

Chapter Four 第四章

Tuberculosis and Chest Service

The Tuberculosis 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 and case finding, supervised chemotherapy, BCG vaccination for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.

The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates 18 chest clinics in Hong Kong, providing outpatient 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 was 820 102 in 2004, compared with 839 471 in 2003. The common types of new cases seen were active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.7%), inactive tuberculosis (10.1%), acute/chronic bronchitis (9.6%), acute respiratory infection (6.5%), pneumonia (4.4%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.9%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.2%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科

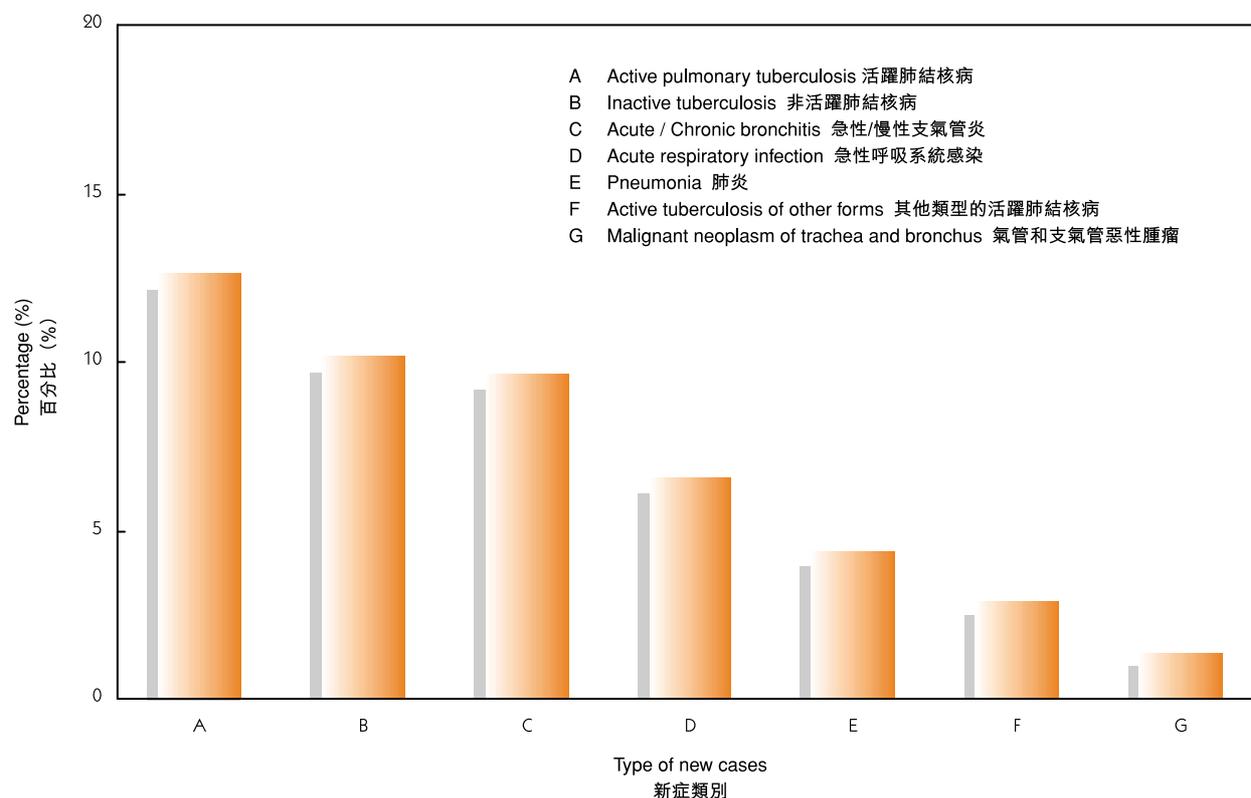
衛生署胸肺科在香港防治及控制結核病方面擔任重要角色，主要負責監測結核病及找出未被發現的結核病個案、提供全監督藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童注射卡介苗，以及進行健康教育和醫學研究。

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，還設有肺塵埃沉著病診所，為肺塵埃沉著病病人作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫護服務。

胸肺科診所在二零零四年的總到診人次為820 102人次，二零零三年則為839 471人次。常見的新症有活躍肺結核病（12.7%）、非活躍結核病（10.1%）、急性/慢性支氣管炎（9.6%）、急性呼吸系統感染（6.5%）、肺炎（4.4%）、其他類型的活躍結核病（2.9%），以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤（1.2%）（圖16）。

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Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2004
圖 16 : 二零零四年胸肺科診所常見新症類別



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.

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。嬰幼兒童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It comprises two divisions, namely Communicable Disease Division and Non-communicable Disease Division.

監測及流行病學處

監測及流行病學處負責就傳染病及非傳染病的監測、預防及控制工作，制定策略並推行有關措施。該處包括兩個部門：傳染病部及非傳染病部。