

# Chapter One 第一章

infectious diseases, occupational diseases and cancer is in place.

## Infectious Diseases

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

According to the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap.599), there were 45 notifiable infectious diseases in 2008 (Table C). Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of Health of all suspected and confirmed notifiable infectious diseases. The Department of Health will conduct surveillance and initiate control and prevention of the infectious diseases.

Table C : List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2008

表 C : 二零零八年須呈報的傳染病

Acute poliomyelitis 急性脊髓灰質炎(小兒麻痺)	Influenza A(H2), Influenza A(H5), Influenza A(H7), Influenza A(H9) 甲型流行性感(2)、甲型流行性感(5)、甲型流行性感(7)、甲型流行性感(9)	Relapsing fever 回歸熱
Amoebic dysentery 阿米巴痢疾	Japanese encephalitis 日本腦炎	Rubella and congenital rubella syndrome 風疹(德國麻疹)及先天性風疹綜合症
Anthrax 炭疽	Legionnaires' disease 退伍軍人病	Scarlet fever 猩紅熱
Bacillary dysentery 桿菌痢疾	Leprosy 麻風	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症
Botulism 肉毒中毒	Leptospirosis 鈎端螺旋體病	Smallpox 天花
Chickenpox 水痘	Listeriosis 李斯特菌病	<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬鏈球菌感染
Cholera 霍亂	Malaria 瘧疾	Tetanus 破傷風
Community-associated methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection 社區型耐甲氧西林金黃葡萄球菌感染	Measles 麻疹	Tuberculosis 結核病
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 克雅二氏症	Meningococcal infection (invasive) 腦膜炎雙球菌感染(侵入性)	Typhoid fever 傷寒

## 傳染病

### 須呈報的傳染病

根據《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)，在二零零八年本港共有45種須呈報的傳染病(表C)。醫生均須向衛生署呈報懷疑及證實屬須呈報傳染病的個案，以便衛生署進行傳染病監察及防控工作。

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Table C : (Cont'd) List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2008

表 C : (續) 二零零八年須呈報的傳染病

Dengue fever 登革熱	Mumps 流行性腮腺炎	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases 斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病
Diphtheria 白喉	Paratyphoid fever 副傷寒	Viral haemorrhagic fever 病毒性出血熱
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection 大腸桿菌O157:H7感染	Plague 鼠疫	Viral hepatitis 病毒性肝炎
Food Poisoning 食物中毒	Psittacosis 鸚鵡熱	West Nile Virus Infection 西尼羅河病毒感染
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b infection (invasive) 乙型流感嗜血桿菌感染(侵入性)	Q fever 寇熱	Whooping cough 百日咳
Hantavirus infection 漢坦病毒感染	Rabies 狂犬病	Yellow fever 黃熱病

A total of 16 579 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 2008. The number decreased by 34.3% as compared with 25 249 cases in 2007. The top five notifiable infectious diseases in 2008 were chickenpox (8 927 cases), tuberculosis (5 635 cases), food poisoning (619 outbreaks with 2 547 persons cases), Community-associated methicillin - resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection (282 cases) and viral hepatitis (247 cases). Chickenpox and tuberculosis accounted for 53.8% and 34.0% of all notifications respectively.

## Chickenpox

There were 8 927 notifications of chickenpox in 2008. The number decreased by 50.2% as compared with 17 940 cases in 2007. Similar to previous years, the majority (70.0%) of cases occurred among children aged under ten.

## Tuberculosis

In 2008 the number of tuberculosis notifications was 5 635 and the notification rate was 80.8 per

二零零八年，共有16 579宗須呈報傳染病個案，較二零零七年的25 249宗減少34.3%。須呈報的首五位傳染病為水痘(8 927宗)、結核病(5 635宗)、食物中毒(619宗，涉及2 547人)、社區型耐甲氧西林金黃葡萄球菌感染(282宗)及病毒性肝炎(247宗)。水痘及結核病分別佔所有呈報個案的53.8%及34.0%。

