

For the sake of effective communication as well as reduce wasting paper, the Adolescent Health Programme website was established in August 2005 for enrolled schools to access up-to-date information about the programme and to download necessary resources for programme delivery.

CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

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

Activities of the Centre for Health Protection 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.

ERIB works closely with other services of DH, relevant Government departments and organisations to develop and review contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

為有效溝通及減少浪費紙張，青少年健康服務計劃於二零零五年八月推出網站，讓參與的學校能夠取得計劃更新資訊及下載計劃的最新資料及教材。

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。使命是與本地及國際的持分者，在香港達致有效的疾病預防及控制。

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公共衛生危機的應變準備及處理，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。

ERIB also works with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and NGOs to build up surge capacity so as to facilitate mobilisation of volunteers in times of emergencies.

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)及非政府機構合作去建立激增人手的貯備機制，使在緊急事故時，協助動員志願人士。



One of the priorities of ERIB is to establish a permanent Emergency Response Centre (ERC), which serves as DH's nerve centre in times of major public health emergencies, at the CHP Building in Argyle Street in early 2006. ERC will be well equipped with the latest communication facilities for the timely dissemination of information and statistics.

緊急應變及資訊處其中一項重點工作是建立永久的緊急應變中心，該中心於二零零六年初在位於亞皆老街的衛生防護中心內設立，是衛生署在重大公共衛生事故時的神經中樞。該中心會備有先進的通訊設施，便利發放及時資訊和數據。

As part of the 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. In 2005, three exercises were conducted. A simple exercise code-named "COMMS 1", which aimed to review the effectiveness of various agreed and proposed communication protocols between ERC and the Outbreak Intelligence Centre of CHP, was conducted on 16 March 2005. This exercise was related to the scenario of an influenza outbreak. On 19 July 2005, a desktop exercise, code-named "CEDAR",

作為部份應急準備工作，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。在二零零五年，該處舉行了三次演習。在二零零五年三月十六日，該處籌辦一項代號為「COMMS 1行動」的簡單演練，旨在檢視衛生防護中心轄下的緊急應變中心和疫情信息中心之間的協定和建議通報程序的效能。該演練是模擬一場流行性感冒爆發。在二零零五年七月十九日，該處舉行了一項代號為「CEDAR行動」的桌面演習，就已經在長途航機上蔓延不明疾病的情況下，探討如何對初期沒有出現病徵的乘客作最妥善的處理。約有20名來自超過十個決策局/部門/機構的人員

was conducted to consider how best to manage initially asymptomatic passengers of aircraft aboard which an unknown disease had spread during a long haul flight. About 20 players from more than ten bureaux/departments/organisations participated in the exercise. Another exercise, code-named “POPLAR”, was conducted on 24 November 2005 to review contingency plans for managing outbreaks of avian influenza in Hong Kong when the WHO announced efficient human-to-human transmission in a neighbouring country, with a particular focus on communication. More than 250 players from over 30 bureaux/departments/organisations took part in the exercise.

In addition, ERIB is responsible for developing risk communication strategy and action plans. To enhance the awareness of influenza pandemic, a publicity campaign on the Government’s Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic was launched in early 2005, which included the publication of pamphlets and posters; as well as the organisation of forums and seminars for different stakeholders and sectors of the community.

參與這次演習。另一項代號為「楊木行動」的演習於二零零五年十一月二十四日舉行，目的在檢視一旦世界衛生組織宣布禽流感在本港鄰近國家地方出現有效的人傳人情況下，香港處理禽流感爆發的應變計劃，重點尤其於在溝通上。這次演習有來自30多個決策局/部門/機構的超過250人參加。

此外，緊急應變及資訊處負責制定風險傳達策略和行動方案。為提升公眾對流感大流行的了解，該處於二零零五年初就政府的流感大流行應變計劃推出了一個宣傳運動，包括印發小冊子和海報，舉辦論壇和研討會，讓相關持分者及社會各界參加。



Infection Control Branch

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

The key objectives of the Branch include:

- Improving nosocomial surveillance reporting and monitoring;
- 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.

