

# Department of Health

衛生署



年 **2008/2009** 報  
**Annual Report**

# Annual Departmental Report

by

**Dr P.Y.LAM, JP**  
**Director of Health**

M.B., B.S. (HK)

D.M.J.-Clin. (Lond)

D.M.J.-Path. (Lond)

MMed-PH (S'pore)

FHKCCM

FHKAM(Community Medicine)

FFPH(UK)

## 年報

**衛生署署長**

**林秉恩醫生, 太平紳士**

香港大學內外全科醫學士

英國倫敦藥劑學會臨床法醫學文憑

英國倫敦藥劑學會法醫病理學文憑

新加坡國立大學醫學碩士(公共衛生)

香港社會醫學院院士

香港醫學專科學院院士(社會醫學)

英國皇家內科醫學院公共衛生科院士

# FOREWORD

# 序言

I am pleased to present this annual report of the Department of Health in 2008/2009 to review the work that we have done in the past one year. This report is the result of combined efforts of all service units in the Department and demonstrates our commitment to improve the health of our community.

With the socioeconomic and environmental changes in Hong Kong, our spectrum of diseases is also changing. We are faced with the threats of emerging and re-emerging diseases. The Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) has entered into force in 2008. It strengthens our legal framework for disease control. In 2008, we have further strengthened our ties with relevant international agencies and the collaboration between Hong Kong and mainland on public health measures in order to reduce the risk of cross-boundary spread of communicable diseases.

On non-communicable diseases, we are fully aware of their impact on our community. Thus, we have worked out the framework document, "Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases", aiming to further strengthen Hong Kong's capacity to respond to the growing threat of non-communicable diseases. A high level steering committee on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases has also been established in 2008 to oversee the implementation. As promoting healthy lifestyles are also the key step in preventing non-communicable diseases, we have conducted and launched a series of programmes to raise public awareness on healthy diet and exercise. In addition, the Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council and passed into law in 2008. It

我很高興向大家介紹衛生署二零零八至零九年度的報告，在報告中會回顧我們過往一年所推行的工作。本報告是本署各服務單位合力推行措施的成果，顯示我們堅守承諾，致力改善市民健康。

隨着本港社會經濟及環境轉變，疾病影響所及的全面範圍亦有所改變。我們要面對新出現和再度出現的疾病帶來的威脅。《預防及控制疾病條例》（第599章）已於二零零八年生效，這有助進一步加強我們的疾病控制的工作。在二零零八年，我們已進一步加強與相關國際機構的聯繫，以及鞏固本港與內地在公共衛生措施上的協作關係，務求減低傳染病跨境傳播的風險。

至於非傳染病方面，我們清楚知道非傳染病對我們社會所造成的影響。為此，我們已制訂名為“促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架”的框架文件，目的是要進一步加強香港的能力，應付非傳染病日益嚴重的威脅。防控非傳染病的高層督導委員會亦已於二零零八年成立，以監督有關計劃的推行。由於促進健康生活習慣也是預防非傳染病的主要步驟，我們已進行和推出一系列活動，目的是提高公眾對健康飲食和運動的意識。此外，《定額罰款（吸煙罪行）草案》已提交立法會，並於二零零八年通過成為法例，這有助進一步加強我們的控煙工作。

further strengthens our tobacco control work.

The year of 2008 was an eventful and memorable year for the Department. Hong Kong is proud to co-host the Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Games. Our colleagues, in partnership with Hospital Authority, Auxiliary Medical Service and other departments, had provided a comprehensive medical support to the event and played an important role in a medical team formulated for the event.

On behalf of the Department of Health, I would like to extend my appreciation to other Government departments, non-government organizations, and professional bodies, academic institutions and the media for their unfailing support, assistance and co-operation and to all my colleagues for their devotion and dedication in handling the challenges that we have come across during the year. I am confident that with continuous support and contribution from each and every one of you in the health profession, the Department shall realize its vision to create a healthier tomorrow for our community.

二零零八年，適逢城中盛事，是本署值得紀念的一年。香港有幸協辦奧運會及殘疾人奧運會馬術項目，本署同事與醫院管理局、醫療輔助隊及其他部門攜手合作，為比賽提供全面的醫療支援，並且在比賽的專責醫療隊伍中擔任重要的角色。

我謹代表衛生署，感謝政府各部門、非政府組織、專業團體、學術機構及傳媒的鼎力支持、協助和合作。同時，我亦要感謝各位同事在年內應付種種挑戰時，仍能緊守崗位，克盡厥職。我深信在你們醫護界各人的繼續支持和努力下，本署必定會實現願景，為我們的社區創造更健康的未來。



**Dr P Y LAM**

**Director of Health**

衛生署署長 林秉恩醫生

# 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 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

### Population Indices

The mid-year population of Hong Kong in 2008 was 6.98 million. The annual growth rate of the population averaged 0.6% over the period 1999 – 2008.

The crude birth rate in 2008 was 11.3 per 1 000 population with 78 751 registered live births. The crude death rate was 6.0 per 1 000 population, with 41 530 registered deaths.

As a result of increasing life expectancy, Hong Kong's population has been ageing steadily (Figure 1). In 2008, 12.6% of the population were aged 65 and above, the elderly dependency ratio being 169 per 1 000 population aged 15 to 64. The percentage of population aged 65 and above for 1988 was 8.1% and that for 1998 was 10.6%. By 2018 and 2028, the figures are estimated to be 16.7% and 24.0% respectively.

## 香港人的健康

### 人口指數

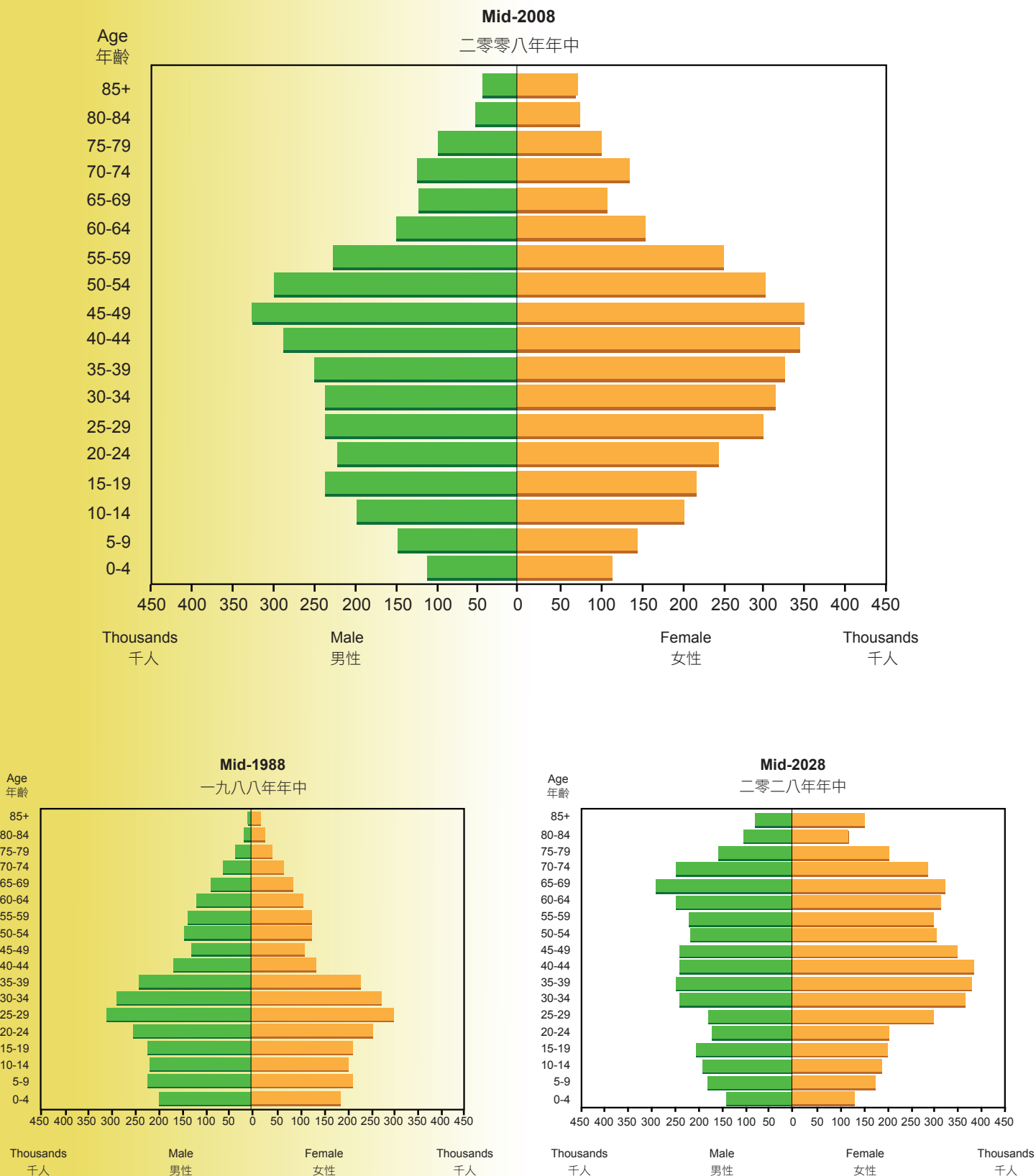
二零零八年年中的香港人口為698萬，一九九九年至二零零八年期間的人口按年增長率平均為0.6%。

二零零八年的粗出生率按每千名人口計算有11.3人，登記活產嬰兒為78 751人；粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有6.0人，登記死亡人數為41 530人。

由於預期壽命增長，香港人口正持續老化(圖1)。二零零八年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的12.6%，老年撫養比率按每千名15至64歲人口計算為169人。一九八八年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的百分比為8.1%，於一九九八年則佔10.6%。預計至二零一八年及二零二八年，該百分比分別為16.7%及24.0%。

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Figure 1 : Population Pyramid, 1988, 2008 and 2028  
圖 1 : 一九八八年、二零零八年及二零二八年的人口金字塔



# Chapter One 第一章

## 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 2008 could expect to live 79.3 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 0.8 per 1 000 population aged under five respectively in 2008 (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 2008, there were two cases of maternal death reported and maternal mortality ratio was 2.5 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，在二零零八年出生的男嬰預期可活到79.3歲，而女嬰則可活到85.5歲。本港人口預期壽命在過去20年來一直持續增長(圖2)，令香港處於世界上最高水平之列(表A)。

香港嬰兒死亡率及五歲以下兒童死亡率在過去20年來持續下降。二零零八年，按每千名登記活產嬰兒計算只有1.8宗嬰兒死亡，而五歲以下的兒童死亡率按每千名五歲以下兒童計只有0.8宗(圖3)。香港嬰兒死亡率居世界最低之一(表B)。

過去20年來，孕婦死亡比率持續低企。二零零八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2.5人。

# Chapter One 第一章

Figure 2 : Life Expectancy at Birth (Male and Female), 1989 - 2008

圖 2 : 一九八九年至二零零八年男性及女性出生時的平均預期壽命

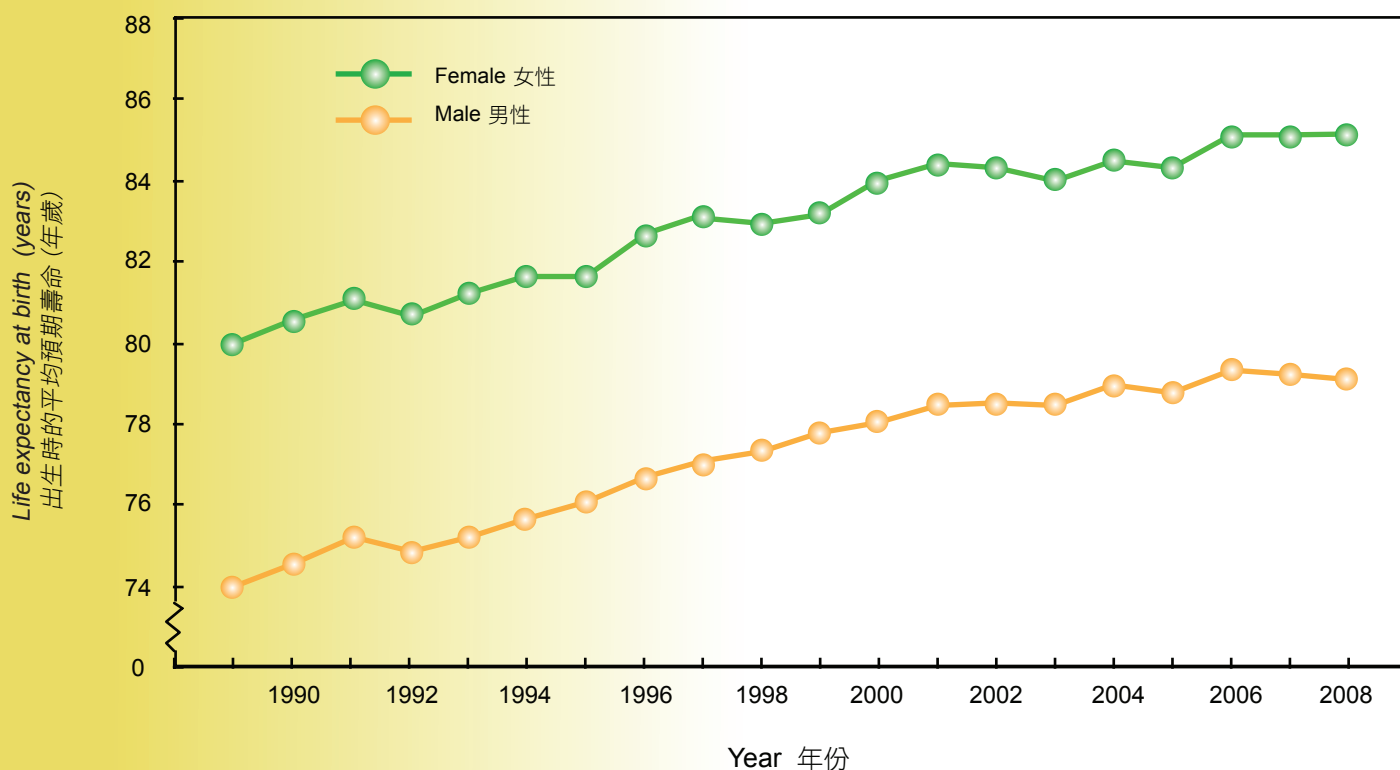


Table A : Life Expectancy at Birth in Hong Kong and Selected Countries

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	79.3 (2008)	85.5 (2008)
Japan 日本	79.3 (2008)	86.1 (2008)
Singapore 新加坡	78.4 (2008)	83.2 (2008)
UK 英國	77.4 (2007)	81.6 (2007)
USA 美國	75.4 (2007)	80.4 (2007)

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。

# Chapter One 第一章

Figure 3 : Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (MR), 1989 - 2008

圖 3 : 一九八九年至二零零八年的嬰兒死亡率與五歲以下兒童死亡率

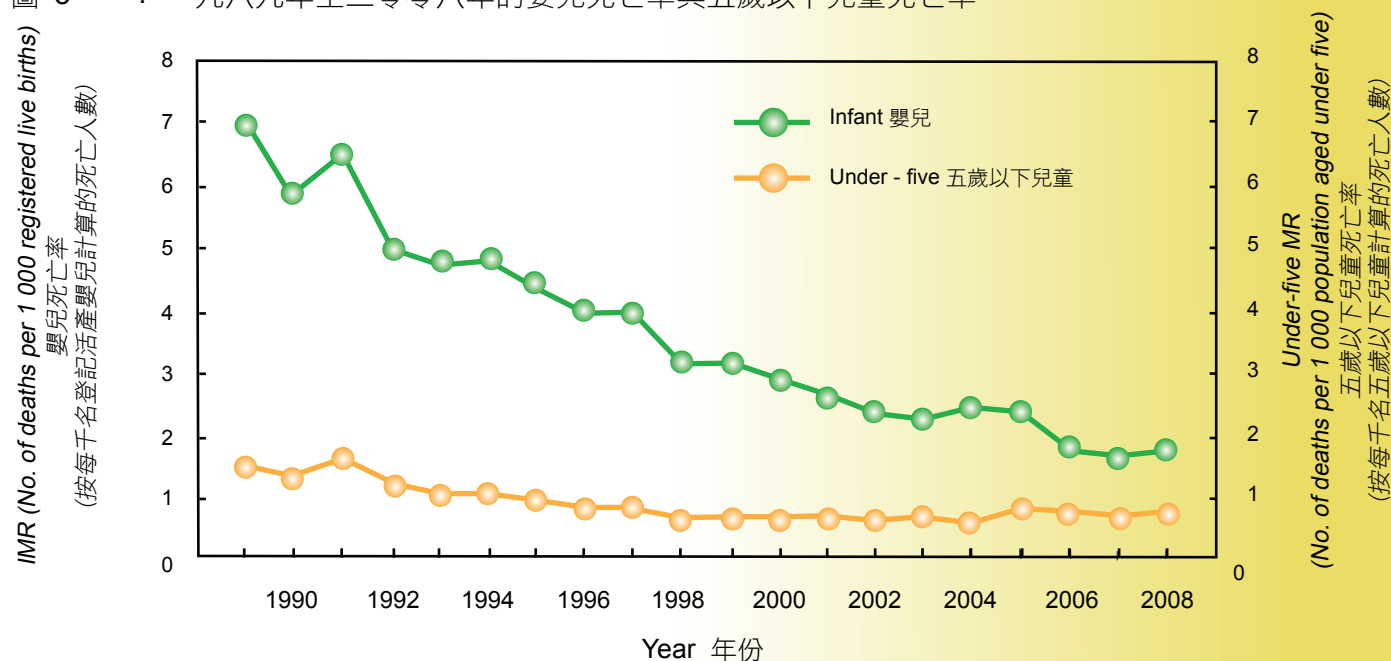


Table B : Infant Mortality Rate in Hong Kong and Selected Countries

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 (2008)
Japan 日本	2.6 (2008)
Singapore 新加坡	2.1 (2008)
UK 英國	4.7* (2008)
USA 美國	6.6 (2008)

Note: \*Provisional figure.

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

註: \* 臨時數字。

括弧內的數字代表個別數字的參照年份。

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## 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 2008 was 6.0 per 1 000 population with 41 530 registered deaths (Figure 4). The age-standardised death rate has been dropping substantially (Figure 5), from 5.2 per 1 000 standard population in 1989 to 3.5 in 2008. Compared with 1989, the age-standardised death rates for males and females were reduced by 30.8% and 34.5% 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

二零零八年的粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有6.0人，而登記死亡人數為41 530人(圖4)。年齡標準化死亡率大幅下降(圖5)，由一九八九年按每千名標準人口計算的5.2人下降至二零零八年的3.5人。與一九八九年比較，男性及女性的年齡標準化死亡率分別下降了30.8%及34.5%。

Figure 4 : Crude Death Rate by Sex, 1989 - 2008

圖 4 : 一九八九年至二零零八年按性別劃分的粗死亡率

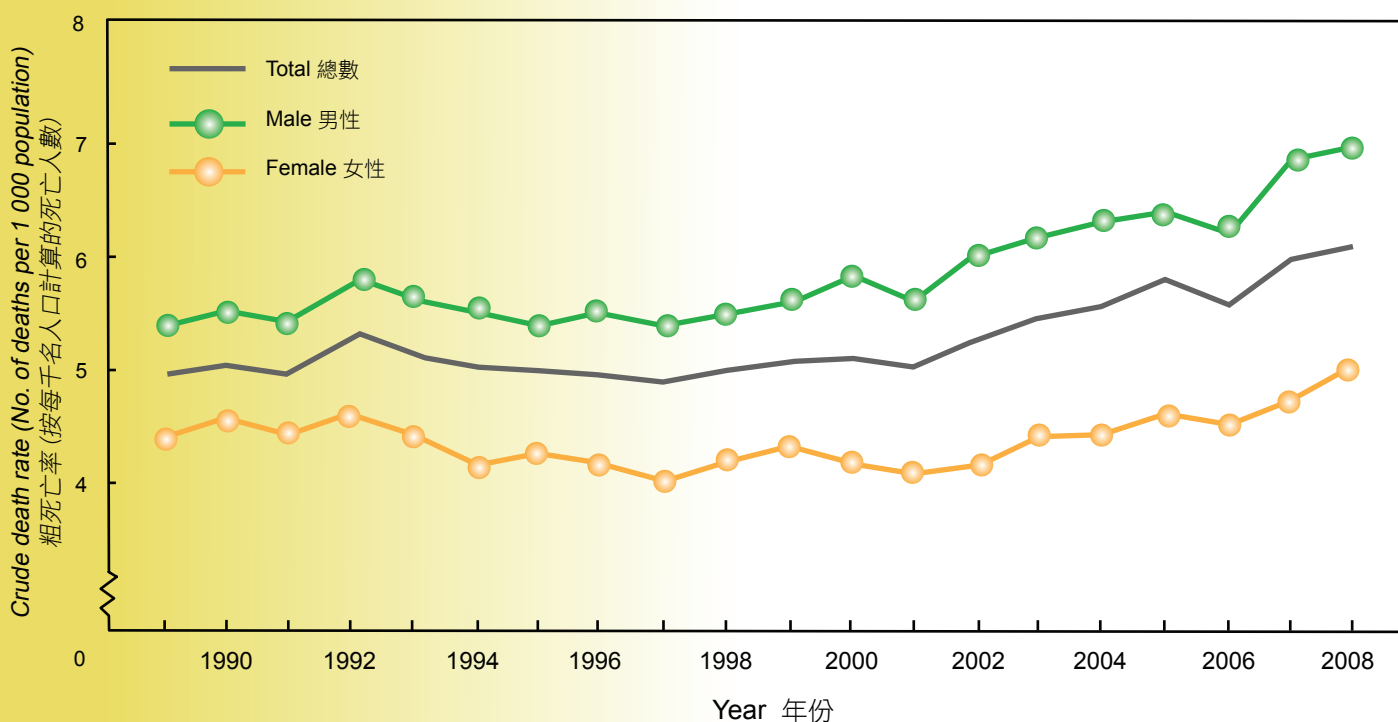
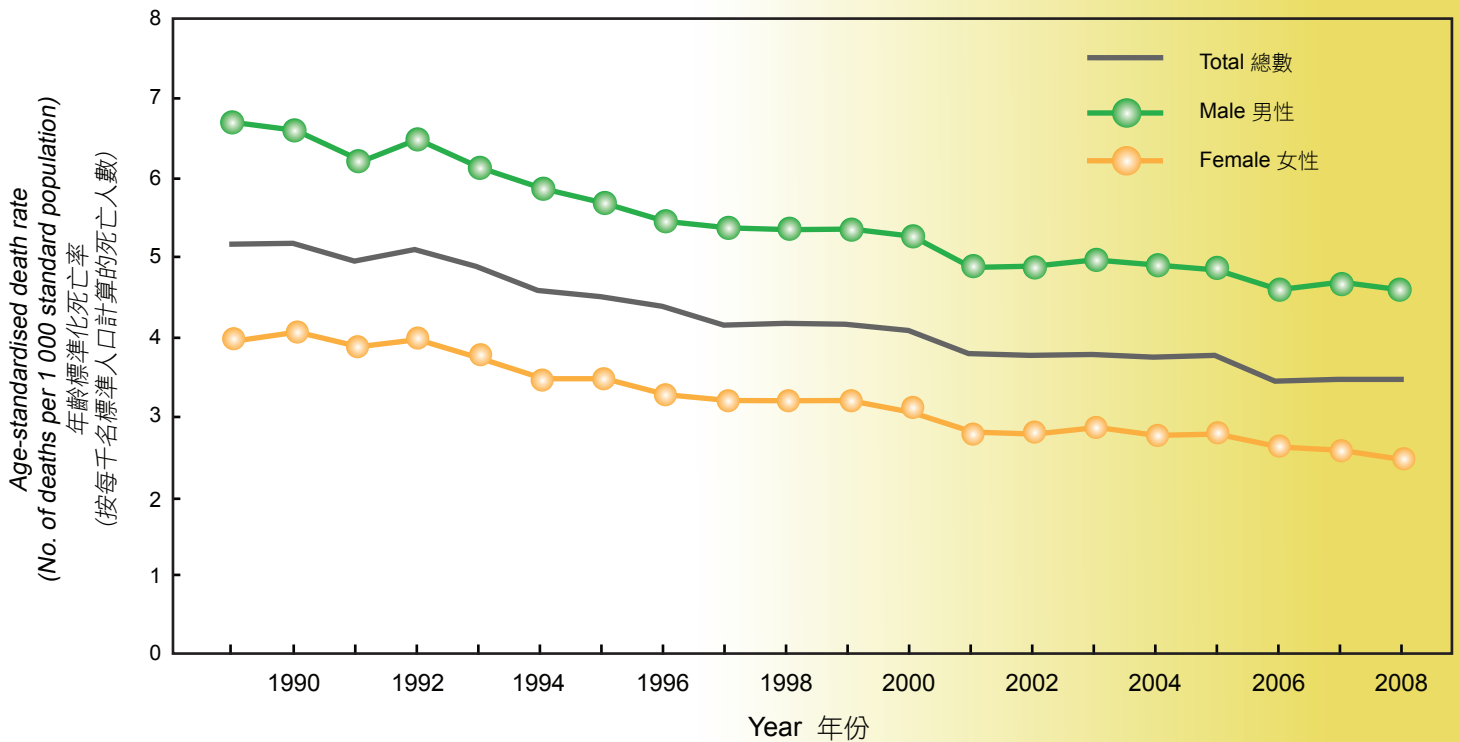


Figure 5 : Age-standardised Death Rate by Sex, 1989 - 2008

圖 5 : 一九八九年至二零零八年按性別劃分的年齡標準化死亡率



Note: 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：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; 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 2008 may not be comparable directly with figures before 2001, which were compiled based on the ICD 9th Revision.

Chronic diseases remain the major causes of death in Hong Kong. Ranking for the leading causes of death in 2008 (Figure 6) was similar to that in 2007. The top five leading causes of death

## 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，二零零八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。

在香港，慢性疾病仍然是死亡主因。二零零八年的致命病因(圖6)跟二零零七年相若，首五類致命疾病為惡性腫瘤(癌症)(30.0%)、心臟病(16.3%)、肺炎

# Chapter One 第一章

in 2008 were malignant neoplasms (cancers) (30.0%), diseases of heart (16.3%), pneumonia (13.2%), cerebrovascular diseases (8.9%) and chronic lower respiratory diseases (5.1%).

