

# CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) was set up on 1 June 2004 as a new public health infrastructure under the Department, with the mission to achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with local and international stakeholders.

Activities of CHP are organised into the following functional branches: Emergency Response and Information Branch, Infection Control Branch, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, Public Health Services Branch and Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch.

## Emergency Response and Information Branch

The Emergency Response and Information Branch (ERIB) is responsible for facilitating emergency preparedness and management of public health crisis, formulating risk communication strategy and co-ordinating the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies.

Working closely with other services of the Department and relevant Government departments and organisations, ERIB has developed and reviewed Department of Health contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

For the purpose of preparedness for influenza pandemic, the stockpiling of antivirals for influenza pandemic has been closely monitored.

# 衛生防護中心

衛生防護中心於二零零四年六月一日成立，是衛生署轄下新設立的公共衛生防護架構。中心的使命是與本地及國際的衛生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。

衛生防護中心的工作分布於以下功能分處：緊急應變及資訊處，感染控制處，項目管理及專業發展處，公共衛生化驗服務處，公共衛生服務處及監測及流行病學處。

## 緊急應變及資訊處

緊急應變及資訊處負責促使衛生防護中心作好準備，應付及處理公共衛生危機，制訂風險傳達策略，以及統籌制訂衛生防護中心的目標和策略。

緊急應變及資訊處與衛生署其他服務單位和相關政府部門及機構緊密合作，制訂和檢討應變計劃，以應付香港可能出現的大規模傳染病爆發。

為了對流感大流行作好應變準備，緊急應變及資訊處密切監察為應付流感大流行而採購的抗病毒藥物的貯存量。

In collaboration with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and NGOs, surge capacity has been built up so as to facilitate mobilisation of volunteers in times of emergencies.

In enhancing the role of the Emergency Response Centre (ERC) as the Department's nerve centre in times of major public health emergencies, ERIB will continue to equip ERC with the latest communication facilities for the timely dissemination of information and statistics, and will organise necessary training for concerned staff.



As part of emergency preparedness, ERIB plans and coordinates regular exercises and drills to ensure that all relevant parties are familiar with the established protocols, and are capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities in times of major public health emergencies.

A joint interdepartmental exercise, code-named 'Redwood', was conducted on 10 January 2009 to test the arrangements for setting up and running a designated clinic in response to occurrences of human cases of avian influenza, the triage of patients with flu symptoms, as well as the coordinated responses of different public service units in the same building where the designated clinic is located. More than 200 participants from various government departments and organisations

緊急應變及資訊處亦與專業協會(例如醫生、護士、藥劑師協會)及非政府機構合作以增加緩衝人手,使在緊急事故時,協助動員志願人士。

為加強緊急應變中心作為衛生署在重大公共衛生緊急事故時的神經中樞功能,緊急應變及資訊處會繼續替中心配備最先進的通訊設施,以便發放適時資訊和數據,和為有關人員提供所需的訓練。

作為應急準備工作的一部分,緊急應變及資訊處策劃及統籌定期演練,以確保各相關單位在重大公共衛生緊急事故發生時熟知既定的程序,並能履行職責及任務。

二零零九年一月十日舉行了一項代號為「紅樹」的跨部門演習,目的是就出現人類感染禽流感個案的情況進行測試,包括設立指定診所提供診治的安排,將有流感病徵的病人分流,以及與指定診所位於同一大樓內的公共服務單位進行協調和應變工作。是次演習有逾200名來自不同部門和機構的人員參與,而內地和澳門共13名專家以觀察員身份出席了演習。

took part in the exercise which was also attended by 13 experts from the Mainland and Macao.



Upon confirmation of the first case of human swine influenza (HSI) in Hong Kong on 1 May 2009 and the activation of the Emergency Response Level under the Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic, the Emergency Response Centre (ERC) commenced operation to collate and disseminate up-to-date information about the pandemic, and compile progress reports for senior government officials.

二零零九年五月一日，香港確診首宗人類感染豬流感個案，政府立即根據「政府流感大流行應變計劃」將應變級別提升至最高的「緊急應變級別」，而緊急應變中心同時開始運作，收集及發放有關流感大流行的最新信息，並整理及提交進度報告予政府高層。



ERIB participated in a joint exercise, code-named 'Eagle' on 29 October 2009 which tested the overall preparedness and response of the concerned government departments and organisations to public health incident during the 2009 East Asian Games. The exercise was aimed at strengthening communication among relevant departments and organisations, and raising their

緊急應變及資訊處於二零零九年十月二十九日參與一項代號為「Eagle」的演習。演習測試有關各機構在處理二零零九年東亞運動會的公共衛生事故的整體準備和應變能力，目的為加強有關部門和機構的溝通，並提升前線人員於東亞運動會期間處理公共衛生事故的整體應變能力。

overall preparedness for handling public health incidents during the East Asian Games.



ERIB developed a health contingency plan for the prevention and control of infectious diseases outbreak for the 2009 East Asian Games, providing guidelines on response to infectious disease outbreak during different stages of the Games.

ERIB coordinates the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies and has continued to introduce the CHP's strategic directions to Mainland and overseas visitors.

To monitor and strengthen the implementation of risk communication strategies and plans, ERIB participates in the work of the Risk Communication Advisory Group and the editorial board of the CHP Newsletter.



緊急應變及資訊處制定了一套預防及控制傳染病爆發的應變計劃，為二零零九年東亞運動會不同階段的應變行動作出指引，以應對比賽舉行期間爆發傳染病的情況。

緊急應變及資訊處統籌制定衛生防護中心的目標及策略，並繼續向內地和海外的訪客介紹衛生防護中心的工作策略方向。

為監察及加強風險傳達策略和行動計劃的實施，緊急應變及資訊處參與風險傳達顧問小組和《衛生防護中心通訊》的編輯委員會工作。



To monitor and strengthen the implementation of risk communication strategies and plans, ERIB participates in the work of the Risk Communication Advisory Group and the editorial board of the CHP Newsletter.

## Infection Control Branch

The Infection Control Branch focuses on fostering an infection control culture to reduce epidemic infections and minimise spread of disease outbreaks in institutions in Hong Kong.

The key objectives of the Branch includes:

- Improving and standardising nosocomial surveillance reporting and monitoring of healthcare associated infections;
- Strengthening infection control culture in healthcare setting and the community;
- Strengthening mechanism on outbreak investigation in healthcare institutions;
- Enhancing crisis management and risk communication in healthcare institutions;
- Strengthening infectious disease management and diagnosis capability in hospital and community setting;
- Providing focused and on-time training to healthcare workers and community partners.

