

Chapter Four

第四章

HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

健康服務回顧

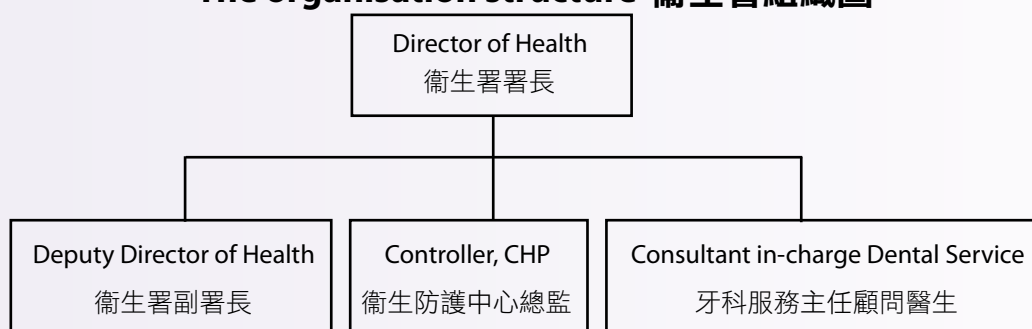
HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

健康服務回顧

Health services offered by the Department of Health are organised under the supervision of Deputy Director of Health, Controller of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP), and Consultant in-charge, Dental Service.

衛生署所提供的各種衛生服務，分別由衛生署副署長、衛生防護中心總監及牙科服務主任顧問醫生負責監督。

The organisation structure 衛生署組織圖



The Deputy Director of Health is responsible for work on health regulation and administering the following health services:

衛生署副署長負責有關規管衛生的工作和管理以下的健康服務：

- Chinese Medicine Division
- Family and Elderly Health Services which include Elderly Health Service and Family Health Service
- Health Administration and Planning Division which includes Medical Device Control Office and Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions
- Special Health Services which cover Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office, Radiation Health Unit and Tobacco Control Office
- Specialised Services which encompass Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service
- 中醫藥事務部
- 家庭及長者健康服務：包括長者健康服務及家庭健康服務
- 衛生行政及策劃部：包括醫療儀器管制辦公室及醫護機構註冊辦事處
- 特別衛生服務：包括毒品管理部、藥劑事務部、港口衛生處、放射衛生部及控煙辦公室
- 專科服務：包括兒童體能智力測驗服務、醫學遺傳科、法醫科、專業發展及質素保證服務及學生健康服務

Chinese Medicine Division

The Chinese Medicine Division is responsible for the enforcement of 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.



A statutory body, the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong, was established in September 1999 under the Ordinance. The Chinese Medicine Division provides professional and administrative support to the Council in devising and implementing regulatory measures for Chinese medicine.

Chinese Medicine Division also serves public health functions which include providing professional input for investigation and response management of adverse events related to use of Chinese medicines, communicating and collaborating with stakeholders in Chinese medicine field for prevention and control of disease and providing public education on Chinese medicine.

中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》。該條例於一九九九年七月獲立法會通過，訂明中醫執業及中藥使用、售賣和製造的規管措施。



法定機構香港中醫藥管理委員會(簡稱管委會)於一九九九年九月根據《中醫藥條例》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，以協助其制定和執行各項中醫藥的規管措施。

中醫藥事務部亦負責有關公共衛生的事務，包括就中藥不良反應事故的調查及處理提供專業意見、在預防及控制疾病的工作中，與中醫藥業界持分者保持溝通合作，並提供中醫藥的公眾教育。



By the end of 2006, there were 5 336 registered Chinese medicine practitioners (including registered Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration) and 2 897 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

Any non-listed Chinese medicine practitioners and those listed Chinese medicine practitioners who are required to undertake the Chinese Medicine Practitioners Licensing Examination under the transitional arrangements for registration of Chinese medicine practitioners have to pass the Chinese Medicine Practitioners Licensing Examination before they are qualified for registration as registered Chinese medicine practitioners.

In accordance with the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Practitioners Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the system of Continuing Education in Chinese Medicine (CME) for registered Chinese medicine practitioners on 28 February 2005. A registered Chinese medicine practitioner must hold a valid practising certificate while practising Chinese

截至二零零六年年底，本港共有5 336名註冊中醫(包括有限制註冊中醫)和2 897名表列中醫。

任何非表列中醫人士及根據中醫註冊過渡性安排而須參加中醫執業資格試的表列中醫，須通過中醫執業資格試，方具備資格註冊成為註冊中醫。

根據《中醫藥條例》的規定，香港中醫藥管理委員會中醫組於二零零五年二月二十八日實施註冊中醫持續進修中醫藥學機制。註冊中醫必須持有有效的執業證明書，才可作中醫執業。執業證明書的有效期一般為三年。所有註冊中醫必須符合中醫組訂定的持續進修要求方可續領執業證明書。

medicine. In general, a practising certificate is valid for three years. All registered Chinese medicine practitioners must fulfill the CME requirements set by the Practitioners Board before they can renew their practising certificates.

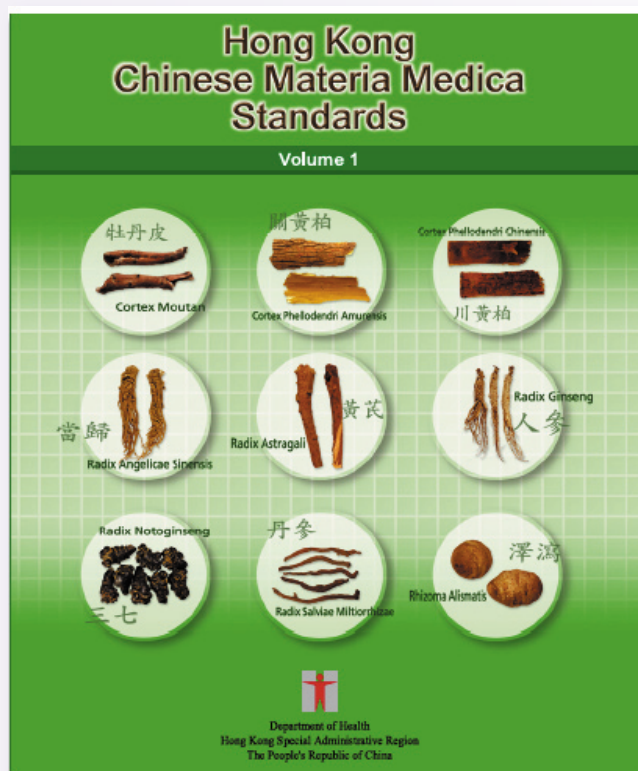
According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person who wishes to carry on the business of retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the wholesale and manufacture business of proprietary Chinese medicines must first apply for a relevant licence from the Chinese Medicines Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong. The Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the licensing system for Chinese medicines traders on 5 May 2003. As at end of 2006, 8 618 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 16 143 applications for proprietary Chinese medicines registration were received as at end of 2006.



根據《中醫藥條例》，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須首先向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截至二零零六年年底，共收到8 618份申請。中成藥註冊制度自二零零三年十二月十九日實施以來，截至二零零六年年底，共收到16 143份中成藥註冊申請。

The Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (HKCMMS) Office was set up under the Chinese Medicine Division in 2002 to coordinate and manage a research project on the development of quality and safety standards for 60 commonly used Chinese herbs in Hong Kong. The project was conducted in three phases with the actual research and laboratory work undertaken by local universities. The research results of Phase I involving eight herbs were published in HKCMMS Volume I in July 2005. Majority of the Phase II research work covering 24 herbs was completed in 2006. The publication of HKCMMS Volume II containing the monographs of 24 Chinese herbal medicines is in progress. The Phase III research work covering 28 herbs commenced in February 2006.

中醫藥事務部於二零零二年成立了香港中藥材標準辦事處，以統籌及管理對本地60種常用中藥材的研究，以便制訂有關的品質和安全性標準。研究分三期進行，由本地大學承擔有關的研究及實驗工作。第一期涉及八種藥材的研究結果已於二零零五年七月刊印於香港中藥材標準第一冊。第二期涉及24種藥材研究工作的大部分，已於二零零六年完成，現正籌備香港中藥材標準第二冊的出版工作。第三期涉及28種藥材的研究工作亦已於二零零六年二月展開。



Family and Elderly Health Services

Elderly Health Service

The Elderly Health Service was set up in July 1998 to promote the health of the elderly population through provision of community-based, client-oriented and quality primary healthcare services, with a whole-person, multi-disciplinary team approach and maximum participation of everyone including the elderly themselves. A total of 18 Elderly Health Centres and 18 Visiting Health Teams, one in each district, were established.



Elderly Health Centres provide comprehensive primary healthcare programmes encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above can enrol as members of the centres. In 2006, the Elderly Health Centres recorded 38 042 enrolments and 186 167 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.

家庭及長者健康服務

長者健康服務

衛生署於一九九八年七月設立長者健康服務，透過社區服務，為長者提供以客為本、素質為先的優質基層健康護理服務，並以綜合專業隊伍的模式，合力照顧長者的整體健康需要，另亦鼓勵社區人士，包括長者在內，積極參與其中。衛生署共設立了18間長者健康中心和18支長者健康外展隊伍，分佈在每區為長者提供服務。



長者健康中心提供綜合基層健康護理服務，包括健康評估、輔導、治療及健康教育。凡年滿65歲或以上的人士可登記成為中心會員。二零零六年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為38 042人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達186 167人次。

Visiting Health Teams outreach out into the community and residential care setting to provide health promotion programmes for the elderly and their carers in collaboration with other elderly services providers. The aim is to increase their health awareness, self-care ability, and to enhance the quality of caregiving. An integrated and holistic approach is adopted in the “Improvement Project for Private Residential Care Homes”, which targets programmes at the specific training needs of caregivers in the homes, such as basic nursing skills. In 2006, Visiting Health Teams made 276 941 client-contacts.

In addition, to evaluate the effectiveness of the “Infection Control Enhancement Programme” and to identify areas for further improvement, an “Infection Control Checklist Survey” was conducted at all residential care homes for the elderly.



An “Influenza Vaccination Programme” targeting residents and staff living and working in residential care homes was conducted in November 2006. The programme was well-received and achieved

長者健康外展隊伍深入社區和安老院舍與其他服務單位合作，為長者及護老者提供健康推廣活動。目的是提高長者的健康認知、自我照顧能力，及提升護老者的護老服務質素。「私營安老院舍改善計劃」針對院舍內護老者的特別培訓需要，提供綜合和全面的培訓，例如基本護理技巧。在二零零六年，長者健康外展隊伍共為 276 941 人次提供服務。

此外，為評估「安老院舍感染控制改進計劃」的成效和確定未來可改善的地方，長者健康服務在各安老院進行了「感染控制措施調查」。



於二零零六年十一月，長者健康服務在安老院舍推行以院友和員工為對象的「預防流行性感冒防疫注射計劃」。是次計劃反應良好，院友及員工的涵蓋率分別為 93.7% 及 73.8%。此外，長者健康服務亦

an overall coverage rate of 93.7% and 73.8% for the residents and staff respectively. Elderly Health Service had also assisted in providing vaccination to residents of disabled homes.

