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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：

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- ▶ Listing of medical devices of Classes II, III and IV;
- ▶ Implementation of adverse incident reporting system;
- ▶ Screening of safety alerts;
- ▶ Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies;
- ▶ Listing of Local Manufacturers; and
- ▶ Listing of Importers.

The Medical Device Control Office totally processed 245 device listing applications, screened 1 338 safety alerts, managed 9 adverse incidents and conducted 17 workshops/seminars in 2008.

A consultant was commissioned to conduct a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) on statutory regulation of medical devices and the study was completed in early 2008. The results of the study revealed that majority of the stakeholders and the public generally supported the proposed regulation of medical devices. The legislative works will be commenced in accordance with the RIA's recommendations.

Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions

Under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165), any person who intends to operate a private hospital, maternity home or nursing home must obtain registration from the Director of Health. The

- ▶ 表列第II，III及IV級醫療儀器；
- ▶ 推行醫療事故呈報系統；
- ▶ 甄別安全警報；
- ▶ 認可認證評核機構；
- ▶ 表列本地製造商；及
- ▶ 表列進口商。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零八年度共處理245宗醫療儀器表列申請，甄別1 338宗安全警報，處理9宗醫療事故報告及舉辦了17次工作坊/講座。

醫療儀器管制辦公室已聘請顧問公司為醫療儀器規管對各方面的影響進行評估。該研究已於二零零八年初完成。評估結果顯示大部分持分者及公眾均支持立法規管醫療儀器，因應規管影響評估的建議，相關的立法工作亦將會展開。

醫護機構註冊辦事處

根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》(第165章)，任何人有意營辦私家醫院、留產院或護養院，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。非牟利診療所的註冊乃根據《診療所條例》(第343章)進行。香港法

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Medical Clinics Ordinance (Cap. 343) provides for the registration of clinics that are operated on a non-profit making basis. Legislations under Cap. 165 and Cap. 343 were promulgated in 1937 and 1964 respectively. The licensing authority was rested with the Director of Health.

Registration and monitoring of healthcare institutions is carried out with respect to accommodation, manpower and equipment. The Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions is primarily responsible for enforcing statutory provisions under the relevant Ordinances and to ensure the institutions are fit for the services to be provided. Compliance of individual institutions to statutory requirements is monitored through field inspections; scrutiny of the institution activities and complaint statistics; issuing advice and warning; and direct handling of complaints lodged by public against the institutions. In 2008, 93 announced inspections and 65 surprise visits to a total of 13 private hospitals, 34 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 146 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 69 complaints related to them in the same year.

To meet the advancement of medical technology and rising community aspirations for quality services, a “Code of Practice for Private Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes” was promulgated in 2003, and has been implemented since 2004. The Code sets out minimum standards for registration including general requirements on organisation and administration, policies and procedures, management of staff, equipment and accommodation, as well as specific types of clinical and support services. The Code

例第165章及343章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由衛生署署長執行。

衛生署會就處所、人手和設備方面的事宜對醫護機構進行註冊及監察的工作。醫護機構註冊辦事處主要是負責執行有關條例的規定及確保有關機構適合提供該等服務。為確保每個機構都符合法定要求，辦事處會透過實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、發出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零八年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的13間私家醫院、34間護養院及9間留產院，進行了93次例行巡查及65次突擊巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有146間。同年，我們共處理69宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

為配合醫療技術的發展，以及社會對優質醫療的殷切需求，衛生署於二零零三年制定《私家醫院、護養院及留產院實務守則》，並於二零零四年起開始推行。該守則列明註冊的最低標準，當中包括對有關架構及行政、政策及程序、人手、儀器及處所管理，以及個別臨床及支援服務的一般要求。此守則使各醫療服務機構更明確了解優質服務的要求及標準。

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enables healthcare institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

Tobacco Control Office

Smoking is the single largest preventable cause of death and diseases in Hong Kong. In February 2001, the Department established a Tobacco Control Office (TCO) to coordinate and enhance Government's tobacco control efforts. The Government's established policy on tobacco control is to discourage smoking through a step-by-step approach, contain the proliferation of tobacco use, and protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke to the maximum extent.



The mission of TCO is to nurture a smoke-free culture in Hong Kong through inter-sectoral collaboration and community mobilisation. After the passage of the Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 2006, the main service areas of TCO can be divided into enforcement, publicity and promoting smoking cessation. The priority functions of TCO include:

- ▶ acting as a principal enforcement agency under the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371);
- ▶ educating and assisting venue manager of statutory no smoking areas to ensure public compliance;

控煙辦公室

在香港，吸煙是最主要但亦可預防的死亡和疾病原因。二零零一年二月，控煙辦公室成立，以統籌及加強政府的控煙工作。政府的既定控煙政策是以循序漸進的方式，鼓勵市民不吸煙和抑制煙草的廣泛使用，並在最大範圍內保護公眾免受二手煙影響。

控煙辦公室的使命，是透過跨界別的合作和動員社會，在香港孕育無煙文化。自《二零零六年吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例》生效以後，控煙辦公室的主要工作範圍可分為執法、宣傳教育，以及戒煙推廣三方面。現時控煙辦公室的首要工作包括：

