

# Department of Health

## 衛生署



# **2006/2007**

**年 Annual Report 報**

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# Annual Departmental Report

by

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## 年報

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# FOREWORD

I am delighted to publish this annual report of the Department of Health as a reflection of our work in 2006. This annual report is the 18th in the series, which begun with the establishment of the Department of Health in 1989. For the past eighteen years, the Department has made significant progress in meeting the changing health needs and expectations of the public.

This report reviews the health of our community, presents the work of the Department in 2006 and highlights the direction of our future work. I hope it will arouse greater awareness of our health problems, generate discussion, and stimulate positive actions by people from all walks of life.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all my colleagues who have contributed to the efficient and effective functioning of the Department. Though there have been ever increasing pressures and difficulties, all performed their duties with devotion and dedication.

I would also like to acknowledge with thanks to the assistance and co-operation rendered by other government departments, public organisations, professional bodies, voluntary agencies and the media. I look forward to your continuous support so that the Department may serve the community with greater responsiveness and excellence of work.

# 序言

我很高興發表這份有關衛生署二零零六年工作成果的年報。這是衛生署自一九八九年成立以來出版的第十八份年報。過去十八年來，本署一直致力滿足市民對醫護服務不斷轉變的需求和期望，進步顯著。

本報告回顧二零零六年市民的健康狀況，展示衛生署於該年度的工作並概述我們將來的發展方向。我希望這份報告能喚起社會人士對健康問題的更多關注，引發討論和觸發社會各界人士的正面行動。

我謹藉此機會向所有同事致意，本署得以有效運作，他們實在功不可沒。縱然面對日益沉重的工作壓力和艱難的處境，他們仍能盡忠職守、專心致志。

對於曾協助和跟本署合作的其他政府部門、公營機構、專業團體、志願機構和傳媒，我亦在此一一致謝。我盼望大家能一如以往，支持本署的工作，使我們能為市民大眾提供更加卓越的服務。



Dr P Y LAM  
Director of Health  
衛生署署長 林秉恩醫生

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# MISSION

*The Department of Health is the Government's health adviser and agency  
to execute healthcare policies and statutory functions.*

*It safeguards the health of the community through  
promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.*

*The motto of the Department, "Partnership in Health",  
reflects our collaborative effort in working with  
other healthcare professionals, sectors and the community  
to improve the health of the people of Hong Kong.*

## 使命

衛生署是政府的衛生事務顧問，

及執行健康政策和法定職責的部門。

本署透過提供促進健康、預防疾病、醫療護理、康復服務等工作  
以保障社會的健康。

部門的格言「結伴參與，促進健康」

旨在反映本署與其他健康護理專業人士、界別及社會人士的協力合作，  
以改善本港市民的健康。



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# **Chapter One**

## **第一章**

### **HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY**

### **香港人的健康**

## HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY

### Population Indices

The mid-year population of Hong Kong in 2006 was 6.9 million. The annual growth rate of the population averaged 0.6% over the period 1997 – 2006.

The crude birth rate in 2006 was 9.5 per 1 000 population with 65 195 registered births. The crude death rate was 5.5 per 1 000 population, with 37 415 registered deaths.

As a result of increasing life expectancy, Hong Kong's population has been ageing steadily (Figure 1). In 2006, 12.4% of the population were aged 65 and above, the elderly dependency ratio being 168 per 1 000 population aged 15 to 64. The percentage of population aged 65 and above for 1986 was 7.7% and that for 1996 was 10.2%. By 2016 and 2026, the figures are estimated to be 15.2% and 22.0% respectively.

## 香港人的健康

### 人口指數

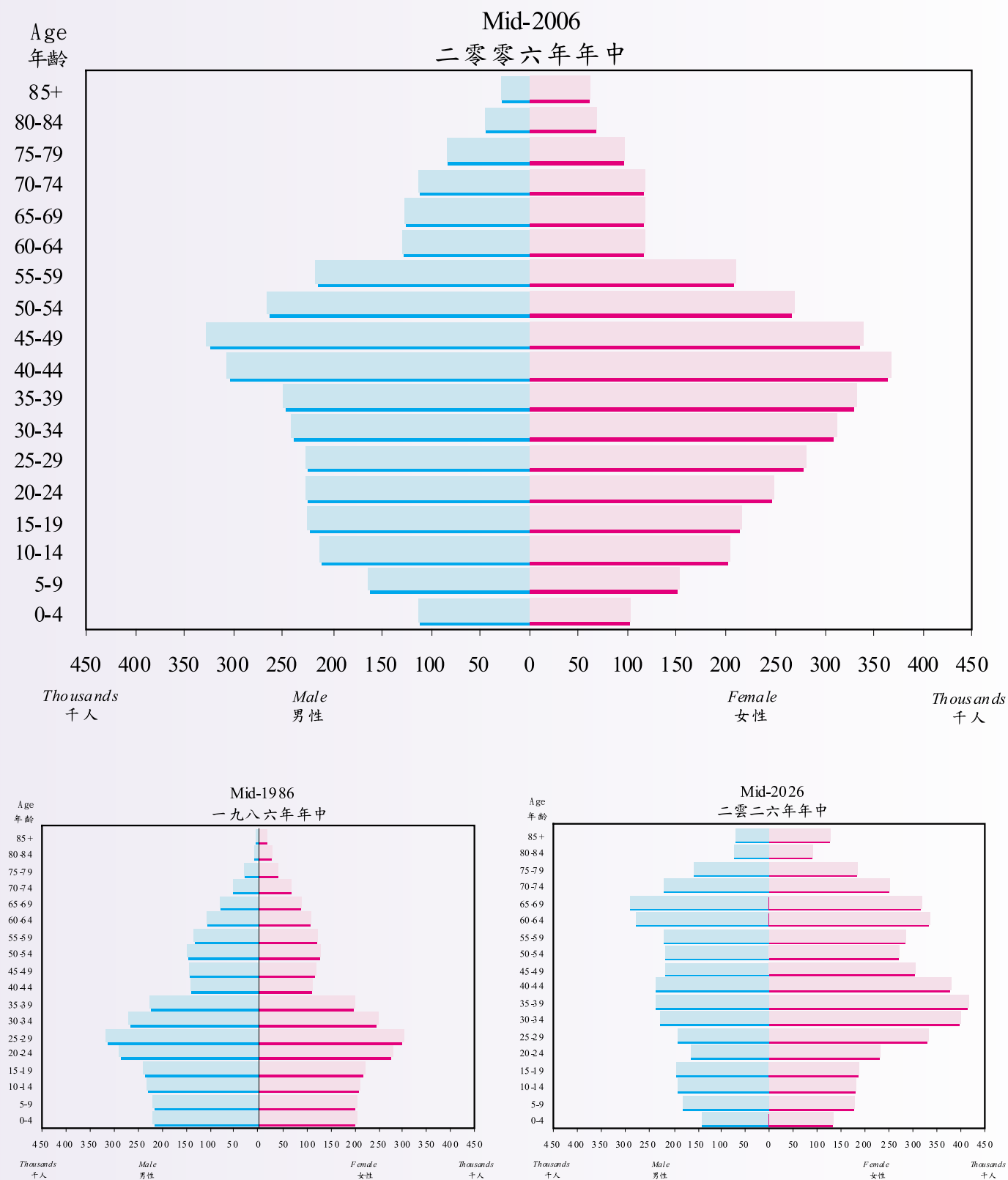
二零零六年年中的香港人口為690萬，一九九七年至二零零六年期間的人口按年增長率平均為0.6%。

二零零六年年的粗出生率按每千名人口計算有9.5人，登記出生人數為65 195人；粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.5人，登記死亡人數為37 415人。

由於預期壽命增長，香港人口正持續老化(圖1)。二零零六年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的12.4%，老年撫養比率按每千名15至64歲人口計算為168人。一九八六年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的百分比為7.7%，於一九九六年則佔10.2%。預計至二零一六年及二零二六年，該百分比分別為15.2%及22.0%。

Figure 1 : Population Pyramid, 1986, 2006 and 2026

圖1 : 一九八六年、二零零六年及二零二六年的人口金字塔





## Health Indicators

The major health indicators reflect that people in Hong Kong are generally enjoying good health. On average, a baby boy born in Hong Kong in 2006 could expect to live 79.4 years and a baby girl 85.5 years. There has been a steady rise in the life expectancy of our population over the past two decades (Figure 2), and Hong Kong was among the best in the world (Table A).

The infant mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate in Hong Kong have been declining over the past two decades, and reached a level as low as 1.8 per 1 000 registered live births and 0.7 per 1 000 population aged under five respectively in 2006 (Figure 3). Our infant mortality rate ranked among the lowest in the world (Table B).

Maternal mortality ratio has remained low for the past two decades. In 2006, there were two cases of maternal death reported and maternal mortality ratio was 1.5 per 100 000 registered live births.

## 健康指標

主要健康指標顯示香港人一般都健康良好。平均而言，在二零零六年出生的男嬰預期可活壽79.4歲，而女嬰則為85.5歲。本港人口預期壽命在過去二十年來一直持續增長(圖2)，令香港躋身世界上最優勝之列(表A)。

香港嬰兒死亡率及五歲以下兒童死亡率在過去二十年來持續下降。二零零六年，按每千名登記活產嬰兒計算只有1.8宗死亡，而五歲以下的兒童死亡率按每千名五歲以下兒童計只有0.7(圖3)。香港嬰兒死亡率居世界最低之一(表B)。

過去二十年來，孕婦死亡比率持續低企。二零零六年錄得兩宗孕婦死亡的個案，而按每十萬名登記活產嬰兒計算，孕婦死亡比率為1.5人。

Figure 2 : Life Expectancy at Birth (Male and Female), 1987 - 2006  
圖2 : 一九八七年至二零零六年男性及女性出生時的平均預期壽命

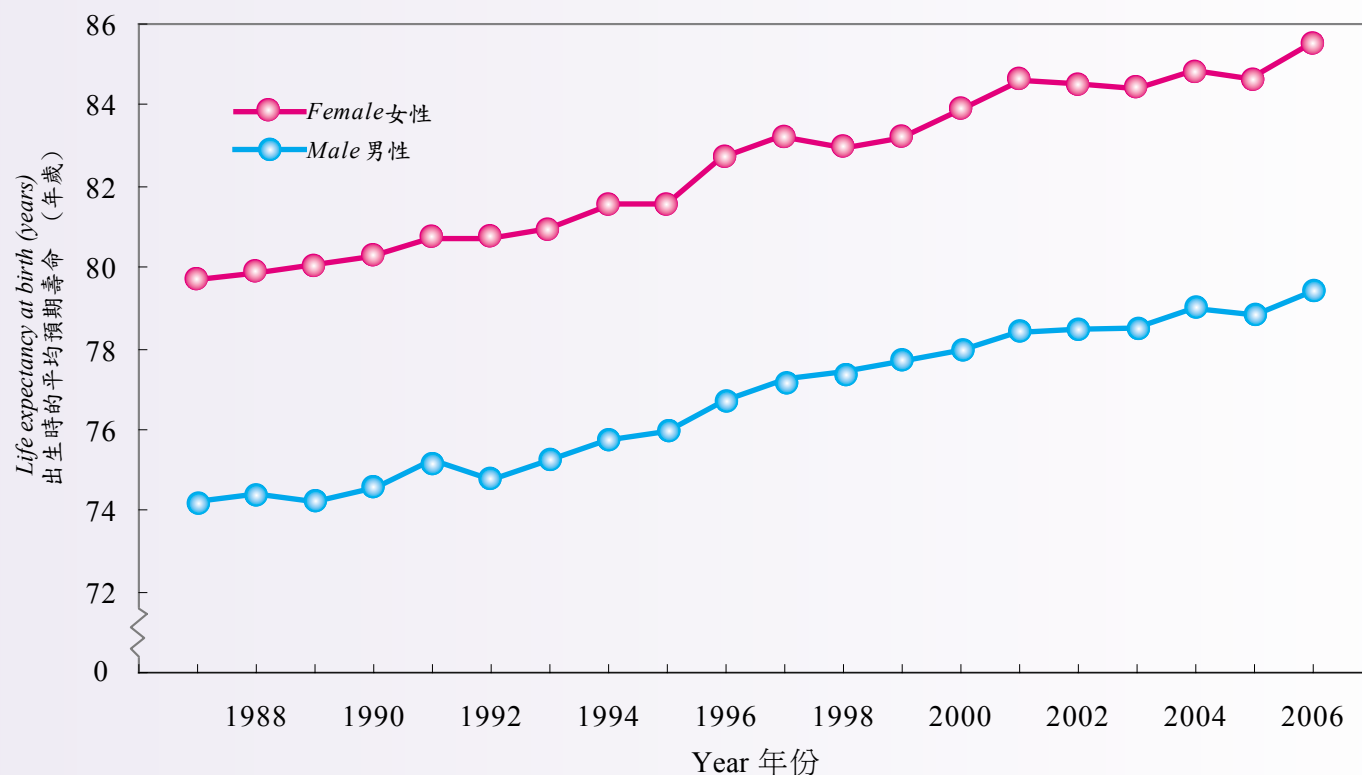


Table A : Life Expectancy at Birth in Hong Kong and Selected Countries  
表A : 香港及選定國家的人口出生時的平均預期壽命

Country國家 / Territory地區	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 出生時的平均預期壽命(年歲)	
	Male 男性	Female 女性
Hong Kong香港	79.4 (2006)	85.5 (2006)
Japan日本	79.0 (2006)	85.8 (2006)
Singapore新加坡	77.8 (2006)	82.6 (2006)
UK英國	77.2 (2006)	81.5 (2006)
USA美國	75.1 (2006)	80.2 (2006)

Note : Figure in brackets denotes the reference year of the respective figures.  
註 : 括弧內的數字代表個別數字的參照年份。

Figure 3 : Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (MR), 1987 - 2006

圖3 : 一九八七年至二零零六年的嬰兒死亡率及五歲以下兒童死亡率

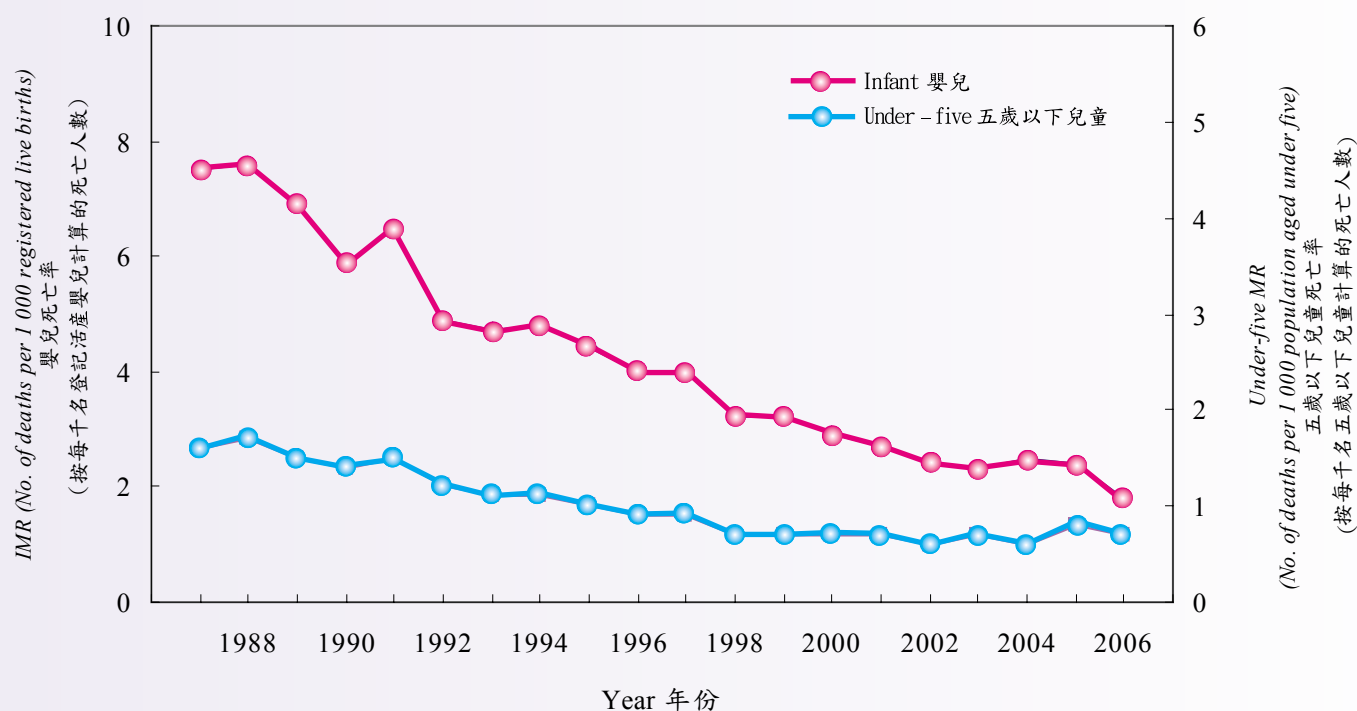


Table B : Infant Mortality Rate in Hong Kong and Selected Countries

表B : 香港及選定國家的嬰兒死亡率

Country國家 / Territory地區	Infant Mortality Rate (No. of deaths per 1 000 live births) 嬰兒死亡率 (按每千名活產嬰兒計算的死亡人數)
Hong Kong香港	1.8 (2006)
Japan日本	2.6 (2006)
Singapore新加坡	2.6 (2006)
UK英國	5.0 (2006)
USA美國	6.7 (2006)

Note : Figure in brackets denotes the reference year of the respective figure.

註 : 括弧內的數字代表個別數字的參照年份。

## Mortality Data

Mortality statistics provide useful information to monitor the trends of major diseases and other fatal conditions. The cause of every death is documented in the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death by the attending doctor. These data are collected by the Department of Health for coding and analysis.

## Mortality Rate

The crude death rate in 2006 was 5.5 per 1 000 population with 37 415 registered deaths (Figure 4). The age-standardised death rate has been dropping substantially (Figure 5), from 5.2 per 1 000 standard population in 1987 to 3.5 in 2006. Compared with 1987, the age-standardised death rates for males and females were reduced by 31.7% and 36.5% respectively.

## 死亡資料

死亡統計數字提供有用的資料，以監察主要疾病及其他致命情況的趨勢。主診醫生會把每名死者的死因記錄在死因醫學證明書內。衛生署收集這些資料作編碼和分析。

## 死亡率

二零零六年的粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.5人，而登記死亡人數為37 415人（圖4）。年齡標準化死亡率有大幅下降（圖5），由一九八七年按每千名標準人口計算的5.2人下降至二零零六年的3.5人。與一九八七年比較，男性及女性的年齡標準化死亡率分別下降了31.7%及36.5%。

Figure 4 : Crude Death Rate by Sex, 1987 - 2006

圖4 : 一九八七年至二零零六年按性別劃分的粗死亡率

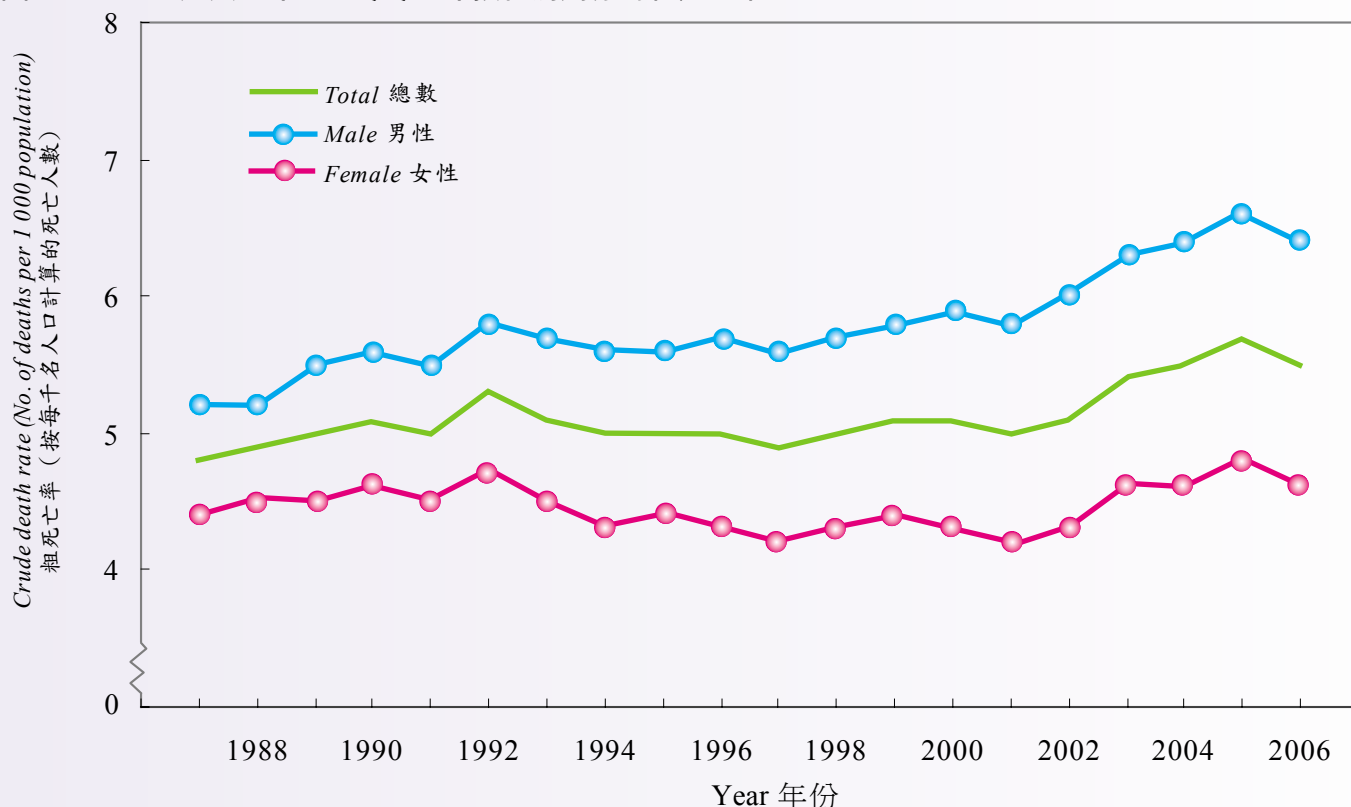
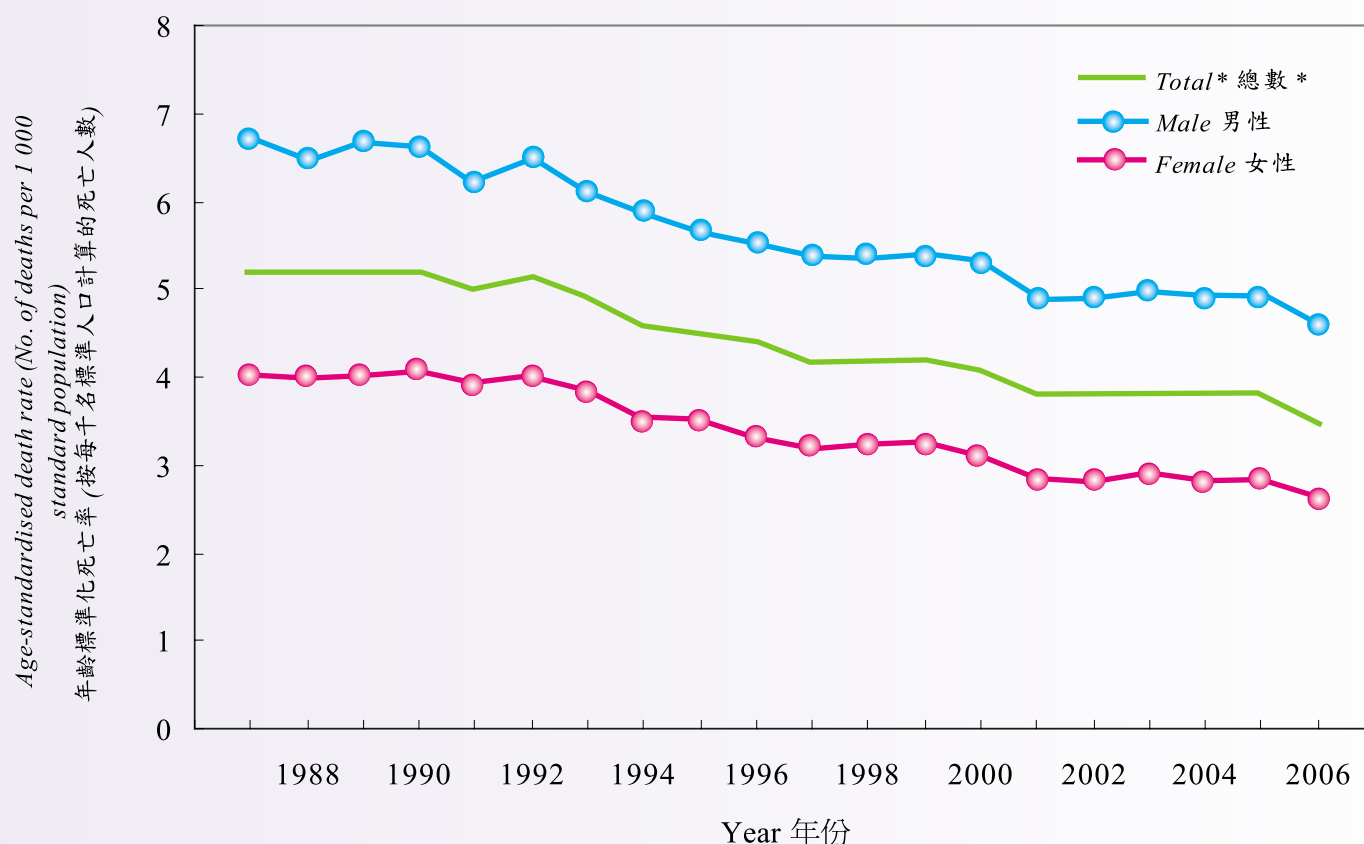


Figure 5 : Age-standardised Death Rate by Sex, 1987 - 2006

圖5 : 一九八七年至二零零六年按性別劃分的年齡標準化死亡率



Notes : \* Including unknown sex.

