

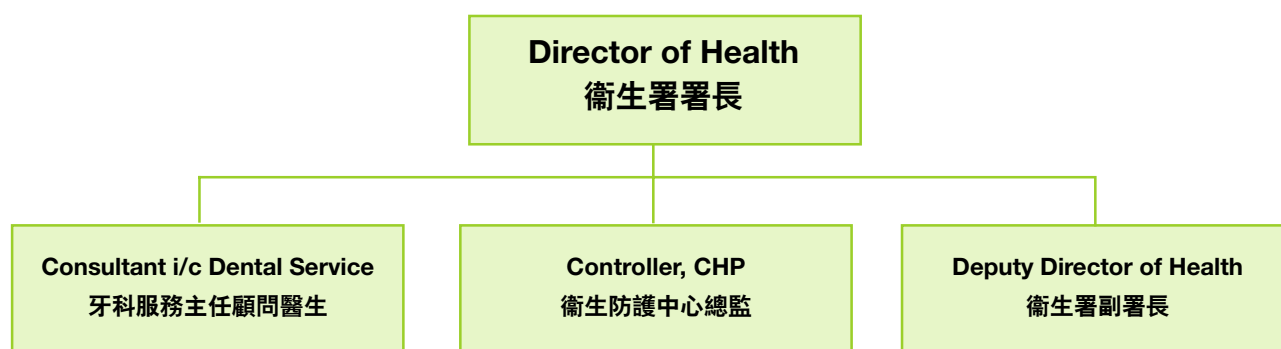
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HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

The range of health services of the Department are organised under the supervision of Controller of the Centre for Health Protection, Deputy Director of Health and Consultant in-charge, Dental Service.

The organisation structure (effective from 1 June 2004)

衛生署組織圖（由二零零四年六月一日起生效）



健康服務回顧

衛生署所提供的各種衛生服務，分別由衛生防護中心總監、衛生署副署長及牙科服務主任顧問醫生負責監督。

The Deputy Director of Health is responsible for overseeing the following Services:

- (a) Chinese Medicine Division
- (b) Family and Elderly Health Services which include Elderly Health Services and Family Health Service
- (c) Health Administration and Planning Division which includes Medical Device Control Office and Office for Registration of Health Care Institutions
- (d) Special Health Services which cover Narcotics and Drug Administration, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office, Radiation Health Unit and Tobacco Control Office
- (e) Specialised Services which encompass Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service

衛生署副署長轄下的健康服務包括：

- (a) 中醫藥事務部
- (b) 家庭及長者健康服務：包括長者健康服務及家庭健康服務
- (c) 衛生行政及策劃部：包括醫療儀器管制辦公室及醫護機構註冊辦事處
- (d) 特別衛生服務：包括毒品管理部、藥劑事務部、港口衛生處、放射衛生部及控煙辦公室
- (e) 專科服務：包括兒童體能智力測驗服務部、醫學遺傳科、法醫科、學生健康服務及專業發展及質素保證服務

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Chinese Medicine Division

The Chinese Medicine Division is responsible for the enforcement of Chinese Medicine Ordinance, which was passed by the Legislative Council in July 1999. The Ordinance provides for the regulation of the practice of Chinese medicine practitioners and the use, manufacture and trading of Chinese medicines.

Under the Ordinance, Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong, a statutory body, was established in September 1999. The Chinese Medicine Division provides professional and administrative support to the Council in devising and implementing regulatory measures for Chinese medicine.

Chinese Medicine Division also serves public health functions which include providing professional input for investigation and response management of adverse events related to use of Chinese medicines, communicating and collaborating with stakeholders in Chinese medicine field for prevention and control of disease and providing public education on Chinese medicine.

By the end of 2004, there were 4 986 registered Chinese medicine practitioners and 3 015 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》。該條例於一九九九年七月獲立法會通過，訂明中醫執業及中藥使用、售賣和製造的規管措施。

法定機構香港中醫藥管理委員會（簡稱管委會）於一九九九年九月根據《中醫藥條例》成立。而中醫藥事務部則負責向管委會提供專業和行政支援服務，以協助其制定和執行各項中醫藥的規管措施。

中醫藥事務部亦負責有關公眾衛生的事務，包括就中藥不良反應事故的調查及處理提供專業意見、在預防及控制疾病的工作中與中醫藥業界保持溝通合作，並提供中醫藥的公眾教育。

截至二零零四年年底，本港共有4 986名註冊中醫和3 015名表列中醫。

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Any non-listed Chinese medicine practitioners and those listed Chinese medicine practitioners who are required to undertake the Chinese Medicine Practitioners Licensing Examination under the transitional arrangements for registration of Chinese medicine practitioners have to pass the Chinese Medicine Practitioners Licensing Examination before they are qualified for registration as registered Chinese medicine practitioners.

任何非表列中醫人士及根據中醫註冊過渡性安排而須參加中醫執業資格試的表列中醫，須通過中醫執業資格試，方具備資格申請成為註冊中醫。



In accordance with Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Practitioners Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong formulated the system of continuing education in Chinese medicine (CME) in late 2004. The CME system would be implemented on 28 February 2005. A registered Chinese medicine practitioner must hold a valid practising certificate while practising Chinese medicine. In general, a practising certificate is valid for three years. All registered Chinese medicine practitioners must fulfill the CME requirements set by the Practitioners Board before they can renew their practising certificates.

根據《中醫藥條例》的規定，香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫組於二零零四年底制定了註冊中醫進修中醫藥學機制，並將於二零零五年二月二十八日正式實施。註冊中醫必須持有有效的執業證明書，才可作中醫執業。執業證明書的有效期一般為三年。註冊中醫必須符合中醫組訂定的進修要求方可續領執業證明書。

According to Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person who wishes to carry on the business of retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the

根據《中醫藥條例》，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於

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wholesale and manufacture business of proprietary Chinese medicines must first apply for a relevant licence from the Chinese Medicines Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong. Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the licensing system for Chinese medicines traders on 5 May 2003. As at end of March 2005, 7 795 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 14 031 transitional applications and 2 020 formal applications were received as at 30 June 2004.

The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong published the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong Annual Report 2003 in November 2004.

Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards Office was set up under the Chinese Medicine Division in 2002 to coordinate and manage a research project on the development of quality and safety standards for 60 commonly used Chinese herbs in Hong Kong. The project was conducted in three phases with the actual research and laboratory work undertaken by local universities. The research work of Phase I involving eight herbs was completed in late 2003 and the reports were submitted to the International Advisory Board meeting for endorsement in February 2004. Phase II involving 24 herbs had commenced.

Family and Elderly Health Services

Elderly Health Services

The Elderly Health Services was set up in July 1998 to promote the health of the elderly population through provision of community-based, client-oriented and quality

二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截至二零零五年三月底，共收到 7 795 份申請。中成藥註冊制度自二零零三年十二月十九日實施以來，截至二零零四年六月三十日，共收到 14 031 份過渡性申請及 2 020 份正式申請。

管委會於二零零四年十一月出版香港中醫藥管理委員會二零零三年年報。

隸屬於中醫藥事務部的香港中藥材標準辦事處於二零零二年成立，職責是統籌及管理一個為本地 60 隻常用中藥材研究制訂品質和安全性標準的計劃。研究分三期進行，由本地大學承擔有關的研究工作。第一期八隻藥材的研究工作已於二零零三年底完成，而有關的研究報告在二零零四年二月提交國際專家委員會審核通過。第二期 24 隻藥材的研究工作亦已展開。

家庭及長者健康服務

長者健康服務

衛生署於一九九八年七月設立長者健康服務，透過社區服務，為長者提供以客為本、素質為先的優質基層健康護理服務，並以綜

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primary health care services, with a whole-person, multi-disciplinary team approach and maximum participation of everyone including the elderly themselves. A total of 18 elderly health centres and 18 visiting health teams, one in each district, were established.

Elderly health centres provide a comprehensive primary health care programme encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above can enroll as members of the centres. In 2004, the elderly health centres recorded 39 659 enrollments and 202 421 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.

合專業隊伍的模式，合力照顧長者的整體健康需要，另亦鼓勵社區人士，包括長者在內，積極參與其中。衛生署共設立了18間長者健康中心和18支長者健康外展隊伍，分佈在每區為長者提供服務。

長者健康中心提供綜合基層健康護理服務，包括健康評估、輔導、治療及健康教育。凡年滿65歲的人士均可登記成為會員。二零零四年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為39 659人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達202 421人次。



Visiting health teams reach out into the community and residential care setting to provide health promotion programmes for the elderly and their carers in collaboration with other elderly services providers. The aim is to increase their health awareness, self-care ability, and to enhance the quality of caregiving. An integrated and holistic approach is adopted in the “Improvement Project for Private Residential Care Homes”, which targets programmes at the specific training needs of caregivers in the homes, such as basic nursing skills. In 2004, visiting health teams made 289 995 client-contacts.

長者健康外展隊伍深入社區和安老院舍與其他服務單位合作，為長者及護老者提供健康教育。目的是提高長者的健康知識和自我照顧能力，及提升護老者的護老服務質素。「私營安老院舍改善計劃」針對護老者的培訓需要，提供綜合和全面的培訓，例如基本護理技巧。在二零零四年，長者健康外展隊伍共為289 995人次提供服務。

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An “Influenza Vaccination Programme” targeting elderly living in residential care homes was conducted in November 2004. Elderly Health Services had also assisted in providing vaccination to residents of disabled homes. The programme was well-received and achieved an overall coverage rate of about 93%.



Elderly Health Services will continue its current mission of improving primary health care for elders in Hong Kong. In addition to being a provider of health education, Elderly Health Services plans to put more emphasis on empowerment of elders and carers, and will also enhance its training, benchmarking and health advisory role in primary health care for elders so as to benefit the entire community of Hong Kong.

Family Health Service

The Family Health Service provides a comprehensive range of health promotion and disease prevention services for children from birth to five years and women aged 64 and below. The Service operates through 38 maternal and child health centres and three woman health centres.

於二零零四年十一月，長者健康服務以居於安老院舍的長者為對象，推行「預防流行性感冒防疫注射計劃」。此外，長者健康服務亦協助為殘疾院舍的院友注射流感疫苗。是次計劃反應良好，涵蓋率大約為 93%。



長者健康服務將繼續其使命，致力改善香港長者的基層健康服務。除了提供健康教育外，該部亦計劃加強在提升長者以及護理者能力方面的工作。另外亦會加強本身作為長者基層健康服務於培訓、學習模範和健康顧問的角色，為香港整個社區的福祉而努力。

家庭健康服務

家庭健康服務透過 38 間母嬰健康院及三間婦女健康中心，為初生至五歲的嬰幼兒及 64 歲及以下的婦女提供全面的促進健康和預防疾病服務。

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Maternal and Child Health Service

The Maternal and Child Health Service covers child health, maternal health, family planning and cervical screening.

In the child health service, an “Integrated Child Health and Development Programme” is implemented in maternal and child health centres to promote the holistic health (physical, cognitive and socio-emotional) and well-being of children. The core components of the integrated programme are immunisation, parenting, as well as health and developmental surveillance.

A comprehensive immunisation programme is provided to protect infants and children from nine childhood infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella and mumps. The current immunisation programme is shown in Table F.

