CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

衞生防護中心

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

衞生防護中心於二零零四年六月一日成立，是衞生署轄下新設立的公共衞生防護架構。中心的使命是與本地及國際的衞生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。

Activities of CHP 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.

衞生防護中心的工作分布於以下功能分處：緊急應變及資訊處，感染控制處，項目管理及專業發展處，公共衞生化驗服務處，公共衞生服務處及監測及流行病學處。

Emergency Response and Information Branch

緊急應變及資訊處

The Emergency Response and Information Branch (ERIB) is responsible for facilitating emergency preparedness and management of public health crisis, formulating risk communication strategy and co-ordinating the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies.

緊急應變及資訊處負責促使衞生防護中心作好準備，應付及處理公共衞生危機，制訂風險傳達策略，以及統籌制訂衞生防護中心的目標和策略。

ERIB works closely with other services of the Department, relevant Government departments and organisations to develop and review contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

緊急應變及資訊處與衞生署其他服務單位和相關政府部門及機構緊密合作，制訂和檢討應變計劃，以應付香港可能出現的大規模傳染病爆發。

ERIB also works with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and NGOs to build up surge capacity so as to facilitate mobilisation of volunteers in times of emergencies.

緊急應變及資訊處亦與專業協會(例如醫生、護士、藥劑師協會)及非政府機構合作去建立激增人手的貯備機制，使在緊急事故時，協助動員志願人士。

ERIB established the permanent Emergency Response Centre (ERC), which serves as the Department's nerve centre in times of major public health emergencies, at the CHP Building in Argyle Street in March 2006. ERC will be well equipped with the latest communication facilities for the timely dissemination of information and statistics.

緊急應變及資訊處於二零零六年三月在位於亞皆老街的衞生防護中心內設立一個永久的緊急應變中心。該中心是衞生署在重大公共衞生緊急事故時的神經中樞。該中心備有先進的通訊設施，便利發放及時資訊和數據。

As part of the emergency preparedness, ERIB 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 major public health emergencies. In 2006, two exercises were coordinated.

作為部份應急準備工作，緊急應變及資訊處策劃及統籌定期演練，以確保各相關單位在重大公共衞生緊急事故發生時熟知既定的程序，並能履行職責及任務。在二零零六年，該處統籌了兩次演習。

An inter-departmental exercise code-named "CYPRESS" was conducted on 27 September 2006 to review the frontline operation in response to a human avian influenza case. Another exercise, code-named "GREAT WALL", was organised jointly with the health authorities in the Mainland and Macao on

二零零六年九月二十七日，該處就禽流感舉行了名為「柏樹演習」的跨部門演習。該次演習以前線運作為重點，包括病人分流與處理、追查曾與患者接觸的人士、處理傳媒及公眾的查詢，以及舉行記者會。二零零六年十一月十三日，該處聯同內地和澳門的衞生部門，舉行

13 November 2006 to test the emergency response and notification mechanisms among the three places in handling cross-border public health emergencies.

另一個代號為「長城演練」的演習，以測試三地在處理跨境突發公共衞生事故的緊急應變和通報機制。

ERIB is also responsible for developing risk communication strategy and action plans. In 2006, it co-ordinated the formulation of the CHP Strategic Plan on Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases for 2007–2009.

緊急應變及資訊處亦負責就制定風險傳達策略和行動。二零零六年，該處統籌《衞生防護中心防控傳染病策略計劃2007-2009》的制定工作。

In addition, ERIB has developed a Risk Communication Framework Document for CHP, which sets out the objectives and guiding principles of communicating risks, the approaches to be adopted at different phases of a crisis, as well as the important components of effective risk communication, etc. Besides, briefings on influenza pandemic were conducted for different business sectors to enhance their awareness and facilitate business continuity planning.

此外，緊急應變及資訊處亦擬備了衞生防護中心風險傳達框架文件。文件載列風險傳達的目標和指導原則、在危機不同階段所採取的方法，以及有效風險傳達的要素等。另外，該處亦為各行各業舉辦有關流感大流行的簡介會，以加深業界對流感大流行的認識，並協助他們制定業務持續計劃。

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.

感染控制處

感染控制處重點放在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港地方性傳染病及減少在院舍內的疾病爆發。

The key objectives of the Branch include:

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

該處的主要目標包括：

- 改善醫院監測通報及監控；
- 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。

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 CHP
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs

感染控制處通過提供感染控制的意見，提倡優質方法及評估感染控制措施，以服務下列不同的對象：

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

Example of training activities organised included:

- Conducted a seminar and a Sharing Session on Norovirus Outbreak Management for over 450 healthcare professionals to communicate the proper precautionary measures in response to outbreaks of norovirus in public hospitals.
- Organised two seminars covering the diagnosis and clinical management of prevalent diseases for about 380 healthcare professionals in the public and private sectors.

