

Chapter Four 第四章

Public Health Services Branch

The Public Health Services Branch aims at strengthening the prevention and control of tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases, and provides specialised clinical services.

Social Hygiene Service

The Social Hygiene Service is responsible for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections. It also operates dermatology clinics for management of skin diseases including leprosy.

In the control of sexually transmitted infections, social hygiene clinics accept walk-in clients and provide free medical treatment and counselling service for eligible persons, thus ensuring a high degree of accessibility. Staff of the Anti-Venereal Disease Office carry out contact tracing, health education and outreach activities to control the spread of sexually transmitted infections. Besides outpatient service, there are also 20 beds in four public hospitals for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases.

In 2004, there were 243 232 total attendances and 28 559 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2004, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-specific genital infection, non-gonococcal urethritis, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

公共衛生服務處

公共衛生服務處旨在加強預防及控制結核病，愛滋病病毒感染及可經性接觸傳染的疾病，並提供臨床專科服務。

社會衛生科

社會衛生科負責預防和控制可經性接觸傳染的疾病（性病），同時亦設有治理皮膚病及麻瘋病的皮膚科診所。

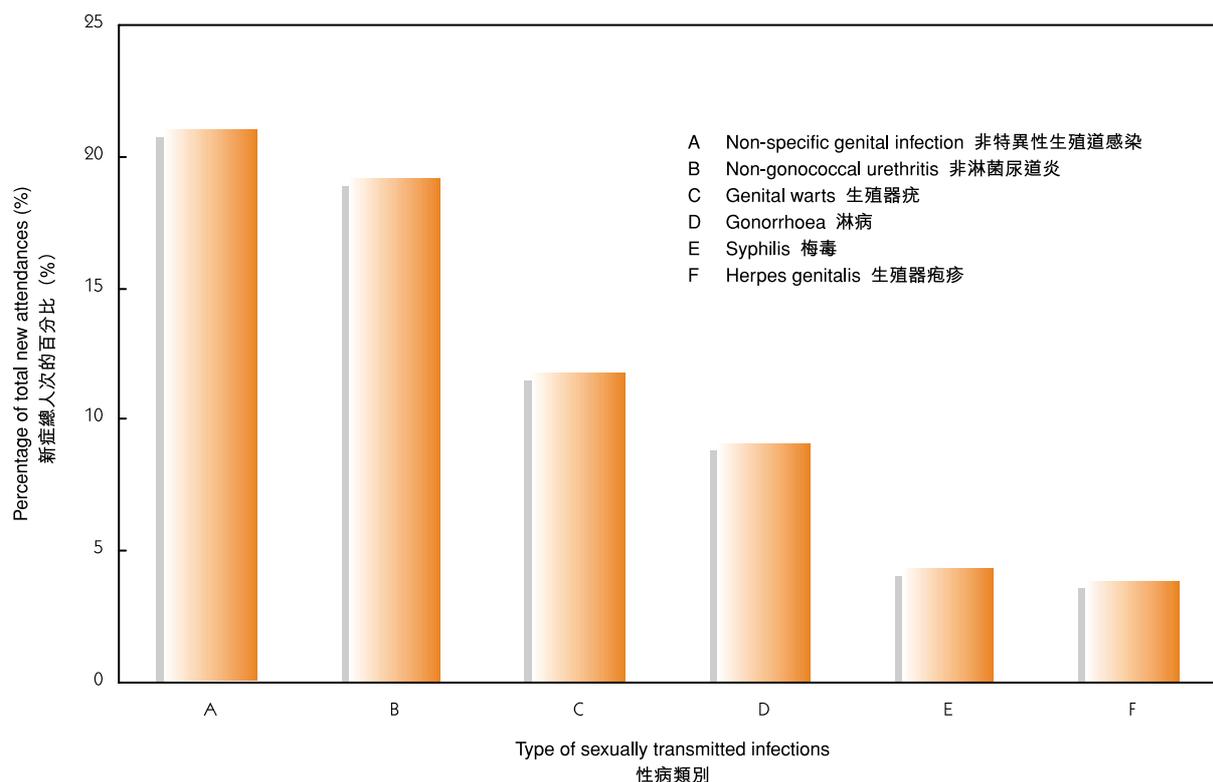
在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受病人不經預約即時求診，並為符合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員更會追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，社會衛生科在四間公立醫院設有20張病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