Figures are compiled based on a new world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001.

註 : \* 包括性別不詳的死者。

數字是根據GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001刊載的新標準世界人口而編製。

## Leading Causes of Death

From 2001 onwards, classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision; Thus, the disease groups for the purpose of ranking causes of death have also been redefined and new disease groups have been added. Hence, figures for 2006 may not be comparable directly with figures before 2001, which were compiled based on the ICD 9th Revision.

## 主要死亡原因

由二零零一年起，疾病及死因分類是根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》(國際疾病分類)第十次修訂本。用作死因排次的疾病組別亦作重新界定，並加入新的疾病組別。因此，二零零六年的數字與二零零一年前根據國際疾病分類第九次修訂本編製的數字，未必可以直接比較。

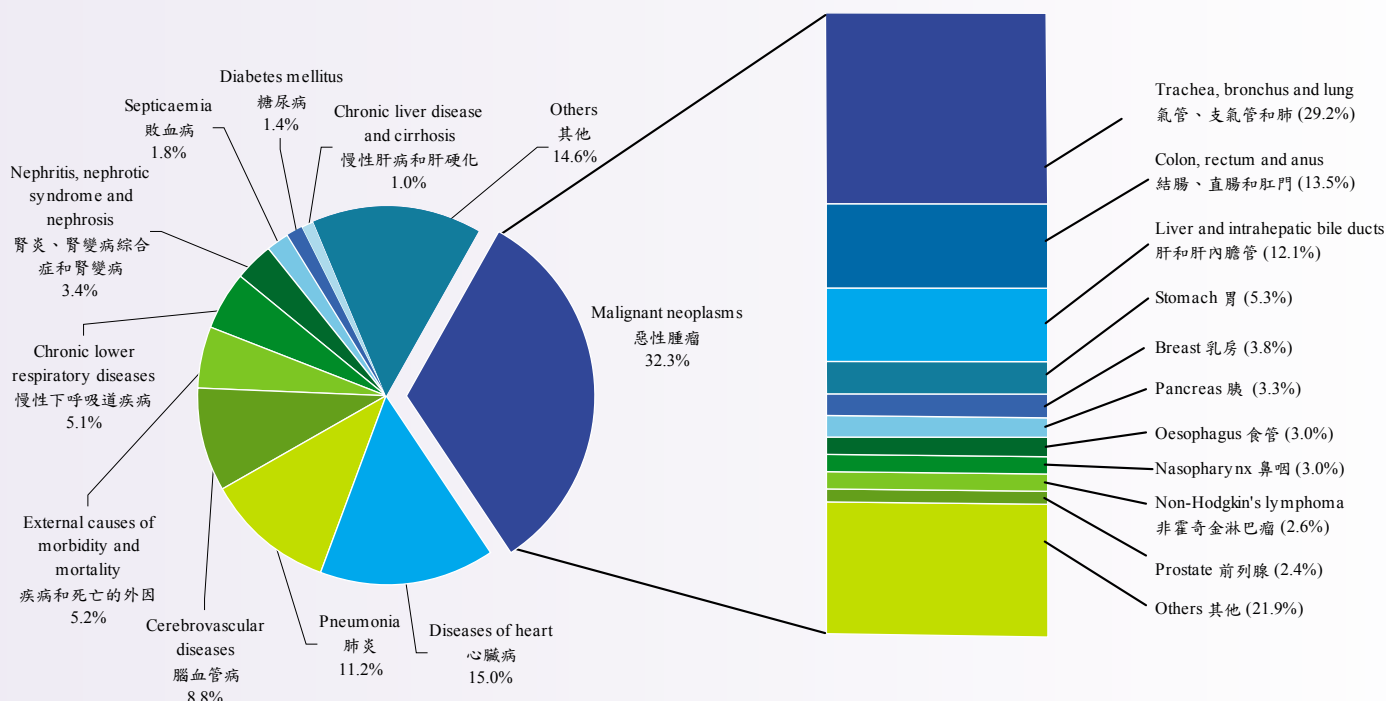
Chronic diseases remain the major causes of death in Hong Kong. Ranking for the top ten leading causes of death in 2006 (Figure 6) was similar to that in 2005. The top five leading causes of death in 2006 were malignant neoplasms (cancers) (32.3%), diseases of heart (15.0%), pneumonia (11.2%), cerebrovascular diseases (8.8%) and external causes of morbidity and mortality (5.2%).

The next five killers in descending order were chronic lower respiratory diseases; nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis; septicaemia; diabetes mellitus; and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.

在香港，慢性疾病仍然是死亡主因。二零零六年的十大致命病因(圖6)跟二零零五年相若，首五類致命疾病為惡性腫瘤(癌症)(32.3%)、心臟病(15.0%)、肺炎(11.2%)、腦血管病(8.8%)以及疾病及死亡的外因(5.2%)。

餘下的五類致命疾病依次序為慢性下呼吸道疾病；腎炎、腎變病綜合症和腎變病；敗血病；糖尿病；以及慢性肝病和肝硬化。

**Figure 6 : Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2006**  
**圖6 : 二零零六年十大致命病因**



Note : The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.  
註 : 由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。



# Hospitalisation Data

Information on hospitalisation collected from private and public hospitals is an important source of morbidity data. The total number of in-patient discharges (including deaths and transfers to other hospitals) in 2006 was 1 441 164. The leading causes of hospitalisation reported in 2006 (Figure 7) were similar to those of previous year.

# 住院資料

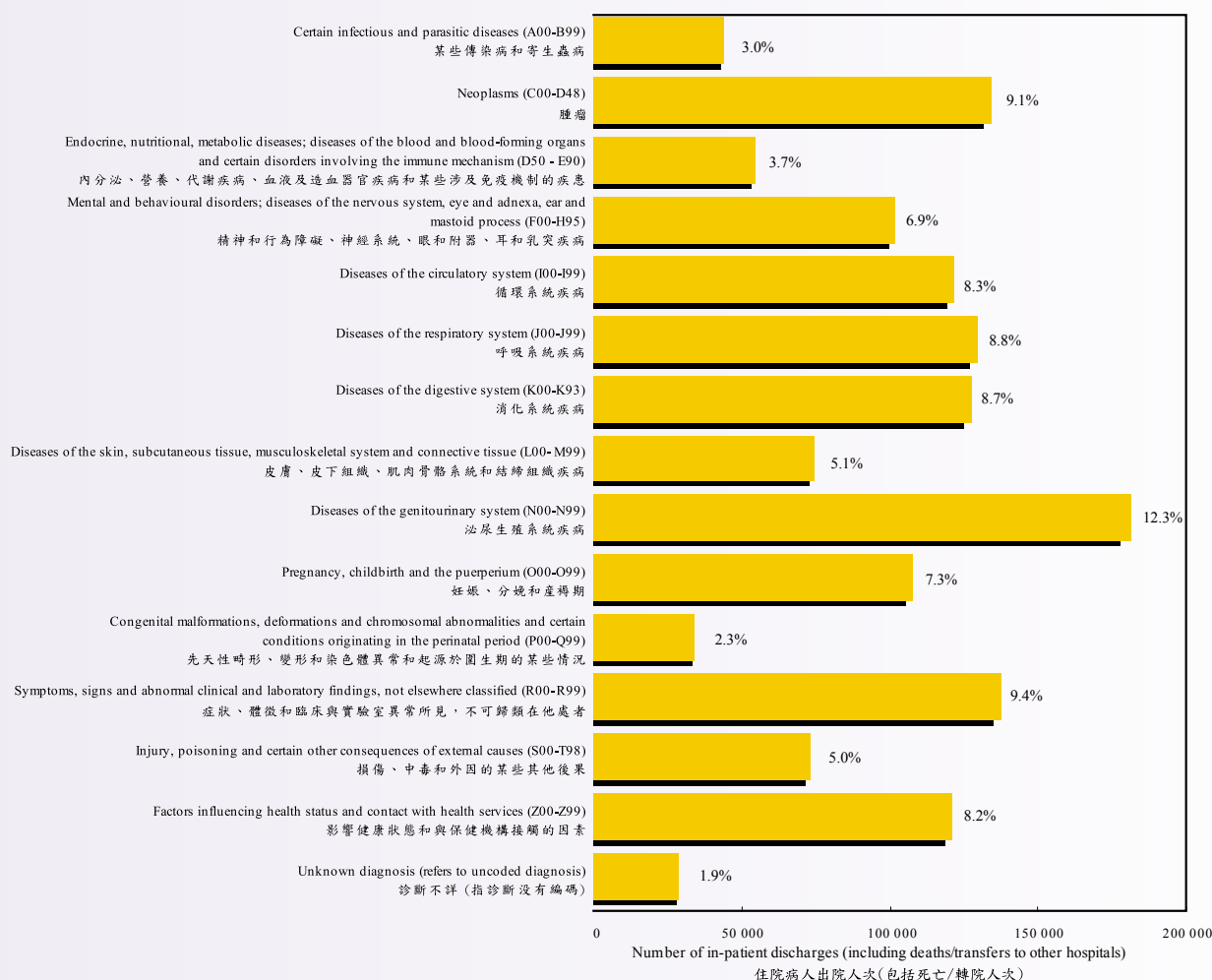
從私家醫院及公立醫院收集的病人住院數字，是重要的疾病數據來源。二零零六年的住院病人出院人次(包括死亡及轉院人次)為1 441 164。二零零六年病人住院的主要原因(圖7)與往年相若。

**Figure 7 : Leading Causes of Hospitalisation, 2006**

**圖7 : 二零零六年病人住院的主要原因**

Disease Group (Detailed List No. ICD 10th Rev.)

疾病組別 (國際疾病分類第十次修訂本內詳細列表中的相關編碼)



**Note :** Percentage refers to percentage in respect of the total in-patient discharges. The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**註 :** 此處所指的百分比是指住院病人出院總人次的百分比。由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。

## Disease Surveillance

Disease surveillance enables the health authority to identify prevailing incidence and trends of diseases, to conduct timely investigation, and to formulate and implement intervention strategies. In Hong Kong, systematic disease surveillance for infectious diseases and cancer is in place.

## Infectious Diseases

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

According to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance (Cap.141), there were 31 notifiable infectious diseases in 2006 (Table C). Among these, cholera, plague and yellow fever are quarantinable diseases. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of Health of all suspected and confirmed notifiable infectious diseases. The Department of Health will conduct surveillance and initiate control and prevention of the infectious diseases.

A total of 22 449 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 2006. The number increased by 11.8% as compared with 20 081 cases in 2005. The top five diseases in terms of the number of notifications in 2006 were chickenpox (14 415 cases), tuberculosis (5 766 cases), food poisoning (1 095 outbreaks with 4 145 persons affected), viral hepatitis (235 cases) and scarlet fever (230 cases). Chickenpox and tuberculosis accounted for 64.2% and 25.7% of all notifications respectively.

## 疾病監察

疾病監察有助衛生當局確定當前的疾病發病率及趨勢，從而作出適時調查，以及制定和推行針對策略。目前，香港對傳染病及癌病均已設立有系統的監察機制。

## 傳染病

### 須呈報的傳染病

根據《檢疫及防疫條例》(第141章)，在二零零六年本港共有31種須呈報的傳染病(表C)。當中，霍亂、瘟疫及黃熱病屬須檢疫的疾病。醫生均須向衛生署呈報懷疑及證實屬須呈報傳染病的個案，以便衛生署進行傳染病監察及防控工作。

二零零六年，共有22 449宗須呈報傳染病個案，較二零零五年的20 081宗增加11.8%。以呈報宗數計，首五類傳染病為水痘(14 415宗)、結核病(5 766宗)、食物中毒(1 095宗，涉及4 145人)、病毒性肝炎(235宗)及猩紅熱(230宗)。水痘及結核病分別佔所有呈報個案的64.2%及25.7%。

Table C : List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2006

表C : 二零零六年須呈報的傳染病

Cholera 霍亂	Japanese Encephalitis 日本腦炎	Scarlet Fever 猩紅熱
Plague 瘟疫	Legionnaires' Disease 退伍軍人病	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症
Yellow Fever 黃熱病	Leprosy 麻風	<i>Streptococcus suis</i> Infection 豬鏈球菌感染
Acute Poliomyelitis 急性脊髓灰質炎(小兒麻痺)	Malaria 瘧疾	Tetanus 破傷風
Amoebic Dysentery 阿米巴痢疾	Measles 麻疹	Tuberculosis 結核病
Bacillary Dysentery 桿菌痢疾	Meningococcal Infections 腦膜炎雙球菌感染	Typhoid Fever 傷寒
Chickenpox 水痘	Mumps 流行性腮腺炎	Typhus 斑疹傷寒
Dengue Fever 登革熱	Paratyphoid Fever 副傷寒	Viral Hepatitis 病毒性肝炎
Diphtheria 白喉	Rabies 狂犬病	Whooping Cough 百日咳
Food Poisoning 食物中毒	Relapsing Fever 回歸熱	
Influenza A(H5), Influenza A(H7) or Influenza A(H9) 甲型流行性感冒(H5)、甲型流行性感冒 (H7)或甲型流行性感冒(H9)	Rubella 風疹(德國麻疹)	

## Chickenpox

There were 14 415 notifications of chickenpox in 2006. The number increased by 20.8% as compared with 11 933 cases in 2005. Similar to previous years, the majority (78.5%) of cases occurred among children aged under ten.

## Tuberculosis

In 2006, the number of tuberculosis notifications was 5 766 and the notification rate was 84.1 per 100 000 population. Compared with 2005, the number of notifications decreased by 6.4% and the notification rate decreased by 7.0%. (Figure 8)

## 水痘

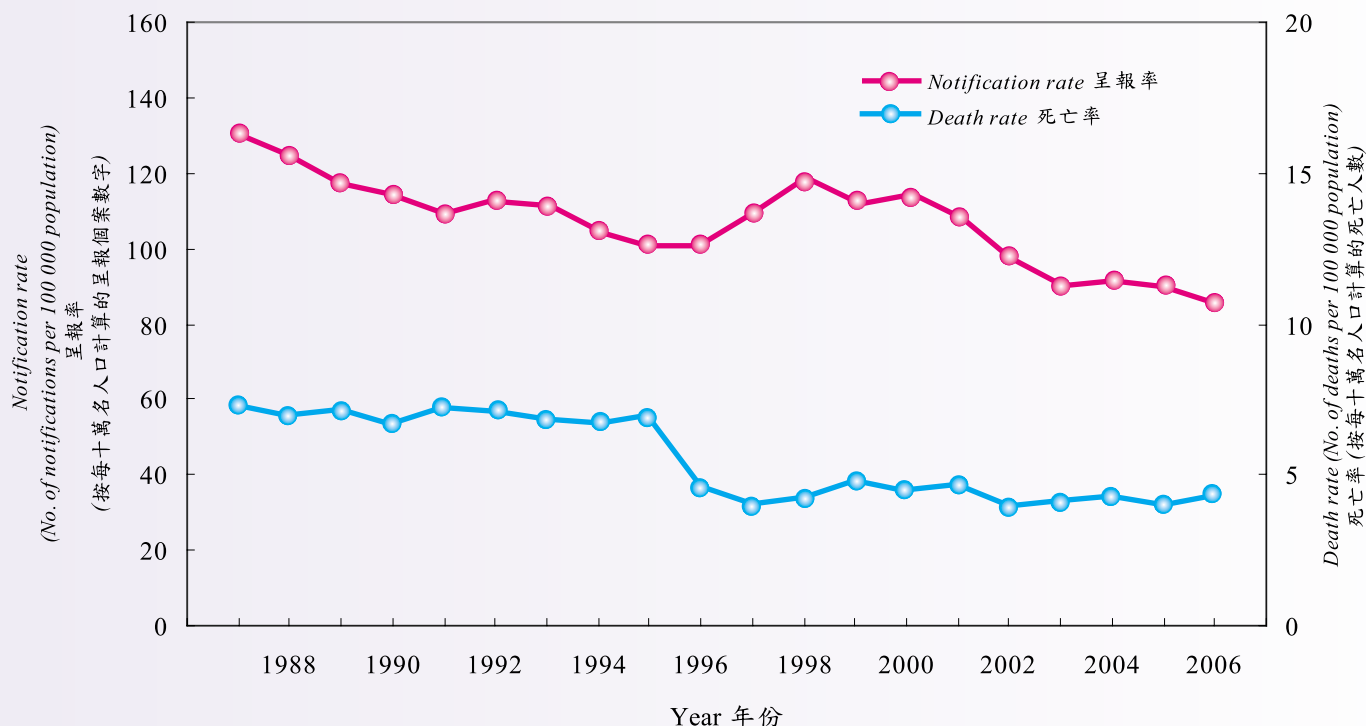
二零零六年，呈報的水痘個案有14 415宗，較二零零五年的11 933宗增加20.8%。一如往年，大部分個案(78.5%)的病患者均為十歲以下的小童。

## 結核病

二零零六年，呈報的結核病個案有5 766宗，而呈報率是每十萬名人口有84.1宗。跟二零零五年比較，呈報個案數字減少了6.4%，而呈報率則減少了7.0%。(圖8)

Figure 8 : Notifications and Death Rates of Tuberculosis, 1987 - 2006

圖8 : 一九八七年至二零零六年結核病呈報率及死亡率



## Viral hepatitis

There were 235 notifications of viral hepatitis in 2006, of which 76 were hepatitis A, 123 were hepatitis B, two were hepatitis C and 34 were hepatitis E. Compared with 2005, the number of notifications for hepatitis A and hepatitis B increased by 18.8% and 17.1% respectively.

## Vaccine preventable diseases

There were 184 cases of mumps, 106 cases of measles, 34 cases of rubella, 21 cases of whooping cough and two cases of tetanus notified to the Department of Health in 2006. The number of notifications of vaccine preventable diseases remained low in 2006. The coverage rates of vaccines included in the childhood immunisation programme were very high. The trends of selected vaccine preventable diseases are shown in Figure 9.

