

Chapter One 第一章

Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2007 and 2008

表 D : 二零零七年及二零零八年經證實的職業病個案數目

Disease 病症	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2007	2008
Silicosis 矽肺病	67	65
Occupational deafness 職業性失聰	47	58
Tenosynovitis of hand or forearm 手部或前臂腱鞘炎	35	40
Tuberculosis 結核病	16	25
Asbestosis 石棉沉着病	2	5
Gas poisoning 氣體中毒	1	4
Occupational dermatitis 職業性皮膚炎	7	3
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬型鏈球菌感染	1	3
Others 其他病症	1	1
Total 總數	177	204

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 2008 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

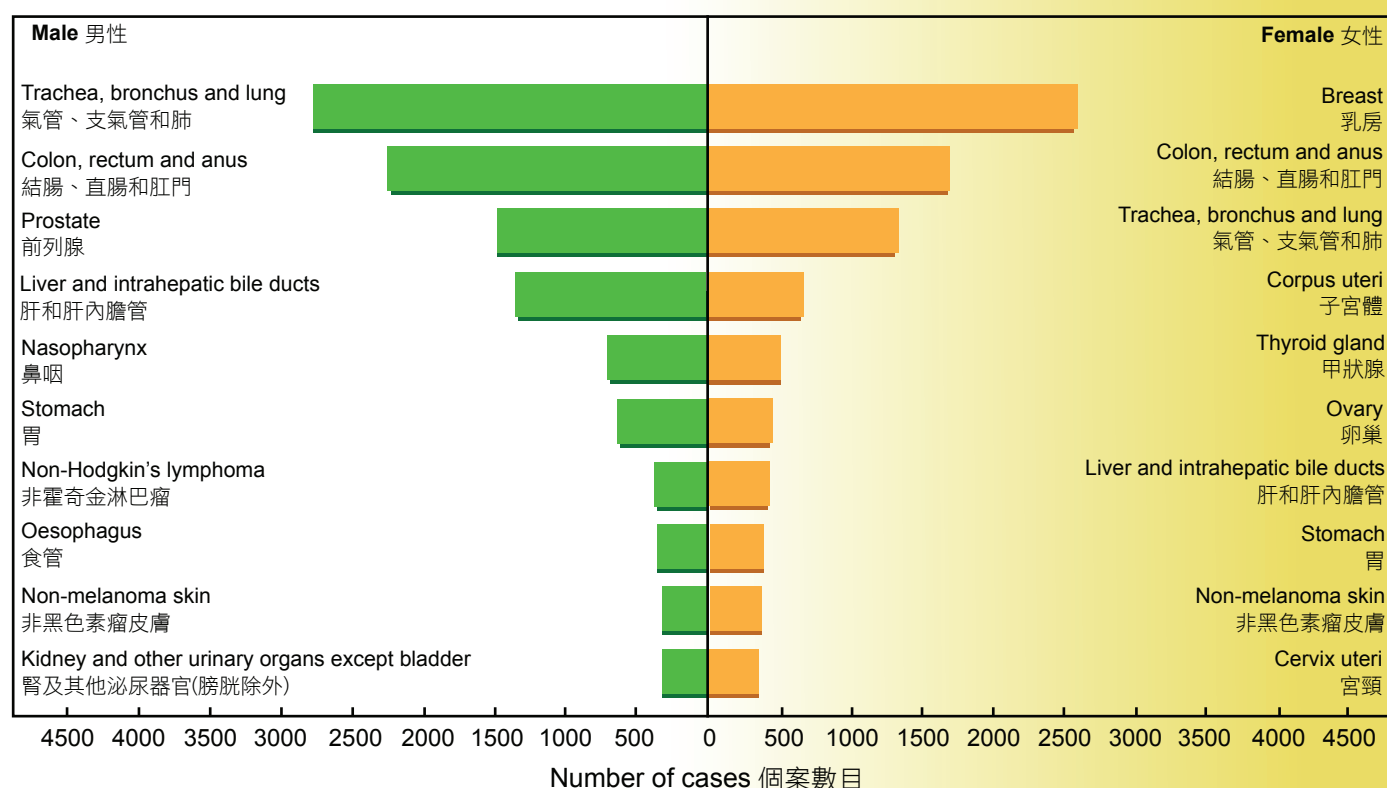
癌病

醫院管理局轄下香港癌病資料統計中心提供了全港性的癌病發病率數字。圖11列出於二零零八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。

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Figure 11 : Top Ten Cancer New Cases Notified to the Hong Kong Cancer Registry, 2008

圖 11 : 二零零八年香港癌病資料統計中心接報的首十類癌病新增個案



Source: Hospital Authority.
資料來源：醫院管理局。

Health Surveys Results

A Behavioural Risk Factor Survey was conducted in April 2008 to collect territory-wide data on health related behaviours among the Hong Kong adult population. The survey provided useful information to facilitate planning, initiating, supporting and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes. The survey reported that about two-fifths (39.4%) of people aged 18-64 were overweight/obese; about four-fifths (78.0%) failed to meet the WHO's recommendation of having at least five servings of fruit and vegetables per day; about one-fifth (22.7%) were classified as having "low" level of physical activity; and about one-tenth (9.2%) of the respondents had binge drinking. In addition, according to the Thematic Household

健康統計調查結果

衛生署在二零零八年四月進行了行為風險因素調查，以收集本港成年人與健康有關的行為數據。調查提供了有助策劃、開展、支援及評估健康促進與疾病預防計劃的資料。調查顯示約五分之二 (39.4%) 年齡介乎18至64歲的人士屬超重或肥胖；約五分之四 (78.0%) 未能達至世衛建議每天最少進食五份蔬果的份量；約五分之一 (22.7%) 的體能活動屬「低度」；以及約十分之一 (9.2%) 的受訪者曾暴飲。另外，根據政府統計處的《主題性住戶統計調查第三十六號報告書》，每八個15歲及以上的受訪者中，約有一個 (11.8%) 習慣每日吸煙。