母嬰健康服務

母嬰健康服務的範圍，包括兒童健康、母親健康、家庭計劃及子宮頸檢查服務。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院推行「幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃」，以促進兒童的全人健康，包括生理、認知和社交情緒方面的發展。綜合計劃的核心項目有免疫接種、親職教育和健康及發展監察。

母嬰健康院為嬰幼兒提供免疫接種服務，以預防九種小兒傳染病，分別是結核病、乙型肝炎、白喉、破傷風、百日咳、小兒麻痺、麻疹、德國麻疹及流行性腮腺炎。表 F 列出現行的兒童免疫接種計劃。

Table F : Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2004

表 F : 二零零四年香港兒童免疫接種計劃

| Vaccine 疫苗 | New Born 初生 | 1 month 一個月 | 2-4 months 二至四個月 | 3-5 months 三至五個月 | 4-6 months 四至六個月 | 6 months 六個月 | 1 year 一歲 | 1.5 years 歲半 | Primary 1 小一 | Primary 6 小六 |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Tuberculosis 結核病 | BCG 卡介苗 | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) 白喉、百日咳及破傷風 | | | DPT 白喉、百日咳及破傷風 | DPT 白喉、百日咳及破傷風 | DPT 白喉、百日咳及破傷風 | | | DPT 白喉、百日咳及破傷風 | DT 白喉及破傷風 | DT 白喉及破傷風 |
| Poliomyelitis (OPV) 小兒麻痺 | Type 1 第一型 | | Trivalent 三型混合 | | Trivalent 三型混合 | | | Trivalent 三型混合 | Trivalent 三型混合 | Trivalent 三型混合 |
| Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹 | | | | | | | MMR 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹 | | MMR 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹 | |
| Hepatitis B (Hep B) 乙型肝炎 | Hep B 乙型肝炎 | Hep B 乙型肝炎 | | | | Hep B 乙型肝炎 | | | | |

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The parenting programme aims to equip parents with the necessary knowledge and skills to bring up healthy and well-adjusted children. Anticipatory guidance on child development, childcare (e.g. nutrition, home safety, oral health) and parenting are provided to parents during the antenatal period and throughout the pre-school years of children, in the form of information leaflets, workshops, and individual counselling. For parents of children with early signs of behavioural problems or those who encounter difficulties in parenting, a structured group training programme on positive parenting skills is also available.

Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interviews and counsellings in maternal and child health centres.



Health and developmental surveillance consists of a series of regular reviews conducted by health professionals, designed to achieve timely identification and referral of children with health and developmental problems. These include physical examination of the newborn, periodic monitoring of the child's growth parameters, Automated Otoacoustic Emission hearing screening for newborn and vision screening at specific

親職教育計劃目的是協助所有到訪母嬰健康院幼兒的家長，對子女的成長發展有更多認識，從而更有信心地扶育幼兒健康成長。健康院會透過派發資料單張、舉辦研習班和提供個別輔導，從妊娠期開始到整個兒童學前階段，為所有家長提供有關兒童身心發展、育兒知識（例如：營養、家居安全、口腔健康）及親職輔導。如果兒童有初期的行為問題或父母在管教方面遇到困難，家長可參加有系統的正面親職小組訓練課程。

母嬰健康院亦積極推廣母乳餵哺，服務包括母乳餵哺熱線、個別會見及輔導等。



專業的醫護人員定期跟進兒童的成長及發展，以便及早發現有問題的兒童及作出轉介。醫護人員會為新生嬰兒進行身體檢查，定期監察兒童的生長指標，替新生嬰兒作耳聲發射普查測試及於特定年齡為兒童進行視力普查。健康院亦會透過提高家長對兒童發展的關注，共同觀察兒童的表現，及為家長提供適切指導與家長協作，為兒童進行發展

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ages. Developmental surveillance is performed in partnership with parents through providing anticipatory guidance, eliciting parents' concern and observing the child. Children with suspected physical or developmental abnormalities will be referred to specialist clinics for further investigation and management.

The maternal health service provides disease prevention and health promotion services through antenatal and postnatal care. The maternal and child health centres collaborate with all public hospitals to establish a comprehensive antenatal shared-care programme to monitor the whole pregnancy and delivery process. Pregnant women with psychosocial problems will be followed up by medical social workers or other relevant non-governmental organisations.

Women of child-bearing age are provided with family planning services, including contraceptive advice, infertility counselling and cervical smear screening tests. To ensure protection against rubella, anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

In 2004, about 94% of all local newborns and 43% of pregnant women received services from the maternal and child health centres.

Cervical screening service is provided at all maternal and child health centres for women aged 25 or above who have ever had sex.

監察。若懷疑兒童的健康或成長發展有異常情況，母嬰健康院會轉介兒童到專科診所作進一步診治及跟進。

母親健康服務透過產前及產後護理，提供預防疾病及促進健康的服務。母嬰健康院與全港各公立醫院合作，提供完善的產科服務計劃，照顧孕婦整個懷孕及分娩過程。有心理社交問題的孕婦會由醫務社工或其他相關的非政府機構跟進。

母嬰健康院為已屆生育年齡的婦女提供家庭計劃服務，包括避孕指導、不育輔導及子宮頸細胞檢驗。母嬰健康院亦為缺乏德國麻疹抗體並屆生育年齡的婦女，提供預防德國麻疹的防疫注射。

二零零四年，約有 94% 本地出生的嬰兒及 43% 的孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。

所有母嬰健康院均為廿五歲或以上，並曾有性行為的婦女，提供子宮頸普查服務。

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Woman Health Service

The Woman Health Service aims to promote the health of women and address their health needs at various stages of life.

Health promotion is provided by three woman health centres through health education on various women health topics, such as healthy lifestyle, breast and cervical cancers, menopause and osteoporosis.

The woman health centres also provide physical examination, cervical smear screening and various appropriate investigations for clients. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

The Woman Health Service was set up in 1994 to serve perimenopausal women (45-64 years old). Since January 2000, the service has been extended to all women aged 64 and below with strengthening of health education and counselling services.

Between 2001 and 2002, Woman Health Service had extended to ten maternal and child health centres.

In 2004, a total of 21 902 women registered with the three woman health centres and the ten maternal and child health centres with Woman Health Service. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and other gynaecological problems.

婦女健康服務

婦女健康服務旨在促進婦女的健康，並照顧她們在不同人生階段的健康需要。

三間婦女健康中心舉辦各項有關婦女健康的專題教育活動，例如健康生活方式、乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆等，藉此促進婦女的健康。

婦女健康中心亦為婦女提供體格檢驗、子宮頸細胞檢驗及各項適當的檢驗。懷疑有異常情況的婦女，會獲轉介至專科醫生作進一步治理。

婦女健康服務於一九九四年成立以服務45至64歲更年期前後和處於更年期的婦女。由二零零零年一月開始，服務範圍已擴及所有64歲及以下的婦女，並加強了健康教育和輔導服務。

二零零一至零二年期間，婦女健康服務已擴展至十間母嬰健康院。

二零零四年，共有21 902名婦女在三間婦女健康中心及十間設有婦女健康服務的母嬰健康院登記接受服務，所發現的健康問題包括乳癌、子宮頸癌、血膽固醇過高、高血壓、糖尿病和其他婦科問題。

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Health Administration and Planning Division

Medical Device Control Office

The “Medical Device Control Office” was established in July 2004 for the development and implementation of the voluntary administrative system and long-term regulatory framework for the medical devices. The voluntary administrative system called “Medical Device Administrative Control System” consists of the following features:

- Listing of Class II, Class III and Class IV medical devices;
- Listing of local manufacturers;
- Listing of importers;
- Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies;
- Implementing post-market surveillance for corrective measures, including product recalls;
- Setting up an adverse incident reporting system; and
- Building a website for the dissemination of important information related to the safety and requirements of medical devices for reference of health care professionals, the trade as well as the public.

After the establishment of the Medical Device Control Office, the first phase of the Medical Device Administrative Control System: Voluntary listing of Class IV medical devices was launched on 26 November 2004. Manufacturers and importers of medical devices were invited to apply for the listing of their Class IV (High-risk) medical devices.

The post-market surveillance system was implemented to facilitate the dissemination of safety alerts and recall notices to concerned parties such as the Hospital

衛生行政及策劃部

醫療儀器管制辦公室

「醫療儀器管制辦公室」在二零零四年七月成立，目的為發展和推行醫療儀器的行政制度和長遠的法例規管。名為「醫療儀器行政管理制度」的自願行政制度，包括以下各項：

- 表列第 II 級、第 III 級及第 IV 級醫療儀器;
- 表列本地製造商;
- 表列進口商;
- 認可評核機構;
- 推出市面後進行監察，以採取補救措施，包括產品回收;
- 設立醫療事故呈報系統;及
- 設立網站發放有關醫療儀器安全及標準的重要資訊，供醫護專業人員、業界及市民參考。

醫療儀器管制辦公室成立後，醫療儀器行政管理制度第一階段：第 IV 級醫療儀器的自願表列於二零零四年十一月二十六日展開。製造商和進口商均被邀請為他們的第 IV 級（高風險水平）醫療儀器申請表列。

推出市面後進行監察的系統有助於發放安全警報和回收的資訊給有關的團體如醫院管理局、私家醫院、護理院及香港醫學會等。推

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Authority, private hospitals, nursing homes, and Hong Kong Medical Association. The adverse incident reporting system was implemented to closely monitor any adverse incidents related to the listed medical devices.

Office for Registration of Health Care Institutions

Under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165), any person who intends to operate a private hospital, maternity home or nursing home must obtain registration from the Director of Health. The Medical Clinics Ordinance (Cap. 343) provides for the registration of clinics that are operated on a non-profit making basis. Legislations under Cap. 165 and Cap. 343 were promulgated in 1937 and 1964 respectively. The licensing authority was rested with the then Director of Medical and Health and was later transferred to Director of Health in 1989/1990, upon reorganisation of the former Medical and Health Department and the consequential establishment of Hospital Authority and Department of Health.

Registration and monitoring of health care institutions is carried out with respect to accommodation, manpower and equipment. The Office for Registration of Health Care Institutions is primarily responsible for enforcing statutory provisions under the relevant Ordinances and to ensure the institutions are fit for the services to be provided. Compliance of individual institutions to statutory requirements is monitored through field inspections; scrutiny of the institution activities and complaint statistics; issuing advice and warning; and direct handling of complaints against the institutions lodged by the public. In 2004, 67 announced inspections and 45 surprised visits to a total of 12 private hospitals, 25 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 170 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 28 complaints related to them in the same year.

行醫療事故呈報系統目的為緊密監察與已表列的醫療儀器有關的醫療事故。

醫護機構註冊辦事處

根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》(第165章)，任何人有意營辦私家醫院、留產院或護養院等醫護機構，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。而非牟利診療所的註冊乃根據《診療所條例》(第343章)進行。香港法例第165章及343章在一九三七年和一九六四年相繼推行。有關法例由當時的醫務及衛生署署長執行。及後由於醫務及衛生署改組，成立醫院管理局及衛生署，此法例的執行權在一九八九年至一九九零年間移交至衛生署署長。

衛生署會就處所、人手和設備方面的事宜對醫護機構進行註冊及監察的工作。醫護機構註冊辦事處的主要工作是負責執行有關條例的規定及確保有關機構適合提供該等服務。為確保每個機構都符合法定要求，監察的方式包括實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、作出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零四年，本署曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的12間私家醫院、25間護養院及九間留產院，進行了67次例行巡查及45次突擊巡查。而按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有170間。同年，我們共處理28宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

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To meet the advancement of medical technology and rising community aspirations for quality services, a “Code of Practice for Private Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes” was promulgated in 2003, and has been implemented since 2004. The Code sets out minimum standards for registration including general requirements on organisation and administration, policies and procedures, management of staff, equipment and accommodation, as well as specific types of clinical and support services. The new Code enables health care institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

With increasing complexity and mode of delivery in clinical care, and to further safeguard the service quality of health care institutions, the existing statutory control will be reviewed with reference to latest international regulatory development.

Special Health Services

Narcotics and Drug Administration

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug abusers. There are 20 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 9 264 as at 31 December 2004 and the average daily attendance in 2004 was 6 791.

Counselling services at methadone clinics are provided by social workers of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers. Methadone clinics are also the contact point for referring patients to other treatment and rehabilitation agencies when necessary.