## 病毒性肝炎

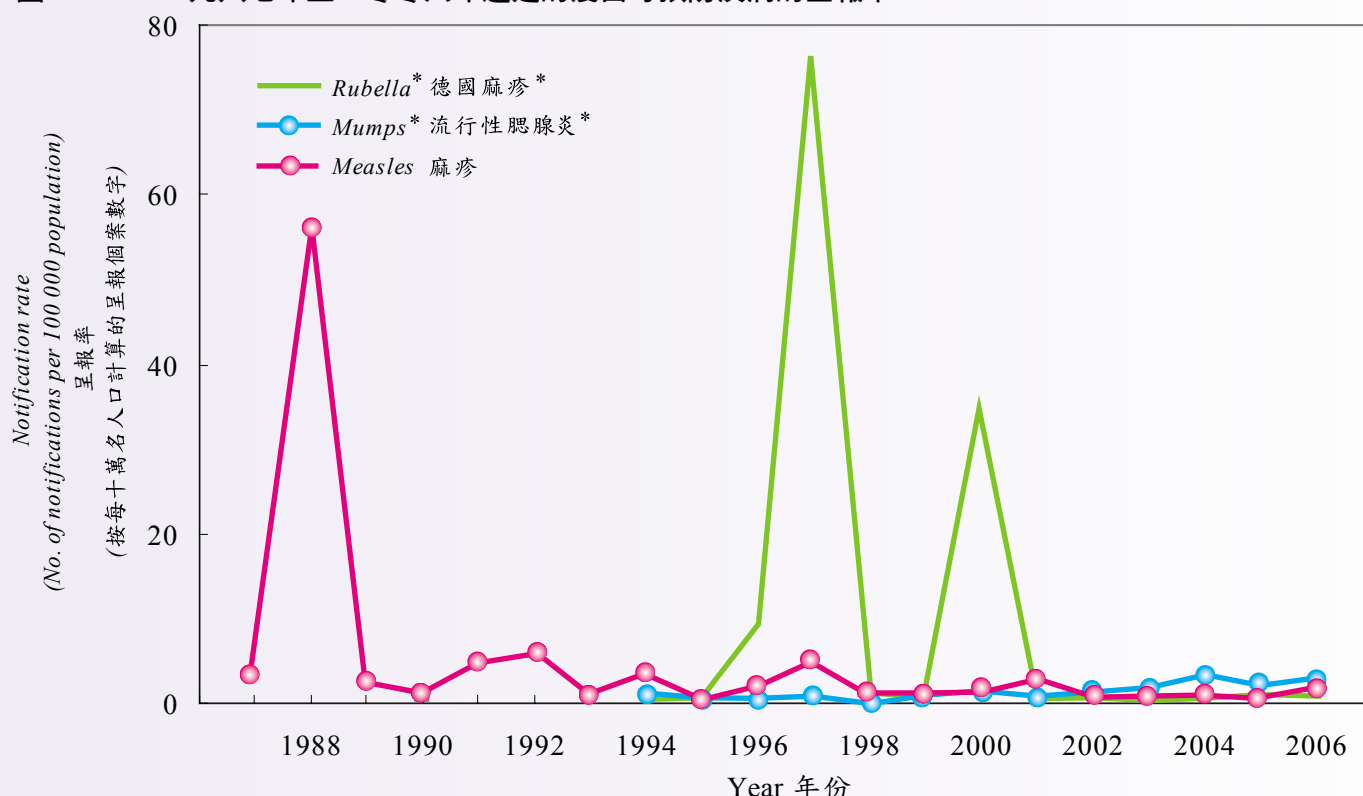
二零零六年，病毒性肝炎呈報個案有235宗，其中76宗為甲型肝炎，123宗為乙型肝炎，兩宗為丙型肝炎及34宗為戊型肝炎。跟二零零五年比較，甲型肝炎及乙型肝炎的呈報個案數字分別增加了18.8%及17.1%。

## 疫苗可預防的疾病

二零零六年，衛生署共接報184宗流行性腮腺炎、106宗麻疹、34宗德國麻疹、21宗百日咳及兩宗破傷風呈報個案。該年，疫苗可預防疾病的呈報數字維持在低水平。而在兒童免疫接種計劃中，各疫苗的覆蓋率均處於非常高的水平。圖9顯示選定的疫苗可預防疾病的趨勢。

Figure 9 : Notification Rates of Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases, 1987 - 2006

圖9 : 一九八七年至二零零六年選定的疫苗可預防疾病的呈報率



Notes: Case definition for mumps has been changed in 2003.

\* Notifiable since 1994.

註: 流行性腮腺炎於二零零三年採用新的病例定義。

\* 由一九九四年起須呈報的疾病。

## Foodborne diseases

In 2006, there were 1 095 notifications of food poisoning outbreak, with 4 145 persons affected, 140 cases of bacillary dysentery, 46 cases of typhoid fever, 39 cases of paratyphoid fever and one case of cholera.

Bacteria remained the major cause of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for 76.5% of all outbreaks. Twenty-six percent of all outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and the three most common causative agents were *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (40.5%), *Salmonella* species (19.4%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (19.0%). Food poisoning caused by chemicals or biotoxins was also reported. There were 27

## 食物傳播的疾病

二零零六年，共有1 095宗食物中毒呈報個案，涉及4 145人；另有140宗桿菌痢疾、46宗傷寒、39宗副傷寒及一宗霍亂的呈報個案。

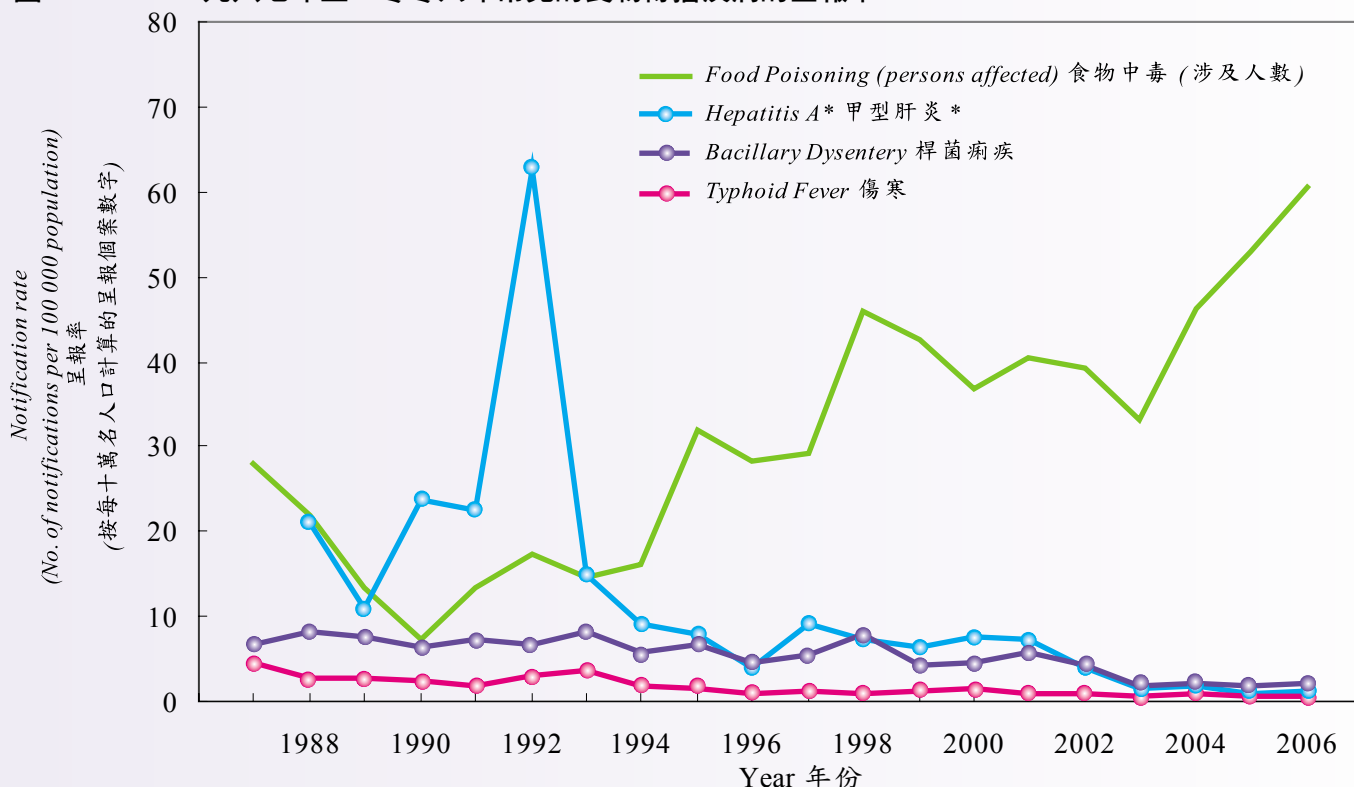
細菌仍然是引致食物中毒的主因，佔所有爆發個案的76.5%。經由實驗室證實的個案佔所有呈報的26.0%。最常見的三種致病病原是副溶血性弧菌(40.5%)、沙門氏菌(19.4%)及金黃色葡萄球菌(19.0%)。另外，呈報個案中亦有由化學物或生化毒素引起的。由雪卡毒引起的爆發個案有27宗(涉及66人)。圖10顯示選定的食物傳播疾病的趨勢。



outbreaks (66 persons affected) caused by ciguatera toxin. Figure 10 shows the trends of selected foodborne diseases.

Figure 10: Notification Rates of Common Foodborne Diseases, 1987 - 2006

圖10：一九八七年至二零零六年常見的食物傳播疾病的呈報率



Note : \* The classification of Hepatitis A has been available since 1988.

註：\* 甲型肝炎的分類數字由一九八八年起提供。

### Vector-borne diseases

There were 31 dengue fever cases reported in 2006. All were imported from Asian countries, with cases from Indonesia and Thailand together contributed 58% of the total.

As for malaria, 40 cases were reported in 2006. Fifteen cases were caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, 23 were by *Plasmodium vivax* and two by *Plasmodium malariae*. All malaria cases in 2006 were imported with 30 cases from Asia, eight from Africa and one from Central America. The remaining one had visited to both Africa and Asia.

### 傳病媒介傳播的疾病

在二零零六年，登革熱呈報個案有31宗。全部個案屬於亞洲國家傳入，而印尼及泰國佔所有傳入個案的58%。

至於瘧疾，二零零六年的呈報個案有40宗，其中15宗由惡性瘧原蟲引起，23宗由間日瘧原蟲引起，其餘兩宗由三日瘧原蟲引起。二零零六年的所有個案均由外地傳入，當中，30宗源自亞洲，八宗源自非洲及一宗源自中美洲，餘下一宗個案曾到訪非洲及亞洲地區。



In 2006, there were 24 reported cases of typhus with 20 scrub typhus and four urban typhus.

Japanese encephalitis became a statutorily notifiable disease on 16 July 2004. No case was reported in 2006.

## Other Infectious Diseases

Surveillance systems have also been set up to monitor other infectious diseases or conditions with public health importance such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases, as well as antibiotic resistance.

The HIV surveillance programme of the Department of Health has an important role in monitoring the trend of HIV infection for formulating healthcare and prevention programme. The programme collects data regularly through voluntary reporting, sero-prevalence monitoring of selected groups and unlinked anonymous screening. All personal information is kept confidential. At the end of 2006, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were 3 198 and 855 respectively. Sexual transmission continues to be the most important mode of spread of the infection.

二零零六年，斑疹傷寒呈報個案有24宗，其中20宗為叢林斑疹傷寒，另四宗為城市斑疹傷寒。

日本腦炎於二零零四年七月十六日列為法定須呈報的傳染病。二零零六年，沒有感染個案呈報。

## 其他傳染病

政府已設立監察系統，監控對公共衛生有重要影響的其他傳染病及疾病，例如愛滋病病毒感染、流感類病症、手足口病、急性結膜炎(紅眼症)和急性腸道傳染病，以及細菌抗藥性。

衛生署愛滋病監察計劃對當局監察愛滋病病毒感染的趨勢，從而制定護理和預防計劃十分重要。這項計劃透過自願呈報、監察選定組別人士血清中帶有病毒抗體的普遍率和非聯繫不記名檢查，定期搜集有關資料。所有個人資料均會保密。至二零零六年年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒感染個案有3 198宗，愛滋病個案則有855宗。性接觸傳染仍然是最重要的傳播模式。

A sentinel surveillance system is in place in Hong Kong to monitor influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis, acute diarrhoeal diseases and antibiotic resistance. The system operates through the support of a network of 64 General Out-Patient Clinics in the public sector and 41 doctors in the private sector.

Results of the influenza-like illness sentinel surveillance system showed that the most prevalent strain of influenza virus during the year 2006 was *Influenza A H1N1*. The peak months in 2006 were from January to March and June to July.

The hand, foot and mouth disease sentinel surveillance programme was established in 1998 to monitor the trend of hand, foot and mouth disease and *Enterovirus-71* infection in Hong Kong. The peak months in 2006 were from April to July and November.

Sentinel surveillance on acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases was implemented in July 2001 to monitor the disease trend and identify the causative agents of these two diseases. For acute conjunctivitis, consultation rates remained stable in 2006, and only slight increases in disease activities were noted in May and August. The common causative agents identified were *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

香港設立了定點監測系統，以監察流感類病症、手足口病、急性結膜炎（紅眼症）、急性腸道傳染病及細菌的抗藥性。這個系統是通過64間公營的普通科門診診療所及41名私家醫生的網絡運作。

流感類病症定點監測系統的監察結果顯示，二零零六年最常見的流感病毒類型為甲型(H1N1)病毒，發病高峰期為一月至三月及六月至七月。

手足口病定點監測計劃於一九九八年設立，以監察手足口病及腸病毒71型感染的發病趨勢。在二零零六年，發病高峰期為四至七月及十一月。

急性結膜炎(紅眼症)及急性腸道傳染病定點監測計劃於二零零一年七月推行，以監察這兩種疾病的趨勢，並確定其病原體。在二零零六年，急性結膜炎(紅眼症)的求診率保持平穩，只在五月及八月期間出現輕微上升。常見的致病原是流感嗜血桿菌及金黃葡萄球菌。

Sentinel surveillance on antibiotic resistance was established in 1999 to monitor the trend of antibiotic resistance at the community level. The target group is out-patients who have not had antibiotic therapy during the seven days before sampling. Nasal swabs, throat swabs, mid-stream urine and stools are collected. The results are regularly released at websites of the Department of Health, as well as the Centre for Health Protection, for reference by medical and dental practitioners in Hong Kong.

Apart from medical General Out-Patient Clinics and private medical practitioners, two other sentinel surveillance systems have been set up since 2005 to monitor various syndromes so as to strengthen surveillance of infectious diseases. A surveillance system based at 57 elderly homes was established to monitor trends of fever, diarrhoea and vomiting and related hospitalisation among institutionalised elders. Another system based at 46 Child Care Centres was set up to detect trends of syndromes (including fever, cough, diarrhoea and vomiting) and absenteeism, as well as monitoring trends of acute conjunctivitis and hand, foot and mouth disease. The results are regularly released at websites of the Centre for Health Protection, for reference by all sectors.

細菌的抗藥性定點監測計劃在一九九九年設立，以監察在社區層面細菌的抗藥性趨勢。其對象是於取樣前七日沒有服用抗生素的門診病人。樣本包括鼻腔分泌物、喉嚨分泌物、中段尿液和糞便。有關結果定期在衛生署及衛生防護中心的網站公布，供本港的醫生及牙醫參考。

為加強傳染病監測，自二零零五年起，除普通科門診及私家醫生的定點監測系統外，衛生署更設立安老院舍及幼兒中心的定點監測系統。前者通過57間院舍監測安老院舍長者出現發燒、急性腹瀉及嘔吐的情況及因該病徵而入院的趨勢；後者則透過46間幼兒中心，監測幼童病徵(發燒、咳嗽、腹瀉及嘔吐)及因病缺席的趨勢，並監測急性結膜炎及手足口病的趨勢。有關結果定期在衛生防護中心的網站公布，供各界人士參考。

## Occupational Diseases

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509), all medical practitioners are required to notify the Labour Department of cases of occupational diseases specified in Schedule 2 of the Ordinance. The Occupational Health Service of the Labour Department will conduct investigation upon notification to find out the causes of the occupational diseases and advise the employers and employees on necessary remedial and preventive actions.

In 2006, a total of 264 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed. The figure was comparable to that in 2005 (Table D). There was an apparent increase in the number of silicosis cases. On the other hand, a drop was noted in the number of cases of occupational deafness, tenosynovitis and tuberculosis.

## 職業病

根據《職業安全及健康條例》(第509章)，所有醫生須向勞工處呈報條例附表2中訂明職業病的個案。勞工處的職業健康服務部在接獲呈報後，會展開調查，找出導致職業病的原因，並向僱主及僱員提出所需的補救及預防措施。

在二零零六年，經證實的職業病個案數目共有264宗，與二零零五年的數目相若(表D)。當中矽肺病的個案有較明顯的增加，而職業性失聰，腱鞘炎和結核病的個案則減少。

**Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2005 and 2006**

**表D : 二零零五年及二零零六年經證實的職業病個案數目**

Disease 病症	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2005	2006
Silicosis矽肺病	68	109
Occupational deafness職業性失聰	60	51
Tenosynovitis of hand or forearm手部或前臂腱鞘炎	75	63
Tuberculosis結核病	30	18
Gas poisoning氣體中毒	4	5
Occupational dermatitis職業性皮膚炎	10	8
Asbestos-related diseases與石棉有關病症	2	7
Cadmium poisoning鎘中毒	0	1
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection豬鏈球菌感染	6	0
Others其他病症	1	2
Total總數	256	264

Source : Occupational Health Service of the Labour Department.  
資料來源：勞工處職業健康服務部。

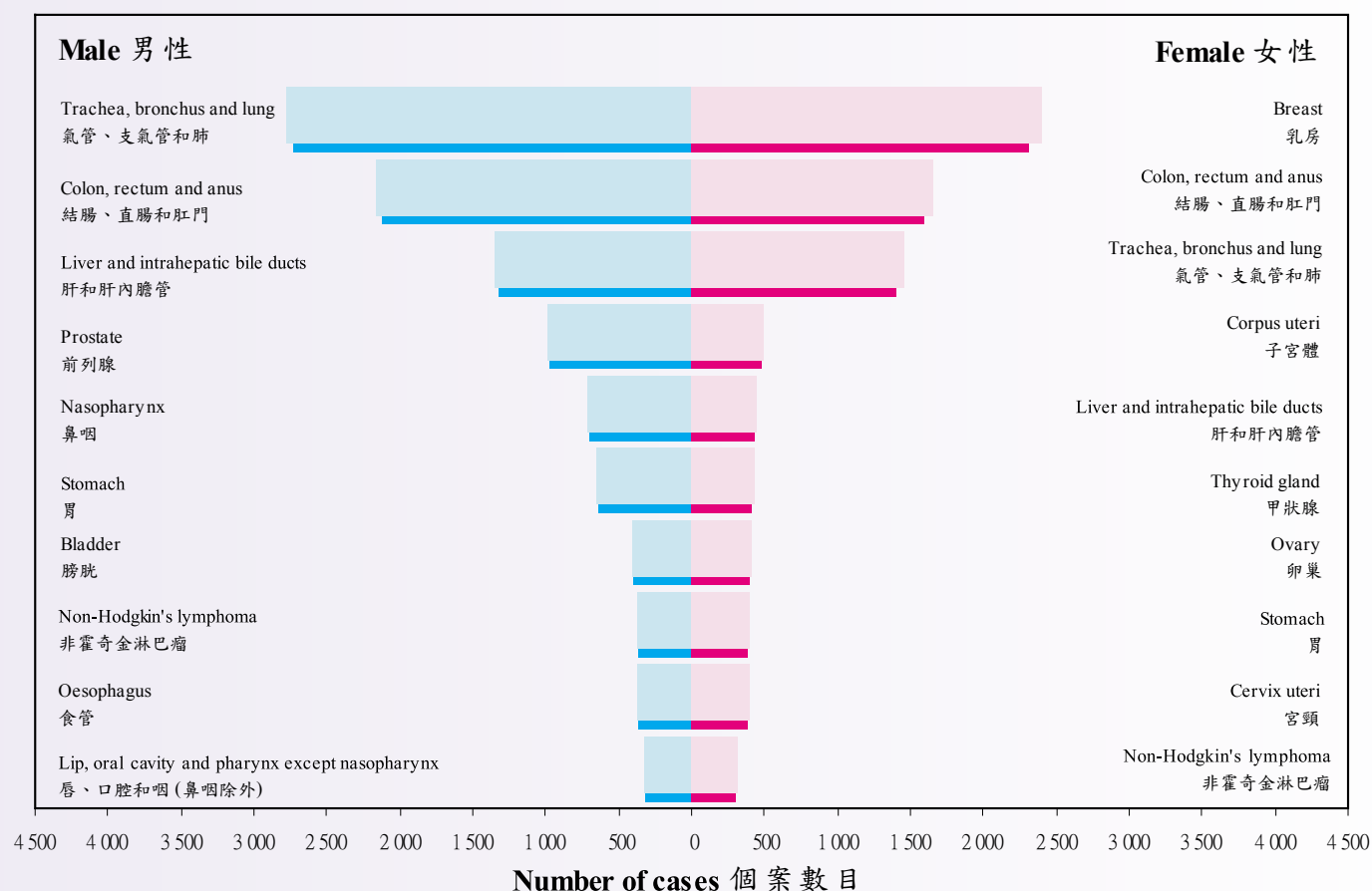
## Cancer

The Hong Kong Cancer Registry under the Hospital Authority has provided population-based cancer incidence data. The types of cancers with the highest incidence in 2005 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

## 癌病

醫院管理局轄下香港癌病資料統計中心提供了人口性的癌病發病率數字。圖11列出於二零零五年發病最高的癌病類別。肺癌及乳癌分別是男性及女性最常患的癌病。

**Figure 11 : Top Ten Cancer New Cases Notified to the Hong Kong Cancer Registry, 2005**  
**圖11 : 二零零五年香港癌病資料統計中心接報的首十類癌病新增個案**



Source : Hospital Authority.  
 資料來源 : 醫院管理局。



## Health Surveys

A Heart Health Survey was conducted between mid-2004 and mid-2005 to determine the prevalence and risk factors of cardiovascular disease in the Hong Kong general population. The findings would facilitate health policy planning and further research on improvement of cardiovascular health.

A Child Health Survey was being conducted in 2005 to collect information on the physical and psychosocial health, behaviours and lifestyle practices among Hong Kong children aged below 15. The results would enrich the information base on the health of local children and support evidence-based decision making on health policy.

The Behavioural Risk Factor Survey was conducted in April 2006 to collect territory-wide data on health related behaviours among the Hong Kong adult population. The survey provided useful information to facilitate planning, initiating, supporting and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes. The survey results are available on the websites of the Department of Health and the Centre for Health Protection.

## 健康統計調查

在二零零四年年中至二零零五年年中進行的「心臟健康調查」，旨在確定香港人口的心血管疾病的發病率及風險因素。結果將有助制定醫療衛生政策，及改進未來市民心血管健康的研究。

在二零零五年進行的「兒童健康調查」，旨在搜集香港十五歲以下兒童的生理及心理健康、行為和生活習慣的資料，充實本地兒童健康的資料庫，並有助制定有關醫療衛生政策提供實據。

衛生署在二零零六年四月進行了行為風險因素調查，以收集本港成年人與健康有關的行為數據。調查提供了有助策劃、開展、支援及評估健康促進與疾病預防計劃的資料。調查結果可在衛生署及衛生防護中心網頁獲得。



## **Chapter Two**

### **第二章**

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2006**

#### **二零零六年重點回顧**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2006

## 二零零六年重點 回顧

### January

- Organised a “Seminar on Social Marketing as Applied in Health Promotion” to introduce social marketing. More than 160 representatives from about 40 non-government organisations and the Department took part in the seminar.
- Collaborated with the Emory University (CDC), USA to organise a Seminar, “Epidemiology in Action”.

