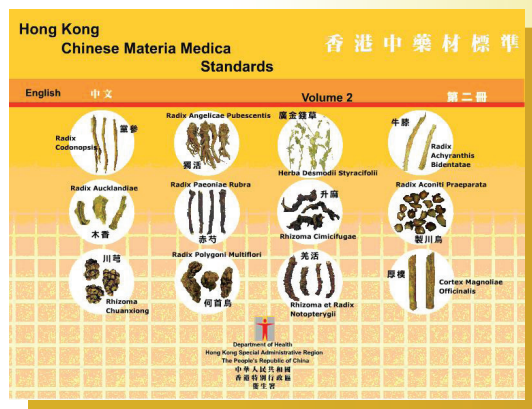


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registration were received as at end of 2008.

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. The research results of Phase II involving 24 herbs were published in HKCMMS Volume II in July 2008. The Phase III research work covering 28 herbs was completed in late 2008. The publication of HKCMMS Volume III containing the monographs of 28 Chinese herbal medicines is in progress. The Phase IV research work covering 36 herbs will commence in 2009.

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種藥材的研究結果已於二零零八年七月刊印於香港中藥材標準第二冊。第三期涉及28種藥材的研究工作已於二零零八年底完成，現正籌備包括28種中藥材論文的香港中藥材標準第三冊的出版工作。第四期涉及36種藥材的研究工作將於二零零九年展開。



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

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

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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 2008, the Elderly Health Centres recorded 38 453 enrolments and 175 857 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.

Visiting Health Teams outreach into the community and residential care setting to provide health promotion programmes for the elderly and their carers in collaboration with other elderly services providers. The aim is to increase their health awareness, self-care ability, and to enhance the quality of caregiving. An integrated and holistic approach is adopted in the “Improvement Project for Private Residential Care Homes”, which targets programmes at the specific training needs of caregivers in the homes, such as basic nursing skills. In 2008, Visiting Health Teams made 261 360 client-contacts.

In addition, to evaluate the effectiveness of the “Infection Control Enhancement Programme” and to identify areas for further improvement, an annual “Infection Control Checklist Survey” was conducted at all residential care homes for the elderly.

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。在二零零八年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為38 453人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達175 857人次。

長者健康外展隊伍深入社區和安老院舍，與其他長者服務單位合作，為長者及護老者提供健康推廣活動。目的是提高長者的健康認知、自我照顧能力，及提升護老者的護老服務質素。「私營安老院舍改善計劃」針對院舍內護老者的特別培訓需要，提供綜合和全面的培訓，例如基本護理技巧。在二零零八年，長者健康外展隊伍共為261 360人次提供服務。

此外，為評估「安老院舍感染控制改進計劃」的成效和確定未來可改善的地方，長者健康服務每年在所有安老院舍進行「感染控制措施調查」。

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The annual Influenza Vaccination Programme for residents and staff of residential care homes was conducted in November 2008. It was well-received and achieved an overall coverage rate of 93.0% and 70.5% among the residents and staff respectively. Elderly Health Service had also assisted in providing vaccination to residents of disabled homes.

Elderly Health Service will continue its current mission of improving primary healthcare for elders in Hong Kong. In addition to being a provider of health education, Elderly Health Service will put more emphasis on empowerment of elders and carers through the production of more health education resources like books, and will also enhance its training, benchmarking and health advisory role in primary healthcare for elders so as to benefit the entire community of Hong Kong.

於二零零八年十一月，長者健康服務為安老院舍院友和員工提供安老院舍預防流行性感冒防疫注射。是次計劃反應良好，院友及員工的涵蓋率分別為93.0%及70.5%。此外，長者健康服務亦協助為殘疾院舍的院友提供預防注射。

長者健康服務會繼續其現有的使命，努力改善香港長者的基層健康服務。除了直接提供健康教育外，未來重點將放在製作更多健康教育資源，如書本等，以協助長者及護老者提升一己之能力。另外亦會加強作為長者基層健康服務之模範和健康顧問的角色，與有關之培訓工作，以便香港整體社會均能受益。



Family Health Service

The Family Health Service provides a comprehensive range of health promotion and disease prevention services for children from birth to five years old and women aged 64 or below. The Service operates through 31 Maternal and

家庭健康服務

家庭健康服務透過31間母嬰健康院及三間婦女健康中心，為初生至五歲的嬰幼兒及64歲或以下的婦女提供全面的促進健康和預防疾病服務。

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Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and three Woman Health Centres (WHCs).

Maternal and Child Health Service

The Maternal and Child Health Service covers child health, maternal health, family planning and cervical screening.

For child health service, an Integrated Child Health and Development Programme is implemented in MCHCs to promote the holistic health (physical, cognitive and socio-emotional) and wellbeing of children. The core components of the integrated programme include immunisation, parenting, as well as health and developmental surveillance.



A comprehensive immunisation programme is provided to protect infants and children from nine infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps and rubella. The immunisation programme in 2008 is shown in Table F.