在二零零四年，社會衛生科診所錄得243 232到診總人次及28 559新症人次。二零零四年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非特異性生殖道感染、非淋菌尿道炎、生殖器疣、淋病、梅毒及生殖器疱疹（圖15）。

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Figure 15 : Common Types of Sexually Transmitted Infections of New Attendances at Social Hygiene Clinics, 2004

圖 15 : 二零零四年社會衛生科診所新症常見的性病類別



Note : Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.

註 : 每位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

The dermatology clinics provide specialised outpatient care for patients referred for skin conditions. They are equipped with modern phototherapy and laser units. Common skin conditions seen included eczema, verruca, tinea, acne, and psoriasis. In 2004, there were 20 734 new attendances and 159 667 total attendances.

皮膚科診所為經轉介的皮膚病病人提供專科門診護理服務，並設有新式的光線療法和激光治療儀器。常見的皮膚病有濕疹、疣、癬、粉刺和牛皮癬。在二零零四年，皮膚科診所錄得 20 734 新症人次及 159 667 到診總人次。

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Special Preventive Programme

The Special Preventive Programme is responsible for the prevention, surveillance and clinical management of HIV/AIDS and the prevention of viral hepatitis in Hong Kong. Its four main areas of activities include clinical programme, HIV prevention and health promotion, policy development as well as research and epidemiology programmes.

The clinical programme of Special Preventive Programme specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from hotlines, HIV counselling and testing, clinical consultation and treatment, and nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include management of needlestick injuries and dermatology/genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2004, the total clinical attendance at Special Preventive Programme was 15 116, a 4% increase from that of 14 535 in 2003.

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered under the operation of the Red Ribbon Centre. The mission of Red Ribbon Centre is to facilitate and enhance the community's response to HIV/AIDS. Besides designing and implementing activities directly, Special Preventive Programme also collaborates with community agencies in undertaking a number of projects such as the Youth Funding Scheme on AIDS and the Lions-Red Ribbon Centre Fellowship Scheme. In targeting risk behaviours, Red Ribbon Centre also organises condom promotion activities and outreach

特別預防計劃

特別預防計劃負責本港的愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床護理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃有四個主要範疇，分別是臨床項目、愛滋病預防及健康推廣、策略擬定，以及研究和流行病學項目。

特別預防計劃的臨床項目專為愛滋病病毒感染者/愛滋病患者提供服務。服務包括熱線、愛滋病輔導及測試、臨床診治、專業護理和心理社交支援服務。至於其他臨床活動，則包括針刺意外的治理及皮膚科/生殖泌尿科診治。愛滋病治療服務主要由位於九龍灣健康中心的綜合治療中心提供。二零零四年，特別預防計劃的總就診人次達 15 116 人次，較二零零三年的 14 535 人次上升了 4%。

愛滋病預防及健康推廣項目主要透過紅絲帶中心在社區推行愛滋病預防的工作。該中心的使命是「加強社會力量 引發迴響 正視愛滋病」。除了直接策劃和推行活動外，特別預防計劃亦透過與社區機構的合作推展多項活動，例如「青年使命」愛滋病資助計劃與獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了預防高危行為，紅絲帶中心亦推行安全套推廣活動和吸毒者外展項目。特別預防計劃同時支援兩項大型愛滋病毒抗體自願測試計劃，分別為孕婦和美沙酮診所吸毒康復者提供服務。

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programmes for drug users. Two ongoing large-scale voluntary HIV screening programmes are in operation through the support of Special Preventive Programme – universal antenatal HIV screening and the regular testing of drug users of methadone clinics.