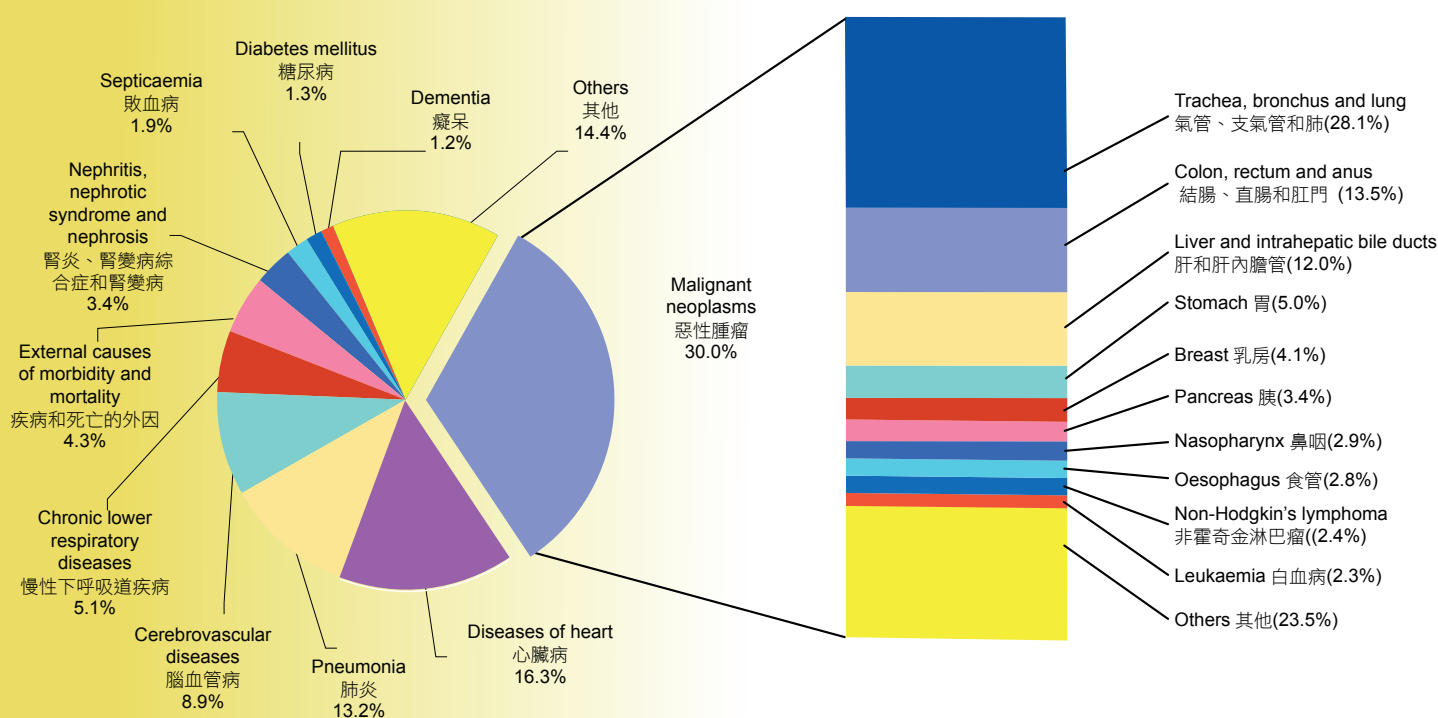
The next five killers in descending order were external causes of morbidity and mortality; nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis; septicaemia; diabetes mellitus; and dementia.

(13.2%)、腦血管病(8.9%)以及慢性下呼吸道疾病(5.1%)。

餘下的五類致命疾病依次序為疾病及死亡的外因；腎炎、腎變病綜合症和腎變病；敗血病；糖尿病；以及癡呆。

Figure 6 : Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2008

圖 6 : 二零零八年十大致命病因



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 2008 was 1 632 146. The leading causes of hospitalisation reported in 2008 (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。二零零八年的住院病人出院人次(包括死亡及轉院人次)為1 632 146。二零零八年病人住院的主要原因(圖7)與往年相若。



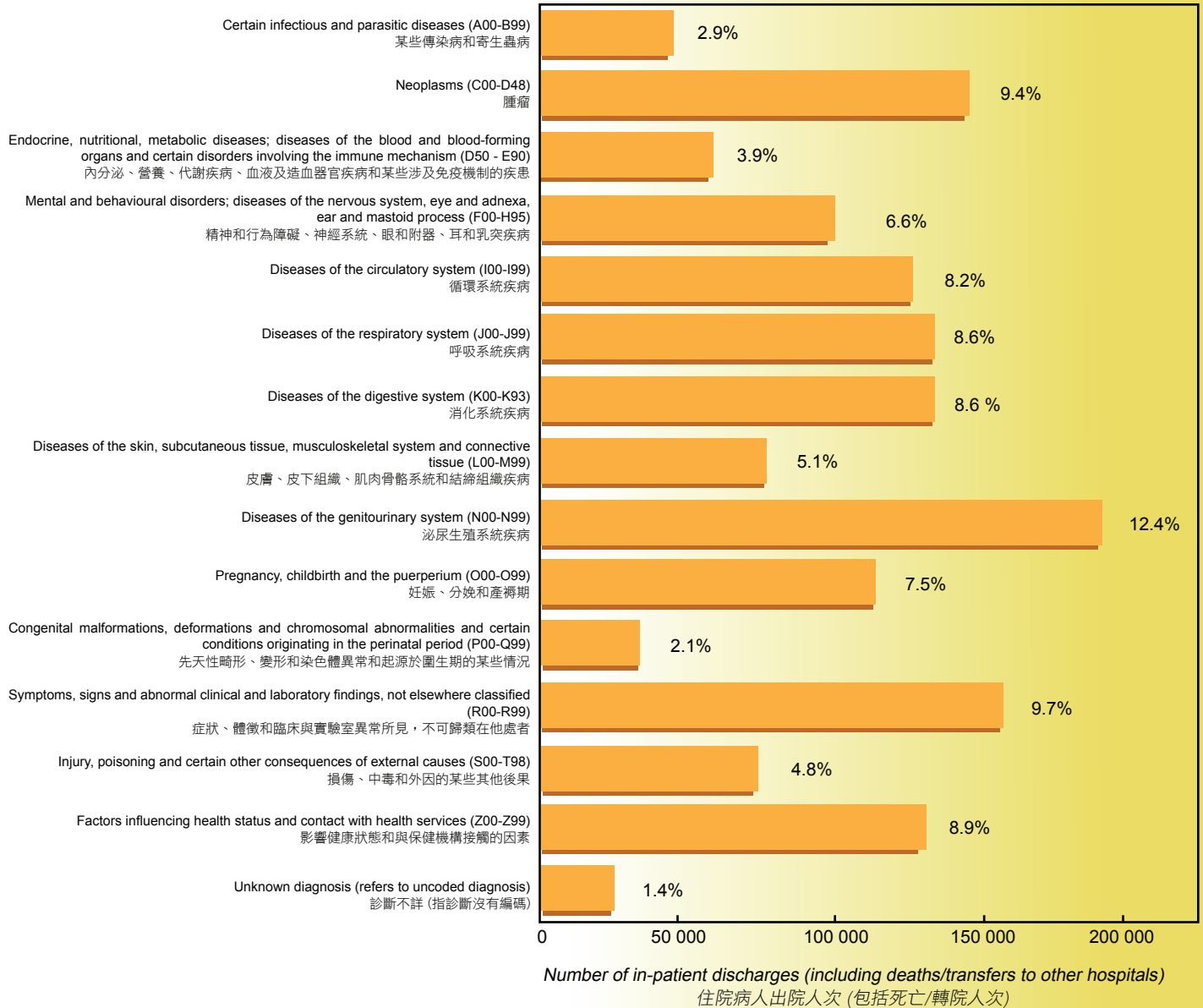
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Figure 7 : Leading Causes of Hospitalisation, 2008

圖 7 : 二零零八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

## 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、職業病及癌病均已設立有系統的監察機制。

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infectious diseases, occupational diseases and cancer is in place.

## Infectious Diseases

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

According to the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap.599), there were 45 notifiable infectious diseases in 2008 (Table C). 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.

Table C : List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2008

表 C : 二零零八年須呈報的傳染病

Acute poliomyelitis 急性脊髓灰質炎(小兒麻痺)	Influenza A(H2), Influenza A(H5), Influenza A(H7), Influenza A(H9) 甲型流行性感胃(H2)、甲型流行性感胃 (H5)、甲型流行性感胃(H7)、甲型流行 性感胃(H9)	Relapsing fever 回歸熱
Amoebic dysentery 阿米巴痢疾	Japanese encephalitis 日本腦炎	Rubella and congenital rubella syn- drome 風疹(德國麻疹)及先天性風疹綜合症
Anthrax 炭疽	Legionnaires' disease 退伍軍人病	Scarlet fever 猩紅熱
Bacillary dysentery 桿菌痢疾	Leprosy 麻風	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症
Botulism 肉毒中毒	Leptospirosis 鈎端螺旋體病	Smallpox 天花
Chickenpox 水痘	Listeriosis 李斯特菌病	<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬鏈球菌感染
Cholera 霍亂	Malaria 瘧疾	Tetanus 破傷風
Community-associated methicillin- resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection 社區型耐甲氧西林金黃葡萄球菌感染	Measles 麻疹	Tuberculosis 結核病
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 克雅二氏症	Meningococcal infection (invasive) 腦膜炎雙球菌感染(侵入性)	Typhoid fever 傷寒

## 傳染病

### 須呈報的傳染病

根據《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)，在二零零八年本港共有45種須呈報的傳染病(表C)。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。

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Table C : (Cont'd) List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2008

表 C : (續) 二零零八年須呈報的傳染病

Dengue fever 登革熱	Mumps 流行性腮腺炎	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases 斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病
Diphtheria 白喉	Paratyphoid fever 副傷寒	Viral haemorrhagic fever 病毒性出血熱
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection 大腸桿菌O157:H7感染	Plague 鼠疫	Viral hepatitis 病毒性肝炎
Food Poisoning 食物中毒	Psittacosis 鸚鵡熱	West Nile Virus Infection 西尼羅河病毒感染
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b infection (invasive) 乙型流感嗜血桿菌感染(侵入性)	Q fever 寇熱	Whooping cough 百日咳
Hantavirus infection 漢坦病毒感染	Rabies 狂犬病	Yellow fever 黃熱病

A total of 16 579 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 2008. The number decreased by 34.3% as compared with 25 249 cases in 2007. The top five notifiable infectious diseases in 2008 were chickenpox (8 927 cases), tuberculosis (5 635 cases), food poisoning (619 outbreaks with 2 547 persons cases), Community-associated methicillin - resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection (282 cases) and viral hepatitis (247 cases). Chickenpox and tuberculosis accounted for 53.8% and 34.0% of all notifications respectively.

## Chickenpox

There were 8 927 notifications of chickenpox in 2008. The number decreased by 50.2% as compared with 17 940 cases in 2007. Similar to previous years, the majority (70.0%) of cases occurred among children aged under ten.

## Tuberculosis

In 2008 the number of tuberculosis notifications was 5 635 and the notification rate was 80.8 per

二零零八年，共有16 579宗須呈報傳染病個案，較二零零七年的25 249宗減少34.3%。須呈報的首五位傳染病為水痘(8 927宗)、結核病(5 635宗)、食物中毒(619宗，涉及2 547人)、社區型耐甲氧西林金黃葡萄球菌感染(282宗)及病毒性肝炎(247宗)。水痘及結核病分別佔所有呈報個案的53.8%及34.0%。

## 水痘

二零零八年，呈報的水痘個案有8 927宗，較二零零七年的17 940宗減少50.2%。一如往年，大部分個案(70.0%)的病患者均為十歲以下的小童。

## 結核病

二零零八年，呈報的結核病個案有5 635宗，而呈報率是每十萬名人口有80.8

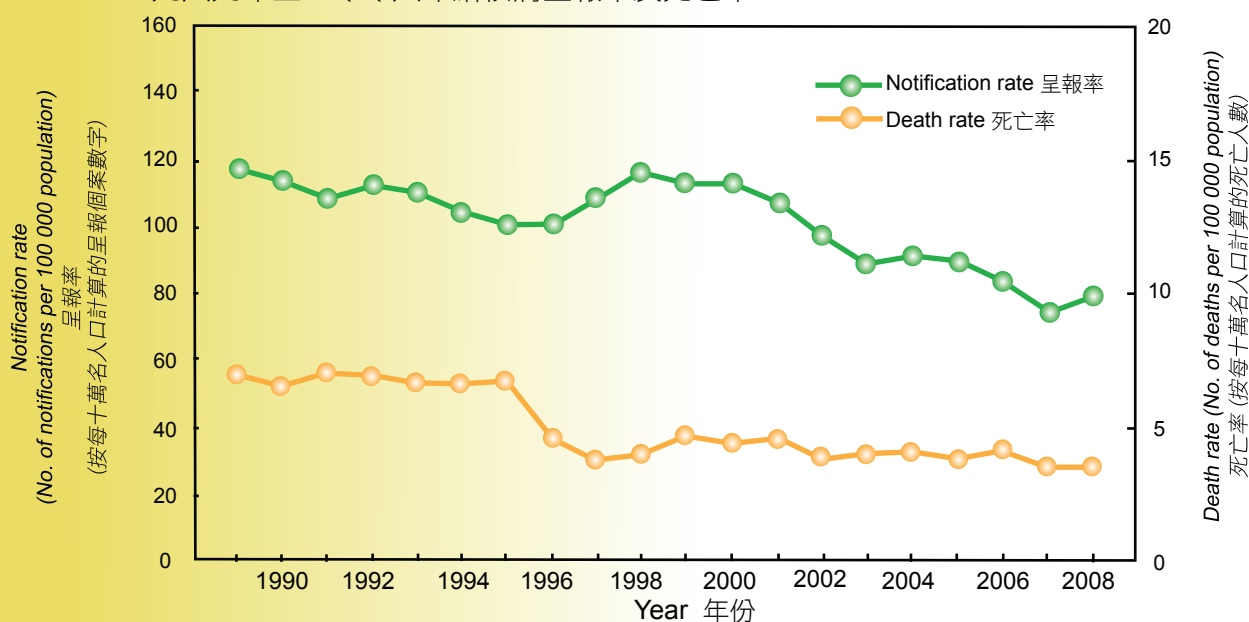
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100 000 population. Compared with 2007, the number of notifications increased by 3.1% and the notification rate increased by 2.4%. (Figure 8)

宗。跟二零零七年比較，呈報個案數字增加了3.1%，而呈報率則增加了2.4%。(圖8)

Figure 8 : Notification and Death Rates of Tuberculosis, 1989 - 2008

圖 8 : 一九八九年至二零零八年結核病呈報率及死亡率



## Viral hepatitis

There were 247 notifications of viral hepatitis in 2008, of which 71 were hepatitis A, 83 were hepatitis B, three were hepatitis C, 90 were hepatitis E. Compared with 2007, the number of notifications for hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and hepatitis E increased by 4.4%, 12.2%, 50.0% and 38.5% respectively.

## Vaccine preventable diseases

There were 136 cases of mumps, 68 cases of measles, 38 cases of rubella, one case of congenital rubella syndrome and 25 cases of whooping cough notified to the Department of Health in 2008. There was no notification for tetanus in 2008. The number of notifications of vaccine preventable diseases remained low in

## 病毒性肝炎

二零零八年，病毒性肝炎呈報個案有247宗，其中71宗為甲型肝炎，83宗為乙型肝炎，三宗為丙型肝炎，90宗為戊型肝炎。跟二零零七年比較，甲、乙、丙及戊型肝炎的呈報個案數字分別上升了4.4%、12.2%、50.0%及38.5%。

## 疫苗可預防的疾病

二零零八年，衛生署共接報136宗流行性腮腺炎、68宗麻疹、38宗德國麻疹、一宗先天性風疹綜合症及25宗百日咳呈報個案。二零零八年並沒有接獲破傷風個案。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

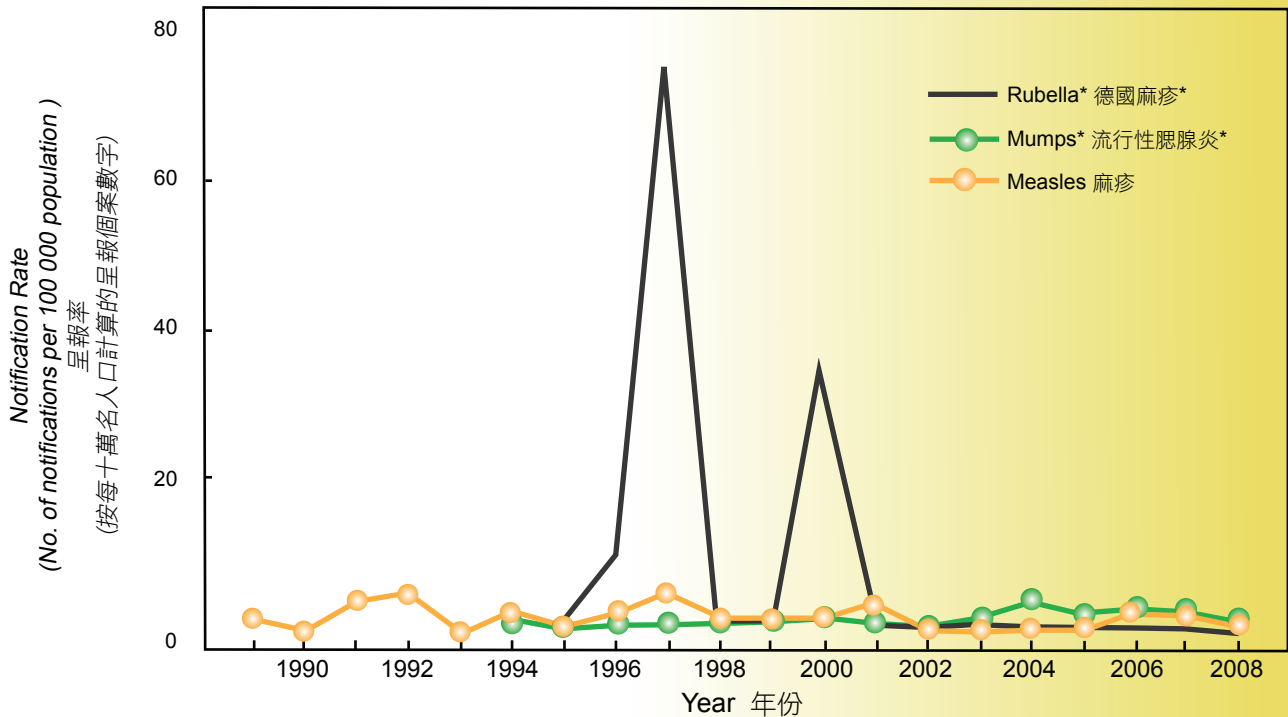
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2008. The coverage rates of vaccines included in the childhood immunisation programme were very high. The trends of selected vaccine preventable diseases are shown in Figure 9.

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, 1989 - 2008

圖 9 : 一九八九年至二零零八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 2008, there were 619 notifications of food poisoning outbreak, with 2 547 persons affected, 150 cases of bacillary dysentery, 38 cases of typhoid fever, 21 cases of paratyphoid fever and seven cases of cholera.

Bacteria remained the major cause of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for 79.8% of all outbreaks. About 27.3% of all outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and the three most common causative agents were *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (51.5%), *Salmonella species* (24.9%) and

## 食物傳播的疾病

二零零八年，共有619宗食物中毒呈報個案，涉及2 547人；另有150宗桿菌痢疾、38宗傷寒、21宗副傷寒及七宗霍亂的呈報個案。

細菌仍然是引致食物中毒的主因，佔所有爆發個案的79.8%。經由實驗室證實的個案約佔所有呈報的27.3%。最常見的三種致病原是副溶血性弧菌(51.5%)、沙門氏菌(24.9%)及諾如病毒(18.9%)。另外，呈報個案中亦有由化學物或生化毒

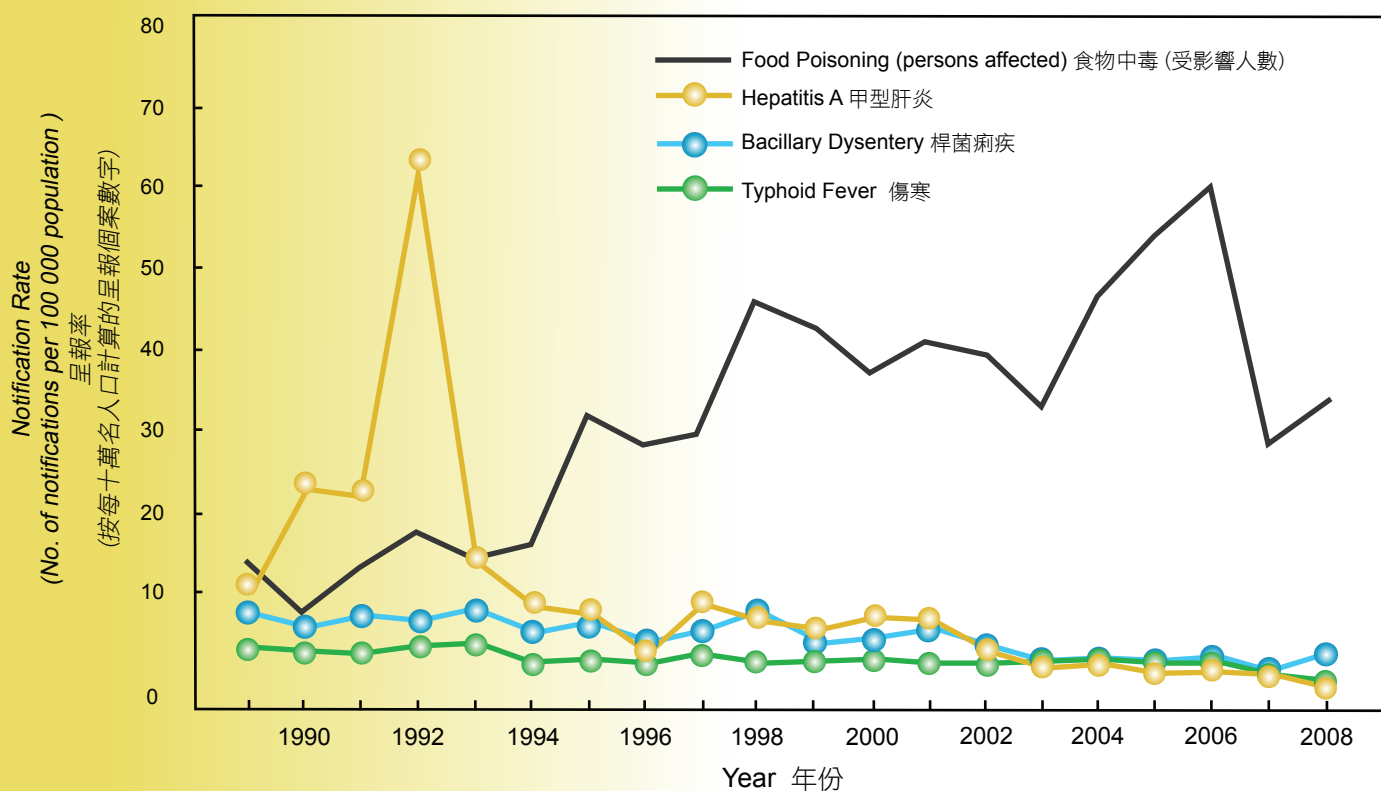
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noroviruses (18.9%). Food poisoning caused by chemicals or biotoxins was also reported. There were 20 outbreaks (64 persons affected) caused by ciguatera toxin. Figure 10 shows the trends of selected foodborne diseases.

素引起的。由雪卡毒引起的爆發個案有20宗(涉及64人)。圖10顯示選定的食物傳播疾病的趨勢。

Figure 10: Notification Rates of Common Foodborne Diseases, 1989 - 2008

圖 10 : 一九八九年至二零零八年常見的食物傳播疾病的呈報率



## Vector-borne diseases

There were 42 dengue fever cases reported in 2008. All were imported from Asian countries. Cases from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines together contributed to 61.9% of the total.

As for malaria, 25 cases were reported in 2008. Thirteen cases were caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, 11 were by *Plasmodium vivax* and one was by *Plasmodium malariae*. All malaria cases in 2008 were imported mainly from Asia (14 cases) and Africa (nine cases).

## 傳病媒介傳播的疾病

在二零零八年，登革熱呈報個案有42宗。所有個案均由亞洲國家傳入，而泰國、印尼及菲律賓佔所有傳入個案的61.9%。

至於瘧疾，二零零八年的呈報個案有25宗，其中13宗由惡性瘧原蟲引起，11宗由間日瘧原蟲引起，一宗由三日瘧原蟲引起。二零零八年的所有個案均由外地傳入，主要源自亞洲(14宗)及非洲(九宗)。

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In 2008, there were 35 reported cases of “typhus and other rickettsial diseases” with 19 scrub typhus, 15 spotted fever and one urban typhus.

## 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 2008, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were 4 047 and 1 030 respectively. Sexual transmission continues to be the most important mode of spread of the infection.

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 40 doctors in the private sector.

Results of the influenza-like illness sentinel

二零零八年，斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病呈報個案有35宗，其中19宗為叢林斑疹傷寒，15宗為斑疹熱，另一宗為城市斑疹傷寒。

## 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情況，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。至二零零八年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒感染個案有4 047宗，愛滋病個案則有1 030宗。性接觸傳染仍然是最重要的傳播模式。

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40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

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surveillance system showed that the most prevalent strain of influenza virus during the year 2008 were *Influenza A H1N1* and *Influenza A H3N2*. The peak months in 2008 were around February to March and July to August.

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. In 2008, the disease activity was higher from late May to August and from October to December.

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 2008.

Sentinel surveillance on antibiotic resistance was established in 1999 to monitor the trend of antibiotic resistance at the community level. 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, other sentinel surveillance systems at elderly homes and child care centres have been set up since 2005 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

示，二零零八年最常見的流感病毒類型為甲型(H1N1)及甲型(H3N2)病毒，發病高峰期大致為二月至三月及七月至八月。

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。在二零零八年，手足口病於五月底至八月、十至十二月間較為活躍。

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。在二零零八年，急性結膜炎(紅眼症)的求診率保持平穩。

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。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



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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. In 2007, the sentinel surveillance system based at about 50 Chinese medicine practitioners was implemented for monitoring the trends of influenza-like illness and acute diarrhoeal disease in the community. The results of all these surveillance systems are regularly released at websites of the Centre for Health Protection, for reference by all sectors.

## Occupational Diseases

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509), all medical practitioners are required to notify the Labour Department 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 2008, there were 204 cases of confirmed occupational diseases, compared with 177 in 2007. The most common occupational diseases confirmed in 2008 were silicosis, occupational deafness, tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm and tuberculosis. Relevant figures are set out at Table D.