Infection Control Branch serves the following groups of clients by providing infection control advice, promulgating best practices and evaluating infection control measures:

為監察及加強風險傳達策略和行動計劃的實施，緊急應變及資訊處參與風險傳達顧問小組和《衛生防護中心通訊》的編輯委員會工作。

## 感染控制處

感染控制處重點旨在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港傳染病疫症和院舍內傳染病爆發。

該處的主要目標包括：

- 改善及統一醫院內感染監測通報及監控；
- 提升醫護機構及社區的感染控制文化；
- 加強醫護機構在傳染病爆發方面的調查機制；
- 提升醫護機構的危機管理及風險通報系統；
- 加強醫院及社區環境的傳染病處理及診斷能力；
- 為醫護人員及社區伙伴提供重點和適時的培訓。

感染控制處通過提供感染控制的意見，提倡優質方法及評估感染控制措施，以服務下列不同的對象：

- Public and private hospitals
- Community institutions
- Other branches of CHP
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs
- 公私營醫院
- 社區機構
- 衛生防護中心的其他分處
- 政府部門
- 公共機構及非政府機構

## Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch (PMPDB) encompasses Programme Management Division and Administrative Support Division. It coordinates and provides secretariat support for the Scientific Committees of CHP. It liaises with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities, coordinates research and training activities for healthcare professionals, and provides secretariat support to the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund. It also plans, implements and evaluates the Government's vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes.

PMPDB provides administration support to the scientific advisory structure of CHP which is a three-tier system. At the top, there is a Board of Scientific Advisers. The second tier consists of Scientific Committees, members of which are experts from various fields. Scientific Committees in turn are supported by specific health protection programmes and working groups, tailor-made to address specific public health issues.

The scientific advisory structure serves as a platform for members to meet regularly for deliberation and

## 項目管理及專業發展處

項目管理及專業發展處包括項目管理部及行政支援部兩個分部。該處負責協調衛生防護中心的各個科學委員會及提供秘書處支援，聯繫國際及地區衛生防護機構並促進各項合作活動，統籌研究項目及醫護人員的專業培訓活動，並為愛滋病信託基金委員會提供秘書處支援。該處亦負責策劃、執行及評估政府的疫苗注射計劃及資助計劃。

項目管理及專業發展處為衛生防護中心的科學顧問架構提供行政支援。該科學顧問架構是一個三層架構系統，此架構的成立以中央科學顧問委員會為首，其下成立多個由不同範疇的專家所組成的科學委員會。委員會轄下有針對有關公共衛生的課題而設的專責衛生防護項目和工作小組提供支援。

此科學顧問架構為委員會成員提供平台，定期會面以討論相關議題和交換專業意見，

professional exchange, so as to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

In 2009, a total of 11 meetings were held and 31 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and nine recommendations were made.

PMPDB is the hub for liaison with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities.

CHP is also a founding member of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

Apart from international agencies, PMPDB establishes networks and promotes exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland.

從而制訂加強本港衛生防護系統的有效策略。

在二零零九年，共召開了11次會議，並討論了31份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出九項建議。

項目管理及專業發展處是一個與國際性及地區性衛生機關聯繫的樞紐，促進各項合作活動。

衛生防護中心亦是國家公共衛生機構國際協會的創會成員。

除國際機構外，項目管理及專業發展處亦與內地各省市建立網絡，以促進香港與內地各省市的專業人員互訪交流。



Overall, a total of 10 visit programmes were conducted and 177 visitors were received in 2009.

整體而言，在二零零九年，進行了共10項探訪活動，接待了177名訪客。

The Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases (RFCID) was established after the SARS outbreak in 2003, to facilitate and support research on the prevention, treatment and control of infectious diseases. PMPDB is responsible for coordinating research commissioned by CHP, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2009, funding was approved for two research projects commissioned by CHP.

In order to build the professional expertise of healthcare professionals, a wide range of training programmes and seminars were organised in collaboration with various parties. Topics covered included current practice of the Department in controlling disease outbreaks, basic life support training, etc. In 2009, a total of five training programmes were organised and co-organised, with 630 participants, mainly the healthcare professionals.

The AIDS Trust Fund, administered on the advice of the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund, was established on 30 April 1993 with an initial capital of HK\$350 million by a Declaration of Trust under the Financial Secretary Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 1015) to finance payments for the purposes of making ex-gratia payments for haemophiliacs and others who were infected with HIV through the transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products in Hong Kong prior to August 1985; to grant projects in the provision of medical and support services for HIV patients; and to conduct promotion and education on AIDS. PMPDB provides administrative support for the Council. In 2009, there were 18 ongoing programmes/projects supported by the AIDS Trust Fund. The Council for AIDS Trust Fund processed a total of 32 new submissions for grants. Among them, 15 applied

嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症於二零零三年爆發後，政府成立了控制傳染病研究基金，以協助並支援預防、治療和控制傳染病的研究工作。項目管理及專業發展處負責統籌衛生防護中心所委託的研究，協助呈交該基金的評審撥款委員會，並監察研究工作的進度。在二零零九年，有兩項由衛生防護中心委託的研究申請獲批准資助。

為建立醫護人員專業才能，項目管理及專業發展處與不同的夥伴協辦各種培訓計劃及研討會，內容包括現時衛生署處理疾病爆發之守則、基本生命支援術訓練等等。在二零零九年，該處一共舉辦及協辦了五項培訓活動，共有630名參加者，當中主要為醫護人員。

愛滋病信託基金根據《財政司司長法團條例》(第1015章)所訂的信託聲明書於一九九三年四月三十日成立，基金由愛滋病信託基金委員會管理。初期資金為3.5億港元。該基金的目的，是為一九八五年八月之前在香港因輸注受污染血液或血液製品而感染愛滋病病毒的血友病患者及其他人士發放特惠補償金、向那些為愛滋病病毒感染者提供醫護和支援服務的計劃給予資助、以及促進和推行愛滋病教育。項目管理及專業發展處為委員會提供行政支援。在二零零九年，該基金下共有18項計劃/項目持續進行，並處理了32宗新的資助申請，其中15宗是醫療和支援服務的申請，當中10宗申請已獲批准；另外17宗是宣傳和公眾教育的申請，當中6宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准29宗新增特惠補助金的申請。

for the Medical and Support Services fund, of which 10 of them were approved. 17 applied for the Publicity and Public Education fund, of which six were approved. The Council also received and approved 29 claims for additional ex-gratia payment.

PMPDB is responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government Vaccination Programme. In 2009-10, free seasonal influenza vaccination was provided to about 286 000 high risk persons. In addition, free pneumococcal vaccination had been provided to about 192 000 eligible elders.

To minimise the chance of hospitalisation in children and elderly caused by seasonal influenza and pneumococcal infection, two vaccination subsidy schemes, namely Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (CIVSS) and Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (EVSS) were introduced by the Government in 2009. These two schemes were delivered through private doctors. PMPDB is responsible for the planning, implementation and administration of the Schemes.

Under CIVSS, children aged between six months and below six years could receive Government subsidised influenza vaccination at \$80 per dose from enrolled private doctors. Under EVSS, elders aged 65 or above could receive Government subsidised influenza vaccination and pneumococcal vaccination at \$130 and \$190 per dose respectively from enrolled private doctors.