培訓活動的例子包括：

- 因應公立醫院爆發諾如病毒感染的情況，為超過450名醫護專業人員舉辦有關處理諾如病毒感染爆發的研討會和分享會，傳達適切的預防措施。
- 為約380名來自公私營機構的醫護專業人員舉辦兩次研討會，內容涵蓋常見疾病的診斷和臨牀治理。

- Provided infection control training for over 1 000 infection control officers and health-care-related workers from residential care homes for the elderly.

- 為超過1 000名來自安老院的感染控制主任及與醫護工作有關的人員提供感染控制培訓。

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

項目管理及專業發展處

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

項目管理及專業發展處包括中央健康教育組、社區聯絡部、項目管理部及行政支援部四個分部。

Central Health Education Unit

中央健康教育組

Since the restructuring of the Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) in 2002, CHEU 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, CHEU provides steer and leadership, information support and resources to partners in health promotion. So far, six priority areas, including prevention of communicable diseases, nutrition, physical activity, injury prevention, mental health and tobacco control, have been identified by CHEU for further actions.

中央健康教育組於二零零二年重組後，一直透過於衞生署內外推廣以知識為本、需求為導、饒具效益的健康促進活動，以發揮促進健康的已擴展的角色及職能。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴，與及為他們提供資料性支援及資源。該組已確立六大工作重點，包括傳染病預防、均衡飲食、體能活動、意外預防、心理健康及煙草管制。

To enhance public awareness, influence attitudes and sustain public motivation to

為增進公眾的知識，影響他們的態度，並維持公衆對減低健康風險的動力，該

reduce health risks, CHEU 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 infection and avian influenza, messages were disseminated to the public and various stakeholders.

組運用社會市場學的策略，安排定期傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊。並就登革熱、禽流感等健康事故，向公眾及各持分者發放健康訊息。

In collaboration with other Government departments and organisations, CHEU has launched a healthy eating campaign entitled "EatSmart@school.hk" in the 2006/07 school year to combat childhood obesity and to reduce the risk of developing non-communicable diseases. The campaign targets key stakeholders including school personnel, parents and food traders. Comprehensive strategies comprising alliance building; publicity and advocacy; education and empowerment; creating supportive environment; and research and evaluation are employed to foster a strong alliance to help schools create a healthy environment by setting up a Healthy Eating Policy and to develop a healthy eating habit among primary school students. A new round of programmes and activities are developed to help them grow more healthily and to equip the stakeholders with the skills and knowledge in helping children to adopt a healthy eating habit.

為幫助公眾預防各種與生活習慣有密切關係的疾病，中央健康教育組提出向學童提倡健康飲食習慣，在二零零六至零七學年正式展開「健康飲食在校園」運動。與有關的單位建立緊密的合作，幫助學校制定健康飲食的政策，締造校園健康飲食的環境，鼓勵小學生建立健康飲食習慣，協助他們健康成長。並舉辦多項特別為家長、午膳供應商、學校而設的活動，使他們認識幫助兒童建立健康飲食習慣的技巧及知識及對付兒童肥胖及相關的健康問題。

In response to the outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred in the vicinity to Hong Kong, CHEU organised health education activities to convey the information on disease prevention to the target groups, which include ethnic minority groups. In order to reach these groups of people, various means were employed. Health education printed materials in different languages were displayed and distributed through different channels, while Announcements of Public Interest were produced and broadcast in the media. Outreach activities have also been undertaken to get into the usual place for the specific groups, such as parks and churches where foreign domestic helpers like to gather, to disseminate the health information directly to them.

因應香港鄰近地區所發生的傳染病爆發，中央健康教育組舉行有關的健康教育活動，藉以將疾病預防的資訊傳遞到目標群組，包括少數族裔人士，並且利用不同方法令有關人士接獲健康訊息，包括印制多種語言的宣傳刊物以多個渠道展示及派發；製作政府宣傳片及聲帶並在媒體內播放；並舉辦外展活動，走進特定組別人士經常聚集的地方(如外傭經常聚集的公園及教堂)將健康訊息直接傳達給他們。

In collaboration with the Hospital Authority and the Hong Kong Medical Association, the Department has launched a territory-wide Organ Donation Promotional Campaign. 74 organisations including Government departments, corporations and NGOs showed support to the campaign in terms of keeping a regular and easily accessible stock of Organ Donation Cards/Forms and other promotional materials in their premises; encouraging their staff members and their family members/ friends to sign Organ Donation Cards/Forms.

