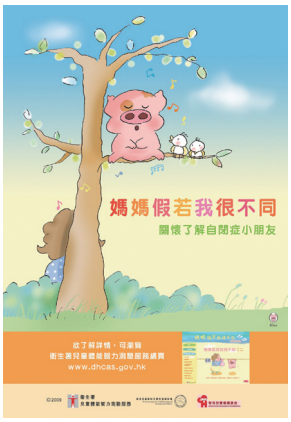


CAS continues to expand its specialisation in various subspecialties, including anxiety and mood disorders, physical and cognitive neurorehabilitation in 2009. CAS provides active support to the parent self help work for children with attention deficit / hyperactivity disorders and autism, in addition to ongoing work for physical impairment, dyslexia and hearing impairment.

兒童體能智力測驗服務在二零零九年繼續致力擴展各個不同範疇的專業發展，包括焦慮及情緒困難和腦神經復康。此外，兒童體能智力測驗服務亦積極支援家長自助工作，並以支援患有專注力失調／過度活躍症及自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。

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

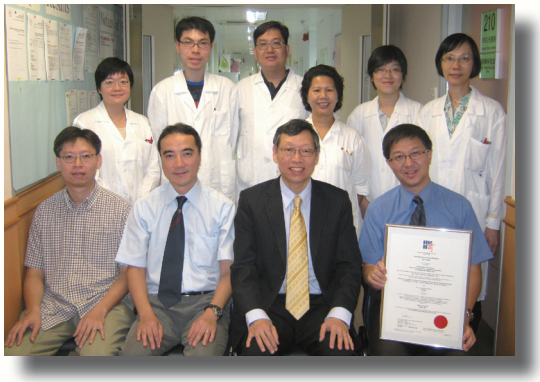
遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性

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 Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 115 family attendances in 2009.

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。 二零零九年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 115次輔導。

The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 50.1% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2009, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 15% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 85% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.2% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 1 004 in 2009.

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，在二零零九年有50.1%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15%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘85%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。 二零零九年，4.2%男嬰及0.5%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1 004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。

Forensic Pathology Service

法醫科

The Forensic Pathology Service provides forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine services to Government departments, including performance of forensic examinations on victims and suspects of sexual offences; and provision of expert opinions in the field of forensic medicine on consultation cases. It works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force and provides professional input on medico-legal aspects of criminal and other types of cases, including attendance at scenes of suspicious death to examine dead bodies and assist in crime scene investigation.

法醫科為政府部門提供法醫病理和臨床法醫學服務，包括替性罪行的受害人或疑犯作法醫學檢查，以及就個案提供法醫學的專家意見。該科與香港警務處緊密合作，就刑事及其他類型案件中涉及法醫學的事宜提供專業意見：包括到達案發現場檢查屍體及協助罪案現場的調查工作。

The Service is also responsible for the operation and management of public mortuaries, including handling the receipt, temporary storage, formal identification, post-mortem examination and release of bodies of reported deaths as stipulated in the Coroners Ordinance (Cap. 504). On the order of the Coroner, forensic pathologists will perform medico-legal autopsies and necessary laboratory investigations on dead bodies to ascertain and report on the causes of death to the Coroner and Police. Laboratory facilities to provide histopathology investigations are available at the public mortuaries.

該科亦負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜：包括按《死因裁判官條例》(第504章)規訂下呈報的死亡個案，就死者遺體辦理接收、臨時貯藏、辨認、檢查及發放。法醫科醫生亦會按死因裁判官的命令，替死者遺體進行法醫學屍體剖驗及必要的化驗，並向死因裁判官及警方報告死因。公眾殮房設有實驗室提供病理組織學化驗。

In 2009, some 7 200 post-mortem examinations, 940 clinical medico-legal examinations and 26 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

二零零九年，進行了約7 200宗驗屍、940宗臨床法醫學檢驗及26 000項化驗。