Elderly Health Service will continue its current mission of improving primary healthcare for elders in Hong Kong. In addition to being a provider of health education, Elderly Health Service plans to put more emphasis on empowerment of elders and carers, and will also enhance its training, benchmarking and health advisory role in primary healthcare for elders so as to benefit the entire community of Hong Kong.

Family Health Service

The Family Health Service provides a comprehensive range of health promotion and disease prevention services for children from birth to five years old and women aged 64 or below. The Service operates through 31 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and three Woman Health Centres (WHCs).

Maternal and Child Health Service

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

For child health service, an Integrated Child Health and Development Programme is implemented in MCHCs to promote the

協助為殘疾院舍的院友注射流感疫苗。

長者健康服務將繼續其現在的使命，改善香港長者的基層健康服務。除了提供健康教育外，該服務亦計劃將重點放在提升長者以及護理者能力方面的工作。另外亦會加強本身作為長者基層健康服務於培訓、學習模範和健康顧問的角色，使香港整個社會受益。

家庭健康服務

家庭健康服務透過31間母嬰健康院及三間婦女健康中心，為初生至五歲的嬰幼兒童及64歲或以下的婦女提供全面的促進健康和預防疾病服務。

母嬰健康服務

母嬰健康服務的範圍，包括兒童健康、母親健康、家庭計劃及子宮頸檢查服務。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院推行「幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃」，以促進兒童的全人健康，包括生理、認知和社交情緒方

holistic health (physical, cognitive and socio-emotional) and wellbeing of children. The core components of the integrated programme include immunisation, parenting, as well as health and developmental surveillance.

面的發展。綜合計劃的核心項目有免疫接種、親職教育和健康及發展監察。



A comprehensive immunisation programme is provided to protect infants and children from nine infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella and mumps. The immunisation programme in 2006 is shown in Table F.

母嬰健康院為嬰幼兒童提供全面的免疫接種服務，以預防九種小兒傳染病，分別是結核病、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。表F列出二零零六年的兒童免疫接種計劃。

Table F: Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2006

表F：二零零六年香港兒童免疫接種計劃

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				

The parenting programme aims to equip parents with the necessary knowledge and skills to bring up healthy and well-adjusted children. Anticipatory guidance on child development, childcare (e.g. nutrition, home safety, oral health) and parenting are provided to parents during the antenatal period and throughout the pre-school years of children, in the form of information leaflets, audio-visual materials, web-page, telephone hotline, interactive workshops, and individual counselling. For parents of children with early signs of behavioural problems or those who encounter difficulties in parenting, a structured group training programme on positive parenting skills is also available.

Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interviews and counsellings in MCHCs.

親職教育計劃目的是為裝備幼兒家長，對子女的成長發展有更多認識和處理技巧，從而扶育幼兒健康成長。健康院會透過資料單張、視聽光碟、網頁、電話熱線、互動研習班和個別輔導的形式，從妊娠期開始到整個兒童學前階段，為所有家長提供有關兒童身心發展、育兒知識（例如：營養、家居安全、口腔健康等）及親職輔導。就兒童有初期的行為問題或在管教方面遇到困難的家長，備有系統的正面親職小組訓練課程。

母嬰健康院亦積極推廣母乳餵哺，服務包括母乳餵哺熱線、個別會見及輔導等。



Health and Developmental Surveillance consists of a series of routine reviews conducted by health professionals, designed to achieve timely identification and referral of children with health and developmental problems. These include physical examination of the newborn child, periodic monitoring of the child's growth parameters,

健康及發展監察是一套由專業醫護人員定期評估兒童的服務，以便及早發現有健康及成長問題的兒童及轉介。這套服務包括為新生嬰兒進行身體檢查，定期監察兒童的生長指標，替新生嬰兒作耳聲發射普查測試及於特定年齡為兒童進行視力普查。亦會與家長協作，為兒童進行發展監察，包括提高家長對兒童發

Automated Otoacoustic Emission (AOAE) hearing screening for newborn and vision screening at specific ages. Developmental surveillance is performed in partnership with parents through anticipatory guidance, eliciting parents' concern and observing the child. Children with suspected physical or developmental abnormalities will be referred to specialist clinics for further investigation and management.

In addition, the Government has piloted the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) in Sham Shui Po, Tin Shui Wai, Tuen Mun and Tseung Kwan O districts since July 2005. The programme will be extended to other MCHCs in phase since 2007. Built on existing services provided in MCHCs, CCDS is a community-based programme delivered through the inter-sectoral partnership among Department of Health, Hospital Authority, then Education and Manpower Bureau, Social Welfare Department and non-government organisations (NGOs), aiming to identify and meet the varied needs of children (zero-five years) and their families, and make timely referral to appropriate services. The programme is made up of the following components:

1. identification and holistic management of at-risk pregnant women;
2. identification and management of mothers with potential depression;
3. identification and management of children and families with psychosocial needs; and
4. identification and management of pre-primary children with physical, developmental and behavioural problems.

展的關注，共同觀察兒童的表現，及為家長提供適切的指導。若懷疑兒童的健康或成長發展有異常情況，母嬰健康院會轉介兒童到專科診所作進一步診治及跟進。

另外，政府由二零零五年七月起於深水埗、天水圍、屯門及將軍澳區母嬰健康院試行「兒童身心全面發展服務」，並由二零零七年起分階段推展至全港各區母嬰健康院。計劃會透過母嬰健康院作為平台，通過衛生署、醫院管理局、前教育統籌局、社會福利署及非政府機構在社區層面攜手合作，及早識別及處理零至五歲幼童及其家人的各種需要，向他們提供合適及適時的服務。服務包括以下部分，分別是：

1. 識別和處理高危孕婦；
2. 識別和處理潛在抑鬱的母親；
3. 識別和處理有心理社交需要的兒童及家庭；及
4. 識別和處理有健康、發展及行為問題的學前兒童。



The maternal health service provides disease prevention and health promotion services through antenatal and postnatal care. The MCHCs collaborate with all public hospitals to establish a comprehensive antenatal shared-care programme to monitor the whole pregnancy and delivery process. Pregnant women with psychosocial problems will be followed up by medical social workers or other relevant NGOs.

The MCHCs provide women of child-bearing age family planning services, including contraceptive advice and infertility counselling. To ensure protection against rubella, anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

In 2006, about 87.4% of all local newborns and 36% of pregnant women received services from the MCHCs.

Cervical screening service is provided at all MCHCs for women aged at or above 25 who have ever had sex.

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，建立一個全面的產科服務計劃，照顧孕婦整個懷孕及分娩過程。有心理社交問題的孕婦會由醫務社工或其它相關的非政府機構跟進。

母嬰健康院為已屆生育年齡的婦女提供家庭計劃服務，包括避孕指導及不育輔導。亦為缺乏德國麻疹抗體的生育年齡婦女提供防疫注射。

二零零六年，約有87.4%本地出生的嬰兒及36%的孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。

所有母嬰健康院均為曾有性行為的25歲或以上婦女，提供子宮頸普查服務。

Woman Health Service

Three WHCs and ten MCHCs provides woman health services to women aged at 64 or below, which aim to promote the health of women and address their health needs at various stages of life.

Health promotion is provided through health education on various women health topics, such as healthy lifestyle, breast and cervical cancers, menopause and osteoporosis. WHCs also provide physical examination, cervical screening and various appropriate investigations for clients. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

In 2006, a total of 20 414 women registered with the three WHCs and the ten MCHCs with Woman Health Service. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and other gynaecological problems etc.

Health Administration and Planning Division

Medical Device Control Office

The “Medical Device Control Office” was established in July 2004 for the implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System

婦女健康服務

三間婦女健康中心及十間母嬰健康院為64歲或以下的婦女提供婦女健康服務，旨在促進婦女的健康，並照顧她們在不同人生階段的健康需要。

透過專題教育活動，例如健康生活方式、乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆等專題，藉此促進婦女的健康。婦女健康中心亦為婦女提供體格檢驗、子宮頸檢驗及各項適當的檢驗。懷疑有異常情況的婦女，會獲轉介至專科醫生作進一步治理。

二零零六年，共有20 414名婦女在三間婦女健康中心及十間設有婦女健康服務的母嬰健康院登記，所發現的健康問題包括乳癌、子宮頸癌、血膽固醇過高、高血壓、糖尿病和其它婦科問題等。

衛生行政及策劃部

醫療儀器管制辦公室

「醫療儀器管制辦公室」於二零零四年七月成立，以便推行自願的醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的法例規管。該制度的第一及第二階段涉及表列高及中

(MDACS) and development of a long-term regulatory framework for medical devices. The first and second phases of the MDACS involving the listing of high and medium risk devices were launched in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

The third phase of the MDACS, namely, the Conformity Assessment Body Recognition Scheme was also launched on 13th October 2006. This system would be further developed to include the listing of local manufacturers and importers in 2007.

The post-market surveillance system processed 906 safety alerts and six adverse incident reports in 2006. There were totally 155 safety alert cases affecting Hong Kong.

Medical Device Control Office organised 24 seminars and workshops related to medical devices in 2006. The target audience included the traders, public and healthcare professionals. The contents included:

- Application for listing medical devices;
- Overview of the medical device safety alert system;
- Safe use of medical equipment; and
- Management of medical devices in hospitals and healthcare institutions.

風險的儀器已分別於二零零四年及二零零五年間開展。

醫療儀器行政管理制度的第三階段-即認證評核機構認可計劃亦已於二零零六年十月十三日展開。該制度將於二零零七年發展至表列本地製造商及進口商。

醫療儀器推出市面後的監察系統，於二零零六年度共處理906宗安全警報及六宗不良事故報告，而影響香港的安全警報個案則有155宗。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零六年舉辦了一系列有關醫療儀器的講座及工作坊共24次，對象包括業界、市民及醫護人員，內容包括：

- 申請表列醫療儀器；
- 醫療儀器安全警報系統概覽；
- 醫療儀器的安全使用；及
- 醫院及醫護機構的醫療儀器管理。

Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions

Under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165), any person who intends to operate a private hospital, maternity home or nursing home must obtain registration from the Director of Health. The Medical Clinics Ordinance (Cap. 343) provides for the registration of clinics that are operated on a non-profit making basis. Legislations under Cap. 165 and Cap. 343 were promulgated in 1937 and 1964 respectively. The licensing authority was rested with the then Director of Medical and Health and was later transferred to Director of Health in 1989/90, upon reorganisation of the former Medical and Health Department and the consequential establishment of Hospital Authority and the Department.

Registration and monitoring of healthcare institutions is carried out with respect to accommodation, manpower and equipment. The Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions is primarily responsible for enforcing statutory provisions under the relevant Ordinances and to ensure the institutions are fit for the services to be provided. Compliance of individual institutions to statutory requirements is monitored through field inspections; scrutiny of the institution activities and complaint

醫護機構註冊辦事處

根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》(第165章)，任何人有意營辦私家醫院、留產院或護養院，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。非牟利診療所的註冊乃根據《診療所條例》(第343章)進行。香港法例第165章及343章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由當時的醫務及衛生署署長執行。及後醫務及衛生署改組，成立醫院管理局及衛生署，上述法例的執行權在一九八九至九零年間移交衛生署署長。

衛生署會就處所、人手和設備方面的事宜對醫護機構進行註冊及監察的工作。醫護機構註冊辦事處主要是負責執行有關條例的規定及確保有關機構適合提供該等服務。為確保每個機構都符合法定要求，會透過實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、發出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零六年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的12間私家醫院、30間護養院及九間留產院，進行了72次例行巡查及60次突擊巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所

statistics; issuing advice and warning; and direct handling of complaints lodged by public against the institutions. In 2006, 72 announced inspections and 60 surprise visits to 12 private hospitals, 30 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 165 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 57 complaints related to them in the same year.