衞生署、醫院管理局(醫管局)及香港醫學會合辦一系列的公眾教育及推廣活動，共邀得74個包括政府部門、私家醫院、非政府組織及社會福利機構、大專院校學生會、物業管理及其他公司的單位成為支持機構，並於中央器官捐贈名冊啓用後展開新一輪的宣傳活動，鼓勵其員工、顧客及工作伙伴和成員簽署器官捐贈證。

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

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，發揮協同的效果。

In training of personnel, CHEU organised training programmes 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 "School 'NurtiAgent ' Project" were conducted, which benefited more than 1 000 health promotion practitioners.

在人才培訓方面，該組為衞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「至營特工計劃」等，參與人數逾千。

CHEU conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples are the "Baseline Survey for EatSmart@restaurant.hk Campaign" and the "Personal, Food and Environmental Hygiene Survey 2005".

該組進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向，例如「有「營」食肆運動基線調查」，與及「個人、食物及環境衞生調查2005」。

In addition, CHEU provided secretarial support to the Risk Communication Advisory Group. Group members were comprised of experts from different sectors to advise on the formulation of risk communication strategies and action plans for CHP. With the initiative given by the group, the CHP Newsletter has been produced regularly since 2005.

同時，中央健康教育組為風險傳達顧問小組提供秘書工作。該組成員分別來自不同界別的專家，為衞生防護中心制定風險傳達策略和行動方案提供意見。在該組建議下，衞生防護中心通訊於二零零五年起定期出版。

The strategic directions for CHEU 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.

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略性方向如下：

- 發展、監察及檢討本港的健康促進策略；
- 在跨健康促進社群當中統籌及加强行動的凝聚力；
- 建立、蒐集及發放健康促進優質方法實證；
- 開發及提升人員的技能；
- 交流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。

Community Liaison Division

The Community Liaison Division is responsible 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.

社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部主要是負責地區的健康促進及聯繫區議會。該部與社區團體及社會人士建立和加强更緊密的合作伙伴關係，以宣揚部門政策及促進市民健康。該部在有關衞生署及公共衞生事宜上作為社區聯絡的中心點。

Community Liaison Activities

To promote public health at the community level, the Community Liaison Division liaised with different NGOs and community groups and supported their health promotion activities in different formats, e.g. support

社區聯絡活動

社區聯絡部在社會不同層面上，與不同的非政府機構及社區團體聯絡及支援他們不同形式的健康促進活動以推廣公共衞生：例如支援區議會舉辦的健康嘉年華、健康講座/研討會/工作坊、路演、展

for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2006/07 were including healthy eating, physical activities, personal hygiene and anti-smoking.

覽會及比賽等。在二零零六至零七年度的焦點是：健康飲食、推廣運動，個人衞生及控煙。

The Division organised three "Health Promotion Sharing Forums" in a year. Local health practitioners from the Department and NGOs were invited to share their remarkable contributions and invaluable experiences in health promotion. The forum serves as an interactive platform to share good practices of health promotion and nurtures a mutual learning environment for capacity building among community partners.

該部每年會定時舉辦三次「健康促進交流會」，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們促進健康上的卓越貢獻及成果。此交流會提供了一個互動平台，讓各界分享優質健康促進方法；並在有興趣的社會伙伴中，在建立人力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。

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

該部亦會作為衞生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

Communication with District Council

The Community Liaison Division communicated with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils, appropriate sub-committees or working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgated departmental health policy.

與區議會聯繫

社會聯絡部通過參與區議會或轄下的有關委員會或工作小組會議定期聯絡持分者，作為公共衞生事宜的諮詢者，及公布本署的健康政策。

In 2006/07, the Division conducted three rounds of "Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable diseases" to all District

在二零零六至零七年度，該部對所有區議會及非政府組織作了三輪的「傳染病季度風險通報」，提供關於本港傳染病

Councils and NGOs to provide up-to-date information on the risks of and preventive measures against communicable diseases in Hong Kong in order to promote preventive actions against communicable disease outbreaks in the community.

的風險及預防措施的最新資訊及在社區內對傳染病爆發，推廣預防活動。

To support the local movement of Healthy Cities, the Division engages actively in local healthy cities projects by providing professional advices in various areas, e.g. community diagnosis, health promotion programmes, etc.

為支持本港健康城市的發展，該部積極參與各區健康城市計劃，在多方面提供專業意見，如社區診斷，健康促進等項目。

Programme Management Division

項目管理部

Scientific Advisory Structure

科學顧問架構

The scientific advisory structure of CHP 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 Advisers. 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.