## 水痘

二零零八年，呈報的水痘個案有8 927宗，較二零零七年的17 940宗減少50.2%。一如往年，大部分個案(70.0%)的病患者均為十歲以下的小童。

## 結核病

二零零八年，呈報的結核病個案有5 635宗，而呈報率是每十萬名人口有80.8

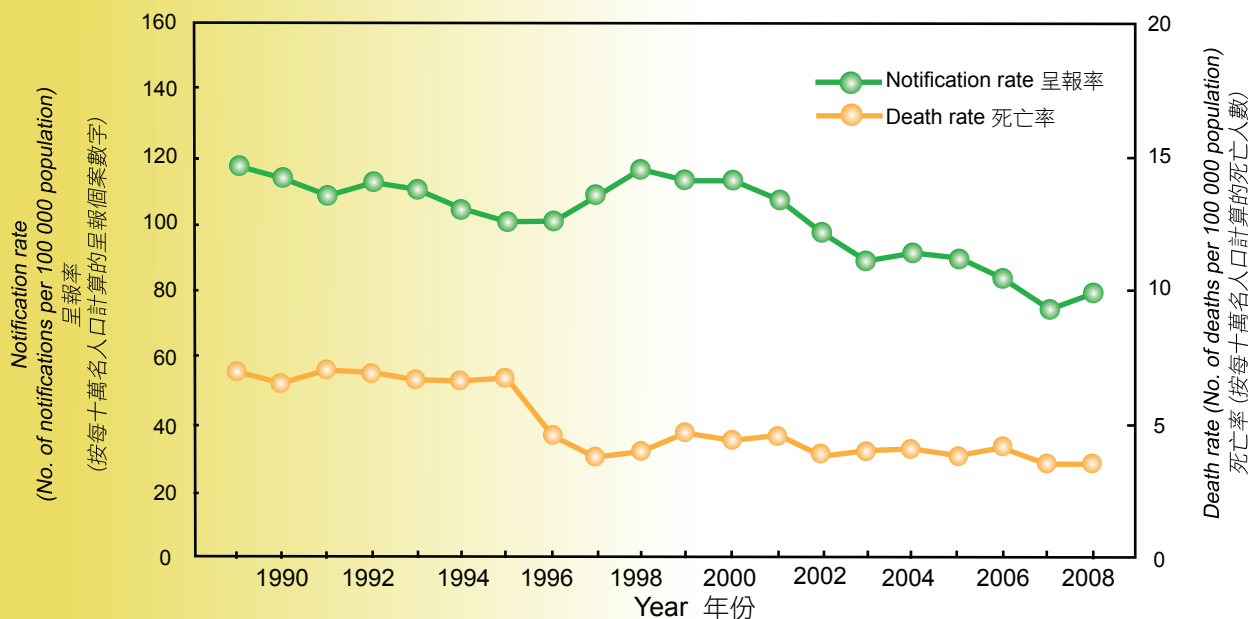
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100 000 population. Compared with 2007, the number of notifications increased by 3.1% and the notification rate increased by 2.4%. (Figure 8)

宗。跟二零零七年比較，呈報個案數字增加了3.1%，而呈報率則增加了2.4%。(圖8)

Figure 8 : Notification and Death Rates of Tuberculosis, 1989 - 2008

圖 8 : 一九八九年至二零零八年結核病呈報率及死亡率



## Viral hepatitis

There were 247 notifications of viral hepatitis in 2008, of which 71 were hepatitis A, 83 were hepatitis B, three were hepatitis C, 90 were hepatitis E. Compared with 2007, the number of notifications for hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and hepatitis E increased by 4.4%, 12.2%, 50.0% and 38.5% respectively.

## Vaccine preventable diseases

There were 136 cases of mumps, 68 cases of measles, 38 cases of rubella, one case of congenital rubella syndrome and 25 cases of whooping cough notified to the Department of Health in 2008. There was no notification for tetanus in 2008. The number of notifications of vaccine preventable diseases remained low in

## 病毒性肝炎

二零零八年，病毒性肝炎呈報個案有247宗，其中71宗為甲型肝炎，83宗為乙型肝炎，三宗為丙型肝炎，90宗為戊型肝炎。跟二零零七年比較，甲、乙、丙及戊型肝炎的呈報個案數字分別上升了4.4%、12.2%、50.0%及38.5%。

## 疫苗可預防的疾病

二零零八年，衛生署共接報136宗流行性腮腺炎、68宗麻疹、38宗德國麻疹、一宗先天性風疹綜合症及25宗百日咳呈報個案。二零零八年並沒有接獲破傷風個案。該年，疫苗可預防疾病的呈報數字維持在低水平。而在兒童免疫接種計劃中，各疫苗的覆蓋率均處於非常高的水

