

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.

SPP's research and epidemiology programme includes maintaining the voluntary HIV/AIDS reporting system, coordinating the HIV seroprevalence system, operating behavioural surveillance mechanism, supporting sexually transmitted infection surveillance programme and running a series of registries and cohorts.

Tuberculosis and Chest Service

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, BCG vaccination programme for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.



The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates chest clinics in Hong Kong, providing outpatient service to patients suffering from tuberculosis and various chest diseases. In addition to chest clinics, the Service also runs a Pneumoconiosis Clinic which performs compensation assessment and offers other healthcare services for pneumoconiotic patients.



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。

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、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。

胸肺科

在香港，衛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、提供直接督導下的藥物治療、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。

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估，以及提供其他醫護服務。



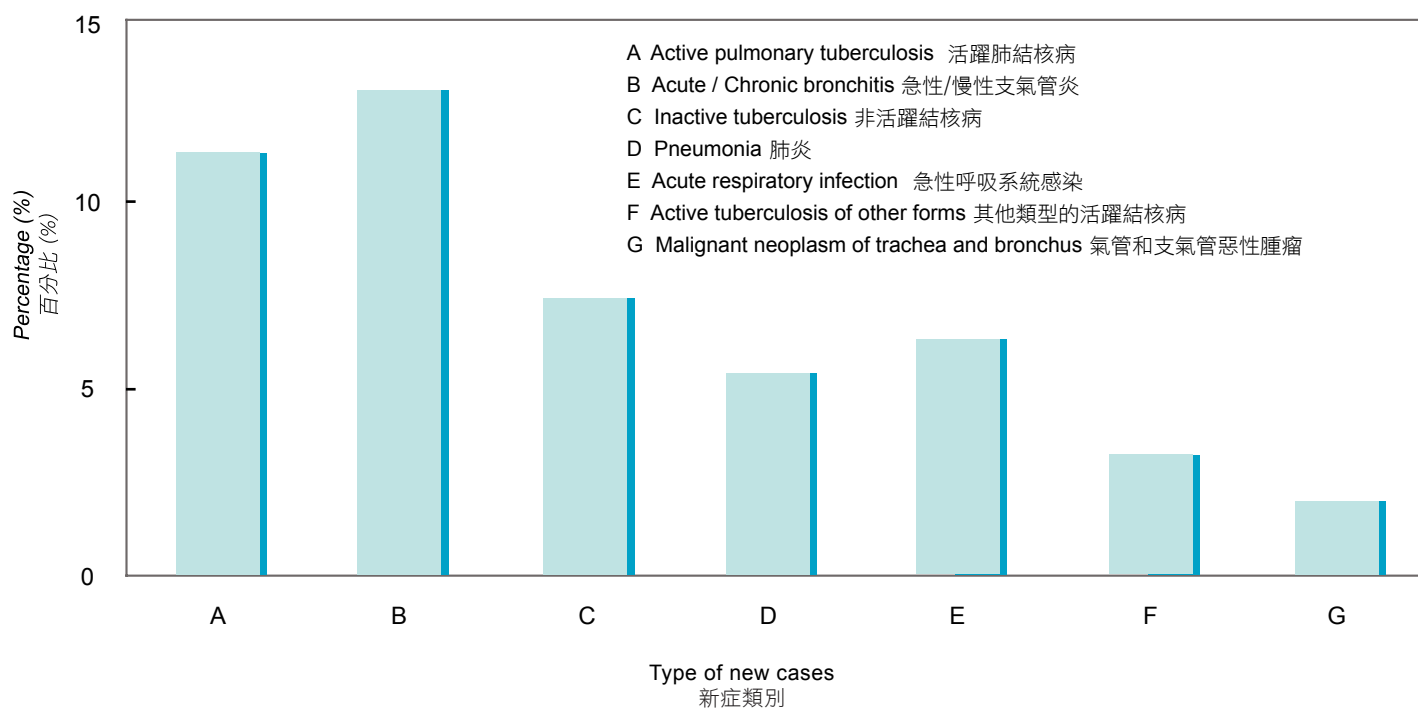
The total attendances at chest clinics were 788 557 in 2007, compared with 798 597 in 2006. The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (11.7%), inactive tuberculosis (7.8%), acute/chronic bronchitis (13.0%), acute respiratory infection (6.5%), pneumonia (5.1%), active tuberculosis of other forms (3.1%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.7%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零七年共錄得788 557到診總人次，而在二零零六年則錄得798 597到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有活躍肺結核病(11.7%)、非活躍結核病(7.8%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(13.0%)、急性呼吸系統感染(6.5%)、肺炎(5.1%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(3.1%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.7%)(圖16)。



Figure 16: Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2007

圖 16 : 二零零七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。嬰幼兒患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。