衞生防護中心的科學顧問架構是一個三層架構系統，此架構的成立及行政為項目管理及專業發展處管轄，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。委員會轄下由專責衞生防護項目和工作小組支援，針對有關公共衞生的課題而設。

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.

此科學顧問架構為委員會成員提供平台，定期會面以討論相關議題和交換專業意見，從而制定加強本港衞生防護系統的有效策略。

In 2006, a total of 22 meetings were held and 37 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and 12 recommendations were made.

在二零零六年，共召開了22次會議，並討論了37份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衞生議題進行討論及提出12項建議。

Collaboration with International and Regional Health Protection Agencies

國際及地區衞生防護機構的合作

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch is the hub for liaison with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities.

項目管理及專業發展處是一個與國際性及地區性衞生機關的聯繫中心，促進各項合作活動。

CHP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales on 7 May 2004. In 2006, a total of four collaborative activities were conducted, including presentation, teleconference and visit to CHP.

二零零四年五月七日，衞生防護中心與英格蘭及威爾斯衞生防護局簽署合作備忘錄。在二零零六年，共進行了四項合作活動，包括演講、電話會議及探訪衞生防護中心。

CHP is also a foundation member of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

衞生防護中心亦是國家公共衞生機構國際協會的創會成員。

In 2006, health professionals from Canada, Sweden, Australia, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei came to CHP for experience sharing.

在二零零六年，有來自加拿大、瑞典、澳洲、馬來西亞、英國、新加坡、印尼及汶萊的訪客來港交流經驗。

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.

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。

Overall, a total of 28 visit programmes were conducted and 293 visitors were received in 2006.

整體而言，在二零零六年，進行了共28項探訪活動，接待了293名訪客。

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 coordinating research commissioned by CHP, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2006, funding was approved for one research project commissioned by CHP.

應用研究項目

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統籌衞生防護中心所委託的研究，協助呈交該基金的評審撥款委員會，並監察研究工作的進度。在二零零六年，有一項由衞生防護中心委託的研究申請獲批准資助。

Training Programmes for Healthcare Professional

In order to build the professional expertise of healthcare professionals, a wide range of training programmes and seminars were organised in collaboration with various parties. Topics covered included current practice of the Department in controlling disease outbreaks, basic life support training, etc. In 2006, a total of 21 training programmes were organised, with 876 attendances, participants were mainly healthcare professionals, and medical and nursing students.

醫護專業人員培訓計劃

為建立醫護人員專業才能，該處與不同的夥伴協辦各種培訓計劃及研討會，內容包括現時衞生署處理疾病爆發之守則、基本生命支援訓練等等。在二零零六年，舉辦了21個培訓活動，共有876名參加者，當中主要為醫護人員、醫科學生及學護。

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. In 2006, there were 17 ongoing programmes/projects supported by the AIDS Trust Fund. The Council for AIDS Trust Fund processed a total of 41 new submissions for grants. Among them, 24 applied for the newly established Special Project Fund of which 15 of them were approved. 17 applied for Medical and Support Services fund and the Publicity and Public Education fund, of which 13 were approved. The Council also received and approved 29 claims for additional ex-gratia payments.

Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme 2006/07. Free vaccination was provided to around 272 000 high risk persons.

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，基金由愛滋病信託基金委員會管理。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、向那些為愛滋病病毒感染者提供醫護和支援服務的計劃給予資助、以及促進和推行愛滋病教育。在二零零六年，該基金下共有17項計劃/項目持續進行，並處理了41宗新的資助申請，其中24宗是特別撥款計劃的申請，當中15宗申請已獲批准；另外17宗是醫療和支援服務及宣傳和公眾教育的申請，當中13宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准29宗新增的特惠補助金申請。

政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行二零零六至零七年度政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，為約272 000位高危人士提供免費注射服務。

Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of the CHP 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 and Hospital Authority clinics, health centres, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong.

公共衞生化驗服務處

衞生防護中心轄下的公共衞生化驗服務處為公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公共衞生化驗服務，藉此履行病人護理和公共衞生的職能。

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衞生檢測中心及沙田瀝源的臨床病理化驗中心。

公共衞生檢測中心是一中央化驗所，提供臨床及公共衞生微生物學、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中央化學病理學及血液學化驗服務。

化學病理及血液部集中為本港衞生署及醫院管理局轄下的診所/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。

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

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。

The Microbiology Division provides public health and clinical microbiology laboratory services to clinics, hospitals and other healthcare 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 CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.