In 2009-10, over 1 400 private doctors with 1 800 clinics enrolled in the CIVSS and EVSS to provide subsidised vaccination services. Under CIVSS, about 85 000 doses of seasonal influenza subsidised vaccination were administered to about

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行「政府防疫注射計劃」。於二零零九至二零一零年度，為大約286 000位高危人士提供免費流感疫苗注射服務。同時亦為大約192 000位合資格長者免費接種肺炎球菌疫苗。

為降低兒童及長者因季節性流感及肺炎球菌而導致住院的機會，政府於二零零九年推出了「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」及「長者疫苗資助計劃」。該兩項計劃是透過私家醫生推行。項目管理及專業發展處負責該兩項計劃的策劃、執行及行政工作。

在「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」下，年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲的兒童，在參與計劃的私家醫生診所接種流感疫苗可獲政府每劑疫苗80元的資助。而在「長者疫苗資助計劃」下，六十五歲或以上的長者，在參與計劃的私家醫生診所接種流感疫苗及肺炎球菌疫苗，可分別獲政府每劑疫苗130元及190元的資助。

於二零零九至一零年度，超過1 400位私家醫生或1 800間診所登記參與該兩項計劃並提供疫苗接種資助服務。「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」約為71 000名兒童接種了近85 000劑受資助流感疫苗。「長者疫苗資

71 000 children. Under EVSS, about 134 000 doses of seasonal influenza vaccination and about 111 000 doses of pneumococcal vaccination were subsidised.

In response to the Human Swine Influenza (HSI) pandemic, PMPDB coordinated the provision of HSI vaccines to five groups of high risk persons recommended by the Scientific Committee. Since the launch of the vaccination programme on 21 December 2009 to 31 March 2010, about 188 600 doses of HSI vaccines had been administered to the target groups. Of these, about 133 800 doses of free vaccination were given by HA & DH, while about 54 800 doses were given by private doctors.

助計劃」為長者分別接種了近134 000劑及111 000劑受資助的流感疫苗及肺炎球菌疫苗。

因應人類豬型流感大流行，項目管理及專業發展處負責統籌人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃，為科學委員會建議的五類高危組別人士接種人類豬型流感疫苗。由二零零九年十二月二十一日至二零一零年三月三十一日，該計劃合共向目標群組人士提供超過188 600劑人類豬型流感疫苗。當中約133 800劑由醫院管理局及衛生署提供免費注射服務，另外約54 800劑由私家醫生提供接種服務。



## Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of CHP provides quality clinical diagnostic and public health laboratory services to the public and private health sectors for both patient care and public health functions.

## 公共衛生化驗服務處

衛生防護中心轄下的公共衛生化驗服務處為公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公共衛生化驗服務，藉此履行病人護理和公共衛生的職能。

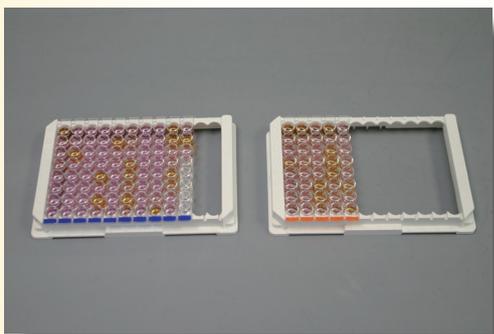


It comprises five functional divisions, namely, Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division, Histopathology and Cytology Division, Microbiology Division, Neonatal Screening Division and Virology Division. They are centralised in the Public Health Laboratory Centre in Shek Kip Mei and the Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre in Lek Yuen, Shatin.

The Public Health Laboratory Centre is a centralised laboratory for specialities including clinical and public health microbiology, virology, histopathology and cytology, and neonatal screening. The Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology services.

該處有五個功能分部，包括化學病理及血液部、組織病理及細胞部、微生物部、初生嬰兒普檢部及病毒部。它們全集中於石硤尾的公共衛生檢測中心及沙田瀝源的臨床病理化驗中心。

公共衛生檢測中心是一中央化驗所，提供臨床及公共衛生微生物學、病毒學、組織病理學及細胞學、及初生嬰兒普檢等化驗服務。臨床病理化驗中心提供中央化學病理學及血液學化驗服務。



The Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology laboratory services for the Department and Hospital Authority clinics, health centres, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong.



化學病理及血液部集中為衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的診所/健康中心/醫院及香港其他醫療機構提供化學病理及血液學化驗服務。

The Histopathology and Cytology Division performs histopathological examination on tissues and cytological examination of both cervical and non-gynaecological cytology specimens.

The Microbiology Division provides public health and clinical microbiology laboratory services to clinics, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong. The Division processes patients' specimens and surveillance samples for the diagnosis and screening of infections. It supports the function of the CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. The Division is designated by WHO as a Supranational TB Reference Laboratory.

The Neonatal Screening Division provides laboratory support in screening for congenital hypothyroidism and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency for neonates born in Hong Kong.

The Virology Division is a specialised unit for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral, chlamydial and rickettsial infections. It is designated by the WHO as the National Influenza Centre, the National Poliovirus Laboratory and the National Measles Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Division is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza and SARS, and Regional Measles Reference Laboratory. The Division also processes clinical and surveillance specimens from the public and private sectors to screen for infections and monitor immunity. The Division supports the function of CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control via regular collection of baseline laboratory epidemiological

組織病理及細胞部進行組織病理化驗，以及子宮頸和非婦科細胞樣本的細胞化驗。

微生物部為香港的診所、醫院及其他健康護理機構提供公共衛生及臨床診斷微生物檢驗服務。該部處理病人樣本及監察樣本，以進行診斷及感染檢測。透過定期收集以化驗檢測為主的流行病學數據，及為偵查傳染病爆發，及時提供化驗診斷服務，以支援衛生防護中心的疾病監察、預防及控制工作。該部獲世界衛生組織指定為跨國結核參比實驗室。

初生嬰兒普檢部為本港初生嬰兒提供先天性甲狀腺功能不足及葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素缺乏症普檢的化驗支援服務。

病毒部是一個專科部門，負責診斷和監察各類病毒、衣原體和立克次體感染，並獲世界衛生組織指定為香港特別行政區的國家流感中心，國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室和國家麻疹病毒實驗室。病毒部亦是世界衛生組織指定的禽流感和嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室及區域麻疹病毒參比實驗室。該部處理來自公營和私營機構的臨床及監察樣本，進行感染檢測以及免疫狀況監察。病毒部並定期蒐集基線的流行病學數據，及為傳染病爆發調查工作提供快捷的化驗診斷服務，以支援衛生防護中心於監察、預防和控制疾病工作上的職能。

data and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.



## Public Health Services Branch

The Public Health Services Branch aims at strengthening the prevention and control of tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases, and provides specialised clinical services.

## Social Hygiene Service

The Social Hygiene Service is responsible for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections. It also operates dermatology clinics for management of skin diseases including leprosy.



In the control of sexually transmitted infections, social hygiene clinics accept walk-in clients and provide free medical treatment and counselling service for eligible persons, thus ensuring a high degree of accessibility. Staff of the Anti-Venereal Disease Office carry out contact tracing, health

## 公共衛生服務處

公共衛生服務處旨在加強預防及控制結核病、愛滋病病毒感染及可經性接觸傳染的疾病，並提供臨床專科服務。

## 社會衛生科

社會衛生科負責預防和控制可經性接觸傳染的疾病(性病)，同時亦設有治理皮膚病包括麻風病的皮膚科診所。



在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受不經預約即時求診的病人，並為合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員負責追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，在伊利沙

education and outreach activities to control the spread of sexually transmitted infections. In addition to outpatient service, there are eight beds in Queen Elizabeth Hospital and a few in other public hospitals for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases.