### 一月

- 「社會市場學 - 健康促進活動之應用」研討會旨在介紹有關社會市場學的主要理論、概念及應用。當日有超過160位來自40多間非政府機構和衛生署的代表出席。
- 與美國Emory University (CDC)合辦「流行病學學以致用」研討會。



### February

- Launched publicity activities to promote safe use of Chinese medicines including conduction of two briefing sessions on “Handling of Common Chinese Herbal Medicines Poisoning” for the trade.
- Collaborated with Education and Manpower Bureau to organise four briefing sessions on “Handling of Birds in Schools” for teachers and staff of primary and secondary schools.

### 二月

- 為推廣中藥的安全使用開展不同形式的宣傳活動，包括為業界舉辦了兩場「常見中毒中藥材處理方法簡介會」。
- 與教統局合作，在香港島、九龍、新界西及新界東，舉辦四場「處理禽鳥簡介會」予中小學教師及職員。

## March

## 三月

- Organised an international conference on Avian Influenza preparedness for the Aviation Sector.

- 為航空業舉辦禽流感應變計劃國際會議。



- Participated in the Avian Influenza drill, code-named "Laurentian Spring" at the Hong Kong International Airport.

- 參與在香港國際機場舉行的一項代號為 "Laurentian Spring" 的禽流感演習。



- To tie in with the amendment of Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance, established the Tobacco Control (Smoke-free Restaurant) Working Group in collaboration with three major local catering trade bodies.

- 為配合《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》的修訂，衛生署與本地三大餐飲業團體成立「控煙(無煙食肆)工作小組」。



- Launched the first ever assessment tool - Hong Kong Cantonese Oral Language Assessment Scale (HKCOLAS) for testing the oral language (Cantonese) abilities of school-aged children in the world. The tool helps to identify children with language impairments in early stage so that timely and appropriate assistance could be offered to them.
- Co-organised with WHO, a workshop on laboratory diagnosis of measles for countries in the region.
- Virology Division of the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch was designated as National Measles Laboratory.
- Issued Nutritional Guidelines on School Lunch for Primary School Students.
- 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，以便提供適時及適當的協助。
- 與世界衛生組織聯合舉辦給地區國家參與的麻疹病毒測試工作坊。
- 公共衛生化驗服務處的病毒部獲指定為國家麻疹病毒實驗室。
- 發放小學午膳的營養指引。

## April

- The Microbiology Division of the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch was accredited by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Service (HOKLAS) in accordance with ISO15189 requirements.
- Set up the Health Protection Programme on Antimicrobial Resistance under the Scientific Committee on Infection Control and launched the antibiotic stewardship programme in hospitals.
- Signed the Implementation Framework Article of the Co-operation Agreement on Response Mechanism for Public Health Emergencies with the Mainland Ministry of Health and the Health Bureau of on
- 公共衛生化驗服務處的微生物部獲得香港實驗室認可計劃根據ISO15189的準則發出認可資格。
- 於感染控制科學委員會轄下設立抗生素抗藥性健康保障計劃，並於醫院推行抗生素導向計劃。
- 在四月十二日與國家衛生部和澳門衛生局簽署《關於突發公共衛生事件應急機制的合作協議》實施細則。一旦發生跨境公共衛生緊急事故，三地可聯合組成應急小組，以便交換資訊、

## 四月

12 April, to facilitate sharing of intelligence, expertise and resources, and hence prompt response against infectious disease outbreaks.

- To echo “SpankOut Day” on 30 April, promoted positive parenting and non-punitive discipline through services provided in Maternal and Child Health Centres and publicity activities.

分享專業知識和資源，從而對傳染病爆發採取迅速的應變措施。

- 為響應四月三十日「無巴掌日」，透過母嬰健康院服務及媒體宣傳，推廣正面親職及無傷害性的管教方法。



## May

- Organised “No Tobacco Week” in our four Family Clinics to promote smoking cessation in clinics.
- Organised a “Seminar on Avian Influenza and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza” to enhance the experience sharing on prevention and control of avian flu among China, Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong.
- Provided training on Avian influenza preparedness for other government departments.
- Launched two Seminars on travel medicine for public and private healthcare professionals.

## 五月

- 轄下的四間公務員診所舉辦「無煙週活動」，帶出及早戒煙的主題。
- 舉辦「禽流感和人感染高致病性禽流感研討會」，以促進內地、台灣、澳門及香港交流對防治禽流感的經驗。
- 為其他政府部門提供禽流感應變培訓。
- 為市民及私營機構的醫護專業人員舉辦兩個旅遊醫學研討會。



## June

- Participated in "Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Pandemic Response Exercise 2006".



- Facilitated the safe commissioning of the Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Siu A Chau and supervised the safe transfer of legacy radioactive wastes from five public hospitals to Siu A Chau.



- Issued Nutritional Guidelines on Snack for Primary School Students.
- A new wing of the Red Ribbon Centre was opened.
- Signed the Co-operation Agreement on Emergency Response Mechanism for Public Health Emergencies with the Guangdong and Macao health authorities.

## 六月

- 參與由亞太經濟合作組織(亞太經合組織)主辦的「二零零六年亞太經合組織流感大流行應變演習」。

- 促使位於小鴉洲的低放射性廢物貯存設施安全啟用及監督五間公立醫院的放射性廢物安全移送至小鴉洲。



- 發放小食的營養指引予小學。
- 紅絲帶中心新翼開幕。
- 與廣東及澳門的衛生部門簽署一份突發公共衛生事件應急合作協議。

### July

- Conducted a roving exhibition on “Happy Parenting” in shopping centres of public and private housing estates in 18 districts in Hong Kong.



- Launched a series of roving exhibitions to enhance public's awareness on cervical screening and men's health.



- Organised six briefing sessions for secondary school students and teachers to introduce HealthyHK website.

### August

- Launched a publicity campaign to promote positive parenting and the parenting programme in Maternal and Child Health Centres.
- Launched an on-line game in Adolescent Health Programme website to deliver the health messages of Basic Life Skills Training to secondary school students.

### 七月

- 在全港十八區的公共及私人屋苑商場舉行「快樂親職」巡迴展覽。

- 舉行巡迴展覽以增加市民對子宮頸普查及男士健康的關注。



- 為中學師生舉辦六場「香港健康寶庫」網站簡報會，以提高對此網站的認識。

### 八月

- 展開宣傳運動以推廣正面親職及母嬰健康院提供的親職教育服務。

- 青少年健康服務計劃在其網頁推出網上遊戲，讓學生重溫「成長新動力」的健康訊息。



## September

- Collaborated with the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer, Hospital Authority, the Internet Professional Association, and the Hong Kong Society of Medical Informatics to organise the eHealth Forum 2006.
- Oral Health Education Unit launched the Love Teeth media campaign to promote oral health among the community.



- Published a book "A Primer in Common Developmental Disabilities – Experience in Child Assessment Service, Hong Kong" which serves as a reference for workers caring for children with developmental problems and disabilities.
- Launched "EatSmart@school.hk", a healthy eating campaign to combat childhood obesity and to reduce the risk of developing non-communicable diseases among the public.
- Coordinated an inter-departmental exercise code-named CYPRESS to review Hong Kong's response to a situation of a human case of avian flu.

## 九月

- 與政府資訊科技總監辦公室、醫院管理局、互聯網專業協會及香港醫療資訊學會聯合舉辦了二零零六年電子衛生論壇，與亞太及世界各地的專家交流資訊科技於醫療界應用的經驗。
- 口腔健康教育組開展「全港愛牙運動」的宣傳活動，向全港市民推廣口腔健康。

- 出版名為“A Primer in Common Developmental Disabilities – Experience in Child Assessment Service, Hong Kong”的書籍，為提供兒童殘疾服務的工作者參考。
- 正式展開「健康飲食在校園」運動以針對兒童肥胖及幫助公眾預防各種與生活習慣有密切關係的疾病。
- 統籌及推行名為「柏樹演習」的跨部門演習，檢視香港處理一宗人類感染禽流感模擬個案。

## October

## 十月

- Participated in a culling exercise, code-named LILY, organised by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.
- Completed the Consultancy Study for the Communicable Disease Information System, an information system to boost Hong Kong's capability in communicable disease control and prevention.
- Organised the Men's Health Website Design Competition to promote the message of "Men's health is closely related to their lifestyle".
- Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill 2005 gazetted. Tobacco Control Inspectors of Tobacco Control Office became the principal enforcement officers of the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.
- Launched a territory-wide publicity campaign on new statutory no smoking areas, including the broadcast of Announcement in Public Interest, which was accompanied by a poster campaign in public venues.
- 參與漁農自然護理署定名為「百合」的家禽撲殺行動演習。
- 完成一個有助增強香港控制及預防傳染病能力的傳染病資訊系統顧問研究。
- 舉辦「男士健康網站設計比賽」，藉以推廣「男士的健康與其生活習慣息息相關」的訊息。
- 《二零零五年吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例》刊憲。控煙辦公室的控煙督察成為《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》的主要執法人員。
- 展開全港性新增法定禁煙區的宣傳計劃，包括播放政府宣傳片及在各公眾地方展示大型海報。



- Organised three Smoke-free Restaurant Open Days to promote smoke-free restaurants to the public from October to December.
- Commenced Phase III of the “Medical Device Administrative Control System”: Conformity Assessment Body Recognition Scheme.
- Organised an “Exercise Siu A Chau” to test the emergency plan and overall emergency handling capabilities of the Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Siu A Chau.
- 在十月至十二月期間舉辦了三次「無煙食肆開放日」，向市民推廣無煙食肆。
- 展開「醫療儀器行政管理制度」的第三階段：認證評核機構認可計劃。
- 組織「小鴉洲演練」，以測試設於小鴉洲的低放射性廢物貯存設施的應急計劃與整體應急能力。



- The Neonatal Screening Division of the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch was accredited by HOKLAS in accordance with ISO15189 requirements.
- Collaborated with Caritas Youth and Community Service to launch an AIDS prevention and sexual health promotion project “Play Safe Healthy Life Project” to provide supportive services for clients attending Social Hygiene Clinics.
- Conducted a “Triple P-Positive Parenting Programme Graduation Ceremony” cum launching of the coming TV series “Parenting School”. A total of 57 families (with 103 parents and 70 children) participated in the “Triple P-Positive Parenting Programme” and attended the ceremony.
- 公共衛生化驗服務處的初生嬰兒普檢部獲得香港實驗室認可計劃根據 ISO15189 的準則發出認可資格。
- 與明愛青少年及社區服務合作，推行「明愛披星計劃」，以推廣預防愛滋病及促進性健康，為社會衛生科診所的求診人士提供支援服務。
- 舉行『3P親子正策課程畢業禮暨電視節目「父母學堂」啟播儀式』，共有57個曾參加3P親子正策課程的家庭(103家長及70兒童)出席。



- Collaborated with community organisations to organise a series of promotional activities on dementia care, including a "Kick off Ceremony cum Seminar" on 13 October.
- 與社區團體合辦一連串以提升老年癡呆症照顧技巧為題材的推廣活動，並於十月十三日舉辦「老年癡呆症照顧技巧研討會暨活動開幕禮」。



## November

- Collaborated with RTHK, produced and broadcast a series of eight TV episodes on "Parenting School" to enhance community awareness of the importance of positive parenting. The series was awarded as one of the 20 best programmes in the Television Programme Appreciation Index Survey in 2006.
- 與香港電台電視部合作，製作一系列八集名為「父母學堂」電視節目，透過大眾傳播宣揚正面親職的重要性。該節目更獲得二零零六年電視節目欣賞指數調查首二十個最佳電視節目獎之一。

## 十一月





- Collaborated with the Mainland and Macao health authorities, organised a joint exercise, code-named Great Wall to test the emergency response and notification mechanism of the three places.
- To mark the “World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Day” in November, launched a publicity campaign to arouse public awareness of COPD and its association with smoking.
- Participated in WHO event “A Year of Cleaner and Safer Care” through video-link to celebrate the first anniversary of WHO’s hand hygiene initiative “Launching of the Global Patient Safety Challenge: Clean Care is Safer Care”.
- Launched the annual “Influenza Vaccination Programme” in all residential care homes for elderly and disabled homes in Hong Kong from 6 November to 1 December to provide vaccination for residents and staff.
- 聯合內地及澳門衛生部門，舉辦一個名為「長城演練」的演習，旨在測試三地在處理跨地區性突發公共衛生事故的應變及通報機制。
- 為響應十一月的「世界慢阻肺病日」，舉辦多項宣傳活動，以提高公眾對此病的認識及其與吸煙的關係。
- 衛生署透過視象會議，參與世衛「更清潔和更安全的醫療保健年」活動，以慶祝世衛於去年十月開展的手部衛生活動「全球患者安全挑戰之清潔衛生更安全」一周年紀念。
- 在十一月六日至十二月一日期間在全港安老院舍及殘疾人士院舍進行週年「流感疫苗注射計劃」，為院友及員工進行防疫注射。



- Collaborated with Hong Kong Society of Medical Genetics and the Asia Pacific Society of Human Genetics, organised a Joint Symposium entitled “New Paradigms in Medical Genetics”. More than 200 local and overseas experts in genetics, public health, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, pathology and nursing attended the symposium.
- 聯同香港醫學遺傳學會及亞太地區人類遺傳學會合辦「醫學遺傳學的新模範」交流研討會。參加者包括超過200位本地及海外的遺傳學、公共衛生、兒科、婦產科、內科、病理學和護理學專家。

### December

- Collaborated with Hospital Authority and the Hong Kong Medical Association, launched a territory-wide organ donation campaign, entitled “Light up lives, support organ donation”.
- Organised a kick-off ceremony and conducted publicity activities to echo the theme “Stop AIDS, Keep the Promise” of the “World AIDS Day” on 1 December.
- Conducted roving exhibitions on “Introducing Chinese medicine” in various shopping centres.
- AIDS Trust Fund launched a Special Project Fund to support community efforts to enhance prevention and control of HIV/AIDS amongst men who have sex with men.

### 十二月

- 聯同醫管局及醫學會開展一項名為「生命因你再現姿彩 請支持器官捐贈」的全港器官捐贈推廣運動。
- 為響應十二月一日的「世界愛滋病日」，舉辦啟動典禮及宣傳活動，以配合「堅守承諾，共抗愛滋」的主題。
- 在各大商場舉辦「齊來認識中醫藥」巡迴展覽。
- 愛滋病信託基金成立特別撥款計劃，旨在推動社群參與男男性接觸者的愛滋病預防及控制。

## **Chapter Three**

### **第三章**

#### **EXPENDITURE AND MANPOWER**

#### **開支及人手**



## EXPENDITURE AND MANPOWER

### Expenditure

The expenditure of the Department for 2006/07 was \$3 billion which represented 9.2% of the total public expenditure on health for the year. There was an increase of 3.9% over that for 2005/06 (Figure 12).

Total public expenditure on health, which included expenditure of the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, increased by 1.6% in the same period.

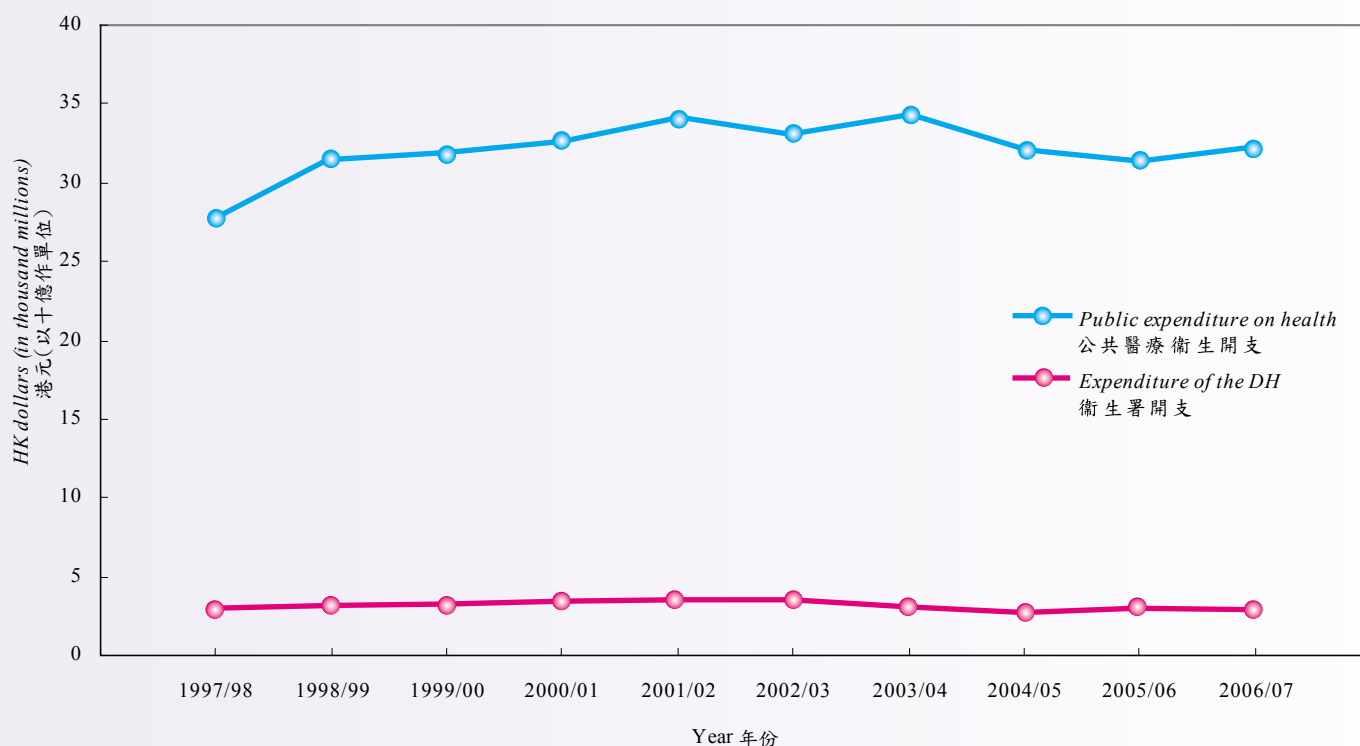
## 開支及人手

### 開支

衛生署於二零零六/零七年度的開支為30億元，佔該年度公共醫療衛生總開支的9.2%，較二零零五/零六年度上升3.9%（圖12）。

同期，政府用於醫療衛生方面的總開支，包括衛生署及醫院管理局的開支，則增加了1.6%。

Figure 12 : Public Expenditure on Health and Expenditure of the Department of Health, 1997/98 - 2006/07  
圖 12 : 一九九七/九八年度至二零零六/零七年度公共醫療衛生開支與衛生署開支



## Manpower

As at 31 March 2007, the Department had a total strength of 4 662 (Table E) which corresponded to a decrease of 1.1% over that in 2006.

## 人手

截至二零零七年三月三十一日為止，衛生署的在職人數為4 662人(表E)，較二零零六年同期減少1.1%。

Table E : Strength of the Department of Health as at 31 March 2007  
表E : 衛生署截至二零零七年三月三十一日為止的在職人數

	Number 人數	Percentage 百分比
<b>Departmental Staff 部門職系人員</b>		
Medical & Health Officer Grade 醫生職系	344	7.4%
Nursing & Allied Grades 護理及相連職系	1 177	25.2%
Dental Officer Grade 牙科醫生職系	199	4.3%
Para-Dental Grades 牙科輔助職系	573	12.3%
Supplementary Medical Grades 輔助醫療職系	443	9.5%
Other Departmental Grades 其他部門職系	736	15.8%
<b>Non-departmental Grades Staff 非部門職系人員</b>	1 190	25.5%
<b>Total 總數*</b>	4 662	100.0%

Note : \*In addition, there were 1 229 full-time contract staff as of 1 April 2007.

註 : \*截至二零零七年四月一日為止，另有1 229名全職合約職員。

# **Chapter Four**

## **第四章**

### **HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW**

### **健康服務回顧**

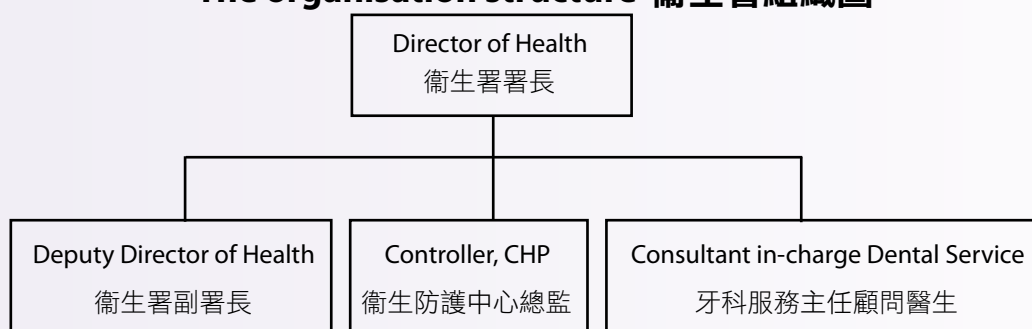
## HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

## 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.

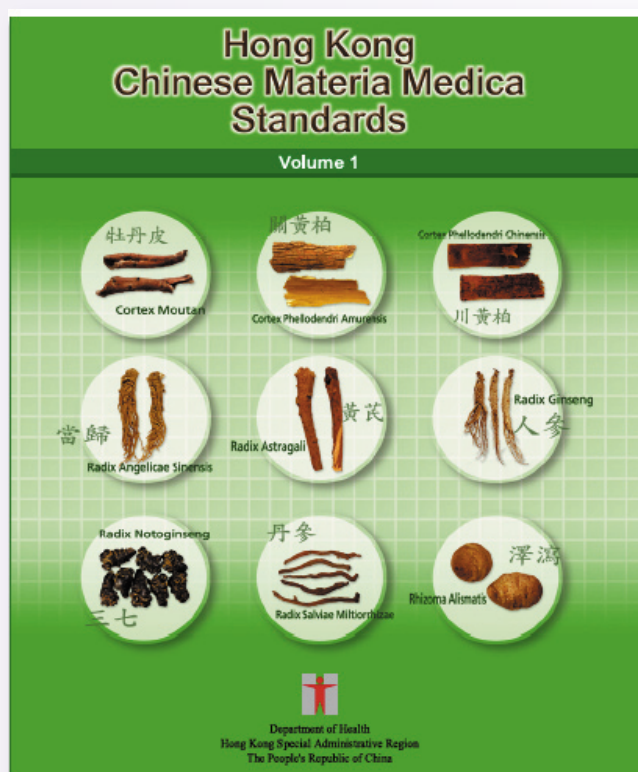


根據《中醫藥條例》，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須首先向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截至二零零六年年底，共收到8 618份申請。中成藥註冊制度自二零零三年十二月十九日實施以來，截至二零零六年年底，共收到16 143份中成藥註冊申請。



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.

