

## HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

The Department of Health provides a wide range of health services. They are -

- (a) Personal Health Services which encompass central health education unit, family health service, general out-patient service and the four regional offices.
- (b) Non-regionalised Services which include child assessment service, clinical genetic service, disease prevention and control division, elderly health services, forensic pathology service, public health laboratory service, social hygiene and dermatology services, special preventive programme on AIDS and hepatitis, student health service as well as tuberculosis and chest service.
- (c) Special Health Services which cover narcotics and drug administration, pharmaceutical service, port health office and radiation health unit.
- (d) Dental Services which include general dental service, oral health education and school dental service.
- (e) Traditional Chinese Medicine

## 健康服務回顧

衛生署提供廣泛的健康服務，包括：

- (a) 個人衛生事務：包括中央健康教育組、家庭健康服務、普通科門診服務及四個分區辦事處。
- (b) 非分區服務：包括兒童體能智力測驗服務、醫學遺傳服務、疾病預防及控制部、長者健康服務、法醫病理服務、公共健康病理化驗服務、社會衛生科及皮膚科、愛滋病和肝炎的特別預防計劃、學生健康服務，以及胸肺科。
- (c) 特別衛生事務：包括毒品管理部、藥劑事務部、港口衛生處及放射衛生部。
- (d) 牙科服務：包括一般牙科治療、口腔健康教育及學童牙科保健服務。
- (e) 中醫藥事務

## Personal Health Services

### Central Health Education Unit

The Central Health Education Unit is an advisory body on health education and a resource centre of health education materials. Its four main areas of activities include providing advice on health education, production of health education materials, training of health ambassadors and organising health education activities.

The Central Health Education Unit advises the community and Government departments on health education policy through representation in 15 committees and working groups. It maintains a close working relationship with health professionals and other health promotion bodies.

As the largest resource centre of health education materials in Hong Kong, the Unit produces a wide variety of audio-visual and printed materials such as video tapes, VCD, CD-ROM, slides, exhibits, posters and leaflets. A total of 5 800 000 copies of printed materials on various health topics were distributed free to the public in the year 2000 and about 7 000 video tapes were sold.

## 個人衛生事務

### 中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組是健康教育顧問，亦是健康教育教材資源中心。這個組別的工作主要分四部分：就健康教育提供意見，製作健康教材，訓練健康大使，並舉辦健康教育活動。

中央健康教育組透過出席15個委員會及工作小組的會議，為社區團體及政府部門提供有關健康教育的意見。該組與專業人員及其他提倡健康教育的團體保持緊密聯繫。

該組是全港健康教育教材最豐富的資源中心，負責製作錄影帶、視像及電腦光碟、幻燈片、展品、海報、單張等各式視聽教材及印刷品。二零零零年，中央健康教育組免費派發總共5 800 000份印刷品，並售出約7 000盒錄影帶。

In the training of personnel, the Unit organises training courses for students, teachers, school social workers, women and the elderly to help them to become health ambassadors, who will in turn organise health promotion activities in their respective circles. In 2000, more than 1 000 health ambassadors successfully completed training. A total of 1 503 health education activities were organised by health ambassadors with an attendance of 344 402 from the community.

At the community level, the Unit organises exhibitions, health talks and runs a popular 24-hour pre-recorded telephone hotline service. During the year, the Unit continued to organise health promotion functions either by itself or in collaboration with other agencies. Sharing sessions on 'Healthy Eating Movement' for kindergartens/nurseries and 'Healthy Tuckshop Movement' for primary schools were held to promote healthy eating in the young. To promote physical activities, the Unit also collaborated with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in organising the 'Healthy Exercise for All' Campaign and encouraged organisations representing various sectors of the community to sign the 'Active Living Charter'. As an annual project, the 'New Life Campaign' was held to arouse public's awareness of and support in organ donation.

在訓練健康大使方面，中央健康教育組為學生、教師、學校社工、婦女和長者舉辦培訓課程，協助他們在各人所屬的圈子內推行促進健康的活動。在二零零零年，該項計劃成功培訓超過 1 000 名健康大使，並舉辦了 1 503 項健康教育活動，曾經參與活動的市民多達 344 402 人次。

在社區層面方面，教育組舉辦展覽會、健康講座，並設立 24 小時錄音資料電話熱線服務，廣受歡迎。於年內，該組繼續主辦或與其他機構合辦健康教育活動。該組為幼稚園／幼兒園舉辦「健康飲食運動」分享會及為小學舉辦「健康小食部運動」分享會，向年輕人推廣健康飲食的訊息。該組亦與康樂及文化事務署合辦了「普及健體」運動和鼓勵來自社會各界的團體簽署「生活動感約章」，以推廣運動。該組亦舉辦一年一度的「愛心獻再生」器官捐贈運動，藉以引起公眾對器官捐贈的關注和支持。



## Family Health Service

The Family Health Service consists of Maternal and Child Health Service and Woman Health Service. It operates 50 maternal and child health centres for children from birth to five years old and women of childbearing age, and three woman health centres for women aged 64 or below. A comprehensive range of promotive and preventive services is provided for the clients.

### *Maternal and Child Health Service*

The Maternal and Child Health Service covers child health, maternal health and family planning.

In the child health service, a comprehensive immunisation programme is provided to protect infants and children from nine childhood infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella and mumps. A revised immunisation programme was implemented with effect from September 2000 (Table H).

Physical examinations and structured observations are carried out at regular intervals to assess the physical and developmental progress. Children with suspected abnormalities are referred to child assessment centres or specialist clinics for further investigation and management.

## 家庭健康服務部

家庭健康服務包括母嬰健康服務及婦女健康服務。轄下有 50 間母嬰健康院為五歲或以下幼童及已屆生育年齡的婦女提供服務，另有三間婦女健康中心為 64 歲或以下的婦女提供促進健康和預防疾病的綜合服務。

### *母嬰健康服務*

母嬰健康服務範圍包括兒童健康、母親健康及家庭計劃。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院為嬰兒及兒童提供綜合防疫注射服務，以預防結核病、乙型肝炎、白喉、破傷風、百日咳、小兒麻痺、麻疹、德國麻疹及流行性腮腺炎這九種小兒傳染病。新修訂的兒童防疫注射計劃已於二零零零年九月起實行（表 H）。

醫護人員會為兒童作定期體格檢查及按時觀察其生理健康及成長方面的進展。懷疑有異常情況的兒童，會被轉介到兒童體能智力測驗中心或專科診所作進一步診治。

Table H Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2000

表 H 二零零零年香港兒童防疫注射計劃

Vaccine 疫苗	New Born 初生	1 month 一個月	2-4 months 二至四個月	3-5 months 三至五個月	4-6 months 四至六個月	6 months 六個月	1 year 一歲	1.5 years 歲半	Primary 1 小一	Primary 6 小六
Tuberculosis 結核病	BCG 卡介苗									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) 白喉、百日咳及破傷風			DPT 白喉、百日咳 及破傷風	DPT 白喉、百日咳 及破傷風	DPT 白喉、百日咳 及破傷風			DPT 白喉、百日咳 及破傷風	DT 白喉及 破傷風	DT 白喉及 破傷風
Poliomyelitis (OPV) 小兒麻痺	Type 1 第一型		Trivalent 三型混合		Trivalent 三型混合			Trivalent 三型混合	Trivalent 三型混合	Trivalent 三型混合
Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) 麻疹、流行性腮腺炎 及德國麻疹							MMR 麻疹、流行性 腮腺炎及 德國麻疹		MMR 麻疹、流行性 腮腺炎及 德國麻疹	
Hepatitis B (Hep B) 乙型肝炎	Hep B 乙型肝炎	Hep B 乙型肝炎				Hep B 乙型肝炎				

Health education on various child health topics, such as breastfeeding, child care, child development, home safety, behaviour and habit training, are conducted for parents on regular basis. Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interview and counselling.

The maternal health service provides preventive and promotive services through antenatal and postnatal care. The maternal and child health centres collaborate with all public hospitals to establish a comprehensive shared obstetric programme to monitor the whole pregnancy and delivery process. In addition, maternity service is provided in three maternity homes, namely Tai O, North Lamma and Peng Chau.

母嬰健康院為父母提供有關育嬰常識，如母乳餵哺、嬰孩護理、兒童身心發展、家居安全及培養嬰孩良好的行為習慣等。健康院亦透過母乳餵哺熱線、個別會見及輔導，積極推廣母乳餵哺。

母親健康服務透過產前及產後護理，提供預防疾病及促進健康的服務。母嬰健康院與全港各公立醫院合作，以提供完善的產科服務計劃，照顧孕婦整個懷孕及分娩過程。該部又設有三間留產所，分別位於大澳、南丫島北及坪洲，為區內孕婦提供服務。

Women of child-bearing age are provided with family planning services, including contraceptive advice, physical checks, cervical smear screening tests, and infertility counselling. Cervical smear screening service is also provided in six cervical cytology screening programme clinics for those women who do not require family planning. To ensure protection against rubella, anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

In 2000, about 95% of all local newborns and 49% of pregnant women received services from the maternal and child health centres.

母嬰健康院為生育年齡婦女提供家庭計劃服務，包括避孕指導、身體檢查、子宮頸細胞檢驗及不育輔導。無需家庭計劃服務的婦女，亦可在六間指定健康院得到子宮頸細胞檢驗服務。健康院亦為缺乏德國麻疹抗體的生育年齡婦女，提供疫苗注射。

在二零零零年，約 95% 本地出生的嬰兒及 49% 的孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。





### *Woman Health Service*

The Woman Health Service aims to promote the health of women and address their health needs at various stages of life.

Health promotion is provided by three woman health centres through health education on various women health topics, such as healthy lifestyle, breast and cervical cancers, menopause and osteoporosis.

The woman health centres also provide physical examination, cervical smear screening and various appropriate investigations for clients. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

The Woman Health Service was set up in 1994 to serve perimenopausal women (45-64 years old). Since January 2000, the service has been extended to all women aged 64 or below with strengthening of health education and counselling services.

In 2000, 15 430 women registered with the three woman health centres. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension and diabetes mellitus, etc.