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

- Public and private hospitals
- Community institutions
- Other branches of Centre for Health Protection
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs

感染控制處

感染控制處重點放在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港地方性傳染病及減少在院舍內的疾病爆發。

該處的主要目標包括：

- 改善醫院監測通報及監控；
- 提升醫護機構及社區的感染控制文化；
- 加強醫護機構的爆發調查機制；
- 提升醫護機構的危機管理及風險通報；
- 加強醫院及社區環境的傳染病管理及診斷能力。

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：

- 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

Example of training activities organised included:

已舉辦的培訓活動例子包括：

- Commissioned training programmes in Infection Control and Epidemiology (ICE I & II) were organised jointly with the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC), US to enhance infection control knowledge and skills of infection control practitioners.
- Infection control training was provided for over 1 000 infection control officers and healthcare-related workers from residential care homes for the elderly.
- A Certification Review Course was organised to facilitate infection control practitioners to sit for the first-ever Certification in Infection Control Examination held in Hong Kong.
- Infection control training was implemented for infection control officers and social services workers from the residential care homes for the disabled.
- 與美國感染控制及流行病學專業人員協會聯合舉辦感染控制及流行病學培訓課程，以提升感染控制人員在這方面的知識及技能。
- 為超過1 000名來自安老院的感染控制主任及與醫護工作有關的人員提供感染控制培訓。
- 為了便利感染控制人員參加首次於香港舉行的感染控制認證考試，舉辦了認證複習課程。
- 為來自殘疾人士院舍的感染控制主任及社會工作者提供感染控制培訓。



Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch encompasses the Central Health Education Unit, the Community Liaison Division, the Programme Management Division and the Administrative Support Division.

Central Health Education Unit

Since the restructuring of the Central Health Education Unit in 2002, the Unit has been discharging 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, the Unit provides steer and leadership, information support and resources to partners in health promotion. So far, six priority areas, including prevention of communicable diseases, nutrition, physical activity, injury prevention, mental health and tobacco control, have been identified by the Unit for further actions.

To enhance public awareness, influence attitudes and sustain public motivation to reduce health risks, the Unit adopted social marketing strategies and arranged regular media interviews to communicate the most updated health information to the public. On important local health issues, for instance dengue fever and avian influenza, as well as international health initiatives, such as the “World Health Day”, the “World Breastfeeding Week”, the “World Diabetes Mellitus Day” and the “World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Day”, health campaigns were launched to disseminate the messages to the public and various stakeholders.

項目管理及專業發展處

項目管理及專業發展處包括中央健康教育組、社區聯絡部、項目管理部及行政支援部。

中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組於二零零二年重組後，一直透過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，以發揮促進健康的已擴展的角色及職能。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴，與及為他們提供資料性支援及資源。該組已確立六大工作重點，包括傳染病預防、均衡飲食、體能活動、意外預防、心理健康及煙草管制。

為增進公眾的認知，影響他們的態度，及維持公眾對減低健康風險的動力，該組運用社會市場學的策略，安排定期傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊。並就重要的本地健康議題如登革熱及禽流感，與及國際倡議健康的行動例如「世界衛生日」、「國際母乳餵哺週」、「世界糖尿病日」及「世界慢性阻塞性肺病日」，舉辦健康推廣活動，向公眾及各持分者發放健康訊息。

To promote consumption of fruits and vegetables, the unit initiated a territory-wide campaign named “2 Plus 3 A Day”. Through education, publicity and advocacy, the public is advised to consume at least two servings of fruits and three servings of vegetables a day for preventing diseases.

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

In training of personnel, the Unit organised training for health promotion practitioners both within and beyond the Department. Training courses which covered a variety of topics such as “Introduction to Health Promotion” and “Social Marketing as Applied in Health Promotion” were conducted, which benefited more than 1 000 health promotion practitioners.

In February, a Seminar on Health Promotion for NGOs and the Advanced Workshop on Health Promotion for staff of DH were organised.

為鼓勵市民多進食水果及蔬菜，該組倡議名為「日日二加三」的全港性推廣運動。透過教育、宣傳和倡導，建議市民每天進食最少兩份水果和三份蔬菜，以預防疾病。

該組憑其製作健康教材的長處，於年內製作了多種視聽與印刷教材，如視像光碟、電腦光碟、展板、海報及單張等。又與有關的專業團體及非政府組織合作，發揮協同的果效，去製作健康教育材料。

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培訓課程。培訓課程涵蓋各類主題，如「健康推廣入門」及「社會市場學——健康促進活動之應用」等，惠及過千名健康推廣的從業員。

在二月，為非政府組織舉辦健康促進研討會及為衛生署職員舉辦健康促進(深造)工作坊。



In addition, the Unit also conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples are the “Personal, Food and Environmental Hygiene Survey 2005” and a focus group study for “Dietary and Exercise Practices of People in Hong Kong”.

