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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。