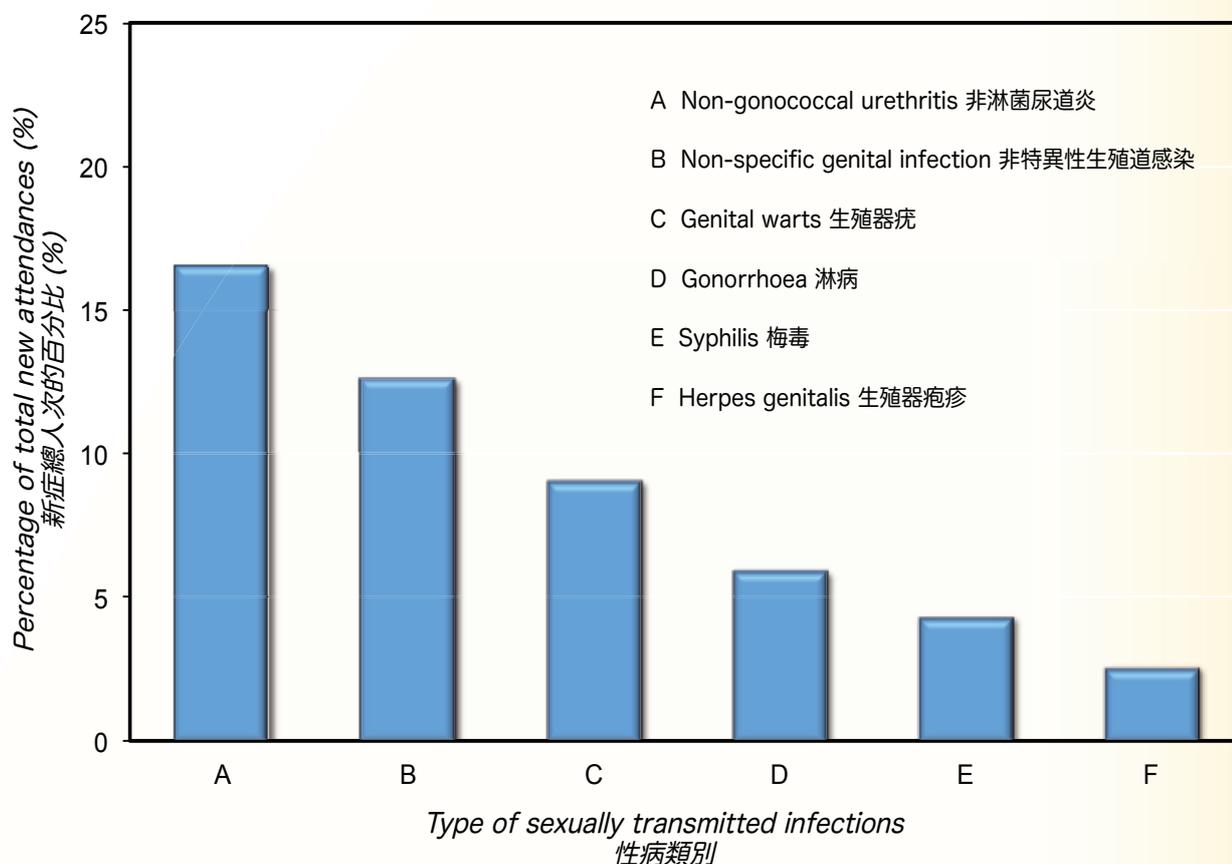
In 2009, there were 168 061 total attendances and 23 882 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2009, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

在二零零九年，社會衛生科診所共有168 061到診總人次及23 882新症人次。在二零零九年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非淋菌尿道炎、非特異性生殖道感染、生殖器疣、淋病、梅毒及生殖器疱疹(圖15)。

**Figure 15 : Common Types of Sexually Transmitted Infections of New Attendances at Social Hygiene Clinics, 2009**

**圖 15 : 二零零九年社會衛生科診所新症常見的性病類別**



Note : Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.

註：每位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

The dermatology clinics provide specialised outpatient care for patients referred for skin conditions. They are equipped with modern phototherapy and laser units. Skin conditions commonly seen include eczema, verruca, tinea, acne, and psoriasis. In 2009, there were 22 148 new attendances and 187 343 total attendances.

## Special Preventive Programme

The Special Preventive Programme (SPP) is responsible for the prevention, surveillance and clinical management of HIV/AIDS and the prevention of viral hepatitis in Hong Kong. Its four main areas of activities include clinical programme, HIV prevention and health promotion, policy development as well as research and epidemiology programmes.

SPP's clinical programme specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from AIDS Hotline, AIDS Counselling and Testing, clinical consultation and treatment, nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include management of needle-stick injuries, dermatology and genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2009, the total clinical attendance at SPP was 18 901, with a 2.4% increase compared with the figure of 18 465 in 2008.

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered through the operation of the Red Ribbon Centre. The mission of Red Ribbon Centre is to facilitate and enhance the community's response to HIV/AIDS. Besides designing and implementing

皮膚科診所為經轉介的皮膚病病人提供專科門診護理服務，並設有新式的光線療法和激光治療儀器。常見的皮膚病有濕疹、疣、癬、粉刺和牛皮癬。在二零零九年，皮膚科診所共錄得22 148新症人次及187 343到診總人次。

## 特別預防計劃

在香港，特別預防計劃負責愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床護理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃的四個主要活動範疇，包括臨床項目、愛滋病病毒感染的預防及健康推廣、策略擬定，以及研究和流行病學項目。

特別預防計劃的臨床項目專為愛滋病病毒感染者/愛滋病患者提供服務。該服務包括愛滋熱線、愛滋病輔導及測試、臨床診治、護理和心理社交支援。其他臨床活動，包括針刺意外的治理及皮膚科與生殖泌尿科診治。在目前，主要的愛滋病治療服務由位於九龍灣健康中心的綜合治療中心提供。在二零零九年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達18 901人次，較二零零八年的18 465人次多2.4%。

愛滋病的預防及健康推廣項目主要透過紅絲帶中心在社區推行愛滋病預防的工作。該中心的使命是「加強社會力量 引發迴響 正視愛滋病」。除了直接策劃和推行活動外，特別預防計劃亦與社區機構合作，推展多項活動，例如「紅絲帶動力」愛滋病教育資助計劃及獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了針對高

activities directly, SPP also collaborates with community agencies in undertaking a number of projects such as the 'Red Ribbon in Action' AIDS Education Funding Scheme and the Lions-Red Ribbon Centre Fellowship Scheme. To target risk behaviours, Red Ribbon Centre also organises condom promotion activities and outreach programmes for drug users. Two ongoing large-scale voluntary HIV screening programmes are in operation through the support of SPP—universal antenatal HIV screening and universal testing of methadone clinic attendees.

