

Vector-borne diseases

The number of malaria notifications (35 cases) was the lowest in 25 years (1976 to 2000). All cases except one were imported. The exception was a local relapse case. The causative agents for the disease were *Plasmodium falciparum* (17 cases), *Plasmodium vivax* (14 cases) and *Plasmodium malariae* (4 cases). There was one death caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* in 2000.

There were 11 notifications of dengue fever in 2000. All of them were imported cases.

Other Infectious Diseases

Surveillance systems have also been set up to monitor other infectious diseases with public health importance such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, influenza and hand-foot-mouth disease, as well as on antibiotic resistance.

HIV surveillance programme of the Department of Health has important role in monitoring the trend of HIV infection and formulating health care and prevention programme. The programme collects data regularly through voluntary reporting, sero-prevalence monitoring of selected groups and unlinked anonymous screening. All personal information is kept confidential. At the end of 2000, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were 1 542 and 500 respectively. Sexual transmission remains the most important mode of spread of the infection.

傳病媒介傳播的疾病

本年度的瘧疾個案數字（35宗）為二十五年來（一九七六年至二零零零年）最低。除一宗本地復發個案外，其餘均由外地傳入。個案的致病原蟲為惡性瘧原蟲（17宗）、間日瘧原蟲（14宗）及三日瘧原蟲（四宗）。在二零零零年，惡性瘧原蟲引致一人死亡。

在二零零零年內呈報的登革熱個案有11宗，全部在外地感染。

其他傳染病

政府已設立監察系統，監控其他對公共衛生有重要性的傳染病，例如愛滋病毒、流行性感冒和手足口病以及抗藥性細菌。

衛生署愛滋病監測計劃有助當局掌握愛滋病病毒個案及趨勢的資料，從而制定預防和治療愛滋病的方法。此監測計劃是透過自願性呈報、不同組別人士的血清感染流行情況和不記名普查，而定期搜集有關資料。所有個人資料均予以保密。二零零零年年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒個案有1 542宗，而愛滋病的染病個案則有500宗。性接觸仍然是最普遍的傳染途徑。

A sentinel surveillance system of the Department of Health is in place to monitor influenza-like illness, hand-foot-mouth disease and antibiotic resistance. The system operates through the support from a network of Government general out-patient clinics and medical practitioners in the private sector. The sentinel surveillance system was expanded to include all general out-patient clinics since June 1999 and 47 doctors in private practice since March 2000.

In 2000, the most prevalent strain of influenza virus during the year was Influenza A (H3N2). Similar to previous years, peaks of influenza activity were observed during January to March and June to August.

The enterovirus sentinel surveillance programme was established in 1998 to monitor the consultation rate and in-patient statistics of hand-foot-mouth disease including *Enterovirus 71* infection. In 2000, there were six confirmed cases of *Enterovirus 71* infection resulting in one death.

Sentinel surveillance on antibiotic resistance was established in July 1999. It aims at providing local information on the magnitude and trend of antibiotic resistance at the community level. The occurrence of penicillin-resistant pneumococci and an increase in quinolone resistance in enterobacteria were observed in 2000. The results were disseminated through the Department's Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin to all registered medical and dental practitioners to reinforce the importance of proper use of antibiotics.

現時衛生署設有一個定點監察系統，監察流行性感冒症狀、手足口病及抗藥性細菌的情況。此監察系統由衛生署普通科門診診療所及私家醫生所提供的資料而組成，並分別於一九九九年六月和二零零零年三月擴展至全部普通科門診診療所和47位私家醫生。

甲類流行性感冒（H3N2）病毒為二零零零年最流行的流感病毒類型。跟往年一樣，一月至三月及六月至八月均為流行性感冒的高峰期。

腸病毒定點監察計劃於一九九八年成立，監察手足口病就醫率及入院數字，其中包括腸病毒71型的感染情況。在二零零零年，共有六宗證實為腸病毒71型的感染個案，當中一人因此死亡。

抗藥性細菌定點監察計劃由一九九九年七月起開始進行，目的是收集本地社區有關細菌抗藥性的程度及趨勢資料。二零零零年的結果顯示腸桿菌對喹諾酮的抗藥性有所增加，而肺炎球菌亦出現抗青霉素的情況。有關的結果已透過衛生署的公共健康及流行病學期刊發放予所有註冊醫生及牙醫，藉此強調正確使用抗生素的重要性。