- ▶ 擔當《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的主要執法機構；
- ▶ 教育及協助法定禁煙區管理人以確保公眾守法；

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- promoting smoke-free culture through publicity and health education;
 - coordinating smoking cessation service in the Department; and
 - assisting the policy bureau in reviewing tobacco control legislation.
- 透過宣傳及健康教育，推廣無煙文化；
 - 協調衛生署的戒煙服務；以及
 - 協助決策局檢討控煙條例。



In 2007, Tobacco Control Inspectors (TCIs) of TCO started the enforcement of smoking ban in statutory no smoking areas. Upon receipt of complaints, TCIs would arrange surprise check to the statutory no smoking areas concerned. They would also initiate blitz operations to black spots of smoking offences. TCIs would initiate prosecution actions towards smoking offenders and advise the venue managers on the skills of implementing smoking ban.

TCO received a total of 15 321 complaints against smoking violations and 5 001 enquiries in 2008. TCIs conducted a total of 13 302 inspections to no smoking areas and 7 305 prosecutions were initiated towards smoking offenders.

For illegal tobacco advertisements, TCO screened over 1 314 printed publications. TCO received 41 complaints and issued warning letters against 18 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements during the



二零零七年，控煙辦公室的控煙督察開始在法定禁煙區執行禁煙規定。控煙督察在接到違例吸煙的舉報後，會安排到有關法定禁煙區進行突擊巡查。此外，控煙督察亦會主動到經常有違例吸煙的黑點進行突擊巡查。控煙督察會向違例吸煙人士採取票控行動，並會輔導禁煙區管理人落實禁煙規定的技巧。

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共接獲15 321宗有關違例吸煙的投訴及5 001宗查詢。控煙督察全年共進行13 302次禁煙區巡查，期間共對7 305宗違例吸煙個案提出檢控。

在處理違例煙草廣告方面，控煙辦公室共審閱超過1 314份刊物。同期，控煙辦公室接獲41宗投訴，並對當中18宗違例煙草廣告個案發出警告信。

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same period.

In 2008, TCO conducted 18 seminars on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) with over 640 attendances. The target audience of these seminars were venue managers of statutory no smoking areas, which included security guards, catering workers and frontline staff of other no smoking areas, such as managers of workplaces and communal quarters.

TCO also distributed over 580 000 pieces of health education material to venue manager and the public in 2008, including no smoking signs, poster and implementation guidelines, etc.

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共舉辦了18場有關《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的講座，參與人數超過640人次。這些講座的對象為法定禁煙區的管理人，包括保安員、食肆員工，以及各類禁煙區的前線員工，如工作間管理人及共用宿舍管理人等。

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共向禁煙區管理人及市民派發超過58萬份禁煙教育資料，當中包括禁煙標誌、海報及禁煙實施指引等。



In order to encourage smokers to quit smoking, “Smoking Cessation Seminars” were conducted for various organisations and businesses. In 2008, TCO conducted 50 “Smoking Cessation Seminars” with over 2 500 attendances. The Smoking Cessation Hotline was manned by registered nurses and handled a total of 4 335

為鼓勵更多吸煙者戒煙，控煙辦公室為各機構及公司舉辦了「戒煙講座」。在二零零八年，控煙辦公室舉行了50場「戒煙講座」，參與人數超過2 500人次。控煙辦公室亦設立戒煙熱線，由註冊護士接聽。在二零零八年共處理4 335個來電及查詢。

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telephone calls and enquiries in 2008.

Since November 2002, a TCO website (www.tco.gov.hk) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates.

Special Health Services

Health Care Voucher Unit

In 2008, the Health Care Voucher Unit was established to implement the three-year Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme, under which elders aged 70 or above would be given annually, through an electronic system, five health care vouchers of \$50 each to partially subsidise their use of primary health care services in the private sector.

Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for opiate drug abusers. There are 20 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of clients registered with the scheme was around 8 600 as at 31 December 2008 and the average daily attendance in 2008 was around 6 300.

On admission to the Methadone Treatment Programme, doctors will conduct a detailed and structured assessment for the clients including their medical, social history, and physical conditions. Apart from medical assessments by doctors, other

自二零零二年十一月開始，控煙辦公室設立了網站(www.tco.gov.hk)，作為方便與市民大眾、各機構及支持控煙團體溝通的渠道。

特別衛生服務

醫療券組

二零零八年，醫療券組成立以實施為期三年的長者醫療券試驗計劃。此計劃透過電子系統，為70歲或以上長者每年提供五張每張面值50元的醫療券，以資助他們使用私營基層醫療服務的部分費用。

毒品管理部

衛生署為吸毒者提供美沙酮代用治療及戒毒計劃的門診服務。全港共有20間美沙酮診所，每天(包括星期日及公眾假期)開放。截至二零零八年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數約為8 600人，而二零零八年的平均每日求診人次則約為6 300人次。

求診者在參加美沙酮治療計劃時，醫生會為求診者作出有系統及詳細的評估，包括病歷、社會背景及身體狀況。此外，美沙酮治療計劃亦提供一系列的支援服務包括：由醫生、社工及朋輩輔導員