微生物部為香港的診所、醫院及其他健康護理機構提供公共衞生及臨床診斷微生物檢驗服務。該部處理病人樣本及監察樣本，以進行診斷及感染檢測。透過定期收集以化驗檢測為主的流行病學數據，及為偵查傳染病爆發，及時提供化驗診斷服務，以支援衞生防護中心的疾病監察、預防及控制工作。

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

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服務。

The Virology Division is a specialised unit for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral, chlamydial and rickettsial infections. It is designated by the WHO as the National Influenza Centre, the National Poliovirus Laboratory and the National Measles Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Division is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza

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，並獲世界衞生組織指定為香港特別行政區的國家流感中心，國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室和國家麻疹病毒實驗室。病毒部亦是世界衞生組織指定的禽流感和嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室。該部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。病毒部並定期蒐集基線的流行病學

and SARS. 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 CHP 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.

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.

數據，及為傳染病爆發調查工作提供快捷的化驗診斷服務，以支援衞生防護中心於監察、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，供應小兒麻痺症疫苗和生物產品，供本地醫院和醫護機構使用。

公共衞生服務處

公共衞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。

社會衞生科

社會衞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包括麻風病的皮膚科診所。

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. In addition to outpatient service, there are eight beds in Queen Elizabeth Hospital and a few in other public hospitals for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases.

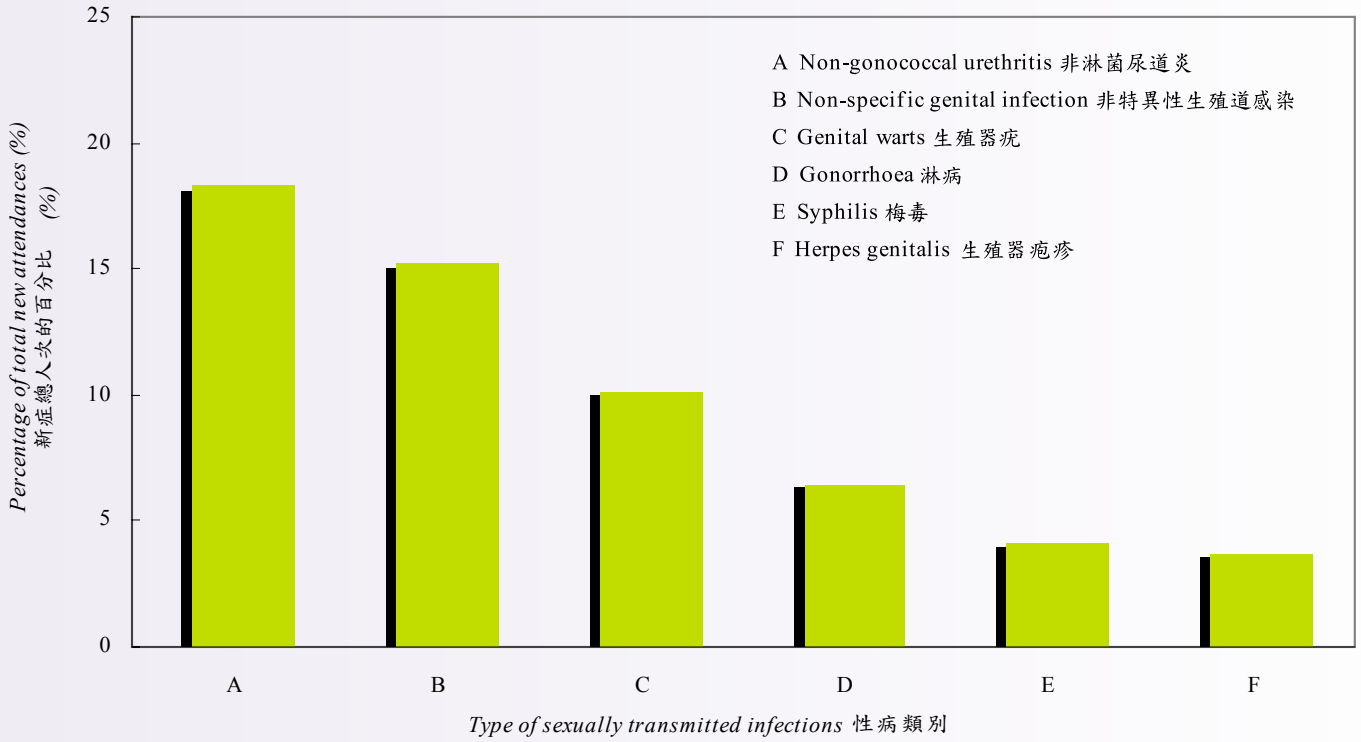
在控制性病方面，社會衞生科診所接受不經預約即時求診的病人，並為合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衞生輔導組人員負責追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，在伊利沙伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