### **婦女健康服務**

婦女健康服務旨在根據婦女在不同階段的健康需要，提供促進健康和預防疾病的服務。

三間婦女健康中心透過舉辦各項專題教育活動，增強婦女對乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆各方面的認識，並推廣健康生活模式，從而促進婦女健康。

此外，婦女健康中心為婦女提供體格檢驗、子宮頸細胞檢驗及各項適合的檢查。若懷疑有異常情況時，中心便會將婦女轉介至專科診所治理。

衛生署於一九九四年推出婦女健康服務，服務對象只限於45至64歲的婦女。由二零零零年一月開始，這項服務已擴展至所有64歲或以下的婦女，並加強了健康教育和輔導方面的服務。

二零零零年，共有15 430名婦女在三間婦女健康中心登記接受這項服務。而發現的健康問題包括乳癌、子宮頸癌、血膽固醇過高、高血壓和糖尿病等。

### General Out-patient Service

The General Out-patient Service consists of a network of 65 general out-patient clinics (GOPCs) providing primary medical care to the people of Hong Kong. In districts where clinics are heavily subscribed, evening, Sunday and public holiday sessions are offered in some clinics. For residents living in outlying islands and remote areas, clinic service is delivered via mobile dispensaries, floating clinics and helicopters.

The number of attendances in 2000 was more than 6 million. About 40% of attendances were by patients with chronic conditions like hypertension and diabetes mellitus requiring regular follow-up and one-third were by patients aged 65 and above. To further improve the physical environment, refurbishment project was started in the clinics in 1999. Refurbished works in some of the clinics have been completed in 2000 and a more comfortable environment is provided to the clients.

In order to adopt a proactive approach for health promotion and enhance the communication with customers, GOPCs continue to provide various health talks and assist the District Health Committees in implementing various health promotion activities in the community.

### 普通科門診服務

衛生署設有 65 間普通科門診診療所，在全港各地區為市民提供基層醫療服務。在到診人數特別多的地區，部分診所會在晚上、星期日和公眾假期加開服務。另外，又安排流動診所、醫療船和直升機醫療隊定期到離島和偏遠鄉郊地區為居民提供服務。

二零零零年普通科門診診療所到診的人次超過六百萬。其中高血壓、糖尿病等須定期覆診的慢性疾病個案約佔四成，而 65 歲或以上的病人則佔就診人次的三分之一。為了進一步提高服務素質，衛生署於一九九九年開始在各診所進行翻新裝修工程。部分診所的工程已於二零零零年完工，為顧客提供更舒適的環境。

為更能主動推廣健康活動和加強與顧客的溝通，普通科門診診療所繼續提供各類健康講座及協助各地區健康委員會於社區內推行各類促進健康活動。



## Regional Offices

The Regional Offices serve an administrative, public health and district health promotion function. The four Regional Offices are located in Hong Kong, Kowloon, New Territories East and New Territories West. On the administrative side, they are responsible for the overall management and co-ordination of health services in the region.

The main public health functions of the Regional Offices include surveillance and control of communicable diseases and implementation of school immunisation programmes. They work closely with the Department's Pathology Service and other Government departments in the investigation and control of infectious diseases. Infectious disease data are compiled and analysed regularly to monitor disease activities and trends.

The Regional Offices are responsible for implementation of school immunisation campaigns for primary one and primary six students to protect them from diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, hepatitis B, measles, rubella and mumps. Health education to students, teachers and parents would be conducted during the campaigns. Immunisation coverage rates for the school campaigns were over 99% in 2000, as in previous years.

In addition, Regional Offices carry out regular inspections on registered and exempted medical clinics, and advise schools and child care centres on health related matters, environmental and personal hygiene.

## 分區辦事處

分區辦事處兼負區內行政事務、公共衛生及地區性健康推廣方面的工作。四個分區辦事處分別設於港島區、九龍區、新界東區和新界西區。在行政方面，分區辦事處統籌和協調區內各項醫療護理服務。

在公共衛生方面，分區辦事處主要負責監察和控制傳染病，並推行學生防疫注射計劃。在傳染病的控制工作上，分區辦事處會與病理化驗服務部及其他政府部門緊密合作，執行實地調查及控制疾病的傳播。分區辦事處更會定期整理及分析傳染病數據，以監察疾病情況和蔓延趨勢。

各分區辦事處又負責推行小一及小六學生防疫注射計劃，以預防白喉、破傷風、小兒麻痺、乙型肝炎、麻疹、德國麻疹和流行性腮腺炎。並在計劃推行期間，向學生、教師及家長灌輸有關防疫注射的健康知識。一如往年，二零零零年學校防疫注射計劃接受注射的覆蓋率逾 99%。

此外，分區辦事處會定期巡視各註冊及豁免註冊診所，並就健康護理、環境及個人衛生事宜向區內的學校和幼兒中心提供指導。

Regional Offices are also actively involved in health promotion at district level. With the setting up of District Health Committees in New Territories West Region and New Territories East Region in 2000, all regions have their District Health Committees to mobilise community resources in the implementation of health promotion activities, to enhance community participation and to reinforce intersectoral collaboration. Outstanding programmes included the Smoking Prevention Programme and the Healthy Birthday Party Programme.

## Non-regionalised Services

### Child Assessment Service

The Child Assessment Service operates six centres providing assessment for children from birth to 11 years old through a multidisciplinary team approach.

Team members comprise paediatricians, health nurses, clinical psychologists, social workers, audiologists, speech therapists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, optometrists and orthoptists. They work together to provide comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment for children with developmental anomalies. Developmental diagnosis is followed by formulation of rehabilitation plan. Where necessary, children will be referred to appropriate pre-school and school placements for training, remedial and special education. Parents are also given support through counselling, talks and support groups.

In 2000, Child Assessment Service attended to 5 495 new clients and provided 47 589 sessions for assessment and follow-up.

分區辦事處亦積極參與地區性健康促進活動。二零零零年，地區健康委員會分別於新界西區及新界東區成立，而現時每區內均設有地區健康委員會，以透過社區與跨部門的合作，善用社區資源，推行促進社區健康的活動。當中較突出的計劃包括預防吸煙及健康生日會活動。

## 非分區服務

### 兒童體能智力測驗服務部

兒童體能智力測驗服務部設有六間測驗中心，由跨界別的專科人員共同為初生至 11 歲的兒童進行測驗。

該服務部的專科人員包括兒科醫生、公共健康護士、臨床心理學家、社會工作人員、聽力學家、言語治療師、物理治療師、職業治療師、視光師及視軸矯正師，他們合力為發展有問題的兒童進行全面的體能、心理及社交等能力的評估，以及為他們制定康復計劃，並在有需要時轉介兒童接受學前及在學訓練、加強輔導及特殊教育。另外，亦會透過輔導、講座和互助小組為家長提供協助。

二零零零年，兒童體能智力測驗服務部共處理 5 495 宗新症，並提供了 47 589 節評估及跟進服務。

## 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 formed the bulk of investigations, the common indications being multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation and sex disorder. The GCU also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 688 family attendances in 2000 (Figure 21).

The GSU operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 66.9% of neonates in Hong Kong were screened by the GSU in 2000, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and about 11% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 89% of neonates born in private hospitals were received the screening programmes provided by those hospitals. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.6% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was 1 in 1 502 in 2000.

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

## 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組成。

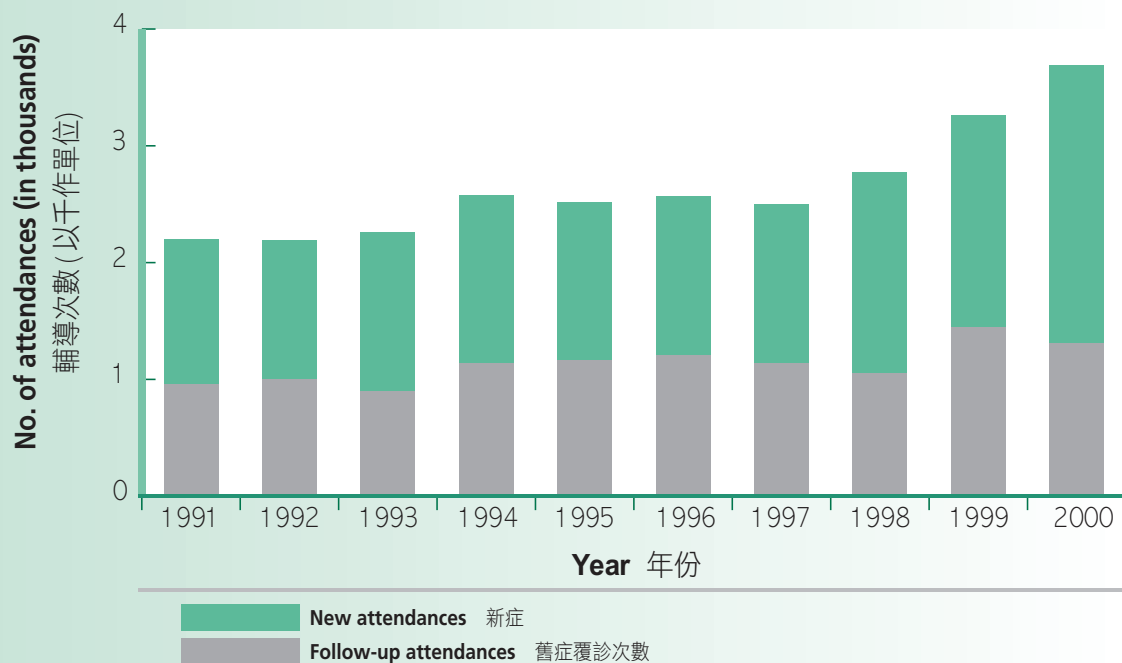
遺傳輔導組就上千種不同的遺傳病作診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳、生化遺傳及分子遺傳化驗。染色體研究佔化驗的大多數個案，最常見的情況有多發性先天異常，復發性流產、唐氏綜合症、智力遲鈍及性紊亂。遺傳輔導組又為家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零零年，遺傳輔導組為家庭提供了3 688次的輔導（圖21）。

遺傳篩選組實行兩項篩選計劃，對象分別是患有葡萄糖六磷酸去氫醇素缺乏症（G6PD）及先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的新生嬰兒。二零零零年，本港共有66.9%新生嬰兒接受該組的篩選計劃，包括差不多所有在公立醫療機構出生的嬰兒和大概11%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘89%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒亦接受了該醫院所提供的篩選計劃。二零零零年患G6PD缺乏症的男嬰佔4.6%，女嬰佔0.5%。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的病例則是每1 502人中有1個患者。

過往一年，該組透過公開講座，傳媒訪問及發表學術報告等，加強推廣與該科有關的健康教育活動。

Figure 21 Family Attendances at Genetic Counselling Unit, 1991 - 2000

圖 21 一九九一年至二零零零年遺傳輔導組為家庭提供輔導次數



### Disease Prevention and Control Division

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

On communicable diseases, the DPCD conducts surveillance on 27 statutory notifiable and other infections of public health interest. It coordinates the operation of a sentinel surveillance system that monitors the trends of influenza-like illness, hand-foot-mouth disease, and antibiotic resistance in the community. The DPCD maintains close ties with the Hospital Authority, Government departments, professional experts, and health authorities in other countries on the surveillance and effective control of communicable diseases.