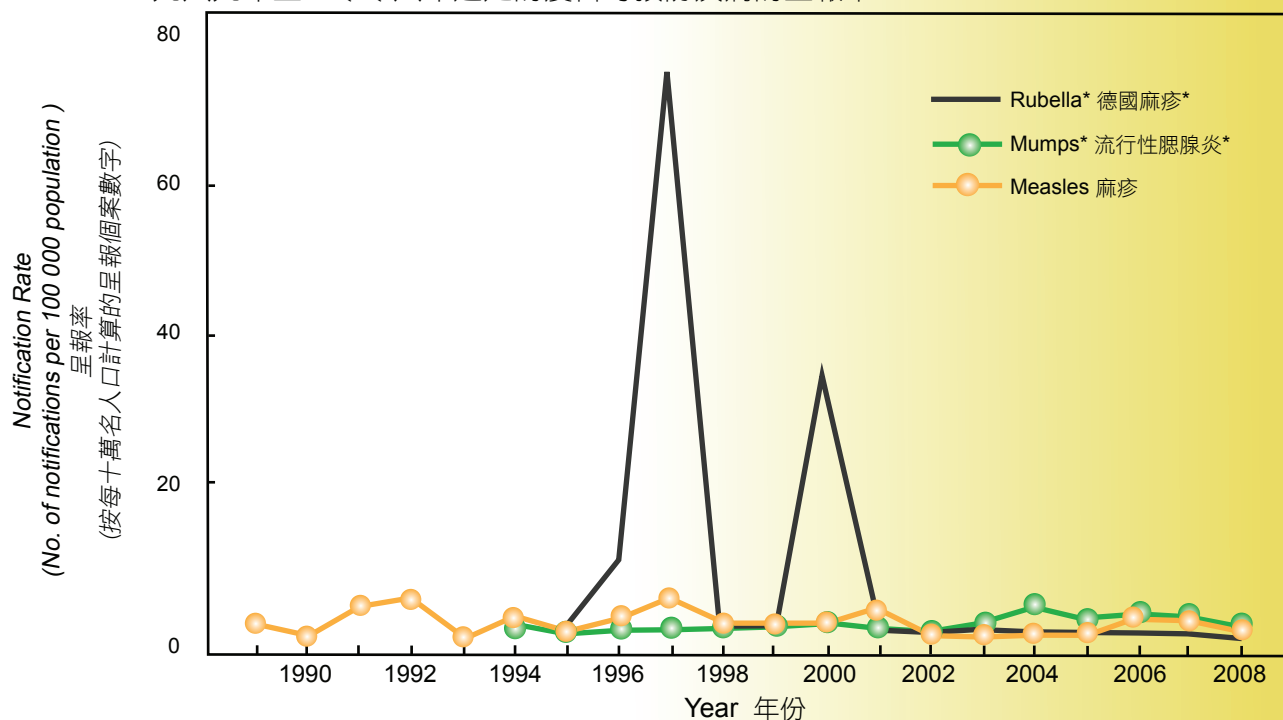
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2008. The coverage rates of vaccines included in the childhood immunisation programme were very high. The trends of selected vaccine preventable diseases are shown in Figure 9.

平。圖9顯示選定的疫苗可預防疾病的趨勢。

Figure 9 : Notification Rates of Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases, 1989 - 2008

圖 9 : 一九八九年至二零零八年選定的疫苗可預防疾病的呈報率



Notes: Case definition for mumps has been changed in 2003.

\* Notifiable since 1994.

註: 流行性腮腺炎於二零零三年採用新的病例定義。

\* 由一九九四年起須呈報的疾病。

## Foodborne diseases

In 2008, there were 619 notifications of food poisoning outbreak, with 2 547 persons affected, 150 cases of bacillary dysentery, 38 cases of typhoid fever, 21 cases of paratyphoid fever and seven cases of cholera.

Bacteria remained the major cause of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for 79.8% of all outbreaks. About 27.3% of all outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and the three most common causative agents were *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (51.5%), *Salmonella species* (24.9%) and

## 食物傳播的疾病

二零零八年，共有619宗食物中毒呈報個案，涉及2 547人；另有150宗桿菌痢疾、38宗傷寒、21宗副傷寒及七宗霍亂的呈報個案。

細菌仍然是引致食物中毒的主因，佔所有爆發個案的79.8%。經由實驗室證實的個案約佔所有呈報的27.3%。最常見的三種致病原是副溶血性弧菌(51.5%)、沙門氏菌(24.9%)及諾如病毒(18.9%)。另外，呈報個案中亦有由化學物或生化毒

