In the spirit of its Vision, Mission and Values, the CAS is committed to strive for improving public awareness and practice standards by reaching more parents and workers in the rehabilitation field to the benefit of children with developmental challenges.

The new clients received in 2003 were 5 899, with a total of 51 193 assessment sessions conducted over the year.

Clinical Genetic Service

Clinical Genetic Service provides territory-wide genetic services, including diagnosis, counselling and prevention of genetic diseases. It comprises the Genetic Counselling Unit (GCU) and the Genetic Screening Unit (GSU).

The GCU deals with diagnosis of over a thousand different types of genetic diseases. It receives support from the Genetic Laboratory in performing investigations on cytogenetics, biochemical genetics and molecular genetics. Chromosome studies and molecular genetic investigations formed the bulk of investigations, the common indications being multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The GCU also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 078 family attendances in 2003.

The GSU operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 79.3% of neonates were screened by the GSU in 2003, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 15.6% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining

兒童體能智力測驗服務部將堅守其理想、 使命及信念,努力擴展家長及康復服務工 作人員的接觸層面,從而提高公眾的認識 及服務的水平,為有發展困難的兒童謀取 福祉。

兒童體能智力測驗服務部年內處理了5 899 宗新症,所提供的評估服務共有 51 193 節。

醫學遺傳科

醫學遺傳科提供全港性的遺傳服務,包括 遺傳病的診斷、輔導及預防。該科由遺傳 輔導組及遺傳篩選組所組成。

遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷,又 在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳 學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化 驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗 居多,最常見的情況有多發性先天異常、 慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及 普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組又為求診家庭 提供有關遺傳病的臨牀輔導。二零零三 年,遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3078 次輔導。

遺傳篩選組推行兩項篩選計劃,對象分別 是患有葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素(G6PD)缺 乏症及先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的新生嬰 兒。整體而言,在二零零三年有79.3%的 新生嬰兒接受該組的篩選服務,包括差不 多所有在公立醫療機構出生的嬰兒和 15.6%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘 84.4% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.5% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was 1 in 2 088 in 2003.

During the year, health promotion activities in the form of lectures, media interviews and publications were strengthened.

Disease Prevention and Control Division

The Disease Prevention and Control Division (DPCD) was set up in July 2000. It is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

In terms of communicable diseases, DPCD not only conducts surveillance on 28 statutory notifiable infectious diseases and other infections of public health importance, it also maintains a sentinel surveillance system to monitor the trends of influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis, acute diarrhoeal diseases, and antibiotic resistance in the community. The sentinel surveillance system operates through a network of 64 general out-patient clinics in public sector and some 50 doctors from the private sector. The surveillance results are regularly released to the public through the Department's homepage with health alerts and advice as and when appropriate. DPCD also maintains close ties with the Hospital Authority, other Government departments, professional experts, and health authorities of neighbouring areas and other countries on the surveillance and effective control of communicable diseases.

84.4% 在私家醫院出生的嬰兒,則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零三年,患G6PD 缺乏症的男嬰佔 4.5% ,女嬰佔 0.5%。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的病例,則為每 2 088 人中有一名患者。

過往一年,醫學遺傳科透過講座、傳媒訪問及發表學術報告等方式,加強遺傳服務方面的健康促進活動。

疾病預防及控制部

疾病預防及控制部於二零零零年七月成立,負責就傳染病及非傳染病的監察、預防及控制工作制定策略,並推行有關措施。

在傳染病方面,疾病預防及控制部不但監察28種法定須呈報傳染病及其他對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病,更設有由64間公營普通科門診診療所及約50名私家醫生的網絡所支援定點監察計劃,以監察流感的支援定點監察計劃,以監察流感、急性楊道傳染病及細菌抗藥性的趨勢。無有性陽道傳染病及細菌抗藥性的趨勢果,並在適當時發出健康警告及指引。疾病部門、醫學專家及鄰近地方和其他國家的衛生機關保持緊密聯繫,以便監察和有效控制傳染病。