

### Woman Health Service

Three WHCs and ten MCHCs provides woman health services to women aged at 64 or below, which aim to promote the health of women and address their health needs at various stages of life.

Health promotion is provided through health education on various women health topics, such as healthy lifestyle, breast and cervical cancers, menopause and osteoporosis. WHCs also provide physical examination, cervical screening and various appropriate investigations for clients. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

In 2006, a total of 20 414 women registered with the three WHCs and the ten MCHCs with Woman Health Service. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and other gynaecological problems etc.

### Health Administration and Planning Division

#### Medical Device Control Office

The “Medical Device Control Office” was established in July 2004 for the implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System

### 婦女健康服務

三間婦女健康中心及十間母嬰健康院為64歲或以下的婦女提供婦女健康服務，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。

透過專題教育活動，例如健康生活方式、乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆等專題，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。

二零零六年，共有20 414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，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、糖尿病和其它婦科問題等。

### 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」於二零零四年七月成立，以便推行自願的醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的法例規管。該制度的第一及第二階段涉及表列高及中

(MDACS) and development of a long-term regulatory framework for medical devices. The first and second phases of the MDACS involving the listing of high and medium risk devices were launched in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

The third phase of the MDACS, namely, the Conformity Assessment Body Recognition Scheme was also launched on 13th October 2006. This system would be further developed to include the listing of local manufacturers and importers in 2007.

The post-market surveillance system processed 906 safety alerts and six adverse incident reports in 2006. There were totally 155 safety alert cases affecting Hong Kong.

Medical Device Control Office organised 24 seminars and workshops related to medical devices in 2006. The target audience included the traders, public and healthcare professionals. The contents included:

- Application for listing medical devices;
- Overview of the medical device safety alert system;
- Safe use of medical equipment; and
- Management of medical devices in hospitals and healthcare institutions.

風險的儀器已分別於二零零四年及二零零五年間開展。

醫療儀器行政管理制度的第三階段-即認證評核機構認可計劃亦已於二零零六年十月十三日展開。該制度將於二零零七年發展至表列本地製造商及進口商。

醫療儀器推出市面後的監察系統，於二零零六年度共處理906宗安全警報及六宗不良事故報告，而影響香港的安全警報個案則有155宗。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零六年舉辦了一系列有關醫療儀器的講座及工作坊共24次，對象包括業界、市民及醫護人員，內容包括：

- 申請表列醫療儀器；
- 醫療儀器安全警報系統概覽；
- 醫療儀器的安全使用；及
- 醫院及醫護機構的醫療儀器管理。

## Office for Registration of Healthcare 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 1989/90, upon reorganisation of the former Medical and Health Department and the consequential establishment of Hospital Authority and the Department.

Registration and monitoring of healthcare institutions is carried out with respect to accommodation, manpower and equipment. The Office for Registration of Healthcare 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

## 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，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。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章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由當時的醫務及衛生署署長執行。及後醫務及衛生署改組，成立醫院管理局及衛生署，上述法例的執行權在一九八九至九零年間移交衛生署署長。

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主要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，會透過實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、發出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零六年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的12間私家醫院、30間護養院及九間留產院，進行了72次例行巡查及60次突擊巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所

statistics; issuing advice and warning; and direct handling of complaints lodged by public against the institutions. In 2006, 72 announced inspections and 60 surprise visits to 12 private hospitals, 30 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 165 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 57 complaints related to them in the same year.

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 Code enables healthcare institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

## Special Health Services

### Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for opiate drug

則有165間。同年，我們共處理57宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

為配合醫療技術的發展，以及社會對優質醫療的殷切需求，衛生署於二零零三年制定《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標準，當中包括對有關架構及行政、政策及程序、人手、儀器及處所管理，以及個別臨床及支援服務的一般要求。此守則使各醫療服務機構更明確了解優質服務的要求及標準。

## 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