為配合醫療技術的發展，以及社會對高質素醫療的殷切需求，我們於二零零三年制定《私家醫院、護養院及留產院實務守則》，並於二零零四年起開始推行。該守則列明註冊的最低要求，當中包括對有關架構及行政、政策及程序、人手管理、儀器及處所等的一般要求，以及個別臨床及支援服務的標準。此守則使各機構更明確了解優質服務的要求及標準。

隨著日益複雜及多元化的臨床護理及進一步保障醫護機構的服務質素，我們將會參考國際間在規管方面的最新發展，檢討現時有關的法規。

特別衛生服務

毒品管理部

衛生署為吸毒者提供美沙酮代用治療及戒毒計劃的門診服務。全港共有 20 間美沙酮診所每天（包括星期日及公眾假期）開放。截至二零零四年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數為 9 264 人，而二零零四年的平均每日求診人次則為 6 791 人次。

美沙酮診所內駐有香港戒毒會的社會工作者，為病人提供輔導服務。這些診所亦發揮聯絡點的作用，在有需要時將病人轉介往其他治療或康復機構。

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As drug addiction constitutes a high risk group for AIDS and other blood borne diseases, health education and counselling for patients is always a priority. Concomitant activities include broadcasting of health educational video and cassette programmes in methadone clinics, free distribution of condoms, provision of blood testing and urine testing for HIV and blood testing for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections for patients of Methadone Treatment Programme.

Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service ensures the safety, quality and efficacy of medicines used in Hong Kong. Acting on the authority of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, the Pharmaceutical Service registers and approves the marketing of pharmaceutical products, issues licences to drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers, and joins hands with the Police against illegal sale of controlled medicines. It comprises four sections.

The Inspection and Licensing Section is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers; investigation by way of test purchases, sampling of products for analysis and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2004, the number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service were 10 029 and 112 respectively (Figure 13). Pharmacist inspectors participate in joint operations with the Police against illegal activities involving controlled medicines and act as expert witnesses in the law courts. Traditional Chinese medicines are also tested for the presence of western medicines and whether the level of heavy metals exceeds the permissible limit.

由於吸毒者容易感染愛滋病及其他透過血液傳播的疾病，因此為病人提供健康教育及輔導工作最為重要。有關的活動包括在美沙酮診所播放健康教育錄影帶及錄音帶、免費派發安全套，並為參與美沙酮治療計劃的人士提供愛滋病病毒血液和尿液測試服務，以及乙型及丙型肝炎血液測試服務。

藥劑事務部

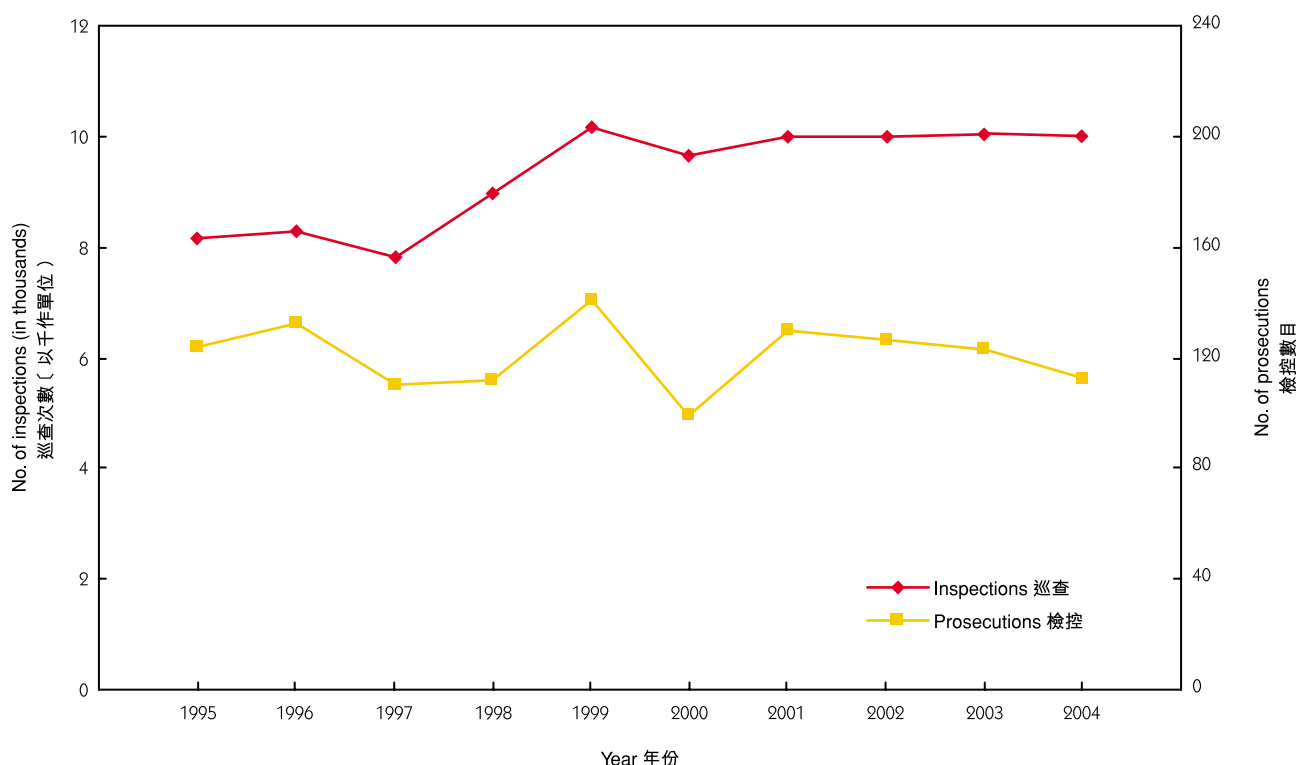
藥劑事務部的工作是確保本港市面上出售的藥物在安全程度、品質及成效方面均符合標準。該部獲藥劑業及毒藥管理局授權審批藥劑製品的註冊及銷售申請，向製藥商、進口商、批發商和零售商簽發牌照，並聯同警方打擊非法售賣受管制藥物的違例活動。藥劑事務部共設有四個工作組別。

督察及牌照組的職責是執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第 138 章)、《抗生素條例》(第 137 章)及《危險藥物條例》(第 134 章)。執法人員會巡查製藥商、進口商、批發商及零售商和執行發牌、以試行購買受管制藥物的方式進行調查、從市面抽取藥物樣本化驗、並對違法行為提出檢控，以執行上述的條例。二零零四年，藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控的個案數目分別為 10 029 宗及 112 宗（圖 13）。督察及牌照組調查員聯同警方打擊涉及受管制藥物的違法活動，並以專家證人身份出庭作證。此外，該組亦會化驗傳統中醫藥，分析是否含有西藥成分和所含的重金屬是否超出許可限量。

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Figure 13 : Number of Inspections and Prosecutions by Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service, 1995 - 2004

圖 13 : 一九九五年至二零零四年藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目



The Pharmaceuticals Registration and Import/Export Control Section registers pharmaceutical products before they can be manufactured or imported for local consumption. An import/export licensing control system is in place to ensure that only registered pharmaceutical products are imported into Hong Kong. To enable health care personnel to identify the composition of dispensed medicines labelled with proprietary names, the Section published the latest edition of the Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products in 2004 which was also available in the homepage of the Department.

藥物註冊及出入口管制組為藥劑製品先行註冊，然後才批准製造或輸入本港出售。出入口發牌管制制度確保進口本港的藥劑製品均已註冊。該組在二零零四年編印了最新一期的藥劑製品手冊，方便醫護人員按成藥名稱確定所配發藥物的成分，有關資料亦已上載至部門網頁。

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The Clinic Service Section provides dispensing service to all clinics under the Department of Health. A computerised dispensing system is in use in all clinic premises. The dispensaries provide services to patients attending units such as Social Hygiene Service, Tuberculosis and Chest Service, and Family Health Service.

The Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Unit coordinates and monitors the reporting of suspected adverse reactions of western and Chinese medicines in Hong Kong. It has been planned that Chinese medicine practitioners and dentists can report suspected Adverse Drug Reaction of their patients to the Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Unit voluntarily starting from 1 January 2005. Adverse Drug Reaction reports submitted for all western and Chinese medicines (including Chinese herbs and proprietary Chinese medicines) will be reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team of professionals.

The Procurement and Manufacturing Section works with the Government Logistics Department in the evaluation and selection of medicines and other pharmaceutical items for use in the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority. It is also responsible for manufacturing liquid medicines, ointments and creams.

Port Health Office

The Port Health Office enforces the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 141) and observes the International Health Regulations in order to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases and other serious infections into Hong Kong.

診所服務組為衛生署轄下各診所配發藥物。所有診所現已設置電腦化配藥系統。診所藥房向社會衛生科、胸肺科及家庭健康服務等單位轄下診所的應診病人提供服務。

藥物不良反應監察組負責協調和監察本港疑涉中西藥物不良反應的呈報事宜。該組已計劃於二零零五年一月一日起，讓中醫師及牙醫可向該組自願呈報病人疑受藥物不良反應影響的資料。呈報範圍涵蓋所有西藥及中藥（包括中藥材及中成藥），有關報告將由不同專業人員所組成的小組審核。

採購及藥物配製組與政府物流服務署合作評估和選購衛生署及醫院管理局所使用的藥物和其他藥劑，並負責製造藥水、油膏及乳膏。

港口衛生處

港口衛生處執行《檢疫及防疫條例》（第 141 章），並遵行《國際衛生條例》，以防止疫症及嚴重傳染病傳入香港。

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The Port Health Office operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels and grants radio pratique. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships, ensures an adequate standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels, aircrafts and at all entry points, and provides medical assistance or radio medical advice to ships where necessary. It issues deratting certificates, deratting exemption certificates, international certificates of vaccination, import permits for human remains, cremation permits and import permits for biological materials. It provides a round-the-clock Public Health Emergency Team in the airport to respond to public health emergencies and aircraft accidents. Epidemiological information is exchanged regularly with the World Health Organization and health authorities in neighbouring areas.

港口衛生處為所有進入香港的船隻提供24小時檢疫服務，並簽發預檢無疫通行證。該處負責巡查和監督船上的滅鼠工作，確保船隻上、飛機上及各入境口岸的衛生情況符合標準，並在有需要時為船上人士提供醫療服務，或透過無線電提供醫療建議。該處亦簽發滅鼠證明書、豁免滅鼠證明書、國際防疫注射證明書、人類遺骸進口許可證、火化許可證和生物物質進口許可證。此外，亦配合機場晝夜運作，提供公共衛生緊急事故醫療隊以應付公共衛生緊急事故及空難。該處更與世界衛生組織和鄰近地區的衛生當局保持聯絡，交換有關流行病的資訊。



The Port Health Office also operates a Travel Health Service to offer preventive service for outbound travellers and advise on travel-related risks. A comprehensive range of services such as medical consultation,

港口衛生處亦為外遊人士提供旅遊健康服務，包括預防與旅遊有關的疾病和提供保健建議，並為有意出外旅遊的人士提供全面的服務，例如醫療諮詢、疫苗接種及健康教育。

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vaccination and health education are provided to the public who intend to travel abroad. Active ties are forged with the travel industry. Travel health information are further disseminated via health exhibitions and the Hong Kong Travel Health Service website (<http://www.travelhealth.gov.hk>).

The office stepped down most of the screening measures against SARS at air, sea and land boundary control points in mid-2004. Temperature screening for incoming travellers is still maintained at the Hong Kong International Airport.

Radiation Health Unit

The Radiation Health Unit is the Government's adviser on radiation safety and protection. It advises the Government on the protection of public health in nuclear incidents, management of radioactive materials and wastes, and the health effects of radiation fields. It also serves as the executive arm of the Radiation Board, which is the statutory body set up under the Radiation Ordinance (Cap. 303), to control the import, export, possession and use of radioactive substances and irradiating apparatus. It safeguards public health against ionising radiation through licensing control and inspection of premises where radioactive substances or irradiating apparatuses are present. It also conducts radiation monitoring measurements for occupationally exposed persons.