In 2006, there were 201 227 total attendances and 25 130 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2006, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

在二零零六年，社會衞生科診所共有201 227到診總人次及25 130新症人次。在二零零六年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非淋菌尿道炎、非特異性生殖道感染、生殖器疣、淋病、梅毒及生殖器疱疹(圖15)。

Figure 15 : Common Types of Sexually Transmitted Infections of New Attendances at Social Hygiene Clinics, 2006

圖15 : 二零零六年社會衞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. Skin conditions commonly seen include eczema, verruca, tinea, acne, and psoriasis. In 2006, there were 20 783 new attendances and 178 239 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。在二零零六年，皮膚科診所共錄得20 783新症人次及178 239到診總人次。

Special Preventive Programme

The Special Preventive Programme (SPP) 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.

特別預防計劃

在香港，特別預防計劃負責愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床護理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃的四個主要範疇，包括臨床項目、愛滋病病毒感染的預防及健康推廣、策略擬定，以及研究和流行病學項目。

SPP's clinical 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, nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include management of needle-stick injuries, dermatology and genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2006, the total clinical attendance at SPP was 16 233, with an 8.7% increase compared with the figure of 14 928 in 2005.

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。該服務包括熱線、愛滋病輔導及測試、臨床診治、護理和心理社交支援。其他臨床活動，包括針刺意外的治理及皮膚科與生殖泌尿科診治。在目前，主要的愛滋病治療服務由位於九龍灣健康中心的綜合治療中心提供。在二零零六年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達16 233人次，較二零零五年的14 928人次上升了8.7%。

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered through 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, SPP also collaborates with community agencies in undertaking a number of projects such as the "Red Ribbon in Action" AIDS Education Funding Scheme and the Lions-Red Ribbon Centre Fellowship Scheme. To target risk behaviours, Red Ribbon Centre also organises condom promotion activities and outreach programmes for drug users. Two ongoing large-scale voluntary HIV screening programmes are in operation through the support of SPP–universal antenatal HIV screening and universal testing of methadone clinic attendees.

愛滋病的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，特別預防計劃亦與社區機構的合作，推展多項活動，例如「紅絲帶動力」愛滋病教育資助計劃及獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了針對高危行為，紅絲帶中心亦舉辦了安全套推廣活動和吸毒者外展項目。此外，特別預防計劃亦有支援兩項進行中的大型愛滋病病毒抗體自願測試計劃，它們分別是產前愛滋病毒抗體普及測試和對美沙酮診所吸毒康復者作出的普及測試。

To echo the theme "To stop AIDS and keep the promise" on World AID Day, the Department launched a series of publicity activities, to raise HIV awareness, risk perception and promote safer sex practice in the general population in Hong Kong. These activities helped to set the scene, create a supportive environment, facilitate targeted activities and improve prevention of infection in other communities.

為嚮應世界愛滋病日的主題「堅守承諾，共抗愛滋」，衞生署舉辦一系列的宣傳項目。這些項目加深市民對於愛滋病的認知，並營造一個支持目標性預防及減低愛滋病病毒擴散的環境。

From August 2006 to January 2007, SPP organised a HIV awareness campaign targeting men have sex with men (MSM). The promotional materials and safer sex messages were disseminated in selected channels where MSM frequented including internet, saunas and bars. With the collaboration and support of NGOs, academia and the community, SPP conducted community based HIV surveillance in men having sex with men and female sex workers.

由二零零六年八月至二零零七年一月，衞生署特別預防計劃推展了一個男男性接觸者與愛滋病感染風險的宣傳項目。宣傳訊息發放的渠道包括男同志經常出沒的地點如互聯網、桑拿浴室及酒吧。在非政府組織、學術團體及社羣的積極參與，衞生署特別預防計劃成功完成了兩項關於男男性接觸者及性工作者的愛滋病病毒社區監測項目。

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. The "Lions Red Ribbon

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作專業支援中心，提供框架為與內地愛滋病項目的銜接和地區性和國際性合作發展。由國際獅子總會港澳303區贊助的「獅子會紅絲帶學人」計劃，旨在支援內地專業人員到香港進行有關控制愛滋病病毒感染/

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 2006, 13 workers were trained under this scheme.

愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零六年，13位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。

On 23 June 2006, the new wing of the Red Ribbon Centre was officially opened.

二零零六年六月二十三日，紅絲帶中心新翼開幕。

On 16 September 2006, the Red Ribbon Centre provided technical support to Advisory Council on AIDS for the hosting of a local conference, aptly named AIDS Dialogue, which was held at the Public Health Laboratory Centre.