To meet the advancement of medical technology and rising community aspirations for quality services, a "Code of Practice for Private Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes" was promulgated in 2003, and has been implemented since 2004. The Code sets out minimum standards for registration including general requirements on organisation and administration, policies and procedures, management of staff, equipment and accommodation, as well as specific types of clinical and support services. The Code enables healthcare institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

Special Health Services

Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for opiate drug

則有165間。同年，我們共處理57宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

為配合醫療技術的發展，以及社會對優質醫療的殷切需求，衛生署於二零零三年制定《私家醫院、護養院及留產院實務守則》，並於二零零四年起開始推行。該守則列明註冊的最低標準，當中包括對有關架構及行政、政策及程序、人手、儀器及處所管理，以及個別臨床及支援服務的一般要求。此守則使各醫療服務機構更明確了解優質服務的要求及標準。

特別衛生服務

毒品管理部

衛生署為吸毒者提供美沙酮代用治療及戒毒計劃的門診服務。全港共有20間美沙酮診所，每天（包括星期日及公

abusers. There are 20 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 8 307 as at 31 December 2006 and the average daily attendance in 2006 was 6 581.

Counselling services at methadone clinics are provided by social workers of the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers. Methadone clinics are also the contact point for referring patients to other treatment and rehabilitation agencies when necessary.

As drug addicts 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, provision of blood testing and urine testing for HIV and blood testing for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections for patients of Methadone Treatment Programme.

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

abusers (假期) 開放。截至二零零六年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數為8 307人，而二零零六年的平均每日求診人次則為6 581人次。

美沙酮診所內駐有香港戒毒會的社會工作者，提供輔導服務。這些診所亦為聯絡點，在有需要時將病人轉介往其他治療或康復機構。

由於吸毒者是感染愛滋病及其他透過血液傳播疾病的高危群，因此為病人提供健康教育及輔導工作是首要工作。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，並為參與美沙酮治療計劃的人士提供愛滋病毒血液和尿液測試，以及乙型及丙型肝炎血液測試服務。

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是安全、具品質及有成效。該部獲藥劑業及毒藥管理局授權，審批藥劑製品的註冊及銷售申請，向製藥商、進口商、批發商和零售商簽發牌照，並聯同警方打擊非法售賣受管制藥物。藥劑事務部設有四個工作組別。

manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers, and joins hands with the Police against illegal sale of controlled medicines. It comprises four sections.

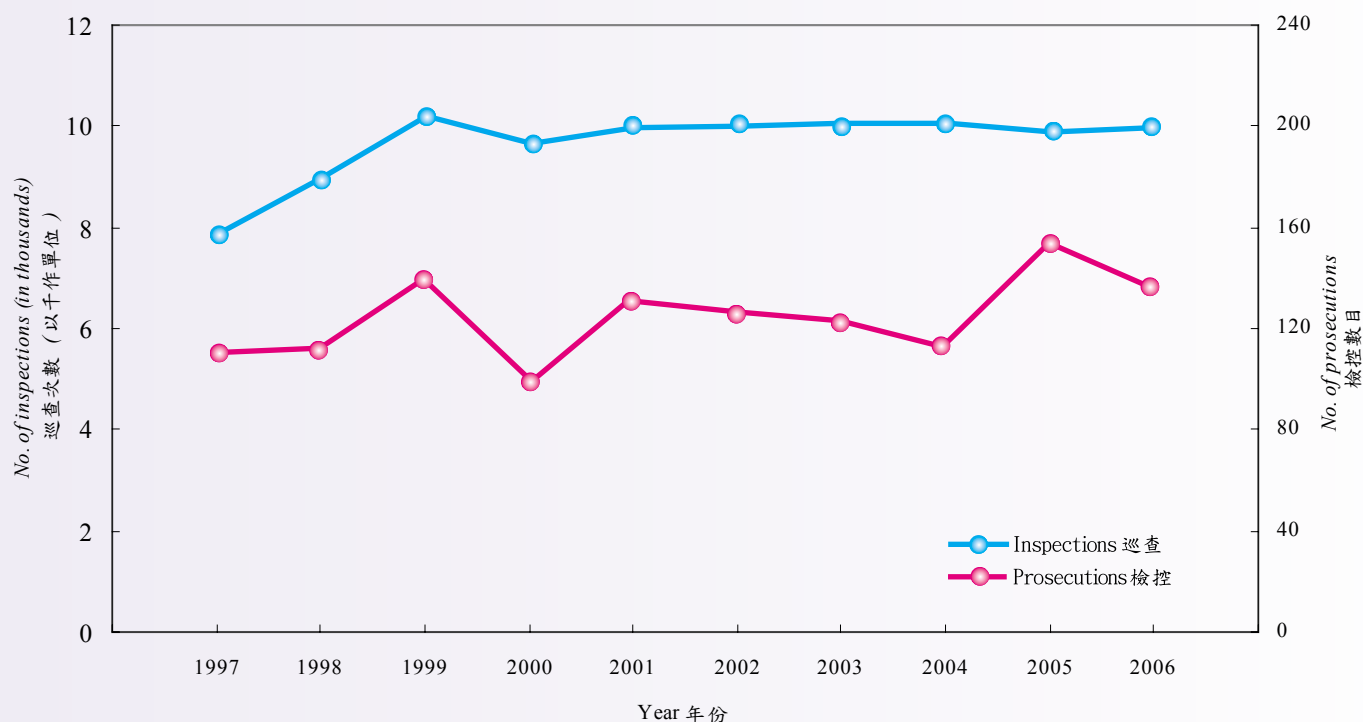
The Inspection and Licensing Section is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers; investigation by way of test purchases; sampling of products for analysis; and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2006, the number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service were 10 037 and 136 respectively (Figure 13). 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.

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)。執法是透過巡查及發牌予製藥商、進口商、批發商及零售商；以試行購買受管制藥物的方式進行調查；從市面抽取藥物樣本化驗；並對違法者提出檢控。二零零六年，藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控的個案數目分別為10 037宗及136宗(圖13)。督察及牌照組調查員聯同警方打擊涉及受管制藥物的違法活動，並以專家證人身份出庭作證。此外，該組亦會化驗傳統中藥，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。



Figure 13 : Number of Inspections and Prosecutions by Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service, 1997 - 2006

圖13 : 一九九七年至二零零六年藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目



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 healthcare 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 2006 which was also available in the homepage of the Department.

藥物註冊及出入口管制組為藥劑製品先行註冊，然後才能製造或輸入本港出售。出入口發牌管制制度是確保只有已註冊藥劑製品才進口香港。該組在二零零六年編印了最新一期的《藥劑製品手冊》，使醫護人員按成藥名稱確定所配發藥物的成分，有關資料亦可在部門網頁獲取。

The Clinic Service Section provides dispensing service to clinics under the Department such as Social Hygiene Service, Tuberculosis and Chest Service, and Family Health Service. A computerised dispensing system is in use in all clinic premises.

The Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Unit coordinates and monitors the reporting of suspected adverse reactions of western and Chinese medicines in Hong Kong. Since 1 January 2005, it has been receiving reports from western medicine practitioners, Chinese medicine practitioners and dentists of suspected Adverse Drug Reaction of their patients, and covers western and Chinese medicines (including Chinese herbs and proprietary Chinese medicines). Reports received will be reviewed by a multi-disciplinary team of professionals.

The Procurement and Manufacturing Section works with the Government Logistics Department in the evaluation and selection of medicines and other pharmaceutical items for use in the Department. It is also responsible for manufacturing liquid medicines, ointments and creams. Another important function of the Manufacturing Section is to provide logistic supports in the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic in respect of the storage and distribution of antiviral drugs and Influenza vaccine.

診所服務組為衛生署轄下各診所，如社會衛生科、胸肺科及家庭健康服務等單位轄下診所提供配藥服務。所有診所已設置電腦化配藥系統。

藥物不良反應監察組協調和監察本港疑涉中西藥物不良反應的呈報事宜。於二零零五年一月一日起，該組接受西醫，中醫師及牙醫就病人疑受藥物不良反應影響的呈報。呈報範圍涵蓋所有西藥及中藥(包括中藥材及中成藥)，有關報告將由不同專業人員所組成的小組審核。

採購及藥物配製組與政府物流服務署合作，評估和選購衛生署所使用的藥物和其他藥劑，並負責製造藥水、油膏及乳膏。藥物配製組另一重要任務是於政府流感大流行應變計劃中提供在抗菌藥物及流感針的儲存及分流方面的物流支援。

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 and other serious infections into Hong Kong.

The Port Health Office operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels and grants radio pratique. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships, ensures an adequate standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels, aircraft 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 a round-the-clock Public Health Emergency Team in the Hong Kong International Airport to respond to public health emergencies and aircraft accidents. Epidemiological information is exchanged regularly with the WHO and health authorities in neighbouring areas.

港口衛生處

港口衛生處執行《檢疫及防疫條例》(第141章)，並遵行《國際衛生條例》，以防止要檢疫疾病及其他嚴重傳染病傳入香港。

港口衛生處為所有進入香港的船隻提供24小時檢疫服務，並簽發預檢無疫通行證。該處巡查和監督船上的滅鼠工作，確保船隻上、飛機上及各入境口岸的衛生情況符合標準，並在有需要時為船上人士提供醫療服務，或透過無線電提供醫療建議。該處亦簽發滅鼠證明書、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，該處提供24小時駐香港國際機場公共衛生緊急事故醫療隊，以應付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。



The Port Health Office also operates a Travel Health Service to offer preventive service for outbound travellers and advise on travel-related risks. A comprehensive range of services such as medical consultation, vaccination and health education are provided to the public who intend to travel abroad. Active ties are forged with the travel industry. Travel health information are further disseminated via health exhibitions and the Hong Kong Travel Health Service Website (www.travelhealth.gov.hk).



港口衛生處亦設有旅遊健康服務，為外遊人士提供預防疾病服務，以及與旅遊有關的風險資訊。並為有意出外旅遊的人士提供全面的服務，例如醫療諮詢、疫苗接種及健康教育。該處亦積極與旅遊業聯繫，並透過健康展覽和香港旅遊健康服務網站發放更多旅遊健康資訊(www.travelhealth.gov.hk)。



The Office provides health screening measures for arriving travellers at all immigration control points.

港口衛生處在各出入境口岸為抵港旅客進行健康篩檢。



Radiation Health Unit

The Radiation Health Unit is the Government's adviser on radiation safety and protection. It advises the Government on the protection of public health in nuclear incidents, management of radioactive materials and radioactive wastes, and the health effects of radiation fields. It serves as the executive arm of the Radiation Board to control the import, export, possession and use of radioactive substances and irradiating apparatus and safeguards occupational and public health through licensing control and inspection. It also provides radiation monitoring and health surveillance services for occupationally exposed persons and precision calibration of radiological monitoring instruments for instrument users.