In August, staff from Special Preventive Programme attended the 9th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held at Bali, Indonesia. Red Ribbon Centre ran a booth to showcase the local concerted response to the HIV epidemic in men who have sex with men (MSM) and doctors from Special Preventive Programme gave presentations during the Congress.

As part of the HIV prevention activities to mark the '2009 World AIDS Day' (WAD), the Department launched a series of publicity activities so as to raise HIV awareness, risk perception and promote safer sex practice in the general public. HIV-related information and health messages were delivered through 11 episodes of the TV programme 'Off Pedder' from August 2009 to January 2010. A series of AIDS-related radio programmes titled 'Let's Get Touched' were also broadcast from October 2009 to February 2010 on the two radio channels of Commercial Radio. Red Ribbon Centre produced a new set of announcements of public interest (API), titled 'Travel Smart, Play Safe' and featuring Miss Miriam Yeung, UNAIDS National Good will Ambassador for Hong Kong SAR China. The APIs were broadcast on television and radio channel since 1, December (WAD).

危行為，紅絲帶中心亦舉辦了安全套推廣活動和吸毒者外展項目。此外，特別預防計劃亦有支援兩項進行中的大型愛滋病病毒抗體自願測試計劃，它們分別是產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試和對美沙酮診所吸毒康復者作出的普及測試。

特別預防計劃的同事在八月期間參加於印尼峇里島舉行之第九屆亞太區國際愛滋病會議，紅絲帶中心於會議期間設立了攤位，展示香港各界共同對男男性接觸者之愛滋病疫情所作出的回應，而特別預防計劃的醫生亦在會議中作了簡報。

為響應「二零零九年全球同抗愛滋病運動」，衛生署舉辦了一系列的宣傳項目，以加深市民對於愛滋病的認知及風險意識，以及向公眾推廣安全性行為。二零零九年八月至二零一零年一月期間，紅絲帶中心透過電視劇「畢打自己人」當中的十一集發放與愛滋病相關的健康訊息。紅絲帶中心亦與商業電台合作，於二零零九年十月至二零一零年二月期間在其兩個頻道推出有關愛滋病，名為「不妨親近一點」的廣播節目系列。此外，紅絲帶中心製作新一輯由聯合國愛滋病規劃署中國香港親善大使楊千嬅小姐參與拍攝，名為「安全套隨身 旅遊好安心」的電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶。該宣傳短片及聲帶於十二月一日(世界愛滋病日)起，在香港各電視台及電台播出。中心亦同時於二零零九年十一月至二零一零年一月期間在部分口岸及交通工具推展針對公眾之相關宣傳活

Related publicity targeting the general public was also carried out at border points and related transport media from November 2009 to January 2010. These activities helped to set the scene, create a supportive environment, facilitate targeted activities and improve prevention of infection in other communities.

動。這些活動有助營造一個支持目標性預防及減低愛滋病毒擴散的互助環境。



In 2009, Red Ribbon Centre launched the Syphilis Awareness Campaign targeting MSM with the aim of promoting safer sex and testing for HIV and syphilis among MSM.

紅絲帶中心於二零零九年開展了預防梅毒宣傳運動，該運動是針對男男性接觸者的預防項目，旨在推廣安全性行為及愛滋病毒抗體及梅毒測試。

Red Ribbon Centre is the UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support, which provides the framework for interfacing with the Mainland's AIDS programmes and developing regional and international collaboration. The Lions Red Ribbon Fellowship Scheme under the sponsorship of Lions Clubs International District 303 - Hong Kong and Macau is an attachment programme to support mainland professionals to further their professional development or research in HIV/AIDS control. In 2009, twelve workers were trained under this scheme.

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心(專業支援)，為與內地愛滋病項目的銜接和地區性和國際性合作發展提供框架。由國際獅子總會港澳303區贊助的「獅子會紅絲帶學人」計劃，旨在支援內地專業人員到香港進行有關控制愛滋病毒感染/愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零九年，十二位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。

Red Ribbon Centre produces a variety of resource materials including six regular publications: ACA Newsfile, AIDS Bulletin, The Node, Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, Red Ribbon, and Networking Voice.

紅絲帶中心製作多種資料及刊物，包括六份定期刊物，分別是ACA Newsfile、《愛滋病專訊》、The Node、Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update、《紅絲帶》和《滋心話集》。

As regards policy development, SPP provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS (ACA), which advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong.

SPP's research and epidemiology programme includes maintaining the voluntary HIV/AIDS reporting system, coordinating the HIV seroprevalence system, operating behavioural surveillance mechanism, supporting sexually transmitted infection surveillance programme and running a series of registries and cohorts.

## Tuberculosis and Chest Service

The Tuberculosis and Chest Service plays a key role in the prevention and control of tuberculosis in Hong Kong. Its main activities cover the surveillance of tuberculosis and case finding, directly observed treatment, BCG vaccination programme for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.



The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates chest clinics in Hong Kong, providing outpatient service to patients suffering from tuberculosis and various chest diseases. In addition to chest clinics, the Service also runs a Pneumoconiosis Clinic which performs compensation assessment and offers other healthcare services for pneumoconiotic patients.

在政策擬定方面，香港愛滋病顧問局為本港愛滋病的整體防治計劃提供建議，而特別預防計劃則為顧問局提供秘書處服務及運作支援。

特別預防計劃的研究及流行病學項目包括管理愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病自願呈報系統、統籌愛滋病血清現患率監測系統、推行行為監測機制、支援性病監測項目，以及管理一系列登記冊和群組。

## 胸肺科

在香港，衛生署胸肺科就預防及控制結核病方面擔任一個重要角色。胸肺科的主要工作包括監測結核病及找出未被發現的結核病個案、提供直接督導下的藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童提供的卡介苗防疫注射計劃，以及進行健康教育和醫學研究。



胸肺科在全港設有胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，胸肺科還設有肺塵埃沉着病診所，為肺塵埃沉着病病人作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫護服務。