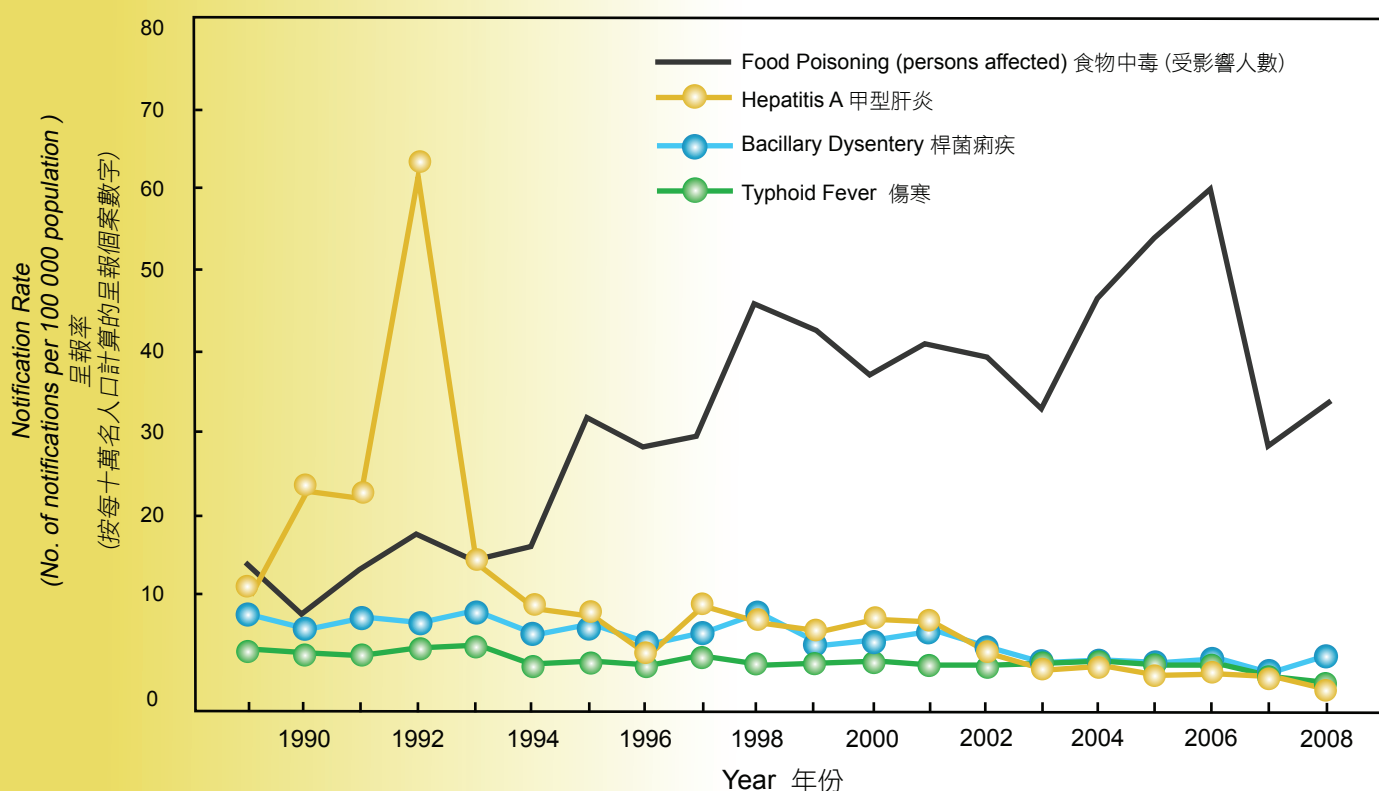
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noroviruses (18.9%). Food poisoning caused by chemicals or biotoxins was also reported. There were 20 outbreaks (64 persons affected) caused by ciguatera toxin. Figure 10 shows the trends of selected foodborne diseases.

素引起的。由雪卡毒引起的爆發個案有20宗(涉及64人)。圖10顯示選定的食物傳播疾病的趨勢。

Figure 10: Notification Rates of Common Foodborne Diseases, 1989 - 2008

圖 10 : 一九八九年至二零零八年常見的食物傳播疾病的呈報率



## Vector-borne diseases

## 傳病媒介傳播的疾病

There were 42 dengue fever cases reported in 2008. All were imported from Asian countries. Cases from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines together contributed to 61.9% of the total.

在二零零八年，登革熱呈報個案有42宗。所有個案均由亞洲國家傳入，而泰國、印尼及菲律賓佔所有傳入個案的61.9%。

As for malaria, 25 cases were reported in 2008. Thirteen cases were caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, 11 were by *Plasmodium vivax* and one was by *Plasmodium malariae*. All malaria cases in 2008 were imported mainly from Asia (14 cases) and Africa (nine cases).