In 2006, the unit assessed and issued 9 540 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 9 141 occupationally exposed persons. The average radiation exposure of the occupationally exposed person was 0.08mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20mSv.

The major achievements of the unit in 2006 include (a) successfully facilitating the safe commissioning of the Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Siu A Chau. (b) the safe transfer of legacy radioactive wastes from five public hospitals to Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Siu A Chau. (c) Issued public health advices and provided medical examination, radioactivity

放射衛生部

放射衛生部是政府在輻射安全及防護事務上的顧問，並就核事故、放射性物質和放射性廢物管理，以及輻射場對人體健康的影響等範疇，向政府提供意見，以保護公眾健康。該部是輻射管理局的行政機關，管制放射性物質及輻照儀器的進口、出口、管有和使用，並通過牌照管制和巡查，保障職業和公眾的健康。該部也為暴露輻照的從業員提供輻射劑量監測和體檢服務，並為輻照儀器使用者提供輻射計量儀器精確校準服務。

二零零六年，該部評估並發出9 540個牌照和許可證，並為9 141名暴露輻照的從業員提供監測服務。這些從業員的平均輻照量為0.08mSv，而法定輻照年劑量限值則為20mSv。

該部在二零零六年的主要貢獻包括 (a) 成功促使位於小鴉洲的低放射性廢物貯存設施安全啟用。(b) 監督並促使低放射性廢物從五間公立醫院收集、包裝及移送至小鴉洲的低放射性廢物貯存設施的過程安全和順利完成。(c) 就英國發生的鈾-210中毒事故作出適切的對應措施，當中包括發出公共衛生通告，並向所有有可能受中毒事故影響的本港人士提供身體檢查、輻射

measurement and health counselling services to those people in Hong Kong who could have been affected in response to the polonium-210 poisoning incident in United Kingdom.

Tobacco Control Office

Smoking is the largest single preventable cause of death and diseases in Hong Kong. In February 2001, the Department established a Tobacco Control Office (TCO) to coordinate and enhance Government's tobacco control efforts. The Government's established policy on tobacco control is to discourage smoking through a step-by-step approach, contain the proliferation of tobacco use, and to the maximum extent protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke.



The mission of TCO is to nurture a smoke-free culture in Hong Kong through inter-sectoral collaboration and community mobilisation. The priority functions of TCO include:

- acting as a principal enforcement agency under the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371);
- educating and assisting venue manager of statutory no smoking areas to ensure public compliance;
- promoting smoke-free culture through publicity and health education;
- coordinating smoking cessation service in the Department; and
- assisting the Policy Bureau in reviewing tobacco control legislation.

測量和健康諮詢等服務。

控煙辦公室

在香港，吸煙是單一最重要但亦可預防的死亡和疾病原因。二零零一年二月，控煙辦公室成立，以統籌及加強政府的控煙工作。政府的已訂政策是以循序漸進的方式，鼓勵市民不吸煙和抑制煙草的廣泛使用，並將保護公眾免受二手煙影響擴至最大範圍。

控煙辦公室的使命，是透過跨界別的合作和動員社會，在香港孕育無煙文化。控煙辦公室的首要工作包括：

- 作為《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(香港法例第371章)的主要執法機構；
- 教育及協助法定禁煙區管理人以確保公眾遵守法例；
- 透過宣傳及健康教育以推廣無煙文化；
- 協調衛生署的戒煙服務；以及
- 協助政策局檢討控煙條例。



In 2006, TCO continued to promote smoke-free culture to the public by conducting various publicity campaign, seminars and workshops.

The target group of the “Security Guard Training Workshops” was the frontline staff, i.e. management staff and security guards of statutory no-smoking areas. The workshops aimed at providing legal knowledge on tobacco control, and educating and assisting the above group to implement the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371). TCO conducted 77 “Security Guard Training Workshops” in 2006, with over 1 830 attendance, from 33 property management companies.

“Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” were organised to encourage and empower companies and organisations to implement smoke-free policy. A total of 2 051 company staff from 362 companies took part in 86 “Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” conducted in 2006.



二零零六年，控煙辦公室繼續透過舉辦各類型宣傳推廣活動、講座及工作坊，向市民推廣無煙文化。

「保安員控煙法例講座」的對象是法定禁煙區的前線員工，即管理人員及保安員。講座旨在提供有關控煙法律的知識，並教導及協助他們執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)。在二零零六年，控煙辦公室舉辦了77場「保安員控煙法例講座」，參加者超過1 830人次，分別來自33間物業管理公司。

舉辦「無煙工作間工作坊」是為鼓勵及推動公司與機構實施無煙政策。於二零零六年，共有362間公司派出2 051名員工參加86場「無煙工作間工作坊」。

In order to encourage smokers to quit smoking, "Smoking Cessation Seminars" were conducted for various organisations and businesses. In 2006, TCO conducted 21 "Smoking Cessation Seminars" with over 1 200 attendances.

In the second half of 2006, 13 and 65 seminars were conducted for catering workers and other sectors respectively, in order to assist managers of new statutory no-smoking areas to understand and implement smoking ban with over 4 800 attendances.

TCO conducted 17 roving exhibitions in shopping malls, housing estates and commercial centres in 2006, providing anti-smoking health education to over 18 000 persons.

TCO also handled complaints against tobacco related matters. The office received 596 complaints from the public or other organisations in 2006. Since 27 October 2006, Tobacco Control Inspectors of TCO were authorised to enforce certain provisions in the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.

為鼓勵更多吸煙者戒煙，我們為各機構及公司舉辦了「戒煙講座」。在二零零六年，控煙辦公室舉行了21場「戒煙講座」，參與人數超過1 200人次。

在二零零六年下半年，我們為飲食從業員及各界人士分別舉辦了13場和65場新法例講座，以協助各新增法定禁煙區的管理人認識及執行禁煙措施，參與人數超過4 800人次。

在二零零六年，控煙辦公室在各商場、屋苑和展覽中心舉辦了17場巡迴展覽，並向超過18 000名市民提供反吸煙健康教育。

控煙辦公室亦處理有關煙草事宜的投訴。二零零六年，共接獲596宗由公眾或其他機構作出的投訴。自二零零六年十月二十七日，控煙督察獲授權執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》中部分條文。



For publication screening, over 1 200 issues of printed publications were screened. A total of 73 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements were found and warning letters were issued to the publishers concerned.

Since November 2002, a TCO website (www.tco.gov.hk) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates. Over 83 500 visits to the web pages were recorded in 2006. TCO also operates a smoking cessation hotline. A total of 4 179 telephone calls and enquiries were handled in 2006.

TCO also assisted the then Health, Welfare and Food Bureau in legislative amendment of the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371). The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill 2005 was passed by the Legislative Council on 19 October 2006 and gazetted on 27 October 2006.

The territory-wide mass media publicity campaign “I Love Smoke-free Hong Kong” was continued in 2006 to publicise the new statutory no-smoking areas and promote self-discipline and compliance among the public. Announcements of Public Interest were broadcast and corresponding promotional posters were displayed at public venues such as entrances of tunnels and bodies of public transport carriers. Three “Smoke-free Restaurants Open Days” were jointly organised by Tobacco Control Office and catering industry to promote smoke-free restaurants to the public.

審閱刊物方面，控煙辦公室共審閱了超過 1 200份刊物，當中發現了73個違例煙草廣告，並向有關出版商發出警告信。

自二零零二年十一月開始，控煙辦公室設立了網站(www.tco.gov.hk)，作為方便與市民大眾、各機構及支持控煙團體溝通的渠道。在二零零六年，該網站錄得超過 83 500瀏覽次數。控煙辦公室亦設立了戒煙輔導熱線，該熱線在二零零六年共處理 4 179個來電和查詢。

控煙辦公室亦協助前衛生福利及食物局修訂《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)，而《二零零五年吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例草案》已在二零零六年十月十九日於立法會通過，並在二零零六年十月二十七日刊憲。

全港性大型宣傳活動「我愛無煙香港」在二零零六年繼續進行，以加強公眾對新增法定禁煙區的認識和提升自律守法的精神。宣傳活動包括播放多輯政府宣傳片及在公眾地方如隧道口和公共交通公具車身等展示海報。控煙辦公室又聯同飲食業界舉辦了三次「無煙食肆開放日」以向市民推廣無煙食肆。



Specialised Services

Child Assessment Service

The Child Assessment Service (CAS), aiming at contributing to the rehabilitation of children with developmental-behavioural problems or disorders through a multidisciplinary team approach, operates a total of seven centres in Kowloon and New Territories to provide assessment for children aged under 12.

The team, comprising paediatricians, health nurses, clinical psychologists, social workers, speech therapists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, audiologists and optometrists, works together to:

- provide comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment for children with developmental anomalies;
- formulate rehabilitation plan after developmental diagnosis;
- assist to arrange appropriate pre-school and school placements for training, remedial and special education where necessary; and
- provide interim support to parents and the children through counselling, talks and support groups.

專科服務

兒童體能智力測驗服務

兒童體能智力測驗服務，旨在協助有發展障礙及行為問題的兒童康復；透過綜合專業隊伍的模式，在九龍及新界地區共設有七間中心，為12歲以下的兒童進行評估。

由兒科醫生、公共健康護士、臨床心理學家、社會工作者、言語治療師、物理治療師、職業治療師、聽力學家及視光師組成的專科人員隊伍致力：

- 為有發展問題的兒童提供全面的體能、心理及社交能力的評估；
- 在發展診斷後制定康復計劃；
- 在有需要時協助安排適當的學前及在學訓練、糾正及特殊教育編班；以及
- 透過輔導、講座和互助小組為家長及兒童提供短期協助。

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 number of new clients received were 6 809 and a total of 62 534 assessment sessions were conducted in 2006.

In collaboration with the Language Information Sciences Research Centre of the City University of Hong Kong, CAS launched the first ever assessment tool for testing the oral language (Cantonese) abilities of school-aged children in March 2006. The tool – Hong Kong Cantonese Oral Language Assessment Scale (HKCOLAS) – helps to identify children with language impairments in early stage so that timely and appropriate assistance could be offered to them accordingly.



With the set up of a Knowledge Management (KM) System in mid 2005, CAS implements various related activities and has successfully established a KM environment. CAS will continue its effort to enhance and consolidate KM culture to maximise staff's use and gain from such initiative.

兒童體能智力測驗服務將堅守其理想、使命及信念，努力接觸更多家長及康復服務領域的工作人員，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。

二零零六年內共處理了6 809宗新症，所提供的評估服務共有62 534節。

在二零零六年三月，兒童體能智力測驗服務與香港城市大學語言資訊科學研究中心合作推出全球首個測試學齡兒童口語（粵語）的評估工具—「香港兒童口語（粵語）能力量表」（英文簡稱HKCOLAS）。這評估工具用以及早識別及診斷患有語言障礙的兒童，以便提供及時和適當的協助。



兒童體能智力測驗服務自二零零五年年中起，實施知識管理系統並推行一系列的知識管理活動，現已成功建立一個知識管理環境。該服務會繼續致力促進及鞏固知識管理文化，讓更多同事應用和得益。

CAS is conducting a review of its Vision, Mission and Value Statements having regard to the developments of its service and the child rehabilitation sector in recent years. It plans to further strengthen partnership with collaborators and participation in community rehabilitation efforts for children. The new Statements are expected to be finalised in the later part of 2007.