### 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。這項新服務成立的目的是針對傳染病及非傳染病的監察、預防及控制、制定策略以及推行措施。

在傳染病方面，疾病預防及控制部監察 27 種法定須呈報傳染病以及其他對公共健康有重要性的傳染病。該部亦設有定點監察系統，針對流感類病症、手足口病和病菌抗藥性。該部與醫院管理局、政府部門、學術專家，以及國際衛生機構保持緊密接觸，以便監察傳染病並有效地加以控制。

Regarding non-communicable diseases, the DPCD conducts research, identifies health problems and their determinants, develops and implements overall strategic plan for effective prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

In the 1998 Policy Address, the Department of Health undertook to establish the Public Health Information System (PHIS) by 2003 to enhance our ability to collect, collate, analyse and disseminate health information. This will contribute greatly towards making evidence-based decisions on health and health-related policies, resource allocation, and the planning, implementation and evaluation of health services and programmes. The DPCD is tasked with the establishment of the PHIS.

The DPCD is embarking on several new initiatives. It will extend the scope of sentinel surveillance to incorporate more diseases of public health importance. It will improve its capacity to cope with emerging pathogens and broaden its network with other global centres of communicable diseases. A territory-wide cervical cancer screening programme is being planned, together with the establishment of a Cancer Coordinating Committee to review the collation of cancer data and devise preventive strategies. The Division will also develop a men's health programme for the promotion of health among men in the territory.

在非傳染病方面，疾病預防及控制部負責進行研究，找出社群的健康問題及其根源，制定及推行全面性的非傳染病控制和預防計劃。

衛生署在一九九八年施政報告中承諾於二零零三年成立公共健康資訊系統，以提高我們搜集、分析及發表健康數據的能力，從而令健康政策和決定，以至資源分配及健康計劃的評估等等更科學化、更具實證支持。疾病預防及控制部會負責成立該公共健康資訊系統。

疾病預防及控制部正計劃多項新猷。該部會擴展定點監察系統，以監察更多對公共衛生有重要性的疾病。該部亦會加強資源以應付新出現的傳染病，和增強與海外中心的聯繫。另外，該部正籌備一項全港性的子宮頸癌檢驗計劃，以及一個癌症事務統籌委員會以檢討癌症數據的搜集和預防策略。最後，該部亦會推行一項男性健康計劃以增進男士們的健康。

## Elderly Health Services

The Elderly Health Services was set up in July 1998 to promote the health of the elderly population through provision of community-based, client-oriented and quality primary health care services, with a whole-person, multi-disciplinary team approach and maximum participation of everyone including the elderly themselves. By end of 1999, a total of 18 elderly health centres and 18 visiting health teams, one in each district, were established.

The elderly health centres provide a comprehensive primary health care programme encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above are welcome to enrol as members of the centres. In 2000, the elderly health centres recorded 42 662 enrolments and 219 191 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.

Visiting health teams provide health promotion programmes for the elderly to increase their health awareness and self-care ability. Support is also provided to the carers to enhance the quality of caregiving. In 2000, visiting health teams made 340 322 client-contacts. The support to carers was also strengthened through home assessment service and improvement programme for private residential homes.

## 長者健康服務

衛生署於一九九八年設立長者健康服務，透過社區服務，為長者提供以客為本、素質為先的基層健康服務，並以綜合專業隊伍的模式，合力照顧長者的整體健康需要；又鼓勵社區人士，包括長者在內，盡力參與，致力促進長者健康。於一九九九年年底，衛生署一共設立了 18 間長者健康中心和 18 支長者健康外展隊伍，為各區長者提供服務。

長者健康中心提供綜合基層健康服務，包括健康評估、輔導、治療及健康教育。凡年滿 65 歲的人士均歡迎登記成為會員。於二零零零年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為 42 662 人，而接受健康評估及診治的則有 219 191 人次。

長者健康外展隊伍為社區的長者籌辦促進健康活動，以提高他們的健康知識和自我照顧能力，又支援護老者以提高其照顧長者的素質。於二零零零年，長者健康外展隊伍的服務人次為 340 322。長者健康外展隊伍亦提供家居評估服務和推行私營安老院舍改善計劃，以加強對護老者的支援。



In mid-2000, a Senior Health Ambassador Project was piloted at a Housing for Senior Citizens in Yau Ma Tei to promote social connectedness and healthy living. The Promotion of Individual Health Record Usage under the Improvement Programme for Private Residential Care Homes was extended to all districts in Hong Kong in November 2000. A Nutrition and Food Hygiene Programme was also started in July 2000 and would be introduced to all districts by phases. Five districts and 102 residential care homes have been covered as at end of 2000.

An Influenza Vaccination Programme targeting elderly living in residential care homes was conducted in November 2000. The programme was well-received and achieved a coverage rate of 86.8%.

二零零零年年中，長者健康服務於油麻地區長者住屋推出耆英健康大使計劃，以擴闊長者的社交層面及宣揚健康生活模式。私營安老院舍改善計劃的統一個人健康記錄已於二零零零年十一月推廣至全港18區。另外，膳食安排培訓計劃亦於二零零零年七月推出，並計劃逐步在各區推行。截至二零零零年年底，該項計劃已覆蓋五個區域及102間安老院舍。

衛生署於二零零零年十一月為居住在安老院舍的長者進行流行性感冒預防注射計劃。計劃反應良好，接受注射的覆蓋率達86.8%。



## Forensic Pathology Service

The Forensic Pathology Service provides forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine services to Government departments. It works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force and provides professional input on medico-legal aspects of criminal cases. The Forensic Pathology Service is also responsible for the operation and management of public mortuaries.

In 2000, some 5 400 post-mortem examinations, 1 200 clinical medico-legal examinations and 20 500 laboratory examinations were performed.

## Pathology Service

The Pathology Service provides quality public health and clinical diagnostic laboratory services to Government clinics and health centres as well as certain public hospitals and institutions for both patient care and public health functions. It comprises eight laboratories, specialising in bacteriology, virology, haematology, cytology, histopathology, biochemistry, immunology and neonatal screening. It supports several important public health screening programmes such as neonatal glucose-6-phosphate-dehydrogenase deficiency, congenital hypothyroidism and cervical cancer. It also acts as the reference centre for malaria examination and the tuberculosis reference laboratory in the territory.

The public health laboratories perform microbiological examinations of water, food and dairy products. They also provide laboratory support for the investigation and control of infectious diseases.

## 法醫科

法醫科為政府部門在醫學鑑證問題上提供病理和臨床醫學意見。這個專科與警務處緊密合作，就刑事案件中涉及法醫學的問題，提供專業意見。同時又負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜。

在二零零零年，該科曾進行約 5 400 宗死因檢驗、1 200 宗臨床法醫學檢驗及 20 500 項化驗。

## 病理化驗服務部

病理化驗服務部為病人護理和公共衛生的需要向政府診所及健康中心、某些公立醫院及機構提供高素質的公共衛生及臨床診斷化驗服務，轄下共設有八間化驗室，專門提供細菌學、病毒學、血液學、細胞學、病理組織學、生物化學、免疫學及初生嬰兒普檢等化驗服務。該部又負責幾項重要的公共健康檢驗計劃，包括初生嬰兒葡萄糖六磷酸去氫醇素缺乏症、先天性甲狀腺功能不足症和子宮頸癌檢驗計劃。此外，亦設有檢定瘧疾的中央化驗所及結核病化驗室。

公共健康化驗室化驗食水、食物和奶類產品的微生物含量，同時又為傳染病調查及控制工作提供化驗分析的支援服務。

The Government Virus Unit acts as a local reference laboratory for the diagnosis and surveillance of various viral infections including influenza, poliomyelitis, hepatitis and human immunodeficiency virus infection as well as viral testings on environmental samples. It also conducts serological monitoring of vaccination programmes against childhood infections in the community and advises on viral outbreaks and immunisation programmes.

The Institute of Immunology produces and supplies vaccines and biological products for use in local hospitals and health services.

The Histopathology and Cytology Laboratory performs histopathological examination on human tissues and a small number of examination on animal brains for Negri bodies relating to suspected rabies cases and cytological examination of cervical pap smears and non-gynaecological cytology specimens.

The Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory serves all Government chest and general out-patient clinics as well as a number of hospitals and specialist clinics. It is a reference centre for drug sensitivity and identification tests of the tubercle bacilli.

The above institutes and laboratories liaise with the World Health Organisation and related organisations regularly on the surveillance of infectious diseases.

政府病毒科是負責診斷和監察流行性感冒、小兒麻痺症、肝炎和愛滋病病毒感染等各類病毒感染情況，以及對環境樣本進行病毒測試的病毒鑑定中心。政府病毒科亦透過進行血清化驗監察防疫注射計劃在預防幼童感染方面的成效，並就病毒爆發和免疫注射計劃提供意見。

免疫學研究院製備和供應疫苗和生物製品，供本港的醫院和健康服務機構使用。

組織病理學及細胞學化驗室進行人體組織的組織病理化驗、少量懷疑與狂犬症有關的動物腦部內格里氏小體的化驗，以及子宮頸帕氏塗片和非婦科細胞樣本的細胞化驗。

結核病化驗室為所有政府胸肺科診所、普通科門診診療所，以及若干醫院和專科診所提供化驗服務，同時亦是檢定結核桿菌和有關藥物效能的中心。

上述研究所及化驗室亦與世界衛生組織和其他有關機構保持聯絡，對傳染病作出監察。

With the anticipation of greater demand for pathology services, the Pathology Service has planned to strengthen the quality and quantity of service by centralising its laboratory services into two central laboratories - the Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre (CPLC) and the Public Health Laboratory Centre (PHLC). The CPLC is a centralised laboratory for providing diagnostic clinical chemistry and haematology laboratory services while PHLC is a centralised laboratory for the other specialties. The CPLC is planned to operate in 2001 and relocation of services will be carried out in phases. The PHLC is expected to commence operation in 2002. These two centralised laboratories will be installed with state-of-the-art equipment. Together with the implementation of the Laboratory Information System (LIS), an integrated computerised system that support the laboratory operations in the processing of laboratory tests, it is hope that the Pathology Service will provide a wider scope of services of higher quality in the future.

