referred to a diagnosis and treatment hospital for confirmed cases of Hansen’s disease to undergo testing among contacts.

How to protect yourself when being around Hansen’s disease patients?

Ans: After taking medicine, Hansen’s disease patients will not be contagious anymore. Therefore, the best way to protect yourself is to pay attention to patients to see if they take medicine regularly or not. If you pass the health check, and the patients are confirmed to take medicine regularly, you do not need to worry about being infected. In addition, it is also important to keep indoor areas ventilated and maintain good hygiene habits, such as hand hygiene and cough etiquette.