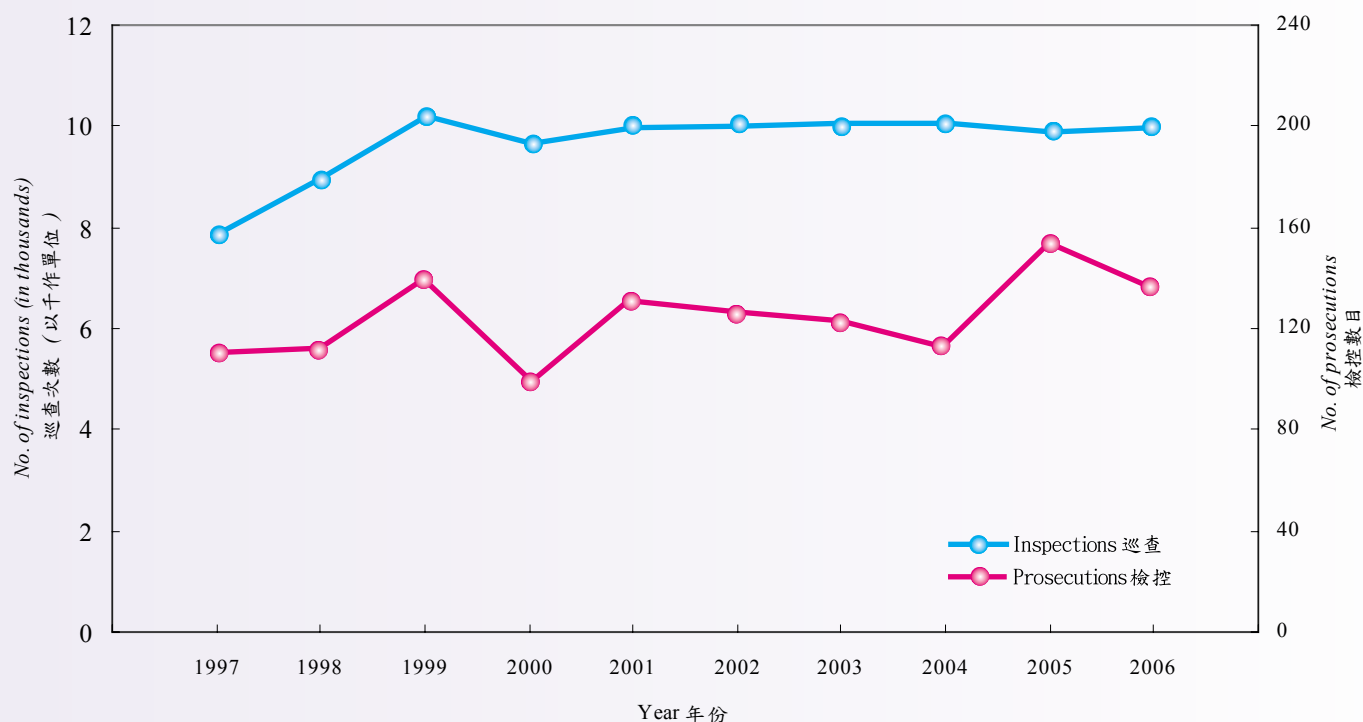
The Inspection and Licensing Section is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, 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。

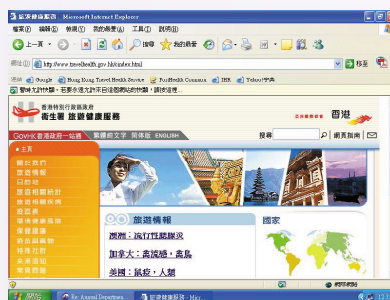




The Port Health Office also operates a Travel Health Service to offer preventive service for outbound travellers and advise on travel-related risks. A comprehensive range of services such as medical consultation, vaccination and health education are provided to the public who intend to travel abroad. 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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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。

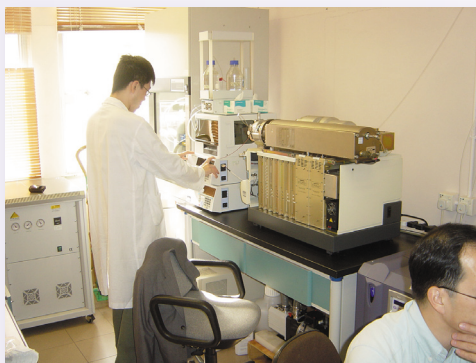
在二零零六年七月，前衛生福利及食物局完成了香港復康計劃方案的檢討工作。兒童體能智力測驗服務代表衛生署參與該方案的工作小組，制訂有關的策略計劃和方案。

## 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。

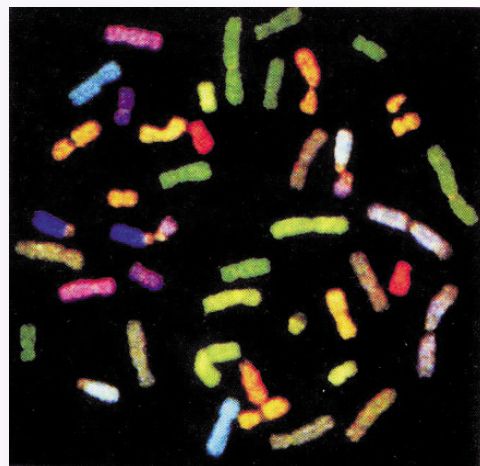
遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多，普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零六年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 212次輔導。

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.

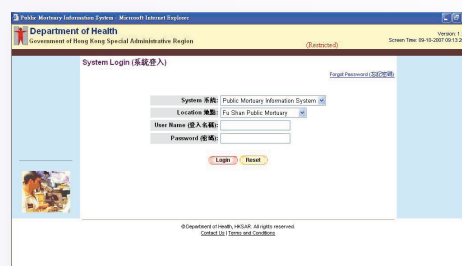


## Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service

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。

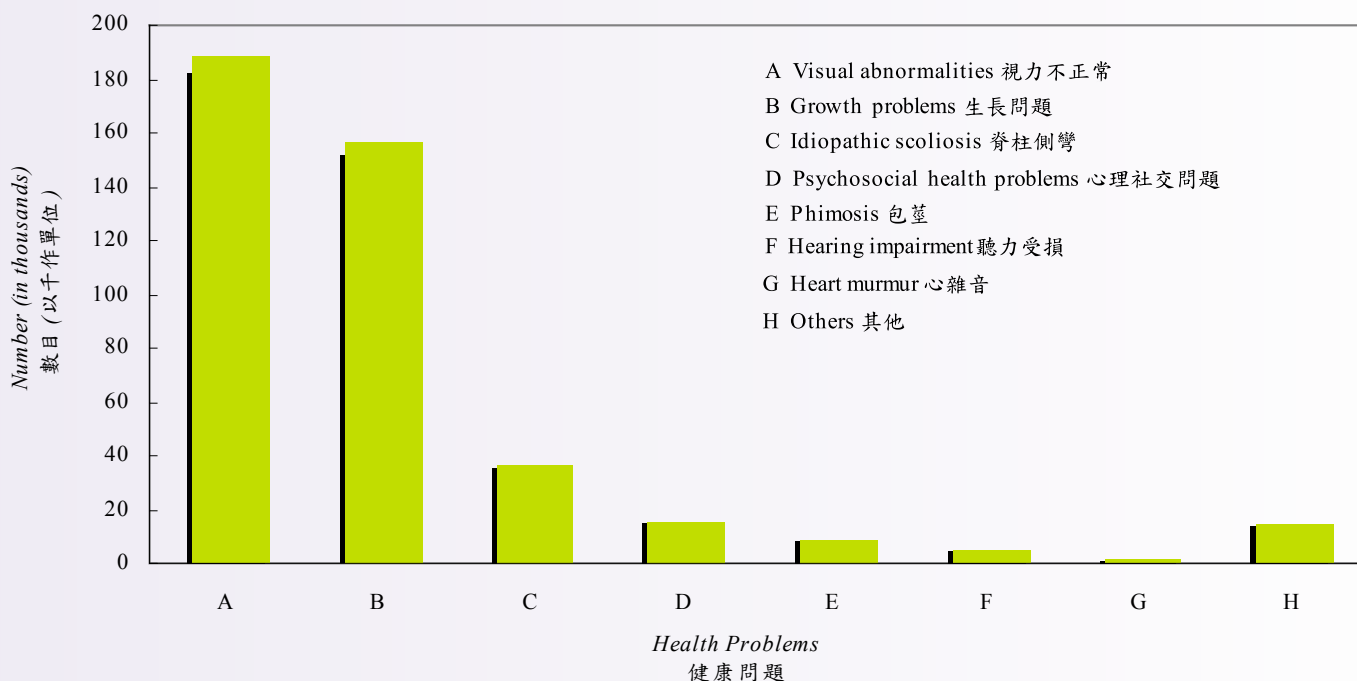


在二零零五至零六學年，共有756 054名來自1 421間中、小學的學生參與該服務，學生和學校的參與率分別為83.6%及100.0%。接受服務的學生當中，常見的健康問題包括視力問題(如近視、遠視)、生長問題(如肥胖、過瘦、身材矮小)、脊柱側彎、心理社交健康問題及包莖問題(圖14)。



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。

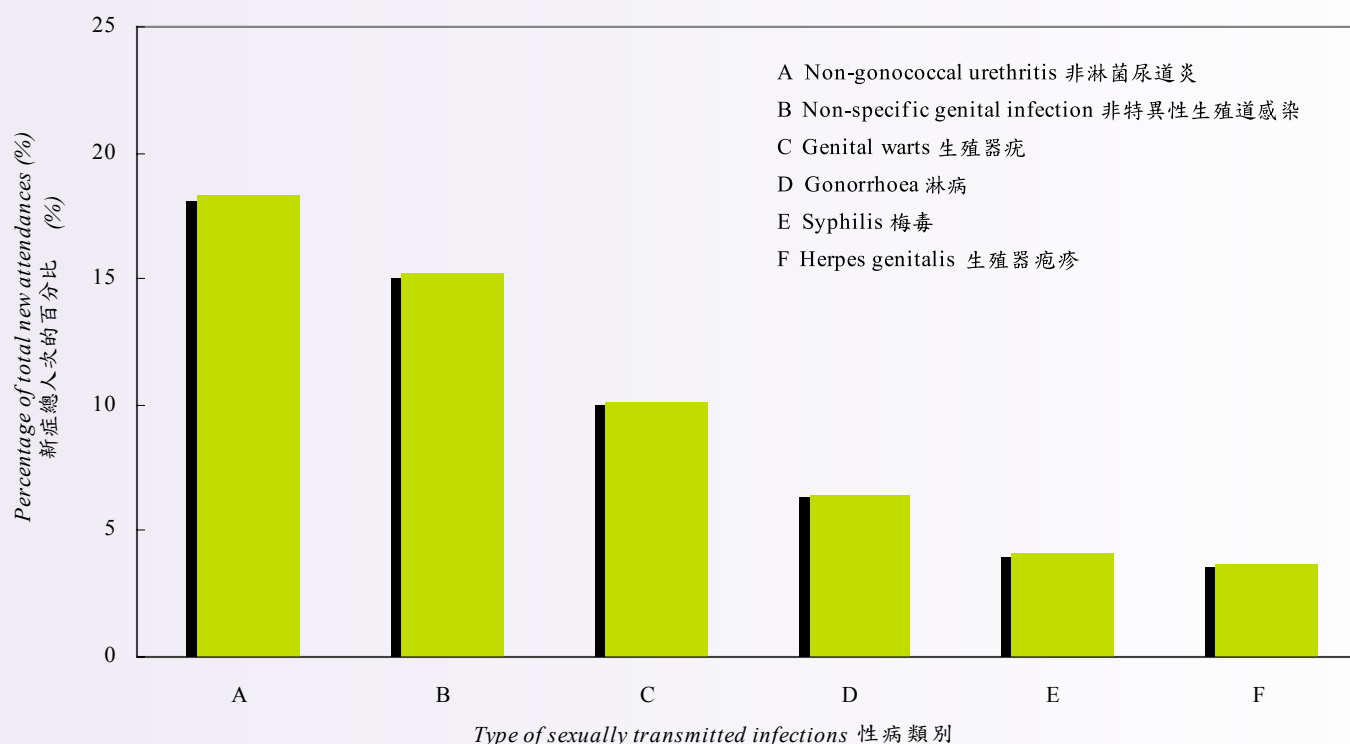


在二零零六年，社會衛生科診所共有201 227到診總人次及25 130新症人次。在二零零六年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非淋菌尿道炎、非特異性生殖道感染、生殖器疣、淋病、梅毒及生殖器疱疹(圖15)。



**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.

## 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.

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。

## 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)。

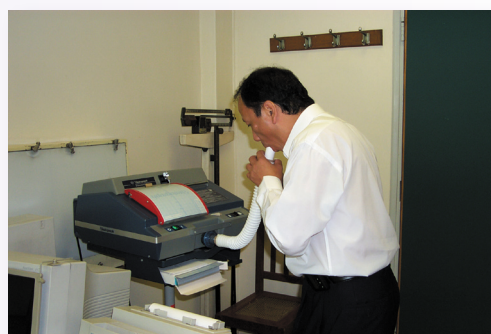
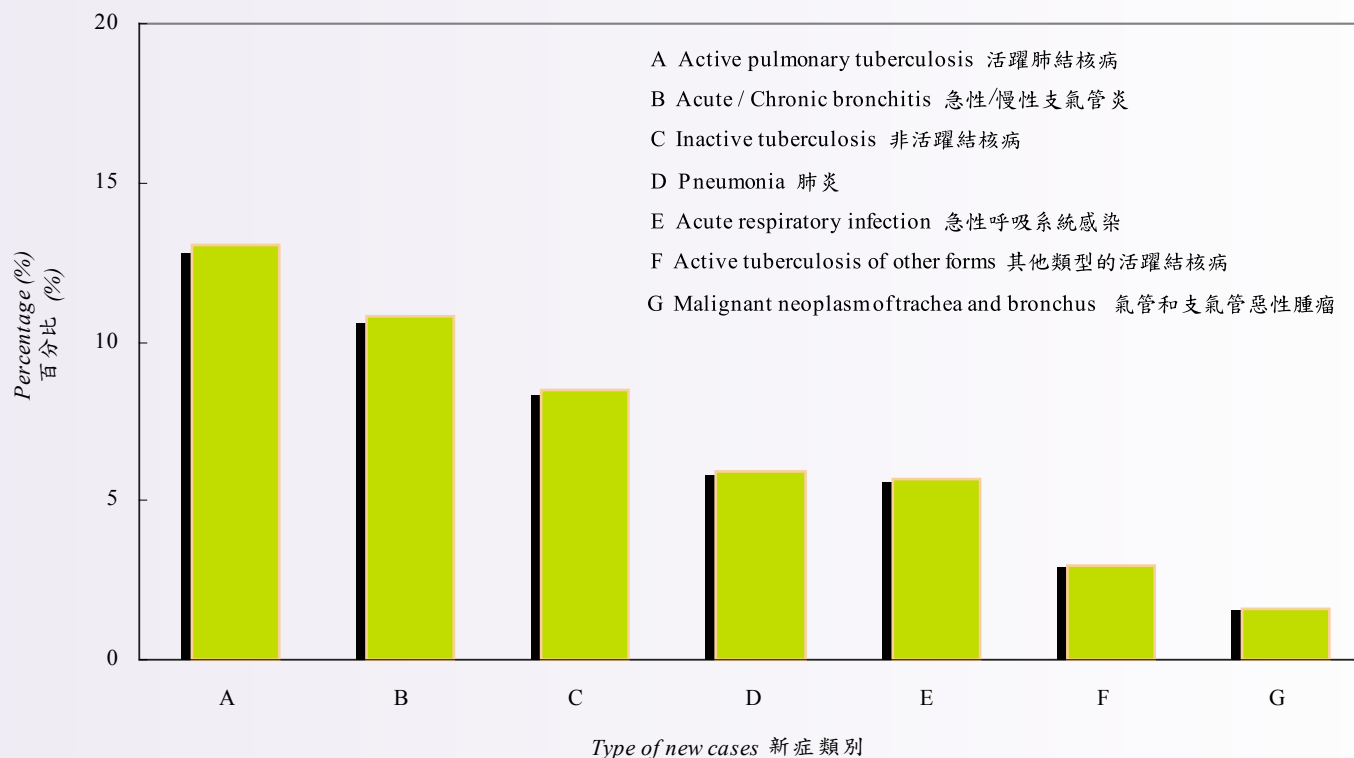




Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2006

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](http://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](http://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.chp.gov.hk/hkmenshealth\\_en](http://www.chp.gov.hk/hkmenshealth_en)) 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](http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk))為公眾及醫療專業人士提供有關子宮頸普查的資訊。而子宮頸普查資訊系統([www.csis.gov.hk](http://www.csis.gov.hk))乃一中央資料庫，儲存參加該計劃的婦女、服務提供機構及化驗所的資料。

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.chp.gov.hk/hkmenshealth](http://www.chp.gov.hk/hkmenshealth))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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://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。

## **Chapter Five**

### **第五章**

#### **STAFF TRAINING AND RELATIONS**

#### **人員培訓及職員關係**

## STAFF TRAINING AND RELATIONS

### Training and Development

Same as past years, the Department train and develop staff so that they are well equipped to achieve the mission of the Department. Apart from covering professional knowledge, language and communication, a spectrum of management topics was also included in 2006. Training included awareness building in Knowledge Management, customer service, EQ and team enhancement, etc.

Professional training is vital for ensuring service quality. During the year, arrangements were made for 61 officers to attend training and attachment programmes in places outside Hong Kong while departmental sponsorship for local courses were received by 1 628 officers. Overseas and local experts were invited to conduct seminars and lectures. There was an attendance of 5 695 participants in these programmes held in 2006. To meet the operational and functional needs of staff, in-house tailor-made programmes were also organised, and we recorded an attendance of over ten thousand officers of different grades for different courses in 2006.

## 人員培訓及職員關係

### 培訓及發展

一如既往，本署從不同的渠道協助同事得到適當的培訓和發展，俾能盡展所長，實踐部門的使命。培訓範圍除了提升專業知識和語文及傳意技巧外，還包括一籃子的管理培訓，例如加強同事對知識管理的認知，以及提供有關顧客服務、情緒智商、團隊協作等多方面的培訓。

專業培訓對確保優質服務至為重要。年內，衛生署共安排了61名人員前往香港以外地方實習及參加培訓課程，而由署方贊助在本港受訓的人員則有1 628名。衛生署又邀請海外和本地的專家主持講座及研討會。在二零零六年，這些項目的參與者高達5 695人次。為了顧及同事在部門運作和職能上的需要，衛生署亦為不同職系員工舉辦適切的內部培訓課程。在二零零六年，不同職系同事參加不同課程錄得一萬多人次。

To equip staff for Influenza Pandemic and to enhance staff's understanding of the Department's preparedness for Influenza Pandemic, three sessions of half-day seminar titled "Preparedness for Influenza Pandemic" were held in January 2006, reaching out to 382 officers.

The Department has been fostering a service culture among staff, particularly reinforcing the sense of individual ownership of customer service at frontline staff level. To enhance involvement of individual Services and Branches for complaints handling in 2005, a series of relevant training e.g. "Client-oriented Service Skills for Frontline Staff" training workshops were organised to facilitate frontline colleagues in adapting to the ever-changing work environment and in acquiring practical knowledge and skills in communicating with their clients.

The importance of "Knowledge Management" has become more significant in an e-communication era. With the support of the Civil Service Training and Development Institute (CTSDI), Civil Service Bureau, a consultant was commissioned to mount a seminar on "Update on Application of Knowledge Management Today" for staff at supervisory level and above. An in-house sharing session on the topic was also organised and received favourable feedback from Services.

為對抗流感大流行及加強衛生署同事確切瞭解署方對流感大流行的應變計劃，本署於二零零六年一月份舉辦了三場半天有關流感大流行應變計劃的職員講座，共有382名同事參加。

近年，衛生署致力促進部門的顧客服務文化，尤其注重加強前線同事提供優質服務的意識。於二零零五年開始加強由個別服務和分處直接處理有關投訴。署方亦舉辦了一連串「以顧客為本—服務技巧培訓工作坊」等相關的訓練課程，協助前線同事適應不斷轉變的工作環境及掌握有關和顧客溝通的實務知識和技巧。

資訊年代的躍進彰顯了「知識管理」的重要性。本署不單在公務員事務局公務員培訓處的協助下邀請顧問透過大型講座提供有關培訓，還於內部安排交流會，讓同事分享有關經驗，並得到各組別的熱烈支持。



To enable medical and para-medical staff to provide effective and efficient healthcare knowledge and skills in counselling, the Department collaborated with HKU SPACE in providing a training programme on “Health Counselling”. A total of 54 officers have benefited from polishing their counselling skills.

To equip staff with the required professional competencies and maintain a high professional standard, the Department strives to support continuing professional development. The Department continues acting as the accredited provider and administrator of the Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programme for practising doctors who are not taking CME programme for specialists. The Department has also continuously been accredited by the Dental Council to be the provider and administrator of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Programme for practising dentists. The CME/CPD programmes aim to encourage practising doctors/dentists to pursue continuous learning.

Apart from departmental allocation, other training resources were utilised. During the year, 19 officers were granted full-pay study leave to take up training programmes funded by WHO and other training sponsorships. Besides, 2 773 officers attended courses organised by CSTDI. Regarding learning by electronic mode, 1 066 officers of this Department successfully completed web courses on the “CLC Plus” in 2006.

為使醫療及輔助醫療人員職系的同事能夠為求診者提供適時及適切的健康護理服務，有效地掌握有關健康輔導技巧是很重要的一環；因此衛生署和香港大學專業進修學院合辦「健康輔導技巧」課程，為54位同事加強他們在這方面的培訓。

衛生署竭力支持專業持續發展，以使員工具備應有專才及維持高專業水準。衛生署繼續為「普通科醫生延續醫學教育計劃」認可的課程提供及執行機構，為非專科醫生提供延續醫學教育。另外，本署亦繼續獲得牙醫管理委員會委任為「牙科醫生延續醫學教育計劃」的課程提供及執行機構。上述兩項計劃均為鼓勵執業醫生/牙醫持續進修而設。

除了本身的撥款外，衛生署還運用其他培訓資源。年內，有19名人員獲批全薪進修假期，修讀由世界衛生組織及其他機構贊助的培訓課程。另有2 773名人員參加由公務員培訓處主辦的課程。網上學習方面，本處共有1 066位同事於二零零六年內完成了「公務員易學網」的網上學習課程。

Striving for excellence, the Department will continue to develop best training and development practices to achieve continuous improvement in its professionalism and service quality.

## Staff Relations

The Department places great emphasis on effective communication between staff and management through various channels of consultation. In addition to the Departmental Consultative Committee and five Grades Consultative Committees which meet quarterly, special meetings and briefing sessions are held on a need basis. We encourage staff's suggestions to enhance the quality of services. To help our staff cope with stress and anxiety arising from work pressure and personal problems, the Department has appointed a professional agency to provide hotline counselling service. Besides, the Staff Relations and Subvention Unit and Staff Club also organised various sports and recreational activities, including ball games, picnics, interest classes, the Staff Club Annual Dinner and the Family Fun Day, round the year to strengthen organisation cohesiveness and team spirit. The Department keenly supported fund raising activities of the Community Chest and other charitable organisations. The Departmental Volunteer Team also actively promoted volunteer activities of the Department.