A Review on Hong Kong's Rehabilitation Program Plan (RPP) by the then Health, Welfare and Food Bureau was completed in July 2006. CAS represented the Department in the RPP Working Group to develop related strategic plans and programmes.

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 and the Genetic Screening Unit.

Genetic Counselling Unit 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 are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's

兒童體能智力測驗服務因應近年服務本身和兒童康復界的發展，正在檢討其理想、使命及信念宣言。該服務計劃進一步加強與協作機構的伙伴關係，以及在兒童社區康復服務方面的參與。新的宣言預計可於二零零七年下半年訂定。

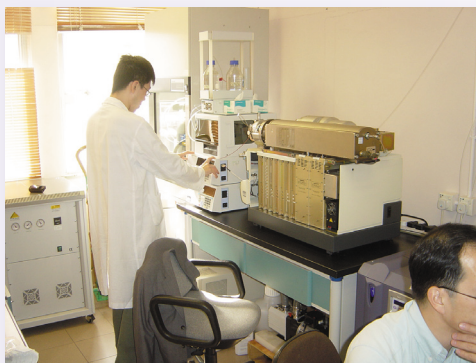
在二零零六年七月，前衛生福利及食物局完成了香港復康計劃方案的檢討工作。兒童體能智力測驗服務代表衛生署參與該方案的工作小組，制訂有關的策略計劃和方案。

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。

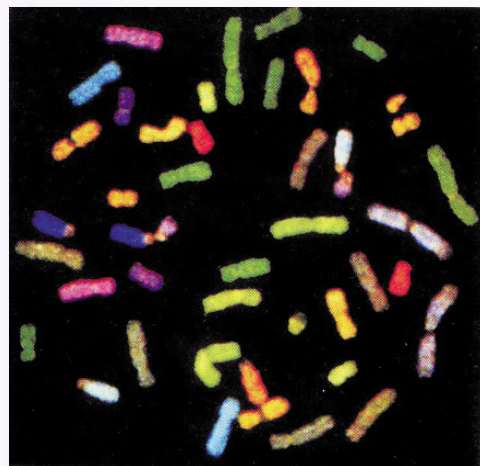
遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零六年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 212次輔導。

Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 212 family attendances in 2006.



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 69.3% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2006, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 20.0% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 80.0% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.6% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 2 023 in 2006.

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



遺傳篩選組為新生嬰兒推行兩項篩選計劃：分別是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篩選計劃。整體而言，在二零零六年有69.3%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20.0%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘80.0%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零六年，4.6%男嬰及0.5%女嬰發現患G6PD缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的發病率，則為每2 023人中有一名患者。

在這年內，醫學遺傳科亦透過講座、傳媒訪問及發表學術報告等方式，加強健康促進活動。



Forensic Pathology Service

The Forensic Pathology Service provides forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine services to Government departments, including performance of forensic examinations on victims and suspects of sexual offences; and provision of expert opinions in the field of forensic medicine on consultation cases. It works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force and provides professional input on medico-legal aspects of criminal and other types of cases, including attendance at scenes of suspicious death to examine dead bodies and assist in crime scene investigation.

The Service is also responsible for the operation and management of public mortuaries, including handling the receipt, temporary storage, formal identification, post-mortem examination and release of bodies of reported deaths as stipulated in the Coroners Ordinance. On the order of the Coroner, Forensic Pathologists will perform medico-legal autopsies and necessary laboratory investigations on dead bodies to ascertain and report on the causes of death

法醫科

法醫科為政府部門提供法醫病理和臨床法醫學服務，包括替性罪行的受害人或疑犯作法醫學檢查，以及就個案提供法醫學的專家意見。該科與香港警務處緊密合作，就刑事及其他類型案件中涉及法醫學的事宜提供專業意見：包括到達案發現場檢查屍體及協助罪案現場的調查工作。

該科亦負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜：包括按《死因裁判官條例》規訂下呈報的死亡個案，就死者遺體辦理接收、臨時貯藏、辨認、檢查及發放。法醫科醫生亦會按死因裁判官的命令，替死者遺體進行法醫學屍體剖驗及必要的化驗，並向死因裁判官及警方報告死因。公眾殮房設有實驗室提供病理組織學化驗。

to the Coroner and Police. Laboratory facilities to provide histopathology investigations are available at the public mortuaries.

In 2006, some 6 400 post-mortem examinations, 1 000 clinical medico-legal examinations and 22 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

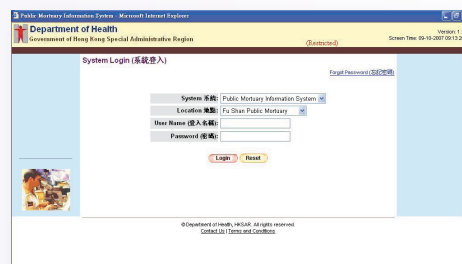


Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service

The Professional Development and Quality Assurance (PDQA) Service aims at providing quality assured personal health services; and to support and promote the practice of professional development and quality assurance activities within the Department and primary healthcare services.

The service comprises of the Administrative Unit and four clinics, namely Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine, Hong Kong Families Clinic, Kowloon Families Clinic and Chai Wan Families Clinic. Clients include civil servants, pensioners and their dependants, and patients referred to the Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine.

二零零六年，進行了約6 400宗驗屍、1 000宗臨床法醫學檢驗及22 000項化驗。



專業發展及質素保證服務

專業發展及質素保證旨在提供具質素保證的個人健康服務，並支援和推動衛生署及基層醫護服務中的專業發展及質素保證工作。

該服務設行政組及四個診所，包括家庭醫學深造培訓中心、香港公務員診所、九龍公務員診所及柴灣公務員診所。服務對象，包括現任與退休公務員及其家屬，以及轉介到家庭醫學深造培訓中心就診的病人。



During this period, PDQA Service continued to arrange part-time family medicine community-based training for trainees from the Hospital Authority, providing 39 training attachments. In addition, 49 Basic Life Support Provider Courses for 528 colleagues were provided.

年內，專業發展及質素保證服務繼續為在醫院管理局接受專科培訓的醫生提供部分時間制及以社區為本的家庭醫學培訓，為39名醫生提供了實習培訓。另外，也開辦了49次基本維生技術訓練課程，共培訓了528位同事。



Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 900 000 primary and secondary school students in 2005/06 school year through its 12 Student Health Service Centres and three Special Assessment Centres.

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 learning.

學生健康服務

學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦。在二零零五年至零六學年，該部轄下12間學生健康服務中心及三間健康評估中心，共為大約90萬名中、小學生提供服務。

該服務旨在促進和維持學童的身心健康，讓他們能充分發揮學習潛能。經登記的學生每年可到學生健康服務中心接受一次檢驗。為應付學童在不同成長階段的健康需

Enrolled students will be given an annual appointment to attend Student Health Service Centres. 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; health assessment in respect of 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 Special Assessment Centres or appropriate specialist for further management.



During the school year 2005/06, a total of 756 054 students from 1 421 primary and secondary schools participated in the service, representing a participation rate of 83.6% and 100.0% respectively. Among students attending the service, common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), scoliosis, psychosocial health problems and phimosis (Figure 14).

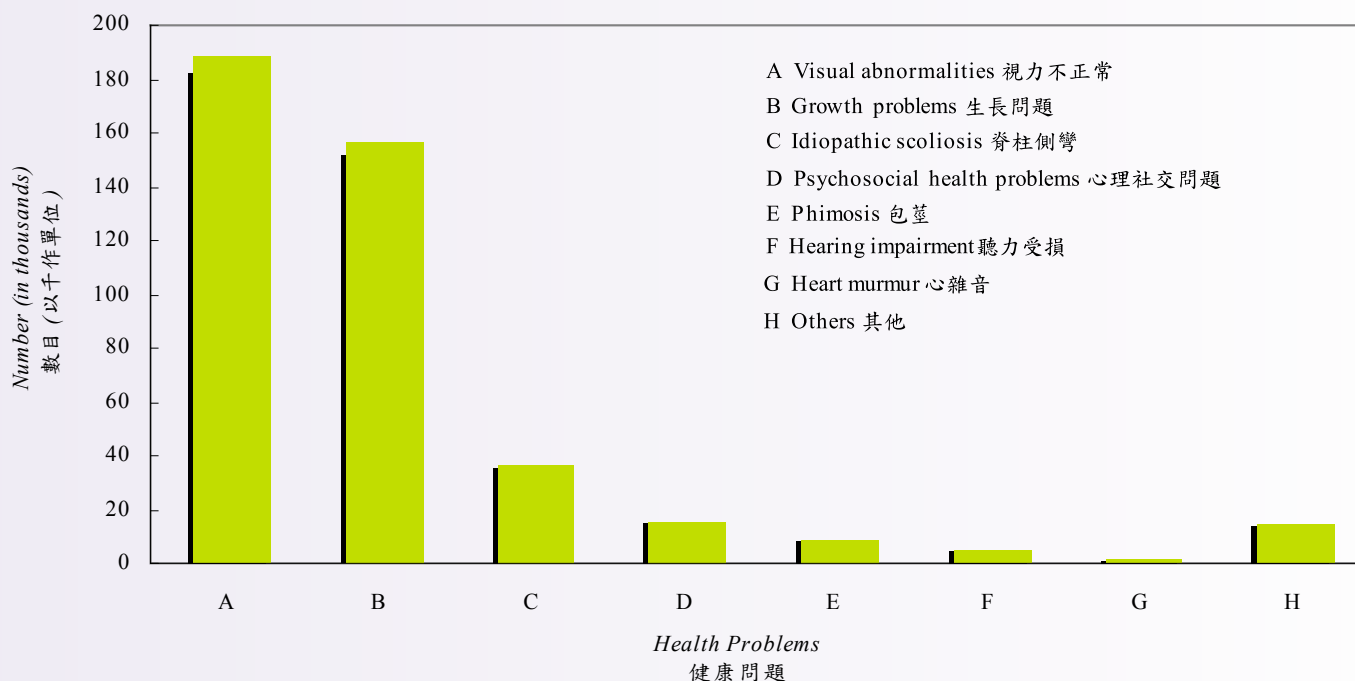
要，學生健康服務提供一套全面的促進健康及預防疾病計劃，服務包括體格檢驗；關於生長、營養、血壓、視覺、聽覺、脊柱弧度、心理社交健康及性發育問題的健康評估；以及個別輔導和健康教育。有健康問題的學童會獲轉介至健康評估中心或合適的專科人員作進一步處理。



在二零零五至零六學年，共有756 054名來自1 421間中、小學的學生參與該服務，學生和學校的參與率分別為83.6%及100.0%。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)、脊柱側彎、心理社交健康問題及包莖問題(圖14)。

Figure 14 : Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 2005/06

圖 14 : 二零零五至零六學年學生健康服務測試出的健康問題



Note : Each student can be classified under one or more than one type of health problems.

