

Tuberculosis and Chest Service

The Tuberculosis (TB) and Chest Service plays a key role in the prevention and control of tuberculosis in Hong Kong. Its main activities cover the surveillance of tuberculosis, case finding, supervised chemotherapy, BCG vaccination for newborns and children aged under 15, health education and research.

The TB and Chest Service operates 18 chest clinics throughout Hong Kong, providing out-patient service to patients suffering from tuberculosis and various chest diseases. In addition to chest clinics, the Service also runs a Pneumoconiosis Clinic which performs compensation assessment and offers other health care services for pneumoconiotic patients.

The total attendance at chest clinics increased from 975 145 in 1999 to 990 513 in 2000. The common types of new cases seen were acute/chronic bronchitis (18.2%), acute respiratory infection (12.6%), active pulmonary tuberculosis (10.7%), inactive tuberculosis (10.2%), pneumonia (5.2%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.2%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.6%) (Figure 25).

胸肺科

衛生署的胸肺科是香港防治及控制結核病的主要機構，負責監察結核病，找出未被發現的結核病個案，提供全監督藥物治療，給新生嬰兒及15歲以下的兒童注射卡介苗，進行健康教育和醫學研究。

胸肺科在全港設有18間胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺科病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，還設有肺塵埃沉着病診所，為肺塵埃沉着病患者作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫療服務。

胸肺科診所的到診人次，由一九九九年的975145人次上升至二零零零年的990513人次。常見的新症有急性／慢性支氣管炎（18.2%）、急性呼吸系統感染（12.6%）、活躍肺結核病（10.7%）、非活躍的結核病（10.2%）、肺炎（5.2%）、其他肺外的活躍結核病（2.2%）以及氣管及支氣管的惡性腫瘤（1.6%）（圖25）。

預防結核病

甚麼是肺結核病？

肺結核病（即肺癆病）是肺部受到結核菌侵襲的疾病。

傳播途徑：

肺結核病是由空氣傳播的，病人咳嗽和打噴嚏時所吐出的飛沫核含有結核菌。



肺結核病的病徵：

- 持續性咳嗽
- 咯血帶血
- 體重減輕
- 盜汗潮熱或發熱

胸肺服務

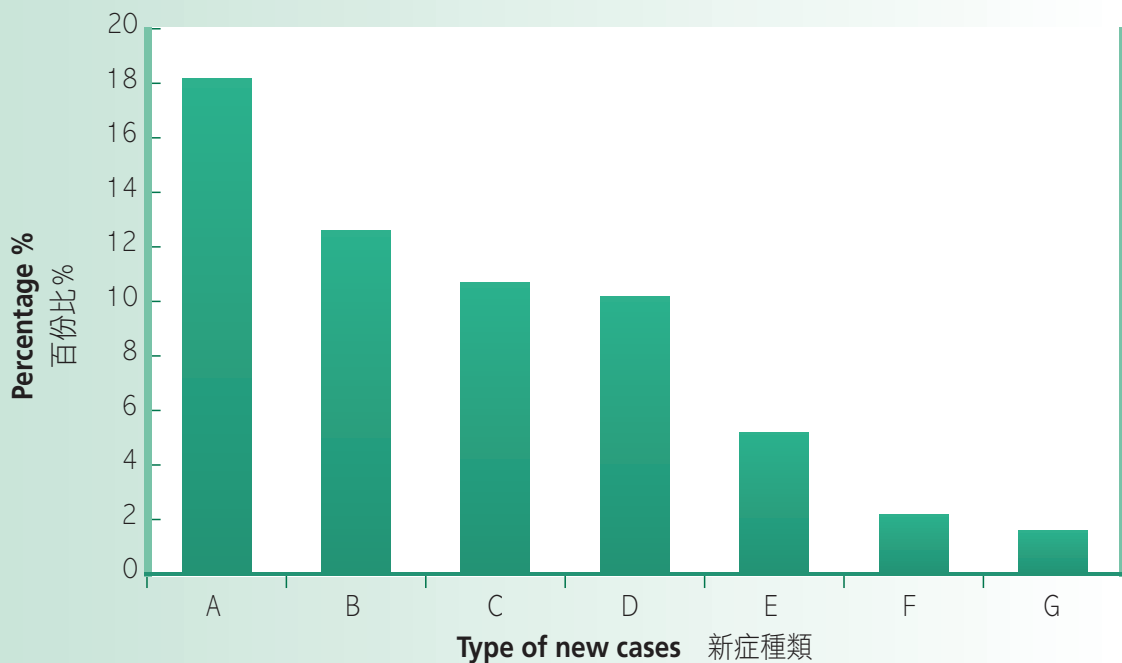


The coverage of BCG vaccination for newborn babies has persistently been over 98% since 1980. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis in infants and young children are now relatively rare. The local BCG revaccination programme for primary school children has been stopped from the school year 2000/01 onwards.

接受卡介苗注射的新生嬰兒比率自一九八零年以來一直維持在98%以上。嬰兒和幼童患擴散性結核病的例子目前已較為罕見。自從二零零零至零一學年起，小學生再次注射卡介苗的計劃亦已告終止。

Figure 25 Common Types of New Cases Seen at TB and Chest Clinics, 2000

圖 25 二零零零年胸肺科診所常見新症



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|----------|---|-------------|
| A | Acute/Chronic bronchitis | 急性 / 慢性支氣管炎 |
| B | Acute respiratory infection | 急性呼吸系統感染 |
| C | Active pulmonary tuberculosis | 活躍肺結核病 |
| D | Inactive tuberculosis | 非活躍的結核病 |
| E | Pneumonia | 肺炎 |
| F | Active tuberculosis of other forms | 其他類型的活躍結核病 |
| G | Malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus | 氣管及支氣管的惡性腫瘤 |