為達至卓越成效，衛生署將努力不懈，訂立優良員工培訓和發展的方法，以便達到持續不斷地改善專業質素及服務水平。

## 職員關係

衛生署十分重視管職雙方保持有效的溝通，並提供多個協商渠道。除了部門協商委員會及五個職系協商委員會每季舉行會議外，署方亦會在有需要時召開特別會議及舉辦簡報會。署方又鼓勵員工就改善服務質素方面提出建議。為了協助員工處理工作壓力及個人問題所引致的緊張和焦慮，署方委託了專業機構提供僱員輔導熱線服務。此外，職員關係及補助事務組和職員聯誼會在年內亦舉辦了多項體育及康樂活動，包括各類球賽、旅行、興趣班、職員聯誼會周年聚餐及家庭同樂日等，藉以加強部門內部的凝聚力及團隊精神。衛生署熱心支持公益金和其他慈善團體的籌款活動。衛生署義工隊亦積極推動署內的義工服務活動。

# Chapter Six

## 第六章

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### 國際聯繫

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The Department maintains strong ties with international health authorities through regular correspondence, bilateral visits and participation in conferences in places outside Hong Kong.
- In May 2006, the Director of Health attended, as member of the People's Republic of China delegation, the "59th World Health Assembly" held in Geneva, Switzerland.
- In September, the Director of Health represented Hong Kong, China at the "57th Session of WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific" held in New Zealand.
- The Department also arranged officers to attend conferences and visits covering a broad spectrum of areas. In 2006, our officers attended 260 conferences/duty visits which were held in places outside Hong Kong.

## Contacts with the Mainland

- In January 2006, arrangements were made to observe the "Avian Flu Emergency Drill at the Shanghai Pudong Airport" and to sign a Co-operation Agreement with Mainland's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.

## 國際聯繫

- 衛生署透過定期通訊、雙方互訪及參加外地會議，來與國際衛生當局保持密切聯繫。
- 二零零六年五月，衛生署署長以中華人民共和國代表團團員的身分，出席在瑞士日內瓦舉行的「第59屆世界衛生大會」。
- 於九月份，衛生署署長代表中國香港到新西蘭出席「世界衛生組織西太平洋區域委員會第57屆會議」。
- 衛生署亦派員參加會議並進行訪問，涵蓋範圍非常廣泛。在二零零六年，衛生署人員共參與260個外地會議/職務訪問。

## 與內地的聯繫

- 二零零六年一月，安排同事到上海觀摩「上海浦東國際機場人禽流感應急處置演習」並與國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局簽署兩地應對流感大流行合作行動方案。

- In June 2006, the Permanent Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food (Health and Welfare) and the Director of Health paid a courtesy visit to the Ministry of Health in Beijing.
- At the end of June, the Director of Health attended the "Sixth Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Expert Group on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases" held in Dongguan.
- 二零零六年六月，衛生福利及食物局常任秘書長(衛生及福利)與衛生署署長一同赴京作禮節性拜會國家衛生部。
- 衛生署署長於六月底到東莞出席「第六次粵港澳防治傳染病專家組會議」。



- Under the Staff Exchange Programme between the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Mainland Provincial counterparts, the Department received two health officials from Guangdong Provincial Health Department and Hangzhou Food and Drug Administration in 2006.
- In November 2006, the Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food and the Director of Health attended the "Fifth Joint Meeting of Senior Officials of the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao".
- 在香港特別行政區政府與內地省政府人員交流計劃之下，衛生署於二零零六年接待了分別從廣東省衛生廳和杭州市食品藥品監管局派往香港的兩位負責醫療衛生的官員。
- 二零零六年十一月，衛生福利及食物局局長及衛生署署長到澳門出席「第五屆內地、香港、澳門衛生行政高層聯席會議」。



# **Chapter Seven**

## **第七章**

### **CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

#### **企業環境保護**

## CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### Environmental policy and objectives

In support of the Government's commitment to set a good green example in environmental protection, the Department implemented the Green Manager Scheme in November 1993 to enhance green housekeeping measures in the workplace.

In June 1996, the Department issued a policy statement on environmental protection and assigned a Departmental Green Manager to promote corporate green culture within the department, remind staff of the department's environmental policy, enhance their awareness in green housekeeping practices, encourage their participation in green management programmes, initiate new action plans where appropriate in supporting the Government's long-term strategy on environmental protection and monitor the implementation of various green measures. Since 1998, the Department has incorporated major green management initiatives and performance in its annual departmental report.

## 企業環境保護

### 環保政策及目標

為支持政府承諾成為環保典範，衛生署於一九九三年十一月推行「環保經理計劃」，在工作場所加強落實環保措施。

衛生署於一九九六年六月發表環保政策聲明，並委任部門環保經理，推廣署內的企業環保文化，提醒員工本署的環保政策，加強其環保管理意識，並鼓勵他們參與環保管理活動；亦在適當地方發起新的行動計劃，以支持政府的長遠環保策略，並監察各環保措施的落實推行。自一九九八年起，各項主要環保管理提案及其成果均載述於年報內。

## Staff participation

To enable the effective implementation of various green measures, staff's support and vigorous participation are of particular importance. In this regard, staff are always encouraged to give suggestions on new initiatives of green management through the Staff Suggestion Scheme. Over the years, many practicable green proposals put forth by staff have been adopted.

Heads of Service units have assigned energy wardens under their purview to monitor energy consumption in workplace and the implementation of various green housekeeping measures. By the end of 2006, over 200 energy wardens have been assigned.

## Waste management

To enhance public awareness in separate waste recycling, the Department has participated in the "Waste Separation and Recycling Campaign" since 2002. In 2006, waste separation bins were placed in 19 clinics of the Department and office floors to enable separate collection of waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles by waste collectors for recycling, and a total 12 802 kg of waste papers were collected for recycling. In addition, empty toner cartridges of colour printers and laser printers have been separately collected for recycling.

## 員工參與

為能有效地落實各項環保措施，員工的支持及積極參與尤其重要。在這方面，署方經常鼓勵同事透過公務員建議書計劃提出有關環保管理的新建議。多年來，很多切實可行的環保建議亦已被採用。

各服務單位主管指派同事擔當能源管理人，以監察其管理範圍內的工作間的耗電情況及各類環保管理措施的落實。現已有超過200位同事擔當能源管理人。

## 廢物管理

為加強公眾對廢物分類回收的意識，本署於二零零二年開始參與「廢物分類及回收運動」。並於二零零六年在19間診所及辦公室樓層內設置廢物分類回收箱，以便廢物收集商分類回收廢紙、鋁罐及膠樽作循環再用。全年回收作循環再用的廢紙總數量為12 802公斤。另外，亦有分別回收用完的彩色打印機墨盒及鐳射打印機碳粉盒，作循環再用。

The Department follows the guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in segregation, packaging, labelling and storage of clinical wastes and chemical wastes. In this regard, clinical wastes, chemical wastes and domestic wastes arising from clinics or laboratories are segregated from each other. Clinical wastes such as sharps boxes, used dressings/swabs caked with blood and other potentially infected wastes are placed in red plastic waste bags, properly labelled, securely fastened and temporarily stored in the designated area before being carried away by clinical waste collectors for disposal. The designated area for clinical wastes storage is also provided with visibly clear warning sign, protected from water and rain, always kept clean and dry and secure from unauthorised persons.

To comply with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, chemical wastes arising from clinics or laboratories are segregated from clinical wastes and domestic wastes, temporarily stored in a designated area which is only accessible by clinic staff and collected by the EPD's licensed collectors for disposal. Domestic wastes are placed in normal black plastic waste bags for disposal.

## Economical use of paper

The Department has adopted the following housekeeping measures to economise the use of paper:

本署依照環保署所發的指引處理醫療廢料及化學廢料，包括分隔、包裝、標籤及儲存。診所或實驗室產生的醫療廢料、化學廢料及家居廢物，均分開處理。利器盒、敷料/拭子、沾滿血液的醫療廢料及其他可能受污染的廢物，均放進紅色塑料廢物袋內。盛載醫療廢料的紅色塑料廢物袋須貼上適當標籤，袋口須妥為紮緊，並在負責收取醫療廢料的有關人員運走處置之前，移至指定地點暫時存放。用作暫放醫療廢料的地方，亦要提供清晰可見的警告標誌，防水防雨，並經常保持清潔乾爽，及嚴禁未經授權人士進入。

為遵守《廢物處置(化學廢物)(一般)規例》，診所及實驗室所產生的化學廢料要與醫療廢料及家居廢物分開處理，並暫放在只准許有關職員進出的指定化學廢料儲存地方，由環保署發牌的化學廢物處理承辦商收集處置。一般家居廢物則放進黑色塑料廢物袋內以作處置。

## 節約用紙

衛生署採取了下列環保措施，以節約用紙：

- use blank side of used papers for printing or writing to reduce paper consumption;
  - reuse envelopes and file jackets;
  - use both sides of a paper for drafting and double-sided copying as far as possible;
  - rollout e-Leave system for staff with electronic mail account to replace printed leave application form;
  - avoid using fax leader page as far as possible;
  - encourage staff to make better use of electronic means in disseminating health messages such as uploading publications onto departmental website and more frequent use of CD-ROM to keep printed publications to the minimum;
  - maximise the use of Internet and electronic mail facilities for communication to replace hardcopies; and
  - cease internal circulation of hardcopies of clinic time table, telephone directory etc to reduce paper consumption.
- 利用已用過紙張的空白一面作打印或書寫用途，以減少用紙量；
  - 信封及檔案夾再用；
  - 盡量使用紙張雙面及雙面影印；
  - 持有電郵戶口的同事已採用電子處理假期申請系統，以取代紙張印製的假期申請表；
  - 傳真時盡量避免附加面頁；
  - 鼓勵同事多利用電子方式發布健康訊息，例如在部門網站上載刊物及較多採用製作光碟方式，以減少出版紙本刊物的數量；
  - 增加互聯網的使用和以電子郵件通訊，取代紙張文件傳閱；以及
  - 停印一些供同事內部傳閱的印刷品，例如診所時間表及部門總部電話名冊，以減少用紙。

In addition, the Department has adopted the following green initiatives to save paper:

另外，衛生署也採取了下列的環保措施，以節約用紙：

- In 2001, the number of electronic mail users in the Department was only 160. Through continued office automation, the number of electronic mail users in the Department has increased to 1 500 and 1 767 in 2005 and 2006 respectively. It is expected that the number of electronic mail users will further increase in 2007.
- 透過不斷加強辦公室電子化，衛生署使用電子郵件的人數由二零零一年的160人，增至二零零五年的1 500人及二零零六年的1 767人。預計於二零零七年，電子郵件用家人數會進一步增加。



- E-forms for various licensing applications of the Department have been made available to the public on the government's official website.

With staff's consort effort, the total envelopes and A4 papers consumption, as compared to 2005, was significantly reduced by 30% and 10% respectively in 2006.

## Green purchase

The Department supports the use of recycled papers. In 2004, recycled papers contributed only less than 30% of the total paper consumption. Up to the end of 2006, over 80% of the total paper consumption was recycled papers. The use of non-recycled wood-free papers was reduced accordingly.

In addition, the Department has implemented the following green procurement initiatives to support the use of environmental friendly products:

- plain paper fax machines to replace thermo fax machines so that making a second copy of the thermo fax for filing purpose is not required;
- photocopiers with double-side copying feature;
- clinical waste bags and sharps boxes which are not made from polyvinylchloride (PVC) materials and are capable of safely incineration;
- 不同種類的衛生署牌照電子申請表格也可從政府網頁下載。

由於員工的共同努力，本署於二零零六年的信封及A4紙張的總用量較二零零五年分別下降30%及10%。

## 環保採購

衛生署支持採用可循環再造紙張。於二零零四年，可循環再造紙張的使用量只佔整體的用紙量不足30%。直至二零零六年年底，可循環再造紙張的使用量已佔整體的用紙量80%以上。非循環再造的林木製紙張使用量也相應減少。

另外，本署亦有推行下列的環保物料採購建議，以支持使用較具環保效益的產品：

- 採用普通紙張傳真機來取代熱能紙張傳真機，因此無須把傳真本再影印作存檔用途；
- 採用有雙面影印功能的影印機；
- 採用不含PVC塑膠物料並可安全焚化的醫療廢物袋及利器盒；

- mercury-free blood pressure monitors and thermometers;
- LCD monitors to replace old CRT monitors for more effective energy saving; and
- recycled and reusable stationery and other office supplies such as refillable ball-pens, reusable toners and printer cartridges etc.

- 採用不含水銀的血壓計及溫度計；
- 採用更具節能效益的液晶顯示器來更換老化極射線顯像管顯示器；及
- 採用可回收及循環再用的辦公室文具物資，如可更換筆芯的原子筆、可循環再用的打印機墨盒及鐳射打印機碳粉盒等。

## Environmental design in new projects

Green elements have been taken into consideration in the design of new clinic buildings, which include reducing the use of materials that could have adverse environmental impact and increasing the use of energy efficient plant and equipment. In accordance with standards of the Hong Kong – Building Environment Assessment Method for New Office Designs, the Public Health Laboratory Centre (PHLC) designed by the Architectural Services Department achieved excellent rating in terms of environmental performance in the building design based on assessment of the Business Environment Council. Credits of good environmental design of PHLC include:

- fitting with energy saving luminaries, heat recovery systems and energy efficient air-conditioning electricity consumption to reduce electricity energy consumption;

## 新建築項目的環保設計

在設計新診所大樓時，亦會考慮到環保元素，包括減少使用對環境有害的物料和增加使用具能源效益的設備及器材。本署的公共衛生檢測中心由建築署負責設計；經商界環保協會按照香港建築環境新辦公大樓設計評估法，作出環保設計評估後，該中心獲評定為最高優秀級別的環保設計建築物。該中心的出色環保設計包括：

- 配備節能照明系統、熱能循環再用系統及有能源效益的空調系統，以減低耗電量；

- adopting non-ozone depleting refrigerants and thermal insulation materials for building fabrics to avoid ozone depletion; and
- providing designated facilities and area for the storage and collection of recyclable materials.

## Energy conservation

The Department has adopted the following energy saving measures:

- de-lamping lights to the minimum required for illumination and switching off lights and non-essential electrical appliances while not in use;
- conducting energy audit survey for individual clinic buildings of high energy consumption to identify practical and effective energy saving measures;
- modifying group lighting switches to individual switches;
- installing air curtains at clinic entrances to prevent infiltration of un-treated hot and cold air from outside;
- replacing magnetic ballasts by electronic ballasts and change T8 fluorescent tubes by the more efficient T5 fluorescent tubes;
- replacing conventional illumination signs of emergency exit in clinics by LED signs to step up measures in achieving energy saving; and

- 採用不損耗臭氧層的雪種及隔熱建築材料，以免損耗臭氧層；及
- 提供特定設施及地方，供存放與回收可循環再用的物料。

## 節約能源

衛生署採取了下列節省能源措施：

- 將燈光調配至最低照明水平；在無需使用時，關掉非必要的電燈及電器設備；
- 為個別耗電量大的診所大樓進行能源審核調查，確定有效可行的節能措施；
- 將分組式燈光開關改為獨立式開關設計；
- 在診所入口加裝風閘，以防止滲入未經處理的外來熱及冷空氣；
- 以電子鎮流器取代用電量較高的磁鎮流器，並以效能較高的T5螢光管取代T8螢光管；
- 為加強節約能源，增多採用耗電量較低的發光二極管(LED)指示燈取代現時裝置在診所內的傳統緊急逃生指示燈；以及

- maintaining indoor temperature at 25.5°C during summer months for general offices and public areas equipped with air-conditioning facilities provided that the normal operation of essential medical services will not be affected.

As PHLC accounts for approximately one-third of the total energy consumption of the Department, the following improvement works have been carried out to the building to further enhance energy saving:

- installing separate A/C on/off and temperature controls in the conference room and the multi-functional hall;
- replacing tungsten halogen lamps at conference rooms with cool light type energy saving lamps;
- installing solar filtering films to interior of window glass panels for critical areas facing sunshine to reduce indoor temperature due to solar heat load; and
- rescheduling and optimising the operation of chiller plant, electrical and mechanical (E&M) plant and other building services facilities such as lifts.

After implementation of a series of energy saving measures, the electricity consumption of PHLC in 2006 was 16 888 027kWh, which is equivalent to a significant drop of 12.9% as compared to 2005.

- 在不影響重要醫療服務正常運作的情況下，把一般辦公室及公眾地方，在夏季月份的室內空調溫度，保持於25.5°C的水平。

公共衛生檢測中心約佔衛生署整體用電量三分之一。為進一步節能，本署已為該中心大樓完成以下的改善工程：

- 為會議室及多用途會堂加裝獨立的空調開關及室溫控制；
- 採用較省電的冷光類節能燈泡，取代會議室內的鹵素燈泡；
- 在面向陽光照射的玻璃窗內側加裝濾陽光片，以減低太陽熱能的室溫效應；以及
- 調校製冷、機電機組及樓宇內如電梯等的其他機電設施，以達至最佳的運作效益。

當一連串的節約能源措施落實後，公共衛生檢測中心於二零零六年度所錄得的總用電量是16 888 027kWh，較二零零五年下降12.9%。

In 2006, the overall energy consumption of the Department was 59 089 712kWh, which represents a 1.14% drop as compared to the previous year. From 2003 to 2006, an accumulative drop of 4.42% in electricity consumption was recorded despite those factors which had unavoidably caused increasing demand in the use of electricity over the period, such as launching of new services, service expansion, new venues, additional E&M facilities and electrical equipment. Upon completion of all retrofit projects for enhancing energy efficiency and with the implementation of green housekeeping measures, it is expected that further energy saving can be achieved.

## Air quality improvement

Being the Government's health adviser, the Department has been taking a leading role in the smoke-free workplace policy since 1982. This policy has been applied to all institutions of the Department since 1996.

From both the green management and the infection control aspects, adequate fresh air ventilation in the working environment of clinics and health centres is important for protecting the health of staff and the public. Since 1999, Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) tests and cleaning of air-duct of A/C systems have been conducted by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) periodically

本署於二零零六年整體的用電量是59 089 712kWh，較二零零五年下降1.14%。由二零零三至二零零六年間，雖然有一些無可避免令用電需求增加的因素出現，如新增加的服務、現有服務擴展、新使用的樓宇及新添置的機電設施及電器等，但仍錄得4.42%的累積用電量度減幅。當完成所有可提高能源效益的裝設項目，並配合其他環保管理措施的推行，預計可進一步節省本署整體的電力消耗。

## 改善空氣質素

作為政府的衛生事務顧問，本署率先自一九八二年起推行無煙工作間政策。此項政策亦由一九九六年起在本署轄下所有服務單位執行。

在環保管理及感染控制方面，診所及健康中心的工作環境內須有足夠鮮風流通量，這對保障員工及市民的健康十分重要。自一九九九年開始，機電工程署已分階段為本署轄下各診所及辦公室，定期進行室內空氣質素測試及空調系統的風槽清潔工程，以提高空調系統的操作效能，並確保有足夠的鮮風流通量。截至二零零三年年底，所有辦事處及診所服務單位已完成室內



for clinics and offices of the Department to enhance the operational efficiency of A/C systems and to ensure adequate fresh air ventilation. By the end of 2003, IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works were completed for all offices and clinic units once. Periodic IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works were then repeated for selected venues of the Department each year. In 2006, EMSD had conducted the second round of IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works for 14 venues.

To support reducing air pollution caused by exhaust emissions of vehicles, the Department has taken the following measures:

- encouraging staff to make use of public transport while performing outdoor duties; and
- advising all drivers to switch off the car engine while waiting and issuing circular at regular intervals to remind them of this.

空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程。並在往後每年為一定數目的辦事處及診所服務單位再次進行定期空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程，以確保室內空氣質素。於二零零六年期間，機電工程署已在14個地點進行第二次的室內空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程。

另外，本署亦已採取以下措施，支持減低因汽車排放廢氣所產生的空氣污染：

- 鼓勵外勤工作員工盡量使用公共交通工具，以及
- 指示所有司機停車熄匙，並定時發出通告提醒各司機職系同事。

# Chapter Eight

## 第八章

### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

### 工作前瞻

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Department will undertake the following new initiatives in the coming years:

- Further developing the Clinical Genetic Service with the introduction of additional genetic testing to meet the rising demand of the service. Public health genetics will be further developed since genetic information is rapidly advancing from scientific researches.
- Establishing a working group to implement the WHO's Western Pacific Regional Plan of Action for Measles Elimination.
- Implementing a sentinel surveillance system based at Chinese medicine practitioners for monitoring the trends of infectious diseases in the community.
- Updating the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance and Regulations (Cap. 141) and increasing the number of statutory notifiable diseases to 45 this year, so as to enhance the capacity to detect, investigate and control infectious diseases.
- Planning and developing the Communicable Disease Information System according to the recommendations in the Consultancy Study.

