

established in 1999 to monitor the trend of antibiotic resistance at the community level. The target group is out-patients who have not had antibiotic therapy during the seven days before sampling. Nasal swabs, throat swabs, mid-stream urine and stools are collected. The results are regularly released at websites of the Department of Health, as well as the Centre for Health Protection, for reference by medical and dental practitioners in Hong Kong.

Apart from medical General Out-Patient Clinics and private medical practitioners, three other sentinel surveillance systems have been set up since 2005 to monitor various syndromes so as to strengthen surveillance of infectious diseases. A surveillance system based at 57 elderly homes was established to monitor trends of fever, diarrhoea and vomiting and related hospitalisation among institutionalised elders. Another system based at 46 Child Care Centres was set up to detect trends of syndromes (including fever, cough, diarrhoea and vomiting) and absenteeism, as well as monitoring trends of acute conjunctivitis and hand, foot and mouth disease. In 2007, the sentinel surveillance system based at about 50 Chinese Medical Practitioners was implemented for monitoring the trends of influenza-like illness and acute diarrhoeal disease in the community. The results of all these surveillance systems are regularly released at websites of the Centre for Health Protection, for reference by all sectors.

Occupational Diseases

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509), all medical practitioners are required to notify the Labour Department cases of occupational diseases specified in Schedule 2 of the Ordinance. The Occupational Health Service of the Labour Department will conduct investigation upon notification to find out the causes of the

九年設立，以監察在社區層面細菌的抗藥性趨勢。其對象是於取樣前七日沒有服用抗生素的門診病人。樣本包括鼻腔分泌物、喉嚨分泌物、中段尿液和糞便。有關結果定期在衛生署及衛生防護中心的網站公布，供本港的醫生及牙醫參考。

為加強傳染病監測，自二零零五年起，除普通科門診及私家醫生的定點監測系統外，衛生署更設立安老院舍及幼兒中心的定點監測系統。前者通過57間院舍監測安老院舍長者出現發燒、急性腹瀉及嘔吐的情況及因該病徵而入院的趨勢；後者則透過46間幼兒中心，監測幼童病徵(發燒、咳嗽、腹瀉及嘔吐)及因病缺席的趨勢，並監測急性結膜炎及手足口病的趨勢。在二零零七年，更透過約50位中醫師設立中醫師定點監測系統，以監測流感類病症和急性腸道傳染病在社區的趨勢。有關結果定期在衛生防護中心的網站公布，供各界人士參考。

職業病

根據《職業安全及健康條例》(第509章)，所有醫生須向勞工處呈報條例附表2中訂明職業病的個案。勞工處的職業健康服務部在接獲呈報後，會展開調查，找出導致職業病的原因，並向僱主及僱員提出所需的補救及預防措施。

occupational diseases and advise the employers and employees on necessary remedial and preventive actions.

In 2007, there were 177 confirmed cases of occupational diseases, compared with 264 cases in 2006. The most common occupational diseases confirmed in 2007 were silicosis, occupational deafness, tenosynovitis of hand or forearm and tuberculosis. Relevant figures are set out at Table D.

在二零零七年，經證實的職業病個案有177宗，相對二零零六年則有264宗。在二零零七年經證實的職業病中，最常見的是矽肺病、職業性失聰、手部或前臂腱鞘炎及結核病。有關的統計數字載於表D。

Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2006 and 2007

表 D : 二零零六年及二零零七年經證實的職業病個案數目

Disease 病症	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2006	2007
Silicosis 矽肺病	109	67
Occupational deafness 職業性失聰	51	47
Tenosynovitis of hand or forearm 手部或前臂腱鞘炎	63	35
Tuberculosis 結核病	18	16
Occupational dermatitis 職業性皮膚炎	8	7
Asbestos-related diseases 與石棉有關病症	7	2
Gas poisoning 氣體中毒	5	1
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬鏈球菌感染	0	1
Others 其他病症	3	1
Total 總數	264	177

Source: Occupational Health Service of the Labour Department.
資料來源: 勞工處職業健康服務部。

Cancer

The Hong Kong Cancer Registry under the Hospital Authority has provided population-based cancer incidence data. The types of cancers with the highest incidence in 2006 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

癌病

醫院管理局轄下香港癌病資料統計中心提供了人口性的癌病發病率數字。圖11列出於二零零六年發病最高的癌病類別。肺癌及乳癌分別是男性及女性最常患的癌病。