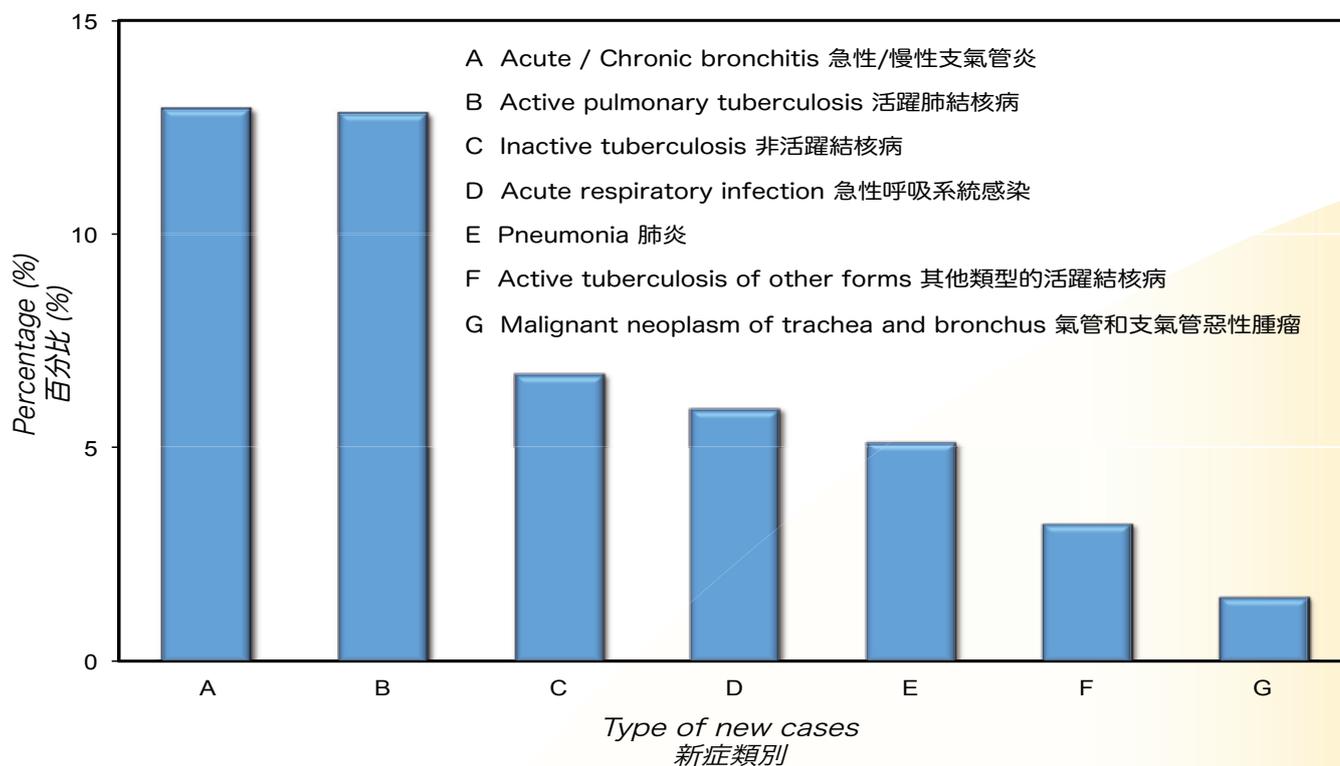
The total attendances at chest clinics were 755 875 in 2009, compared with 763 289 in 2008. The common types of new cases seen included acute/chronic bronchitis (12.9%), active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.8%), inactive tuberculosis (6.7%), acute respiratory infection (5.9%), pneumonia (5.1%), active tuberculosis of other forms (3.2%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.5%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零九年共錄得755 875到診總人次，而在二零零八年則錄得763 289到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有急性/慢性支氣管炎(12.9%)、活躍肺結核病(12.8%)、非活躍結核病(6.7%)、急性呼吸系統感染(5.9%)、肺炎(5.1%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(3.2%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.5%)(圖16)。



**Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2009**

**圖 16 : 二零零九年胸肺科診所常見新症類別**



Note : Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.

註：每位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

The coverage of BCG vaccination for newborn babies has been persistently over 98% since 1980. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis in infants and young children are now relatively rare.

接受卡介苗注射的新生嬰兒比率自一九八零年以來一直維持在98%以上。嬰幼兒童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。



## Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

### Communicable Disease Division

The Communicable Disease Division maintains a comprehensive network of communicable disease notifications; conducts detailed epidemiological investigation on disease outbreaks; institutes appropriate control measures and provides health advice to stop disease propagation. It also collects, collates, analyses and disseminates surveillance data on communicable diseases; establishes a central communicable disease information system and generates regular reports; develops and coordinates a communicable disease surveillance system for the Pearl River Delta Region; and develops specialised expertise in the surveillance of targeted infections of public health importance.

The Sentinel Surveillance System of the Division monitors the situations of communicable diseases in different settings. Private and general out-patient clinic doctors report the number of consultations for influenza-like-illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases. Chinese medicine practitioners report the number of consultations for influenza-like-illness and acute diarrhoeal disease. The system also collects data on symptoms such as fever, diarrhoea and vomiting reported in the children of child care centres/ kindergartens and inmates of residential care homes for the elderly. With

## 監測及流行病學處

監測及流行病學處負責就傳染病及非傳染病的監測、預防及控制，制定策略並推行有關措施。

### 傳染病部

傳染病部管理傳染病綜合通報網絡；就疫症爆發進行詳細的流行病學調查；及推行適當的控制措施和提供健康指引，以遏止疫症蔓延。該部亦收集、整理、分析及發放傳染病監測數據；設立中央傳染病資訊系統及定期編製報告；發展及協調珠江三角洲的傳染病監測系統；以及發展對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。

該部的定點監測系統在多個地點監察傳染病的最新情況。私家醫生和普通科門診醫生定期呈報有關流行性感冒病類、手足口病、急性結膜炎及急性腸道傳染病的求診數字。中醫師亦會呈報有關疑似流感、疑似痢疾及泄瀉的求診人數。系統同時監察幼兒中心/幼稚園兒童及安老院舍院友的早期病徵如發燒、腹瀉及嘔吐等情況。藉著這些寶貴數據，該部能掌握傳染病在社區的流行情況和趨勢，作實時監測、迅速反應，以及準確和適時通報風險，從而採取適當的預防及控制措施。

these valuable data, the Division can keep track of communicable diseases at the community level, enhance real-time surveillance, rapid intervention and responsive risk communication, and take appropriate preventive and control measures.

Central Notification Office (CENO) is set up to centralise notifications of communicable diseases and poisoning and to monitor intelligence related to communicable diseases in Hong Kong. CENO receives notifications from various sources such as doctors, laboratories and institutions and disseminate the information to relevant parties for investigation in real-time. The 'CENO Online' (<https://ceno.chp.gov.hk/>) provides a secure electronic platform for doctors to report notifiable diseases and outbreaks. CENO also developed an electronic notification interface, Notifiable Diseases and Outbreak Reporting System (NDORS), with Hospital Authority to facilitate notification in public health care system.

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao developed a regular communication mechanism for communicable diseases surveillance data and an emergency notification mechanism. The Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases is held regularly, to exchange information of important communicable diseases, to discuss joint efforts in the prevention and control measure and to promote coordinated responses to regional public health emergency.

The Communicable Disease Information System (CDIS) is an information technology strategy to facilitate effective communicable disease surveillance and control in Hong Kong. The system will capture and analyze communicable disease data from diverse sources and will have rapid data

中央呈報辦公室集中處理傳染病及中毒個案呈報，和監察本港傳染病有關的信息。中央呈報辦公室由多方面收集呈報，例如醫生、實驗室及院舍，並即時將信息分發給相關單位作調查。「網上中央呈報辦公室」(<https://ceno.chp.gov.hk/>)提供一個安全的電子平台讓醫生呈報個案和疾病爆發。中央呈報辦公室亦和醫院管理局研發了一個電子呈報介面，以方便公共醫療系統內的個案呈報。

廣東、香港及澳門已建立了定期通報傳染病監測信息機制，同時亦設立了緊急通報機制。三地亦定期舉辦粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議，以加強對重點傳染病的信息交流、共同部署防控措施和應對準備，以及促進區域間突發公共衛生事件的應急工作。

傳染病資訊系統是香港就有效監控傳染病而訂定的資訊科技策略。該系統將會負責分析從多個渠道收集到的傳染病資料，與醫院管理局等合作伙伴的資訊傳輸亦將更快捷。此系統預計於二零一四年完成發展。

transfer from stakeholders such as the Hospital Authority. Development of the CDIS is scheduled to be completed by 2014.

