

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。



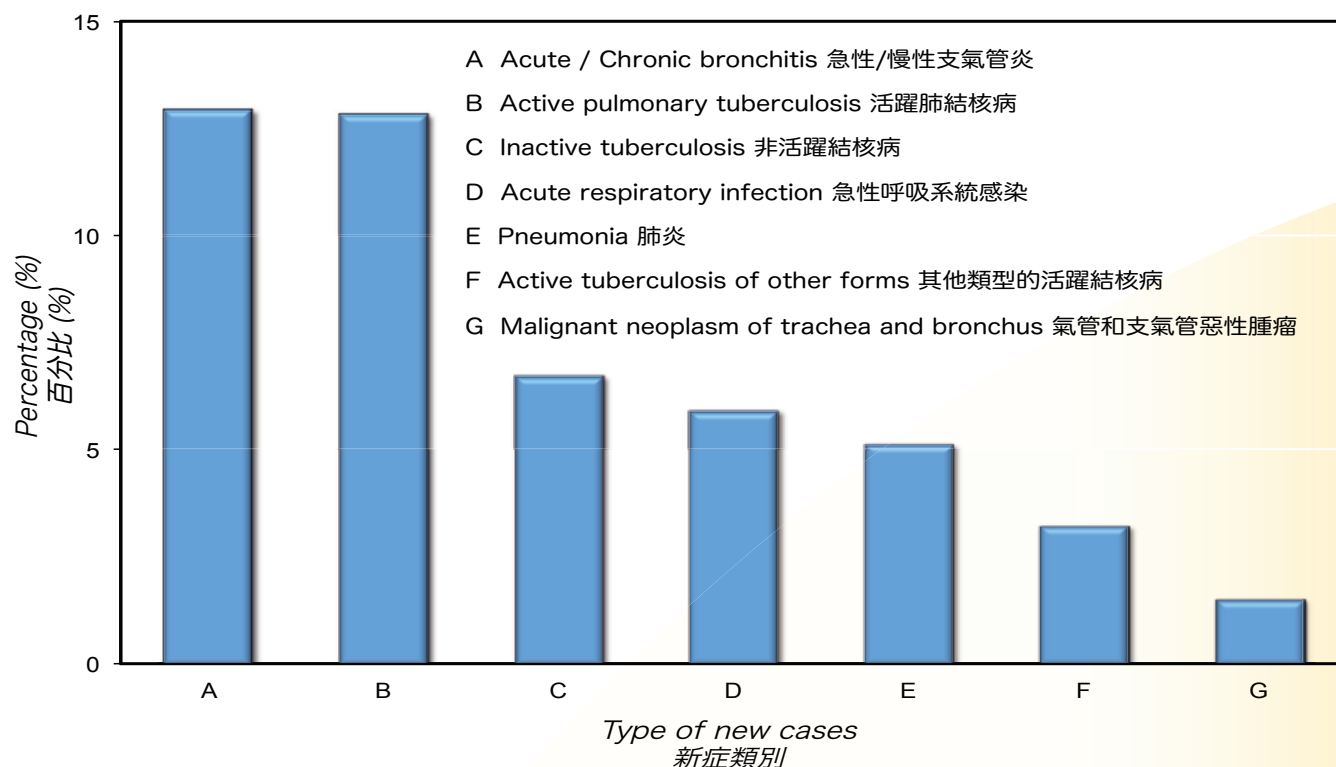
The total attendances at chest clinics were 755 875 in 2009, compared with 763 289 in 2008. The common types of new cases seen included acute/chronic bronchitis (12.9%), active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.8%), inactive tuberculosis (6.7%), acute respiratory infection (5.9%), pneumonia (5.1%), active tuberculosis 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。嬰幼兒患播散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。