In 2004, the unit assessed and issued 9 111 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 8 280 occupationally exposed persons. The average radiation exposure of the occupationally exposed person was 0.08mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20mSv. Two major achievements of the unit in 2004 are (a)

該處亦與旅遊業積極聯繫，並透過健康展覽和香港旅遊健康服務網站發放旅遊健康資訊 (<http://www.travelhealth.gov.hk>)。

港口衛生處在二零零四年中把大部份在口岸對旅客實施的嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症篩檢措施刪除。現時香港國際機場仍維持為來港旅客量度體溫。

放射衛生部

放射衛生部負責輻射安全及防護事務，並就核事故、放射性物質和廢物管理，以及輻射場對人體健康的影響等範疇，向政府提供意見，以保護公眾免受危害。輻射管理局是按《輻射條例》(第303章)成立的法定機構，而放射衛生部則是管理局的行政機關，負責管制放射性物質或輻照儀器的進口、出口、管有和使用，並通過發牌管制和巡查存有放射性物質或輻照儀器的場所，確保公眾的健康不會受電離輻射所影響。此外，該部也為放射工作從業員提供輻射監測服務。

二零零四年，放射衛生部審核並發出 9 111個牌照和許可證，並為 8 280名放射工作從業員提供輻射監測服務。這些從業員的平均輻照量為 0.08mSv，而法定輻照年劑量限值則為 20mSv。放射衛生部在二零零四年取得的兩項主要成就：(a) 該部的品質管理體系獲得香

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obtained three sets of ISO9001:2000 Quality Management System Certification for the Radiation Board Licensing Service, Radiological Dosimetry Calibration Service and Radiation Monitoring Service; and (b) conducted a survey on radiation exposure arising from medical use of radiation in diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy and nuclear medicine procedures at five major public hospitals.

Tobacco Control Office

Smoking is the largest single preventable cause of death and diseases in Hong Kong. In February 2001, the Department of Health established a Tobacco Control Office to coordinate and enhance Government's tobacco control efforts. The Government's established policy on tobacco control is to discourage smoking through a step-by-step approach, contain the proliferation of tobacco use, and to the maximum extent possible protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke.

The mission of the Tobacco Control Office is to nurture a smoke-free culture in Hong Kong through intersectoral collaboration and community mobilisation. The priority functions of the Tobacco Control Office include:

- educating and assisting staff of public premises to comply with and enforce the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance;
- monitoring the level of compliance with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance;
- enhancing the smoking cessation service provided by the Department;
- conducting anti-smoking health education activities; and
- assisting the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau in reviewing tobacco control policy and legislation.

港品質保證局確認，當中的輻射管理局牌照服務、輻射儀器校準服務和輻射監察服務三項服務獲頒發三張 ISO9001:2000 證書；及 (b) 派員到五間提供綜合醫療服務的公立醫院就放射診斷、放射治療和核子醫學等醫療輻射照射項目收集有關公眾的輻射照射量的數據。

控煙辦公室

吸煙危害健康，並會引致死亡；但這個危害健康的因素，是能夠預防和避免的。二零零一年二月，衛生署成立控煙辦公室，以統籌及加強政府的控煙工作，即以循序漸進的方式，鼓勵市民不要吸煙、抑制煙草的廣泛使用，並盡可能減低公眾受到二手煙影響。

控煙辦公室的使命，是透過跨界別的合作和動員市民大眾的參與，在香港推廣無煙文化。控煙辦公室的首要工作包括：

- 教育並協助各公眾場所的員工遵守和執行《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》；
- 監察《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》的遵行情況；
- 加強本署的戒煙服務；
- 舉辦反吸煙健康教育活動；以及
- 協助衛生福利及食物局檢討控煙政策及法例。

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In 2004, the Tobacco Control Office put efforts on conducting "Security Guard Training Workshop on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance" and "Smoke-free Workplace Workshops" in order to promote smoke-free messages to the public.

二零零四年，控煙辦公室主力舉辦「保安員控煙法例講座」及「無煙工作間工作坊」，向大眾推廣無煙訊息。



The target group of the "Security Guard Training Workshops" was the frontline staff, i.e. management staff and security guards of statutory no-smoking areas. The workshops aimed at providing legal knowledge on tobacco control, and educating and assisting the above group to enforce the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap.371). The Tobacco Control Office conducted 69 "Security Guard Training Workshops" in 2004. Twenty-five property management companies were involved with over 1 000 attendance.

「保安員控煙法例講座」對象主要是法定禁煙區的前線員工，即管理人員及保安員。講座旨在提供有關控煙法律的知識，並教導及協助他們執行《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》（第371章）。在二零零四年，控煙辦公室舉辦了69場「保安員控煙法例講座」，參加人數超過1 000名，分別來自25間物業管理公司。

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“Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” were organised to encourage and empower companies and organisations to implement smoke-free policy. Over 3 313 company staff from 973 companies took part in 143 “Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” conducted in 2004.

The Tobacco Control Office continued to participate in the “Smart Teen Challenge Camp” at Wong Chuk Hang Police Training School. A total of seven workshops were conducted with 511 students attending the course. On the other hand, Tobacco Control Office conducted 30 “Anti-smoking Seminars” for students of the Vocational Training Council. A total of 1 656 students attended the seminars.

In 2004, staff of the Tobacco Control Office visited 125 restaurants with seating capacity of more than 200. Advice and guidance were given to help restaurant staff understand and comply with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance. In addition, visits were paid to 136 shopping malls to educate and assist managers and staff to comply with and enforce the Ordinance, and 54 tobacco retail outlets were inspected for compliance with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.

Tobacco Control Office also handled complaints against tobacco related matters. The office received 538 complaints from the public or other organisations in 2004. For publication screening, over 2 134 issues of printed publications were screened and 23 tobacco advertisements were found. Warning letters were issued to the publishers and the contravention was rectified.

Tobacco Control Office conducted 36 roving exhibitions in shopping malls, housing estates and exhibition centres in 2004. Over 25 000 persons were provided with anti-smoking health education.

舉辦「無煙工作間工作坊」的目的是鼓勵及推動公司與機構實施無煙措施，推行無煙工作間。於二零零四年，控煙辦公室舉行了 143 場「無煙工作間工作坊」，共有 973 間公司派出超過 3 313 名員工參加。

與往年一樣，控煙辦公室繼續參與在黃竹坑警察訓練學校舉辦的「多元智能挑戰營」，總數有七場，共 511 位學生參加。控煙辦公室亦為職業訓練局 1 656 名學生提供 30 場「大專院校控煙法例講座」，積極向青少年推廣無煙文化。

二零零四年，控煙辦公室的職員探訪了 125 間設有 200 個以上座位的食肆，教育並協助食肆員工執行《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》。此外，亦造訪了 136 個商場，教導並協助管理人員和其他職員遵守和執行《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》，以及巡查了 54 個煙草零售點有否遵守有關條例。

控煙辦公室亦負責處理有關煙草事宜的投訴。二零零四年，共接獲 538 宗由公眾或其他機構作出的投訴。審閱刊物方面，在超過 2 134 份經審閱的刊物中，發現了 23 個違例煙草廣告。控煙辦公室先後向有關出版商發出警告信，其違例煙草廣告亦已清除。

二零零四年，在各商場、屋苑和展覽中心舉辦了 36 場巡迴展覽，並向超過 25 000 名市民提供反吸煙健康教育。

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Since November 2002, a Tobacco Control Office website (<http://www.tco.gov.hk>) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates. Over 41 000 visits to the web pages were recorded in 2004. Tobacco Control Office also operates a smoking cessation hotline. A total of 2 946 telephone calls were handled in 2004.

Tobacco Control Office also assisted the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau in proposing a package of legislative amendments to the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance to strengthen the tobacco control framework in Hong Kong.

Specialised Services

Child Assessment Service

The Child Assessment Service, aiming at contributing to the rehabilitation of children with developmental problems through a multidisciplinary team approach, operates a total of seven centres in Kowloon and New Territories to provide assessment for children from birth to 11 years old.

The team, comprising paediatricians, health nurses, clinical psychologists, social workers, speech therapists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists, optometrists and orthoptists, aims to:

- provide comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment for children with developmental anomalies;
- formulate rehabilitation plan after developmental diagnosis;
- arrange appropriate pre-school and school placements for training, remedial and special education where necessary; and

自二零零二年十一月開始，控煙辦公室設立了網站 (<http://www.tco.gov.hk>)，方便與市民大眾、各機構及支持控煙團體溝通。在二零零四年，該網站錄得超過 41 000 瀏覽次數。控煙辦公室亦設立了戒煙輔導熱線，該熱線在二零零四年共處理 2 946 個來電和查詢。

控煙辦公室亦協助衛生福利及食物局製備《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》的法例修訂擬案，以強化香港的控煙架構。

專科服務

兒童體能智力測驗服務部

透過綜合專業隊伍的模式，兒童體能智力測驗服務部在九龍及新界地區共設七間中心，為初生至 11 歲有發展問題的兒童進行測驗，以協助他們康復。

由兒科醫生、公共健康護士、臨床心理學家、社會工作者、言語治療師、物理治療師、職業治療師、聽力學家、視光師及視覺矯正師組成的專科人員隊伍致力：

- 為有發展問題的兒童提供全面的體能、心理及社交等能力的評估；
- 在發展評估後制定康復計劃；
- 在有需要時轉介兒童接受適當的學前及在學訓練、輔導及特殊教育；以及

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- provide support to parents and the children through counselling, talks and support groups.

In the spirit of its vision, mission and values, the Child Assessment Service is committed to strive for improving public awareness and practice standards by reaching more parents and workers in the rehabilitation field to the benefit of children with developmental challenges.

The number of new clients received in 2004 was 6 439, with a total of 55 715 assessment sessions conducted over the year.

The Health, Welfare and Food Bureau would commence work for review of Hong Kong's Rehabilitation Program Plan in 2005 and the Child Assessment Service will represent the Department in the Rehabilitation Program Plan Working Group to develop related strategic plans and programmes.

Another new initiative is to plan for the Knowledge Management Project, including establishment of a portal and knowledge management culture with the service. The portal is a web-based collaborative platform for easy management and sharing of knowledge, and would be launched in mid 2005.

Clinical Genetic Service

Clinical Genetic Service provides territory-wide genetic services, including diagnosis, counselling and prevention of genetic diseases. It comprises the Genetic Counselling Unit and the Genetic Screening Unit.

Genetic Counselling Unit deals with diagnosis of over a thousand different types of genetic diseases. It receives support from the Genetic Laboratory in performing investigations on cytogenetics, biochemical genetics and

- 透過輔導、講座和互助小組為家長及兒童提供協助。

兒童體能智力測驗服務部將堅守其理想、使命及信念，努力擴展家長及康復服務工作人員的接觸層面，從而提高公眾的認識及服務的水平，為有發展困難的兒童謀取福祉。

兒童體能智力測驗服務部年內處理了 6 349宗新症，所提供的評估服務共有 55 715 節。

衛生福利及食物局將於二零零五年開始香港復康計劃方案的檢討工作。兒童體能智力測驗服務部將代表部門參與該方案的工作小組，發展有關的策略計劃和方案。

另外一項新議案是計劃推行智識管理計劃，包括建立入口網站及知識管理的文化。該入口網站是一個網上的合作平台以方便知識的管理及分享，並將會於二零零五年中啟用。

醫學遺傳科

醫學遺傳科提供全港性的遺傳服務，包括遺傳病的診斷、輔導及預防。該科由遺傳輔導組及遺傳篩選組所組成。

遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍

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molecular genetics. Chromosome studies and molecular genetic investigations formed the bulk of investigations. The common indications are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 450 family attendances in 2004.

The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 79.8% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2004, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 17.2% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 82.8% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.4% of male and 0.4% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 1 177 in 2004.

During the year, health promotion activities in the form of lectures, media interviews and publications were strengthened.

