

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 2009, a total of 19 400 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 implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System (MDACS) and development of a long-term legislative framework for statutory control of medical devices. The MDACS has been implemented by phases since November 2004 and it covers the following scope:

- Listing of medical devices of Classes II, III and IV;
- Listing of Class D in-vitro diagnostic medical devices;
- Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies;
- Listing of Local Manufacturers;

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。

二零零九年，共有19 400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、糖尿病和其他婦科問題等。

## 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，以推行自願性醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的立法規管架構。自願性制度於二零零四年十一月開始分階段推行，內容包括：

- 表列第II，III及IV級醫療儀器；
- 表列第D級體外診斷醫療儀器；
- 認可認證評核機構；
- 表列本地製造商；

- Listing of Importers; and
- Screening of safety alerts.

The Medical Device Control Office totally processed 574 device listing applications, screened 1 298 safety alerts, managed 38 adverse incidents and conducted 20 workshops/seminars in 2009.

## 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 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 2009, 162 inspections to a total of 13 private hospitals, 39 nursing homes

- 表列進口商；及
- 甄別安全警報。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零九年共處理574宗醫療儀器表列申請，甄別1 298宗安全警報，處理38宗醫療事故報告及舉辦了20次工作坊/講座。

## 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。

衛生署會就房舍、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，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。在二零零九年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的13間私家醫院、39間護養院及10間留產院，進行了162次巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有132間。同年，我們共處理97宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

and 10 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 132 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 97 complaints related to these institutions 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 enables healthcare institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

Since 2007, Department of Health has established a sentinel events monitoring and reporting system. All private hospitals and nursing homes are required to report sentinel events to Department of Health within 24 hours upon occurrence of the event. The primary objective is to identify areas for improvement in the quality and safety of healthcare services.

Since 2008, the Steering Committee on Hospital Accreditation (Steering Committee) which is coordinated by Department of Health has been formed to oversee the development of a territory-wide hospital accreditation scheme for both public and private hospitals in Hong Kong. A Pilot Scheme on Hospital Accreditation (Pilot Scheme) was launched by the Steering Committee in April 2009. The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards

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。

衛生署於二零零七年設立嚴重醫療事件監察及呈報機制。所有私家醫院及護養院須於24小時內向衛生署通報嚴重醫療事件。該機制的主要目的是要在醫療服務質素及安全方面找出可予改善的地方。

由衛生署統籌的醫院認證督導小組(督導小組)於二零零八年成立，負責監督本港公、私營醫院認證計劃的發展。督導小組於二零零九年四月推行香港醫院認證先導計劃，澳洲醫療服務標準委員會是這計劃的認證機構。

(ACHS) has been engaged as the accrediting agent for the Pilot Scheme.



## 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 to the maximum extent protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke.



衛生署控煙辦公室  
Tobacco Control Office  
Department of Health



## 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。

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:

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：



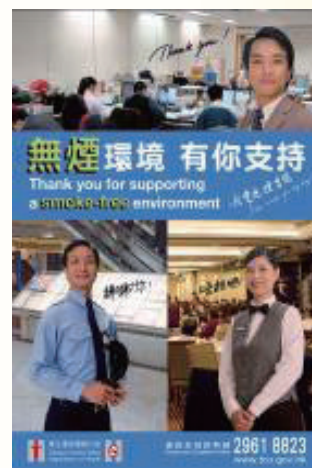
- acting as a principal enforcement agency under the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371);
- educating and assisting venue manager of statutory no smoking areas to ensure public compliance;
- promoting smoke-free culture through publicity and health education;
- coordinating smoking cessation service in the Department; and
- assisting the policy bureau in reviewing tobacco control legislation.



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.

The fixed penalty system comes into operation on 1 September 2009. Anyone who smokes or

- 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；
- 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。



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。

定額罰款制度在二零零九年九月一日實施。任何人在法定禁止吸煙區或公共交通工具

carries a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe in statutory no smoking areas or on public transport carriers, will be issued with a HK\$1,500 fixed penalty notice by enforcement officers. Smoking ban also implemented in 48 public transport facilities (PTF) with superstructures.

TCO received a total of 17 399 complaints against smoking violations and 6 300 enquiries in 2009. TCIs conducted a total of 17 627 inspections to no smoking areas, and 4 180 summonses and 1 477 fixed penalty notices were issued to smoking offenders respectively.

For illegal tobacco advertisements, TCO screened over 1 600 printed publications. TCO received 47 complaints and issued warning letters against 12 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements during the same period.

In 2009, TCO conducted 37 seminars on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) with over 1 200 attendances. The target audience of these seminars were venue managers of 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 660 000 pieces of health education material to venue manager and the public in 2009, including no smoking signs, poster and implementation guidelines, etc.

內吸煙或攜帶燃著的香煙、雪茄或煙斗，執法人員有權向他們發出定額罰款通知書，罰款港幣1,500元。48個有上蓋建築物的公共運輸設施亦於同一天開始實施禁煙。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共接獲17 399宗有關違例吸煙的投訴及6 300宗查詢。控煙督察全年共進行17 627次禁煙區巡查，期間分別對4 180及1 477宗違例吸煙個案發出傳票及定額罰款通知書。

在處理違例煙草廣告方面，控煙辦公室共審閱超過1 600份刊物。同期，控煙辦公室接獲47宗投訴，並對當中12宗違例煙草廣告個案發出警告信。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共舉辦了37場有關《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的講座，參與人數超過1 200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。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共向禁煙區管理人及市民派發超過66萬份禁煙教育資料，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 2009, TCO conducted 73 'Smoking Cessation Seminars' with over 2 700 attendances. The Smoking Cessation Hotline was manned by registered nurses and handled a total of 15 500 telephone calls and enquiries in 2009.

Since November 2002, a TCO website ([www.tco.gov.hk](http://www.tco.gov.hk)) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates. An 'Interactive Online Cessation Centre' was developed to provide an internet platform to help smokers to quit smoking since February 2009.

To strengthen smoking cessation service, TCO collaborated with Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to provide a three-year community based smoking cessation services since 2009.

In 2009, TCO conducted an International Symposium on Management of Tobacco Dependence to present knowledge from the leading edge of tobacco control research with the theme on smoking cessation worldwide, as well as the clinical management of nicotine-dependent smokers.



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」。在二零零九年，控煙辦公室舉行了73場「戒煙講座」，參與人數超過2 700人次。控煙辦公室亦設有由註冊護士接聽的戒煙熱線。在二零零九年共處理15 500個來電及查詢。

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](http://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。自二零零九年二月起，亦設立「網上互動戒煙中心」，為吸煙人士提供一個網上戒煙平台。

為加強戒煙服務，由二零零九年起控煙辦公室與東華三院合辦為期三年的社區為本戒煙服務。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年舉行了國際煙草成癮治理研討會以報導最先進的控煙研究成果。研討會的主題包括世界各地的戒煙概況和尼古丁成癮者的臨床治理方法。