A musical titled “Love under the Sun”, a joint venture of some 38 artists, was produced in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Project “Tong Xing” was organised in 2004, employing the film to encourage HIV prevention and care activities and to foster community participation in Hong Kong. Nine different non-governmental organisations participated in the launching carnival. The year 2004 marked the 20th year of HIV epidemic in Hong Kong. “0.2-the most inspiring person in Hong Kong AIDS epidemic” was organised with Ming Pao on “World AIDS Day”. A poster and news archive roving exhibition was held as a parallel event.

Red Ribbon Centre is the UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support, which provides the framework for interfacing with the Mainland’s AIDS programmes and developing regional and international collaboration. “Lions Red Ribbon Fellowship Scheme” under the sponsorship of Lions Club International District 303 Hong Kong and Macau is an attachment programme to support mainland professionals to further their professional development or research in HIV/AIDS control. In 2004, seven workers were trained under this scheme. Red Ribbon Centre produces a variety of resource materials including six regular publications: ACA Newsfile, “AIDS Bulletin”, The Node, Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, “Red Ribbon”, and “Networking Voice”.

As regards policy development, Special Preventive Programme provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, which

特別預防計劃與衛生部聯合製作音樂短片「愛在陽光下」，共有38位藝人參與。於二零零四年籌辦的「同行工程」，利用此音樂短片鼓勵社會大眾及社區多參與愛滋病的預防及護理的工程。共有九個非政府組織參與了開幕禮。二零零四年亦是距離香港首個愛滋病呈報個案的第20個年頭，特別預防計劃與明報於「世界愛滋病日」合辦了「0.2—愛滋病在香港二十年難忘人物選舉」，同時亦展出了多年有關愛滋病的海報及剪報。

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作專業支援中心，提供與內地愛滋病項目銜接，並有助發展地區性和國際性合作的工作架構。由國際獅子總會港澳303區贊助的「獅子會紅絲帶學人」計劃，旨在支援內地的專業人員到香港進行有關防治愛滋病的培訓或研究活動。在二零零四年，共有七位人員透過此計劃接受培訓。紅絲帶中心負責製作多種資料及刊物，包括六份定期刊物，分別是ACA Newsfile、《愛滋病專訊》、The Node、Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update、《紅絲帶》和《滋心話集》。

在策略擬定方面，香港愛滋病顧問局為本港愛滋病的整體防治規劃提供建議，而特別預防計劃則為顧問局提供秘書處服務及運作支

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advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong. With the support of Special Preventive Programme, Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS published the following research reports and recommendations:

- (a) "The Forgotten Tragedy • The Unforgettable Trauma - Addressing the needs of people affected by haemophilia and HIV infection in Hong Kong"; and
- (b) "Report on the construction of first set of core indicators (2003) for monitoring Hong Kong's AIDS Programmes".

The research and epidemiology programme of Special Preventive Programme includes maintaining the voluntary HIV/AIDS reporting system, coordinating the HIV seroprevalence system, operating behavioural surveillance mechanism, supporting sexually transmitted infection surveillance programme and running a series of registries and cohorts.

Special Preventive Programme also lends support to the Scientific Working Group on Viral Hepatitis Prevention, which develops strategies on prevention and control of viral hepatitis, including that of vaccination. It is responsible for the provision of hepatitis B vaccination to Government health care staff, production of resource materials and supporting education activities for the community. The collation of epidemiological information on viral hepatitis in Hong Kong is also supported by the Special Preventive Programme.