二零零六年九月十六日，紅絲帶中心為香港愛滋病顧問局在公共衞生檢測中心所主辦的愛滋病研討會提供專業及運作支援。

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".

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》。

As regards policy development, SPP provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS (ACA), which advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong. In 2007, ACA launched a new set of HIV/AIDS strategies for Hong Kong 2007-2011.

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計劃提供建議，而特別預防計劃則為顧問局提供秘書處服務及運作支援。在二零零七年，香港愛滋病顧問局制定本港未來五年的預防愛滋病策略。

SPP's research and epidemiology programme includes maintaining the voluntary HIV/AIDS reporting system, coordinating the HIV

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、

seroprevalence system, operating behavioural surveillance mechanism, supporting sexually transmitted infection surveillance programme and running a series of registries and cohorts.

推行行為監測機制、支援性病監測項目，以及管理一系列登記冊和群組。

Tuberculosis and Chest Service

胸肺科

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, directly observed treatment (DOTS), BCG vaccination programme for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.

在香港，衞生署胸肺科就預防及控制結核病方面擔任一個重要角色。胸肺科的主要工作包括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。

The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates chest clinics in Hong Kong, providing outpatient service to patients suffering from tuberculosis and various chest diseases. In

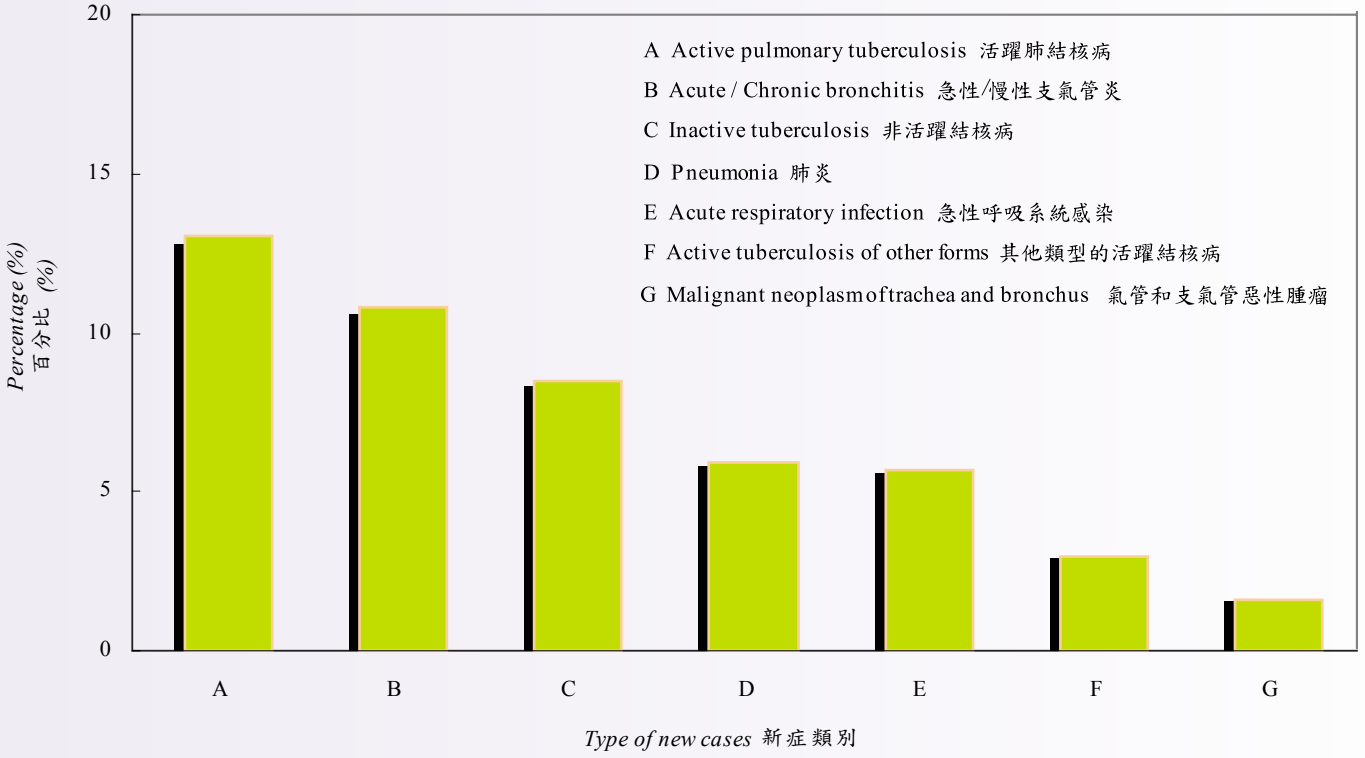
胸肺科在全港設有胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，胸肺科還設有肺塵埃沉着病診所，為肺塵埃沉着病病人作出工傷評

addition to chest clinics, the Service also runs a Pneumoconiosis Clinic which performs compensation assessment and offers other healthcare services for pneumoconiotic patients.