母嬰健康服務

母嬰健康服務的範圍，包括兒童健康、母親健康、家庭計劃及子宮頸檢查服務。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院推行「幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃」，以促進兒童的全人健康，包括生理、認知和社交情緒方面的發展。綜合計劃的核心項目包括免疫接種、親職教育，與及健康和發展監察。

母嬰健康院為嬰幼兒童提供全面的免疫接種服務，以預防九種小兒傳染病，分別是結核病、乙型肝炎、白喉、破傷風、百日咳、小兒麻痺、麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹。表F列出二零零八年的兒童免疫接種計劃。

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Table F : Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2008

表 F : 二零零八年香港兒童免疫接種計劃

Vaccine 疫苗	Newborn 初生	1 month 一個月	2 months 兩個月	4 months 四個月	6 months 六個月	1 year 一歲	1.5 years 歲半	Primary 1 小一	Primary 6 小六
Bacille Calmette-Guerin Vaccine (BCG) 卡介苗(預防結核病)	BCG 卡介苗								
Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis and Inactivated Poliovirus (DTaP-IPV) 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺			DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺		DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	
Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis (reduced dose) and Inactivated Poliovirus (dTap-IPV) 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳(減量)及滅活小兒麻痺									dTap-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳(減量)及滅活小兒麻痺
Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹						MMR 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹		MMR 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹	
Hepatitis B (Hep B) 乙型肝炎疫苗	Hep B 乙型肝炎	Hep B 乙型肝炎			Hep B 乙型肝炎				

The parenting programme aims to equip parents with the necessary knowledge and skills to bring up healthy and well-adjusted children. Anticipatory guidance on child development, childcare (e.g. nutrition, home safety, oral health) and parenting are provided to parents during the antenatal period and throughout the pre-school years of children, in the form of information leaflets, audio-visual materials, web-page, telephone hotline, interactive workshops and individual counselling. For parents of children with early signs of behavioural problems or those who encounter difficulties in parenting, a structured group training programme on positive parenting skills is also available.

親職教育計劃目的是為裝備幼兒家長有關培育子女成長所需的知識和技巧，從而扶育幼兒健康成長。健康院會透過資料單張、視聽光碟、網頁、電話熱線、互動研習班和個別輔導的形式，從妊娠期開始到整個兒童學前階段，為所有家長提供有關兒童身心發展、育兒知識(例如：營養、家居安全、口腔健康等)及親職輔導。若兒童有初期的行為問題或父母在管教方面遇到困難，家長可參加有系統的正面親職小組訓練課程。

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Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interviews and counselling in MCHCs. Collaborated with Hospital Authority and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association, “Babycare Room Award” was jointly organised in Jul 2008 to encourage provision of desirable babycare facilities by private enterprises and public organisations in public areas so as to promote breastfeeding.



母嬰健康院亦積極推廣母乳餵哺，服務包括母乳餵哺熱線、個別會見及輔導等。與醫院管理局及愛嬰醫院香港協會於二零零八年七月合辦「全港最受歡迎育嬰間選舉」，目的是嘉許提供合適母乳餵哺環境和理想育嬰設施的公私營機構，並藉此鼓勵母乳餵哺。

Health and Developmental Surveillance consists of a series of routine reviews conducted by health professionals, designed to achieve timely identification and referral of children with health and developmental problems. These include physical examination of the newborn child, periodic monitoring of the child's growth parameters, Automated Otoacoustic Emission (AOAE) hearing screening for newborn and preschool vision screening. Developmental surveillance is performed in partnership with parents through anticipatory guidance, eliciting parents' concern and observing the child. Children with suspected physical or developmental abnormalities will be referred to specialist clinics for further investigation and management.

健康及發展監察是透過專業醫護人員定期跟進兒童的成長及發展，以便及早發現有問題的兒童並作出轉介。這套服務包括為新生嬰兒進行身體檢查，定期監察兒童的生長指標，替新生嬰兒作耳聲發射普查測試及為學前兒童進行視力普查。此外，醫護人員會與家長協作，為兒童進行發展監察，包括提高家長對兒童發展的關注，共同觀察兒童的表現，及為家長提供適切的指導。若懷疑兒童的健康或成長發展有異常情況，母嬰健康院會轉介兒童到專科診所作進一步診治及跟進。

In addition, the Government has piloted the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) in Sham Shui Po, Tin Shui Wai, Tuen Mun

另外，政府由二零零五年七月起於深水埗、天水圍、屯門及將軍澳區母嬰健康院試行「兒童身心全面發展服務」。至

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and Tseung Kwan O districts since July 2005. By end of 2008, the programme has been extended to Yuen Long, Tung Chung, Kwun Tong districts and is planned for further extension to all MCHCs in Hong Kong by phases. Built on existing services provided by MCHCs, Antenatal Out Patient Clinic of Hospital Authority, pre-primary institutions, Integrated Family Service Centres (IFSCs) and other non-government organizations (NGOs), CCDS is a community-based programme delivered through the inter-sectoral partnership among the health, education and social service sectors. It aims to identify and meet the varied needs of children and their families, and make timely referral to appropriate services. The programme is made up of the following components:

1. identification and holistic management of at-risk pregnant women;
2. identification and management of mothers with postnatal depression;
3. identification and management of children and families with psychosocial needs; and
4. identification and management of pre-primary children with physical, developmental and behavioural problems.

