

To meet the health needs and to improve health of young people, high priority should be given to promote healthy lifestyle and psycho-social health. Closer collaboration between professionals from various sectors including health, education and social work, and parents is needed to address the health problems of our younger generation. The Department of Health also plans to enhance student health services with outreaching teams under a multi-disciplinary approach to promote health in school.

### Women Health

Women in Hong Kong live with a better health profile than most developed countries and are at lower risk of developing common cancers like breast cancer, than their counterparts in most western countries. However, cervical cancer remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. In 1999, cervical cancer was the fourth most common cancer in women in Hong Kong. It accounted for 3.0% of deaths from cancer in women in 2000.

It has been well documented that an organised, population-based cervical screening programme is effective in reducing incidence and mortality from cervical cancer. With joint efforts and collaboration from different health sectors, the Government will develop an effective cervical cancer screening programme.

為滿足青少年的健康需要並改善他們的健康，我們會將提倡健康生活方式及促進心理社交健康列為工作重點。年青一代的健康問題需要醫護界、教育界、社會工作界等各界專業人員和家長緊密合作，共同處理。衛生署亦計劃加強學生健康服務，成立由不同專業人員組成的外展隊，在學校進行促進健康工作。

### 婦女健康

香港婦女的健康狀況比大多數發達國家為佳，患上乳癌等常見癌症的機會亦比大部分西方國家的婦女為低。然而，子宮頸癌仍然是婦女健康的重要課題。於一九九九年，子宮頸癌是香港婦女最常患癌症的第四位，佔二零零零年婦女癌症死亡人數的3.0%。

有許多文獻證明，有系統及以人口為本的子宮頸癌普查能有效地減低子宮頸癌的發病率和死亡率。透過各醫護界別的努力和合作，政府會制定有效的子宮頸癌普查計劃。