由於病理化驗服務的需求預料會有所增加，病理化驗服務部計劃將化驗服務集中由兩所中央化驗所提供，分別是臨床病理化驗中心和公共衛生檢測中心，藉以提高服務素質，增加服務量。臨床病理化驗中心是負責提供診斷臨床化學及血液化驗服務的中央化驗所，公共衛生檢測中心則是其他專科的中央化驗所。臨床病理化驗中心計劃於二零零一年啟用，服務會分階段重新調配。公共衛生檢測中心預計會在二零零二年投入服務。這兩所中央化驗所會裝設最先進的設備。該部亦會推行化驗室資訊系統，以綜合電腦化系統支援化驗室的檢測工作。隨着這些新措施的推行，病理化驗服務部日後可望提供更廣泛、更高素質的服務。



## Social Hygiene Service

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

In the control of STI, social hygiene clinics accept walk-in clients and provide free medical treatment and counselling service, 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 STI. Besides out-patient service, there are also 20 beds in four public hospitals for the treatment of STI and skin diseases.

In 2000, there were 325 736 total attendances and 40 314 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. The most common STI seen in 2000 were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, gonorrhoea, genital warts, herpes genitalis and syphilis (Figure 22).

The dermatology clinic provides specialised out-patient care for referred patients with skin conditions. It is equipped with modern phototherapy and laser units. Common skin conditions seen include eczema, tinea, acne, verruca and psoriasis. Attendance in dermatology clinic showed an increasing trend (Figure 23).

Cheung Sha Wan dermatology clinic commenced operation in 2000. An integrated treatment centre for patients with STI, HIV infection and skin diseases will be built in Fanling.

## 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及麻瘋病的皮膚科診所。

在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受病人即時求診，並提供免費治療及輔導服務，盡量方便病患者就診。衛生輔導組人員更會進行外展工作，追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士及提供健康教育，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，社會衛生科又在四間公立醫院內設有 20 張病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

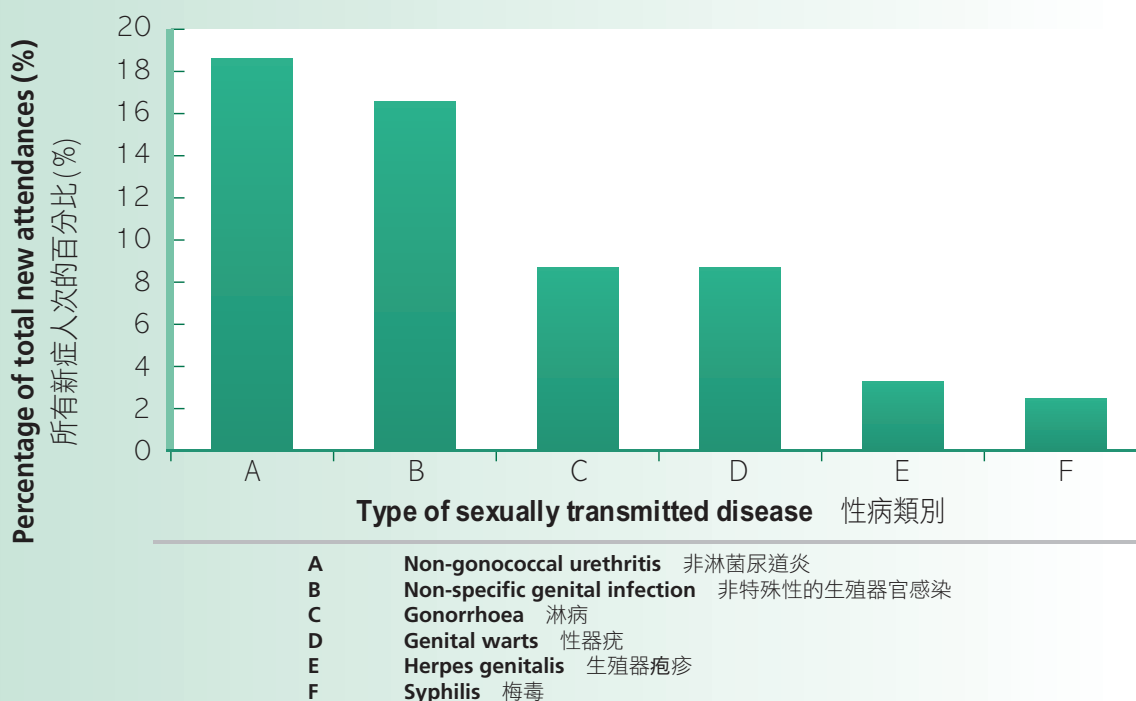
於二零零零年，社會衛生科診所到診人次及新症人次分別為 325 736 及 40 314。二零零零年最常見的性病是非淋菌尿道炎、非特殊性的生殖器官感染、淋病、性器疣、生殖器疱疹及梅毒（圖 22）。

皮膚科診所為經轉介的皮膚病病人提供專科門診服務，並設有光線療法和激光治療儀器。常見的皮膚病有濕疹、癬、粉刺、疣和牛皮癬。皮膚科診所的到診人次亦有上升趨勢（圖 23）。

長沙灣皮膚科診所於二零零零年開始投入服務。一所位於粉嶺區為性病、人體免疫力缺乏病毒感染及皮膚病病人而設的綜合診療中心亦在興建中。

Figure 22 Common Types of Sexually Transmitted Infections of New Attendances at Social Hygiene Clinics, 2000

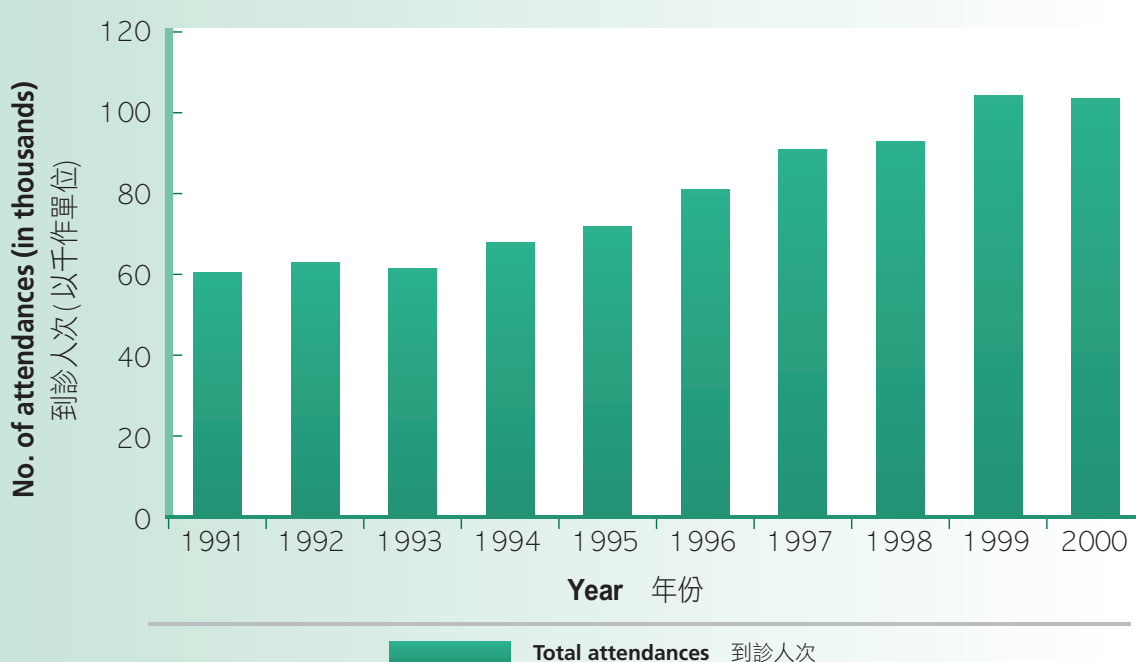
圖 22 二零零零年社會衛生科診所新症常見的性病類別



**Note** Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.  
**註** 每一位新症病人可以有多於一種病患類別。

Figure 23 Attendances in Dermatology Clinic, 1991 - 2000

圖 23 一九九一年至二零零零年皮膚科診所到診人次





## Special Preventive Programme for AIDS and Viral Hepatitis

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 programme.

The clinical programme of SPP specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from hotlines, HIV counselling and testing, clinical consultations and treatment, nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include management of needlestick injuries and dermatology/genitourinary medicine consultations. With the opening of the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre in mid-1999, the number of clients and clinic attendances have continued to grow. In 2000, the total clinical attendances at SPP were 10 535, a nearly two-third increase from that of 6 441 in 1999.

## 特別預防計劃 (愛滋病及乙型肝炎)

特別預防計劃負責愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床護理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。主要的四部分工作包括臨床項目、愛滋病的預防及健康推廣、策略擬定和研究及流行病學項目。

特別預防計劃的臨床項目為愛滋病患者或帶病毒人士提供服務。服務包括熱線、愛滋病輔導及測試、臨床診治、專業護理和心理及社會支援服務。其他的臨床活動包括針刺意外的處理及皮膚科／生殖泌尿科的診療。位於九龍灣基層健康中心的綜合治療中心在一九九九年年中投入服務後，病人個案和求診次數繼續增長。在二零零零年，總就診人次達10 535，相比於一九九九年的6 441人次，差不多上升了三分之二。

The HIV prevention and health promotion programme addresses HIV prevention in the community setting, and is delivered largely under the operation of Red Ribbon Centre (RRC). The mission of RRC is to facilitate and enhance the community's response to HIV/AIDS. Besides designing and implementing activities directly, SPP also collaborates with community agencies in undertaking a number of projects such as the Hong Kong Community Charter on AIDS, the Youth Funding Scheme on AIDS and the Lions-RRC Fellowship Scheme. In 2000, in response to rising HIV among drug users, an outreaching project was initiated through collaboration with the methadone clinics and the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA).

The RRC 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. RRC is also an AIDS education and resource centre. It 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.

