

CAS is conducting a review of its Vision, Mission and Value Statements having regard to the developments of its service and the child rehabilitation sector in recent years. It plans to further strengthen partnership with collaborators and participation in community rehabilitation efforts for children. The new Statements are expected to be finalised in the later part of 2007.

A Review on Hong Kong's Rehabilitation Program Plan (RPP) by the then Health, Welfare and Food Bureau was completed in July 2006. CAS represented the Department in the RPP Working Group to develop related strategic plans and programmes.

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 molecular genetics. Chromosome studies and molecular genetic investigations formed the bulk of investigations. The common indications are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's

兒童體能智力測驗服務因應近年服務本身和兒童康復界的發展，正在檢討其理想、使命及信念宣言。該服務計劃進一步加強與協作機構的伙伴關係，以及在兒童社區康復服務方面的參與。新的宣言預計可於二零零七年下半年訂定。

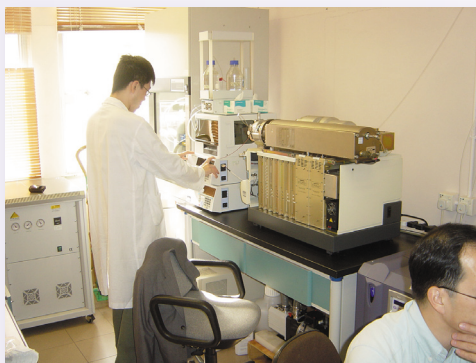
在二零零六年七月，前衛生福利及食物局完成了香港復康計劃方案的檢討工作。兒童體能智力測驗服務代表衛生署參與該方案的工作小組，制訂有關的策略計劃和方案。

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。

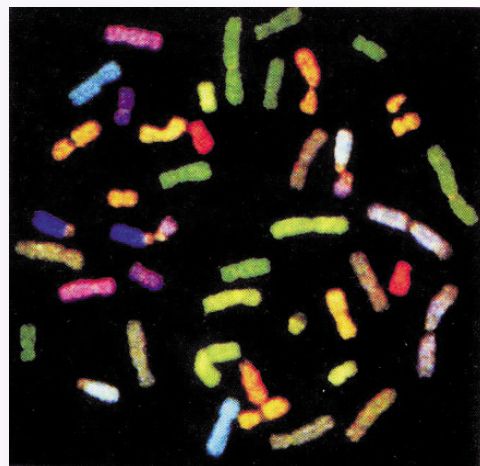
遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零六年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 212次輔導。

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 3 212 family attendances in 2006.



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 69.3% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2006, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 20.0% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 80.0% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.6% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 2 023 in 2006.

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



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，在二零零六年有69.3%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20.0%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘80.0%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零六年，4.6%男嬰及0.5%女嬰發現患G6PD缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的發病率，則為每2 023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，加強健康促進活動。



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 and other types of cases, including attendance at scenes of suspicious death to examine dead bodies 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 as 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

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，以及就個案提供法醫學的專家意見。該科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：包括到達案發現場檢查屍體及協助罪案現場的調查工作。

該科亦負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜：包括按《死因裁判官條例》規訂下呈報的死亡個案，就死者遺體辦理接收、臨時貯藏、辨認、檢查及發放。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。公眾殮房設有實驗室提供病理組織學化驗。