及手足口病的趨勢。在二零零七年，更透過約50位中醫師設立中醫師定點監測系統，以監測流感類病症和急性腸道傳染病在社區的趨勢。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。

## 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。

在二零零八年，經證實的職業病個案有204宗，二零零七年則有177宗。在二零零八年經證實的職業病中，最常見的是矽肺病、職業性失聰、手部或前臂腱鞘炎及結核病。有關數字載於表D。

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Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2007 and 2008

表 D : 二零零七年及二零零八年經證實的職業病個案數目

Disease 病症	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2007	2008
Silicosis 矽肺病	67	65
Occupational deafness 職業性失聰	47	58
Tenosynovitis of hand or forearm 手部或前臂腱鞘炎	35	40
Tuberculosis 結核病	16	25
Asbestosis 石棉沉着病	2	5
Gas poisoning 氣體中毒	1	4
Occupational dermatitis 職業性皮膚炎	7	3
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬型鏈球菌感染	1	3
Others 其他病症	1	1
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>204</b>

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 2008 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

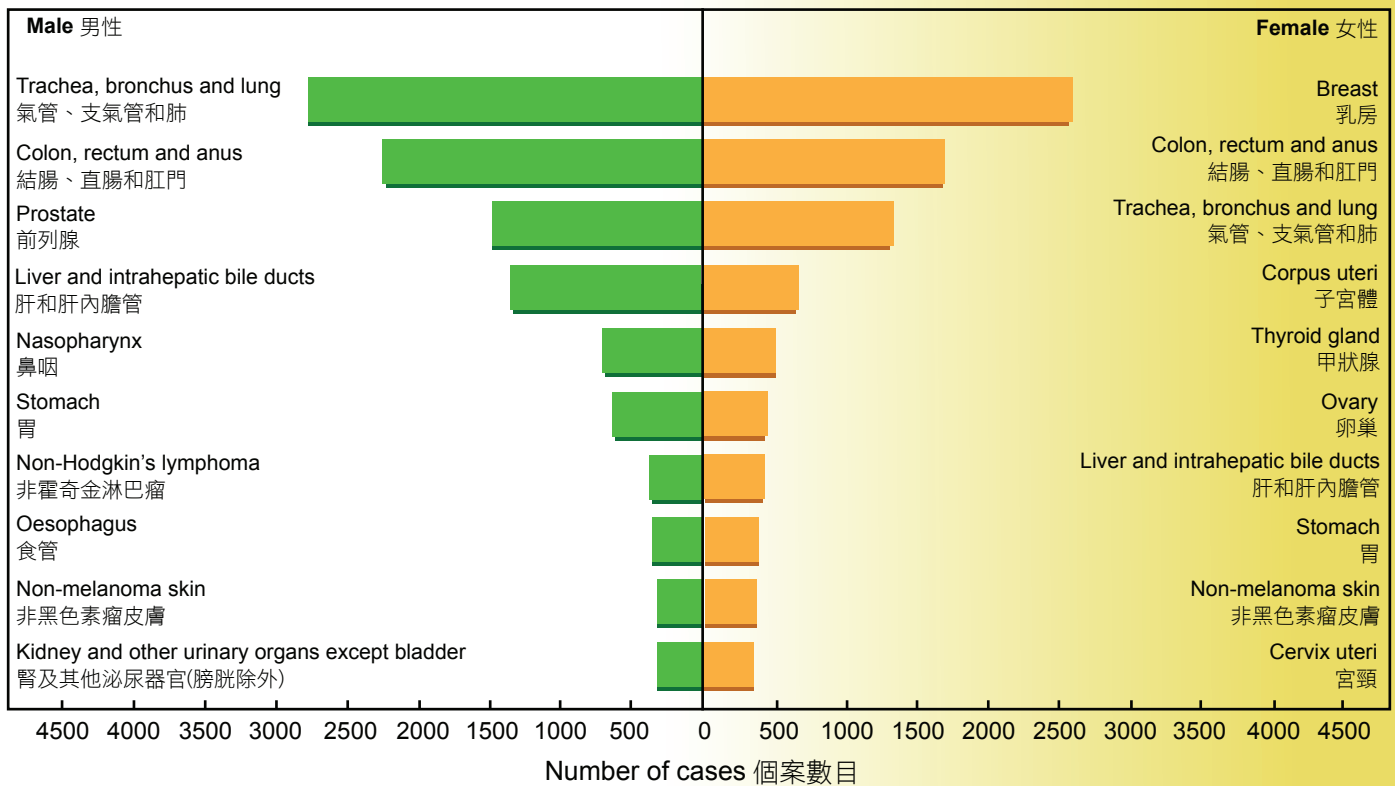
## 癌病

醫院管理局轄下香港癌病資料統計中心提供了全港性的癌病發病率數字。圖 11 列出於二零零八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。

# Chapter One 第一章

Figure 11 : Top Ten Cancer New Cases Notified to the Hong Kong Cancer Registry, 2008

圖 11 : 二零零八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 Results

A Behavioural Risk Factor Survey was conducted in April 2008 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 reported that about two-fifths (39.4%) of people aged 18-64 were overweight/obese; about four-fifths (78.0%) failed to meet the WHO's recommendation of having at least five servings of fruit and vegetables per day; about one-fifth (22.7%) were classified as having "low" level of physical activity; and about one-tenth (9.2%) of the respondents had binge drinking. In addition, according to the Thematic Household

## 健康統計調查結果

衛生署在二零零八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。調查顯示約五分之二(39.4%)年齡介乎18至64歲的人士屬超重或肥胖；約五分之四(78.0%)未能達至世衛建議每天最少進食五份蔬果的份量；約五分之一(22.7%)的體能活動屬「低度」；以及約十分之一(9.2%)的受訪者曾暴飲。另外，根據政府統計處的《主題性住戶統計調查第三十六號報告書》，每八個15歲及以上的受訪者中，約有一個(11.8%)習慣每日吸煙。

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Survey Report No. 36 of the Census and Statistics Department, one in every eight persons (11.8%) aged 15 and above were daily smokers.

## Poisoning Incidents Notification

The Toxicovigilance Section received a total of 492 notifications in 2008. After investigation, 21.8%, 5.1% and 73.1% of established poisoning incidents were related to Chinese medicine related adverse events, heavy metals and other poisoning substances respectively. Other poisoning substances involved slimming products, products for treating erectile dysfunction and melamine tainted dairy product, etc.

## 中毒個案的呈報

在二零零八年，毒物安全監察組共接獲492宗中毒個案的呈報，經調查後與中藥、重金屬及其他毒物有關的個案分別為21.8%、5.1%和73.1%。而與其他毒物有關的個案主要涉及纖體產品、壯陽產品和受三聚氰氨污染的奶類產品等。

# Chapter Two 第二章

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2008

### January

- Empowered parents with knowledge and skills about food nutrition through the Healthy Eating Ambassador Training Programme and a series of mass communication activities on television, radio and printed media.



- The provisions relating to the licensing system of Chinese medicine traders and the import and export control of Chinese medicines under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance came into full effect on 11 January, to further strengthen the control of Chinese medicine.
- Launched the Laboratory Information System "ECPATH" for Histopathology and Cytology Division to enhance the operational and managerial efficiency of the Division.

## 二零零八年重點回顧

### 一月

- 通過社區健康飲食大使計劃，與及一系列在電視、電台和印刷媒體的大規模宣傳活動，豐富家長對食品營養的知識和技能。

- 《中醫藥條例》規管的中藥商領牌制度及中藥進出口管制，於一月十一日全面實施以進一步加強中藥的規管。
- 於組織病理及細胞部推行化驗室資訊系統「ECPATH」以提升分部的運作和管理效率。

# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Held the Centre for Health Protection Symposium “Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases – New Perspectives, New Approaches and New Tools” on 18-19 January. A number of distinguished speakers shared their experiences, wisdom and insightful ideas on a wide range of subjects from global to local perspectives, as well as on some advanced medical topics in the Symposium.



- ▶ 衛生防護中心研討會－「新發現及再度出現的傳染病－新思維、新觀點、新方法」於一月十八日至十九日舉行。研討會上，多位傑出的嘉賓講者就多項全球以至地區層面的項目，以及一些先進的醫學課題，分享了寶貴的經驗、豐富的學識和獨到的見解。



- ▶ Participated in the “Exercise on Emergency Response to Nuclear Power Plant Incident Arising from Terrorist Attack” organised by the Prevention and Emergency Administrative Commission Office of Guangdong Province for Nuclear Accident of Civil Nuclear Facility.
- ▶ Signed a Cooperation Agreement on Health Quarantine Arrangement with Shenzhen Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau to further strengthen the collaboration between Hong Kong and Shenzhen on public health measures in order to reduce the risk of cross-boundary spread of communicable diseases.

- ▶ 參與由廣東省核管辦組織的「恐怖襲擊事件引起的核電廠事故應急指揮系統演習」。
- ▶ 與深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局簽署「有關衛生檢疫的合作安排」，進一步加強兩地在出入境口岸衛生檢疫措施方面的合作，以減低傳染病跨境傳播的風險。

# Chapter Two 第二章

## February

- ▶ The Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council in February and passed into law in July. The Ordinance provides for a fixed penalty system (FPS) for offences related to violation of smoking prohibition under the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance. Tobacco Control Office also started putting in place practical arrangements necessary for supporting the operation of FPS including the establishment of information technology system.
- ▶ Collaborated with Hospital Authority Infectious Disease Centre at Princess Margaret Hospital to organise an Infectious Disease and Infection Control Conference inviting renowned overseas speakers from the Johns Hopkins University and local speakers.
- ▶ Organised a travel health exhibition at China Ferry Terminal.

## March

- ▶ Collaborated with the Licensing Office of Residential Care Homes of the Elderly of Social Welfare Department to conduct five one-day training courses on infection control in March and April to staff of elderly homes.
- ▶ Started to issue the “Notice of confirmation of transitional registration of proprietary Chinese medicine” to applicants of the products fulfilling the transitional registration requirements.

## 二月

- ▶ 《定額罰款(吸煙罪行) 條例草案》於二月提交立法會並於七月獲得通過。該條例就有關違反《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》法定禁煙規定的罪行，訂立一個定額罰款制度。控煙辦公室同時著手籌備各項支援定額罰款所需的實務安排，包括設立資訊科技系統。
- ▶ 與醫管局轄下瑪嘉烈醫院傳染病中心合辦傳染病及感染控制會議，邀請的講者有知名海外的約翰霍普金斯大學及本地的專家。
- ▶ 在中港客運碼頭舉辦旅遊健康展覽。

## 三月

- ▶ 於三月及四月份，與社會福利署安老院牌照事務處合辦五場關於感染控制課程予安老院舍員工。
- ▶ 為符合過渡性註冊資格的中成藥發出「確認中成藥過渡性註冊通知書」。

# Chapter Two 第二章

- Collaborated with the Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association and the Hospital Authority to organise awareness programmes to echo the “World TB Day”.



- 為響應「世界防癆日」，與香港防癆、心臟及胸病協會和醫院管理局合辦認識結核病活動。

- Collaborated with British Consulate-General Hong Kong to organise a seminar namely “Management of Infectious Disease and Community Health” on 17 March. The objective of the seminar was to share British experience on infectious disease management with Hong Kong counterparts and facilitate the information exchange in the field of healthcare, community care, communication and information technology.



- 與英國駐港總領事館於三月十七日合辦名為「傳染性疾病管理及社區衛生」的研討會。會上港英雙方交流傳染病管理的經驗，並分享就保健、社區護理、通訊及資訊科技範疇的最新資訊。



- Implemented a hand hygiene promotional program in 84 clinics of the Department of Health from March to August. The programme was built upon World Health Organization recommendations to promote hand hygiene and reduce the spread of infectious diseases.

- 在三月至八月期間，在衛生署轄下84間診所，參照世衛組織的手部衛生建議，推行手部衛生推廣計劃，以減少傳染病的傳播。



# Chapter Two 第二章



## April

- Launched the territory-wide “EatSmart@restaurant.hk” Campaign on 10 April to sustain healthy eating principles for the general public when they eat outside. In collaboration with the catering industry and various stakeholders, the Campaign fostered a strong alliance to help restaurants provide healthy options to their customers.

## 四月

- 於四月十日推出了全港性的「有『營』食肆」運動。該運動透過與飲食業界及各持分者建立緊密的合作，協助食肆為顧客提供健康的選擇。



- More than 437 000 students from 907 pre-primary institutions, primary and secondary schools enjoyed nutritious and delicious treats of fruits at school in support of “Fruit Day” on 17 April, a major promotional event under the “EatSmart@school.hk” campaign. A fruit day thematic song was developed to promote the habit of daily fruit intake in a joyful way.

- 來自907間中小學及學前教育機構超過437 000名學生於四月十七日一同在校園內享用營養豐富而美味的水果，以行動支持「健康飲食在校園」運動其中一項大型推廣活動——「生果日」，並製作開心「果」日主題曲，以營造每天愉快地一同享用水果的習慣。

# Chapter Two 第二章



- Organised the “Workshop on Public Health for Media Workers” to enhance media workers’ understanding of public health issues and reinforce the collaboration between media and public health workers. Over 30 media workers from 20 media organisations took part in the workshop.

- 為增進傳媒工作者對公共衛生事務的認識，並加強署方人員與傳媒業者的聯繫，衛生署舉辦了「公共衛生傳媒工作坊」。來自20個傳媒機構，超過30個傳媒工作者參加這次工作坊。



- The Virology Division of Public Health Laboratory Services Branch was reassessed by Hong Kong Accreditation Service as the accredited laboratory for medical testing according to ISO15189.
- Organised a seminar “AIDS Seminar 2008” on 19 April to commemorate the 15th Anniversary of the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund and the 10th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Coalition of AIDS Service Organisations as well as promoting joint force for the fight against HIV/AIDS and experience sharing.

- 公共衛生化驗服務處的病毒部獲香港認可處根據ISO15189的準則發出的持續認可醫務化驗所資格。
- 於四月十九日舉辦「愛滋病研討會2008」，以共同慶祝愛滋病信託基金委員會成立十五周年及香港愛滋病服務機構聯盟成立十周年，及提倡合力對抗愛滋病和分享對抗愛滋病的經驗。

# Chapter Two 第二章



- Collaborated with the Correctional Services Department to conduct a prospective study namely, “Prevalence study of Community Associated - Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) at Correctional Services Department” from April 2008 to March 2009 to determine the prevalence of CA-MRSA and its risk factors among the incarcerated population of Hong Kong. The study was completed in March 2009. No case of CA-MRSA infection was identified.
  - Establishment of Centre for Health Protection-Hospital Authority (CHP-HA) Collaboration Unit to strengthen the liaison between public health authorities, HA Infectious Disease Centre and HA Central Committee of Infection Disease and Emergency Response. The office targets to enhance infectious diseases preparedness; steer service protocol and research projects; review and update clinical infectious disease management guidelines; and coordinate knowledge management and training activities on infectious disease.
  - Launched online application for Free Pratique in Port Health Office in supporting the Marine Department’s Electronic-Business System.
- 在二零零八年四月至二零零九年三月期間，與懲教署合作進行一項名為「社區型耐藥性金黃葡萄球菌感染在囚人士的實況研究」的研究，以釐定本港在囚人士感染社區型耐藥性金黃葡萄球菌的比率及風險因素。該研究已於二零零九年三月完成。當中並未有發現任何社區型耐藥性金黃葡萄球菌的感染個案。
  - 成立衛生防護中心醫管局協作組以建立公共衛生當局、醫管局傳染病中心和醫管局傳染病及緊急應變中央委員會之間的聯繫，並藉此加強對傳染病的應變能力、訂立服務方案及研究項目、檢討和修訂傳染病臨床指引，以及統籌有關傳染病的知識管理和培訓活動。
  - 港口衛生處推行以網上處理自由無疫通行證，以配合海事處推行電子業務系統。

# Chapter Two 第二章

## May

- ▶ Held a “Principal Summit” on 6 May to strengthen communication with primary school principals in deliberating strategies to promote healthy eating among school children.



- ▶ Co-organised a 2-day seminar “Short Course on Social Marketing” with the School of Public Health of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, on 22 and 23 May. About 280 participants from different sectors and disciplines, attended the seminar.



- ▶ Organised “Exercise Compass” with the Mainland authorities to strengthen the overall preparedness and response of concerned Government departments in handling referral of suspected Avian Influenza cases at the border checkpoint.

## 五月

- ▶ 於五月六日舉辦「小學校長高峰會」，加強與小學校長溝通，共同為推廣學童健康飲食商議策略。

- ▶ 於五月二十二至二十三日與香港中文大學公共衛生學院合辦了為期兩天的「社會營銷短期課程」研討會。是次研討會約有280位來自不同界別及範疇的參加者。

- ▶ 與內地部門聯合舉行「羅盤演習」，以加強有關部門處理在邊境口岸出現懷疑人類感染禽流感轉介個案的整體準備和應變能力。

# Chapter Two 第二章



## June

- ▶ Delivered a series of health talks for the Pilot Neighbourhood Active Ageing Project, initiated by the Elderly Commission to promote the concept of active ageing and enhance neighbourhood support with a view to creating a harmonious society.
- ▶ Organised “Exercise Equator” to test the overall preparedness and response of the Government and related organisations to public health incidents during the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Events.
- ▶ Organised the second Centre for Health Protection Sentinel Surveillance Conference, with the theme of “Surveillance amidst infectious disease crisis” to encourage the exchange of knowledge and experience on the prevention and control of infectious diseases among sentinel partners.



## 六月

- ▶ 為由安老事務委員會籌劃的左鄰右里積極樂頤年試驗計劃舉辦一連串的健康講座，以推廣康健樂頤年及加強鄰舍發揮互助精神，共建和諧社會。
- ▶ 舉行「赤道演習」，以測試政府和有關機構處理二零零八年奧運會和殘疾人奧運會馬術比賽期間的公共衛生事故的整體準備和應變能力。
- ▶ 舉辦第二屆衛生防護中心定點監測大會，主題為「傳染病危機中監測」，以鼓勵定點監測計劃合作伙伴互相交流有關傳染病預防和控制的知識和經驗。



# Chapter Two 第二章

- Participated in the eighth Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases in Macao on 26 and 27 June to examine the situation and trend of major infectious diseases in three places.

- 於六月二十六及二十七日參與在澳門舉行的第八次粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議，審視三地的重點傳染病爆發情況及趨勢。



- Conducted a drill on Avian Influenza with Shenzhen Entry-exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau at Shenzhen Bay Port.

- 與深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局在深圳灣口岸聯合舉辦禽流感應變演習。

## July

- Co-organised the "Babycare Room Award" with the Hospital Authority and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association, to encourage provision of desirable babycare facilities by private enterprises and public organisations in public areas so as to promote breastfeeding.

## 七月

- 與醫院管理局及愛嬰醫院香港協會合辦「全港最受歡迎育嬰間選舉」。目的是鼓勵公私營機構在公眾場所提供理想育嬰設施，以推廣母乳餵哺。



# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Held a study on microbiological quality of cooked rice and noodles in collaboration with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. Findings of the study were published in CHOICE magazine in December 2008.
- ▶ Participated in an emergency response exercise organised by the Security Bureau on the preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agent attack during the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Games in Hong Kong.
- ▶ 聯同食物環境衛生署進行香港飯麵製品的微生物質量研究。有關研究結果已在二零零八年十二月刊載於選擇月刊。
- ▶ 參與由保安局為在香港舉行的二零零八年奧運和殘障奧運馬術比賽而組織的生、化、輻射與核襲擊事故的應急演練。



## August

## 八月

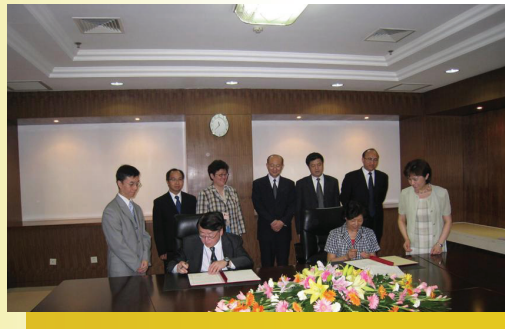
- ▶ Manned a booth on safety use of Chinese medicine in the “International Conference and Exhibition of the Modernisation of Chinese Medicine and Health Products 2008”.
- ▶ Organised a travel health exhibition at the Hong Kong International Airport.
- ▶ 以安全使用中藥為主題參展「國際現代化中醫藥及健康產品展覽暨會議2008」。
- ▶ 在香港國際機場舉辦旅遊健康展覽。



# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Mainland General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine to further strengthen the collaboration between Hong Kong and the Mainland on public health measures in order to reduce the risk of cross-boundary spread of communicable diseases.

- ▶ 與國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局簽署「有關衛生檢疫的合作安排」，進一步加強兩地在出入境口岸衛生檢疫措施方面的合作，以減低傳染病跨境傳播的風險。



## September

- ▶ Organised awareness programme on dementia to staff of Housing Department, Mass Transit Railway Corporation and Immigration Department to raise their awareness on dementia and enhance their skills in tackling clients suspected to be suffering from dementia.
- ▶ Enrolled more than 1 000 teachers and parents from 219 primary schools into a new round of "School 'NutriAgent' Project".
- ▶ Launched the Love Teeth Campaign to promote oral health among the community.

## 九月

- ▶ 為房屋署、港鐵有限公司及入境署的員工舉辦以老年癡呆症為題的推廣活動，以加強他們對老年癡呆症的認識及提升他們應對患者的技巧。
- ▶ 超過一千名來自219間小學的老師和家長參與了新一輪的「校園至『營』特工計劃」。
- ▶ 展開了「全港愛牙運動」的宣傳活動，向全港市民推廣口腔健康。





# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Child Assessment Service (CAS) commissioned the Census and Statistics Department to conduct a Thematic Household Survey on “Public Awareness and Attitudes towards Developmental Disabilities in Children”. Formal results were released in September. CAS embarked on a relevant public education campaign in collaboration with stakeholders in the same month.
- ▶ Started enrolment of private healthcare service providers to Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme to be launched in January 2009. Under the Scheme, elders aged 70 or above would be given annually, through an electronic system, five health care vouchers of \$50 each to partially subsidise their use of primary health care services in the private sector.
- ▶ 兒童體能智力測驗服務已委託政府統計處就「公眾人士對兒童發展障礙的認識和態度」進行一項主題性住戶統計調查。正式結果在九月已公布。兒童體能智力測驗服務與持分者同時展開相關公眾教育活動。
- ▶ 為有意參加於二零零九年一月推出的長者醫療券試驗計劃的私營醫療服務提供者進行登記。此計劃透過電子系統，為七十歲或以上長者每年提供五張每張面值五十元的醫療券，以資助他們使用私營基層醫療服務的部分費用。

## October

- ▶ The Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases recommended seven-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine to be incorporated into the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme. The Chief Executive announced in his policy address that the recommendation was adopted and the programme would be implemented from the third quarter of 2009.
- ▶ Published the framework document, “Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases”, aiming to further strengthen Hong Kong’s capacity to respond to the growing threat of non-communicable diseases.
- ▶ 疫苗可預防疾病委員會建議把七價肺炎球菌結合疫苗納入香港兒童疫苗接種計劃。同月行政長官在施政報告中宣佈接納有關建議並由二零零九年第三季起實施。
- ▶ 推出了「促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架」的策略框架文件，旨在進一步加強本港應付日益嚴重的非傳染病威脅的能力。

## 十月

# Chapter Two 第二章

- Established a high-level “Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” to deliberate on and oversee the overall roadmap and strategy of implementation. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Secretary for Food and Health, and comprises representatives of the Government, public and private sectors, academia, professional bodies, industry and other local key partners.



- 成立了一個高層的「非傳染病防控督導委員會」，以考慮及監督整體計劃和策略的實行。督導委員會的主席由食物及衛生局局長出任，並包括來自政府、公私營機構、學術界、專業團體、業界以及其他本地主要合作伙伴的代表。

- Established “International Advisory Panel on Tobacco Dependence” and convened the first meeting in Hong Kong. The Panel consists of eminent international experts in tobacco control and smoking cessation. It advises the Department of Health on matters relating to strategic development of smoking cessation service in Hong Kong.



- 成立「煙草成癮國際專家小組」並在香港舉行了第一次會議。小組由國際知名的控煙及戒煙專家組成，為衛生署提供有關香港戒煙服務策略發展的建議。

- Organised various programmes for local HIV prevention workers including a seminar entitled “Addressing increasing rates of HIV among Hong Kong Men having Sex with Men”, workshops about positive HIV prevention programme and HIV responses in Australia.

- 為本地預防愛滋病工作人員舉辦各類項目，包括「有關男男性接觸社群的愛滋病預防項目」方向的研討會及「積極的愛滋病預防項目和介紹澳洲對愛滋病流行情況反應的工作坊」。

# Chapter Two 第二章



- ▶ Held the World Health Organization Workshop on strengthening Tuberculosis Laboratories.
- ▶ Co-organised with Shun Tak – China Travel Ship Management and Hong Kong International Airport in an infectious disease exercise drill at Skypier.

- ▶ 舉辦世界衛生組織強化結核病實驗室工作坊。
- ▶ 與信德中旅船務管理有限公司及香港國際機場在海天客運碼頭合辦傳染病應變演習。



## November

## 十一月

- ▶ Produced and distributed the “Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) - Resource Kit on Child Development and Behavior Management for Pre-primary Teachers” to pre-primary teachers. The kit aims to facilitate pre-primary teachers to identify and refer children with physical, developmental, learning or behavioural problems to Maternal and Child Health Centres for assessment and management.

- ▶ 製作及派發「兒童身心全面發展服務 - 學前兒童發展及行為處理幼師參考資料套」給全港幼師，藉以幫助教師留意和識別有健康、發展、學習或行為問題的兒童，盡快作出轉介母嬰健康院接受初步評估。

# Chapter Two 第二章



- ▶ Launched the annual “Influenza Vaccination Programme” in all elderly homes and disabled homes in Hong Kong to provide vaccination for residents and staff.
- ▶ Launched the annual “Influenza Vaccination Programme” in all Maternal and Child Health Centres, three family clinics and Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine to provide vaccination for eligible patients.
- ▶ Launched a new vaccination programme “Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme” on 1 November 2008 to encourage influenza vaccination among Hong Kong children between the age of six months and less than six years. Eligible children could receive subsidised vaccination in enrolled private doctors’ clinics until 31 March 2009.
- ▶ 在全港安老院舍及殘疾人士院舍進行週年「流行性感冒防疫注射計劃」，為院友及員工提供防疫注射。
- ▶ 轄下母嬰健康院、三間公務員診所及家庭醫學深造培訓中心進行「流感疫苗注射計劃」，為合資格人士提供防疫注射。
- ▶ 於二零零八年十一月一日，推行「流感疫苗資助計劃」，以鼓勵年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲的香港兒童接受流感疫苗注射。合資格的兒童可於二零零九年三月三十一日前在參與計劃的私家醫生診所接種政府資助的流感疫苗。



# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Launched the Centralised Organ Donation Register, making the organ donation system more user-friendly to the public and more effective in realising donors' wish of lighting up other people's lives after they had passed away.

- ▶ 推出中央器官捐贈登記名冊，為公眾提供方便的器官捐贈系統，並更有效地完成捐贈者於身故後為他人燃點生命之光的心願。



- ▶ Participated in the World Health Organization Congress on Traditional Medicine held in Beijing.

- ▶ 參加在北京舉行的世界衛生組織傳統醫學大會。

- ▶ Manned a booth on the development and regulation of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong in the "Exhibition of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China, 2008".

- ▶ 以香港中醫藥的發展和管理為主題參展「中國中醫藥展北京2008」。

- ▶ Produced a new set of publicity materials featuring the UNAIDS Special Representative, Miss Miriam Yeung to promote the care and acceptance of people living with HIV.

- ▶ 製作一系列由聯合國愛滋病規劃署特別代表楊千嬅小姐拍攝的宣傳片，推廣關懷愛滋病患者的訊息。

- ▶ Launched the Centralised Organ Donation Register for prospective donors to voluntarily register their wish of donating organs. The Register will enable medical personnel responsible for organ donation to know upon the patients' death about their wish to donate organs, and the bereaved family to acknowledge the deceased's wish to rekindle lives of other people.

- ▶ 推出中央器官捐贈登記名冊，供有意捐贈器官者自願登記其捐贈器官資料。該名冊可以讓與器官捐贈有關的醫護人員在病人身故後得悉其捐贈器官的意願，亦可以讓捐贈者家人知道去世親人遺愛人間的心願。

# Chapter Two 第二章

- ▶ Set up a mini web under the Centre for Health Protection website to promote the concept of “proper use of antibiotics” to the public.

- ▶ 在衛生防護中心網站之下設立迷你網站，向市民推廣「正確使用抗生素」的概念。



- ▶ Participated in the annual meeting to exchange experience on health quarantine issues in five places, namely Guangdong, Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Macao. Also signed a Cooperation Agreement on River Trade Vessel Inspection with the Mainland General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.

- ▶ 參與粵港深珠澳五地會議，就衛生檢疫事項作出經檢交流，並與國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局簽署「在航行香港/內地珠江三角洲小型船舶衛生監督領域的合作安排」。

## December

- ▶ Established a formal referral and reply system between pre-primary institutions and Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) under the Comprehensive Child Development Service through which pre-primary teachers could make use of the system to refer children with suspected health or developmental problem to MCHC for preliminary assessment.

## 十二月

- ▶ 透過兒童身心全面發展服務與全港學前機構建立一套轉介及回覆制度。讓幼師直接轉介有特別需要的兒童到區內母嬰健康院接受評估或跟進。

## Chapter Two 第二章

► In an ongoing effort to encourage Hong Kong people to regularly climb stairs for better health, the Department of Health and the MTR Corporation jointly extended the “Step Your Way to Health” campaign at 76 stations in the MTR network.



► 為進一步推動市民多行樓梯以促進健康，衛生署與港鐵公司攜手合作把「多行樓梯、多點健康」活動延伸至七十六個港鐵站。

► Organised a joint exercise code-named “Great Wall 2008” to test the collaboration and coordination of the health authorities in Hong Kong, Mainland and Macao in mounting emergency response.

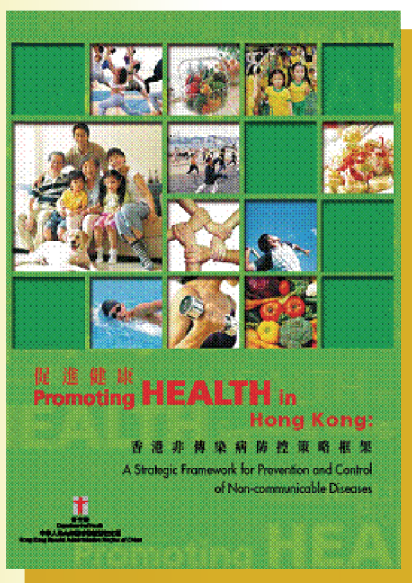


► 聯合內地及澳門衛生部門舉辦一項代號為「長城演練2008」的演習，旨在測試三地緊急應變工作方面的合作和協調。

# Chapter Two 第二章

- Established the “Working Group on Diet and Physical Activity”, the first working group under the Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, to tackle the imminent problems caused by unhealthy dietary habits, physical inactivity and obesity.