此外，該組亦進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向。例如「個人、食物及環境衛生(二零零五)調查」，與及有關「香港人的飲食和運動習慣」的聚焦小組研究。



The strategic directions for the Central Health Education Unit over the next few years are as follows:

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略性方向如下：

- 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.
- 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。

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 members of the 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.

Community Liaison Activities

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, e.g. support for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2005 were: “2 fruits + 3 vegetables”, anti-smoking, and stair climbing.

The Division organised a “Health Promotion Sharing Forum” every four months. Local health practitioners from DH services and NGOs were invited to share their remarkable contributions and invaluable experiences in health promotion. The forum serves as an interactive platform to provide precious opportunities for sharing the vast experiences on the good practice of health promotion and nurtures a mutual learning environment for capacity building among all interested community partners.

The Division also acts as a bridge between other DH services and the community to facilitate information flow.

Communication with District Council

The Community Liaison Division connected with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils, appropriate sub-committees or

社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部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也作為社區聯絡的中心點。

社區聯絡活動

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/研討會/工作坊、路演、展覽會及比賽等。二零零五年的焦點是「日日2+3蔬果」、控煙及行樓梯運動。

該部每四個月舉辦一次「健康促進交流會」，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們卓越的貢獻及寶貴的經驗。此交流會作為一個互動平台，提供寶貴機會以分享優質健康促進方法的廣泛經驗；並在有興趣的社區伙伴中，在建立人力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。

該部亦作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

與區議會交流

社會聯絡部通過參與區議會轄下的有關委員會或工作小組會議定期聯絡持分者，作為公共衛生事宜的諮詢者，及公布本署的健康政策。

working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgating departmental health policy.

In 2005, the Division conducted three rounds of “Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable Diseases” to all District Councils to provide up-to-date information regarding the risks and preventive measures against communicable diseases in Hong Kong, to promote preventive actions against communicable disease outbreaks in the community.

In order to enhance community capacity in managing the risk of influenza pandemic, special effort was made to introduce the “Flu Pandemic Preparedness Plan” to District Councils to enhance their understanding of the Government three-tier response system of the Plan. In collaboration with 18 District Councils, a series of health talk and public forum were organised at community level to address this issue.

在二零零五年，該部對所有區議會舉行了三次的「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。

為加強在處理流感大流行風險的社區能力，特別努力介紹「流感大流行三級應變計劃」給區議會，以加強它們對政府計劃中的三級應變系統的認識。針對這點，與18區區議會合辦一系列健康講座及公眾交流會。



The Community Liaison Division has been actively collaborating with district partners to hold district-based health promotion activities.

Since the establishment of the first Healthy City in Hong Kong in 1997, up to now a total of 12 districts

社區聯絡部積極與社區伙伴合作，推行以社區為本的促進健康活動。

自一九九七年香港成立第一個健康城市起，至今已共有12區採取了健康城市的倡議行動。該

have already taken up the Healthy Cities initiative. The Division plays the role of an advisor in public health and partner in health promotion in support of these Healthy Cities projects. A publication entitled “Guidelines for Implementing a Healthy Cities Project in Hong Kong” was introduced in 2005 in order to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Healthy Cities initiatives. A seminar on “Building Healthy Cities in HKSAR” was held for promulgation of the guidelines and sharing experience with local and overseas experts in Healthy Cities development.

Programme Management Division

Scientific Advisory Structure

The scientific advisory structure of the Centre for Health Protection consists of a three-tier system. Its establishment and administration are under the purview of the Programme Management and Professional Development Branch. 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 professional exchange, so as to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

In 2005, a total of 34 meetings were held and 79 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and 28 recommendations were made.