註 : 每位學生可歸類於一種或多於一種健康問題。

The Adolescent Health Programme was launched in 2001/02 school year with the aim to promote psychosocial health of adolescents. In September 2003, 18 outreaching multi-disciplinary teams of doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, and dietitians were established to serve students, their teachers and parents in more than 350 secondary schools. The positive outcome and beneficial long term effects of this programme have been demonstrated by the evaluations carried out by the University of Hong Kong in 2002/03 and 2004/05 school year respectively.



青少年健康服務計劃於二零零一至零二學年推出，旨在促進青少年的心理社交健康。在二零零三年九月，18支由醫生、護士、社工、心理學家及營養師等不同專業人士所組成的外展隊伍成立，為超過350所中學的學生、老師及家長提供服務。香港大學於二零零二至零三學年及二零零四至零五學年期間曾就本計劃作出結果及長期成效評估，顯示了計劃的正面成果及長期成效。



In 2005/06 school year, the Adolescent Health Programme served 346 schools in 18 districts with more than 122 000 students and 7 000 teachers and parents. In order to enhance the participation of teachers and schools, a pilot “Train-the-Teachers Programme” was launched in school year 2004/05 in 14 schools, with 60 teachers participated. The programme aimed to equip teachers with the necessary skills and attitudes to conduct the basic life skills training programmes at their own schools so as to cultivate the school base concept and consolidate the life skills training in their school curriculum. The responses from teachers and schools were very positive and encouraging. As a result, the programme was continued in school year 2005/06 with another batch of 32 teachers in ten schools trained.

For the sake of effective communication as well as environmental protection concern, 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.

二零零五至零六學年，青少年健康服務計劃為18區合共346所中學，超過122 000名學生及7 000名教師和家長提供服務。為加強教師及學校的參與，於二零零四至零五學年推行「成長新動力教師培訓證書課程」試點計劃，邀請60位來自14所中學的教師參與。此項計劃旨在裝備教師必須的技能及態度，使其在校內舉行基本生活技能訓練計劃，從而在學校課程中，培養以校為本的概念及鞏固生活技能的訓練。有見試點計劃的成效，以及學校及教師們對課程的正面回應，該課程於二零零五至零六學年續辦，培訓新一批32位來自十所中學的教師。

為有效溝通及環保，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更新資訊及下載計劃的最新資料及教材。

CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

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

Activities of CHP 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 the Department, relevant Government departments and organisations to develop and review contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

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。中心的使命是與本地及國際的衛生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。

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衛生防護中心作好準備，應付及處理公共衛生危機，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.

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

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 2006, two exercises were coordinated.



An inter-departmental exercise code-named "CYPRESS" was conducted on 27 September 2006 to review the frontline operation in response to a human avian influenza case. Another exercise, code-named "GREAT WALL", was organised jointly with the health authorities in the Mainland and Macao on

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。

緊急應變及資訊處於二零零六年三月在位於亞皆老街的衛生防護中心內設立一個永久的緊急應變中心。該中心是衛生署在重大公共衛生緊急事故時的神經中樞。該中心備有先進的通訊設施，便利發放及時資訊和數據。

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。在二零零六年，該處統籌了兩次演習。

二零零六年九月二十七日，該處就禽流感舉行了名為「柏樹演習」的跨部門演習。該次演習以前線運作為重點，包括病人分流與處理、追查曾與患者接觸的人士、處理傳媒及公眾的查詢，以及舉行記者會。二零零六年十一月十三日，該處聯同內地和澳門的衛生部門，舉行

13 November 2006 to test the emergency response and notification mechanisms among the three places in handling cross-border public health emergencies.



ERIB is also responsible for developing risk communication strategy and action plans. In 2006, it co-ordinated the formulation of the CHP Strategic Plan on Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases for 2007–2009.

In addition, ERIB has developed a Risk Communication Framework Document for CHP, which sets out the objectives and guiding principles of communicating risks, the approaches to be adopted at different phases of a crisis, as well as the important components of effective risk communication, etc. Besides, briefings on influenza pandemic were conducted for different business sectors to enhance their awareness and facilitate business continuity planning.

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.

另一個代號為「長城演練」的演習，以測試三地在處理跨境突發公共衛生事故的緊急應變和通報機制。



緊急應變及資訊處亦負責就制定風險傳達策略和行動。二零零六年，該處統籌《衛生防護中心防控傳染病策略計劃2007-2009》的制定工作。

此外，緊急應變及資訊處亦擬備了衛生防護中心風險傳達框架文件。文件載列風險傳達的目標和指導原則、在危機不同階段所採取的方法，以及有效風險傳達的要素等。另外，該處亦為各行各業舉辦有關流感大流行的簡介會，以加深業界對流感大流行的認識，並協助他們制定業務持續計劃。

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。

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 CHP
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs

Example of training activities organised included:

- Conducted a seminar and a Sharing Session on Norovirus Outbreak Management for over 450 healthcare professionals to communicate the proper precautionary measures in response to outbreaks of norovirus in public hospitals.
- Organised two seminars covering the diagnosis and clinical management of prevalent diseases for about 380 healthcare professionals in the public and private sectors.

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系統；
- 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

培訓活動的例子包括：

- 因應公立醫院爆發諾如病毒感染的情況，為超過450名醫護專業人員舉辦有關處理諾如病毒感染爆發的研討會和分享會，傳達適切的預防措施。
- 為約380名來自公私營機構的醫護專業人員舉辦兩次研討會，內容涵蓋常見疾病的診斷和臨牀治理。

- Provided infection control training for over 1 000 infection control officers and health-care-related workers from residential care homes for the elderly.

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 (CHEU) in 2002, CHEU 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, CHEU 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 CHEU for further actions.

To enhance public awareness, influence attitudes and sustain public motivation to

- 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。

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四個分部。

中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組於二零零二年重組後，一直透過於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。

為增進公眾的知識，影響他們的態度，並維持公眾對減低健康風險的動力，該

reduce health risks, CHEU 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 infection and avian influenza, messages were disseminated to the public and various stakeholders.

In collaboration with other Government departments and organisations, CHEU has launched a healthy eating campaign entitled “EatSmart@school.hk” in the 2006/07 school year to combat childhood obesity and to reduce the risk of developing non-communicable diseases. The campaign targets key stakeholders including school personnel, parents and food traders. Comprehensive strategies comprising alliance building; publicity and advocacy; education and empowerment; creating supportive environment; and research and evaluation are employed to foster a strong alliance to help schools create a healthy environment by setting up a Healthy Eating Policy and to develop a healthy eating habit among primary school students. A new round of programmes and activities are developed to help them grow more healthily and to equip the stakeholders with the skills and knowledge in helping children to adopt a healthy eating habit.

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。並就登革熱、禽流感等健康事故，向公眾及各持分者發放健康訊息。

為幫助公眾預防各種與生活習慣有密切關係的疾病，中央健康教育組提出向學童提倡健康飲食習慣，在二零零六至零七學年正式展開「健康飲食在校園」運動。與有關的單位建立緊密的合作，幫助學校制定健康飲食的政策，締造校園健康飲食的環境，鼓勵小學生建立健康飲食習慣，協助他們健康成長。並舉辦多項特別為家長、午膳供應商、學校而設的活動，使他們認識幫助兒童建立健康飲食習慣的技巧及知識及對付兒童肥胖及相關的健康問題。



In response to the outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred in the vicinity to Hong Kong, CHEU organised health education activities to convey the information on disease prevention to the target groups, which include ethnic minority groups. In order to reach these groups of people, various means were employed. Health education printed materials in different languages were displayed and distributed through different channels, while Announcements of Public Interest were produced and broadcast in the media. Outreach activities have also been undertaken to get into the usual place for the specific groups, such as parks and churches where foreign domestic helpers like to gather, to disseminate the health information directly to them.

In collaboration with the Hospital Authority and the Hong Kong Medical Association, the Department has launched a territory-wide Organ Donation Promotional Campaign. 74 organisations including Government departments, corporations and NGOs showed support to the campaign in terms of keeping a regular and easily accessible stock of Organ Donation Cards/Forms and other promotional materials in their premises; encouraging their staff members and their family members/friends to sign Organ Donation Cards/Forms.

因應香港鄰近地區所發生的傳染病爆發，中央健康教育組舉行有關的健康教育活動，藉以將疾病預防的資訊傳遞到目標群組，包括少數族裔人士，並且利用不同方法令有關人士接獲健康訊息，包括印制多種語言的宣傳刊物以多個渠道展示及派發；製作政府宣傳片及聲帶並在媒體內播放；並舉辦外展活動，走進特定組別人士經常聚集的地方(如外傭經常聚集的公園及教堂)將健康訊息直接傳達給他們。

衛生署、醫院管理局(醫管局)及香港醫學會合辦一系列的公眾教育及推廣活動，共邀得74個包括政府部門、私家醫院、非政府組織及社會福利機構、大專院校學生會、物業管理及其他公司的單位成為支持機構，並於中央器官捐贈名冊啓用後展開新一輪的宣傳活動，鼓勵其員工、顧客及工作伙伴和成員簽署器官捐贈證。



CHEU built upon its strength in health education resource production and developed a wide variety of audio-visual and printed materials, 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, CHEU organised training programmes 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 “School ‘NurtiAgent’ Project” were conducted, which benefited more than 1 000 health promotion practitioners.

CHEU conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples are the “Baseline Survey for EatSmart@restaurant.hk Campaign” and the “Personal, Food and Environmental Hygiene Survey 2005”.

In addition, CHEU provided secretarial support to the Risk Communication Advisory Group. Group members were comprised of experts from different sectors to advise on the formulation of risk communication strategies and action plans for CHP. With the initiative given by the group, the CHP Newsletter has been produced regularly since 2005.

該組更充分發揮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。在製作過程中又與不同專業團體及非政府組織合作，發揮協同的效果。

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各式培訓課程，涵蓋不同的主題，包括「健康推廣入門」及「至營特工計劃」等，參與人數逾千。

該組進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向，例如「有「營」食肆運動基線調查」，與及「個人、食物及環境衛生調查2005」。

同時，中央健康教育組為風險傳達顧問小組提供秘書工作。該組成員分別來自不同界別的專家，為衛生防護中心制定風險傳達策略和行動方案提供意見。在該組建議下，衛生防護中心通訊於二零零五年起定期出版。

The strategic directions for CHEU over the next few years are as follows:

- 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.

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

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略性方向如下：

- 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。

社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部主要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市民健康。該部在有關衛生署及公共衛生事宜上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

for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2006/07 were including healthy eating, physical activities, personal hygiene and anti-smoking.

The Division organised three “Health Promotion Sharing Forums” in a year. Local health practitioners from the Department and NGOs were invited to share their remarkable contributions and invaluable experiences in health promotion. The forum serves as an interactive platform to share good practices of health promotion and nurtures a mutual learning environment for capacity building among community partners.

The Division also acts as a bridge between other services in the Department and the community to facilitate information flow whenever needed.

Communication with District Council

The Community Liaison Division communicated with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils, appropriate sub-committees or working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgated departmental health policy.