Forensic Pathology Service

The Forensic Pathology Service provides forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine services to Government departments, including performance of forensic examinations on victims and suspects of sexual offences; and provision of expert opinions in the field of forensic medicine on consultation cases. It works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force and provides professional input on medico-legal aspects of criminal

的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零四年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了 3 450 次輔導。

遺傳篩選組為新生嬰兒推行兩項篩選計劃，分別是葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素（G6PD）缺乏症及先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的篩選計劃。整體而言，在二零零四年有 79.8% 的新生嬰兒接受該組的篩選服務，包括差不多所有在公立醫療機構出生的嬰兒和 17.2% 在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘 82.8% 在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零四年，4.4% 男嬰及 0.4% 女嬰患 G6PD 缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的新病例，則為每 1 177 人中有一名患者。

在這年內，醫學遺傳科亦透過講座、傳媒訪問及發表學術報告等方式加強遺傳服務方面的健康促進活動。

法醫科

法醫科為政府部門提供法醫病理和臨床法醫學服務，包括替性罪行的受害人或疑犯作法醫學檢查及就個案提供法醫學的專家意見；並與香港警務處緊密合作，就刑事及其他類型案件中涉及法醫學的事宜提供專業意見及協助，包括到達案發現場檢查屍體及協助罪案現場的調查工作。

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and other types of cases, including attendance of scene of suspicious death to examine dead body and assist in crime scene investigation.

The Service is also responsible for the operation and management of public mortuaries, including handling the receipt, temporary storage, formal identification, post-mortem examination and release of bodies of reported deaths stipulated in the Coroners Ordinance. On the order of the Coroner, Forensic Pathologists will perform medico-legal autopsies and necessary laboratory investigations on dead bodies to ascertain and report on the causes of death to the Coroner and Police. Laboratory facilities to provide histopathology investigations are available to the public mortuaries.

In 2004, some 6 500 post-mortem examinations, 960 clinical medico-legal examinations and 27 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service

The Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service aims at providing quality assured personal health services and supporting and promoting the practice of professional development and quality assurance activities within the Department and among primary health care services.

The Service comprises five clinics, namely Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine, Hong Kong Families Clinic, Kowloon Families Clinic, Chai Wan Families Clinic and Central Police Station Medical Post. Clients include civil servants and the pensioners as well as their dependants, and patients referred to the Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine.

該科亦負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜，工作包括接收、臨時貯藏、辨認、檢查及發放按死因裁判官條例規訂下報告的死亡個案的死者遺體。法醫科醫生亦會按死因裁判官的命令替死者遺體進行法醫學屍體剖驗及必要的化驗，並向死因裁判官及警方報告死因。公眾殮房均設有實驗室提供病理組織學化驗。

二零零四年，該科曾進行約 6 500 宗死因檢驗、960 宗臨床法醫學檢驗及 27 000 項化驗。

專業發展及質素保證服務

專業發展及質素保證服務致力提供具質素保證的個人健康服務，並支援和推動本署以及基層醫護服務中的專業發展及質素保證工作。

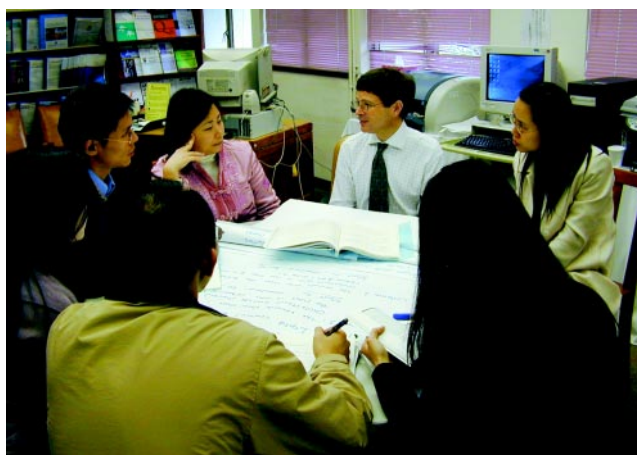
該服務設有五個診所，包括家庭醫學深造培訓中心、香港公務員診所、九龍公務員診所、柴灣公務員診所及中區警署診療所。服務對象包括現任與退休公務員及其家屬，以及轉介到家庭醫學深造培訓中心就診的病人。

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In 2004, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service continued to arrange part-time Family Medicine Community-based training for trainees from Hospital Authority. Thirty-three training attachments were provided. The Service also provided 48 Basic Life Support Provider Courses for 366 colleagues.

二零零四年，專業發展及質素保證服務部繼續為醫院管理局的醫生安排以社區為本的部分時間制家庭醫學培訓，提供33個培訓實習名額。另外，該服務亦為366位同事提供48個基本維生技術訓練課程。



In March 2004, a two-day “Audit Tutor Workshop”, a two-day course on “Developing Evidence-based Clinical Guidelines in Primary Care” and a three-day certificate course on “Evidence-based Audit in Primary Care” for participants from various services were organised.

在二零零四年三月，該服務為來自多個服務單位的參加者舉辦了多項課程，包括為期兩天的「審核導師工作坊」、關於「制定基層護理循證臨床指引」的兩天課程，以及為期三天的「基層護理循證審核」證書課程。

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A series of “Clinical Practice Improvement Workshop” were also held in 2004. This series was concluded by a “Project Presentation of Clinical Practice Improvement Course for Primary Health Care 2004” in September. Ten teams from different services presented their projects and two local experts gave valuable feedback to all participants.

在二零零四年，該服務亦舉辦了一系列「臨牀實踐改善工作坊」。這個系列的最後一個環節，是在九月舉行的「二零零四年基層護理臨牀實踐改善課程計劃分享會」，由十隊來自不同服務單位的參加者分享其計劃，並由兩位本地專家向所有參加者提供寶貴的回應意見。



The Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service will continue to support and promote professional development and quality assurance activities in primary health care and will conduct the “Feasibility Study on Quality Improvement Programme in Primary Healthcare in Hong Kong” to assess the current situation and recommend future direction and operational framework to develop quality programme for primary health care in Hong Kong.

專業發展及質素保證服務會繼續支援和推動基層醫護服務中的專業發展及質素保證工作，並進行「香港基層醫護服務質素改善計劃可行性研究」，以評估現時的情況，為未來的方向及運作架構提供建議，務求為本港制定優質的基層醫護服務計劃。

Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 940 000 primary and secondary school students in 2004 through its 12 student health service centres and three special assessment centres.

The aim of the service is to promote and maintain the physical and psychological health of students to enable

學生健康服務

學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦。二零零四年，該部轄下12間學生健康服務中心及三間健康評估中心，共為大約94萬名中、小學生提供服務。

學生健康服務旨在促進和維持學童的身心健康，讓他們充分發揮學習潛能。經登記的學

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them to maximise their potential for learning. Enrolled students will be given an annual appointment to attend student health service centres. A comprehensive programme of promotive and preventive services is provided to cater for the health needs of the students at various stages of their development. Services include physical examination; health assessment in respect of growth, nutrition, blood pressure, vision, hearing, spinal curvature, psychosocial health and sexual development; individual counselling and health education. Students found to have health problems are referred to special assessment centres or appropriate specialist for further management.



During the school year 2003/04, a total of 1 444 primary and secondary schools and 765 890 students participated in the service, representing a participating rate of 100.0% and 81.5% respectively. Among students attending the service, the common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), scoliosis, psychosocial health problems and phimosis (Figure 14).

生每年可到學生健康服務中心接受一次檢驗。為應付學童在不同成長階段的健康需要，學生健康服務提供一套全面的促進健康及預防疾病計劃，服務包括體格檢驗；關於生長、營養、血壓、視覺、聽覺、脊柱弧度、心理社交健康及性發育問題的健康評估；以及個別輔導和健康教育。有健康問題的學童會獲轉介至健康評估中心或合適的專科人員作進一步跟進。

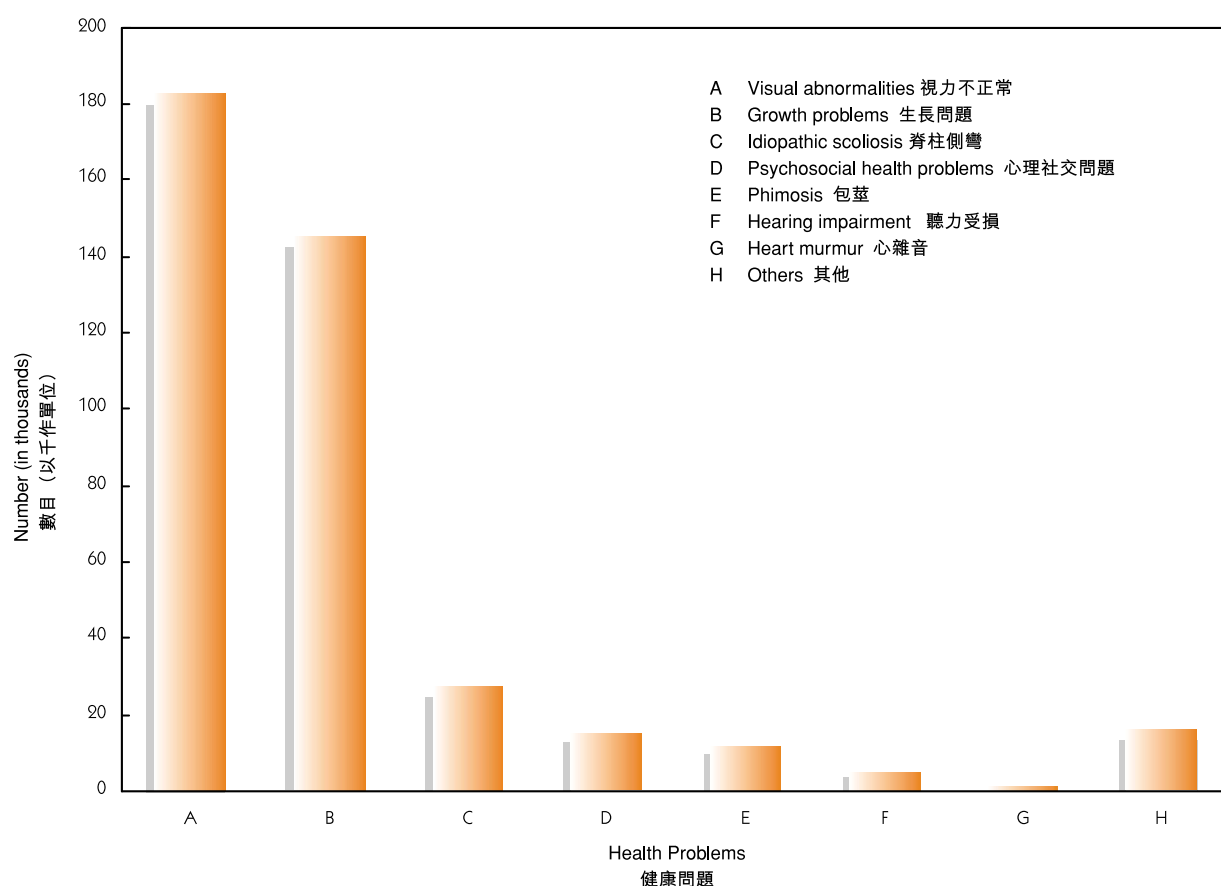


在二零零三至零四學年，共有765 890名來自1 444間中、小學的學生參與計劃，學生和學校的參與率分別為81.5%及100.0%。接受服務的學生當中，常見的健康問題包括視力問題（如近視、遠視）、生長問題（如肥胖、過瘦、身材矮小）、脊柱側彎、心理社交健康問題及包莖問題（圖14）。

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Figure 14 : Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 2003/04

圖 14 : 二零零三至二零零四學年學生健康服務測試出的健康問題



In 2003/04 school year, with the aim to promote psychosocial health of adolescents, the Adolescent Health Programme established 18 outreaching multi-disciplinary teams of doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, and dietitians to serve secondary school students, their teachers and parents. The programme has successfully extended to 357 schools distributed in 18 districts. More than 130 000 students and 14 000 teachers and parents were served. The University of Hong Kong carried out an outcome evaluation of this programme among the 18 pilot schools. The results showed that students who participated in the programme performed better than those who did not in terms of

在二零零三至零四學年，青少年健康服務計劃為促進青少年的身心社交健康，派出由醫生、護士、社工、心理學家及營養師等不同專業人士所組成的 18 支外展隊伍，向中學生、老師及家長推廣有關信息。計劃已成功地推展至 18 區合共 357 所中學，為超過 130 000 名學生及 14 000 名教師和家長提供服務。香港大學曾於 18 所參與先導計劃的中學作出成效評估，結果顯示參與計劃的學生較不參與者在健康知識、態度、心理社交狀況及行為上均有較佳的表現。學生健康服務為協助教師積極投入推行校本成長課程的工作，於二零零四年七月推行「成長新動力教

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health knowledge, attitudes, psychosocial health status and behaviour. In July 2004, a pilot “Train-the-Teachers Programme” was implemented. The programme aimed to equip teachers with necessary skills and attitudes to conduct the basic life skills training programmes at their own schools so as to cultivate the school base concept and consolidate the life skills training in school curriculum.

CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

The Centre for Health Protection was set up on 1 June 2004 as a new public health infrastructure under the Department of Health, with the mission to achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with local and international stakeholders.

Activities of the Centre for Health Protection are organised into the following functional branches: Emergency Response and Information Branch, Infection Control Branch, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, Public Health Services Branch and Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch.

Emergency Response and Information Branch

The Emergency Response and Information Branch is responsible for developing the overall corporate plan of Centre for Health Protection, facilitating emergency preparedness and management of public health crisis and formulating risk communication strategy.

師培訓證書課程」試點計劃，支援教師在校內帶領成長課，從而使「成長新動力」課程得以在校內延續及植根。

衛生防護中心

衛生防護中心於二零零四年六月一日成立，是衛生署轄下新設立的公共衛生防護機構。該中心所肩負的使命，就是與本地及國際的主要衛生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。

衛生防護中心的工作分為以下分處：緊急應變及資訊處，感染控制處，項目管理及專業發展處，公共衛生化驗服務處，公共衛生服務處及監測及流行病學處。

緊急應變及資訊處

緊急應變及資訊處負責為衛生防護中心擬定工作大綱、促使衛生防護中心作好應急準備以應付及處理公共衛生危機，以及制訂風險通報策略。

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Emergency Response and Information Branch works closely with other services of Department of Health, relevant Government departments and agencies to develop comprehensive contingency plans and an emergency response mechanism to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

緊急應變及資訊處與衛生署其他服務單位和相關政府部門及機構緊密合作，制定全面的應變計劃及緊急事故應變機制，以應付香港可能出現的大規模傳染病爆發事故。



The Branch also works with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and non-governmental organisations to build up surge capacity so as to facilitate deployment in times of emergencies.

該處亦會與專業人員協會（例如醫生、護士、藥劑師的協會）及非政府機構合作，務使能夠在發生緊急事故時，調配人手以提高應變能力。

Establishing an Emergency Response Centre as the nerve centre to deal with public health emergencies is one of the priorities of the Emergency Response and

緊急應變及資訊處的重點工作之一，就是設立緊急應變中心，作為處理公共衛生緊急事故的神經中樞。為此，該處在二零零四年十



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Information Branch. To this end, an interim Emergency Response Centre was set up in October 2004, pending the establishment of the permanent Emergency Response Centre at the Centre for Health Protection Building in Argyle Street scheduled for end 2005.

As part of the contingency planning, the Emergency Response and Information Branch plans and coordinates regular exercises and drills to ensure that all relevant parties are familiar with the established protocols, and are capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities in times of public health emergencies. On 18 and 19 November 2004, Emergency Response and Information Branch coordinated an inter-organisational exercise, code-named “MAPLE”, to review our preparedness in case of an outbreak of an unknown communicable disease in Hong Kong. Over 30 Government departments and organisations participated in the exercise.

The Emergency Response and Information Branch is also responsible for coordinating the overall corporate planning for the Centre for Health Protection. The “Centre for Health Protection’s objectives and strategies for 2004-2006” was published in October 2004, which set out the mission and vision of Centre for Health Protection, as well as its objectives and strategies in 2004-2006.

In addition, Emergency Response and Information Branch is responsible for developing risk communication action plans as part of the contingency plans. To promote the awareness of influenza pandemic, the Branch has organised a publicity campaign, which included the publication of pamphlets and posters; as well as the organisation of forums and seminars for different stakeholders and sectors of the community.

月成立臨時緊急應變中心，而位於亞皆老街的衛生防護中心大樓內的永久緊急應變中心，預計會在二零零五年年底啟用。

在制訂應變計劃方面，緊急應變及資訊處負責策劃及統籌各相關單位定期進行演練，以確保他們在公共衛生緊急事故發生時熟知既定的安排，並有能力履行職責及任務。該處於二零零四年十一月十八日及十九日統籌一項代號為「楓葉行動」的跨部門演習，以測試各部門及機構在香港出現不知名傳染病爆發時的準備狀況。有超過30個政府部門及機構參與是次演習。

緊急應變及資訊處亦負責擬定衛生防護中心的工作大綱。《衛生防護中心目標及策略2004-2006》在二零零四年十月出版，載明衛生防護中心的使命、抱負及二零零四至二零零六年的目標和策略。

此外，緊急應變及資訊處亦負責制定風險通報行動方案，作為應變計劃的一部分。為使公眾對流感大流行更加了解，該處籌辦各項宣傳活動，包括印發小冊子和海報，另外也舉辦論壇和研討會，讓相關人士及社會各界參加。

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Infection Control Branch

The Infection Control Branch focuses on fostering an infection control culture to reduce endemic infections and minimise spread of disease outbreaks in institutions in Hong Kong.

The key objectives of the Branch include:

- Improving nosocomial surveillance reporting and monitoring;
- Strengthening infection control culture in health care setting and the community;
- Strengthening mechanism on outbreak investigation in health care institutions;
- Enhancing crisis management and risk communication in health care institutions;
- Strengthening infectious disease management and diagnosis capability in hospital and community setting.

Infection Control Branch serves the following groups of clients by providing infection control advice, promulgating best practices and evaluating infection control measures:

- Public and private hospitals
- Community institutions
- Other branches of Centre for Health Protection
- Government departments
- Public and non-governmental organisations

The Branch will further extend the surveillance systems both at the community level and in hospitals. The Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs will invite private hospitals and general practitioners to participate, and will study Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* prevalence and other related infections in community institutions and specific high risk groups.

感染控制處

感染控制處旨在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港流行病的傳播及爆發。

該處的主要目標包括：

- 改善醫院感染監測通報及監控；
- 提升醫護機構及社區的感染控制文化；
- 加強醫護機構的疫症爆發調查機制；
- 提升醫護機構的危機管理及風險通報系統；
- 加強醫院及社區環境的傳染病管理及診斷能力。

感染控制處通過提供有關感染控制的意見，提倡優越策略及評估感染控制措施，以服務不同的對象：

- 公私營醫院
- 社區機構
- 衛生防護中心的其他分處
- 政府部門
- 公共機構及非政府機構

該處將繼續在社區及醫院層面上推廣疾病監測系統。將邀請私家醫院及私家醫生參加抗生素導向計劃，研究抗甲氧苯青霉素金黃葡萄球菌的流行，與及在社區機構及特定高危組別的其他有關感染。

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Other plans include building a proficient infection control team and promoting professional excellence by facilitating the setting up of local Certification in Infection Control Examination for infection control practitioners.

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch encompasses the Central Health Education Unit, the Community Liaison Division and the Programme Management Division.

In 2004/2005, the focus of the Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was on the establishment and effective administration of scientific advisory structures; promotion and maintaining close relationships with international and regional health protection agencies; coordination of applied research; building professional expertise through training programmes for health care and other professionals; and development and regular review of emergency response plans.



其他工作包括建立一隊感染控制專家小組及舉行本地的感染控制證書考試，以提倡在感染控制專業上追求卓越。

項目管理及專業發展處

項目管理及專業發展處包括中央健康教育組、社區聯絡部及項目管理部三個分部。

在二零零四/二零零五年度，項目管理及專業發展處的重點工作是設立和有效管理科學顧問架構、維持並促進香港當局與國際和地區衛生防護機關之間的緊密關係、統籌應用研究項目、為醫護人員及其他專業人員提供培訓以建立專業才能，以及制定和定期檢討緊急應變計劃。

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Central Health Education Unit

Since the restructuring of the Central Health Education Unit in 2002, the Unit has been discharging its expanded roles and functions in health promotion through the advocacy of knowledge-based, needs-driven and effective health promotion actions within and beyond the Department. Through a multidisciplinary workforce, the Unit provides steer and leadership, information support and resources to partners in health promotion. So far, six priority areas, including prevention of communicable diseases, injury prevention, mental health, nutrition, physical activity and tobacco control, have been identified by the Unit for further actions.

To enhance public awareness, influence attitudes and sustain public motivation to reduce health risks, the Unit adopted social marketing strategies and arranged regular media interviews to communicate the most updated health information to the public. On important local health issues, for instance dengue fever and avian influenza, as well as international health initiatives, such as the “World Health Day”, the “World Breastfeeding Week”, the “World Diabetes Mellitus Day” and the “World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Day”, health campaigns were launched to disseminate the messages to the public and various stakeholders.

The Unit also successfully formed health alliances with various agencies to bring about a concerted effort in public health promotion. For example, campaigns on the promotion of physical activity were carried out in

中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組於二零零二年重組後，角色及職能均有所增加。作為健康促進的先導者，該組一直於衛生署內外推廣知識為本、需求為導、饒具效益的健康促進活動。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴同心協力改善大眾健康，與及為各機構提供資料性及資源上的協助。該組現已確立六大工作重點，分別為傳染病預防、意外預防、心理健康、均衡飲食、體能活動及煙草管制。

要減低大眾的健康風險，必須增進公眾的知識，改變他們的態度，並使改善健康的動力得以持續。為達到以上之目的，該組運用社會市場學的策略，定期安排傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊；並就登革熱、禽流感等本地健康事故，與及「世界衛生日」、「國際母乳餵哺週」、「世界糖尿病日」及「世界慢性阻塞性肺病日」等健康促進契機，舉辦不同健康推廣活動，向公眾及相關人士發放健康訊息。

該組與不同健康機構合作，以匯聚各方力量，促進公眾健康。例如與康樂及文化事務署和其他社區團體合作，推出不同的計劃，以推廣體能活動。而「行樓梯運動計劃」則得

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collaboration with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and other community groups. The “Stair Climbing Programme” was implemented in suitable public housing blocks, private premises, Government buildings and public venues with the support from relevant Government departments, property management companies and non-governmental organisations. Medical representatives from the Unit also participated in different committees and working groups and provided advice on health education policies.

The Unit built upon its strength in health education resource production and developed a wide variety of audio-visual and printed materials during the year, such as VCD, CD-ROM, exhibits, posters and leaflets. Health education materials were also produced in collaboration with relevant professional associations and non-governmental organisations for the greatest synergy.

In training of personnel, the Unit organised training for health promotion practitioners both within and beyond the Department. Training courses which covered a variety of topics such as “Introduction to Health Promotion” and “Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease” were conducted, which benefited more than one thousand health promotion practitioners.

In addition, the Unit also conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples are the “Evaluation of the Stair Climbing Programme” and a focus group study for “Road Safety Campaign”.

到各相關政府部門、物業管理公司及非政府組織的支持，於合適的公共屋邨、私人樓宇、政府大樓及公共場所推行。該組的醫護同工亦出席不同的委員會及工作小組，藉此提供健康教育政策方面的建議。

該組更充分發揮其製作健康教材的長處，於年內製作了多種視聽與印刷教材，如視像光碟、電腦光碟、展板、海報及單張等。在製作過程中又與不同專業團體及非政府組織合作，發揮協同的果效。

在人才培訓方面，該組為衛生署內外的健康促進人員舉辦了各式培訓課程，涵蓋不同的主題，包括「健康推廣入門」及「慢性阻塞性肺病」等，參與人數逾千。

此外，該組亦進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向，研究項目包括「行樓梯運動計劃評估報告」，與及有關「道路安全運動」的焦點討論研究。

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The strategic directions for the Central Health Education Unit over the next few years are as follows:

- developing, monitoring and reviewing the strategy for promoting health in Hong Kong;
- coordinating and strengthening cohesiveness of actions across the health promoting community;
- building, collecting and disseminating evidence for good practices in health promotion;
- developing and enhancing workforce capacity;
- communicating and campaigning for health promotion; and
- involving the community in all aspects of health promotion.