部作為公共衛生顧問及健康促進伙伴的身份支援這些健康城市計劃。為加強健康城市倡議行動的成效及延續性，該部於二零零五年出版了「建設健康城市——在香港推展健康城市計劃的指引」，並舉辦「共創香港健康城市」研討會以發表此指引。同時亦邀請國際及本地專家作出有關健康城市發展的交流。

項目管理部

科學顧問架構

衛生防護中心的科學顧問架構是一個三層架構系統，此架構的成立及行政為項目管理及專業發展處管轄，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。委員會轄下由專責衛生防護項目和工作小組支援，針對有關公共衛生的課題而設。

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，從而制定加強本港衛生防護系統的有效策略。

在二零零五年，共召開了34次會議，並討論了79份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出28項建議。

Collaboration with International and Regional Health Protection Agencies

The Centre for Health Protection signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales on 7 May 2004. In 2005, a total of 11 collaborative activities were conducted.

In addition, visitors from Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, the United States and Taiwan came to Hong Kong for experience sharing in 2005.

Apart from international agencies, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch established networks and promoted exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland.

Overall, a total of 27 visit programmes were conducted and 339 visitors were received in 2005.

Applied Research

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. Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for coordinating research commissioned by the Centre for Health Protection, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2005, funding was approved for three research projects commissioned by the Centre for Health Protection.

Training Programmes for Healthcare Professional

In order to build the professional expertise of healthcare professionals, a wide range of training programmes and seminar were organised in

國際及地區衛生防護機構的合作

二零零四年五月七日，衛生防護中心與英格蘭及威爾斯衛生防護局簽署合作備忘錄。在二零零五年，共進行了11項合作活動。

除此之外，在二零零五年，有來自加拿大、南非、新西蘭、美國及台灣的訪客來港交流經驗。

除國際機構外，項目管理及專業發展處與內地各省市建立網絡，以促進香港與內地的專業人員互相交流。

整體而言，在二零零五年，進行了共27項探訪活動，接待了339名訪客。

應用研究項目

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。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。在二零零五年，由衛生防護中心委託的研究申請有三項獲批准資助。

醫護專業人員培訓計劃

為建立醫護人員專業才能，該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、皮膚穿刺行業之感

collaboration with various parties. Topics covered included current practice of DH in controlling disease outbreaks, infection control seminar for skin penetration practice, basic life support training, etc. In 2005, 16 training programmes were organised, with a total of 899 participants.

Others

AIDS Trust Fund

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 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. In 2005, there were 29 ongoing programmes/projects, and a total of 25 new submissions for grants. Among 25 new submissions, 16 applications were approved. The Council also received and approved 36 claims for additional ex-gratia payments.

Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme 2005/06. Free vaccination was provided to around 250 000 high risk persons.

Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of the Centre for Health Protection provides quality clinical

染控制培訓、基本生命支援訓練等等。在二零零五年，舉辦了16個培訓活動，當中共有899名參加者。

其他

愛滋病信託基金

愛滋病信託基金根據《財政司法團條例》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。在二零零五年，該基金下共有29項計劃/項目持續進行，並共接獲25宗新的資助申請，其中16宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准36宗新增的特惠補助金申請。

政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行二零零五至零六年度政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，為約250 000位高危人士提供免費注射服務。

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向公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公

diagnostic and public health laboratory services to the public and private health sectors for both patient care and public health functions.

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.



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

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

共衛生化驗服務，藉此履行病人護理和公共衛生的職能。

該處有五個功能分部，即化學病理及血液部、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。



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

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。

微生物部是為香港的診所、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。該部門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

screening of infections. It supports the function of the Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and providing timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.

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 and National Poliovirus Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region, and is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza and the reference and verification laboratory for SARS. The Division processes clinical and surveillance specimens from the public and private sectors to screen for infections and monitor immunity. It supports the function of Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control via regular collection of baseline laboratory epidemiological data and providing timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. In addition, the Biological Products and Vaccines Laboratory of the Division supplies poliovirus vaccines and biological products for use in local hospitals and health services.

Public Health Services Branch

The Public Health Services Branch aims at strengthening the prevention and control of tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

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。

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和澳門特別行政區的國家流感中心和國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室。部門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。該部門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。部門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。此外，該部還設有生物產品與疫苗化驗室，供應小兒麻痺症疫苗和生物產品，供本地醫院和醫護機構使用。

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。

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 the 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 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 2005, there were 209 038 total attendances and 24 683 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2005, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-specific genital infection, non-gonococcal urethritis, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