The Division provides professional input to four Scientific Committees (SC), including the SC on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases, SC on Enteric Infections and Foodborne Diseases, SC on Vaccine Preventable Diseases and SC on Vector-borne Diseases. In addition, the Division also provide secretariat support to the National Committee for the Certification of Wild Poliovirus Eradication in Hong Kong.

## Non-communicable Disease Division

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for surveillance and control of non-communicable diseases of significance to the Hong Kong population; and the formulation of strategies in relation to cancer prevention, cardiovascular health, men's health, etc.

The territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme was launched in 2004 in collaboration with other service providers. Cervical cancer is one of the most important female cancers in Hong Kong. The Programme conducts various publicity and educational programme to enhance public awareness on cervical cancer prevention and to increase the cervical screening participation rate among women. In long run, the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer would be reduced. The Cervical Screening Programme website ([www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk](http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk)) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System ([www.csis.gov.hk](http://www.csis.gov.hk)) serves as a central registry of information

該部同時為四個科學委員會提供專業支援，包括新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會、腸道傳染及食物傳播疾病科學委員會、疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會及傳病媒介疾病科學委員會。另外，該部亦為確認全港消滅脊髓灰質炎野株病毒委員會提供秘書處服務。

## 非傳染病部

非傳染病部負責監測及控制對香港市民有重要影響的非傳染病，並就預防癌症、心血管健康及男士健康等制訂策略。

該部與其他醫療服務提供機構合作，於二零零四年開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是本港常見的婦女癌症之一，子宮頸普查計劃透過宣傳及教育活動提高公眾對子宮頸癌預防的認識，並招募婦女參與子宮頸普查，從而長遠減低此癌症的發病及死亡率。子宮頸普查計劃的網站([www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk](http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk))為公眾及醫療專業人士提供有關子宮頸普查的資訊。而子宮頸普查資訊系統([www.csis.gov.hk](http://www.csis.gov.hk))乃一中央資料庫，儲存參加該計劃的婦女、服務提供機構及化驗所的資料。

for registered women, service providers and laboratories.



The Men's Health Programme which was launched in 2002 continued its strategic position as a health promotion programme that addressed men's health issues comprehensively at different levels, including diseases, lifestyle, social influences, risk taking and health seeking behaviours. The ultimate goal is to improve the physical, mental and social health of the adult male population in Hong Kong.

A Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System was established to collect information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong adult population through regular telephone surveys. The information is useful for monitoring the trend of health-related behaviours, which is important for planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes.

Two population-based surveys were released in 2009 to assess the local health profile on special aspects. A survey on the 'Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Medical Checkup' was conducted in 2008 through the Thematic Household Survey to study the knowledge, attitude and practice of the general public on medical checkups. Report of Child Health Survey (CHS) was released in December 2009 and this survey aimed to provide baseline data on the health and well-being of children aged 14 and below in Hong Kong.

於二零零二年推行的「男士健康計劃」繼續擔當策略性的角色去推廣健康，從不同的層面來綜合處理男士健康的問題：包括疾病、生活模式、社交影響、高危及保健行為，而最終目的是改善香港成年男士的身心和社交健康。

非傳染病部亦成立了「行為風險因素監測系統」，以透過定期的電話調查來收集香港成年人口各種與健康有關行為的資料。這些資料有助監測行為風險因素的趨勢，以便策劃、推行和評估各種促進健康和預防疾病的計劃。

兩項普及人口調查於二零零九年發佈，以評估本地人口某些健康範疇的狀況。「對健康檢查的認識、態度的行為」的調查於二零零八年進行，這項調查屬於主題性住戶統計調查的一部分，旨在研究公眾人士對健康檢查的認識、態度及行為。「兒童健康調查」的報告於二零零九年十二月發佈，調查目的為取得香港十四歲及以下兒童人口健康的基準數據。

The 'HealthyHK' website, which was launched since February 2005, continues to serve as a platform which allows information sharing with a view to promote public health. Members of the public can access aggregated data through the 'HealthyHK' website.

於二零零五年二月設立的「香港健康寶庫」網站繼續以多元化的內容，實踐促進公眾健康為目標。公眾人士能透過「香港健康寶庫」網頁獲得統計數據。



The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also responsible for the daily operation the Public Health Information System (PHIS). The aim of PHIS is to enhance the ability to collect, analyse and disseminate health information to contribute towards making evidence-based decisions on health and health-related policies, resource allocation, and the planning, implementation and evaluation of health services. PHIS continues to serve colleagues in the Department of Health and various Government agencies in health data sharing.

此外，監測及流行病學處亦負責管理公共衛生資訊系統之日常運作，公共衛生資訊系統目的在於提高搜集、分析和發布健康資訊的能力，從而為健康事務和政策的決定、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，提供實證支持。公共衛生資訊系統繼續為衛生署及其他政府部門及機構的同事提供一個分享健康數據的平台。

## Central Health Education Unit

Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) discharges its expanded roles and functions in health promotion through the advocacy of knowledge-based, needs-driven and effective health promotion actions within and beyond the Department. Through a multidisciplinary workforce, CHEU provides steer and leadership, information support and resources to partners in health promotion. The priority areas for action include prevention of communicable

## 中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組透過於衛生署內外推廣以知識為本、需求為導、饒具效益的健康促進活動，以擴展其促進健康的角色及職能。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴，也為他們提供資料性支援及資源。該組的工作重點包括傳染病預防、營養、體能活動及推廣器官捐贈。

diseases, nutrition, physical activity and promotion of organ donation.

To raise the public's awareness, change their attitudes and sustain their motivation to reduce health risks, the Unit takes a proactive approach and adopts social marketing strategies to inform and influence the public on options that enhance health. Media interviews are arranged regularly to communicate with the public on the most updated health information. On important local health issues, for instance influenza and dengue fever, updated messages will be disseminated to the public and various stakeholders.

In tackling obesity, CHEU launched a series of programmes, in collaboration with other Government departments and organisations to promote healthy eating. Under the 'EatSmart@school.hk' Campaign, which entered its fourth school year, a range of programmes and activities were implemented adopting comprehensive strategies which included education and empowerment, publicity and advocacy, and creating conducive environment to help children adopt a healthy eating habit. Under the 'EatSmart@restaurant.hk' Campaign in collaboration with the catering industry and various stakeholders, which entered its second year, restaurants continued to provide healthy options to their customers so as to help the general public observe healthy eating principles when dining out.

In response to the human swine influenza pandemic in mid 2009, CHEU, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, organised territory-wide health promotion activities to keep the general public (including ethnic minority groups) updated of the latest situation and advice on this disease.