Community Liaison Division

Community Liaison Division is established for district health promotion and District Councils liaison. The Division establishes and enhances closer partnerships with community groups and members of the public to promulgate departmental policy and promote population health. It serves as a focal point for community liaison on matters related to the Department and public health.

Community Liaison Activities

To promote public health at the community level, Community Liaison Division liaised with different non-governmental organisations and community groups and supported their health promotion activities in different formats, e.g. support for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions.

A sharing forum on Department of Health health promotion activities was initiated in 2004 by the Division for enhancing networking and liaison with community health promoters.

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略方向如下：

- 發展、監察及檢討本港的健康促進方針；
- 統籌健康促進工作，加強健康促進工作者之間的凝聚力；
- 建立、蒐集及發放各種健康促進方法的佳模實證；
- 開發人力資源及提升技能；
- 籌辦及宣傳健康促進活動；以及
- 推動社會人士參與各個範疇的健康促進活動。

社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部的成立，主要是負責聯繫地區組織，推動社區的促進健康活動。該部致力與區議會、社區團體及地區人士建立更緊密的合作伙伴關係，以宣揚部門政策及促進公眾健康。同時，就有關部門及公共衛生的事務及查詢，作為社區介面的聯絡點。

社區聯絡活動

社區聯絡部積極與社區不同的團體組織聯絡並合作，務求在社區層面推行各種不同形式的促進健康活動，例如參與區議會舉辦的健康節/健康嘉年華、協助主辦健康講座/研討會/工作坊、展覽會及比賽等。

為了促進與從事地區健康推廣人士的溝通，及加強地區網絡的聯繫，該部在二零零四年首次舉辦健康促進交流會以介紹本署的健康推廣活動。

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The Division also acts as a bridge between other Department of Health services and the community to facilitate information flow whenever needed.

Communication with District Council

Community Liaison Division connected with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils or appropriate sub-committees or working groups. We played an advisory role on public health matters and promulgated departmental health policy whenever necessary.



In addition, the Division made a special effort to introduce the Centre for Health Protection to all 18 District Councils to enhance members' understanding of Centre for Health Protection.

A responsive risk communication system was developed for disease outbreaks. In order to provide up-to-date infectious disease news and knowledge to District Councils, Community Liaison Division liaised with 18 District Councils for presentation of "Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable Diseases".

社區聯絡部亦會作為社區與衛生署各部門的橋樑，協助聯絡有關各部門的事務及查詢。

與區議會聯繫

該部通過參與區議會或在區議會轄下成立的有關委員會及工作小組會議，與地區代表人士保持緊密聯繫，就部門政策及公共衛生的事務提供專業諮詢。

為加強區議會成員對衛生防護中心的認識，社區聯絡部特別向 18 個區議會進行了深入的衛生防護中心介紹。

社區聯絡部建立了適時通報風險制度以防備傳染病在社區大規模爆發。為使區議會更加了解最新的傳染病資訊及知識，社區聯絡部積極與 18 個區議會聯絡，安排介紹「傳染病季度風險通報」。

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Community Liaison Division will continue to explore more collaboration opportunities with district partners to motivate them to implement and maximise the effectiveness of health promotion programmes at community level.

District-based health promotion activities on different subjects will be planned to supplement initiatives from Central Health Education Unit and other services of the Department. Strategic district partners would be identified for collaboration so as to encourage community action to achieve better health. Foci for the next year will be: “2 fruits + 3 vegetables”, anti-smoking, exercise prescription and stair climbing.

Since the establishment of the first Healthy City in Hong Kong in 1997, up to now a total of 11 districts have already taken up the Healthy Cities initiative. Widespread community support has been gathered to improve local community health. Community Liaison Division will develop and promulgate a Healthy Cities model of good practice to further local Healthy Cities development.

Programme Management Division

Scientific Advisory Structure

The scientific advisory structure of the Centre for Health Protection consists of a three-tier system. Its establishment and administration are under the purview of the Programme Management and Professional Development Branch. At the top, there is a Board of Scientific Advisors. The second tier consists of Scientific Committees, members of which are experts from various fields. Scientific Committees in turn are supported by specific Health Protection Programmes and Working Groups, tailor-made to address specific public health issues.

該部將會進一步開拓與社區各階層及其他團體的聯繫，融合各界力量，推動促進社區健康活動，發揮最大的效益。

社區聯絡部亦會配合中央健康教育組及本署其他部門所推行的健康活動主題，在地區尋找合適的策略伙伴去推動社區各界，共同追求更健康生活。未來一年的健康活動焦點將是：提倡「日日 2+3 蔬果」、反吸煙、運動處方及行樓梯運動。

自一九九七年，第一個健康城市在香港成立，至今已有 11 區採用了健康城市概念，並且得到地區的廣泛支持，有效增進及改善地區健康。社區聯絡部將會根據本港的地區特色，研究及發展一個最合適的健康城市指引，以助本地的健康城市繼續發展。

項目管理部

科學顧問架構

衛生防護中心的項目管理及專業發展處內有一個三層的科學顧問架構，以中央科學顧問委員會為首，其下成立多個由不同範疇的專家所組成的科學委員會。委員會轄下成立專責衛生防護項目和工作小組，配合研究及發展各有關公共衛生的課題。

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The scientific advisory structure serves as a platform for members to meet regularly for deliberation and professional exchange, so as to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

In 2004/2005 Programme Management and Professional Development Branch supported seven Scientific Committees with four Health Protection Programmes and Working Groups. A total of 38 meetings were held and 105 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and 11 recommendations were made.

Collaboration with International and Regional Health Protection Agencies

The Centre for Health Protection signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales on 7 May 2004. The MOU opens up opportunities for collaboration in public health training, laboratory technical support, emergency preparedness planning and infectious disease modelling.

此科學顧問架構成為委員會成員定期會面的平台，以討論相關議題和交換專業意見，從而制定各項有效加強本港衛生防護系統的策略。

在二零零四/二零零五年度，項目管理及專業發展處支援七個科學委員會及四個專責衛生防護項目和工作小組。年內，委員會共召開了38次會議，並討論了105份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出11項建議。

國際合作

二零零四年五月七日，衛生防護中心與英格蘭及威爾斯衛生防護局簽署合作備忘錄，為香港在公共衛生培訓、化驗技術支援、緊急應變策劃及傳染病疾病模型方面開拓合作良機。

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In 2004/05, visitors from Tajikistan Ministry, Thailand, Southern California, the United States, Canada and South Africa came to Hong Kong for experience sharing.

Apart from international agencies, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch established networks and promoted exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland.

Applied Research

The Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases (RFCID) was established after the SARS outbreak in 2003, to facilitate and support research on the prevention, treatment and control of infectious diseases. Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for proposing Centre for Health Protection commissioned research to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. Moreover, the Branch advised on the annual thematic priorities, coordinated collaborative research, and facilitated information sharing with universities and local health institutions.

Training Programmes for Health care Professionals

In order to build professional expertise of health care professionals, a wide range of training programmes were organised to cater for their needs, including training to the voluntary sector (such as Auxiliary Medical Service) to equip them with full capacity in providing backup services at times of outbreak; and training on disease control for local stakeholders (such as nursing students and students from Hong Kong Institute of Education).

在二零零四／零五年度，塔吉克衛生部及來自泰國、美國南加州、加拿大和南非的訪客來港交流經驗。

除國際機構外，項目管理及專業發展處亦與內地各省市建立網絡，以促進香港與內地的專業人員互訪交流。

研究項目

嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症於二零零三年爆發後，政府成立了控制傳染病研究基金，以協助並支援旨在預防、治療和控制傳染病的研究工作。項目管理及專業發展處負責把衛生防護中心計劃開展的研究提呈該基金的評審撥款委員會考慮，並監察研究工作的進度。此外，該處亦就研究主題工作的優先次序每年提供意見、統籌合作研究項目，並促進與大學和本港各個公共衛生機構之間的資料交流。

醫護專業人員培訓

為協助醫護人員提昇專業才能，項目管理及專業發展處籌辦各種培訓計劃，以切合他們的需要，包括向醫療輔助隊等志願組織提供培訓，讓他們作充足的準備，以在疾病爆發時提供後勤支援；及為護士學生及香港教育學院的學生提供有關控制傳染病的培訓。

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Apart from training the local health professionals, exchange programmes were also organised for nursing officers from the Mainland.

Others

AIDS Trust Fund

The AIDS Trust Fund, administered on the advice of the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund, was established on 30 April 1993 with an initial capital of HK\$350 million by a Declaration of Trust under the Financial Secretary Incorporation Ordinance to finance payments for the purposes of making ex-gratia payments for haemophiliacs and others who were infected with HIV through the transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products in Hong Kong prior to August 1985; to grant projects in the provision of medical and support services for HIV patients; and to conduct promotion and education on AIDS. There were 29 ongoing programmes/projects, and a total of 18 new submissions for grants.

Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch collaborated with Public Health Nursing Division in the promotion of the vaccination programme among Department of Health staff and providing logistics support. Overall, more than 4 000 eligible Department of Health staff had received the vaccine.

除為本港醫護專業人員提供培訓外，項目管理及專業發展處亦為內地護士舉辦交流計劃。

其他

愛滋病信託基金

愛滋病信託基金根據《財政司法團條例》所訂的信託聲明書於一九九三年四月三十日成立。初期資金為3.5億港元。該基金的目的，是為一九八五年八月之前在香港因輸注受污染血液或血液製品而感染愛滋病病毒的血友病患者及其他人士發放特惠補償金、資助為愛滋病病毒感染者提供醫護和支援服務的計劃，以及促進和推行愛滋病教育。在基金下共有 29 項計劃/項目持續進行；並共接獲 18 宗新的資助申請。

政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃

項目管理及專業發展處與公共健康護理部合作，向衛生署人員推廣流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，並提供後勤支援。整體而言，超過 4 000 名合資格衛生署人員透過該計劃接種疫苗。

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Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

Upon the establishment of the Centre for Health Protection in June 2004, the Pathology Service was renamed as the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch. The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch provides quality clinical diagnostic and public health laboratory services to the public and private health sectors for both patient care and public health functions.

It comprises five functional divisions, namely, Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division, Histopathology and Cytology Division, Microbiology Division, Neonatal Screening Division and Virology Division. They are centralised in the Public Health Laboratory Centre in Shek Kip Mei and the Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre in Lek Yuen, Shatin.

The Public Health Laboratory Centre is a centralised laboratory for specialities including clinical and public health microbiology, virology, histopathology and cytology, and neonatal screening. The Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology services.

The Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology laboratory services for the Department of Health and Hospital Authority clinics/health centres, hospitals and other health care institutions in Hong Kong. The laboratories are located in Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre at Lek Yuen Health Centre, Shatin.

The Histopathology and Cytology Division performs histopathological examination on tissues and cytological examination of both cervical and non-gynaecological cytology specimens.

公共衛生化驗服務處

隨著衛生防護中心於二零零四年六月成立，病理化驗服務部易名為公共衛生化驗服務處。該處向公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公共衛生化驗服務，藉此履行病人護理和公共衛生的職能。

該處有五個功能分部，包括化學病理及血液部、組織病理及細胞部、微生物部、初生嬰兒普檢部及病毒部。它們全集中於石硤尾的公共衛生檢測中心及沙田瀝源的臨床病理化驗中心。

公共衛生檢測中心提供臨床及公共衛生微生物學、病毒學、組織病理學及細胞學、及初生嬰兒普檢等化驗服務。臨床病理化驗中心提供化學病理學及血液學化驗服務。

化學病理及血液部集中為全港的政府及醫院管理局診所/健康中心/醫院及其他醫療機構提供化學病理及血液學化驗服務。該部位於沙田瀝源健康院內的臨床病理化驗中心。

組織病理及細胞部進行組織病理化驗，以及子宮頸和非婦科細胞樣本的細胞化驗。

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The Microbiology Division provides public health and clinical microbiology laboratory services to clinics, hospitals and other health care institutions in Hong Kong. The Division processes patients' specimens and surveillance samples for the diagnosis and screening of infections. It supports the function of the Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.