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。

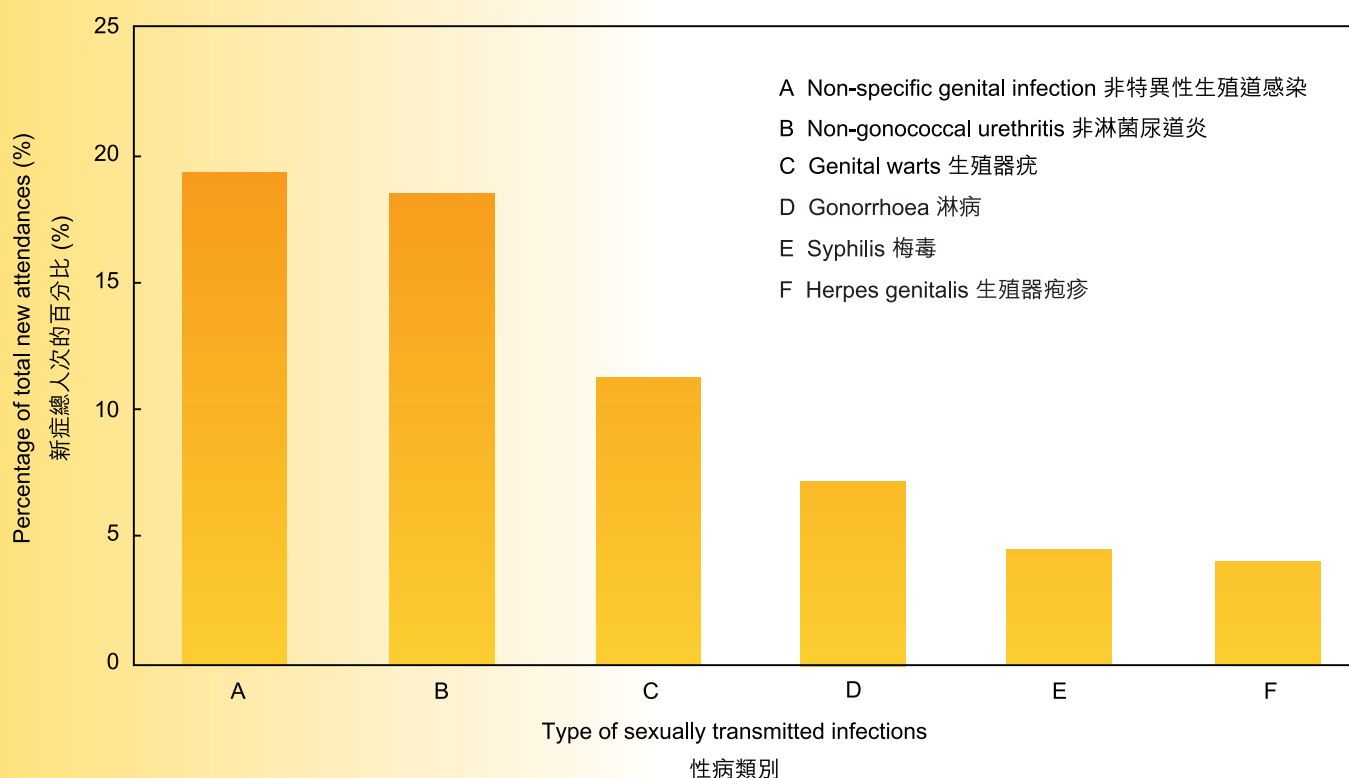
在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受不經預約求診的病人，並為合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員負責追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，在伊利沙伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。



在二零零五年，社會衛生科診所共有209 038到診總人次及24 683新症人次。在二零零五年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非特異性生殖道感染、非淋菌尿道炎、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, 2005

圖15 : 二零零五年社會衛生科診所新症中常見的性病類別



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 2005, there were 20 741 new attendances and 177 883 total attendances.

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。在二零零五年，皮膚科診所共錄得20 741新症人次及177 883到診總人次。

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.

特別預防計劃

在本港，特別預防計劃負責愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床治理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃的四個主要工作範疇，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。

SPP's clinical programme specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from hotlines, HIV counselling and testing, clinical consultation and treatment, nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include the management of needle-stick injuries and dermatology/genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2005, the total clinical attendances at SPP were 14 928, with a 1.2% decrease compared with the figure of 15 116 in 2004.

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered through the operation of 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 activities directly, Special Preventive Programme 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 the regular testing of drug users of methadone clinics.