In 2006/07, the Division conducted three rounds of “Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable diseases” to all District

覽會及比賽等。在二零零六至零七年度的焦點是：健康飲食、推廣運動，個人衛生及控煙。

該部每年會定時舉辦三次「健康促進交流會」，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們促進健康上的卓越貢獻及成果。此交流會提供了一個互動平台，讓各界分享優質健康促進方法；並在有興趣的社會伙伴中，在建立人力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。

該部亦會作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

與區議會聯繫

社會聯絡部通過參與區議會或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。

在二零零六至零七年度，該部對所有區議會及非政府組織作了三輪的「傳染病季度風險通報」，提供關於本港傳染病

Councils and NGOs to provide up-to-date information on the risks of and preventive measures against communicable diseases in Hong Kong in order to promote preventive actions against communicable disease outbreaks in the community.

To support the local movement of Healthy Cities, the Division engages actively in local healthy cities projects by providing professional advices in various areas, e.g. community diagnosis, health promotion programmes, etc.

Programme Management Division

Scientific Advisory Structure

The scientific advisory structure of CHP 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.

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。

為支持本港健康城市的發展，該部積極參與各區健康城市計劃，在多方面提供專業意見，如社區診斷，健康促進等項目。

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。

In 2006, a total of 22 meetings were held and 37 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and 12 recommendations were made.

Collaboration with International and Regional Health Protection Agencies

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch is the hub for liaison with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities.

CHP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales on 7 May 2004. In 2006, a total of four collaborative activities were conducted, including presentation, teleconference and visit to CHP.

CHP is also a foundation member of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

In 2006, health professionals from Canada, Sweden, Australia, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei came to CHP for experience sharing.

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.

在二零零六年，共召開了22次會議，並討論了37份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出12項建議。

國際及地區衛生防護機構的合作

項目管理及專業發展處是一個與國際性及地區性衛生機關的聯繫中心，促進各項合作活動。

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。在二零零六年，共進行了四項合作活動，包括演講、電話會議及探訪衛生防護中心。

衛生防護中心亦是國家公共衛生機構國際協會的創會成員。

在二零零六年，有來自加拿大、瑞典、澳洲、馬來西亞、英國、新加坡、印尼及汶萊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亦與內地各省市建立網絡，以促進香港與內地的專業人員互訪交流。

Overall, a total of 28 visit programmes were conducted and 293 visitors were received in 2006.

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 CHP, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2006, funding was approved for one research project commissioned by CHP.

Training Programmes for Healthcare Professional

In order to build the professional expertise of healthcare professionals, a wide range of training programmes and seminars were organised in collaboration with various parties. Topics covered included current practice of the Department in controlling disease outbreaks, basic life support training, etc. In 2006, a total of 21 training programmes were organised, with 876 attendances, participants were mainly healthcare professionals, and medical and nursing students.

整體而言，在二零零六年，進行了共28項探訪活動，接待了293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工作。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。在二零零六年，有一項由衛生防護中心委託的研究申請獲批准資助。

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、基本生命支援訓練等等。在二零零六年，舉辦了21個培訓活動，共有876名參加者，當中主要為醫護人員、醫科學生及學護。

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 2006, there were 17 ongoing programmes/projects supported by the AIDS Trust Fund. The Council for AIDS Trust Fund processed a total of 41 new submissions for grants. Among them, 24 applied for the newly established Special Project Fund of which 15 of them were approved. 17 applied for Medical and Support Services fund and the Publicity and Public Education fund, of which 13 were approved. The Council also received and approved 29 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 2006/07. Free vaccination was provided to around 272 000 high risk persons.

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。在二零零六年，該基金下共有17項計劃/項目持續進行，並處理了41宗新的資助申請，其中24宗是特別撥款計劃的申請，當中15宗申請已獲批准；另外17宗是醫療和支援服務及宣傳和公眾教育的申請，當中13宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准29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二零零六至零七年度政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，為約272 000位高危人士提供免費注射服務。

Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of the CHP provides quality clinical 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 the Department and Hospital Authority clinics, health centres, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong.

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為公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公共衛生化驗服務，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，包括化學病理及血液部、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。

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 screening of infections. It supports the function of the CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and 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, the National Poliovirus Laboratory and the National Measles Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Division is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza

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的國家流感中心，國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室和國家麻疹病毒實驗室。病毒部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。病毒部並定期蒐集基線的流行病學

and SARS. The Division also processes clinical and surveillance specimens from the public and private sectors to screen for infections and monitor immunity. The Division supports the function of CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control via regular collection of baseline laboratory epidemiological data and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. Besides, 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) 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 management of skin diseases including leprosy.



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。

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。



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 2006, there were 201 227 total attendances and 25 130 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2006, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

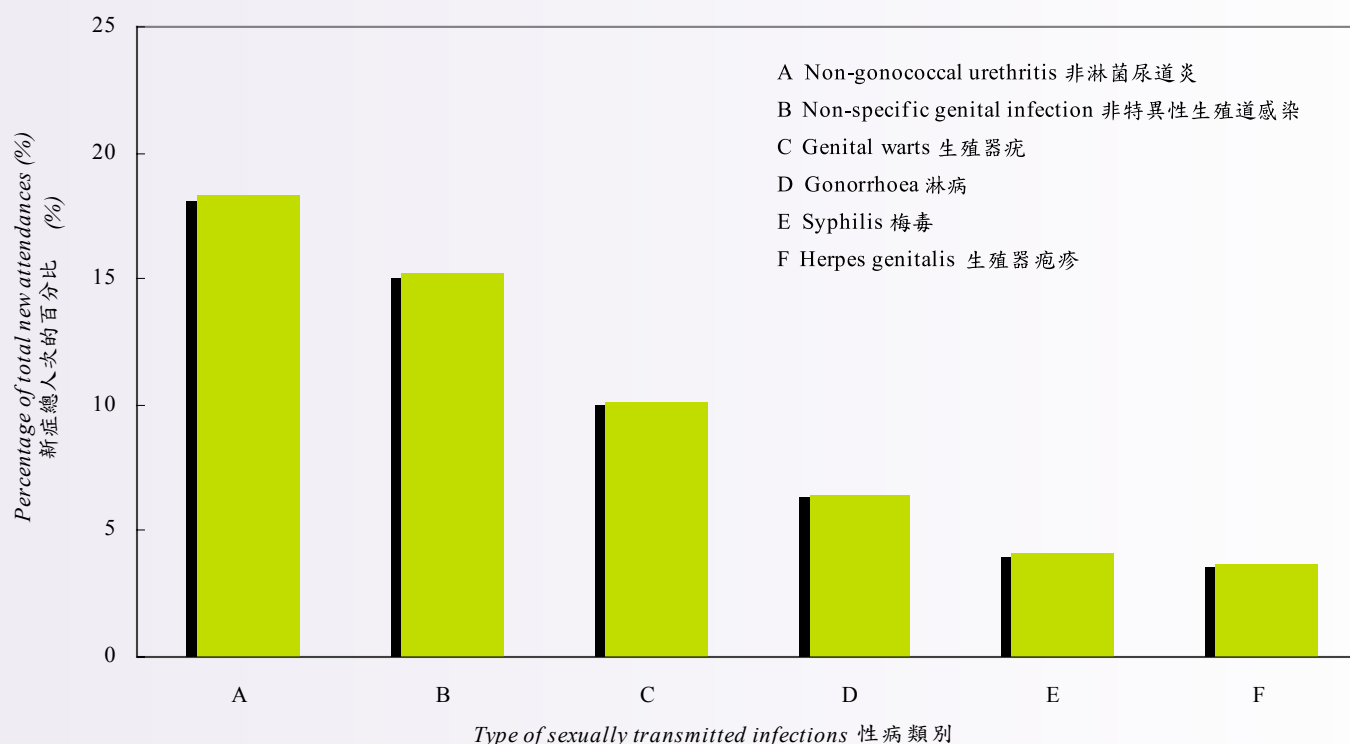
在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受不經預約即時求診的病人，並為合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員負責追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，在伊利沙伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。



在二零零六年，社會衛生科診所共有 201 227到診總人次及25 130新症人次。在二零零六年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非淋菌尿道炎、非特異性生殖道感染、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, 2006

圖 15 : 二零零六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 2006, there were 20 783 new attendances and 178 239 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。在二零零六年，皮膚科診所共錄得20 783新症人次及178 239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

在香港，特別預防計劃負責愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床護理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃的四個主要範疇，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 management of needle-stick injuries, dermatology and genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2006, the total clinical attendance at SPP was 16 233, with an 8.7% increase compared with the figure of 14 928 in 2005.

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered through the operation of the 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, SPP 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 universal testing of methadone clinic attendees.

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與生殖泌尿科診治。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。在二零零六年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達16 233人次，較二零零五年的14 928人次上升了8.7%。

愛滋病的預防及健康推廣項目主要透過紅絲帶中心在社區推行愛滋病預防的工作。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的合作，推展多項活動，例如「紅絲帶動力」愛滋病教育資助計劃及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毒抗體普及測試和對美沙酮診所吸毒康復者作出的普及測試。



To echo the theme “To stop AIDS and keep the promise” on World AID Day, the Department launched a series of publicity activities, to raise HIV awareness, risk perception and promote safer sex practice in the general population in Hong Kong. These activities helped to set the scene, create a supportive environment, facilitate targeted activities and improve prevention of infection in other communities.

From August 2006 to January 2007, SPP organised a HIV awareness campaign targeting men have sex with men (MSM). The promotional materials and safer sex messages were disseminated in selected channels where MSM frequented including internet, saunas and bars. With the collaboration and support of NGOs, academia and the community, SPP conducted community based HIV surveillance in men having sex with men and female sex workers.

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



為響應世界愛滋病日的主題「堅守承諾，共抗愛滋」，衛生署舉辦一系列的宣傳項目。這些項目加深市民對於愛滋病的認知，並營造一個支持目標性預防及減低愛滋病病毒擴散的環境。

由二零零六年八月至二零零七年一月，衛生署特別預防計劃推展了一個男男性接觸者與愛滋病感染風險的宣傳項目。宣傳訊息發放的渠道包括男同志經常出沒的地點如互聯網、桑拿浴室及酒吧。在非政府組織、學術團體及社羣的積極參與，衛生署特別預防計劃成功完成了兩項關於男男性接觸者及性工作者的愛滋病病毒社區監測項目。

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/

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 2006, 13 workers were trained under this scheme.

On 23 June 2006, the new wing of the Red Ribbon Centre was officially opened.

On 16 September 2006, the Red Ribbon Centre provided technical support to Advisory Council on AIDS for the hosting of a local conference, aptly named AIDS Dialogue, which was held at the Public Health Laboratory Centre.

Red Ribbon Centre 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, SPP provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS (ACA), which advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong. In 2007, ACA launched a new set of HIV/AIDS strategies for Hong Kong 2007-2011.

SPP’s research and epidemiology programme includes maintaining the voluntary HIV/AIDS reporting system, coordinating the HIV

愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零六年，13位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。

二零零六年六月二十三日，紅絲帶中心新翼開幕。

二零零六年九月十六日，紅絲帶中心為香港愛滋病顧問局在公共衛生檢測中心所主辦的愛滋病研討會提供專業及運作支援。

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》。

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。在二零零七年，香港愛滋病顧問局制定本港未來五年的預防愛滋病策略。

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、

seroprevalence system, operating behavioural surveillance mechanism, supporting sexually transmitted infection surveillance programme and running a series of registries and cohorts.