## 工作前瞻

本署將在來年展開的新工作如下：

- 引入更多基因檢測方法，進一步擴展醫學遺傳科，以滿足日趨殷切的需求。基於科學研究所得的基因資訊發展迅速，公共衛生遺傳學將會進一步發展。
- 成立一個工作小組推行世界衛生組織西太平洋區域消滅麻疹計劃。
- 設立中醫師定點監測系統以監測傳染病在社區的趨勢。
- 就「檢疫及防疫條例(第141章)」作出修訂，將法定須呈報傳染病增加為45種，以更完善監測香港的傳染病。
- 根據傳染病資訊系統顧問研究的建議，計劃及落實系統的發展。

- Adopting a proactive approach in poison prevention and control through establishing the Hong Kong Poison Control Network.
- Developing a strategic framework on non-communicable diseases prevention and control to further strengthen Hong Kong's capacity to respond to the growing threat of non-communicable diseases.
- Developing further the "Public Mortuary Information System", which is a new computer system interfaced with the Coroner Court's system for supporting mortuary case management, strengthening verification of body identity before release and monitoring of proper mortuary operation.
- Extending the Comprehensive Child Development Service to MCHCs in Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Kwun Tong districts in year 2007.
- Extending the scope of the "Medical Device Administrative Control System" to cover the listing of local manufacturers and importers of medical devices.
- The International Health Regulations (2005) entered into force in June 2007. Our department will continue to strengthen the collaboration with other government departments, NGOs and conveyance operators. More capital and human resources will be put to strengthen core capacity of the Port Health Office to fully comply with the new requirements.
- 透過成立香港中毒防控網絡，積極預防和控制中毒事件。
- 制訂非傳染病防控策略框架，以進一步加強本港應付非傳染病的能力。
- 進一步發展「公眾殮房資訊系統」，此新系統聯接死因裁判庭的電腦系統以支援殮房個案的處理，並加強遺體在發放時的身份確認和監察殮房的正常運作。
- 於二零零七年將兒童身心全面發展服務推展至東涌、元朗及觀塘區母嬰健康院。
- 擴展「醫療儀器行政管理制度」至醫療儀器本地製造商及進口商的表列。
- 國際衛生條例(2005)於二零零七年六月起生效。本署繼續加強與各政府部門、非政府組織及各航空公司及交通工具管運者合作，並會投入更多人手及資源加強港口衛生處的功能，以符合新條例的要求。

- Publishing the quality and safety standards for the 24 herbs under Phase II of the “Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards” project and continue to develop the standards for 28 commonly used Chinese herbs under Phase III of the project.
- Continuing our efforts in tobacco control through public education and legislation banning smoking in indoor work places and other public places and imposing more restrictions on tobacco advertisement.
- Setting up of fixed penalty system for smoking offences.
- Developing the “Methadone Treatment Information System” to automate the manual operation and management processes of the methadone treatment service which provides more timely, accurate data for analysis and improve operational efficiency.
- Developing e-learning programmes on infection control and infectious disease management and provide training on infection control practices to enhance occupational health and safety of healthcare workers.
- 就「香港中藥材標準」第二期24種藥材，出版有關其品質及安全標準的研究報告；並繼續進行第三期28種藥材的科研工作。
- 繼續控煙工作，透過公眾教育和立法在室內工作間及其他公眾地方禁止吸煙，以及加強對煙草廣告的限制。
- 為違例吸煙罪行設立定額罰款制度。
- 推行「美沙酮診所電腦化工程」，把現有以人手處理的營運及管理程序改由電腦操作，以提供適時、準確的數據進行分析和提升營運效率。
- 製作有關感染控制和傳染病治理的網上學習課程，以及提供感染控制措施培訓，改善醫護人員的職業健康和安



# APPENDIX

## 附錄

## Publications

The Department of Health actively takes part in conducting scientific researches and contributes to the publication in a number of journals in health sector. To enhance the professional development of healthcare professionals in Hong Kong, the Department also regularly publishes bulletins and newsletters such as the bimonthly Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin. The bimonthly Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, first published in 1992, serves three main purposes (i) to report on the notifications of infectious diseases to facilitate epidemiological surveillance; (ii) to disseminate information on matters of public health importance relevant to Hong Kong; and (iii) to highlight the epidemiology of communicable and non-communicable diseases of special interest in Hong Kong.

In line with the Government's green initiatives to economise the use of paper, the Department make use of on-line publications to disseminate our timely health messages. Examples are CHP newsletter, Communicable Diseases Watch, Non-Communicable Diseases Aware and Poisoning.Comm.

CHP newsletter features people and events having an interface with the CHP. Through this means of communication, we hope that readers could get to understand CHP better and be able to align values, beliefs and practices in support of health protection in Hong Kong.

## 刊物

衛生署積極參與科學研究，並曾在醫療護理界別中多份著名期刊發表文章。為加強本港醫療護理人員的專業發展，衛生署亦定期發出期刊及通訊，例如《公眾健康及流行病學期刊》這份雙月期刊。《公眾健康及流行病學期刊》於一九九二年首度印發。這份雙月期刊的目的有三：(i)匯報傳染病呈報個案的資料，以利便流行病學監測工作；(ii)就對公共衛生有重要影響並涉及香港的事件發布消息；以及(iii)重點闡述特別關乎香港的傳染病及非傳染病在流行病學方面的資訊。

為配合政府節約用紙的環保措施，衛生署採用了網上發布模式，適時發放衛生資訊，例子包括《CHP通訊》、《傳染病直擊》、《非傳染病資訊天地》及《中毒情報》。

《CHP通訊》報導衛生防護中心的活動及人物專訪。通過這份刊物，我們期望讀者更了解衛生防護中心的工作，並認同防護中心的價值、信念及行動，攜手支持保障香港市民健康的措施。

Communicable Diseases Watch aims at providing the public and healthcare professionals with up-to-date infectious disease news and knowledge relevant to Hong Kong. It is also an indication of CHP's commitment in responsive risk communication to address the growing community interest on infectious diseases.

Non-Communicable Diseases Aware is an on-line publication relating to non-communicable diseases. The publication is dedicated to promote public's awareness of and disseminate health information about non-communicable diseases (NCD) and related issues, and the importance of their prevention and control. It is also an indication of CHP's commitments in responsive risk communication and addressing the growing threats of NCD to the health of our community.

Poisoning.Comm aims to promote the local healthcare professionals' awareness on the local situation of poisoning, and to disseminate information on various aspects of the prevention and control of poisoning in Hong Kong, including the local epidemiology of poisoning and clinical management of poisoning cases.

Apart from the regular publications, a number of ad hoc reports were published in 2006. The publications issued by different services in 2006 are listed in Appendix I.

《傳染病資訊天地》旨在為公眾人士及醫護界的專業人士，提供與香港相關的最新傳染病資訊及知識。這亦顯示衛生防護中心積極進行風險資訊溝通，回應社會對傳染病的日益關注。

《非傳染病直擊》是有關非傳染病的網上期刊，旨在加強公眾人士對非傳染病和相關課題的認識，以及發放相關的衛生資訊，使他們意識到預防和控制非傳染病的重要性。這亦顯示衛生防護中心積極進行風險資訊溝通，並致力處理非傳染病在我們社區引起的種種健康問題。

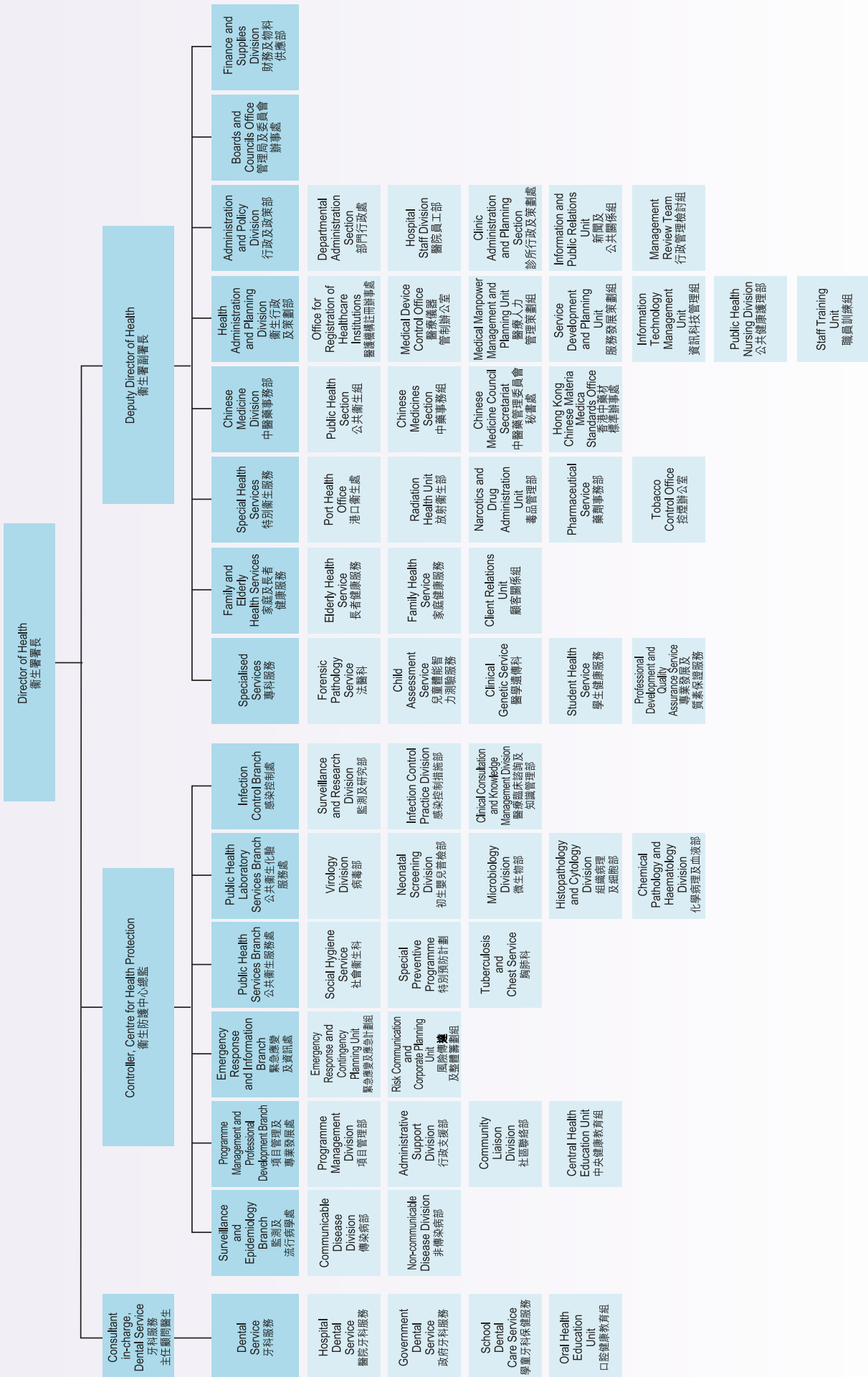
《中毒情報》旨在加強醫護人員對本地中毒個案的認識，以及發放有關預防和控制中毒各方面的資訊，包括中毒個案的流行病學資料及臨床診治。

除定期刊物外，衛生署在二零零六年發布了多份專題報告。二零零六年內由不同服務單位發布的刊物，載列於附錄一。

## List of Publications Issued by the Department of Health in 2006 二零零六年衛生署發布的刊物列表

- A Primer in Common Developmental Disabilities – Experience in Child Assessment Service, Hong Kong
- AIDS Newsletter, No.47-49  
愛滋病專訊，第四十七至四十九期
- Annual Report of TB and Chest Service 2004
- Baseline Assessment of Promoting Healthy Eating in Primary Schools (Main Report, Report Summary, Supplementary Report on School Lunch, Supplementary Report on Snacks)  
小學推行健康飲食基線研究 (主要報告，調查摘要，小學午膳附加報告，小學小食附加報告)
- Child Assessment Service Epidemiology and Research Bulletin (CASER)
- Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong Annual Report 2005  
香港中醫藥管理委員會2005年年報
- CHP Newsletter, Issues 7-12  
CHP通訊，第七至十二期
- Communicable Diseases Watch, Vol.3, No.1-26
- Dental Service Newsletter, Issue No.19-24  
牙科服務通訊，第十九至二十四期
- Hong Kong Population Health Series  
香港人口健康概況系列
- Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, Vol.12, No.1-4
- Networking Voice, Vol. 12, No.1-3  
滋心話集，第十二卷，第一至三期
- Newsletter of Elderly Health Service, Issue No.22-23  
長者健康專訊，第二十二至二十三期
- Non-Communicable Diseases Aware, Vol.3, Issue 1-12  
非傳染病資訊天地，第三卷，第一至十二期
- Personal, Food and Environmental Hygiene Survey 2005 - Main Report  
個人、食物及環境衛生調查2005 – 主要報告
- Poisoning.Comm, Vol.1, No.1-4
- Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, Vol.15, No.1-4
- Red Ribbon Bulletin, No.22-24
- Report of Behavioural Risk Factors Survey, October 2005  
二零零五年十月行為風險因素調查報告
- Report of Behavioural Risk Factors Survey, April 2006  
二零零六年四月行為風險因素調查報告
- Social Hygiene Manual
- TB Manual
- The Node, Vol. 8, No.1-3
- Tobacco Control Bulletin, Issue No.11-13  
控煙專訊，第十一至十三期
- Topical Health Report No.5 – Comparability of Cause-of-Death Coding between ICD-9 and ICD-10

**衛生署組織圖(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)**





**Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2007)**  
**港島區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)**

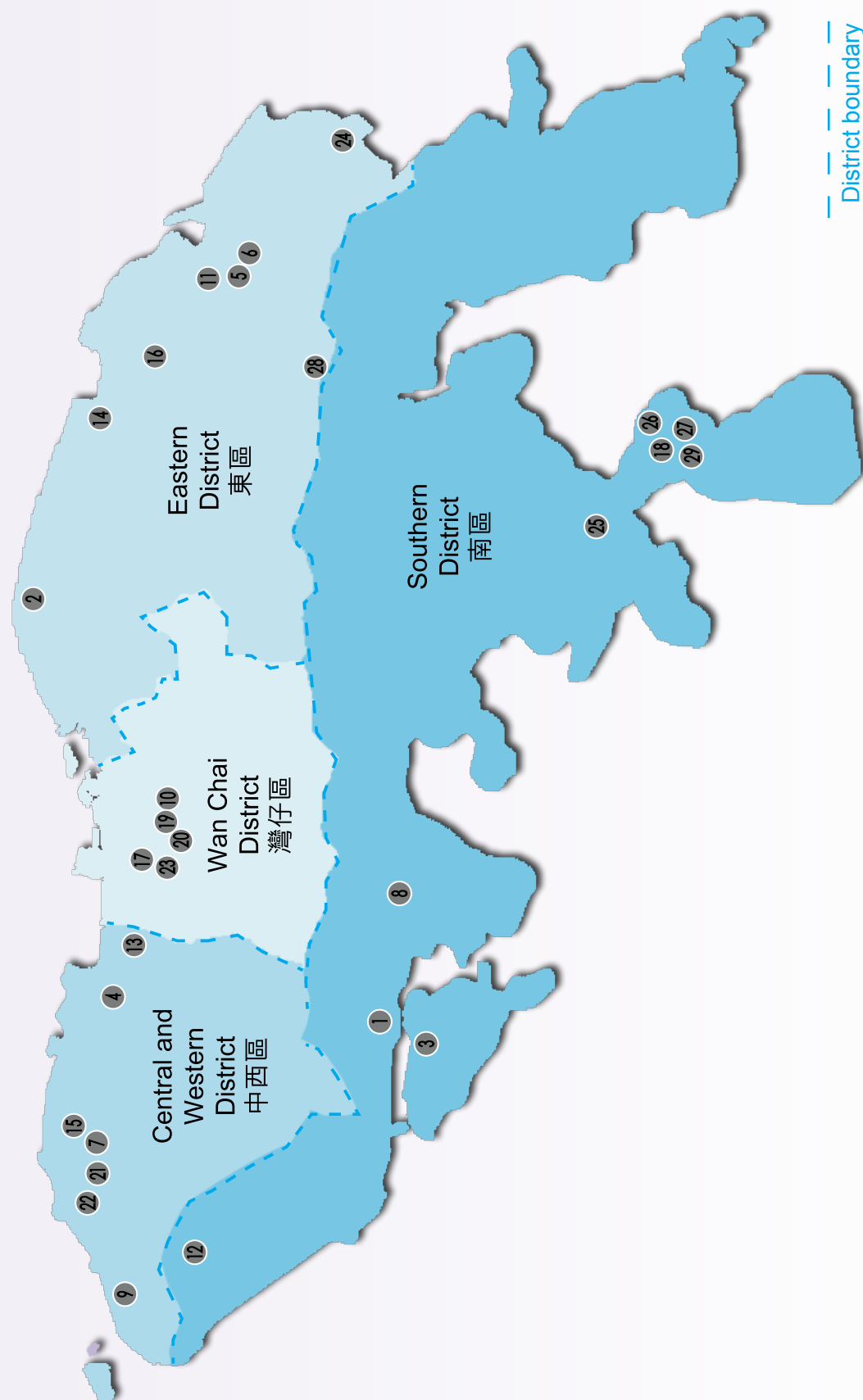
	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (methadone clinic, dental clinic and elderly health centre) 香港仔賽馬會診療所(美沙酮診所、牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Southern 南區
2. Anne Black Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and X-ray survey centre) / Tang Shiu Kin Dental Clinic 柏立基夫人健康院(母嬰健康院及X光檢驗中心)／鄧肇堅牙科診所	Eastern 東區
3. Ap Lei Chau Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 鴨脷洲診所(母嬰健康院)	Southern 南區
4. Central Government Offices Dental Clinic 中區政府合署牙科診所	Central & Western 中西區
5. Chai Wan Health Centre (woman health centre, student health service centre and special assessment centre) 柴灣健康院(婦女健康中心、學生健康服務中心及健康評估中心)	Eastern 東區
6. Chai Wan Maternal and Child Health Centre 柴灣母嬰健康院	Eastern 東區
7. Eastern Street Methadone Clinic 東邊街美沙酮診所	Central & Western 中西區
8. Hong Kong Police College Dental Clinic 香港警察學院牙科診所	Southern 南區
9. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (dental clinic and elderly health centre) 堅尼地城賽馬會診所(牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Central & Western 中西區
10. MacLehose Dental Centre / Tang Shiu Kin School Dental Clinic 麥理浩牙科中心／鄧肇堅兒童牙科診所	Wan Chai 灣仔
11. Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital (social hygiene clinic and dental clinic) / Chai Wan Families Clinic / Chai Wan Government Dental Clinic 東區尤德夫人那打素醫院(社會衛生科診所及牙科診所)／柴灣公務員診所／柴灣政府牙科診所	Eastern 東區
12. Queen Mary Hospital (dental clinic) 瑪麗醫院(牙科診所)	Southern 南區
13. Queensway Government Offices Dental Clinic 金鐘政府合署牙科診所	Central & Western 中西區
14. Sai Wan Ho Health Centre (maternal and child health centre) 西灣河健康中心(母嬰健康院)	Eastern 東區

**Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2007) (Cont'd)**  
**港島區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)(續)**

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
15. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, dermatology clinic and dental clinic) 西營盤賽馬會分科診所(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、皮膚科診所及牙科診所)	Central & Western 中西區
16. Shau Kei Wan Jockey Club Clinic (chest clinic, Pneumoconiosis clinic, methadone clinic and elderly health centre) 筲箕灣賽馬會診所(胸肺科診所、肺塵埃沉着病診所、美沙酮診所及長者健康中心)	Eastern 東區
17. Southorn Centre/Violet Peel Health Centre (methadone clinic and elderly health centre) / Central Health Education Unit (health education centre) 修頓中心／貝夫人健康院(美沙酮診所及長者健康中心)／中央健康教育組(健康教育中心)	Wan Chai 灣仔
18. Stanley Dental Clinic 赤柱牙科診所	Southern 南區
19. Tang Chi Ngong Specialist Clinic (maternal and child health centre and social hygiene clinic) / Hong Kong Families Clinic 鄧志昂專科診所(母嬰健康院及社會衛生科診所)／香港公務員診所	Wan Chai 灣仔
20. Wan Chai Polyclinic (chest clinic and dental clinic) 灣仔分科診所(胸肺科診所及牙科診所)	Wan Chai 灣仔
21. Western Dental Clinic 西區牙科診所	Central & Western 中西區
22. Western Harbour Centre (student health service centre and special assessment centre) 匯港中心(學生健康服務中心及健康評估中心)	Central & Western 中西區
23. Wu Chung House (port health travel health centre) 胡忠大廈(港口衛生旅遊健康中心)	Wan Chai 灣仔
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
24. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution 歌連臣角懲教所	Eastern 東區
25. Ma Hang Prison 馬坑監獄	Southern 南區
26. Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution 白沙灣懲教所	Southern 南區
27. Stanley Prison 赤柱監獄	Southern 南區
28. Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution 大潭峽懲教所	Eastern 東區
29. Tung Tau Correctional Institution 東頭懲教所	Southern 南區

# Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As At 31 March 2007)

## 港島區醫療機構 (截至二零零七年三月三十一日)



**Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2007)****九龍區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)**

		<b>District Council District 區議會分區</b>
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>		
1. Argyle Street Jockey Club School Dental Clinic (school dental clinic and oral health education centre) 亞皆老街賽馬會學童牙科診所(學童牙科診所及口腔健康教育中心)		Kowloon City 九龍城
2. Arran Street Child Assessment Centre 鴉蘭街兒童體能智力測驗中心		Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
3. Central Kowloon Child Assessment Centre 中九龍兒童體能智力測驗中心		Kowloon City 九龍城
4. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic (neonatal screening clinic) 長沙灣賽馬會診所(初生嬰兒健康檢查診所)		Sham Shui Po 深水埗
5. East Kowloon Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre and chest clinic) 東九龍分科診所(母嬰健康院及胸肺科診所)		Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙
6. Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic 何文田美沙酮診所		Kowloon City 九龍城
7. Hung Hom Clinic (maternal and child health centre and methadone clinic) 紅磡診所(母嬰健康院及美沙酮診所)		Kowloon City 九龍城
8. Kowloon Bay Health Centre (student health service centre, integrated treatment centre and radio-diagnostic & imaging centre) 九龍灣健康中心(學生健康服務中心、綜合治療中心及X光診斷中心)		Kwun Tong 觀塘
9. Kowloon Hospital (chest clinic) / Argyle Street Government Dental Clinic 九龍醫院(胸肺科診所)／亞皆老街政府牙科診所		Kowloon City 九龍城
10. Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre (methadone clinic and dental clinic) 觀塘賽馬會健康院(美沙酮診所及牙科診所)		Kwun Tong 觀塘
11. Lam Tin Community Complex (elderly health centre) 藍田社區綜合大樓(長者健康中心)		Kwun Tong 觀塘
12. Lam Tin Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, school dental clinic, woman health centre, student health service centre and special assessment centre) 藍田分科診所(母嬰健康院、學童牙科診所、婦女健康中心、學生健康服務中心及健康評估中心)		Kwun Tong 觀塘
13. Lee Kee Memorial Dispensary (methadone clinic and dental clinic) 李基紀念醫局(美沙酮診所及牙科診所)		Kowloon City 九龍城
14. Li Po Chun Dental Clinic 李寶椿牙科診所		Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
15. Lions Clubs Health Centre (student health service centre and elderly health centre) 獅子會健康院(學生健康服務中心及長者健康中心)		Kowloon City 九龍城
16. Nam Shan Health Centre (elderly health centre) 南山健康院(長者健康中心)		Sham Shui Po 深水埗

**Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2007) (Cont'd)**

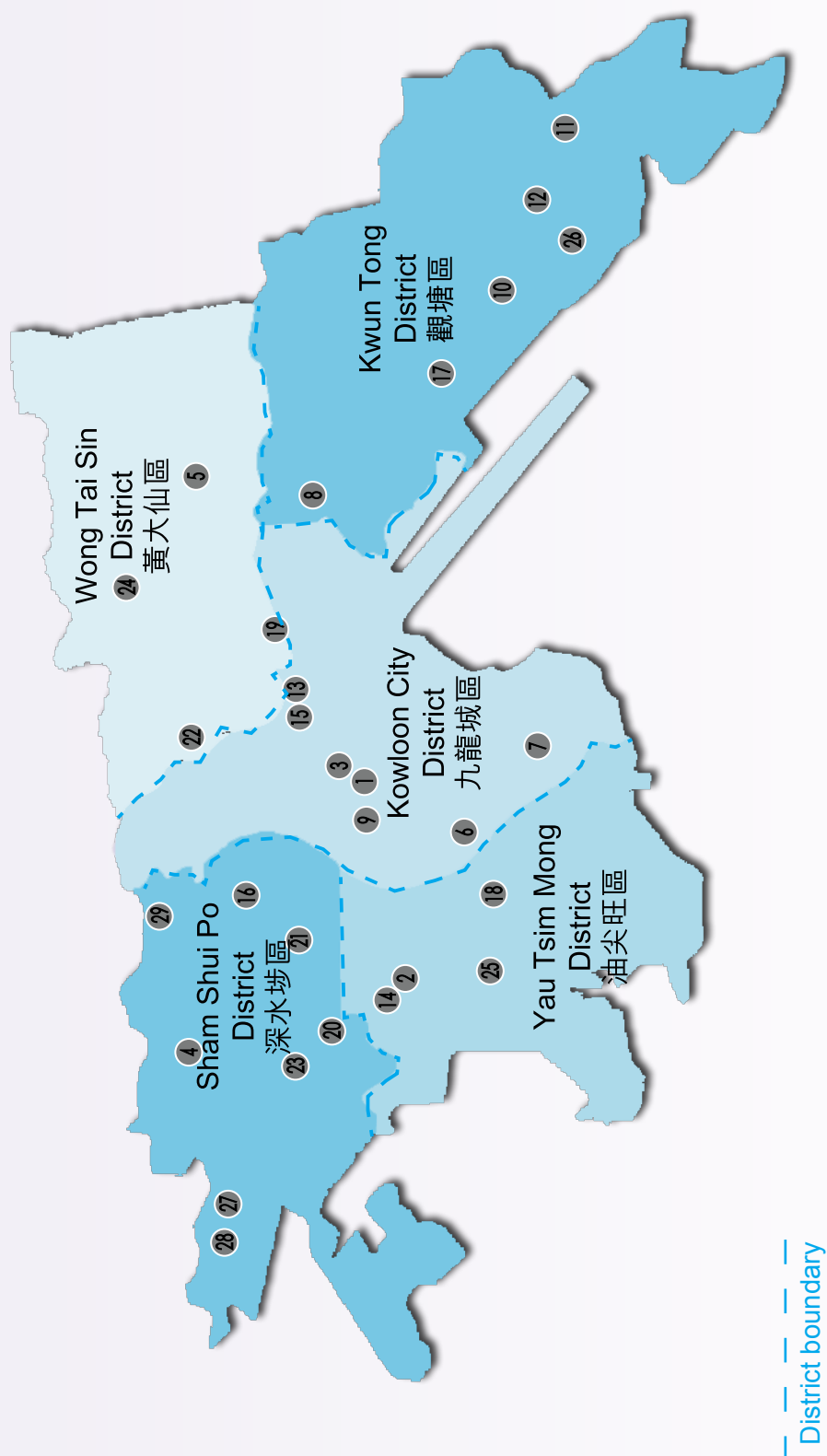
九龍區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)(續)

	<b>District Council District 區議會分區</b>
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
17. Ngau Tau Kok Jockey Club Clinic (maternal and child health centre, methadone clinic and family medicine training centre) 牛頭角賽馬會診所(母嬰健康院、美沙酮診所及家庭醫學訓練中心)	Kwun Tong 觀塘
18. Queen Elizabeth Hospital (genetic counselling clinic and dental clinic) 伊利沙伯醫院(遺傳學輔導診所及牙科診所)	Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
19. Robert Black Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, methadone clinic and elderly health centre) 柏立基健康院(母嬰健康院、美沙酮診所及長者健康中心)	Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙
20. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (methadone clinic) 深水埗公立醫局(美沙酮診所)	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
21. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (chest clinic) 石硤尾健康院(胸肺科診所)	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
22. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (maternal and child health centre and red ribbon centre) 橫頭磡賽馬會診所(母嬰健康院及紅絲帶中心)	Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙
23. West Kowloon Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and dermatology clinic) / Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices Dental Clinic / Port Health Travel Health Centre 西九龍健康中心(母嬰健康院及皮膚科診所)／長沙灣政府合署牙科診所／港口衛生旅遊健康中心	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
24. Wu York Yu Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, methadone clinic and student health service centre) 伍若瑜健康院(母嬰健康院、美沙酮診所及學生健康服務中心)	Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙
25. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatology clinic, methadone clinic, AIDS counselling and testing service, dental clinic and elderly health centre) / Kowloon Families Clinic 油麻地賽馬會分科診所(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、社會衛生科診所、皮膚科診所、美沙酮診所、愛滋熱線、轉導及測試服務、牙科診所及長者健康中心)／九龍公務員診所	Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
26. Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre (chest clinic, social hygiene clinic and dermatology clinic) / Pamela Youde Polyclinic (child assessment centre) 容鳳書紀念中心(胸肺科診所、社會衛生科診所及皮膚科診所)／尤德夫人分科診所(兒童體能智力測驗中心)	Kwun Tong 觀塘
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
27. Lai Chi Kok Correctional Institution 荔枝角懲教所	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
28. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre 荔枝角收押所	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
29. Phoenix House 豐力樓	Sham Shui Po 深水埗



# Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As At 31 March 2007)

## 九龍區醫療機構 (截至二零零七年三月三十一日)



## Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2007)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島) (截至二零零七年三月三十一日)

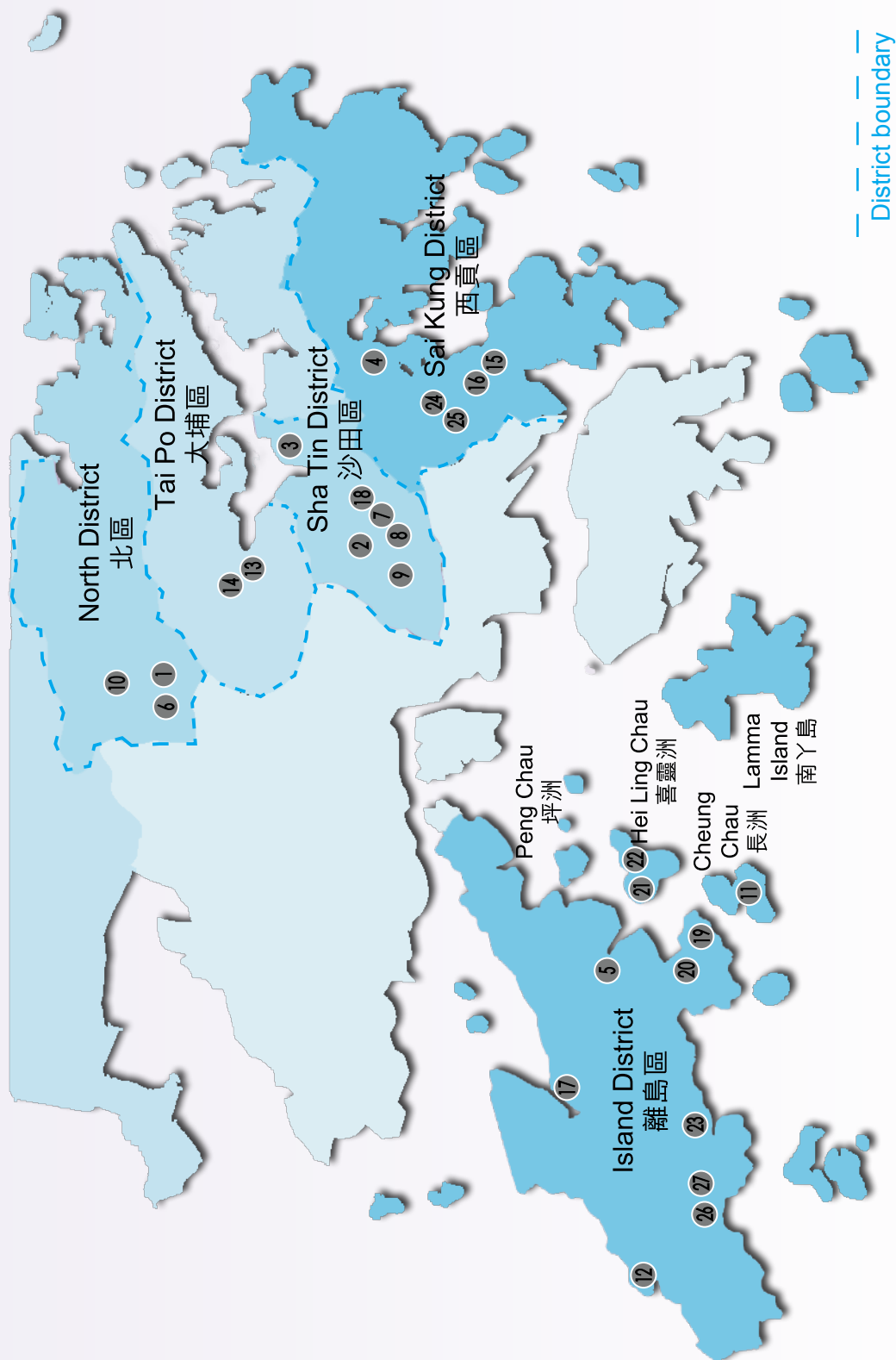
	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. Fanling Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, integrated treatment centre, dental clinic, radio-diagnostic and imaging centre, school dental clinic and child assessment centre) 粉嶺健康中心(母嬰健康院、綜合治療中心、牙科診所、X光診斷中心、學童牙科診所及兒童體能智力測驗中心)	North 北區
2. Lek Yuen Health Centre (maternal and child health centre) 瀝源健康院(母嬰健康院)	Sha Tin 沙田
3. Ma On Shan Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and dental clinic) 馬鞍山健康中心(母嬰健康院及牙科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
4. Mona Fong Clinic (chest clinic and dental clinic) 方逸華診所(胸肺科診所及牙科診所)	Sai Kung 西貢
5. Mui Wo Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 梅窩診所(母嬰健康院)	Islands 離島
6. North District Hospital (dental clinic) 北區醫院(牙科診所)	North 北區
7. Pamela Youde Child Assessment Centre, Dental Clinic and School Dental Clinic 尤德夫人兒童體能智力測驗中心、牙科診所及學童牙科診所	Sha Tin 沙田
8. Prince of Wales Hospital Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic (genetic counselling clinic and dental clinic) 威爾斯親王醫院李嘉誠專科診所(遺傳輔導診所及牙科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
9. Sha Tin Clinic (methadone clinic and student health service centre) 沙田診所(美沙酮診所及學生健康服務中心)	Sha Tin 沙田
10. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (chest clinic, methadone clinic, student health service centre and elderly health centre) 石湖墟賽馬會診療所(胸肺科診所、美沙酮診所、學生健康服務中心及長者健康中心)	North 北區
11. St. John Hospital (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic) 長洲醫院(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、美沙酮診所及牙科診所)	Islands 離島
12. Tai O Dental Clinic 大澳牙科診所	Islands 離島
13. Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (chest clinic, methadone clinic and student health service centre) 大埔賽馬會診所(胸肺科診所、美沙酮診所及學生健康服務中心)	Tai Po 大埔
14. Tai Po Wong Siu Ching Clinic (maternal and child health centre, dental clinic and elderly health centre) 大埔王少清診所(母嬰健康院、牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Tai Po 大埔
15. Tseung Kwan O Jockey Club Clinic (elderly health centre) 將軍澳賽馬會診所(長者健康中心)	Sai Kung 西貢

# Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2007) (Cont'd)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)(續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
16. Tseung Kwan O Po Ning Road Health Centre (dental clinic and maternal and child health centre) 將軍澳寶寧路健康中心(牙科診所及母嬰健康院)	Sai Kung 西貢
17. Tung Chung Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, dental clinic and elderly health centre) 東涌健康中心(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Islands 離島
18. Yuen Chau Kok Clinic (elderly health centre and chest clinic) 圓洲角診所(長者健康中心及胸肺科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
19. Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution 芝麻灣懲教所	Islands 離島
20. Chi Sun Correctional Institution 芝新懲教所	Islands 離島
21. Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre 喜靈洲戒毒所	Islands 離島
22. Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution 喜靈洲懲教所	Islands 離島
23. Ma Po Ping Prison / Tong Fuk Centre 蘇埔坪監獄／塘福中心	Islands 離島
24. Pik Uk Correctional Institution 壁屋懲教所	Sai Kung 西貢
25. Pik Uk Prison 壁屋監獄	Sai Kung 西貢
26. Sha Tsui Detention Centre 沙咀勞教中心	Islands 離島
27. Shek Pik Prison 石壁監獄	Islands 離島

# Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As At 31 March 2007) 新界東區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零七年三月三十一日)



**Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2007)**

新界西區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)

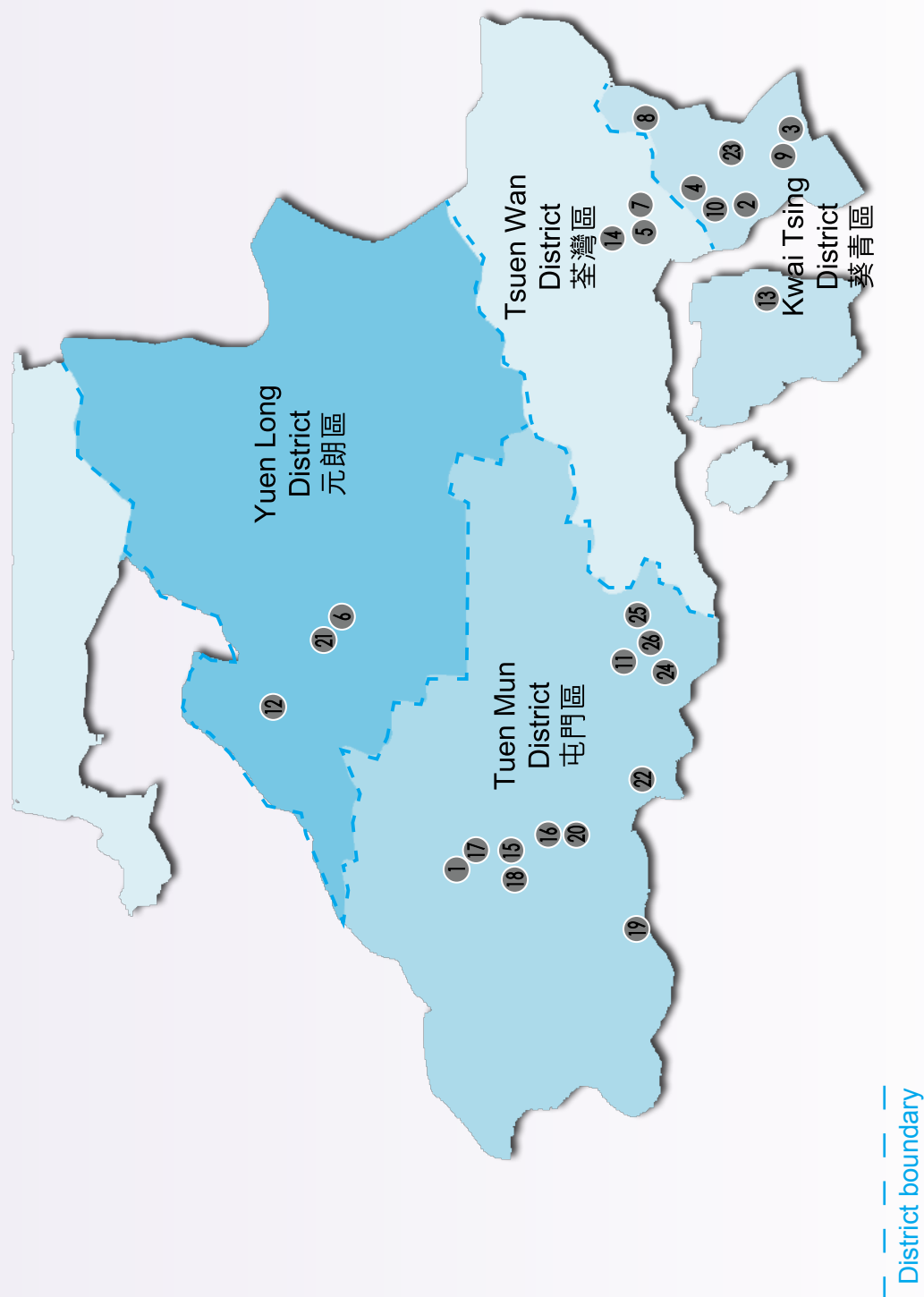
	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. Castle Peak Hospital (chest clinic and dental clinic) 青山醫院(胸肺科診所及牙科診所)	Tuen Mun 屯門
2. Ha Kwai Chung Polyclinic and Special Education Services Centre (child assessment centre, dental clinic and school dental clinic) 下葵涌分科診所及特殊教育服務中心(兒童體能智力測驗中心、牙科診所及學童牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
3. Kwai Chung Hospital (dental clinic) 葵涌醫院(牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
4. Kwai Shing Elderly Health Centre 葵盛長者健康中心	Kwai Tsing 葵青
5. Lady Trench Polyclinic (methadone clinic and elderly health centre) / Tsuen Wan Dental Clinic 戴麟趾夫人分科診療所(美沙酮診所及長者健康中心)／荃灣牙科診所	Tsuen Wan 荃灣
6. Madam Yung Fung Shee Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, dental clinic and elderly health centre) 容鳳書健康中心(母嬰健康院、牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Yuen Long 元朗
7. Maurine Grantham Maternal and Child Health Centre 葛量洪夫人母嬰健康院	Tsuen Wan 荃灣
8. North Kwai Chung Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 北葵涌診療所(母嬰健康院)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
9. Princess Margaret Hospital (dental clinic) 瑪嘉烈醫院(牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
10. South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic and student health service centre) 南葵涌賽馬會分科診所(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所及學生健康服務中心)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
11. Tai Lam Dental Clinic 大欖牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
12. Tin Shui Wai Health Centre (maternal and child health centre) 天水圍健康中心(母嬰健康院)	Yuen Long 元朗
13. Tsing Yi Cheung Hong Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 青衣長康診所(母嬰健康院)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
14. Tsuen Wan Government Offices Dental Clinic / Tsuen Wan Health Education Centre (health education centre) 荃灣政府合署牙科診所／荃灣健康教育中心(健康教育中心)	Tsuen Wan 荃灣
15. Tuen Mun Clinic (methadone clinic and student health service centre) 屯門診療所(美沙酮診所及學生健康服務中心)	Tuen Mun 屯門
16. Tuen Mun Eye Centre (social hygiene clinic) 屯門眼科中心(社會衛生科診所)	Tuen Mun 屯門



**Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2007) (Cont'd)**  
**新界西區醫療機構(截至二零零七年三月三十一日)(續)**

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
17. Tuen Mun Hospital (child assessment centre and dental clinic) 屯門醫院(兒童體能智力測驗中心及牙科診所)	Tuen Mun 屯門
18. Tuen Mun School Dental Clinic 屯門學童牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
19. Tuen Mun Wu Hong Clinic (maternal and child health centre and elderly health centre) 屯門湖康診所(母嬰健康院及長者健康中心)	Tuen Mun 屯門
20. Yan Oi Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, dental clinic and woman health centre) 仁愛分科醫療中心(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、牙科診所及婦女健康中心)	Tuen Mun 屯門
21. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (chest clinic, methadone clinic, dental clinic and student health service centre) 元朗賽馬會健康院(胸肺科診所、美沙酮診所、牙科診所及學生健康服務中心)	Yuen Long 元朗
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
22. Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre 青山灣入境事務中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
23. Lai King Training Centre 勵敬教導所	Kwai Tsing 葵青
24. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre 小欖精神病治療中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
25. Tai Lam Centre for Women 大欖女懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門
26. Tai Lam Correctional Institution 大欖懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門

# Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As At 31 March 2007) 新界西區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零七年三月三十一日)



**Statement of Expenditure by Programme 2006/07**

二零零六至零七年度按綱領列出的開支表

Programme 綱領	Government Sector \$Mn 政府部門 百萬元	Subvented Sector \$Mn 受資助機構 百萬元	Total \$Mn 總計 百萬元
1. To enforce legislation to ensure a high standard of public health protection 執行法例，確保市民獲得高水平的公共衛生保障	277.2	0.0	277.2
2. To prevent and control diseases and reduce avoidable diseases and premature deaths 預防和控制疾病，並減少可預防的疾病和夭折或早逝的情況發生	1,253.0	29.2	1,282.2
3. To promote health and increase health awareness in the community and among specific target groups 促進健康和加深一般市民及某些特定目標組別人士對健康知識的了解	179.3	24.5	203.8
4. To provide general and specialised out-patient treatment for various illnesses 透過普通科及專科門診服務，為市民治療各種疾病	513.2	2.7	515.9
5. To provide comprehensive assessment of children with developmental disabilities 為在發育方面有問題的兒童作全面的體能和智力測驗評估	73.4	0.0	73.4
6. To contribute to Government's overall strategy for the control of drug abuse 提供協助，配合政府對控制吸毒問題的整體策略	34.9	81.2	116.1
7. To provide medical and dental services for serving and retired civil servants and their eligible dependants in fulfilment of Government's contractual obligation towards its employees 履行政府對僱員的合約責任，為在職和退休公務員及其合資格的家屬提供醫療及牙科服務	484.4	0.0	484.4
8. To discharge the personnel management responsibility for the civil servants working in the Hospital Authority (HA), to maintain their morale and efficiency to facilitate the smooth operation of all public hospitals in a mixed staff situation, and to look after the interests of their civil servants 履行對任職醫院管理局的公務員的人事管理職責，維持其士氣和工作效率，以便所有公營醫院得以在混合員工編制的情況下順利運作，以及照顧這些公務員的利益	9.9	0.0	9.9
<b>Total 總計</b>	<b>2,825.3</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>2,962.9</b>

**Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 2006/07**  
 二零零六至零七年度政府給予志願機構的醫療資助

Government Medical Subvention 政府醫療資助	Subventions for 2006/07 (\$) 二零零六至零七年度 資助金額 (元)
<b>Recurrent Subvention</b> 經常資助金	
Caritas Hong Kong 香港明愛	4,580,000
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	29,118,000
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康委員會	13,151,830
Hong Kong Red Cross 香港紅十字會	728,000
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	10,664,000
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	71,500,000
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals - Chinese Medicine Clinics 東華三院－中醫普通科門診	2,689,000
Hong Kong Christian Service 香港基督教服務處	4,596,000
<b>Total Recurrent Subventions</b> 經常資助金總額	<b>137,026,830</b>
<b>Capital Subvention</b> 非經常資助金	
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	50,000
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康委員會	0
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	0
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	499,924
<b>Total Capital Subventions</b> 非經常資助金總額	<b>549,924</b>