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

愛滋病預防及健康推廣項目是透過紅絲帶中心在社區推行愛滋病預防的工作。紅絲帶中心的使命是「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，特別預防計劃亦透過與不同的社會機構合作，推展活動，如社群關注愛滋病約章、「青年使命」愛滋病資助計劃與紅絲帶獅子學人計劃。在二零零零年，特別預防計劃與美沙酮診所及香港戒毒會一起開展了一個外展項目，以回應愛滋病毒感染在吸毒人群的上升趨勢。

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作專業支援中心，提供架構予發展地區性和國際性的合作，以及與中國大陸的愛滋病計劃交接。紅絲帶中心亦是一個愛滋病的教育及資源中心，中心製作多種類的資訊，當中包括六份定期刊物：ACA Newsfile、愛滋病專訊、The Node、Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update、紅絲帶和滋心話集。

在策略擬定方面，特別預防計劃提供秘書處及專業支援予香港愛滋病顧問局，而顧問局是本港愛滋病防治計劃的顧問。

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

The SPP also lends support to the Scientific Working Group on Viral Hepatitis Prevention, which develops strategies on prevention and control of viral hepatitis, including that of vaccination. It is responsible for the provision of hepatitis B vaccination to Government health care staff, production of resource materials and supporting education activities for the community. The collation of epidemiological information on viral hepatitis in Hong Kong is also supported by the SPP.

特別預防計劃的研究及流行病學項目包括主理愛滋病毒感染／愛滋病自願呈報系統、統籌愛滋病毒感染血清流行情況監測系統、推行行為監察，支援性病監察以及管理一系列的資料庫。

特別預防計劃同時亦支援預防病毒性肝炎科學工作小組的工作。後者負責制定預防病毒性肝炎的策略，包括疫苗注射。特別預防計劃負責為政府的醫護工作者提供乙型肝炎疫苗注射服務，製作資料與及推廣社區教育。特別預防計劃亦支援整合有關病毒性肝炎在本港流行情況的資料。



## Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 940 000 primary and secondary school students in 2000 through its 12 student health service centres (SHSC) and three special assessment centres (SAC).

The aim of the service is to promote and maintain the physical and psychological health of students to enable them to maximise their potential for education. Enrolled students will be given a free annual appointment to attend a SHSC. A comprehensive programme of promotive and preventive services is provided to cater for the health needs of the students at various stages of their development. Services include physical examination; screening for problems related to growth, nutrition, blood pressure, vision, hearing, spinal curvature, psychosocial health and sexual development; individual counselling and health education. Students found to have health problems are referred to SAC or appropriate specialist clinics for further management.

During the school year 1999/2000, a total of 1 446 primary and secondary schools and 712 615 students participated in the service, representing a participating rate of 99.2% and 75.6% respectively. Among students attending the service, the common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), psychosocial health problems, idiopathic scoliosis and phimosis (Figure 24).

## 學生健康服務

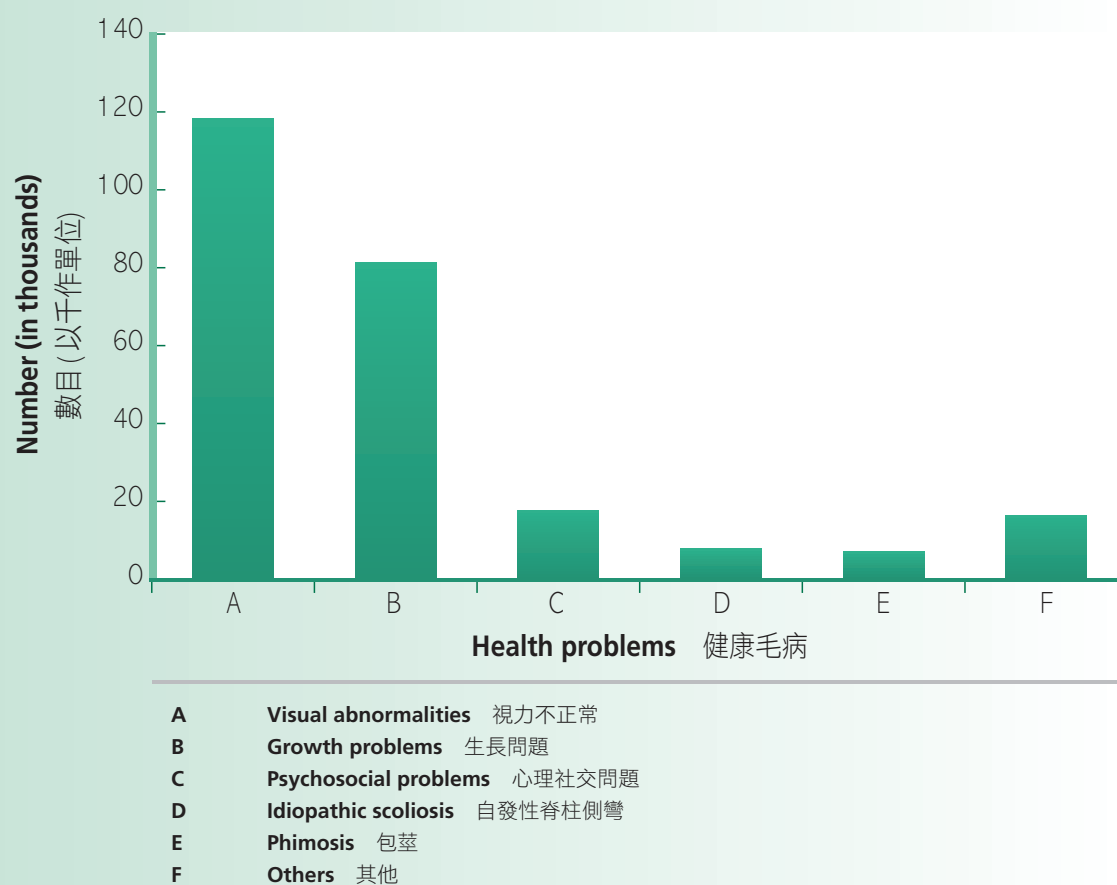
學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦，轄下的12間學生健康服務中心及三間健康評估中心目前為約940 000名中、小學學生提供服務。

學生健康服務旨在促進及維持學童的身心健康，讓他們充分發揮學習潛能。經登記的學生每年可到學生健康服務中心接受免費檢驗。為應付學童在不同成長階段的健康需要，學生健康服務提供一套全面的促進健康及預防疾病計劃，其中包括體格檢驗及健康普查，以及早察覺與生長、營養、血壓、視覺、聽覺、脊柱弧度、心理社交健康及性發育有關的問題。同時亦會提供個別輔導及健康教育。健康有問題的學童會獲轉介至健康評估中心或專科診所作進一步治理。

在一九九九至二零零零學年，共有712 615名來自1 446間中、小學的學生參與計劃，學校和學生的參與率分別為99.2%及75.6%。接受服務的學生當中，常見的健康問題包括視力問題（如近視、遠視）、生長問題（如肥胖、過瘦、身材矮小）、心理社交問題、自發性脊柱側彎及包莖問題（圖24）。

Figure 24 Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 1999/2000

圖 24 一九九九 / 二零零零學年學生健康服務中心測試出的健康毛病



A pilot adolescent health team will be formed in 2001/02 school year to promote health in school. The service provided by the team will complement the centre-base programme to provide a comprehensive preventive service for students.

一隊為青少年服務的健康促進先導隊將會在二零零一至零二學年成立，主要任務是在學校中推行促進健康活動。健康促進隊亦會配合健康中心的活動，以提供全面的學生健康服務。



## Tuberculosis and Chest Service

The Tuberculosis (TB) 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, case finding, supervised chemotherapy, BCG vaccination for newborns and children aged under 15, health education and research.

The TB and Chest Service operates 18 chest clinics throughout Hong Kong, providing out-patient 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 health care services for pneumoconiotic patients.


The total attendance at chest clinics increased from 975 145 in 1999 to 990 513 in 2000. The common types of new cases seen were acute/chronic bronchitis (18.2%), acute respiratory infection (12.6%), active pulmonary tuberculosis (10.7%), inactive tuberculosis (10.2%), pneumonia (5.2%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.2%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.6%) (Figure 25).

## 胸肺科

衛生署的胸肺科是香港防治及控制結核病的主要機構，負責監察結核病，找出未被發現的結核病個案，提供全監督藥物治療，給新生嬰兒及15歲以下的兒童注射卡介苗，進行健康教育和醫學研究。

胸肺科在全港設有18間胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺科病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，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，以及提供其他醫療服務。

胸肺科診所的到診人次，由一九九九年的975145人次上升至二零零零年的990513人次。常見的新症有急性／慢性支氣管炎（18.2%）、急性呼吸系統感染（12.6%）、活躍肺結核病（10.7%）、非活躍的結核病（10.2%）、肺炎（5.2%）、其他肺外的活躍結核病（2.2%）以及氣管及支氣管的惡性腫瘤（1.6%）（圖25）。



