

## Chapter Four 第四章

### Communicable Disease Division

The Communicable Disease Division maintains a comprehensive network of communicable disease notifications; conducts detailed epidemiological investigations on disease outbreaks; and institutes appropriate control measures and health advice to stop disease propagation. It also collects, collates, analyses and disseminates surveillance data on communicable diseases; establishes a central communicable disease information system and generates regular reports; develops and coordinates a communicable disease surveillance system for the Pearl River Delta Region; and develops specialised expertise in the surveillance of targeted infections of public health importance.



### Non-communicable Disease Division

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for surveillance and control of non-communicable diseases of significance to the Hong Kong population and formulation of strategies in relation to cancer prevention, cardiovascular health, men's health, etc.

### 傳染病部

傳染病部管理傳染病綜合通報網絡；就疫症爆發進行詳細的流行病學調查；及推行適當的控制措施及健康指引，以遏止疫症蔓延。該部亦收集、整理、分析及發放傳染病監測數據；設立中央傳染病資訊系統及定期編製報告；發展及協調珠江三角洲的傳染病監測系統；以及發展對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病專業知識。



### 非傳染病部

非傳染病部負責監測及控制對香港市民有重要影響的非傳染病，並就預防癌症、心血管健康及男士健康等制訂策略。

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The territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme was launched on 8 March 2004 in collaboration with other health services providers. The objective is to reduce the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer, the fourth most common cancer among women in Hong Kong. Publicity and education programmes are being conducted to recruit women and service providers into the programme. The Cervical Screening Programme website (<http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk>) provides the general public and health care professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (<http://www.csis.gov.hk>) serves as a central registry of information of registered women, service providers and laboratories.

The “Men’s Health Programme” which was launched in mid-August 2002 continues its strategic position as a health promotive programme that addresses men’s issue comprehensively at different levels, including disease, lifestyle, social influences, risk taking and health seeking behaviours. The ultimate goal is to improve the physical, mental and social health of the adult male population in Hong Kong. The Men’s Health Programme website (<http://www.hkmenshealth.com>) registered over 190 000 visits in 2004. Feedbacks obtained through various channels were favourable and encouraging.

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also tasked with the establishment of the Public Health Information System in phases. The aim is to enhance the ability to collect, analyze and disseminate health information to contribute towards making evidence-based decisions on health and health-related policies, resource allocation, and the planning, implementation and evaluation of health services. Phase one of the Public Health Information System was launched in August 2004 and

該部與其他醫療服務機構合作，於二零零四年三月八日開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是本港第四種最常見的婦女癌症，而這項計劃的目的就是要減低此症的發病及死亡率。該處透過宣傳及教育活動招募婦女及服務提供者參加這項計劃。子宮頸普查計劃的網站（<http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk>）為公眾及醫療專業人士提供有關子宮頸普查的資料。子宮頸普查資訊系統（<http://www.csis.gov.hk>）儲存參加該計劃的婦女、服務提供機構及化驗所的資料，作為一個中央資料庫。

於二零零二年八月中推行的「男士健康計劃」繼續為促進健康計劃的策略定位。這計劃從不同的層面綜合處理男士問題，包括疾病、生活方式、社交影響、風險及保健行為，而最終目的是改善香港成年男士的身心和社交健康。男士健康計劃網站（<http://www.hkmenshealth.com>）在二零零四年錄得超過19萬瀏覽人次。從不同渠道得到的回應顯示，有關活動成效良好，令人鼓舞。

此外，監測及流行病學處亦負責分階段設立公共衛生資訊系統，目的在於提高搜集、分析和發布健康資訊的能力，從而為健康事務和政策的決定、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，提供實證支持。公共衛生資訊系統第一階段已於二零零四年八月投入服務，數據涵蓋傳染病，生命及人口統計，和醫療衛生服務人力等。

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databases covering communicable diseases, vital and demographic statistics, and health manpower were included.

### DENTAL SERVICE

Dental Service includes general dental service, oral health education and school dental service.

The primary objectives of the Dental Service are to raise the oral health awareness of the community, provide preventive and promotive oral health care services to the public, as well as provide dental services to civil servants and their dependants as part of Government's contractual obligation to its employees.

Preventive and promotive oral health care services to the public are rendered through the School Dental Care Service and the Oral Health Education Unit. Dental Service also collaborates with Water Supplies Department in the regular monitoring of the level of fluoride in the water supply.

The School Dental Care Service, in operation since 1980, promotes oral hygiene and provides basic and preventive dental care to primary school children through eight school dental clinics in the territory. It has a 24-hour interactive voice response system (2928 6132) and home page (<http://www.schooldental.gov.hk>) to provide information on School Dental Care Service and oral health for the general public. In 2003/04 school year, 426 530 primary school children from 841 schools

### 牙科服務

牙科服務包括一般牙科治療、口腔健康教育及學童牙科保健服務。

牙科服務的主要目標是提高市民對口腔健康的了解、為市民提供預防牙患和促進口腔健康的護理服務，以及履行政府在合約上訂明為公務員及其家屬提供牙科服務的責任。

預防牙患和促進口腔健康的護理服務，主要由學童牙科保健服務部和口腔健康教育組負責提供。牙科服務又與水務署合作，定期監察食水的含氟量。

學童牙科保健服務部於一九八零年成立，轄下設有八間學童牙科診所，負責推廣口腔衛生和為小學生提供基本和預防牙患的護理服務。該部亦設有24小時互動式話音回應系統(2928 6132)和網頁 (<http://www.schooldental.gov.hk>)，為公眾提供有關學童牙科保健服務和口腔健康護理的資訊。二零零三至零四學年，共有426 530名來自841間學校的小學生參加學童牙科保健服務，