- 成立了「飲食及體能活動工作小組」—非傳染病防控督導委員會以下的首個工作小組，以應付不健康的飲食習慣、缺乏體能活動及肥胖等因素所導致的迫切問題。



- Participated in the Asian Harmonisation Working Party (AHWP) Work Plan Meeting in Shenzhen to promote collaboration among regulatory authorities and the medical device industry for the harmonisation of regulation on medical devices.
- Collaborated with Shenzhen Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Macao Center for Disease Control and Prevention to launch a series of World AIDS Day activities.

- 派員參與亞洲醫療器械法規協調組織於深圳舉辦的工作籌劃會議，以促進各規管機構與醫療儀器業界在協同醫療儀器規管的合作。
- 聯同深圳市疾病預防控制中心和澳門疾病預防控制中心舉辦一系列世界愛滋病日的宣傳活動。



# Chapter Two 第二章



- ▶ Conducted “Enhanced Surveillance for Community-Associated Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* at Accident & Emergency Departments and General Outpatient Clinics”. Under the programme, the attending physicians were encouraged to take wound swabs for patients presenting with skin and soft tissue infections.
- ▶ 推行「在急症室及普通科門診診所加強監測社區型耐藥性金黃葡萄球菌」計劃。此計劃鼓勵主診醫生為有皮膚及軟組織感染的病人採集傷口拭子樣本作化驗。
- ▶ Participated in the annual crash and rescue exercise at the Hong Kong International Airport.
- ▶ 參與在香港國際機場舉行的周年空難拯救演習。



# Chapter Three 第三章

## EXPENDITURE AND MANPOWER

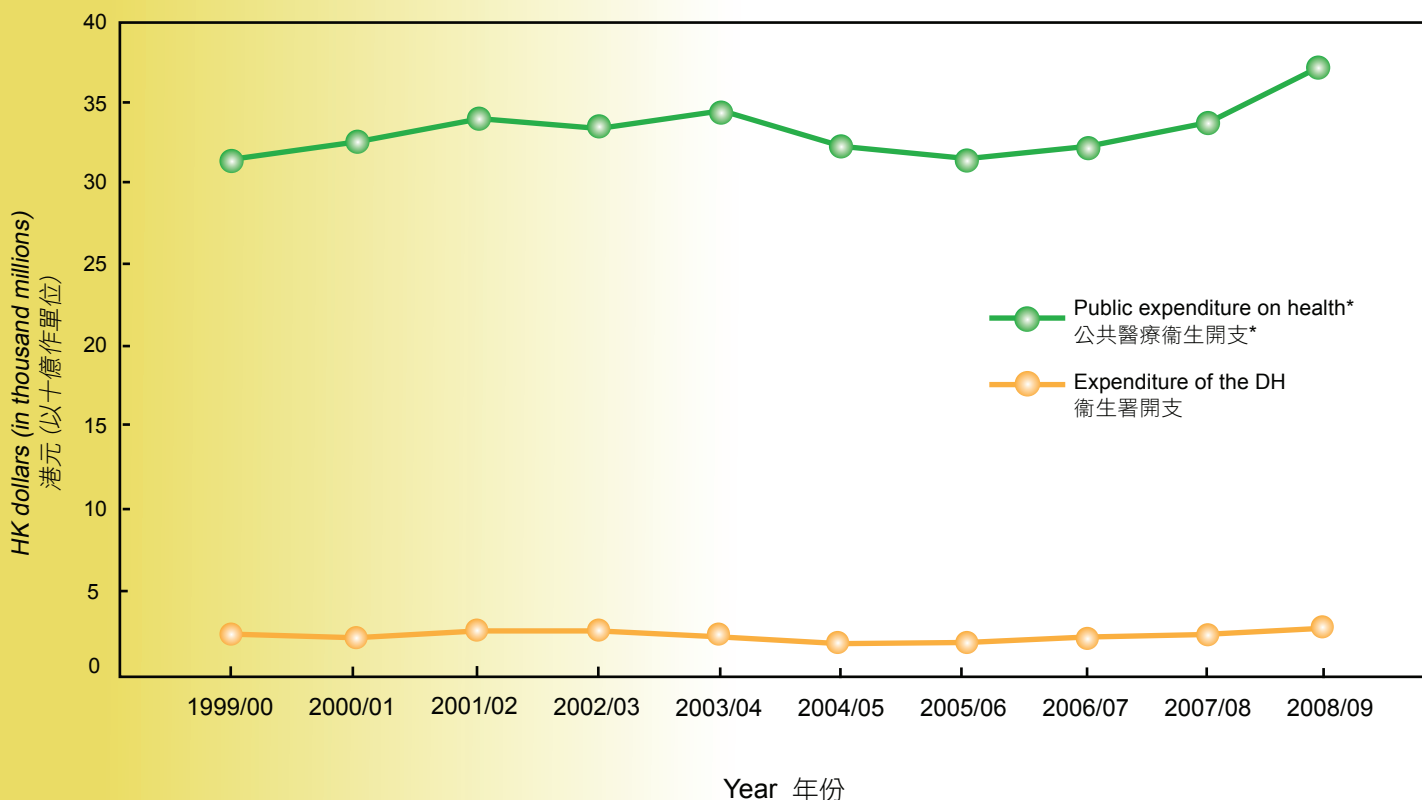
### Expenditure

The expenditure of the Department for 2008/09 was \$3.4 billion which represented 9.1% of the total public expenditure on health for the year. There was an increase of 9.0% over that for 2007/08 (Figure 12).

Total public expenditure on health, which included expenditure of the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, increased by 9.2% in the same period.

Figure 12: Total Public Expenditure on Health and Expenditure of the Department of Health, 1999/00 - 2008/09

圖 12 : 一九九九/零零年度至二零零八/零九年度公共醫療衛生總開支與衛生署開支



Note: \* Public expenditure on health refers to public expenditure classified into the Policy Area Group of Health.

註: \* 公共醫療衛生開支是指歸入衛生政策組別的公共開支。

## 開支及人手

### 開支

衛生署於二零零八/零九年度的開支為34億元，佔該年度公共醫療衛生總開支的9.1%，較二零零七/零八年度上升9.0%（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9.2%。

# Chapter Three 第三章

## Manpower

## 人手

As at 31 March 2009, the Department had a total strength of 4 992 (Table E) which corresponded to an increase of 6.9% over that in 2008.

截至二零零九年三月三十一日為止，衛生署的在職人數為4 992人(表E)，較二零零八年同期增加6.9%。

Table E : Strength of the Department of Health as at 31 March 2009

表 E : 衛生署截至二零零九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 and Health Officer Grade 醫生職系	405	8.1%
Nursing and Allied Grades 護理及相連職系	1 259	25.2%
Dental Officer Grade 牙科醫生職系	233	4.7%
Para-Dental Grades 輔助牙科職系	604	12.1%
Supplementary Medical Grades 輔助醫療職系	516	10.3%
Other Departmental Grades 其他部門職系	721	14.4%
<b>Non-departmental Grades Staff 非部門職系人員</b>	1 254	25.1%
<b>Total* 總數*</b>	<b>4 992</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note : \* In addition, there were 1 063 full-time contract staff as of 31 March 2009.

註 : \* 截至二零零九年三月三十一日為止，另有1 063名全職合約職員。

# Chapter Four 第四章

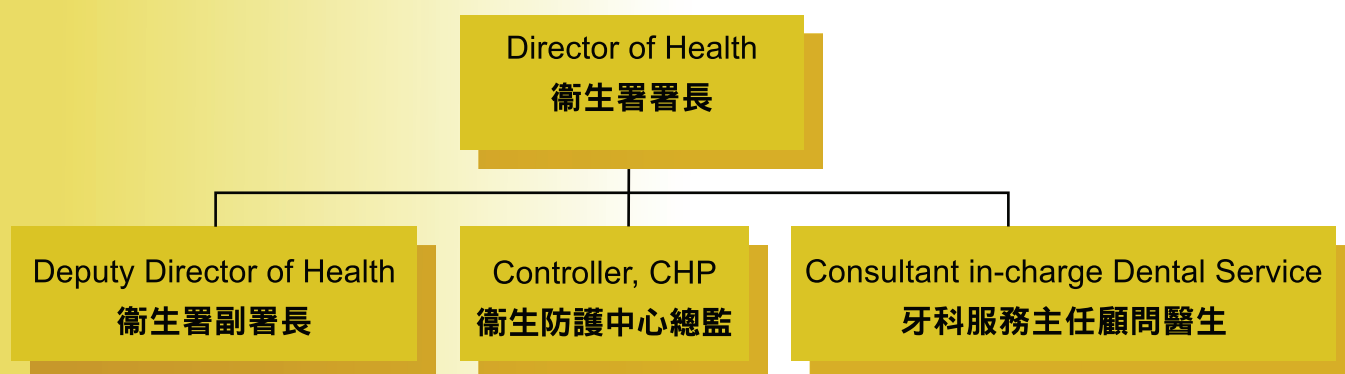
## HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

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.

## 健康服務回顧

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, Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions and Tobacco Control Office
- ▶ Special Health Services which include Health Care Voucher Unit, Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office and Radiation Health Unit
- ▶ 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、醫護機構註冊辦事處及控煙辦公室
- ▶ 特別衛生服務：包括醫療券組、毒品管理部、藥劑事務部、港口衛生處及放射衛生部

# Chapter Four 第四章

► Specialised Services which include Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service

► 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 (Cap. 549), 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 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.

By the end of 2008, there were 5 932 registered Chinese medicine practitioners (including registered Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration) and 2 832 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

## 中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》(第549章)。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、製造和售賣的規管措施。

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。

截至二零零八年年底，本港共有5 932名註冊中醫(包括有限制註冊中醫)和2 832名表列中醫。

# Chapter Four 第四章

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 (Cap. 549), 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 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 (Cap. 549), 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 2008, 9 981 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 16 408 applications for proprietary Chinese medicines

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》(第549章)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。

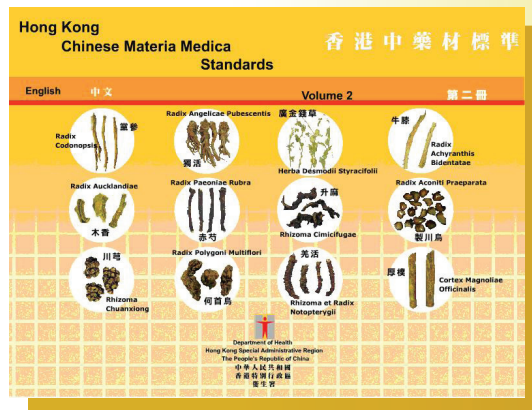
根據《中醫藥條例》(第549章)，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須首先向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截至二零零八年年底，共收到9 981份申請。中成藥註冊制度自二零零三年十二月十九日實施以來，截至二零零八年年底，共收到16 408份中成藥註冊申請。

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registration were received as at end of 2008.

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. The research results of Phase II involving 24 herbs were published in HKCMMS Volume II in July 2008. The Phase III research work covering 28 herbs was completed in late 2008. The publication of HKCMMS Volume III containing the monographs of 28 Chinese herbal medicines is in progress. The Phase IV research work covering 36 herbs will commence in 2009.

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種藥材的研究結果已於二零零八年七月刊印於香港中藥材標準第二冊。第三期涉及28種藥材的研究工作已於二零零八年底完成，現正籌備包括28種中藥材論文的香港中藥材標準第三冊的出版工作。第四期涉及36種藥材的研究工作將於二零零九年展開。



## 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

## 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

# Chapter Four 第四章

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 2008, the Elderly Health Centres recorded 38 453 enrolments and 175 857 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.

Visiting Health Teams outreach 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 2008, Visiting Health Teams made 261 360 client-contacts.

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

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，照顧長者的整體健康需要，並鼓勵社區人士，包括長者在內，積極參與，以推廣長者健康。衛生署共設有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歲或以上的長者均可申請登記成為中心會員。在二零零八年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為38 453人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達175 857人次。

長者健康外展隊伍深入社區和安老院舍，與其他長者服務單位合作，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。在二零零八年，長者健康外展隊伍共為261 360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，長者健康服務每年在所有安老院舍進行「感染控制措施調查」。



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The annual Influenza Vaccination Programme for residents and staff of residential care homes was conducted in November 2008. It was well-received and achieved an overall coverage rate of 93.0% and 70.5% among 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 will put more emphasis on empowerment of elders and carers through the production of more health education resources like books, 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.

於二零零八年十一月，長者健康服務為安老院舍院友和員工提供安老院舍預防流行性感冒防疫注射。是次計劃反應良好，院友及員工的涵蓋率分別為93.0%及70.5%。此外，長者健康服務亦協助為殘疾院舍的院友提供預防注射。

長者健康服務會繼續其現有的使命，努力改善香港長者的基層健康服務。除了直接提供健康教育外，未來重點將放在製作更多健康教育資源，如書本等，以協助長者及護老者提升一己之能力。另外亦會加強作為長者基層健康服務之模範和健康顧問的角色，與有關之培訓工作，以便香港整體社會均能受益。



## 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

## 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。

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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 screening.

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



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, mumps and rubella. The immunisation programme in 2008 is shown in Table F.

## 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、認知和社交情緒方面的發展。綜合計劃的核心項目包括免疫接種、親職教育，與及健康和發展監察。

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、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹。表F列出二零零八年的兒童免疫接種計劃。

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Table F : Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2008

表 F : 二零零八年香港兒童免疫接種計劃

Vaccine 疫苗	Newborn 初生	1 month 一個月	2 months 兩個月	4 months 四個月	6 months 六個月	1 year 一歲	1.5 years 歲半	Primary 1 小一	Primary 6 小六
Bacille Calmette-Guerin Vaccine (BCG) 卡介苗(預防結核病)	BCG 卡介苗								
Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis and Inactivated Poliovirus (DTaP-IPV) 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺			DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺		DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	DTaP-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺	
Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis (reduced dose) and Inactivated Poliovirus (dTap-IPV) 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳(減量)及滅活小兒麻痺									dTap-IPV 白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳(減量)及滅活小兒麻痺
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) 乙型肝炎疫苗	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.

親職教育計劃目的是為裝備幼兒家長有關培育子女成長所需的知識和技巧，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。若兒童有初期的行為問題或父母在管教方面遇到困難，家長可參加有系統的正面親職小組訓練課程。

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Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interviews and counselling in MCHCs. Collaborated with Hospital Authority and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association, “Babycare Room Award” was jointly organised in Jul 2008 to encourage provision of desirable babycare facilities by private enterprises and public organisations in public areas so as to promote breastfeeding.

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。與醫院管理局及愛嬰醫院香港協會於二零零八年七月合辦「全港最受歡迎育嬰間選舉」，目的是嘉許提供合適母乳餵哺環境和理想育嬰設施的公私營機構，並藉此鼓勵母乳餵哺。



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, Automated Otoacoustic Emission (AOAE) hearing screening for newborn and preschool vision screening. 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.

健康及發展監察是透過專業醫護人員定期跟進兒童的成長及發展，以便及早發現有問題的兒童並作出轉介。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為學前兒童進行視力普查。此外，醫護人員會與家長協作，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。

In addition, the Government has piloted the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) in Sham Shui Po, Tin Shui Wai, Tuen Mun

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」。至

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and Tseung Kwan O districts since July 2005. By end of 2008, the programme has been extended to Yuen Long, Tung Chung, Kwun Tong districts and is planned for further extension to all MCHCs in Hong Kong by phases. Built on existing services provided by MCHCs, Antenatal Out Patient Clinic of Hospital Authority, pre-primary institutions, Integrated Family Service Centres (IFSCs) and other non-government organizations (NGOs), CCDS is a community-based programme delivered through the inter-sectoral partnership among the health, education and social service sectors. It aims to identify and meet the varied needs of children 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 postnatal 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.

二零零八年底已推展至元朗、東涌、觀塘，並計劃逐步推展至全港各區母嬰健康院。該計劃是透過母嬰健康院、醫管局產科門診部、學前機構、綜合家庭服務中心及其他非政府服務機構作為平台，協調現有衛生、教育及社會各方面的服務，及早識別及處理幼兒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：

1. 識別和全面處理高危孕婦；
2. 識別和處理產後抑鬱的母親；
3. 識別和處理有心理社會需要的兒童及家庭；及
4. 識別和處理有健康、發展及行為問題的學前兒童。



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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.

Postnatal mothers are provided with physical checkups and advice on family planning. They are also given support to adapt to changes in life through individual counselling and experience sharing in support groups.

In 2008, about 78% of all local newborns and 33% of local and non-local pregnant women received services from MCHCs.

MCHCs provide women of child-bearing age family planning services, including advice and prescription of contraceptives, counselling and referral on infertility, unplanned pregnancy and sterilisation. To ensure protection against rubella, anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

Cervical screening service is provided at all MCHCs for women aged at or above 25 who have ever had sex. Outreach health talks on cervical cancer and screening were conducted by the Health Information Section team to various women groups as needed. In 2008, there were 102 000 attendances for the cervical screening service.

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。

母嬰健康院亦為產後婦女提供檢查及家庭計劃指導，並透過個別輔導及支援小組的經驗分享，使產後婦女盡快適應新生活。

二零零八年，約有78%本地出生的嬰兒及33%的本地及非本地孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。

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，不育、意外懷孕和結紮手術的輔導及轉介安排。亦為缺乏德國麻疹抗體的生育年齡婦女提供免疫注射。

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。健康資訊組亦為有需要的婦女團體提供有關子宮頸普查的外展健康教育講座服務。二零零八年，共有102 000名人次參與子宮頸普查服務。

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## Woman Health Service

Three Woman Health Centres (WHCs) and ten MCHCs provide Woman Health Service (WHS) to women at or below 64 years of age. The aim is to promote the health of women and to 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, such as offering screening mammography to women who are aged 50 years or over. Clients with suspected abnormalities are referred to specialists for further management.

In 2008, a total of 18 500 women registered with three WHCs and ten MCHCs for 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 (MDACS) and development of a long-term regulatory framework for medical devices. The System has been fully implemented since July 2007 and it covers the following scope:

## 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，如為50歲或以上的婦女提供乳房造影普查服務等。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。

二零零八年，共有18 500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。該制度已於二零零七年七月開始全面推行，內容包括：

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- ▶ Listing of medical devices of Classes II, III and IV;
- ▶ Implementation of adverse incident reporting system;
- ▶ Screening of safety alerts;
- ▶ Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies;
- ▶ Listing of Local Manufacturers; and
- ▶ Listing of Importers.

The Medical Device Control Office totally processed 245 device listing applications, screened 1 338 safety alerts, managed 9 adverse incidents and conducted 17 workshops/seminars in 2008.

A consultant was commissioned to conduct a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) on statutory regulation of medical devices and the study was completed in early 2008. The results of the study revealed that majority of the stakeholders and the public generally supported the proposed regulation of medical devices. The legislative works will be commenced in accordance with the RIA's recommendations.

## 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

- ▶ 表列第II，III及IV級醫療儀器；
- ▶ 推行醫療事故呈報系統；
- ▶ 甄別安全警報；
- ▶ 認可認證評核機構；
- ▶ 表列本地製造商；及
- ▶ 表列進口商。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零八年度共處理245宗醫療儀器表列申請，甄別1 338宗安全警報，處理9宗醫療事故報告及舉辦了17次工作坊/講座。

醫療儀器管制辦公室已聘請顧問公司為醫療儀器規管對各方面的影響進行評估。該研究已於二零零八年初完成。評估結果顯示大部分持分者及公眾均支持立法規管醫療儀器，因應規管影響評估的建議，相關的立法工作亦將會展開。

## 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



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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 Director of Health.

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 statistics; issuing advice and warning; and direct handling of complaints lodged by public against the institutions. In 2008, 93 announced inspections and 65 surprise visits to a total of 13 private hospitals, 34 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 146 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 69 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

例第165章及343章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由衛生署署長執行。

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，辦事處會透過實地巡查、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。在二零零八年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的13間私家醫院、34間護養院及9間留產院，進行了93次例行巡查及65次突擊巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有146間。同年，我們共處理69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。

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enables healthcare institutions to understand the requirements and standards of good practice in a more explicit manner.

## Tobacco Control Office

Smoking is the single largest 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 protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke to the maximum extent.



## 控煙辦公室

在香港，吸煙是最主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。政府的既定控煙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，並在最大範圍內保護公眾免受二手煙影響。

The mission of TCO is to nurture a smoke-free culture in Hong Kong through inter-sectoral collaboration and community mobilisation. After the passage of the Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance 2006, the main service areas of TCO can be divided into enforcement, publicity and promoting smoking cessation. 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;

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。自《二零零六年吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例》生效以後，控煙辦公室的主要工作範圍可分為執法、宣傳教育，以及戒煙推廣三方面。現時控煙辦公室的首要工作包括：

- ▶ 擔當《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(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守法；

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 透過宣傳及健康教育，推廣無煙文化；
  - ▶ 協調衛生署的戒煙服務；以及
  - ▶ 協助決策局檢討控煙條例。



In 2007, Tobacco Control Inspectors (TCIs) of TCO started the enforcement of smoking ban in statutory no smoking areas. Upon receipt of complaints, TCIs would arrange surprise check to the statutory no smoking areas concerned. They would also initiate blitz operations to black spots of smoking offences. TCIs would initiate prosecution actions towards smoking offenders and advise the venue managers on the skills of implementing smoking ban.

二零零七年，控煙辦公室的控煙督察開始在法定禁煙區執行禁煙規定。控煙督察在接到違例吸煙的舉報後，會安排到有關法定禁煙區進行突擊巡查。此外，控煙督察亦會主動到經常有違例吸煙的黑點進行突擊巡查。控煙督察會向違例吸煙人士採取票控行動，並會輔導禁煙區管理人落實禁煙規定的技巧。

TCO received a total of 15 321 complaints against smoking violations and 5 001 enquiries in 2008. TCIs conducted a total of 13 302 inspections to no smoking areas and 7 305 prosecutions were initiated towards smoking offenders.

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共接獲15 321宗有關違例吸煙的投訴及5 001宗查詢。控煙督察全年共進行13 302次禁煙區巡查，期間共對7 305宗違例吸煙個案提出檢控。

For illegal tobacco advertisements, TCO screened over 1 314 printed publications. TCO received 41 complaints and issued warning letters against 18 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements during the

在處理違例煙草廣告方面，控煙辦公室共審閱超過1 314份刊物。同期，控煙辦公室接獲41宗投訴，並對當中18宗違例煙草廣告個案發出警告信。

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same period.

In 2008, TCO conducted 18 seminars on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) with over 640 attendances. The target audience of these seminars were venue managers of statutory no smoking areas, which included security guards, catering workers and frontline staff of other no smoking areas, such as managers of workplaces and communal quarters.

TCO also distributed over 580 000 pieces of health education material to venue manager and the public in 2008, including no smoking signs, poster and implementation guidelines, etc.

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共舉辦了18場有關《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的講座，參與人數超過640人次。這些講座的對象為法定禁煙區的管理人，包括保安員、食肆員工，以及各類禁煙區的前線員工，如工作間管理人及共用宿舍管理人等。

控煙辦公室在二零零八年共向禁煙區管理人及市民派發超過58萬份禁煙教育資料，當中包括禁煙標誌、海報及禁煙實施指引等。



In order to encourage smokers to quit smoking, "Smoking Cessation Seminars" were conducted for various organisations and businesses. In 2008, TCO conducted 50 "Smoking Cessation Seminars" with over 2 500 attendances. The Smoking Cessation Hotline was manned by registered nurses and handled a total of 4 335

為鼓勵更多吸煙者戒煙，控煙辦公室為各機構及公司舉辦了「戒煙講座」。在二零零八年，控煙辦公室舉行了50場「戒煙講座」，參與人數超過2 500人次。控煙辦公室亦設立戒煙熱線，由註冊護士接聽。在二零零八年共處理4 335個來電及查詢。

telephone calls and enquiries in 2008.

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.

## Special Health Services

### Health Care Voucher Unit

In 2008, the Health Care Voucher Unit was established to implement the three-year Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme, under which elders aged 70 or above would be given annually, through an electronic system, five health care vouchers of \$50 each to partially subsidise their use of primary health care services in the private sector.

### Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for opiate drug abusers. There are 20 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of clients registered with the scheme was around 8 600 as at 31 December 2008 and the average daily attendance in 2008 was around 6 300.

On admission to the Methadone Treatment Programme, doctors will conduct a detailed and structured assessment for the clients including their medical, social history, and physical conditions. Apart from medical assessments by doctors, other

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。

## 特別衛生服務

### 醫療券組

二零零八年，醫療券組成立以實施為期三年的長者醫療券試驗計劃。此計劃透過電子系統，為70歲或以上長者每年提供五張每張面值50元的醫療券，以資助他們使用私營基層醫療服務的部分費用。

### 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(包括星期日及公眾假期)開放。截至二零零八年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數約為8 600人，而二零零八年的平均每日求診人次則約為6 300人次。

求診者在參加美沙酮治療計劃時，醫生會為求診者作出有系統及詳細的評估，包括病歷、社會背景及身體狀況。此外，美沙酮治療計劃亦提供一系列的支援服務包括：由醫生、社工及朋輩輔導員

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support services provided at the clinics include counselling by doctors, social workers, and peer counsellors, referral to other treatment and rehabilitation services, and tetanus vaccination.

As drug addicts constitutes a high risk group for AIDS and other blood borne diseases, health education and counselling for patients are always priorities. 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 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;

所提供的輔導服務、轉介往其他治療或康復機構的服務及破傷風疫苗接種等。

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。

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。二零零八年，藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控的個案數目分別為

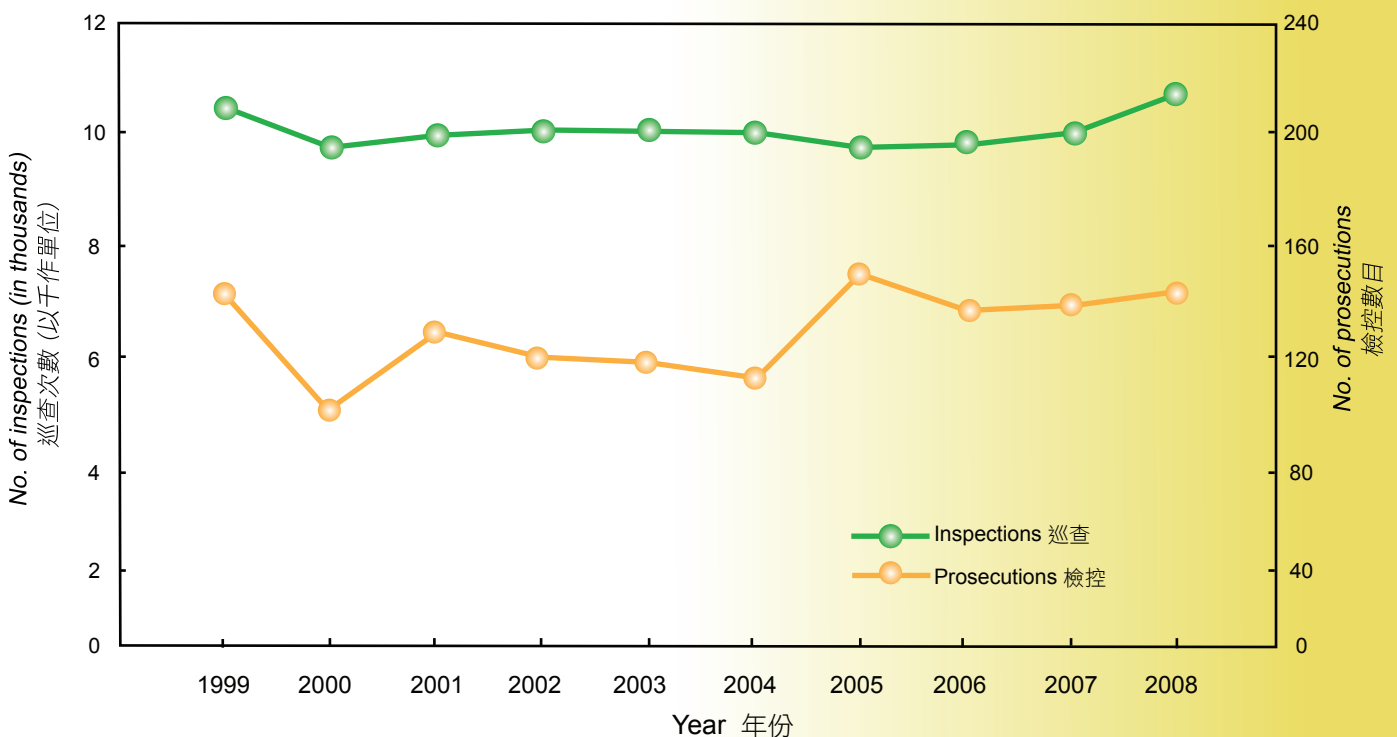
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and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2008, the number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service were 10 670 and 145 respectively (Figure 13). Pharmacist inspectors 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.