二零零八年底已推展至元朗、東涌、觀塘，並計劃逐步推展至全港各區母嬰健康院。該計劃是透過母嬰健康院、醫管局產科門診部、學前機構、綜合家庭服務中心及其他非政府服務機構作為平台，協調現有衛生、教育及社會各方面的服務，及早識別及處理幼兒及其家人的各種需要，向他們提供合適及適時的服務。服務包括以下部分：

1. 識別和全面處理高危孕婦；
2. 識別和處理產後抑鬱的母親；
3. 識別和處理有心理社會需要的兒童及家庭；及
4. 識別和處理有健康、發展及行為問題的學前兒童。



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The maternal health service provides disease prevention and health promotion services through antenatal and postnatal care. The MCHCs collaborate with all public hospitals to establish a comprehensive antenatal shared-care programme to monitor the whole pregnancy and delivery process. Pregnant women with psychosocial problems will be followed up by medical social workers or other relevant NGOs.

Postnatal mothers are provided with physical checkups and advice on family planning. They are also given support to adapt to changes in life through individual counselling and experience sharing in support groups.

In 2008, about 78% of all local newborns and 33% of local and non-local pregnant women received services from MCHCs.

MCHCs provide women of child-bearing age family planning services, including advice and prescription of contraceptives, counselling and referral on infertility, unplanned pregnancy and sterilisation. To ensure protection against rubella, anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

Cervical screening service is provided at all MCHCs for women aged at or above 25 who have ever had sex. Outreach health talks on cervical cancer and screening were conducted by the Health Information Section team to various women groups as needed. In 2008, there were 102 000 attendances for the cervical screening service.

母親健康服務透過產前及產後護理，提供預防疾病及促進健康的服務。母嬰健康院與全港各公立醫院合作，建立一個全面的產科服務計劃，照顧孕婦整個懷孕及分娩過程。有心理社交問題的孕婦會由醫務社工或其它相關的非政府機構跟進。

母嬰健康院亦為產後婦女提供檢查及家庭計劃指導，並透過個別輔導及支援小組的經驗分享，使產後婦女盡快適應新生活。

二零零八年，約有78%本地出生的嬰兒及33%的本地及非本地孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。

母嬰健康院為已屆生育年齡的婦女提供家庭計劃服務，包括避孕指導，不育、意外懷孕和結紮手術的輔導及轉介安排。亦為缺乏德國麻疹抗體的生育年齡婦女提供免疫注射。

所有母嬰健康院均為曾有性行為的25歲或以上婦女，提供子宮頸普查服務。健康資訊組亦為有需要的婦女團體提供有關子宮頸普查的外展健康教育講座服務。二零零八年，共有102 000名人次參與子宮頸普查服務。

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Woman Health Service

Three Woman Health Centres (WHCs) and ten MCHCs provide Woman Health Service (WHS) to women at or below 64 years of age. The aim is to promote the health of women and to address their health needs at various stages of life.

Health promotion is provided through health education on various women health topics, such as healthy lifestyle, breast and cervical cancers, menopause and osteoporosis. WHCs also provide physical examination, cervical screening and various appropriate investigations for clients, such as offering screening mammography to women who are aged 50 years or over. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

In 2008, a total of 18 500 women registered with three WHCs and ten MCHCs for Woman Health Service. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and other gynaecological problems etc.

Health Administration and Planning Division

Medical Device Control Office

The “Medical Device Control Office” was established in July 2004 for the implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System (MDACS) and development of a long-term regulatory framework for medical devices. The System has been fully implemented since July 2007 and it covers the following scope:

婦女健康服務

三間婦女健康中心及十間母嬰健康院為64歲或以下的婦女提供婦女健康服務，旨在促進婦女的健康，並照顧她們在不同人生階段的健康需要。

透過專題教育活動，例如健康生活方式、乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆等專題，藉此促進婦女的健康。婦女健康中心亦為婦女提供體格檢驗、子宮頸檢驗及各項適當的檢驗，如為50歲或以上的婦女提供乳房造影普查服務等。懷疑有異常情況的婦女，會獲轉介至專科醫生作進一步治理。

二零零八年，共有18 500名婦女在三間婦女健康中心及十間設有婦女健康服務的母嬰健康院登記，所發現的健康問題包括乳癌、子宮頸癌、血膽固醇過高、高血壓、糖尿病和其它婦科問題等。

衛生行政及策劃部

醫療儀器管制辦公室

「醫療儀器管制辦公室」於二零零四年七月成立，以便推行自願的醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的法例規管。該制度已於二零零七年七月開始全面推行，內容包括：