預防結核病

甚麼是肺結核病？  
肺結核病（即肺癆病）是肺部的結核菌引起的疾病。

傳播途徑：

肺結核菌是由空氣傳播的，  
病人咳嗽和吐痰時將病菌  
的飛沫噴出至空氣中傳播。

肺結核病的病徵：

- 持續性咳嗽
- 痰中帶血
- 體重減輕
- 夜間盜汗或發熱

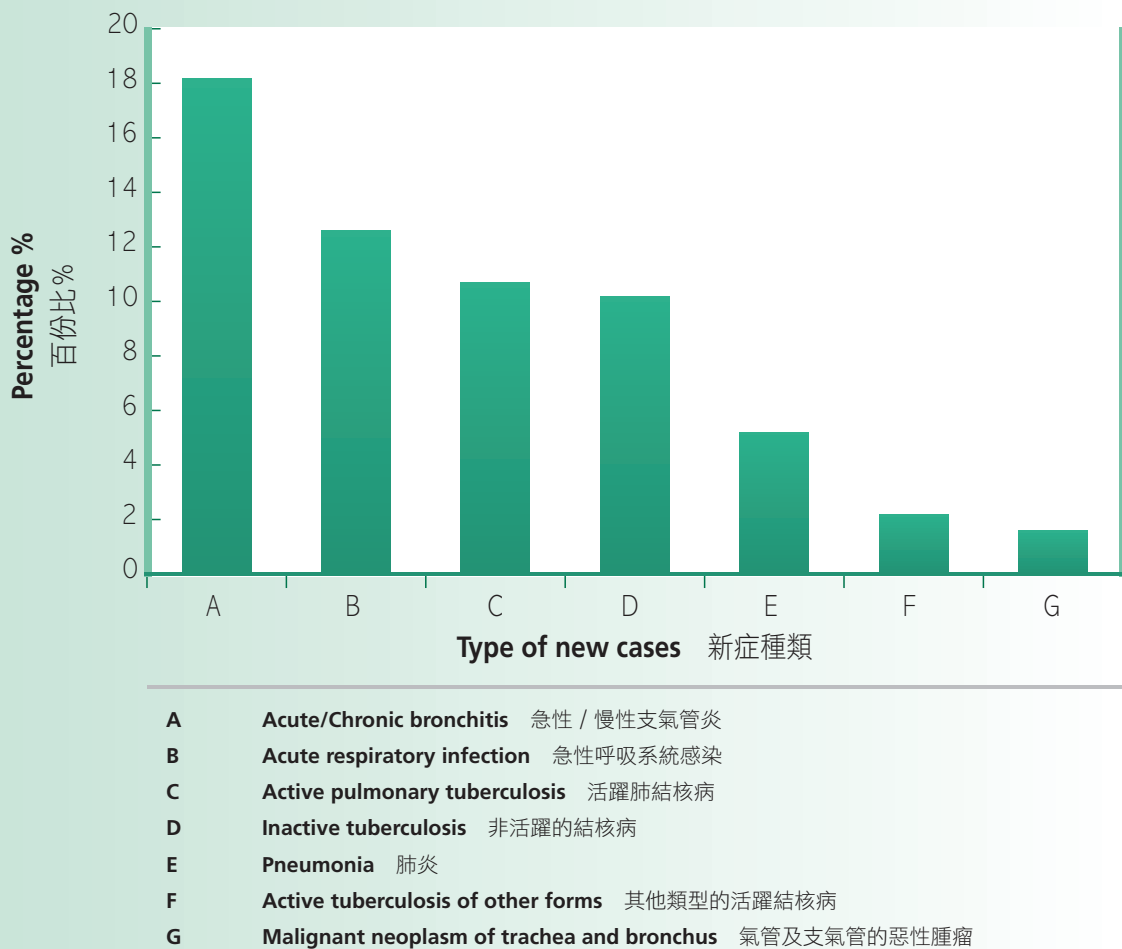


The coverage of BCG vaccination for newborn babies has persistently been over 98% since 1980. Disseminated forms of tuberculosis in infants and young children are now relatively rare. The local BCG revaccination programme for primary school children has been stopped from the school year 2000/01 onwards.

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。嬰兒和幼童患擴散性結核病的例子目前已較為罕見。自從二零零零至零一學年起，小學生再次注射卡介苗的計劃亦已告終止。

Figure 25 Common Types of New Cases Seen at TB and Chest Clinics, 2000

圖 25 二零零零年胸肺科診所常見新症



## Special Health Services

### Narcotics and Drug Administration

The Department operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug abusers. There are at present 21 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 9 176 as at 31 December 2000 and the average daily attendance in 2000 was 6 502 (Figure 26). The service receives central laboratory support for opiate testing in urine.

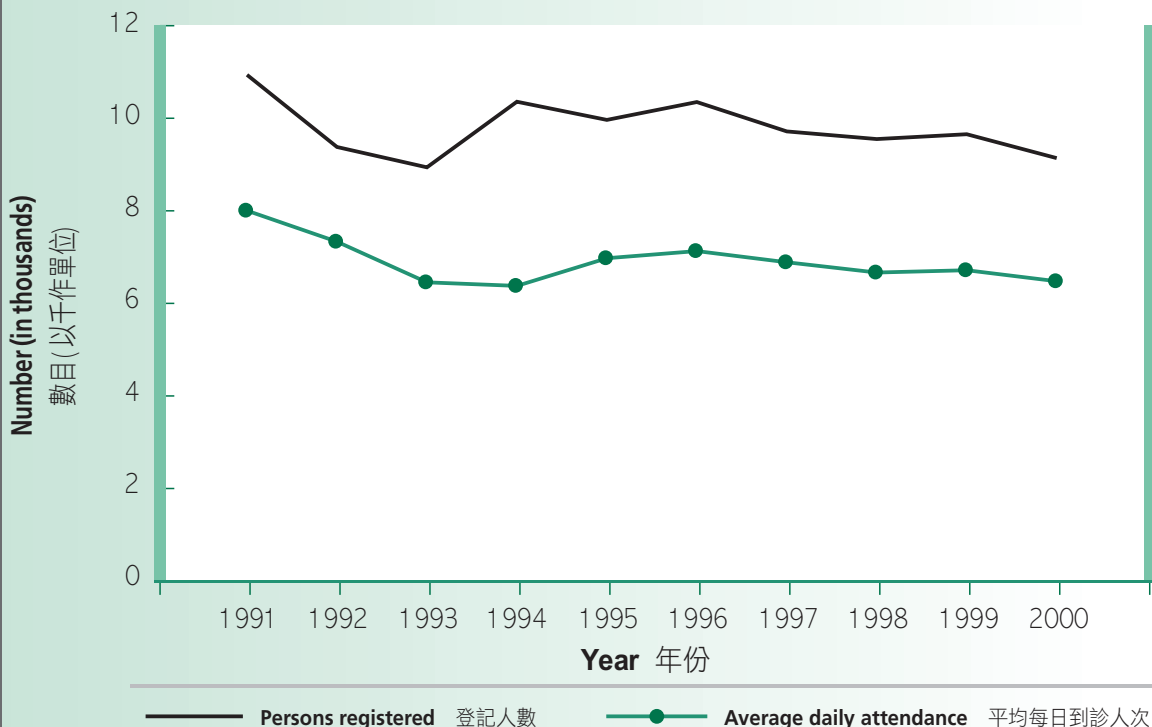
## 特別衛生事務

### 毒品管理部

本署轄下的美沙酮診所為吸毒者提供美沙酮代用及戒毒服務。現時全港共有 21 間美沙酮診所，於星期一至星期日（包括公眾假期）開放。截至二零零零年十二月三十一日為止，在美沙酮診所登記的人數為 9 176；而二零零零年的平均每日求診人次則為 6 502（圖 26）。診所並透過中央化驗室，提供尿液測試服務。

Figure 26 Number of Registered Persons and Average Daily Attendance at Methadone Clinics, 1991 - 2000

圖 26 一九九一年至二零零零年美沙酮診所登記人數與平均每日到診人次



Counselling services at methadone clinics are provided by social workers of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA). Methadone clinics thus provide a point of contact to refer patients to other treatment and rehabilitation agencies when necessary.

As drug addiction constitutes a high risk group for AIDS and other blood borne diseases, health education and counselling for patients is always a priority. Concomitant activities include broadcasting of health educational video and cassette programmes in methadone clinics, free distribution of condoms and the provision of blood testing services for patients of Methadone Treatment Programme. Since November 1999, blood screening services for HIV and hepatitis B infections have been extended to all methadone clinics.

### Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service ensures the safety, quality and efficacy of medicines used in Hong Kong. Acting on the authority of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, the Pharmaceutical Service registers and approves the marketing of pharmaceutical products, issues licences to drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers, and joins hands with the Police against illegal sale of controlled medicines. It comprises four sections.

美沙酮診所內更駐有香港戒毒會的社會工作人員，為病人提供輔導，並作為聯絡點，在有需要時將他們轉介往其他醫療或康復機構。

由於吸毒者有較大機會感染愛滋病及其他透過血液傳播的疾病，故美沙酮診所亦在這方面加強了對病人的健康教育及輔導工作。有關的活動包括在美沙酮診所播放健康教育錄影帶及錄音帶、免費派發安全套以及提供驗血服務予參與美沙酮治療計劃的人士。由一九九九年十一月開始，愛滋病及乙型肝炎感染驗血服務已擴展至全港所有美沙酮診所。

### 藥劑事務部

藥劑事務部的工作是確保本港市面上出售的藥物在安全程度、品質及成效方面均符合標準。該部獲藥劑業及毒藥管理局授權為藥劑製品註冊和批准銷售藥物，向製藥商、進口商、批發商和零售商簽發牌照，並聯同警方打擊售賣受管制藥物的違法行為。藥劑事務部共設有四個工作組別。

The Inspection and Licensing Section is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers; investigation by way of test purchases, sampling of products for analysis and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2000, number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of Pharmaceutical Service were 9 639 and 99 respectively (Figure 27). Pharmacist inspectors participate in joint operations with the Police against illegal activities involving controlled medicines and act as expert witnesses in the law courts. Traditional Chinese medicines are also tested for the presence of western medicines and whether the level of heavy metals exceeds the permissible limit.

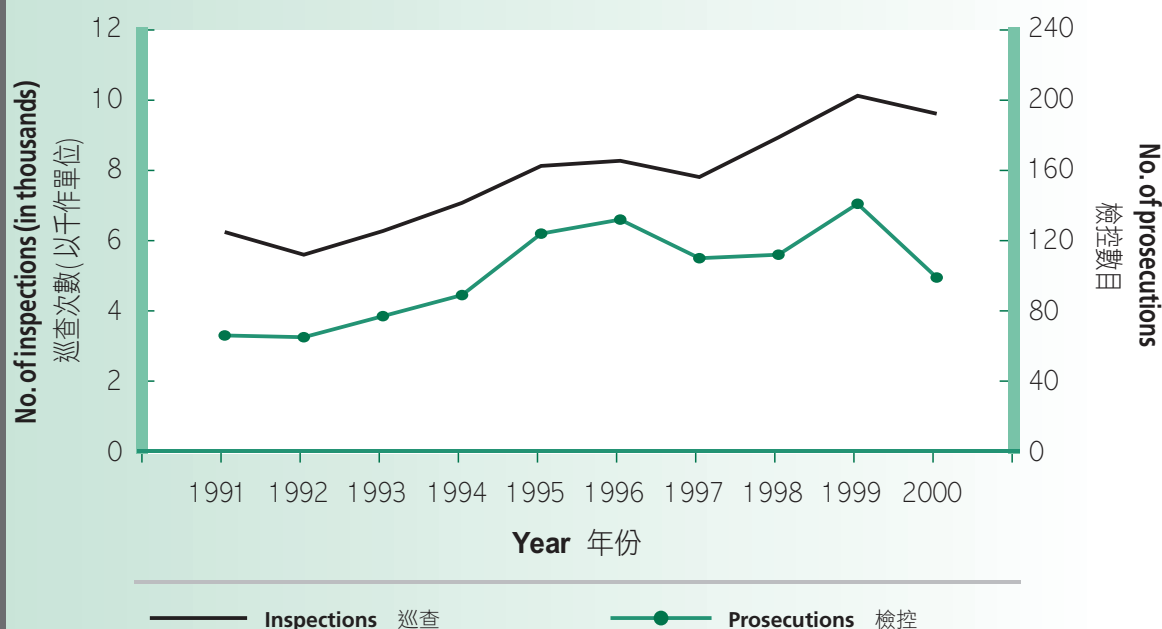
The Pharmaceuticals Registration and Import/Export Control Section registers pharmaceutical products before they can be manufactured or imported for local consumption. An import/export licensing control system is in place to ensure that only registered pharmaceutical products are imported into Hong Kong. To enable health care personnel to identify the composition of dispensed medicines labelled with proprietary names, the Section published the latest edition of the Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products in 2000 which was also available in the homepage of the Department.