至於瘧疾，二零零八年的呈報個案有25宗，其中13宗由惡性瘧原蟲引起，11宗由間日瘧原蟲引起，一宗由三日瘧原蟲引起。二零零八年的所有個案均由外地傳入，主要源自亞洲(14宗)及非洲(九宗)。



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In 2008, there were 35 reported cases of “typhus and other rickettsial diseases” with 19 scrub typhus, 15 spotted fever and one urban typhus.

## Other Infectious Diseases

Surveillance systems have also been set up to monitor other infectious diseases or conditions with public health importance such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases, as well as antibiotic resistance.

The HIV surveillance programme of the Department of Health has an important role in monitoring the trend of HIV infection for formulating healthcare and prevention programme. The programme collects data regularly through voluntary reporting, sero-prevalence monitoring of selected groups and unlinked anonymous screening. All personal information is kept confidential. At the end of 2008, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were 4 047 and 1 030 respectively. Sexual transmission continues to be the most important mode of spread of the infection.

A sentinel surveillance system is in place in Hong Kong to monitor influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis, acute diarrhoeal diseases and antibiotic resistance. The system operates through the support of a network of 64 General Out-Patient Clinics in the public sector and 40 doctors in the private sector.

Results of the influenza-like illness sentinel

二零零八年，斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病呈報個案有35宗，其中19宗為叢林斑疹傷寒，15宗為斑疹熱，另一宗為城市斑疹傷寒。

## 其他傳染病

政府已設立監察系統，監控對公共衛生有重要影響的其他傳染病及情況，例如愛滋病病毒感染、流感類病症、手足口病、急性結膜炎（紅眼症）和急性腸道傳染病，以及細菌抗藥性。

衛生署愛滋病監察計劃對當局監察愛滋病病毒感染的趨勢，從而制定護理和預防計劃十分重要。這項計劃透過自願呈報、監察選定組別人士血清中帶有病毒抗體的普遍率和非聯繫不記名檢查，定期搜集有關資料。所有個人資料均會保密。至二零零八年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒感染個案有4 047宗，愛滋病個案則有1 030宗。性接觸傳染仍然是最重要的傳播模式。

香港設立了定點監測系統，以監察流感類病症、手足口病、急性結膜炎（紅眼症）、急性腸道傳染病及細菌的抗藥性。這個系統是通過64間公營的普通科門診診療所及40名私家醫生的網絡運作。

流感類病症定點監測系統的監察結果顯

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surveillance system showed that the most prevalent strain of influenza virus during the year 2008 were *Influenza A H1N1* and *Influenza A H3N2*. The peak months in 2008 were around February to March and July to August.

The hand, foot and mouth disease sentinel surveillance programme was established in 1998 to monitor the trend of hand, foot and mouth disease and *Enterovirus-71* infection in Hong Kong. In 2008, the disease activity was higher from late May to August and from October to December.

Sentinel surveillance on acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases was implemented in July 2001 to monitor the disease trend and identify the causative agents of these two diseases. For acute conjunctivitis, consultation rates remained stable in 2008.

Sentinel surveillance on antibiotic resistance was established in 1999 to monitor the trend of antibiotic resistance at the community level. 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, other sentinel surveillance systems at elderly homes and child care centres have been set up since 2005 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

示，二零零八年最常見的流感病毒類型為甲型(H1N1)及甲型(H3N2)病毒，發病高峰期大致為二月至三月及七月至八月。

手足口病定點監測計劃於一九九八年設立，以監察手足口病及腸病毒71型感染的發病趨勢。在二零零八年，手足口病於五月底至八月、十至十二月間較為活躍。

急性結膜炎(紅眼症)及急性腸道傳染病定點監測計劃於二零零一年七月推行，以監察這兩種疾病的趨勢，並確定其病原體。在二零零八年，急性結膜炎(紅眼症)的求診率保持平穩。

細菌的抗藥性定點監測計劃在一九九九年設立，以監察在社區層面細菌的抗藥性趨勢。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

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

In 2008, there were 204 cases of confirmed occupational diseases, compared with 177 in 2007. The most common occupational diseases confirmed in 2008 were silicosis, occupational deafness, tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm and tuberculosis. Relevant figures are set out at Table D.

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。

在二零零八年，經證實的職業病個案有204宗，二零零七年則有177宗。在二零零八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。有關數字載於表D。