10 670宗及145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，並以專家證人身分出庭作證。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, 1999 - 2008

圖 13 : 一九九九年至二零零八年藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目



The Pharmaceuticals Registration Section registers pharmaceutical products before they can be manufactured or imported for local consumption. To enable healthcare personnel to identify the composition of dispensed medicines labelled with proprietary names, the Section published the

藥物註冊組為藥劑製品先行註冊，然後才能製造或輸入本港出售。該組在二零零八年編印了《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。

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Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products in 2008 which was also available in the homepage of the Department.

The Clinic Service and Pharmaceuticals Import/Export Control Section provides dispensing service to clinics under the Department such as Social Hygiene Service, Tuberculosis and Chest Service, Elderly Health Service and Family Health Service. A computerised dispensing system is in use in all clinic premises. An import/export licensing control system is in place to ensure that import and export licences are approved according to the provisions of the law.

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, dentists and Chinese medicine practitioners of suspected Adverse Drug Reaction of their patients, and covers Western and Chinese medicines (including Chinese herbs and proprietary Chinese medicines). Since 1 November 2007, pharmacists were also invited to report Adverse Drug Reaction. 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

診所服務及藥物出入口管制組為衛生署轄下各診所，如社會衛生科、胸肺科、長者健康服務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。出入口發牌管制制度是確保所有的入口許可證及出口許可證只會合法批出。

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、牙醫及中醫師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。由二零零七年十一月一日，藥劑師已被邀請呈報藥物不良反應。

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病毒藥物及流感針的儲存及分流方面的物流支援。



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supports in the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic in respect of the storage and distribution of antiviral drugs and Influenza vaccine.



## Port Health Office

The Port Health Office enforces the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) and observes the International Health Regulations in order to prevent the introduction into, the spread in and the transmission from, Hong Kong of any disease, source of disease or contamination.

The Port Health Office operates health clearance service for all incoming vessels and grants free pratique. It monitors disease vectors and ensures the sanitation condition on board vessels, aircrafts and all entry points is up to standard. It also provides medical assistance or radio medical advice to ships where necessary. It issues Ship Sanitation Control Certificate, Ship Sanitation Control Exemption Certificate, international certificates of vaccination, import permits for human corpses, 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

## 港口衛生處

港口衛生處執行《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)，並遵行《國際衛生條例》，以防止任何疾病、疾病的來源或污染傳入香港、在香港蔓延及從香港向外傳播。

港口衛生處為所有進入香港的船隻提供檢疫服務，並簽發自由無疫通行證。該處監察傳染病媒介，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。該處亦簽發船舶衛生控制證書、船舶免予衛生控制證書、國際防疫注射證明書、人類屍體進口許可證、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。

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with the World Health Organization and health authorities in neighbouring areas.



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 travellers. Active ties are forged with the travel industry. Travel health information is 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。並為旅客提供全面的服務，例如醫療諮詢、疫苗接種及健康教育。該處積極與旅遊業聯繫，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 such as temperature screening, and health declaration for arriving travellers at all boundary 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例如體溫檢測及健康申報。

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## 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 persons engaged in radiation work and precision calibration of reference radiological dosimetry instruments for radiation metrology laboratories.

In 2008, the unit assessed and processed 10 775 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 9 615 persons engaged in radiation work. The average radiation exposure of those persons engaged in radiation work was 0.09mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20mSv.

The other major achievements of the unit in 2008 include providing advisory information on radiological matters to facilitate the planning of the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Games

## 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，保障職業和公眾健康。該部也為從事放射工作的人員提供輻射劑量監測和體檢服務，並為放射計量實驗室提供放射計量參照儀器精確校準服務。

二零零八年，該部評估並處理10 775個牌照和許可證，並為9 615名從事放射工作的人員提供監測服務。這些從事放射工作人員的平均輻照量為0.09mSv，而法定輻照年劑量限值則為20mSv。

該部在二零零八年的其他主要成果包括為在香港舉行的二零零八年奧運和殘奧馬術比賽的籌備工作提供有關放射安全的意見。

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in Hong Kong.

## 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 six centres in Kowloon and New Territories to provide assessment for children aged under 12.

The team, comprising paediatricians, public 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.

In the spirit of its vision, mission and values, CAS is committed to strive for improving public awareness and practice standards by reaching more parents

## 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六間中心，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。

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

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and workers in the rehabilitation field to the benefit of children with developmental challenges.

The number of new clients received were 6 554 and a total of 58 656 assessment sessions were conducted over the year.

CAS continues to streamline coordination of assessment and placement service (including interim support at clinic and community settings) with respective service providers. It also continues to strengthen the public and professional education activities.

CAS commissioned the Census and Statistics Department to conduct a Thematic Household Survey on “Public Awareness and Attitudes towards Developmental Disabilities in Children”. Formal results were released in September 2008. The survey reveals that public awareness of developmental disabilities in children were less than satisfactory, albeit there were growing concerns in the society about the problem.

To enhance awareness in the community on childhood developmental disabilities, CAS has embarked on a public education campaign in collaboration with stakeholders. As part of the publicity drive, CAS staged a fun fair cum exhibition. It also enhanced publicity through mass media to disseminate correct information on childhood developmental disabilities, organising school-wide competitions and production of TV documentaries in collaboration with the Education Bureau.

CAS continues to provide active support to the parent self help work. In 2008, support was continued to focus on parent work for children

認識及服務的水平，為有發展困難的兒童謀取福祉。

本年內共處理了6 554宗新症，所提供的評估服務共有58 656節。

兒童體能智力測驗服務已繼續與相關的服務提供者簡化評估及安排服務的協調工作(包括診所及社區環境所提供的短期協助)，亦會繼續加強公眾及專業教育活動。

兒童體能智力測驗服務委託政府統計處，就「公眾人士對兒童發展障礙的認識和態度」進行一項主題性住戶統計調查。正式結果已在二零零八年九月公布。調查結果反映，儘管社會對兒童發展障礙問題日益關注，但公眾人士對兒童發展障礙的認識仍不足夠。

為提高公眾人士對兒童發展障礙的認識，兒童體能智力測驗服務與持分者已展開公眾教育活動，包括舉行嘉年華暨展覽，作為推廣宣傳活動的一環。此外，兒童體能智力測驗服務亦通過傳媒加強宣傳，發放關於兒童發展障礙的正確資訊，並與教育局合辦各項全校比賽及製作電視記錄片。

兒童體能智力測驗服務繼續積極支援家長自助工作。在二零零八年，支援服務仍以患有專注力失調／過度活躍症及自

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with attention deficit / hyperactivity disorders and autism, in addition to ongoing work for physical impairment, dyslexia and hearing impairment.

Fact Sheets on nine common childhood developmental problems have received positive feedback. One series is developed for professional education and information, with another series for information to public. The fact sheets for public were made available on CAS website in early 2009.

Subsequent to the formal launch of the Hong Kong Cantonese Oral Language Assessment Scale (HKCOLAS) in March 2006, a total of 3 workshops have been conducted by 2008, to cover around 95% of practicing speech therapists in Hong Kong, with sets of the instrument provided free then.

## 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 Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling

閉症兒童的家長工作為重點，而有關肢體殘障、讀寫障礙和弱聽的工作亦持續進行。

九種常見兒童發展問題的資料單張一直廣受好評。其中一個系列是為專業教育及資訊而設，另一系列則向公眾人士提供資料。上述資料單張已在二零零九年初，上載兒童體能智力測驗服務的網站，以供大眾參閱。

「香港兒童口語（粵語）能力量表」在二零零六年三月正式推出後，截至二零零八年，兒童體能智力測驗服務已舉辦合共三個工作坊，參加者涵蓋大約95%本港執業言語治療師，並免費向他們提供上述評估工具。

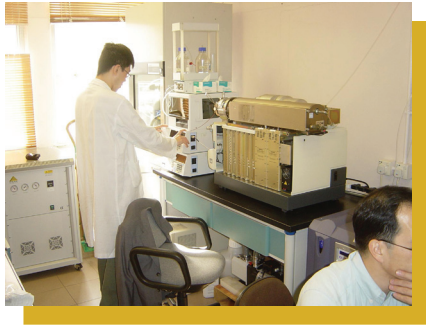
## 醫學遺傳科

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。二零零八年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 110次輔導。

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Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 110 family attendances in 2008.



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 59.5% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2008, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 14.3% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 85.7% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.6% of male and 0.4% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 966 in 2008.

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，在二零零八年有59.5%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14.3%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘85.7%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零八年，4.6%男嬰及0.4%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966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。



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## 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 (Cap. 504). 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 to the Coroner and Police. Laboratory facilities to provide histopathology investigations are available at the public mortuaries.

In 2008, 7 500 post-mortem examinations, 1 100 clinical medico-legal examinations and 26 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

## 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》（第504章）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。

二零零八年，進行了約7 500宗驗屍、1 100宗臨床法醫學檢驗及26 000項化驗。



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## 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.

During this period, in addition to providing full clinical services, PDQA Service provided 78 Basic Life Support Provider Courses for 529 colleagues and organised 15 Continuing Medical Education activities for 678 colleagues. In 2008/09, the service completed a clinical audit on management of overweight and obesity, revised the hypertension guideline and developed the lipid management guideline.

## 專業發展及質素保證服務

專業發展及質素保證服務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。

該服務單位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。

年內，除提供全面的醫療服務外，專業發展及質素保證服務開辦了78次基本維生技術訓練課程，共培訓了529位同事，及舉辦15項延續醫學教育活動予678位同事參與。該服務單位於二零零八至零九年度完成了處理成年人過重及肥胖問題的臨床審核，並修訂了高血壓防治指引及制定血脂管理指引。

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Capacity building on public health for healthcare professionals is one of the work focuses in PDQA Service. In 2008/09, six officers attended four overseas training, including Tobacco Treatment Specialist Certification Training Programme to strengthen the support for smoking cessation services.

PDQA Service joined the International Society for Quality in Health Care (IsQua) since 2004. The service endeavours to connect with experts from the world and aims to promote high quality and safe health care service.

Clinics under PDQA Service often organised different health education activities to arouse the lay people awareness of the importance of healthy life style. Furthermore, professional grade officers participated in various media activities for health promotion.

## Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 860 000 primary and secondary school students in 2007/08 school year through its 12 Student Health Service Centres and three Special Assessment Centres.

The aim of the service is to safeguard the physical and psychological health of school children through comprehensive, promotive, and preventive health programmes and enable them to gain the maximum benefit from the education system and develop their full potentials. Enrolled students will be given an annual appointment to attend a Student Health Service Centre for a series

專業發展及質素保證服務一向重視醫護人員於公共衛生方面的潛能建立。於二零零八至零九年度，該服務共派出六位人員參加四項海外培訓項目，其中包括醫生及護理職系人員透過參加海外煙草依賴治療專家認證培訓課程以加強戒煙服務的支援。

專業發展及質素保證服務自二零零四年加入國際醫療認證機構「International Society for Quality in Health Care」(IsQua)，一直與世界各地的專家保持聯繫，致力推動高質素及安全的醫療護理服務。

專業發展及質素保證服務轄下的診所經常舉辦不同的健康教育活動令公眾了解健康生活的重要性。另外，專業職系人員透過大眾傳播宣揚健康訊息。

## 學生健康服務

學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦。在二零零七至零八學年，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86萬名中、小學生提供服務。

該服務旨在透過全面的促進健康及預防疾病的健康計劃，保障學童生理和心理的健康，確保他們能夠在教育體系中得到最大的裨益及充分發揮個別的潛能。參加此服務的學生每年會獲安排前往學生健康服務中心接受一系列的健康服務。這些服務是為配合學生在各個成長階段的健康需要而設計，其中包括體格

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of health services designed to cater for the health needs at various stages of their development. Such services include physical examination; screening for health problems related to growth, nutrition, blood pressure, vision, hearing, spinal curvature, psychosocial health and behaviour; individual counselling and health education. Students found to have health problems are referred to Special Assessment Centres or specialist clinics for detailed assessment and follow-up.



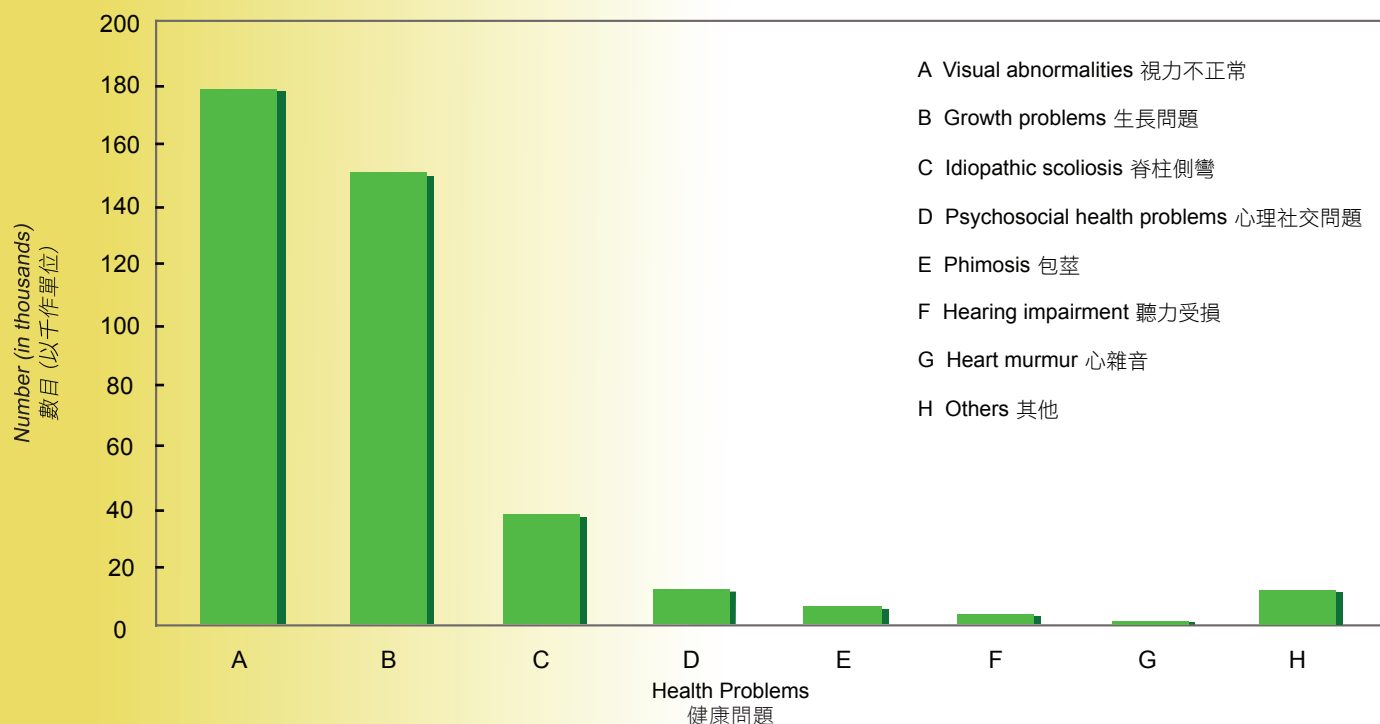
During the school year 2007/08, a total of 752 021 students from 1 291 primary and secondary schools participated in the service, representing a participation rate of 87.5% and 98.0% respectively. Among students attending the service, common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), scoliosis, psychosocial health problems and phimosis (Figure 14).

在二零零七至零八學年，共有752 021名來自1 291間中、小學的學生參與該服務，學生和學校的參與率分別為87.5%及98.0%。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)。

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Figure 14: Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 2007/08

圖 14 : 二零零七至零八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評估，顯示了計劃的正面成果及長期成效。

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In 2007/08 school year, the Adolescent Health Programme served 340 schools reaching out to more than 102 000 students as well as 5 300 teachers and parents. In order to enhance the participation of teachers and schools, a pilot “Train-the-Teachers Programme” (TTP) was launched in school year 2004/05 in 14 secondary 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 2007/08, a new batch of 25 teachers from eight secondary schools participated in the training while 22 teachers received certificates after completion of the training. Besides, among the 46 previously trained TTP teachers from nine secondary schools who continued to co-run or self-run Basic Life Skill Training programmes with our staff, 45 received certificates after completion of training.

二零零七至零八學年，青少年健康服務計劃為340所中學，超過102 000名學生及5 300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需的技能及態度，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，該課程於二零零七至零八學年續辦，培訓新一批25位來自八所中學的教師，當中有22人完成訓練及獲發證書。此外，有來自九所中學的46位以往曾經接受培訓的老師，繼續與衛生署同事一起或獨自帶領「成長新動力」課程，當中有45人完成訓練及獲發證書。

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## 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.

Working closely with other services of the Department and relevant Government departments and organisations, ERIB has developed and reviewed Department of Health contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

For the purpose of preparedness for influenza pandemic, the stockpiling of antivirals for influenza

## 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。

為了對流感大流行作好應變準備，緊急應變及資訊處密切監察為應付流感大流

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pandemic has been closely monitored.

In collaboration with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and NGOs, surge capacity has been built up so as to facilitate mobilisation of volunteers in times of emergencies.

In enhancing the role of the Emergency Response Centre (ERC) as the Department's nerve centre in times of major public health emergencies, ERIB will continue to equip ERC with the latest communication facilities for the timely dissemination of information and statistics, and will organise necessary training for concerned staff.

As part of 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.

ERIB and Port Health Office jointly organised "Exercise Compass" with the Mainland authorities on 28 May 2008 to strengthen the overall preparedness and response of concerned Government departments in handling referral of suspected Avian Influenza cases at the border checkpoint.

行而採購的抗病毒藥物的貯存量。

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)及非政府機構合作以增加緩衝人手，使在緊急事故時，協助動員志願人士。

為加強緊急應變中心作為衛生署在重大公共衛生緊急事故時的神經中樞功能，緊急應變及資訊處會繼續替中心配備最先進的通訊設施，以便發放適時資訊和數據，和為有關人員提供所需的訓練。

作為應急準備工作的一部份，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。

緊急應變及資訊處聯同港口衛生處在二零零八年五月二十八日與內地部門聯合舉行「羅盤演習」，以加強有關部門處理在邊境口岸出現人類感染懷疑禽流感轉介個案的整體準備和應變能力。



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A ground movement exercise, code-named “Equator”, was organised on 6 June 2008 to test the overall preparedness and response of the Government and related organisations to public health incidents during the period of 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Events. The exercise was aimed at validating interdepartmental procedures and contingency plans on public health incidents in the venues and further enhancing coordination and cooperation among Government departments.



二零零八年六月六日舉行了一項代號為「赤道」的實地演習，以測試政府和有關機構處理涉及二零零八年奧運會和殘疾人奧運會馬術比賽的公共衛生事故的整體準備和應變能力。演習旨在檢視政府為不同馬術比賽場地發生的公共衛生事故而制定的處理危機計劃及程序，及進一步加強部門之間的合作和協調。



ERIB also developed the Department of Health Contingency Plan for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Outbreaks for 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Events held in August and September 2008.

緊急應變及資訊處亦為在八、九月舉行的二零零八年奧運和殘奧馬術比賽，制訂了有關預防和控制傳染病爆發的應變計劃。

Another exercise code-named “Great Wall 2008” was organised on 16 December 2008 by the Food and Health Bureau, the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority of Hong Kong, as well as the Ministry of Health of People Republic of China, the Health Bureau of Zhejiang Province, and the Health Bureau of Macao. The purpose of the exercise was to test the co-ordination and collaboration among the health authorities in the event of a cross-boundary incident of Avian Influenza involving human cases.

二零零八年十二月十六日舉行了另一項代號為「長城演練2008」的演習，參加的機構包括香港食物及衛生局、衛生署、醫院管理局、國家衛生部、浙江省衛生廳及澳門衛生局。演練的目的是測試三地衛生當局在處理跨境出現人類感染禽流感個案時的合作和協調機制。



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A DVD presenting on planning, execution and evaluation of emergency response exercises for public health crisis was produced for distribution to local and overseas health authorities involved in public health emergency preparedness and response.

ERIB coordinates the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies and has continued to introduce the CHP's strategic directions to Mainland and overseas visitors.

緊急應變及資訊處制作了一輯光碟，介紹如何進行籌劃和執行突發公共衛生危機的應變演習，以及對有關演習作出事後評估，並分發予本地和海外負責有關公共衛生事故緊急應變和準備工作的衛生當局。

緊急應變及資訊處統籌制定衛生防護中心的目標及策略，並繼續向內地和海外的訪客介紹衛生防護中心的工作策略方向。



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.

On monitoring the implementation of risk communication strategies and plans, ERIB has also participated in the work of the Risk Communication

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。

為監察風險傳達策略和行動計劃的實施，緊急應變及資訊處亦參與風險傳達顧問小組和衛生防護中心通訊的編輯委

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Advisory Group and the editorial board of the CHP Newsletter.

## Infection Control Branch

The Infection Control Branch focuses on fostering an infection control culture to reduce epidemic infections and minimise spread of disease outbreaks in institutions in Hong Kong.

The key objectives of the Branch includes:

- ▶ 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;
- ▶ Standardising Methicillin Resistance *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MRSA) surveillance methodology among HA hospitals and generating surveillance report via health information system.

員會工作。

## 感染控制處

感染控制處重點旨在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港傳染病疫症和院舍內傳染病爆發。

該處的主要目標包括：

- ▶ 改善醫院內感染監測通報及監控
- ▶ 提升醫療機構及社區的感染控制文化
- ▶ 加強醫療機構的傳染病爆發的調查機制
- ▶ 提升醫療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處理及診斷能力。
- ▶ 統一醫管局轄下醫院的抗藥性金黃葡萄球菌監測機制，並經由衛生資訊系統編製監測報告。

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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:

- Organised a Commissioned Epi Info 3.3.2 Hands-On Training jointly with the Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, US for more than 50 participants from public and private hospitals.
- Implemented two commissioned training programmes: Advancing Practice Using Epidemiology Principles and Certification Review Course in partnership with the Association for Professionals in Infection Control

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

已舉辦的培訓活動例子包括：

- 與美國Emory University Rollins School of Public Health合作，給逾50名來自公私營醫院的參加者舉辦Epi Info 3.3.2託辦實習培訓。
- 與美國感染控制及流行病學專業人員協會合作，給公私營醫院的感染控制人員提供兩個託辦培訓課程：「分享流行病學原則以提升感染控制措施」及「認證複習課程」。

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& Epidemiology (APIC), US for infection control practitioners in public and private hospitals.

- ▶ Developed e-learning programmes on infection control and infectious disease management.
- ▶ Conducted training for healthcare and related workers such as doctors, Chinese medicine practitioners, allied healthcare workers, infection control officers of Residential Care Homes for the Elderly / Disabled Homes, and various Government departments, to improve the knowledge and practice on infection control in their services.
- ▶ Provided infection control training for individuals engaged in local hotel industry to improve the knowledge and practice on infection control in hotels.

- ▶ 開辦有關感染控制及傳染病處理的網上學習課程。
- ▶ 為醫護及相關人員，例如醫生、中醫、專職醫護人員、安老院／殘疾人士宿舍的感染控制主任，以及政府不同部門提供培訓，以改善其感染控制的知識和措施。
- ▶ 給受聘於本地酒店業的人員提供感染控制培訓，以改善酒店的感染控制知識和措施。

## Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch encompasses Programme Management Division and Administrative Support Division. It coordinates and provides secretarial support for the Scientific Committees of CHP. It liaises with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities, coordinates research and training activities for healthcare professionals, and provides secretarial support to the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund. It also plans, implements and evaluates the Government's vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes.

## 項目管理及專業發展處

項目管理及專業發展處包括項目管理部及行政支援部兩個分部。該處負責協調衛生防護中心的各個科學委員會及提供支援，聯繫國際及地區衛生防護機構並促進各項合作活動，統籌研究項目及醫護人員的專業培訓活動，並為愛滋病信託基金委員會提供秘書處支援服務。該處亦負責策劃、執行及評估政府的疫苗注射計劃及資助計劃。

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Programme Management and Professional Development Branch provides administration support to the scientific advisory structure of CHP. The scientific advisory structure consists of a three-tier system. 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.

In 2008, a total of 17 meetings were held and 35 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and eight recommendations were made.

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch is the hub for liaison with international and regional health authorities and facilitates collaboration activities. CHP is also a founding member of the International Association of National Public Health Institutes.

In 2008, health professionals from overseas and the World Health Organisation visited CHP for experience sharing. Apart from international agencies, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch establishes networks and promotes exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland. A total of 18 visit

項目管理及專業發展處為衛生防護中心的科學顧問架構提供行政支援。該科學顧問架構是一個三層架構系統，此架構的成立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。委員會轄下有針對有關公共衛生的課題而設的專責衛生防護項目和工作小組提供支援。

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。

在二零零八年，共召開了17次會議，並討論了35份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出八項建議。

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聯繫的樞紐，促進各項合作活動。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。

於二零零八年，有來自海外及世界衛生組織的衛生專業人員到訪衛生防護中心交流經驗。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，以促進香港與內地各省市的專業人員互訪交流。在二零零八年，進行了共18項探訪活動，接待了198名訪客。

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programmes were conducted and 198 visitors were received in 2008.



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 is responsible for coordinating research commissioned by CHP, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2008, funding was approved for three research projects commissioned by CHP.

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 2008, a total of seven training programmes were organised and co-organised, with 917 participants, mainly healthcare professionals.

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

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。在二零零八年，有三項由衛生防護中心委託的研究申請獲批准資助。

為建立醫護人員專業才能，項目管理及專業發展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、基本生命支援術訓練等等。在二零零八年，該處一共舉辦及協辦了七項培訓活動，共有917名參加者，當中主要為醫護人員。

愛滋病信託基金根據《財政司司長法團條例》(第1015章)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

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(Cap. 1015) 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. Programme Management and Professional Development Branch provided administrative support for the Council. In 2008, there were 32 ongoing programmes/projects supported by the AIDS Trust Fund. The Council for AIDS Trust Fund processed a total of 48 new submissions for grants. Among them, 29 applied for the newly established Special Project Fund of which 15 of them were approved. 19 applied for Medical and Support Services fund and the Publicity and Public Education fund, of which 12 were approved. The Council also received and approved 29 claims for additional ex-gratia payments.

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme 2008/09. Free vaccination was provided to around 310 000 high risk persons.

To minimise the chance of hospitalisation in children caused by seasonal influenza, an Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme was introduced by the Government in 2008. Under the Scheme, those children aged between six months and below six years who were not under the Government Influenza Vaccination Programme, could receive Government subsidised influenza vaccination at \$80 per dose from private doctors.