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/生殖泌尿科的診治。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。在二零零五年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達14 928，較二零零四年的15 116人次下降了1.2%。

愛滋病的預防及教育項目針對在社區的愛滋病預防，主要透過紅絲帶中心推行。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與獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了針對高危行為，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者作出的定期測試。



From September to December 2005, SPP and Radio Television Hong Kong jointly organised the Safer Sex Campaign to promote the practice of safer sex and to remove the taboo on condom in the community. The media campaign was supported by the Information Services Department. A wide range of activities were organised including media publicity, condom distribution network and sex education workshop. The media publicity campaign was highlighted by a brand new TV and radio “Dom Dom” API to promote safer sex and complemented by advertisements placed in public transport, public venues (such as public toilets and healthcare facilities), internet, newspapers and magazines. A network of condom distribution was set up in healthcare facilities, selected public toilets under Food, Environmental and Hygiene Department and Leisure and Cultural Services Department, tertiary institutes and trade unions. A sex education workshop was organised for 300 social workers and teachers.

由二零零五年九至十二月，衛生署特別預防計劃和香港電台聯合舉辦「要有一套」宣傳運動，以推廣安全性行為及清除社會對安全套的忌諱。政府新聞處亦積極支持。「要有一套」的相關活動包括媒體宣傳、安全套發放網絡及性教育工作坊。媒體宣傳重點是嶄新的電視及電台宣傳片「要有一套」，並配合在公共交通工具、公眾場所(例如公廁及醫務所)、互聯網、報紙及雜誌廣告，去推廣安全性行為。安全套發放網絡設定在各醫務所、食物環境衛生署及康樂文化事務署轄下指定的公廁、專上學院及工會。此外，亦舉辦一個約300名社會工作者及老師的性教育工作坊。



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 Club 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 2005, seven workers were trained under this scheme. Red Ribbon Centre produces a variety of

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作專業支援中心，提供框架為與內地愛滋病項目的銜接，和地區性和國際性合作發展。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病毒感染/愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零五年，七位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。紅絲帶中心負責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》。

resource materials including six regular publications: ACA Newsfile, “AIDS Bulletin”, The Node, Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, “Red Ribbon”, and “Networking Voice”.

As regards policy development, SPP provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, which advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong. With the support of SPP, Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS published the following research reports and recommendations:

- (a) “Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease”;
- (b) “Recommended Framework for the Delivery of HIV Clinical Care in Hong Kong”;
- (c) “Recommendations on Infection Control Practice for HIV Transmission in Health Care Settings”;
- (d) “Review on Social and Support Services to People with HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong”;
- (e) “Evaluation of the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Universal Antenatal HIV Testing Programme in Hong Kong – Review for the Years 2001 to 2004”; and
- (f) “Unlinked anonymous screening for HIV surveillance 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.

在策略擬定方面，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。在特別預防計劃的支援下，顧問局出版了以下科學研究報告及建議書：

- (一) 《HIV疾病抗逆轉錄病毒治療的建議原則》；
- (二) 《在香港提供HIV臨床治理的建議框架》；
- (三) 《防止HIV病毒在醫護環境中傳播的建議原則》；
- (四) 《回顧愛滋病患者在香港所得的社會及關顧治理服務》；
- (五) 《由2001至2004年度，在香港為孕婦所提供的HIV病毒抗體測試普查項目的成效評估》；及
- (六) 《在香港提供的非聯不記名的HIV病毒流行程度監測》。

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。

Tuberculosis and Chest Service

胸肺科

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, supervised chemotherapy, BCG vaccination for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.

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、提供全監督藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童注射卡介苗，以及推行健康教育和醫學研究。



The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates 18 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 pneumoconiosis patients.

胸肺科在全港設有18間胸肺科診所，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，為肺塵埃沉着病患者作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫護服務。



The total attendances at chest clinics were 835 951 in 2005, compared with 820 102 in 2004. The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (11.9%), inactive tuberculosis (9.9%), acute/chronic bronchitis (9.1%), acute respiratory infection (8.7%), pneumonia (6.4%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.3%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.3%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零五年共錄得835 951到診總人次，而在二零零四年則錄得820 102到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括活躍肺結核病(11.9%)、非活躍結核病(9.9%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(9.1%)、急性呼吸系統感染(8.7%)、肺炎(6.4%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(2.3%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.3%)(圖16)。