The total attendances at chest clinics were 798 597 in 2006, compared with 835 951 in 2005. The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.8%), inactive tuberculosis (8.3%), acute/chronic bronchitis (10.6%), acute respiratory infection (5.6%), pneumonia (5.8%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.9%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.6%)(Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零六年共錄得798 597到診總人次，而在二零零五年則錄得835 951到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有活躍肺結核病(12.8%)、非活躍結核病(8.3%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(10.6%)、急性呼吸系統感染(5.6%)、肺炎(5.8%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(2.9%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.6%)(圖16)。

Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2006
圖16 ：二零零六年胸肺科診所常見新症類別



Note : Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.
註 ：每一位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

The coverage of BCG vaccination for newborn babies has been persistently over 98% since 1980. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis in infants and young children are now relatively rare.

接受卡介苗注射的新生嬰兒比率自一九八零年以來一直維持在98%以上。嬰幼兒童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It comprises two divisions, namely Communicable Disease Division and Non-communicable Disease Division.

監測及流行病學處

監測及流行病學處負責就傳染病及非傳染病的監測、預防及控制，制定策略並推行有關措施。該處下有兩個部門：傳染病部及非傳染病部。

Communicable Disease Division

傳染病部

The Communicable Disease Division maintains a comprehensive network of communicable disease notifications; conducts detailed epidemiological investigation on disease outbreaks; institutes appropriate control measures and provides 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.

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和提供健康指引，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；以及發展對公共衞生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。

From 16 to 20 May, a workshop on disease mapping and applications of geographic information system in public health was organised. Experts from WHO were invited to share their experience on epidemiological analysis facilitated by information technology.

該部於五月十六至二十日舉行了一個探討地理資訊系統於公共衞生應用的工作坊，並邀請了世界衞生組織的專家分享在流行病學分析上的寶貴經驗。

Non-communicable Disease Division

非傳染病部

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for surveillance and control of non-communicable diseases of significance to the Hong Kong population; and the

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。

formulation of strategies in relation to cancer prevention, cardiovascular health, men's health, etc.

The territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme was launched on 8 March 2004 in collaboration with other service providers. The objective is to reduce the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer, the ninth most common cancer among women in Hong Kong in 2005. Publicity and education programmes have been conducted to recruit women and service providers into the programme. The Cervical Screening Programme website (www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (www.csis.gov.hk) serves as a central registry of information for registered women, service providers and laboratories.

該部與其他醫療服務提供機構合作，於二零零四年三月八日開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是二零零五年本港第九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。該部透過宣傳及教育活動招募婦女及服務提供機構參加這項計劃。子宮頸普查計劃的網站(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訊。而子宮頸普查資訊系統(www.csis.gov.hk)乃一中央資料庫，儲存參加該計劃的婦女、服務提供機構及化驗所的資料。

The "Men's Health Programme" which was launched in August 2002 continues its strategic position as a health promotion programme that addresses men's health issues comprehensively at different levels, including diseases, 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 (www.hkmenshealth.com) registered over 1.2 million visits in 2006.

於二零零二年八月推行的「男士健康計劃」繼續擔當策略性的角色去推廣健康，從不同的層面來綜合處理男士健康的問題：包括疾病、生活模式、社交影響、高危及保健行為，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(www.hkmenshealth.com)在二零零六年共錄得超過120萬瀏覽人次。

A Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System was established to collect information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong adult population through regular telephone surveys. The information is useful for monitoring the trend of health-related behaviours, which is important for planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes.

非傳染病部亦成立了行為風險因素監測系統，以透過定期的電話調查來收集香港成年人口各種與健康有關行為的資料。這些資料有助監測行為風險因素的趨勢，以便策劃、推行和評估各種促進健康和預防疾病的計劃。

"HealthyHK" which was launched since February 2005 continues to serve as a platform which allows information sharing with a view to promote public health.

於二零零五年二月設立的「香港健康寶庫」繼續以透過網站的多元化內容，實踐促進公眾健康為目標。

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also responsible for the daily operation of the Public Health Information System (PHIS). The aim of the PHIS is to enhance the ability to collect, analyse 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.

監測及流行病學處亦負責管理公共衞生資訊系統之日常運作，公共衞生資訊系統的目的是提高收集、分析和發放健康資訊的能力，從而有助健康事務和政策、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，作出有實證根據的決定。