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。項目管理及專業發展處為委員會提供行政支援。在二零零八年，該基金下共有32項計劃/項目持續進行，並處理了48宗新的資助申請，其中29宗是特別撥款計劃的申請，當中15宗申請已獲批准；另外19宗是醫療和支援服務及宣傳和公眾教育的申請，當中12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。

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行二零零八至零九年度政府的流行性感胃防疫注射計劃，為約310 000位高危人士提供免費注射服務。

為降低兒童因嚴重季節性流感而住院的機會，政府在二零零八年推出了流感疫苗資助計劃。根據該計劃，年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲而未納入政府防疫注射計劃的兒童，在私家醫生診所接種流感疫苗可獲政府每劑疫苗港幣80元的資助。項目管理及專業發展處負責該計劃的策劃、執行及行政工作。於二零零八年，超過1 200位私家醫生及1 500間診

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Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for the planning, implementation and administration of the Scheme. In 2008, over 1 200 private doctors and 1 500 clinics enrolled in the scheme providing subsidised vaccination services throughout Hong Kong. Upon conclusion of the Scheme, about 178 000 subsidised vaccination were administered, covering about 103 800 children. The overall coverage of the target group was 34.6% which was comparable to the rate in western countries.

所登記參與計劃並在香港各處提供疫苗接種資助服務。該計劃共為約103 800兒童接種了近178 000劑受資助疫苗。在目標組別中的整體覆蓋率為34.6%，與西方國家的覆蓋率相近。



## Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of 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.

## 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。

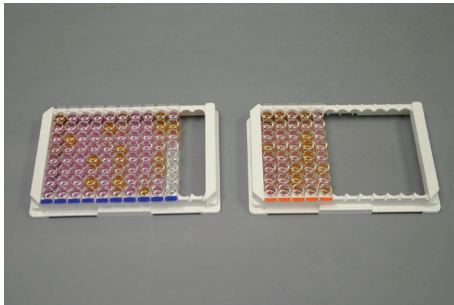




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It comprises five functional divisions, namely, Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division, Histopathology and Cytology Division, Microbiology Division, Neonatal Screening Division and Virology Division. They are centralised in the Public Health Laboratory 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.

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

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衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的診所/健康中心/醫院及香港其他醫療機構提供化學病理及血液學化驗服務。

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

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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 Division is designated by WHO as a Supranational TB Reference Laboratory.

The Neonatal Screening Division provides laboratory support in screening for congenital hypothyroidism and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency for neonates born in Hong Kong.

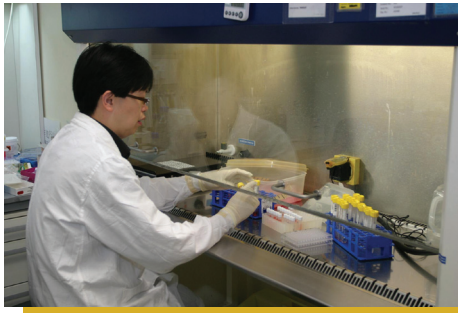
The Virology Division is a specialised unit for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral, chlamydial and rickettsial infections. It is designated by the WHO as the National Influenza Centre, the National Poliovirus Laboratory and the National Measles Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Division is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza and SARS, and Regional Measles Reference Laboratory. 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.

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。該部獲世界衛生組織指定為跨國結核參比實驗室。

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及區域麻疹病毒參比實驗室。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。

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## 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.

## 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。

## 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.

## 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

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。

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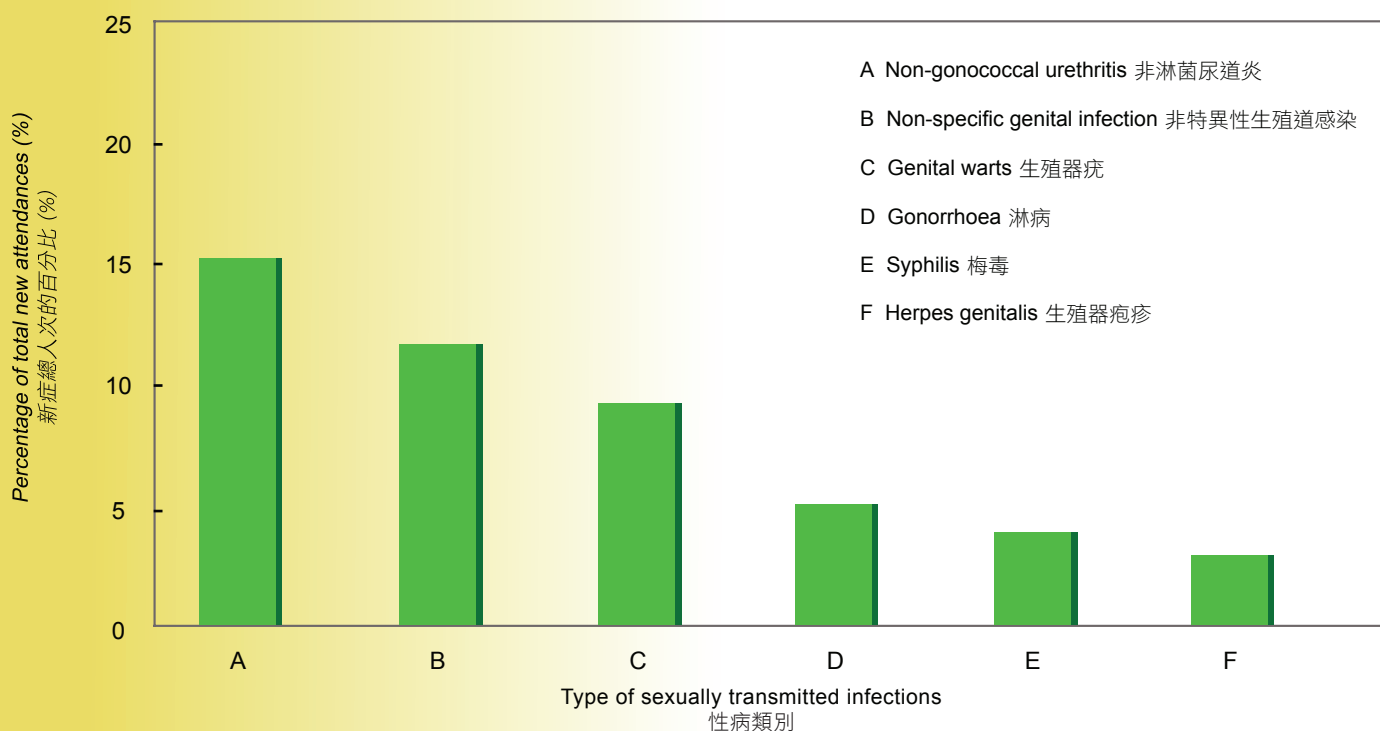
beds in Queen Elizabeth Hospital and a few in other public hospitals for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases.

In 2008, there were 176 517 total attendances and 24 633 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2008, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

在二零零八年，社會衛生科診所共有 176 517 到診總人次及 24 633 新症人次。在二零零八年的新症當中，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, 2008

圖 15 : 二零零八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,

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。在二零零八年，皮膚科診所共錄得 19 649 新症

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acne, and psoriasis. In 2008, there were 19 649 new attendances and 178 943 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.

SPP's clinical programme specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from AIDS Hotline, AIDS 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 2008, the total clinical attendance at SPP was 18 465, with a 1.7% decrease compared with the figure of 18 786 in 2007.

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

人次及178 943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。該計劃的四個主要活動範疇，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。

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。該服務包括愛滋熱線、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。在二零零八年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達18 465人次，較二零零七年的18 786人次少1.7%。

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合作，推展多項活動，例如愛滋病教育資助計劃—「紅絲帶動力」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

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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.

As part of the HIV prevention activities to mark the 2008 World AIDS Day, the Department launched a series of publicity activities, including a new series of HIV prevention messages broadcasted through radio, so as 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. There was also joint collaboration of World AIDS Day (WAD) activities between Shenzhen Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Macau CDC and the Department with WAD ceremonies in the three regions being held on 2 consecutive days from 30 November to 1 December 2008.

The third phase “Zero Hopelessness” of the second HIV preventive campaign targeting men who have sex with men was launched by SPP in 2008 to promote HIV testing among those ever engaging in risky sexual behaviours.

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 Fellowship Scheme” under the sponsorship of

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。

為響應二零零八年全球同抗愛滋病運動，衛生署舉辦了一系列的宣傳項目，當中包括於電台廣播全新一系列的預防愛滋病訊息。透過這些項目加深市民對於愛滋病的認知及風險意識，以及向公眾推廣安全性行為。這些活動有助營造一個支持目標性預防及減低愛滋病病毒擴散的互助環境。此外，衛生署與深圳疾病預防控制中心及澳門疾病預防控制中心協作，於十一月三十日至十二月一日期間，一連兩天於三地分別舉行「世界愛滋病日」活動開展禮。

特別預防計劃於二零零八年推展了針對男男性接觸者的第二輪預防愛滋病宣傳運動之第三階段-「零絕望」，以鼓勵曾經有高危性行為者進行愛滋病抗體測試。

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心(專業支援)，為與內地愛滋病項目的銜接和地區性和國際性合作發展提供框架。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

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Lions Clubs 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 2008, nine workers were trained under this scheme.



病病毒感染/愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零八年，九位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。



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.

紅絲帶中心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。

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.

在政策擬定方面，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二零零七年至二零一一年之預防愛滋病策略。

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

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、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。

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## 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, 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 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 763 288 in 2008, compared with 788 557 in 2007.

## 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、提供直接督導下的藥物治療、為新生嬰兒及15歲以下兒童提供的卡介苗防疫注射計劃，以及進行健康教育及醫學研究。



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估，以及提供其他醫護服務。



胸肺科診所在二零零八年共錄得763 288到診總人次，而在二零零七年則錄得



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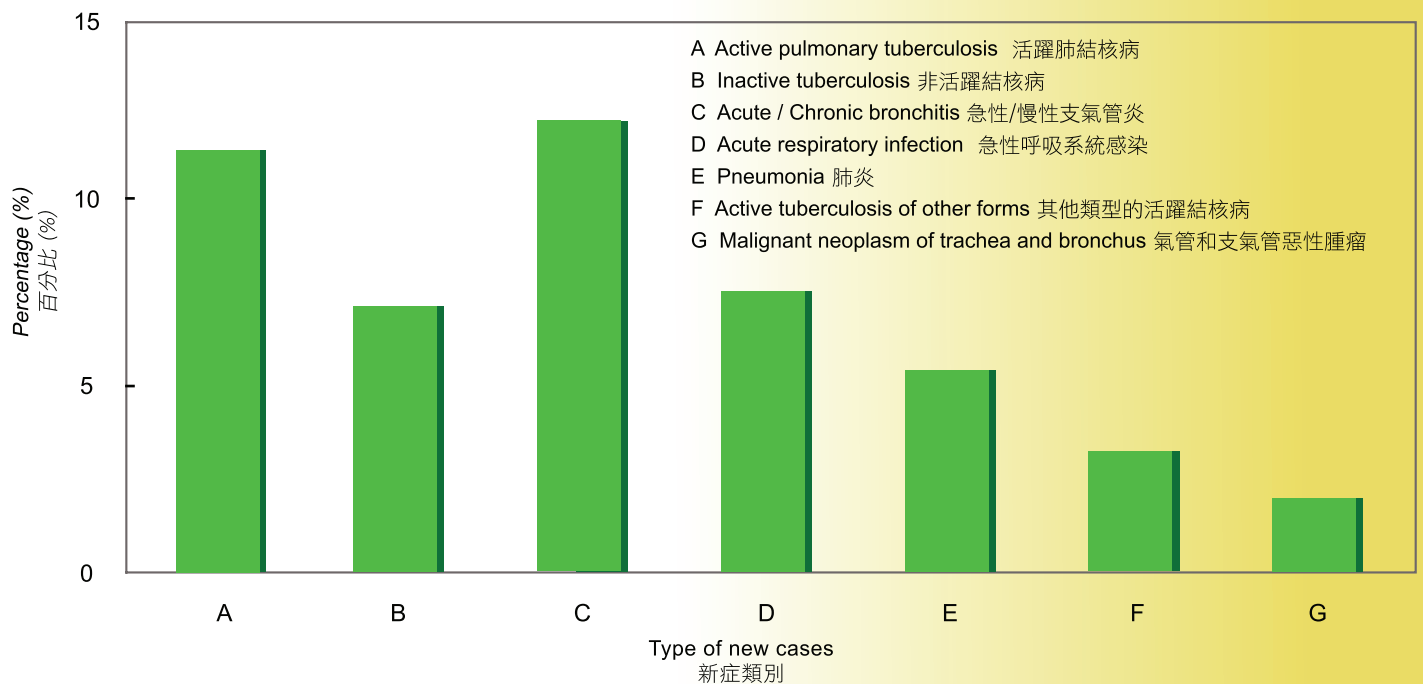
The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (11.6%), inactive tuberculosis (7.3%), acute/chronic bronchitis (12.5%), acute respiratory infection (7.8%), pneumonia (5.2%), active tuberculosis of other forms (3.0%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.6%) (Figure 16).

788 557到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有活躍肺結核病(11.6%)、非活躍結核病(7.3%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(12.5%)、急性呼吸系統感染(7.8%)、肺炎(5.2%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(3.0%)，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, 2008

圖 16 : 二零零八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。嬰幼兒童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。

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## 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.

## 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; maintains 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.

The Sentinel Surveillance System of the Division monitors the situations of communicable diseases in different settings. Private and general out-patient clinic doctors report the number of consultations for influenza-like-illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute conjunctivitis and acute diarrhoeal diseases. Chinese medicine practitioners report the number of consultations for influenza-like-illness and acute diarrhoeal disease. The system also collects data on symptoms such as fever, diarrhoea and vomiting reported in the children of child care centres/kindergartens and inmates

## 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。

## 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；維繫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。

該部的定點監測系統在多個地點監察傳染病的最新情況。私家醫生和普通科門診醫生定期呈報有關流行性感冒病類、手足口病、急性結膜炎及急性腸道傳染病的求診數字。中醫師亦會呈報有關疑似流感、疑似痢疾及泄瀉的求診人數。系統同時監察幼兒中心/幼稚園兒童及安老院舍院友的早期病徵如發燒、腹瀉及嘔吐等情況。藉著這些寶貴數據，該部能掌握傳染病在社區的流行情況和趨勢，作實時監測、迅速反應，以及準確和適時通報風險，從而採取適當的預防

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of residential care homes for the elderly. With these valuable data, the Division can keep track of communicable diseases at the community level, enhance real-time surveillance, rapid intervention and responsive risk communication, and take appropriate preventive and control measures.

Central Notification Office (CENO) is set up to centralise notifications of communicable diseases and poisoning and to monitor intelligence related to communicable diseases in Hong Kong. CENO receives notifications from various sources such as doctors, laboratories and institutions and disseminate the information to relevant parties for investigation in real-time. The “CENO On-line” (<https://ceno.chp.gov.hk/>) provides a secure electronic platform for doctors to report notifiable diseases and outbreaks. CENO also developed an electronic notification interface, Notifiable Diseases and Outbreak Reporting System (NDORS), with Hospital Authority to facilitate notification in public healthcare system.

Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao developed a regular communication mechanism for communicable diseases surveillance data and an emergency notification mechanism. The “Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases” is held regularly, to exchange information of important communicable diseases, to discuss joint efforts in the prevention and control measure and to promote coordinated responses to regional public health emergency. The 8th Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases was held on 26-27 June 2008 in Macao.

及控制措施。

中央呈報辦公室集中處理傳染病及中毒個案呈報，和監察本港傳染病有關的信息。中央呈報辦公室由多方面收集呈報，例如醫生、實驗室及院舍，並即時將信息分發給相關單位作調查。「網上中央呈報辦公室」(<https://ceno.chp.gov.hk/>)提供一個安全的電子平台讓醫生呈報個案和疾病爆發。中央呈報辦公室亦和醫院管理局研發了一個電子呈報介面，以方便公共醫療系統內的個案呈報。

廣東、香港及澳門已建立了定期通報傳染病監測信息機制，同時亦設立了緊急通報機制。三地亦定期舉辦「粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議」，以加強對重點傳染病的信息交流、共同部署防控措施和應對準備，以及促進區域間突發公共衛生事件的應急工作。第八屆粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議已於二零零八年六月二十六至二十七日於澳門舉行。

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The Communicable Disease Information System (CDIS) is an information technology strategy to facilitate effective communicable disease surveillance and control in Hong Kong. The system will capture and analyze communicable disease data from diverse sources and will have rapid data transfer from stakeholders such as the Hospital Authority. Development of the CDIS is scheduled to be completed by 2014.

The Division provides professional input to four Scientific Committees (SC), including the SC on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases, SC on Enteric Infections and Foodborne Diseases, SC on Vaccine Preventable Diseases and SC on Vector-borne Diseases. In addition, the Division also provides secretariat support to the National Committee for the Certification of Wild Poliovirus Eradication in Hong Kong.

## 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 formulation of strategies in relation to cancer prevention, cardiovascular health, men's health, etc.

The territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme was launched in 2004 in collaboration with other service providers. Cervical cancer is one of the most important female cancers in Hong Kong. The Programme conducts various publicity and educational programme to enhance public awareness on cervical cancer prevention and to increase the cervical screening participation rate

「傳染病資訊系統」是香港就有效監控傳染病而訂定的資訊科技策略。該系統將會負責分析從多個渠道收集到的傳染病資料，與醫院管理局等合作伙伴的資訊傳輸亦將更快捷。此系統預計於二零一四年完成發展。

該部同時為四個科學委員會提供專業支援，包括新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會、腸道傳染及食物傳播疾病科學委員會、疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會及傳病媒介疾病科學委員會。另外，該部亦為確認全港消滅脊髓灰質炎野株病毒委員會提供秘書處服務。

## 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。

該部與其他醫療服務提供機構合作，於二零零四年開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是本港常見的婦女癌症之一，子宮頸普查計劃透過宣傳及教育活動提高公眾對子宮頸癌預防的認識，並招募婦女參與子宮頸普查，從而長遠減低此癌症的發病及死亡率。子宮頸普查計劃的網站([www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk](http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk))

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among women. In the long run, the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer would be reduced. 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 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 about 1.1 million visits in 2008.

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.

Two population-based surveys were conducted in 2008 to assess the local health profile on special aspects. A survey on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Medical Checkup was done under the fourth round of the Thematic Household Survey 2007 to study the knowledge,

[gov.hk](http://www.csis.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))在二零零八年共錄得約110萬瀏覽次數。

非傳染病部亦成立了行為風險因素監測系統，以透過定期的電話調查來收集香港成年人口各種與健康有關行為的資料。這些資料有助監測行為風險因素的趨勢，以便策劃、推行和評估各種促進健康和預防疾病的計劃。

兩項普及人口調查於二零零八年進行，以評估本地人口某些健康範疇的狀況。被納入二零零七年第四輪主題性住戶統計調查—「對健康檢查的認識、態度及行為」旨在研究公眾人士對健康檢查的認識、態度及行為。「意外受傷統計調

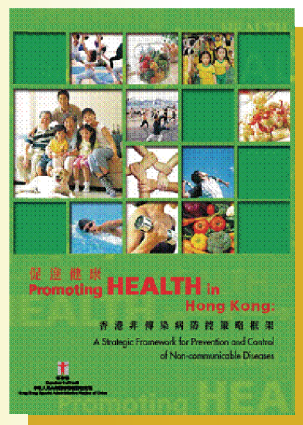
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attitude and practice of the general public on medical checkups. An Injury Survey was done to collect local data on the pattern of unintentional injury, its risk factors, associated disabilities, utilisation of health services, as well as the safety preventive measures adopted among the local population.

The framework document “Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” was published on 28 October 2008, aiming to further strengthen Hong Kong’s capacity to respond to the growing threat of non-communicable diseases. To steer and take the matter forward, a high-level Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases was established to deliberate and oversee the overall roadmap and strategy, including the setting up of Working Groups to advise on specific priority areas for action. The “Working Group on Diet and Physical Activity” was first established in December 2008 to tackle the imminent problems caused by unhealthy dietary habits, physical inactivity and obesity.

查」則蒐集非故意損傷的模式、其風險因素、所導致的殘障、使用醫療服務的情況以及預防意外發生措施的本地資料。

於二零零八年十月二十八日推出「促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架」的策略框架文件，旨在進一步加強本港應付日益嚴重的非傳染病威脅的能力。為落實有關策略，防控非傳染病的高層督導委員會已經成立，以考慮及監督推行計劃的整體路線圖和策略，包括成立工作小組就特定優先範疇提出意見。「飲食及體能活動工作小組」已首先於二零零八年十二月成立，以應付不健康的飲食習慣、缺乏體能活動及肥胖等因素所導致的迫切問題。



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

於二零零五年二月設立的「香港健康寶庫」網站繼續以多元化的內容，實踐促進公眾健康為目標。公眾人士能透過「香港健康寶庫」網頁獲得統計數據。

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public can access aggregated data through the “HealthyHK” website.



The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also responsible for the daily operation the Public Health Information System (PHIS). The aim of 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. PHIS continues to serve colleagues in the Department of Health and various Government agencies in health data sharing.

## Central Health Education Unit

Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) discharges 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. The six priority areas for action are prevention of communicable diseases, nutrition, physical activity, injury prevention, mental health and tobacco control.

To reinforce awareness of the public, change their attitudes and sustain their motivation to reduce

此外，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，公共衛生資訊系統目的在於提高搜集、分析和發布健康資訊的能力，從而為健康事務和政策的決定、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，提供實證支持。公共衛生資訊系統繼續為衛生署及其他政府部門及機構的同事提供一個分享健康數據的平台。

## 中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組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，以擴展其促進健康的角色及職能。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴，也為他們提供資料性支援及資源。該組的六大工作重點是傳染病預防、營養、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

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health risks, the Unit takes a proactive approach and adopts social marketing strategies to inform and influence the public on options that enhance health. Media interviews are arranged regularly to communicate with the public the most updated health information. On important local health issues, for instance influenza and dengue fever, updated messages were disseminated to the public and various stakeholders.

In tackling obesity, CHEU launched a series of programmes, in collaboration with other Government departments and organisations to promote healthy eating. Under the “EatSmart@school.hk” Campaign, which entered into the third school year, a range of programmes and activities were implemented adopting comprehensive strategies which included education and empowerment, publicity and advocacy, and creating conducive environment to help children adopt a healthy eating habit. To help the general public observe healthy eating principles when eating outside, the territory-wide “EatSmart@restaurant.hk” Campaign was launched in 2008. In collaboration with the catering industry and various stakeholders, the Campaign fostered a strong alliance to help restaurants provide healthy options to their customers.

組採取主動的手法並運用社會市場學的策略，教育並影響公眾作出改善健康的選擇。透過安排定期傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊，並就流行性感冒、登革熱等本地重要的健康課題，向公眾及各持分者發放最新健康訊息。

為對付肥胖問題，中央健康教育組與各政府部門及機構緊密合作，推出一系列推廣健康飲食的運動。踏入第三年的「健康飲食在校園」運動，運用全面性的策略如建立夥伴、宣傳鼓勵、教育及創造支援環境等，展開多種項目及活動，協助兒童建立健康飲食習慣。為幫助市民在出外用膳時能夠貫徹健康飲食的原則，更於二零零八年推出全港性的「有『營』食肆」運動。該運動透過與飲食業界及各持分者建立緊密的合作，協助食肆為顧客提供健康的選擇。





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In response to the outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred in the vicinity to Hong Kong, CHEU organised health education activities to convey information on disease prevention to the target groups, including ethnic minority groups. In order to reach these groups of people, various means were employed. Health education printed materials in different languages were distributed through different channels such as in the airport and via relevant organisations, while announcements of public interest were produced and broadcast in the media. CHEU also posted the most updated information on communicable disease situation on CHP website.

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知悉健康訊息，包括印製多種語言的宣傳刊物，並通過多個渠道，如機場和相關組織派發；製作政府宣傳片及聲帶並在媒體內播放，同時也利用衛生防護中心網頁發放最新傳染病概況。

The Department, in collaboration with the Hospital Authority launched the Centralised Organ Donation Register (CODR) on 24 November 2008, making the organ donation registration system more user-friendly to the public and more effective in realising donors' wish of lighting up other people's lives after they had passed away. A series of publicity campaigns, including TV and radio announcements of public interest, thematic Organ Donation website and posters, were launched with support from the Hospital Authority and non-governmental organisations to increase public awareness and donor registration.

衛生署聯同醫院管理局(醫管局)於二零零八年十一月二十四日推出中央器官捐贈登記名冊，為公眾提供方便的器官捐贈系統，並更有效地完成捐贈者於身故後為他人燃點生命之光的心願。在醫管局及非政府組織的支持下，展開一連串推廣活動，包括電視及電台廣播，器官捐贈專題網頁及宣傳海報等，以增加公眾對器官捐贈的認識和進行登記。



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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 “Short Course on Social Marketing”, “Introduction to Health Promotion” and “School ‘NurtiAgent’ Project” were conducted, which served 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 include the “Assessment of Dietary Pattern in Primary Schools 2008”, and “Needs Assessment of Healthy Eating and Physical Activities in Preschools”.

In addition, CHEU provided secretarial support to the Risk Communication Advisory Group. Group members comprised experts from different sectors to advise on the formulation of risk communication strategies and action plans for CHP. The CHP Newsletter was issued regularly to keep our partners updated of CHP developments.

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;

該組更充分發揮其製作健康教材的長處，於年內製作了多項視聽與印刷教材，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，發揮最大的協同效應。

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「社會營銷短期課程」，「健康推廣入門」及「至營特工計劃」等，參與的健康促進人員人數逾千。

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「小學飲食模式評估研究2008」，及「幼稚園健康飲食和體能活動」的研究。

同時，中央健康教育組為風險傳達顧問小組提供秘書工作。該組成員包括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。衛生防護中心通訊定期出版，讓我們的伙伴更能掌握中心的動態。

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；

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- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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。

## 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 the general 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.



## 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人口健康。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。

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 for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/

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、展覽會及比賽等。在二零零八至零九年

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seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2008/09 were prevention of infectious diseases, healthy eating, physical activities, personal hygiene and healthy cities projects.



度的焦點是：預防傳染病、健康飲食、推廣運動、個人衛生及健康城市項目。



The Division organised three “Health Promotion Sharing Forums” in a year. Local health promotion 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.

該部每年會舉辦三次「健康促進交流會」，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們在健康促進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；並與社會伙伴一起，共同在建立健康促進能力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。



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

該部亦會作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

The Community Liaison Division communicated with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings

社區聯絡部通過參與區議會或轄下的有關委員會及工作小組會議，定期與持分

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of District Councils and relevant sub-committees or working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgated departmental health policy.

者保持接觸，在公共衛生事宜上提供諮詢及建議，並推廣本署的健康政策。



In 2008/09, the Division conducted three rounds of “Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable diseases” to all District 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.

在二零零八至零九年度，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。



**2008年9月至12月 傳染病季度風險通報**

這段期間市民需要留意兩種重要傳染病及流感防疫注射計劃。

**諾如病毒腸胃炎**

諾如病毒腸胃炎在冬天較為常見，通常因食用未經煮熟的貝類海鮮等類。諾如病毒亦可透過接觸患者之嘔吐物、糞便和受病毒污染的物品而傳播。症狀包括嘔吐、腹瀉、腹痛、輕微發燒及疲倦等等。要預防諾如病毒腸胃炎，所有食物（特別是貝類海鮮）應徹底煮熟了食時，在處理食物或瀉後，切勿碰觸，切勿碰觸，切勿碰觸。

**叢林斑疹傷寒及斑疹熱**

叢林斑疹傷寒及斑疹熱是由不同類型的「立克次氏體」細菌所引起。這種細菌會感染住在叢林地區的野生動物身上的蜱和蝨。人類被這些感染了「立克次氏體」的蜱咬傷後，便可染上疾病。在叢林地區時，市民應使用驅蟲劑和穿上具有保護作用的長袖衣服及長褲，避免被咬和觸及。

**流感防疫注射計劃**

本署季節性流感疫苗多在二至三月出現，接受流感疫苗注射，是預防流感和減輕併發症的有效方法之一。政府流感防疫注射計劃將於2008年11月展開，惟於2009年3月31日。本署更推出流感疫苗資助計劃，為年齡介乎六個月至六歲六歲符合資格兒童的法定接種計劃的私家醫生接受流感疫苗注射，將會獲得政府每劑港幣80元的資助。

**流感疫苗資助計劃**

對象：年滿六個月至六歲六歲兒童

詳情請向本署查詢

2008/09

市長如欲獲得更多資料，可瀏覽以下網址或致電熱線：

電主署	www.dh.gov.hk
衛生署衛生防護中心	www.chp.gov.hk
衛生署中央健康教育組	www.cheu.gov.hk
衛生署旅遊健康服務	www.travelhealth.gov.hk
衛生署24小時傳真查詢熱線	2533 0111
衛生署流感疫苗資助計劃熱線	2125 2125

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## 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 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 2007/08 school year, 365 643 primary school children from 698 schools participated in SDCS, accounting for 95.0% of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school

## 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。

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。二零零七至零八學年，共有365 643名來自698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95.0%。在該學年就診的學生當

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children who attended in 2007/08, 84.3% were rendered dentally fit by the end of 2008.