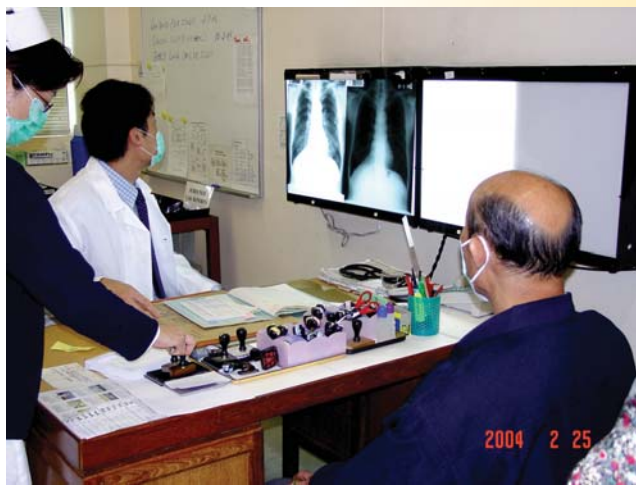
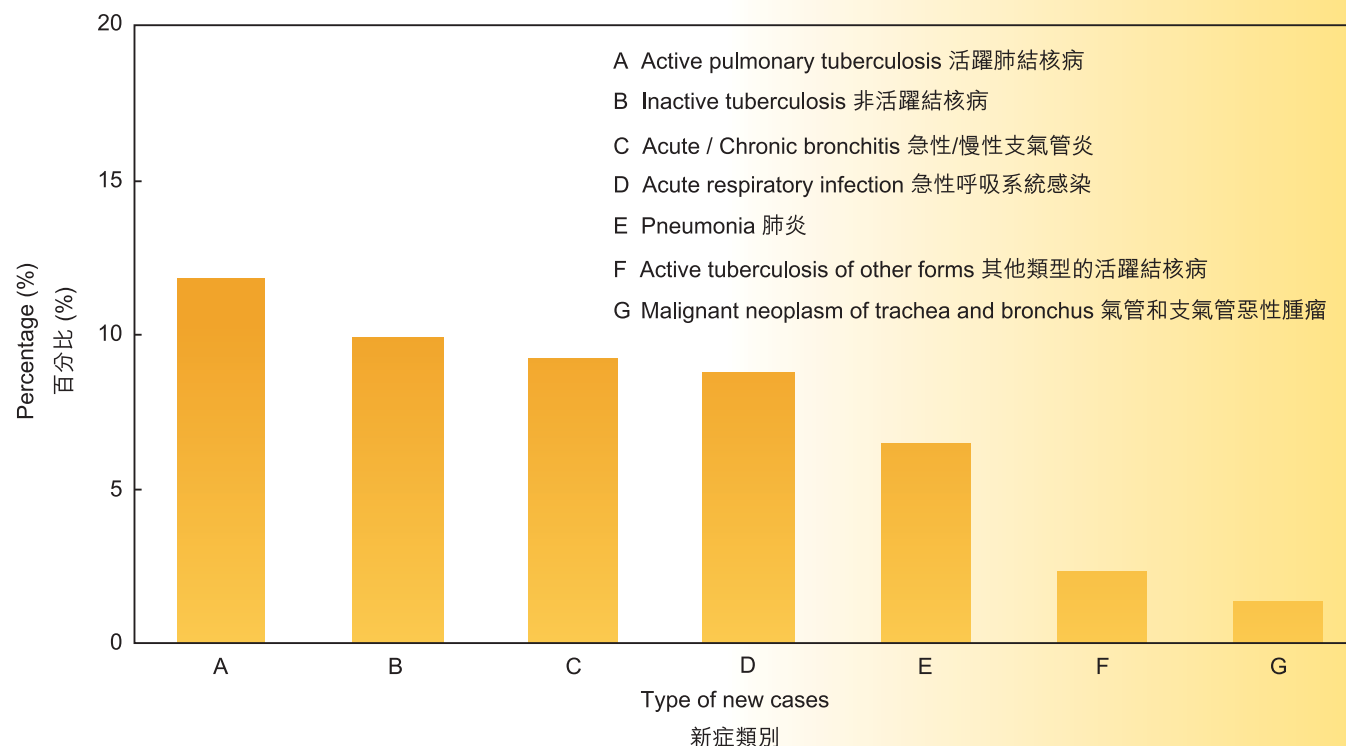


Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2005
圖16 : 二零零五年胸肺科診所常見的新症類別