督察及牌照組的職責是執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)、《抗生素條例》(第137章)及《危險藥物條例》(第134章)。執法人員會到製藥商、進口商、批發商及零售商處巡查和落實執行發牌制度，並試行購買受管制藥物的方式進行調查，又從市面抽取藥物樣本化驗，若發現有違法行為，便會提出檢控。於二零零零年，藥劑事務部的督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目分別為9 639及99(圖27)。督察及牌照組調查員又聯同警方打擊涉及受管制藥物的違法活動，並會以專家證人身份出庭作證。此外，該組亦會化驗傳統中醫藥，分析是否含有西藥成分和所含的重金屬是否超出許可限量。

藥物註冊及出入口管制組為藥劑製品先行註冊，然後才批准製造或輸入本港出售。出入口發牌管制制度確保進口本港的藥劑製品均已註冊。該組在二零零零年編印了最新一期的藥劑製品手冊，方便醫護人員按成藥名稱確定所配發藥物的成分，有關資料亦已上載至部門網頁。

Figure 27 Number of Inspections and Prosecutions by the Inspection and Licensing Section of Pharmaceutical Service, 1991 - 2000

圖 27 一九九一年至二零零零年藥劑事務部的督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目



The Clinic Service Section provides dispensing service to all clinics under the Department of Health. A computerised dispensing system is in use in all clinic premises, including evening clinics. To strengthen the frontline support in clinic dispensaries, additional dispensing staff have been recruited and posted to clinics with heavy workload.

The Procurement and Manufacturing Section works with the Government Supplies Department in the evaluation and selection of medicines and other pharmaceutical items for use in the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority. It is also responsible for manufacturing liquid medicines, ointments and creams.

診所服務組為衛生署轄下各診所配發藥物。包括夜間診所在內的所有診所現已設置電腦化配藥系統。為加強診所藥房的前線人手支援，新增聘的配藥人員已調派至工作繁重的診所。

採購及藥物配製組協助政府物料供應處評估和選購衛生署及醫院管理局所使用的藥物和其他藥劑，並負責製造藥水、油膏及乳膏。

## Port Health Office

The Port Health Office enforces the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 141) and observes the International Health Regulations in order to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases into Hong Kong via air, land or sea.

The Port Health Office operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels and grants radio pratique to ships. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships, ensures an adequate standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels, aircrafts and at all entry points, and provides medical assistance or radio medical advice to ships where necessary. It issues deratting certificates, deratting exemption certificates, international certificates of vaccination, import permits for human remains, cremation permits and import permits for biological materials. It provides staff and resources in the airport to respond round-the-clock to public health emergencies and aircraft accidents. Epidemiological information is exchanged regularly with the World Health Organisation and health authorities in neighbouring areas.

## 港口衛生處

港口衛生處在各航空、陸路及水路口岸執行《檢疫及防疫條例》(第141章)以及遵從《國際衛生規例》，以防止須檢疫的疾病傳入香港。

港口衛生處不分晝夜檢查所有進入香港的輪船，簽發無疫通行證及預檢無疫通行證，巡查和監督船上的滅鼠工作，確保境內船隻、飛機和入境口岸的衛生符合標準，並在有需要時，為船隻上的人士提供醫療服務或無線電醫療建議。該處簽發滅鼠證明書、豁免滅鼠證明書、國際防疫注射證明書、人類遺骸進口許可證、火化許可證和生物物質進口許可證。此外，亦配合機場晝夜運作，提供足夠人手及資源，以應付任何公共衛生緊急事故及空難。該處更與世界衛生組織和鄰近地區的衛生當局保持聯絡，交換有關流行病的資訊。





In the 1999 Policy Objective booklet on Public Health Programmes, the Department of Health undertook to set up a Travellers' Health Service in 2000 to offer preventive service for travellers and advise on travel-related risks. The new Traveller's Health Service had been successfully launched in July 2000. A comprehensive range of services are provided to those intending to travel abroad, which include consultation, vaccination, preventive medication, blood test, advice on travel-related health risks, and travel health kit. Active ties are forged with the travel industry. Travel health information are further disseminated via health exhibitions and the dedicated Travel Health website ([www.info.gov.hk/trhealth](http://www.info.gov.hk/trhealth)).

衛生署在一九九九年施政方針有關公共健康計劃的項目中，承諾於二零零零年設立旅遊健康服務，為旅遊人士提供疾病預防服務及有關旅遊期間健康問題的意見。新的旅遊健康服務在二零零零年七月成功展開，為有意往外地旅遊的人士提供全面的服務，包括會診、疫苗接種、預防藥物、驗血、健康忠告及保健囊；並與旅遊業進行積極的聯繫；又透過展覽會和特設的旅遊健康網站發放旅遊健康資訊 ([www.info.gov.hk/trhealth](http://www.info.gov.hk/trhealth))。



## Radiation Health Unit

The Radiation Health Unit of the Department of Health is the Government's adviser on radiation safety and protection. It advises the Government on the protection of public health in nuclear incidents, the management of radioactive materials and wastes, and the health effects of radiation fields. It also serves as the executive arm of the Radiation Board, which is the statutory authority set up under the Radiation Ordinance (Cap 303), to control the import, export, possession and use of radioactive substances and irradiating apparatus. It safeguards public health against ionising radiation through licensing control and inspection of premises where radioactive substances or irradiating apparatuses are present. It also conducts radiation monitoring measurements and provides health surveillance of the occupationally exposed persons.

In 2000, the unit assessed and issued 6 463 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 7 250 occupationally exposed persons. The average radiation exposure of the occupationally exposed person was 0.13 mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20 mSv.

## 放射衛生部

衛生署放射衛生部負責輻射安全及防護事務，並就核事故、放射性物質和廢物管理，以及輻射場對人體健康影響等範疇，向政府提供意見，保護公眾免受危害。該部為按《輻射條例》（第 303 章）成立的法定機構輻射管理局執行各項工作，管制放射性物質或輻照儀器的進口、出口、管有和使用，通過發牌管制和巡查存有放射性物質或輻照儀器的場所，確保公眾健康免受電離輻射影響。此外，該部也為職業上受輻照人士提供輻射監測和健康監察等服務。

二零零零年，放射衛生部審核發出 6 463 個牌照和許可證，並為 7 250 個職業受照人士提供輻射監察服務。有關職業受輻照人士的平均輻照量為 0.13mSv，低於法定職業受輻照年劑限值（20mSv）。

## Dental Services

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

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

The SDCS, in operation since 1980, promotes oral hygiene and provides basic and preventive dental care to primary school children through seven school dental clinics (SDC) in the territory. In 1999/2000 school year, 428 909 primary school children from 864 schools participated in the SDCS, accounting for 86.5% of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school children who attended in 1999/2000 school year, 83% were rendered dentally fit (Figure 28).

## 牙科服務部

牙科服務部的主要目標是提高市民對口腔健康的瞭解，並為市民提供預防牙患、促進口腔健康的護理服務，以及履行政府在合約上訂明為公務員及其家屬提供綜合牙科服務的責任。

預防牙患、促進口腔健康的護理服務主要由學童牙科保健服務部和口腔健康教育組負責提供。牙科服務部又與水務署合作，定期監察食水的含氟量。

學童牙科保健服務部於一九八零年成立，轄下設有七間學童牙科診所，負責推廣口腔衛生和為小學生提供基本的治療和預防牙患護理服務。一九九九至二零零零學年，共有 428 909 名來自 864 間學校的小學生參加學童牙科保健服務，參與人數佔全港小學生總人數的 86.5%。在該學年就診的學生當中，83% 達到良好的牙齒健康狀況（圖 28）。