中，84.3%在二零零八年年底前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 the Oral Health Promotion Programmes for kindergarten children, secondary students and students with moderate intellectual disability. 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 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 100 new titles of oral health education materials in 2008. There were 129 000 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、中學生和智障學童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。口腔健康教育組於二零零八年製作了約100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12.9萬。

# Chapter Four 第四章



The Dental Service also fulfils Government's contractual obligation to its employees. Services to this target group are rendered through 34 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 587 995 visits by civil servants and dependants, and 94 355 visits by general public patients in 2008.

牙科服務亦透過34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）。在二零零八年，公務員及其家屬就診者有587 995人次，公眾人士就診者則有94 355人次。



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 2008, a total of 9 270 patients with special oral healthcare needs were treated at the OMS&DUs.

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。在二零零八年，共有9 270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

### Training and Development

Our staff force has always been the Department's most valuable asset. We aim to train and develop staff so that they can contribute their best to achieve the mission of the Department. Training areas cover professional knowledge, management skills, language and communication, and customer service skills.

Professional training is vital for ensuring service quality. During the year, arrangements were made for 84 officers to attend training and attachment programmes in places outside Hong Kong and 1 531 officers to receive departmental sponsorships for local courses. Overseas and local experts were invited to conduct seminars and lectures, benefiting 2 142 officers.

To better prepare healthcare professional staff for effectively communicating with the public, programmes including "Tips for Preparing Line-to-take", "More than a Specialist – Strategic Thinking for Smart Leaders", "Media Training Courses", "Tips for Meeting the Media in English", etc. were held in 2008, reaching out to almost 120 officers.

Providing quality client-oriented service has been an important goal of the Department. Since 2005, handling of complaints has been decentralised from Headquarters to individual services and branches. In 2008, a series of relevant training programmes, including "Staff Engaging Skills Workshop for Clinic/Unit's officers-in-charge"

## 人員培訓及職員關係

### 培訓及發展

一直以來，衛生署十分重視人力資源，並致力使員工得到適當的培訓和發展，使其能盡展所長，實踐部門的使命。培訓範圍包括專業知識、管理技巧、語文及傳意和顧客服務技巧。

專業培訓對確保優質服務非常重要。年內，衛生署共安排了84名人員前往內地和海外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1 531名。衛生署又邀請海外和本地的專家主持講座及研討會，受惠同事達2 142人次。

衛生署亦加強醫護專業的同事在訊息發放方面的訓練。有關課程包括「回應口徑撰寫秘訣」、「策略思維工作坊」、「面對傳媒工作坊」、「以英語回應傳媒錦囊」等，在二零零八年共培訓了近120位同事。

衛生署一直致力提供優質及顧客為本的服務。處理投訴的工作已於二零零五年開始從總部集中跟進推及至個別服務處直接處理。在二零零八年，署方舉辦了一連串的相關訓練課程，其中包括為主管人員而設的「從服務感受到品牌建立」工作坊和為前線人員而設的「凝聚

# Chapter Five 第五章

and Workshop on “Turning Service into Brand – Service Experience in Action” for frontline staff, were organised to reinforce in the Department the culture of providing quality service.

With regard to enhancement of practical language skills, a practical Putonghua programme was specially arranged for 20 Medical and Para-medical staff members in the Department of Health. To sharpen the English writing and presentation skills of senior staff, a course titled “Policy Paper Writing” and another on Effective English Presentation Skills were organised. There was an attendance of 28 directorate and senior staff members in these courses.

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 continued to be 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, 15 officers were granted full-pay study leave to take up training programmes funded by the Hong Kong Jockey Club and other training sponsorships. Besides, 1 449 officers attended courses

員工動力·展現服務品牌」工作坊，以加強部門提供優質服務文化。

在加強語言溝通技巧的環節上，衛生署特別為20位醫生及輔助醫療人員開辦了「醫護人員實用普通話中級課程」。此外，為提升首長級/高級同事英文寫作和簡報的技巧，本署開辦了政策文件撰寫課程和英語簡報技巧課程，共有28位首長級/高級同事參與。

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。另外，衛生署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。

衛生署在本身的撥款以外還運用其他培訓資源。年內，有15名人員獲批全薪進修假期，修讀由香港賽馬會及其他機構贊助的培訓課程。另有1 449名人員參加由公務員事務局公務員培訓處主辦的課程。網上學習方面，本處共有308位同事

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organised by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute, Civil Service Bureau. Regarding learning by electronic mode, 308 officers of this Department successfully completed web courses on the “Cyber Learning Centre Plus (CLC Plus)” in 2008.

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, visits, 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.

於二零零八年內完成了由「公務員易學網」所提供的網上學習課程。

為達至卓越成效，衛生署將努力不懈，訂立培訓和發展的優良典範，以不斷提升員工的專業質素及改善服務水平。

## 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、參觀活動、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

- ▶ The Department of Health maintains strong ties with international health authorities through regular correspondence, bilateral visits and participation in conferences in places outside Hong Kong.
- ▶ In May, the Director of Health attended, as member of the People's Republic of China delegation, the "61st World Health Assembly" held in Geneva, Switzerland.
- ▶ In September, the Director of Health represented Hong Kong, China to attend the 59th session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific in Manila, Philippines.
- ▶ The Department also arranged officers to attend conferences and visits, covering a broad spectrum of areas. In 2008, 333 officers attended 135 conferences/duty visits which were held outside Hong Kong.

### Contacts with the Mainland

- ▶ In March, the Director of Health attended the meeting of the Beijing Organising Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG) in Beijing.
- ▶ In June, the Director of Health attended the "Eighth Tripartite Meeting on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases" held in Macau.

## 國際聯繫

- ▶ 衛生署透過定期通訊、互訪及參加外地會議，與國際間的衛生當局保持密切聯繫。
- ▶ 於五月，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61屆世界衛生大會」。
- ▶ 於九月，衛生署署長以中國香港代表的身份到菲律賓馬尼拉參加世衛組織西太平洋區域委員會第59屆會議。
- ▶ 衛生署亦派員參加外地會議並進行訪問，涵蓋範圍非常廣泛。在二零零八年，333位衛生署人員參與了135個外地會議/職務訪問。

### 與內地的聯繫

- ▶ 於三月，衛生署署長出席在北京舉行的第29屆奧林匹克運動會組織委員會會議。
- ▶ 於六月，衛生署署長到澳門出席「第八次粵港澳防治傳染病專家組會議」。

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- ▶ In October, the Director of Health attended the “Second Cross-strait Conference on Tobacco Control” in Beijing and presented a paper on the overview of tobacco control policies and systems in Hong Kong.
- ▶ In November, the Director of Health attended the “Seventh Joint Meeting of Senior Officials of the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao” in Hangzhou.
- ▶ As part of the “12th Beijing Hong Kong Economic Cooperation Symposium”, the Department cohosted the “Seminar for Beijing-Hong Kong Collaboration in Epidemic Prevention” with the Beijing Municipal Health Bureau in November.
- ▶ Under the Staff Exchange Programme between the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Mainland Provincial counterparts, the Department received two medical government officials from Hangzhou and Shenzhen in 2008.
- ▶ 於十月，衛生署署長出席在北京舉行的「第二屆兩岸四地煙害防制交流研討會」，並發表了關於香港控煙政策和制度的文篇。
- ▶ 於十一月，衛生署署長出席在杭州舉行的「第七屆內地、香港、澳門衛生行政高層聯席會議」。
- ▶ 於十一月，衛生署與北京市衛生局共同主辦「京港衛生防疫合作研討會」，該研討會為「第十二屆北京香港經濟合作研討洽談會」。
- ▶ 在香港特別行政區政府與內地省政府人員交流計劃之下，衛生署於二零零八年接待了兩位杭州市和深圳市負責醫療衛生的官員。

# Chapter Seven 第七章

## CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### Environmental policy and objectives

In support of the Government's commitment to set a good 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, inspire 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 in its annual departmental report major green management initiatives and performance.

### Staff participation

To enable the effective implementation of various green measures, staff's support and vigorous participation are of particular importance. In this regard, the Department encourages staff to give suggestions on new initiatives of green

## 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，在署內推廣企業環保文化，提醒員工本署的環保政策，加強其環保管理意識，推動同事參與環保管理活動；又策劃各項新的行動計劃，以支持政府的長遠環保策略，並監察有關措施的落實推行。自一九九八年開始，本署把各項主要環保管理項目及其成效載述於年報內。

### 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

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management through the Staff Suggestion Scheme. Over the years, many practicable green proposals put forth by staff have been adopted.

Individual Services of the Department have assigned energy wardens to monitor energy consumption in workplace and the implementation of various green housekeeping measures in offices and clinic units under their purview. In this regard, 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 2008, waste separation bins were placed in 20 clinics and office floors of the Department to enable separate collection of waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles by waste collectors for recycling, and a total 9 845 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.

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, and used dressings 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

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」。於二零零八年在20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9 845公斤。另外，本署亦有安排分類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。

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。醫療廢料，如利器盒和已使用的敷料，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

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collectors for disposal. The designated area for clinical waste 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:

- ▶ 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;

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》，化學廢料須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，由環保署特許的化學廢物處理承辦商安排收集及處置。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：

- ▶ 盡量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；
- ▶ 信封及檔案夾回收再用；
- ▶ 盡量利用雙面影印及紙張雙面使用；
- ▶ 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；



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- ▶ 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.

The Department has adopted the following green initiatives to save paper:

- ▶ 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 Department of Health has increased to 2 263 in 2008.
- ▶ The Accessibility Programme (AP) launched in 2007 provides an electronic platform for staff who do not have an electronic mail user account. It enables AP users to communicate with users of other Government networks through emails; access basic personal data (personnel) and monthly salary e-statement safely and easily; apply for leaves and submit other related applications. The use of AP system to process applications helps to save more papers, shortens the time, and minimises errors in the course of delivery and in the approval processes. The number of AP account users at the end of 2008 was over 4 550.

- ▶ 鼓勵同事多利用電子方式發布健康訊息，例如在部門網站登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；
- ▶ 增加利用電子郵件傳遞信息，以取代紙張文件傳閱；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。

衛生署也採取了下列的環保措施，以節約用紙：

- ▶ 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，增至二零零八年的2 263人。
- ▶ 於二零零七年初推行的「資訊科技設施普及計劃」，為其他未有個人電子帳戶的員工提供自動化電子平台；使用者可透過「資訊科技設施普及計劃」的電子系統，與政府網內其他電郵使用者作電郵通訊、安全而輕易地查閱其個人的基本人事資料、讀取其個人薪俸月結單、申請假期及提交其他和人事相關的申請等。利用該電子系統處理申請，有助減少用紙量、人手遞送過程和申請批核的時間及潛在錯誤。本署於二零零八年底的電子系統使用者超過4 550人。

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- ▶ 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, A4 papers consumption in 2006 and 2007 were significantly reduced by 8.8% and 11.8% respectively when compared to 2005; However, the A4 paper consumption in 2008 was only reduced by 5.9% when compared with the figures in 2005. This lesser deduction was attributed to the launch of the Health Care Voucher Scheme (HCVS), Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (IVSS), EatSmart@School Campaign and Men's Health Programme (MHP). Furthermore, photocopies of health questionnaires to all clients in clinics for the Avian Influenza also led to the rise of paper consumption.

## 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 2008, over 99% of the total paper consumption was recycled papers. The use of non-recycled wood-free papers was reduced substantially.

In addition, the Department has implemented the following green procurement initiatives to support the use of environmentally 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;

- ▶ 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。

因員工的共同努力，本署於二零零六年及二零零七年的A4紙張用量較二零零五年分別下降8.8%及11.8%。由於本署的服務不斷的擴展及增加，故二零零八年全年A4紙張的用量則較二零零五年只下降5.9%。所擴展及增加的服務包括醫療券、流感疫苗資助計劃、「健康飲食在校園」運動及男士健康計劃等。而在各診所大量複製及派發的禽流感調查表，亦增加用紙量。

## 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%。直至二零零八年年底，可循環再造紙張的使用量已佔整體的用紙量99%以上。非循環再造的林木製紙張使用量也大幅度減少。

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；

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- ▶ clinical waste bags and sharps boxes which are not made from polyvinylchloride (PVC) materials and are capable of safely incineration;
- ▶ use of plastic bags with 100% recycled material;
- ▶ use of degradable/recycled materials for outsourced cleansing service becomes one of the requirements in the service tenders;
- ▶ mercury-free blood pressure monitors and thermometers;
- ▶ liquid crystal display (LCD) monitors to replace old cathode ray tube (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PVC塑膠物料並可安全焚化的醫療廢物袋及利器盒；
- ▶ 採用100%可循環再造塑料的塑膠袋；
- ▶ 策劃外判清潔服務合約時，使用循環再造或可分解的清潔物料規定為必需條件；
- ▶ 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

## 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：

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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;
  - ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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；
  - ▶ 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。

When planning for additional accommodation requirements, the Department will first consider the reuse of the existing building instead of setting up a new building which will only be considered as a last resort. One example was the conversion of the vacant accommodation of the former nurses' quarters at the Kowloon Hospital of the Hospital Authority into the CHP building in the aftermath of SARS.

在策劃增設新的辦公大樓時，本署亦會首先考慮使用現有的空置設施。例如在二零零三年爆發嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症後，本署將早前空置的九龍醫院護士宿舍轉變為衛生防護中心，以求「物盡其用」。

## 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;
- ▶ 將燈光調配至最低照明水平；在無需使用時，關掉非必要的電器設備；
  - ▶ 為個別耗電量大的診所大樓進行能源審核調查，研究有效可行的節能措施；

## 節約能源

衛生署採取了下列環保措施，以節省能源：

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- ▶ 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 to the more efficient T5 fluorescent tubes;
  - ▶ replacing conventional illumination signs of emergency exit in clinics by light-emitting diode (LED) signs to step up measures in achieving energy saving;
  - ▶ 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; and
  - ▶ participating in the “One-hour-long Lights Out on the Summer Solstice” event organised by the Friend of the Earth.
- ▶ 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較高磁鎮流器，並以效能較高的T5螢光管，取代T8螢光管；
  - ▶ 為加強節約能源，增加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；
  - ▶ 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；及
  - ▶ 積極參與地球之友舉辦的「夏至熄燈」活動。

In accordance with recommendations made in the energy audit report of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) for PHLC, the following energy saving measures and improvement works have been implemented and completed for the building:

- ▶ installing separate air conditioning on/off and temperature controls in the conference room and the multi-functional hall;
- ▶ 為會議室及多用途會堂加裝獨立的空調開關及室溫控制；

根據機電工程署的能源審核(公共衛生檢測中心)報告中的建議，大樓已落實及完成以下的節能措施及改善工程：

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- ▶ replacing tungsten halogen lamps in conference rooms with cool light type energy saving lamps;
  - ▶ installing solar filtering films to the interior of window glass panels for areas facing sunshine to reduce indoor temperature due to solar heat load;
  - ▶ rescheduling and optimising the operation of chiller plant, electrical and mechanical (E&M) plant and other building services facilities such as lifts; and
  - ▶ replacing all conventional spot lights and down lights by energy saving lamps at the outer wall and perimeter of the building to reduce the energy consumption.
- ▶ 採用較省電的冷光類節能燈泡，取代會議室內的鹵素燈泡；
  - ▶ 在面向陽光照射的地方，為玻璃的內側加裝濾陽光片，以減低太陽熱能的室溫效應；
  - ▶ 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；以及
  - ▶ 採用省電燈泡，取代大廈外牆及周邊的照明裝置及射燈，以減低耗電量。

The Lam Tin Polyclinic after implementing measures on the energy efficiency programme recommended by EMSD's energy audit for the building, including temperature setting and improvement in air conditioning system, delamping, installation of occupancy sensors for lighting control, changing conventional exit signs to LED sign boards, replacing T8 fluorescent lamps by T5 ones as well as other green housekeeping, has achieved a significant electricity saving of more than 10.4% in 2008 as compared to 2003. In order to promote energy saving to other government departments, this venue was also chosen as one of the showcase venues by the EMSD's leaflets in 2008.

Due to service expansion, launching of new services, air conditioning upgrading at public mortuaries, air ventilation enhancement to chest clinics as well as additional E&M facilities and

藍田分科診所亦採納機電工程署在能源審核(藍田分科診所)報告中的能源效益計劃所建議的節能措施，其中包括適當地控制室內空調及燈光照明水平，加裝燈光自動開關感應，以發光二極管(LED)指示燈取替傳統緊急逃生指示燈，以T5螢光管取代T8螢光管及其他環保管理措施。該診所於二零零八年的用電量，較二零零三年減少10.4%。而機電工程署亦將藍田分科診所的高能源效益表現於該署二零零八年的刊物內加以介紹，以作跨部門環保推廣之用。

由於現有服務擴展、新增加的服務、公眾殮房的空調系統提升、加強胸肺科診所的通風系統、及新添置的機電設施和電器等因素，用電需求無可避免地有所

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electrical equipments, the increased usage of electricity was unavoidable. Despite all the energy saving measures, a 1% increase in the overall energy consumption was recorded in 2008, as compared to 2007.

## 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-ducts of air conditioning systems have been conducted by EMSD for clinics and offices of the Department to enhance the operational efficiency of air conditioning systems and to ensure adequate fresh air ventilation. By the end of 2007, the second round of IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works were completed for all offices and clinic units. Periodic IAQ tests and air duct cleaning works for every four to five years are continued to be carried out for selected venues each year.

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

增加。雖然各項省電管理措施已在年內推行，二零零八年整體的用電量仍較二零零七年增加1%。

## 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及確保有足夠的鮮風流通量。截至二零零七年年末，所有辦事處及診所服務單位已完成第二次室內空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程。並會在往後每年繼續為一定數目的辦事處及診所服務單位進行每四至五年一次的空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程，以確保室內空氣質素。

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：

- ▶ 鼓勵外勤工作人員盡量使用公共交通工具，以及

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▶ instructing all drivers in the Department to switch off their car engines while waiting and issuing circulars at regular intervals to remind them of this.

▶ 指示本署司機停車熄匙，並不時發出通告提醒各司機職系同事。



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## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

- ▶ Implementing a fixed penalty system for smoking offences to strengthen the enforcement against smoking offences and simplify the prosecution procedures.
- ▶ Designating all public transport facilities as no smoking areas by phases, starting with those with superstructures.
- ▶ Implementing smoking ban in six types of qualified establishments (qualified bar, mahjong room in qualified club, qualified nightclub, bathhouse, massage establishment and mahjong-tin kau premises) with effect from 1 July 2009. Corresponding publicity programmes will be organised to promulgate the implementation of smoking ban as well as to urge smokers to comply with the no smoking requirement.
- ▶ Organising a series of publicity programmes to remind licensed hawkers to refrain from displaying tobacco advertisements as their exemption of the display of tobacco advertisement will be revoked on 1 November 2009.

## 工作前瞻

本署將在來年展開的新工作如下：

- ▶ 推行違例吸煙定額罰款制度，以加強禁煙規定的執法力度和簡化檢控程序。
- ▶ 分階段將所有公共運輸設施指定為法定禁煙區，計劃首階段會在有上蓋的公共運輸設施實行。
- ▶ 於二零零九年七月一日開始在六種列明場所(酒吧、會所、夜總會、浴室、按摩院及麻將天九會所)實施室內禁煙。推出相應的宣傳教育活動，向公眾宣傳此禁煙令，並呼籲吸煙的市民守法。
- ▶ 推出一連串的宣傳教育活動提醒持牌小販攤檔給予他們展示煙草廣告的豁免將於二零零九年十一月一日撤銷。

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- ▶ Conducting an International Symposium on Management of Tobacco Dependence to present knowledge from the leading edge of tobacco control research with the theme on smoking cessation worldwide, as well as the clinical management of nicotine-dependent smokers.
- ▶ Developing an Interactive Online Cessation Centre to provide an internet platform to help smokers to quit smoking.
- ▶ Strengthening smoking cessation hotline service by integrating assessment and counselling service of community NGOs.
- ▶ Extending the scope of the “Medical Device Administrative Control System” to cover the listing of in-vitro diagnostic medical devices and low risk Class I medical devices.
- ▶ Developing further the “Public Mortuary Information System”, which is a 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.
- ▶ Publishing the research results of 28 herbs covered in Hong Kong Materia Medica Standards (HKCMMS) phase III.
- ▶ 舉行國際煙草成癮治理研討會以發表最先進的控煙研究成果。研討會的主題包括世界各地的戒煙概況和尼古丁成癮者的臨床治理方法。
- ▶ 設立「網上互動戒煙中心」，為吸煙人士提供一個網上戒煙平台。
- ▶ 結合地區非政府組織提供的評估及輔導服務，加強戒煙熱線服務。
- ▶ 擴展「醫療儀器行政管理制度」至包括體外診斷醫療儀器及低風險第I級醫療儀器的表列。
- ▶ 進一步發展「公眾殮房資訊系統」，此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。
- ▶ 出版「香港中藥材標準」第三期28種藥材的研究報告。

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- Under the steering of the Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, advising on the priority areas for action, and drawing up targets and action plan to promote healthy diet and physical activity in Hong Kong by the “Working Group on Diet and Physical Activity”; and setting up the “Working Group on Injuries and Alcohol Misuse” to focus on the prevention and control of injuries and alcohol misuse.
- Enhancing the sentinel surveillance system on infectious diseases by recruiting more sentinel partners, and improving its efficiency by using an integrated newly developed web-based system “Sentinel Online” for data submission and generation of surveillance reports.
- Introducing Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) into the Childhood Immunisation Programme (CIP) starting 1 September 2009.
- Encouraging Hong Kong children between the age of six months and less than six years to receive influenza vaccination, the Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme in 2008/09 will continue in 2009/10 under the Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (CIVSS).
- Introducing the Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (EVSS) to encourage Hong Kong elders aged 65 or above to receive seasonal influenza and pneumococcal vaccinations for optimal protection.
- 在非傳染病防控督導委員會的監督下，由「飲食及體能活動工作小組」就在香港推廣健康飲食及體能活動的優先行動範疇提出意見，以及制訂目標及行動計劃；並成立「損傷及酗酒工作小組」以專注於預防及控制損傷及酗酒的工作。
- 增加更多合作伙伴以加強傳染病的定點監測系統；利用一個全新的網上綜合系統「定點監測網絡」呈交數據及發送監測報告，以改進其效率。
- 肺炎球菌結合疫苗將於二零零九年九月一日起納入兒童免疫接種計劃內。
- 為鼓勵年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲及擁有香港居民身份的兒童接受流感疫苗注射，曾於2008/09年度推行的「流感疫苗資助計劃」，將於2009/10年度繼續推行，並名為「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」。
- 推出「長者疫苗資助計劃」，以鼓勵年齡六十五歲或以上的香港長者接受季節性流感及肺炎球菌疫苗注射以獲取最佳保護。

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- ▶ Replacing the manual processing of subsidy data by using e-Health System to ensure more efficient management and implementation of CIVSS and EVSS.
- ▶ Developing the Department of Health Contingency Plan for prevention and control of infectious disease outbreak for 2009 East Asian Games.
- ▶ Collaborating with the health authorities of the Mainland and Macao in organising the joint exercise, code-named “Great Wall”, for testing the emergency preparedness of the three places.
- ▶ The Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap 599) has entered into force in July 2008. Our department will continue to strengthen the collaboration with other Government departments, NGOs, boundary control point and conveyance operators to meet the requirements of the Ordinance.
- ▶ Launching a Syphilis Awareness Campaign in Men Having Sex With Men (MSM) and HIV and Syphilis Testing month for Men Having Sex With Men (MSM) at end of 2009.
- ▶ 在處理「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」及「長者疫苗資助計劃」的資助資料方面，將由人手處理的做法改為透過電子平台「醫健通」(e-Health System)來進行，令計劃的管理及實行更有效率。
- ▶ 制訂二零零九年東亞運動會有關預防和控制傳染病爆發的應變計劃。
- ▶ 與內地和澳門的衛生當局合作，舉辦代號為「長城演練」的聯合演習，以測試三地的緊急應變準備工作。
- ▶ 《預防及控制疾病條例》第599章已於二零零八年七月起生效。本署繼續加強與各政府部門、非政府組織、入境口岸及交通工具營運者合作，以符合預防及控制疾病條例的要求。
- ▶ 推行男男性接觸者預防梅毒運動，以及於二零零九年年底，推行男男性接觸者愛滋病病毒及梅毒測試月。

# Chapter Eight 第八章

- ▶ Continue providing professional support on community diagnosis of 18 districts and building capacity for the development of local Healthy Cities projects, as well as promoting a healthy eating culture in collaboration with District Councils, district organisations and schools through various projects such as the “EatSmart@restaurant.hk”, “EatSmart@school.hk” and “EatSmart Customer Community Programme”.
- ▶ Launching the three-year Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme on 1 January 2009 to provide five health care vouchers of \$50 each to elders aged 70 or above annually to partially subsidise their use of primary healthcare services in the private sector.
- ▶ Continue organising “Eating Out Workshops” for community elderly social centre staff to promote healthy diet when organising eating out events for elders, and collaborating with Social Welfare Department Licensing Office of Residential Care Home for Elderly (LORCHE) to organise seminars for RCHE staffs on drug safety, infection control, dementia, use of restrainer and psychosocial activity in RCHE.
- ▶ Launching a new trilingual health information telephone hotline system to replace the existing one, and launching a computerised prescription label printing system in Elderly Health Centres to improve doctors’ workflow and reduce prescription error.
- ▶ 繼續支持各區健康城市計劃發展和社區診斷服務，以建立推行健康城市計劃所需能力，及與區議會、地區組織和學校各方面合作，透過「有營食肆運動」、「健康飲食在校園」和「有營食客社區推廣計劃」等項目推廣健康飲食文化。
- ▶ 於二零零九年一月一日，推出為期三年的長者醫療券試驗計劃，為七十歲或以上長者每年提供五張每張面值五十元的醫療券，以資助他們使用私營基層醫療服務的部份費用。
- ▶ 繼續舉辦「聚餐安排」工作坊，以鼓勵社區長者中心職員於舉辦外出聚餐活動時推廣健康飲食，及與社會福利署安老院牌照事務處聯合舉辦研討會，以增進安老院員工對藥品安全、傳染病控制、老年癡呆症、正確使用約束衣及如何改善院友社交心理的認識。
- ▶ 將推出全新三語健康電話熱線以取代舊有版本，及逐步在長者健康中心採用電腦化藥單列印系統以改善醫生工作流程及減少錯誤處方。

# Chapter Eight 第八章

- ▶ Strengthening the medical service for civil service eligible persons through establishing a new families clinic in the New Territories area and in-situ expanding the Hong Kong Families Clinic.
- ▶ Launching “Health Promotion Plan” including distribution of leaflets, health talks, health advice during consultation, and broadcast of audio-visual materials to promote the health messages on smoking cessation, mental health, HIV and other communicable diseases prevention and to enhance health awareness among clients of methadone clinics.
- ▶ 於新界地區增設一所公務員診所，並於香港公務員診所原址擴建，以加強公務員及合資格人士的醫療服務。
- ▶ 於美沙酮診所開展健康推廣計劃，透過單張、健康講座、診療時的健康建議、及視像資訊等宣傳活動以推廣戒煙、心理健康、愛滋病及其他傳染病預防等資訊，並藉此提高求診者對健康的關注。

# APPENDIX I 附錄一

## Publications 刊物

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.

