

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。