The Neonatal Screening Division provides laboratory support in screening for congenital hypothyroidism and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency for neonates born in Hong Kong.

The Virology Division is a specialised unit for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral, chlamydial and rickettsial infections. It is designated by the World Health Organization as the National Influenza Centre and National Poliovirus Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region. The Division is also designated by the World Health Organization as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza and SARS reference and verification laboratory. The Division also processes clinical and surveillance specimens from the public and private sectors to screen for infections and monitor immunity. The Division supports the function of Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control via regular collection of baseline laboratory epidemiological data and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. Besides, the Biological Products and Vaccines Laboratory of the Division supplies poliovirus vaccines and biological products for use in local hospitals and health services.

微生物部主要職責是為香港的診所、醫院及其他健康護理機構提供公共衛生及臨床診斷微生物檢驗服務。該部透過定期收集化驗檢測資料，以及於傳染病爆發期間提供適時的化驗診斷服務，支援衛生防護中心的疾病監察、預防及控制工作。

初生嬰兒普檢部為本港初生嬰兒提供先天性甲狀腺功能不足及葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素缺乏症普檢的化驗支援。

病毒部是一個專科部門，負責診斷和監察各類病毒、衣原體和立克次體感染，並獲世界衛生組織指定為香港特別行政區和澳門特別行政區的國家流感中心和國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室。部門亦是世界衛生組織指定的禽流感和非典參比實驗室。該部門處理來自公營和私營機構的臨床及監察樣本，進行感染檢測以及免疫狀況監察。部門並定期蒐集基線的流行病學資料，及為疾病爆發調查工作提供快捷的化驗診斷服務，以及時支援衛生防護中心於監察、預防和控制疾病工作上的職能。此外，該部還設有生物產品與疫苗化驗室，負責供應小兒麻痺症疫苗和生物產品，供本港的醫院和醫護機構使用。

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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。

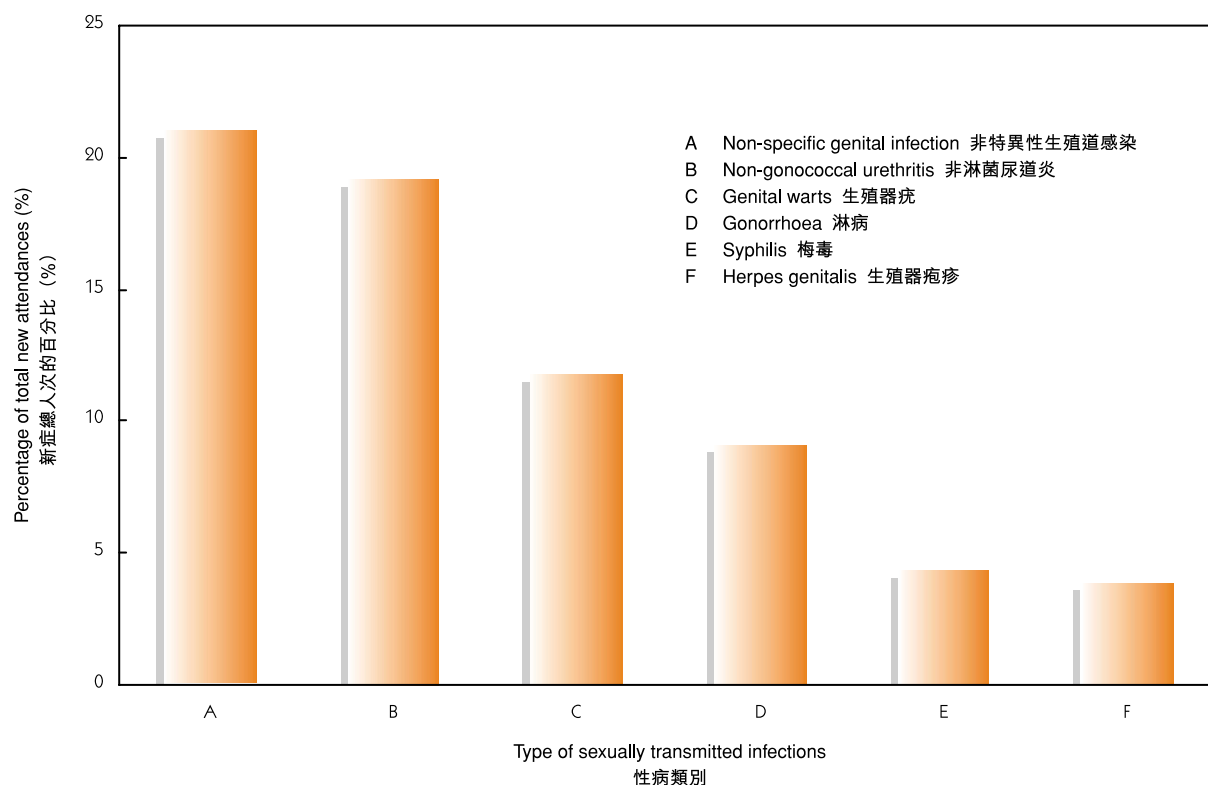
在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受病人不經預約即時求診，並為符合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員更會追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，社會衛生科在四間公立醫院設有20張病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

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。

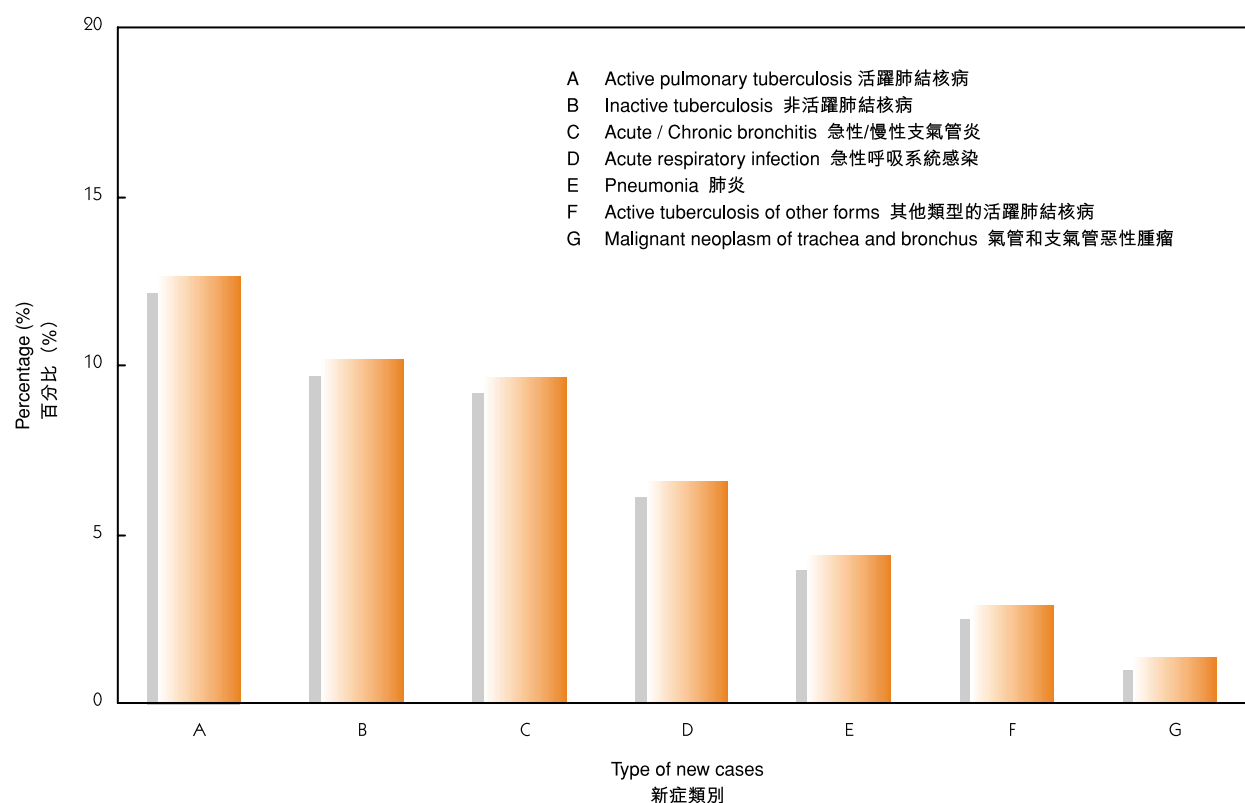
胸肺科在全港設有18間胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，還設有肺塵埃沉著病診所，為肺塵埃沉著病病人作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫護服務。

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。

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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，

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participated in the School Dental Care Service, accounting for 90.3% of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school children who attended in 2003/04, 85.0% were rendered dentally fit by the end of 2004.

The Oral Health Education Unit promotes oral health to all sectors of the community by producing oral health education materials and organising publicity campaigns, and engaging in collaborative projects with professional bodies, non-governmental agencies and community groups. Besides supporting other health service units, the Unit continues with the Pre-school Oral Health Education Programme and pilots oral health education programme for secondary school children. The Oral Health Education Unit continues to strengthen its efforts on oral health promotion in a primary care approach and delivers more outreaching oral health educational programmes to a larger cross section of the community through the oral health promotion bus throughout the territory. The Unit also provides a 24-hour oral health education hotline (2713 6344) and an oral health education homepage (<http://www.toothclub.gov.hk>) to facilitate the accessibility



參與人數佔全港小學生總人數的 90.3%。在該學年就診的學生當中，85.0% 可在二零零四年年底前達到良好的牙齒健康狀況。

口腔健康教育組透過印製口腔健康教育資料、舉辦推廣活動，以及與專業團體、非政府機構和社區組織合辦推廣計劃，向市民宣傳促進口腔健康的信息。除支援其他健康服務單位外，該組還繼續推行學前兒童口腔健康教育活動和試辦以中學生為對象的口腔健康教育活動。口腔健康教育組繼續以基層護理模式，加強促進口腔健康的工作，並透過口腔健康促進巴士，讓更多市民參與更廣泛的口腔健康教育活動。該組亦設有 24 小時口腔健康教育熱線（2713 6344）和口腔健康教育網頁（<http://www.toothclub.gov.hk>），方便公眾獲取口腔健康資訊。口腔健康教育組於二零零四年製作了約100項以口腔健康教育為主題的新教材。至於各項所辦計劃及活動的參與者，則共有 94 163 人次。

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to oral health information for the general public. The Oral Health Education Unit produced about 100 new titles of oral health education materials in 2004. There were 94 163 attendances at all its programmes and activities.

The Dental Service also fulfill Government's contractual obligation to its employees. Services to this target group are rendered through 36 Government dental clinics providing dental treatment to civil servants and their dependants. Eleven of these clinics also provide emergency dental services to the general public. The Government dental service accommodated 631 246 visits by civil servants/pensioners/Hospital Authority staff and their dependants, and 98 849 visits by general public patients in 2004.

Curative dental services are provided to public hospital patients and prisoners/inmates of correctional institutions. Patients with special oral health care needs, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, receive dental care at seven oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units. In 2004, a total of 10 445 patients with special oral health care needs were treated at these oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units.

另一方面，牙科服務亦履行政府對僱員的合約責任，透過36間政府牙科診所，為公務員及其家屬提供牙科治療服務，其中11間診所亦為市民提供緊急牙科治療服務。二零零四年，公務員/退休公務員/醫院管理局員工及其家屬就診者有631 246人次，公眾人士就診者則有98 849人次。

此外，牙科服務還為公立醫院住院病人和懲教機構的犯人/被羈留者提供牙科診治服務。至於需要特殊口腔護理的病人，如弱智和弱能人士，則可在七個口腔頰面外科及牙科部獲得牙科護理服務。二零零四年，共有10 445名需要特殊口腔護理的人士曾於這七個口腔頰面外科及牙科部接受治療。