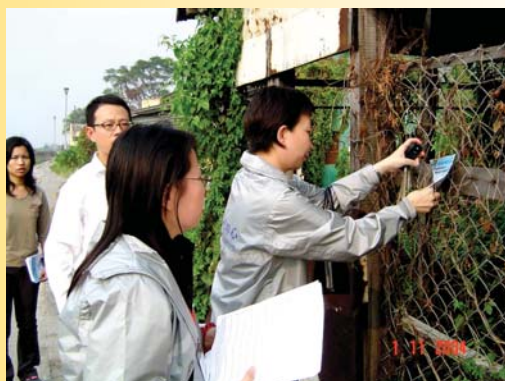
The coverage of BCG vaccination for newborn babies has persistently been over 98% since 1980. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis in infants and young children are now relatively rare.

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. It comprises two divisions, namely Communicable Disease Division and Non-communicable Disease Division.

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.



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。嬰兒幼童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已較為罕見。

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。該處下有兩個部門：傳染病部及非傳染病部。

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；以及對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。



From 31 January to 2 February, an International Joint Meeting on Epidemiology Training with representatives from the Mainland China, Australia, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong was conducted.

In addition, from 23 to 26 February, a four-day Communicable Disease Surveillance Seminar cum Workshop was organised. Contemporary surveillance approaches were introduced by experts from the Health Protection Agency of UK, Department of Defense of US, Harvard University, University of Pittsburgh and Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data of Hong Kong.

Non-communicable Disease Division

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for the 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 on 8 March 2004 in collaboration with other service providers. The objective is to reduce the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer, the fifth most common cancer among women in Hong Kong in 2004. Publicity and education programmes have been conducted to recruit

該部於一月三十一日至二月二日舉行了一場由內地、澳洲、英國及香港代表參與之國際流行病學培訓聯席會議。

另外，該部亦於二月二十三至二十六日舉行了一個為期四天的傳染病監測研討會暨工作坊，由英國健康保護署、美國國防部、哈佛大學、匹茲堡大學及香港個人資料私隱專員公署介紹當代傳染病監測的方法。

非傳染病部

非傳染病部負責監測及控制對香港人口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，於二零零四年三月八日開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是二零零四年本港第五種最常見的婦女癌症，而這項計劃的目的就是要減低此症的發病及死亡率。該部透過宣傳及教育活動招募婦女及服務提供機構參加這項計劃。子宮頸普查計劃的網站

women and service providers into the programme. The Cervical Screening Programme website (<http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/>) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (<http://www.csis.gov.hk/>) serves as a central registry of information for registered women, service providers and laboratories.

(<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(<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。



The “Men’s Health Programme” which was launched in August 2002 continues its strategic position as a health promotion programme that addresses 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. The Men’s Health Programme website (<http://www.hkmenshealth.com/>) registered over 1.4 million visits in 2005.

於二零零二年八月開展的「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性人口的身心和社交健康。男士健康計劃的網站(<http://www.hkmenshealth.com/>) 在二零零五年共錄得超過140萬瀏覽人次。



A Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System was established to collect information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong adult population through regular telephone surveys.

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also tasked with the establishment of the Public Health Information System in phases. The aim 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. The system development was successfully completed in December 2005.

DENTAL SERVICE

The primary objectives of the Dental Service are to raise the oral health awareness of the community, provide preventive and promotive oral healthcare services to the public, and provide dental services to civil servants and their dependants as part of the government's contractual obligation to its employees.



Preventive and promotive oral healthcare services to the public are rendered through the School Dental Care Service (SDCS) and the Oral Health Education Unit (OHEU). Dental Service also collaborates with Water Supplies Department in the regular monitoring of the level of fluoride in the water supply.

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。

監測及流行病學處亦展開分階段公共衛生資訊系統構建工作。系統目的是提高收集、分析和發放健康資訊的能力。從而為健康事務和政策、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，作出有實證根據的決定。整個系統已於二零零五年十二月完滿竣工。

牙科服務

牙科服務的主要目標是提高社會對口腔健康的認識，為市民提供預防和促進口腔健康的醫療服務，以及履行政府在合約上訂明為公務員及其家屬提供牙科服務的責任。

為市民而設的預防和促進口腔健康的醫療服務，主要由學童牙科保健服務和口腔健康教育組負責提供。牙科服務亦與水務署合作，定期監察食水的含氟量。