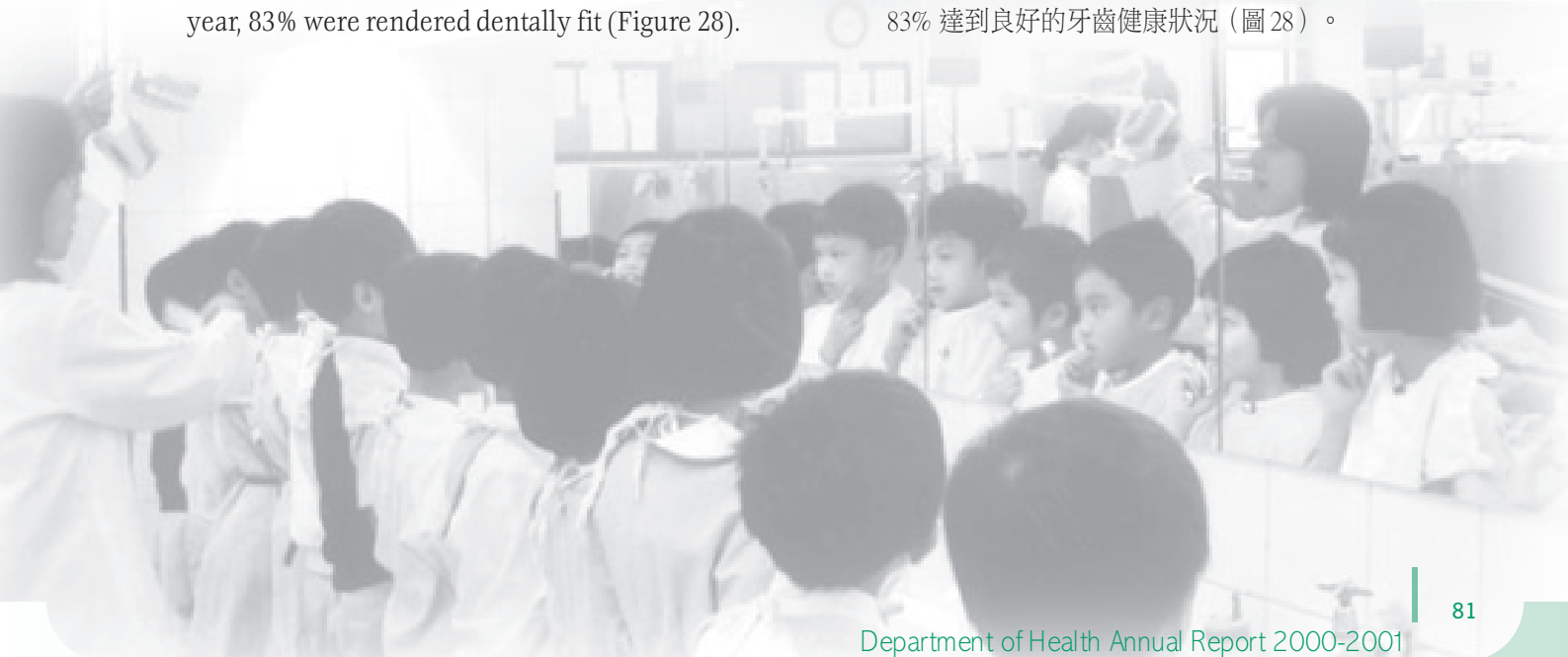
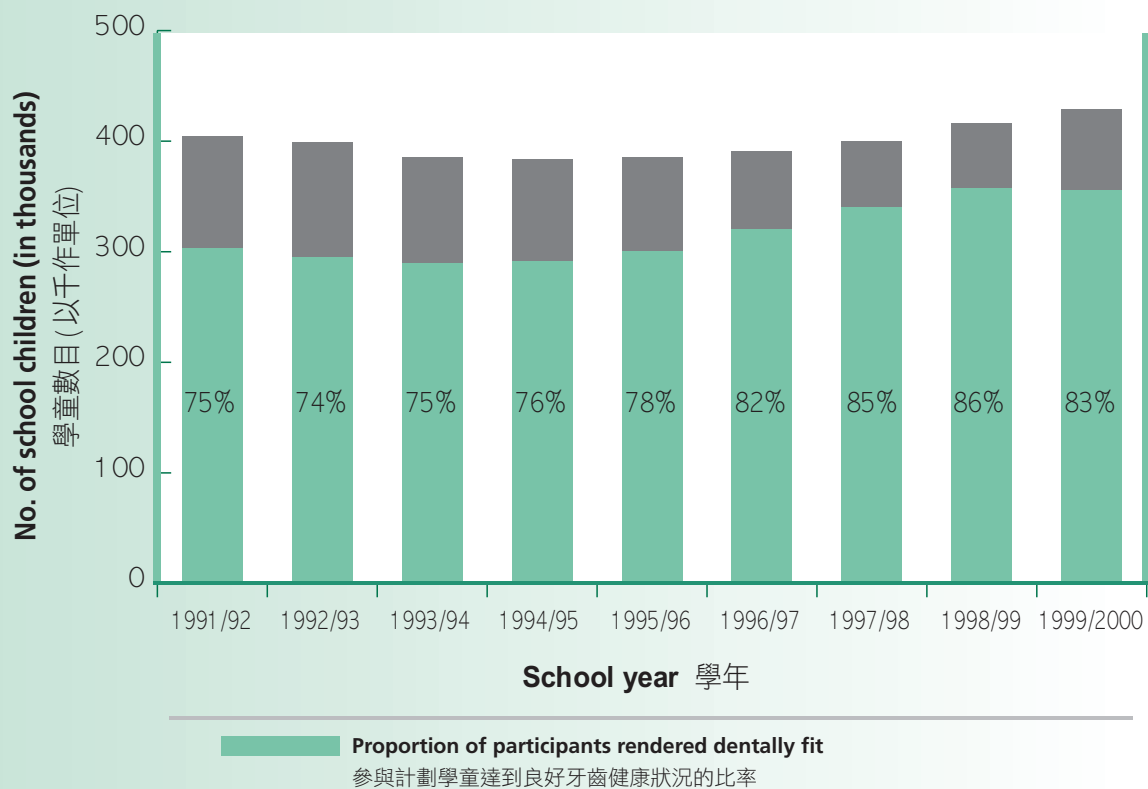


Figure 28 Number of School Children Participating in School Dental Care Service and Proportion of Participants Rendered Dentally Fit in the School Years of 1991/92 - 1999/2000

圖 28 一九九一 / 九二學年至一九九九 / 二零零零學年學童牙科保健計劃參加人數及達到良好牙齒健康狀況的比率



The OHEU promotes oral health to all sectors of the community by producing oral health education materials and organising exhibitions and campaigns, and engaging in collaborative projects with professional bodies, non-governmental agencies, community groups and oral health care industries. Besides supporting other health service units, the OHEU continues with the Pre-school Oral Health Education Programme and pilot oral health education programme for secondary school children.

口腔健康教育組透過印製口腔健康教育資料、舉辦展覽及活動，並與專業團體、非政府機構、社區組織和口腔健康護理工作者攜手推行促進口腔健康的計劃，向市民宣傳有關信息。該組除支援其他健康服務部外，還繼續推行學前兒童口腔健康教育活動和試辦以中學生為對象的口腔健康教育活動。

The OHEU produced 94 new titles of oral health education materials in 2000. There were 123 563 attendances at all its programmes and activities. The OHEU continues to strengthen its efforts on oral health promotion in a primary care approach and delivers more outreaching oral health educational programmes to a larger cross section of the community through the oral health education bus and the participation in various health carnivals throughout the territory. The OHEU also provides a 24-hour oral health education hotline (2713 6344) and an oral health education homepage ([www.toothclub.gov.hk](http://www.toothclub.gov.hk)) to facilitate the accessibility to oral health information for the general public.

The Dental Service Division also fulfills Government's contractual obligation to its employees. Dental services to this target group are rendered through 40 Government dental clinics providing comprehensive dental treatment to civil servants and their dependants. Eleven of these clinics also provide emergency dental services to the general public as well. The Government dental service recorded 656 939 visits by civil servants and dependants, and 100 209 visits by general public patients in 2000.

Curative dental services are provided to public hospital patients and prisoners/inmates of correctional institutions. Patients with special oral health care needs, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, receive dental care at seven oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units (OMS&DUs). In 2000, a total of 9 581 patients with special oral health care needs were treated at these OMS&DUs.

口腔健康教育組於二零零零年製作了 94 個以口腔健康教育為主題的新教材，共有 123 563 人次參與舉辦的活動。口腔健康教育組繼續以基層護理模式加強促進口腔健康的工作，並透過口腔健康教育巴士和協辦全港多項健康嘉年華，讓更多市民參與更廣泛的口腔健康教育活動。該組亦設有 24 小時口腔健康教育熱線（2713 6344）和口腔健康教育網頁（[www.toothclub.gov.hk](http://www.toothclub.gov.hk)），方便公眾獲取口腔健康資訊。

另一方面，牙科服務部履行政府在合約上訂明對僱員的責任。該部透過 40 間政府牙科診所，為公務員及其家屬提供牙科治療服務，其中 11 間診所亦為市民提供緊急牙科治療服務。二零零零年，公務員及其家屬到診人次是 656 939，至於公眾人士到診人次則為 100 209。

此外，該部還為公立醫院住院病人和懲教機構的犯人／被羈留者提供牙科診治服務。至於需要特殊口腔護理的病人，如弱智和弱能人士，則可在七個口腔頷面外科及牙科部獲得牙科護理服務。在二零零零年，共有 9 581 名需要特殊口腔護理的人士曾於這七個口腔頷面外科及牙科部接受治療。

A territory-wide oral health survey (OHS) will be conducted in 2001 to determine the oral health status and the level of oral health awareness of the community. Information from OHS 2001 will be useful in planning and evaluating oral health programmes, monitoring oral health status vis-à-vis oral health goals and providing the background for formulating appropriate oral health policy.

全港口腔健康調查將於二零零一年展開，以確定市民的口腔健康狀況，以及他們對口腔健康的認識程度。二零零一年口腔健康調查所得資料會有助策劃及評估口腔健康計劃、監察有關口腔健康狀況與口腔健康目標的比較，以及提供背景資料以制定適當的口腔健康政策。





## Traditional Chinese Medicine

The Chinese Medicine Division is responsible for the enforcement of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, which was passed by the Legislative Council in July 1999. The Ordinance provides for the regulation of the practice of Chinese medicine practitioners and the use, manufacture and trading of Chinese medicines.

Under the Ordinance, the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong was established in September 1999. The Chinese Medicine Division provides professional and executive support to the Council in devising and implementing regulatory measures for Chinese medicine. Application for the registration of Chinese medicine practitioners under the transitional arrangements ended in December 2000. The list of listed Chinese medicine practitioners would be announced in 2001. The draft subsidiary legislation for the regulation of Chinese medicines would be introduced to the Legislative Council in 2001. Upon the enactment of the subsidiary legislation, licensing for traders of Chinese medicines and registration of proprietary Chinese medicines would commence by phases.

A series of publicity and health education programmes on Chinese medicine has been launched since 2000 to tie in with the implementation of the regulatory control.

## 中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部的職能包括執行《中醫藥條例》，此條例已於一九九九年七月由立法會通過。條文內容主要包括中醫的執業及中藥的使用、售賣和製造的規管措施。

根據《中醫藥條例》，香港中醫藥管理委員會（管委會）於一九九九年九月成立。中醫藥事務部負責向管委會提供專業和行政支援服務，以協助管委會制定和執行各項中醫藥的規管措施。循過渡性安排的中醫註冊申請已於二零零零年年底結束，表列中醫的名單將於二零零一年公布。而規管中藥的附屬草案將於二零零一年內提交立法會審議，在附屬條例獲通過後，中藥商的領牌和中成藥的註冊制度將分階段實施。

為配合中醫藥規管的實施，中醫藥事務部已於二零零零年展開一系列有關中醫藥的宣傳和健康教育活動。