with attention deficit / hyperactivity disorders and autism, in addition to ongoing work for physical impairment, dyslexia and hearing impairment.

閉症兒童的家長工作為重點，而有關肢體殘障、讀寫障礙和弱聽的工作亦持續進行。

Fact Sheets on nine common childhood developmental problems have received positive feedback. One series is developed for professional education and information, with another series for information to public. The fact sheets for public were made available on CAS website in early 2009.

九種常見兒童發展問題的資料單張一直廣受好評。其中一個系列是為專業教育及資訊而設，另一系列則向公眾人士提供資料。上述資料單張已在二零零九年年初，上載兒童體能智力測驗服務的網站，以供大眾參閱。

Subsequent to the formal launch of the Hong Kong Cantonese Oral Language Assessment Scale (HKCOLAS) in March 2006, a total of 3 workshops have been conducted by 2008, to cover around 95% of practicing speech therapists in Hong Kong, with sets of the instrument provided free then.

「香港兒童口語（粵語）能力量表」在二零零六年三月正式推出後，截至二零零八年，兒童體能智力測驗服務已舉辦合共三個工作坊，參加者涵蓋大約95%本港執業言語治療師，並免費向他們提供上述評估工具。

Clinical Genetic Service

醫學遺傳科

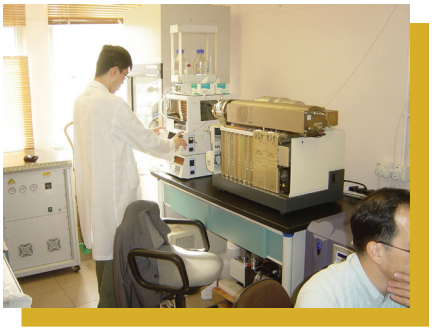
Clinical Genetic Service provides territory-wide genetic services, including diagnosis, counselling and prevention of genetic diseases. It comprises the Genetic Counselling Unit and the Genetic Screening Unit.

醫學遺傳科提供全港性的遺傳服務，包括遺傳病的診斷、輔導及預防。該科由遺傳輔導組及遺傳篩選組所組成。

Genetic Counselling Unit deals with diagnosis of over a thousand different types of genetic diseases. It receives support from the Genetic Laboratory in performing investigations on cytogenetics, biochemical genetics and molecular genetics. Chromosome studies and molecular genetic investigations formed the bulk of investigations. The common indications are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling

遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零八年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 110次輔導。

Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 110 family attendances in 2008.



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 59.5% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2008, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 14.3% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 85.7% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.6% of male and 0.4% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 966 in 2008.

遺傳篩選組為新生嬰兒推行兩項篩選計劃：分別是葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素(G6PD)缺乏症及先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的篩選計劃。整體而言，在二零零八年有59.5%的新生嬰兒接受該組的篩選服務，包括差不多所有在公立醫療機構出生的嬰兒和14.3%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘85.7%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零八年，4.6%男嬰及0.4%女嬰發現患G6PD缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的發病率，則為每966人中有一名患者。

During the year, health promotion activities in the form of lectures, media interviews and publications were strengthened.

在這年內，醫學遺傳科亦透過講座、傳媒訪問及發表學術報告等方式，加強健康促進活動。