援。在特別預防計劃的支援下，顧問局出版了以下的愛滋病科學研究報告及建議書：

- (一)「被遺忘的悲劇 • 不能忘記的創傷 — 針對本港受愛滋病病毒感染血友病病人的需要」；及
- (二)「建構首套監察香港的愛滋病計劃的核心指標 (2003)」。

特別預防計劃的研究及流行病學項目包括管理愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病自願呈報系統、統籌愛滋病血清現患率監測系統、推行行為監測機制、支援性病監測，以及管理一系列登記冊和資料庫。

特別預防計劃同時支援預防病毒性肝炎科學工作小組的工作。該工作小組負責制定預防和控制病毒性肝炎的策略，包括疫苗注射。特別預防計劃負責為政府醫護人員提供乙型肝炎疫苗注射服務、製作資源材料，以及支援社區教育活動。亦對本港病毒性肝炎的流行病學資料整理工作提供支援。

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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

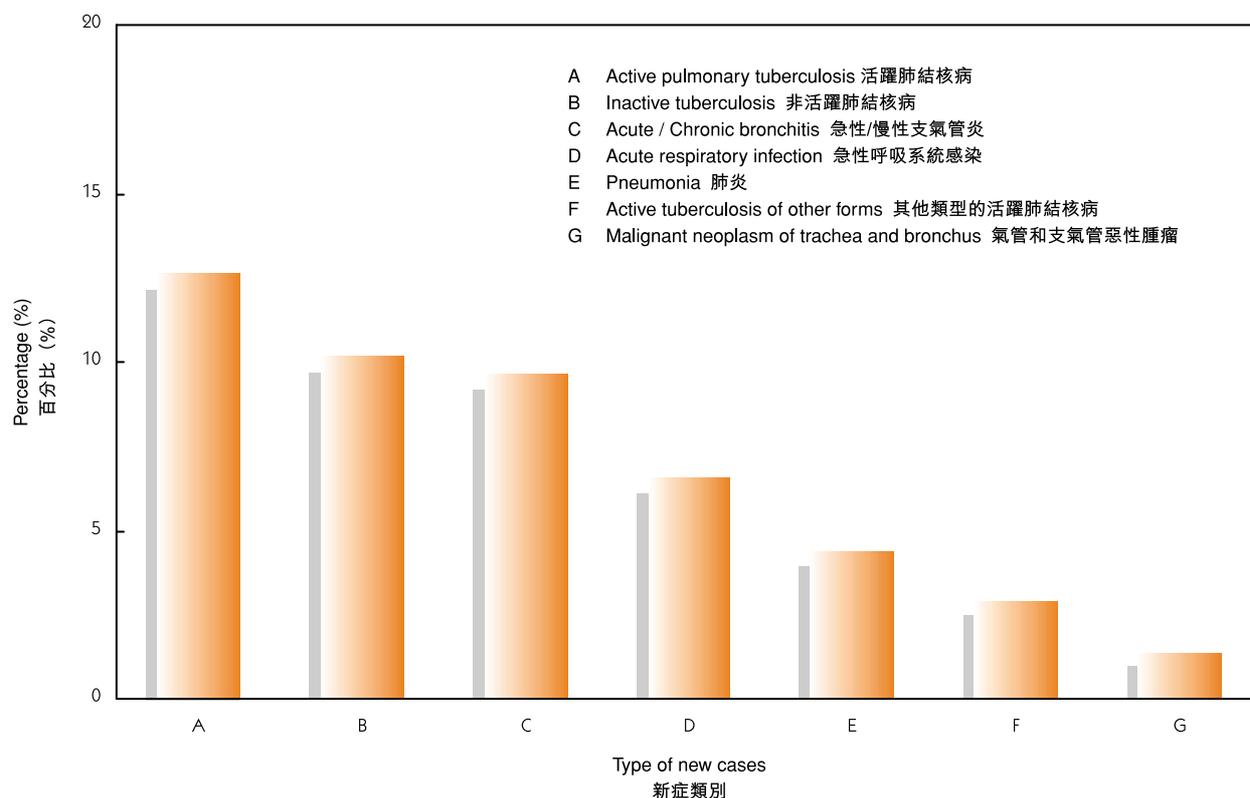
衛生署胸肺科在香港防治及控制結核病方面擔任重要角色，主要負責監測結核病及找出未被發現的結核病個案、提供全監督藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童注射卡介苗，以及進行健康教育和醫學研究。

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。