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 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 2008. The publications issued by different services in 2008 are listed in Appendix I.

# APPENDIX I 附錄一

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》這份雙月期刊於一九九二年首度印發。期刊的目的有三：(i)匯報傳染病呈報個案的資料，以便利流行病學監測工作；(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。

《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》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，衛生署在二零零八年發布了多份專題報告。二零零八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 2008 二零零八年衛生署發布的刊物列表

- ▶ AIDS Newsletter, No.52-53  
愛滋病專訊，第五十二至五十三期
- ▶ Annual Report of TB and Chest Service 2007  
胸肺科2007年年報
- ▶ Avian Influenza Report, Vol. 4, No.1-52  
禽流感疫情週報，第四卷，第一至五十二期
- ▶ Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong Annual Report 2007  
香港中醫藥管理委員會2007年年報
- ▶ CHP Newsletter, Issues 17-20  
CHP通訊，第十七至二十期
- ▶ Communicable Diseases Watch, Vol. 5, No.1-26  
傳染病直擊，第五卷，第一至二十六期
- ▶ Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products 2008  
藥劑製品目錄 2008
- ▶ CookSmart, Issues No. 1-3  
營廚，第一至三期
- ▶ Dental Service Newsletter, Issue No.29  
牙科服務通訊，第二十九期
- ▶ EV Scan, Week 31-52  
腸病毒透視，第三十一至五十二週
- ▶ Flu Express, Vol. 4, No.5-43 and Vol. 5, No.1-2  
流感速遞，第四卷，第五至四十三期及第五卷，第一至二期
- ▶ Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease and Enterovirus 71 Daily Situation Update (May 9-July 25, 2008)  
手足口病及腸病毒71型每日概況（二零零八年五月九日至七月二十五日）

# APPENDIX I 附錄一

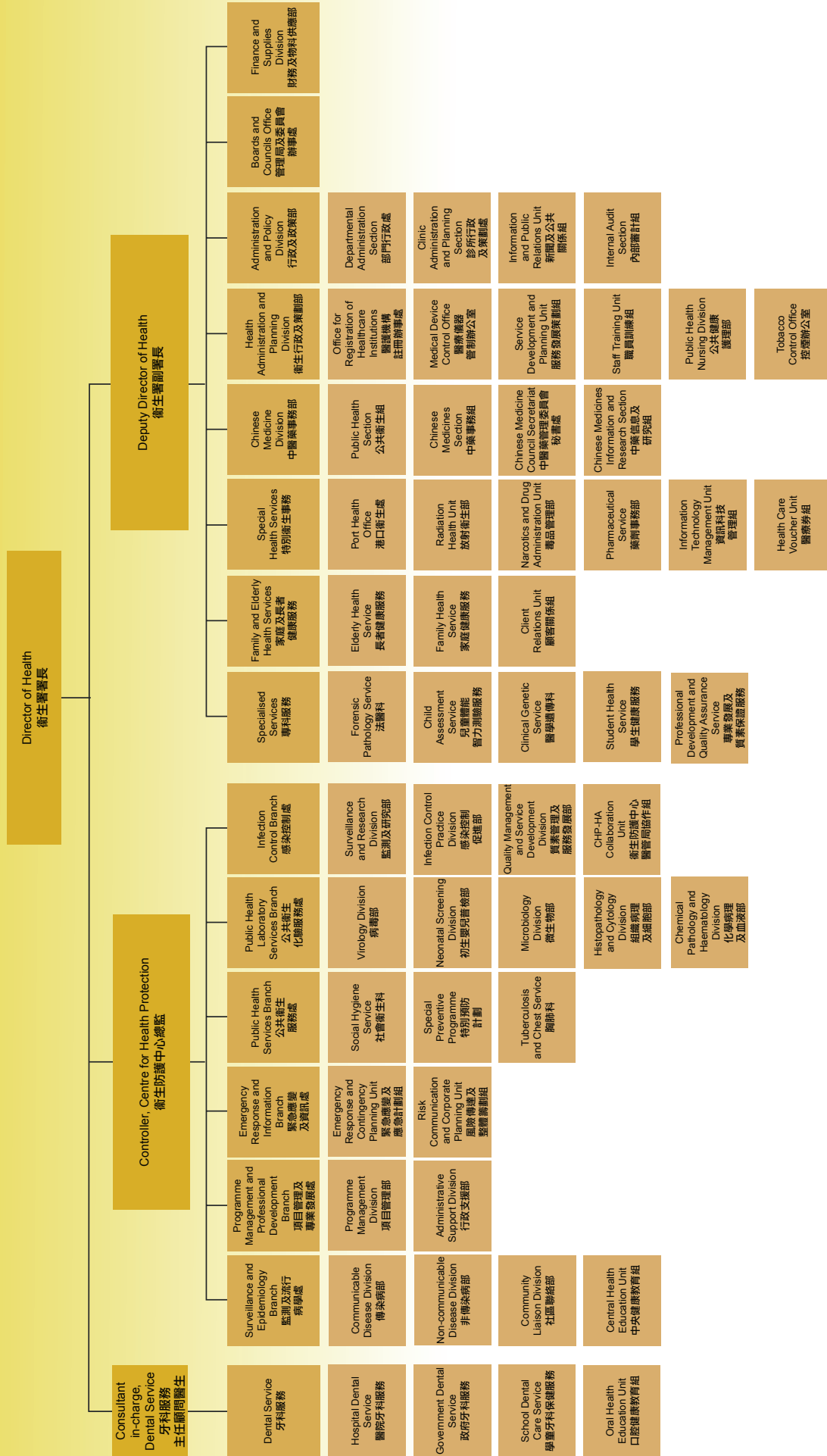
- ▶ HIV Surveillance Report - 2006 Update (English)  
愛滋病病毒/愛滋病監測報告 - 2006年年報（只備英文版）
- ▶ Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards Volume 2  
香港中藥材標準（第二冊）
- ▶ Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, Vol. 14, No.1-4  
Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update，第十四卷，第一至四期
- ▶ Networking Voice, Vol. 14, No.1-2  
滋心話集，第十四卷，第一至二期
- ▶ Newsletter of Elderly Health Service, Issue No.26  
長者健康專訊，第二十六期
- ▶ Non-Communicable Diseases Aware, Vol. 5, Issue 1-6  
非傳染病資訊天地，第五卷，第一至六期
- ▶ Non-Communicable Disease Watch, Vol. 1, No. 1-6  
非傳染病直擊，第一卷，第一至六期
- ▶ Poisoning Watch, Vol. 1, No.1-2  
中毒直擊，第一卷，第一至二期
- ▶ Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases  
促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架
- ▶ Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, Vol. 17, No.1-3  
公眾健康及流行病學期刊，第十七卷，第一至三期
- ▶ Red Ribbon Bulletin, No.28-30  
紅絲帶綜合治療中心刊物，第二十八至三十期
- ▶ Report of Behavioural Risk Factors Survey, April 2008  
二零零八年四月行為風險因素調查報告

# APPENDIX I 附錄一

- ▶ **Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis in Hong Kong - 2006 Update Report (English)**  
病毒性肝炎監測報告2006（只備英文版）
- ▶ **The Node, Vol. 10, No.1-3**  
The Node，第十卷，第一至三期
- ▶ **Tobacco Control Bulletin, Issue No.15-16**  
控煙專訊，第十五至十六期
- ▶ **Travel Health Bulletin, Issue No. 2-4**  
旅遊健康錦囊，第二至四期
- ▶ **Precautions for Handling and Disposal of Dead Bodies-June 2008-(6th edition)**  
處理及處置屍體所需的預防措施-二零零八年六月（第六版）
- ▶ **Recommendations on the Postexposure Management and Prophylaxis of Needlestick Injury or Mucosal Contact to HBV, HCV and HIV (September 2007)**  
對被利器刺傷及經黏膜與乙型肝炎、丙型肝炎及愛滋病病毒接觸後的處理方法及預防措施-策略原則（二零零七年九月）
- ▶ **Recommendation on the Management of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Coinfection (October 2008) (English)**  
就治療愛滋病病毒與乙型肝炎病毒共同感染的建議（二零零八年十月）（只備英文版）
- ▶ **Recommendation on the Management of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Tuberculosis Coinfection (July 2008) (English)**  
就醫治愛滋病病毒與結核病菌共同感染的建議（二零零八年七月）（只備英文版）

# APPENDIX II 附錄二

## Organisation Chart of the Department of Health (Position as at 31 March 2009) 衛生署組織圖 (截至二零零九年三月三十一日)



# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2009)

### 港島區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構	
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 Community Complex Dental Clinic 堅尼地城社區綜合大樓牙科診所	Central & Western 中西區
10. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (elderly health centre) 堅尼地城賽馬會診所(長者健康中心)	Central & Western 中西區
11. 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
12. 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
13. Queen Mary Hospital (dental clinic) 瑪麗醫院(牙科診所)	Southern 南區
14. Queensway Government Offices Dental Clinic 金鐘政府合署牙科診所	Central & Western 中西區
15. 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
16. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic and dermatology clinic) 西營盤賽馬會分科診所(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所及皮膚科診所)	Central & Western 中西區

# APPENDIX III 附錄三

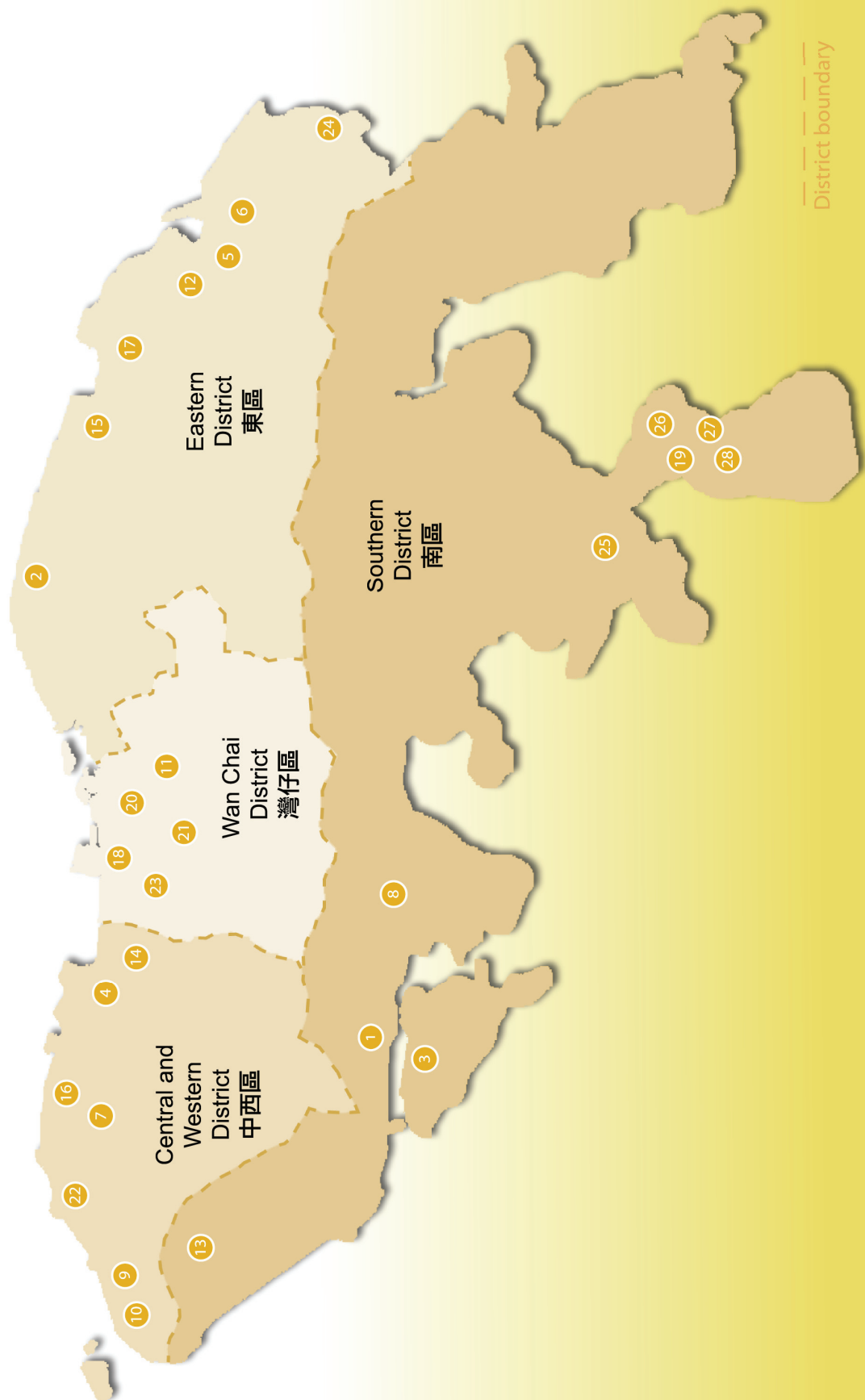
## Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2009) (Cont'd)

### 港島區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構		
17.	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
18.	Southern 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
19.	Stanley Dental Clinic 赤柱牙科診所	Southern 南區
20.	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
21.	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
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> 懲教署內的健康中心		
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.	Tung Tau Correctional Institution 東頭懲教所	Southern 南區

## Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2009)

港島區醫療機構 (截至二零零九年三月三十一日)



# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2009)

### 九龍區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)

	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. 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. Central Kowloon Child Assessment Centre 中九龍兒童體能智力測驗中心	Kowloon City 九龍城
3. 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
4. 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
5. Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic 何文田美沙酮診所	Kowloon City 九龍城
6. 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
7. Kowloon Bay Health Centre (student health service centre, integrated treatment centre and radio-diagnostic and 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. Li Po Chun Dental Clinic 李寶椿牙科診所	Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
14. 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
15. Nam Shan Health Centre (elderly health centre) 南山健康院(長者健康中心)	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
16. 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



# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2009) (Cont'd)

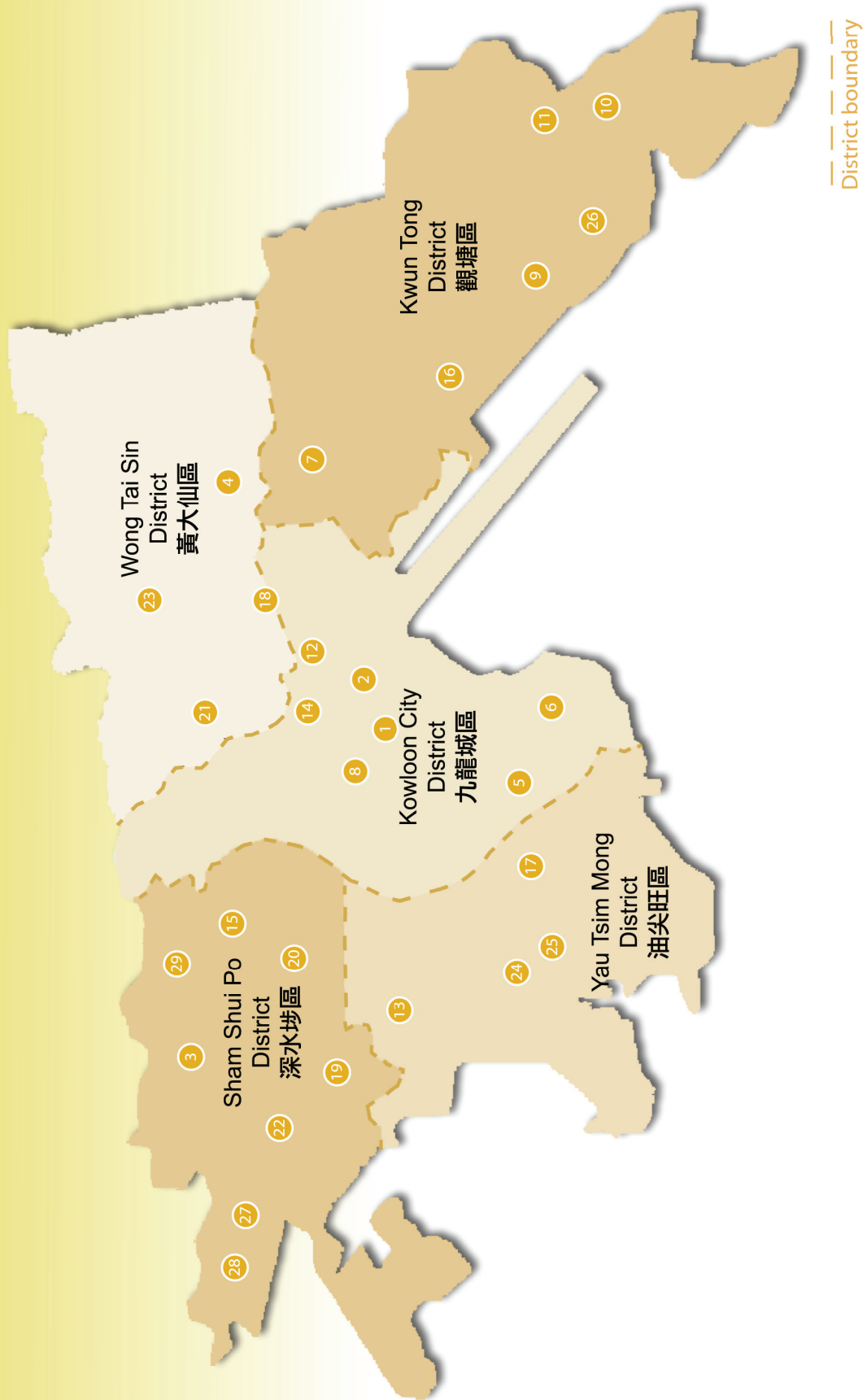
### 九龍區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構		
17.	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
18.	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
19.	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
20.	Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (chest clinic) 石硤尾健康院(胸肺科診所)	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
21.	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
22.	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
23.	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
24.	Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Polyclinic (chest clinic, social hygiene 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(胸肺科診所、社會衛生科診所、愛滋熱線、輔導及測試服務、牙科診所及長者健康中心)／九龍公務員診所	Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
25.	Yau Ma Tei Specialist Clinic Extension (maternal and child health centre, dermatology clinic and methadone clinic) 油麻地專科診所新翼(母嬰健康院、皮膚科診所及美沙酮診所)	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</b> 懲教署內的健康中心		
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

# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2009)

### 九龍區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)



# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands)

(As at 31 March 2009)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)

	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 and elderly health centre) 瀝源健康院(母嬰健康院及長者健康中心)	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 (dental clinic) 威爾斯親王醫院李嘉誠專科診所(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

# APPENDIX III 附錄三

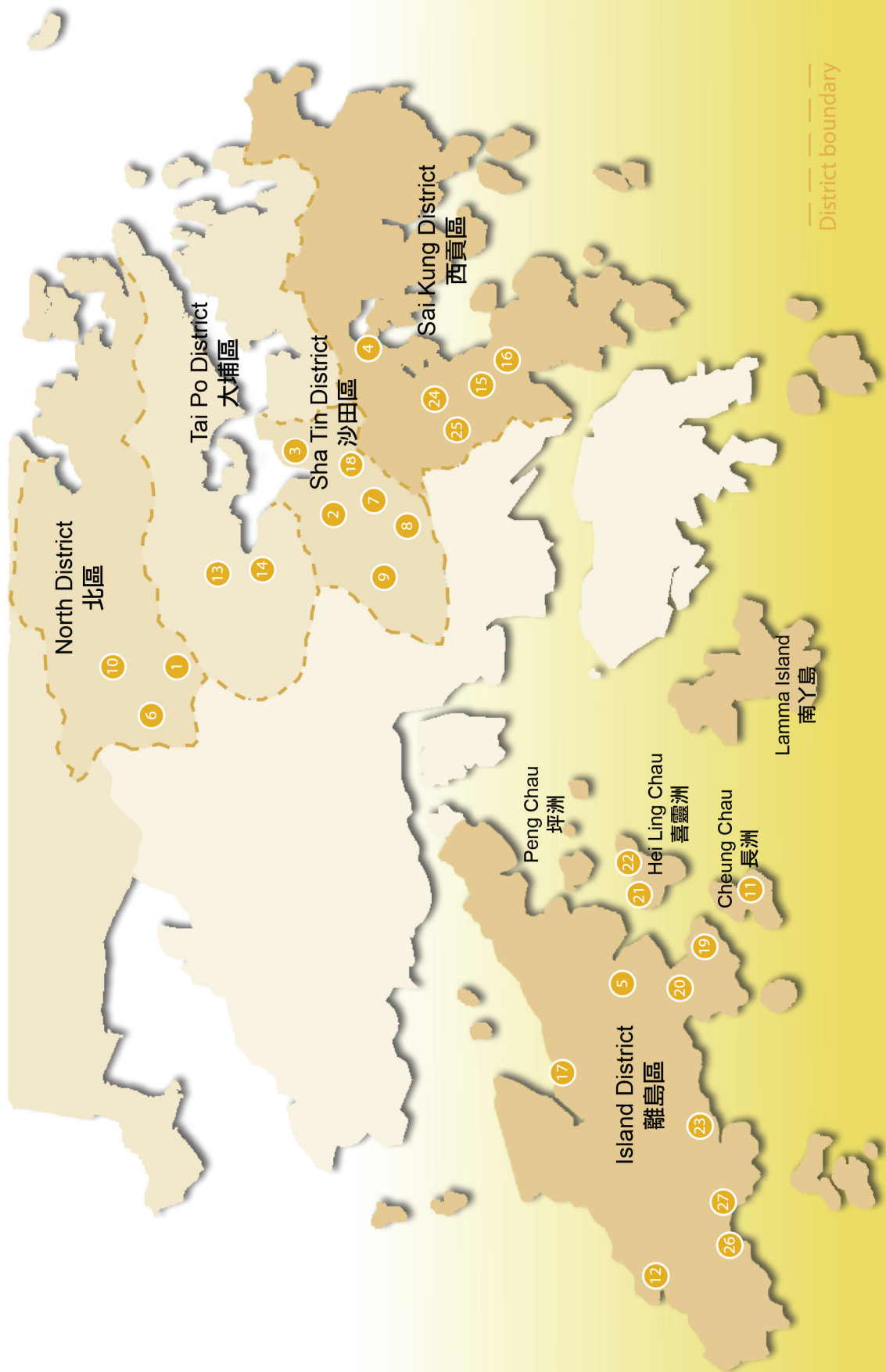
## Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands)

(As at 31 March 2009) (Cont'd)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)(續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構	
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 (chest clinic) 圓洲角診所(胸肺科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> 懲教署內的健康中心	
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 2009) 新界東區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零九年三月三十一日)



# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2009)

新界西區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構	
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

# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2009) (Cont'd)

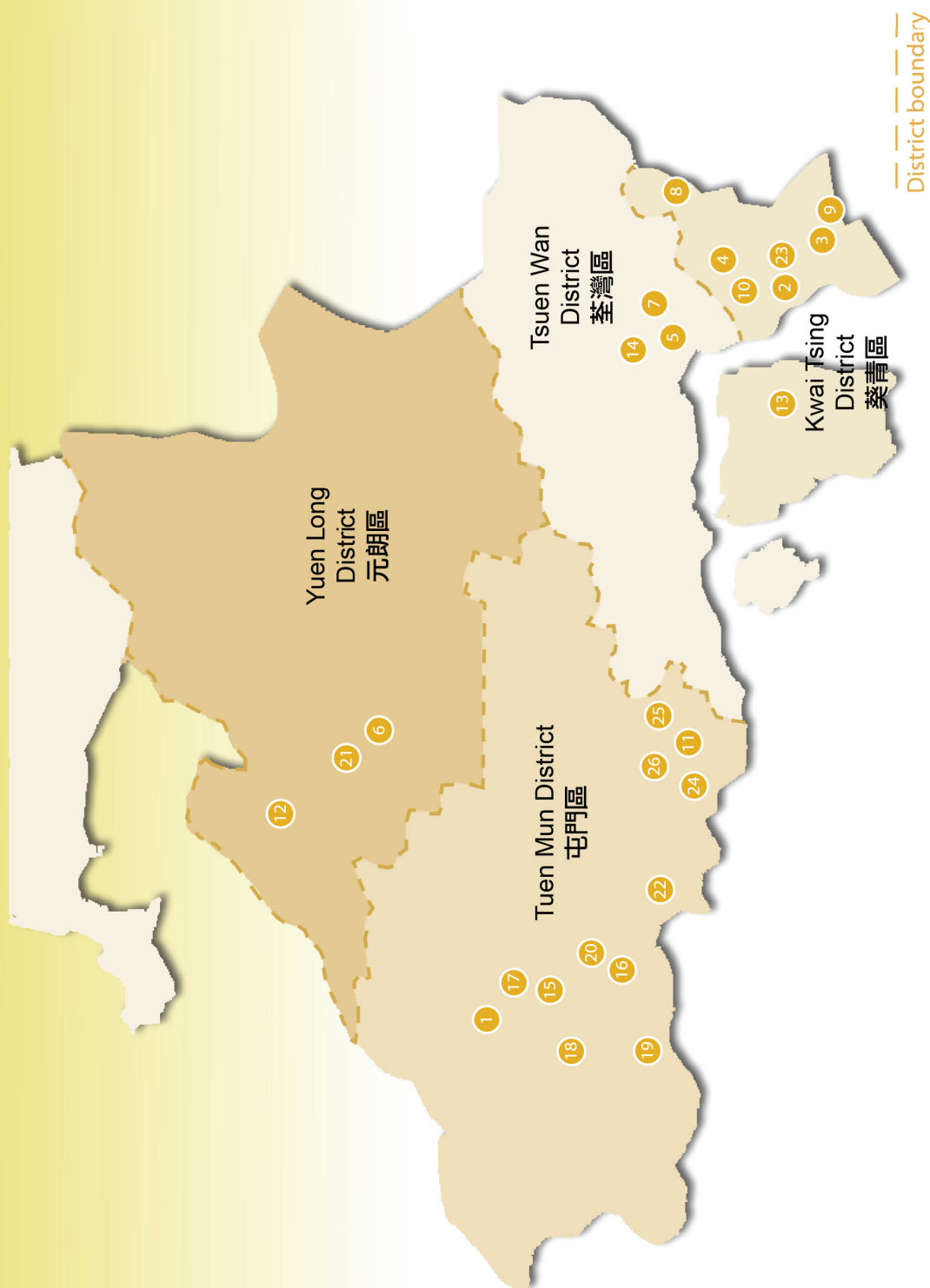
新界西區醫療機構(截至二零零九年三月三十一日)(續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> 由衛生署提供服務的機構	
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> 懲教署內的健康中心	
22. Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre 青山灣入境事務中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
23. Lai King Correctional Institution 勵敬懲教所	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

# APPENDIX III 附錄三

## Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2009)

新界西區醫療機構 (截至二零零九年三月三十一日)





# APPENDIX IV 附錄四

## Statement of Expenditure by Programme 2008/09

### 二零零八至零九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	375.9	0.0	375.9
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	1,310.9	34.9	1,345.8
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	181.6	26.2	207.8
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	613.8	2.8	616.6
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	77.9	0.0	77.9
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	39.6	86.8	126.4
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	591.5	0.0	591.5
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	9.3	0.0	9.3
Total 總計	3,200.5	150.7	3,351.2

# APPENDIX V 附錄五

## Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 2008/09

### 二零零八至零九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 2008/09 (\$) 二零零八至零九年度 資助金額 (元)
<b>Recurrent Subvention</b>	
<b>經常資助金</b>	
Caritas Hong Kong 香港明愛	5,041,443
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	34,506,951
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康委員會	10,911,552
Hong Kong Red Cross 香港紅十字會	857,000
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	11,498,534
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	76,615,144
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals - Chinese Medicine Clinics 東華三院－中醫普通科門診	2,777,000
Hong Kong Christian Service 香港基督教服務處	5,179,100
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals – Smoking Cessation Programme 東華三院－戒煙服務	2,500,000
<b>Total Recurrent Subventions</b> <b>經常資助金總額</b>	<b>149,886,724</b>
<b>Capital Subvention</b>	
<b>非經常資助金</b>	
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	366,594
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	420,000
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	35,000
<b>Total Capital Subventions</b> <b>非經常資助金總額</b>	<b>821,594</b>