

- Special Health Services which include Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office, Radiation Health Unit and Tobacco Control Office
- Specialised Services which include Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service
- 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
- 專科服務：包括兒童體能智力測驗服務、醫學遺傳科、法醫科、專業發展及質素保證服務及學生健康服務

Chinese Medicine Division

The Chinese Medicine Division is responsible for the enforcement of Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549), 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.

A statutory body, the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong, was established in September 1999 under the Ordinance. 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 2007, there were 5 619 registered Chinese medicine practitioners (including registered Chinese medicine practitioners with

中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》(第549章)。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、製造和售賣的規管措施。

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。中醫藥事務部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共衛生的事務，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，與中醫藥業界持分者保持溝通合作，並提供中醫藥的公眾教育。

截至二零零七年年底，本港共有5 619名註冊中醫(包括有限制註冊中醫)和2 847名表列中醫。

limited registration) and 2 847 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

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.

In accordance with the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549), the Practitioners Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the system of Continuing Education in Chinese Medicine (CME) for registered Chinese medicine practitioners 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.

According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549), any person who wishes to carry on the business of retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the 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. The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the licensing system for Chinese medicines traders on 5 May 2003. As at end of 2007, 9 072 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 16 197

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，方具備資格註冊成為註冊中醫。

根據《中醫藥條例》(第549章)的規定，香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫組於二零零五年二月二十八日實施註冊中醫持續進修中醫藥學機制。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。所有註冊中醫必須符合中醫組訂定的持續進修要求方可續領執業證明書。

根據《中醫藥條例》(第549章)，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須首先向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截至二零零七年年終，共收到9 072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，截至二零零七年年終，共收到16 197份中成藥註冊申請。

applications for proprietary Chinese medicines registration were received as at end of 2007.

The Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (HKCMMS) 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 results of Phase I involving eight herbs were published in HKCMMS Volume I in July 2005. Majority of the Phase II research work covering 24 herbs was completed in 2006. The publication of HKCMMS Volume II containing the monographs of 24 Chinese herbal medicines is in progress. The Phase III research work covering 28 herbs commenced in February 2006.

Family and Elderly Health Services

Elderly Health Service

The Elderly Health Service was set up in July 1998 to promote the health of the elderly population through provision of community-based, client-oriented and quality primary healthcare 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 comprehensive primary healthcare programmes encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above can enrol as members of the centres. In 2007, the Elderly Health Centres recorded 38 138

中醫藥事務部於二零零二年成立了香港中藥材標準辦事處，以統籌及管理對本地60種常用中藥材的研究，以便制訂有關的品質和安全性標準。研究分三期進行，由本地大學承擔有關的研究及實驗工作。第一期涉及八種藥材的研究結果已於二零零五年七月刊印於香港中藥材標準第一冊。第二期涉及24種藥材的大部分研究工作，已於二零零六年完成，現正籌備香港中藥材標準第二冊的出版工作。第三期涉及28種藥材的研究工作亦已於二零零六年二月展開。

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，並以綜合專業隊伍的模式，照顧長者的整體健康需要，並鼓勵社區人士，包括長者在內，積極參與，以推廣長者健康。衛生署共設有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服務，包括健康評估、輔導、治療及健康教育。凡年滿65歲或以上的長者均可申請登記成為中心會員。在二零零七年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為38 138人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達181 862