為增進公眾的知識，影響他們的態度，並維持公眾對減低健康風險的動力，該組採取主動的手法並運用社會市場學的策略，教育並影響公眾作出改善健康的選擇。透過定期安排傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊，並就流行性感冒、登革熱等本地重要的健康課題，向公眾及各持份者發放最新健康訊息。

為對付肥胖問題，中央健康教育組與各政府部門及機構緊密合作，推出一系列推廣健康飲食的運動。踏入第四年的「健康飲食在校園」運動，運用全面性的策略如建立夥伴、宣傳鼓勵、教育及創造支援環境等，展開多種項目及活動，協助兒童建立健康飲食習慣。至於踏入第二年的「有『營』食肆」運動，則透過與飲食業界及各持份者建立緊密的合作，協助食肆為顧客提供健康的選擇，幫助市民在出外用膳時能夠貫徹健康飲食的原則。

因應二零零九年中人類豬型流感大流行，中央健康教育組與有關持份者協作，籌劃了全港性的健康促進活動，持續為公眾(包括少數族裔人士)提供有關這疾病的最新情況和建議。

CHEU continues to provide support for the promotion of organ donation. A series of publicity campaigns, including TV and radio announcements of public interest, thematic Organ Donation website and posters, were launched with support from the Hospital Authority and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to increase public awareness and facilitate donor registration online.

CHEU built upon its strength in health education resource production and developed a wide variety of audio-visual and printed materials, such as VCD, CD-ROM, exhibits, posters and leaflets. Health education materials were also produced in collaboration with relevant professional associations and NGOs for maximal synergy.

In training of personnel, CHEU organised training programmes for health promotion practitioners both within and beyond the Department. Training courses which covered a variety of topics including 'Introduction to Health Promotion' and 'Nutritional Training on Healthy Eating' were conducted, which served more than 1 000 health promotion practitioners.

CHEU conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples included the Evaluation of the Publicity of Human Swine Influenza Vaccination Programme and Formative Evaluation of the Planning of 'Startsmart@school.hk' Pilot Project.

In addition, CHEU provided secretarial support to the Risk Communication Advisory Group. Group members comprised experts from different sectors to advise on the formulation of risk communication

該組繼續參與推廣器官捐贈的工作，並在醫管局及非政府組織的支持下，展開一連串推廣活動，包括電視及電台廣播，器官捐贈專題網頁及宣傳海報等，以增強公眾對器官捐贈的認識和方便市民網上登記。

該組更充分發揮其製作健康教材的長處，於年內製作了多項視聽與印刷教材，如視像光碟、電腦光碟、展板、海報及單張等。在製作過程中又與不同專業團體及非政府組織合作，發揮最大的協同效應。

在人才培訓方面，該組為衛生署內外的健康促進人員舉辦了各式培訓課程，涵蓋不同的主題，包括「健康推廣入門」及「健康飲食的營養培訓」，參與的健康促進人員人數逾千。

該組進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向，包括「人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃宣傳工作評估」，以及「幼營喜動校園先導計劃製作評估」。

同時，中央健康教育組為風險傳達顧問小組提供秘書工作。該組成員包括來自不同界別的專家，為衛生防護中心制定風險傳達策略和行動方案提供意見。《衛生防護中心通

strategies and action plans for the Centre for Health Protection (CHP). The CHP Newsletter was published regularly to keep our partners updated of CHP developments.

The strategic directions for CHEU over the next few years are as follows:

- developing, monitoring and reviewing the strategy for promoting health in Hong Kong;
- coordinating and strengthening cohesiveness of actions across the health promoting community;
- building, collecting and disseminating evidence for good practices in health promotion;
- developing and enhancing workforce capacity;
- communicating and campaigning for health promotion; and
- involving the community in all aspects of health promotion.

## Community Liaison Division

The Community Liaison Division is responsible for district health promotion and District Councils liaison. The Division establishes and enhances closer partnerships with community groups and the general public to promulgate departmental policy and promote population health. It serves as a focal point for community liaison on matters related to the Department and public health.

To promote public health at the community level, the Community Liaison Division liaised with different NGOs and community groups and supported their health promotion activities in different formats,

訊》定期出版，讓我們的伙伴更能掌握中心的動態。

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略性方向如下：

- 發展、監察及檢討本港的健康促進策略；
- 在跨健康促進社群當中統籌及加強行動的凝聚力；
- 建立、蒐集及發放健康促進優質方法實證；
- 開發及提升人員的技能；
- 交流及宣傳健康促進活動；以及
- 推動社會人士參與各個範疇的健康促進活動。

## 社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部主要是負責地區的健康促進及聯繫區議會。該部與社區團體及社會人士建立和加強更緊密的合作伙伴關係，以宣揚部門政策及促進人口健康。該部在有關衛生署及公共衛生事宜上作為社區聯絡的中心點。

社區聯絡部在社會不同層面上，與不同的非政府機構及社區團體聯絡及支援他們不同形式的健康促進活動以推廣公共衛生：例如支援區議會舉辦的健康嘉年華、健康講座/

e.g. support for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2009 were prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases; healthy lifestyle promotion including healthy eating, physical activities, personal hygiene; promulgation of vaccination programmes and healthy cities projects.

The Division organised three Health Promotion Sharing Forums every year. Local health practitioners from the Department and NGOs were invited to share their remarkable contributions and invaluable experiences in health promotion. The forum serves as an interactive platform to share good practices of health promotion and nurtures a mutual learning environment for capacity building among community partners.

The Division also acts as a bridge between other services in the Department and the community to facilitate information flow whenever needed.

The Community Liaison Division communicated with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils, appropriate sub-committees or working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgated departmental health policy.

In 2009, the Division conducted three rounds of Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable Diseases to all District Councils and NGOs to provide up-to-date information on the risks of and preventive measures against communicable diseases in Hong Kong in order to promote preventive actions against communicable disease outbreaks in the community.

研討會/工作坊、路演、展覽會及比賽等。在二零零九年的焦點是：預防傳染病及非傳染病、推廣健康生活模式包括健康飲食、體能活動及個人衛生、宣傳疫苗接種計劃及健康城市項目。

該部每年會舉辦三次健康促進交流會，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們在健康促進上的卓越貢獻及成果。此交流會提供了一個互動平台，讓各界分享優質健康促進方法；並與社會伙伴一起，共同在建立健康促進能力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。

該部亦會作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

社區聯絡部通過參與區議會或轄下的有關委員會及工作小組會議，定期與持份者保持接觸，在公共衛生事宜上提供諮詢及建議，並推廣本署的健康政策。

在二零零九年，該部對所有區議會及非政府組織作了三輪的「傳染病季度風險通報」，提供關於本港傳染病的風險及預防措施的最新資訊及在社區內對傳染病爆發，推廣預防活動。



To support the local movement of Healthy Cities, the Division engages actively in local healthy cities projects by providing professional advices in various areas, e.g. community diagnosis, health promotion programmes, etc.

為支持本港健康城市的發展，該部積極參與各區健康城市計劃，在多方面提供專業意見，如社區診斷及健康促進等項目等。