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

The Tuberculosis and Chest Service plays a key role in the prevention and control of tuberculosis in Hong Kong. Its main activities cover the surveillance of tuberculosis and case finding, directly observed treatment (DOTS), BCG vaccination programme for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.



The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates chest clinics in Hong Kong, providing outpatient service to patients suffering from tuberculosis and various chest diseases. In

胸肺科

在香港，衛生署胸肺科就預防及控制結核病方面擔任一個重要角色。胸肺科的主要工作包括監測結核病及找出未被發現的結核病個案、提供全監督藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童注射卡介苗，以及進行健康教育和醫學研究。



胸肺科在全港設有胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，胸肺科還設有肺塵埃沉着病診所，為肺塵埃沉着病病人作出工傷評

addition to chest clinics, the Service also runs a Pneumoconiosis Clinic which performs compensation assessment and offers other healthcare services for pneumoconiotic patients.



The total attendances at chest clinics were 798 597 in 2006, compared with 835 951 in 2005. The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.8%), inactive tuberculosis (8.3%), acute/chronic bronchitis (10.6%), acute respiratory infection (5.6%), pneumonia (5.8%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.9%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.6%)(Figure 16).



估，以及提供其他醫護服務。

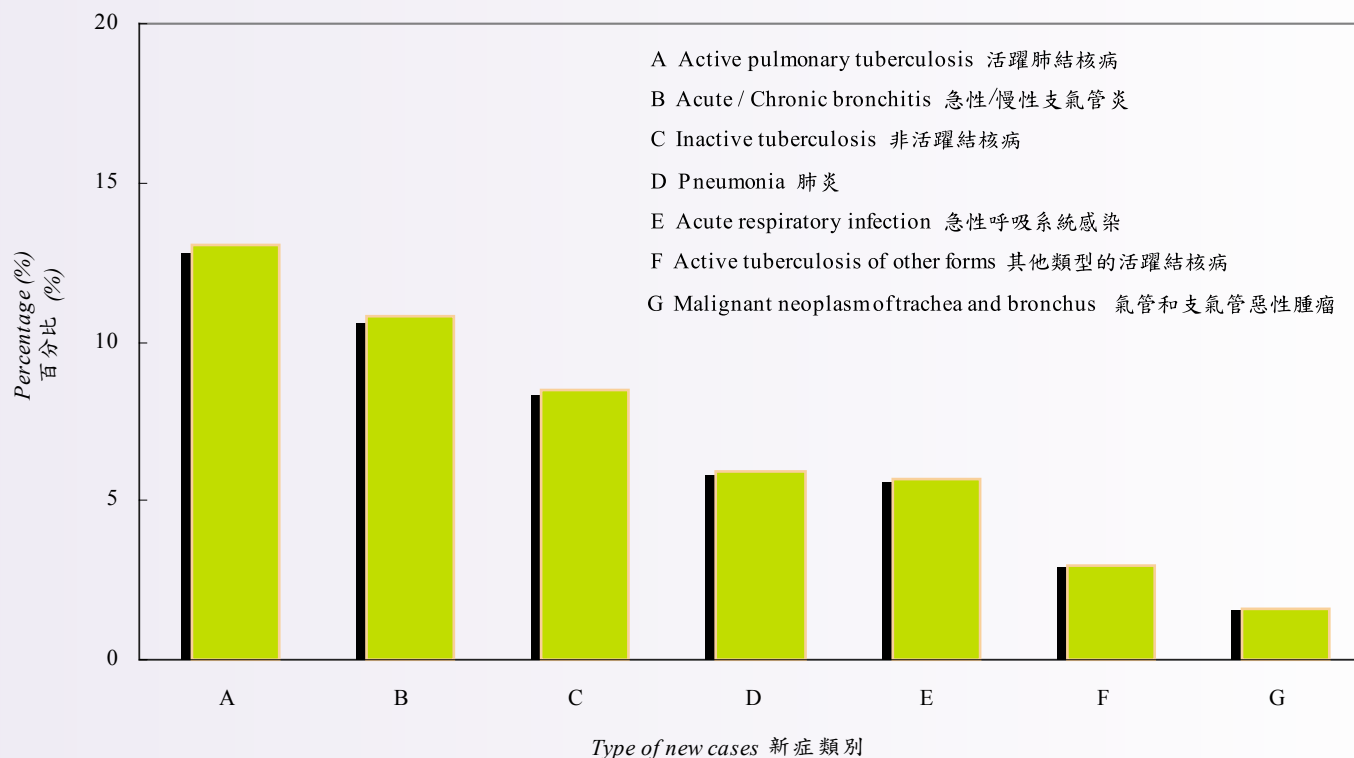


胸肺科診所在二零零六年共錄得798 597到診總人次，而在二零零五年則錄得835 951到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有活躍肺結核病(12.8%)、非活躍結核病(8.3%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(10.6%)、急性呼吸系統感染(5.6%)、肺炎(5.8%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(2.9%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.6%)(圖16)。



Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2006

圖 16 : 二零零六年胸肺科診所常見新症類別



Note : Each new patient can be classified under one or more than one type of diseases.

註 : 每一位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

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

接受卡介苗注射的新生嬰兒比率自一九八零年以來一直維持在98%以上。嬰幼兒患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。

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.

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。

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.

From 16 to 20 May, a workshop on disease mapping and applications of geographic information system in public health was organised. Experts from WHO were invited to share their experience on epidemiological analysis facilitated by information technology.

Non-communicable Disease Division

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for surveillance and control of non-communicable diseases of significance to the Hong Kong population; and the

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；以及發展對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。

該部於五月十六至二十日舉行了一個探討地理資訊系統於公共衛生應用的工作坊，並邀請了世界衛生組織的專家分享在流行病學分析上的寶貴經驗。

非傳染病部

非傳染病部負責監測及控制對香港市民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。

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 ninth most common cancer among women in Hong Kong in 2005. Publicity and education programmes have been conducted to recruit women and service providers into the programme. The Cervical Screening Programme website (www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (www.csis.gov.hk) serves as a central registry of information for registered women, service providers and laboratories.

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 (www.hkmenshealth.com) registered over 1.2 million visits in 2006.

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。子宮頸癌是二零零五年本港第九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(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(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。

於二零零二年八月推行的「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士的身心和社交健康。男士健康計劃網站(www.hkmenshealth.com)在二零零六年共錄得超過120萬瀏覽人次。

A Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System was established to collect information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong adult population through regular telephone surveys. The information is useful for monitoring the trend of health-related behaviours, which is important for planning, implementing and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes.

“HealthyHK” which was launched since February 2005 continues to serve as a platform which allows information sharing with a view to promote public health.

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。這些資料有助監測行為風險因素的趨勢，以便策劃、推行和評估各種促進健康和預防疾病的計劃。

於二零零五年二月設立的「香港健康寶庫」繼續以透過網站的多元化內容，實踐促進公眾健康為目標。



Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also responsible for the daily operation of the Public Health Information System (PHIS). The aim of the PHIS 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.

監測及流行病學處亦負責管理公共衛生資訊系統之日常運作，公共衛生資訊系統的目的是提高收集、分析和發放健康資訊的能力，從而有助健康事務和政策、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。

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, as well as provide dental services to civil servants and their dependants as part of 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.

SDCS, in operation since 1980, promotes oral hygiene and provides basic and preventive dental care to primary school children through eight School Dental Clinics (SDC) in the territory. It has a 24-hour interactive voice response system (2928 6132) and homepage (www.school dental.gov.hk) to provide information on SDCS and oral health for the general public. In 2005/06 school year, 398 301 primary school children from 793 schools participated in the SDCS, accounting for 92.7% of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school children who attended in 2005/06, 84.8% were rendered dentally fit by the end of 2006.

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。牙科服務又與水務署合作，定期監察食水的含氟量。

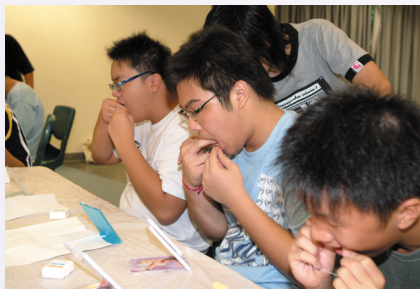
於一九八零年啓用的學童牙科保健服務，是透過其轄下的八間學童牙科診所，向小學生推廣口腔衛生和提供基本及預防牙患的護理服務。該服務亦設有24小時互動式話音回應服務系統(2928 6132)和網頁(www.school dental.gov.hk)，為公眾提供有關學童牙科保健服務和口腔健康護理的資訊。二零零五至零六學年，共有398 301名來自793間學校的小學生參加學童牙科保健服務，佔全港小學生總人數的92.7%。在該學年就診的學生當中，84.8%在二零零六年年底達到良好的牙齒健康狀況。



OHEU promotes oral health to all sectors of the community by producing oral health education materials and organising publicity campaigns, and engaging in collaborative projects with non-governmental agencies and community groups. In addition to supporting other health service units, OHEU continues with the Kindergarten and Secondary Students Oral Health Promotion Programmes. 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 section of the community through the oral health promotion bus throughout the territory. OHEU also provides a 24-hour oral health education hotline (2713 6344) and an oral health education homepage (www.toothclub.gov.hk) to facilitate accessibility to oral health information for the general public. OHEU produced about 95 new titles of oral health education materials in 2006. There were 120 000 attendances at its programmes and activities.



口腔健康教育組透過製作口腔健康教育資料、舉辦宣傳活動，以及與非政府機構和社區組織合辦推廣計劃，來向市民推廣口腔健康。除支援其他健康服務單位外，該組還繼續推行以幼稚園兒童和中學生為對象的口腔健康促進活動。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，並透過口腔健康促進巴士，讓更多市民提供更廣泛的口腔健康教育外展活動。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)，以方便公眾獲取口腔健康資訊。口腔健康教育組於二零零六年製作了約95項口腔健康教育的新教材。而各項計劃及活動的參與人次則錄得12萬。



The Dental Service also fulfils Government's contractual obligation to its employees. Services to this target group are rendered through 36 Government Dental Clinics providing dental treatment to civil servants and their dependants. Eleven of these clinics also provide emergency dental services (for pain relief and extraction) to the general public as well. The Government dental service accommodated 631 649 visits by civil servants and dependants, and 92 495 visits by general public patients in 2006.

Curative dental services are provided to public hospital patients and prisoners/inmates of correctional institutions. Patients with special oral healthcare needs, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, receive dental care at seven oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units (OMS&DUs). In 2006, a total of 10 984 patients with special oral healthcare needs were treated at the OMS&DUs.

牙科服務亦透過36間政府牙科診所，為公務員及其家屬提供牙科治療服務，以履行政府對僱員的合約責任，而其中11間診所亦為市民提供緊急牙科治療服務（處理痛症及脫牙）。在二零零六年，公務員及其家屬就診者有631 649人次，公眾人士就診者則有92 495人次。

此外，牙科服務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。在二零零六年，共有10 984名需要特殊口腔護理的病人曾於口腔頷面外科及牙科部接受治療。