

Department of Health

衛生署



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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 delighted to present this annual report of the Department of Health in 2009/10 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.

In 2009, we all faced the challenge of pandemic influenza arising from the newly emerged human swine influenza (HSI) virus. Under the Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic, the influenza response level was escalated to 'emergency level' in May. The Department of Health implemented various measures to prevent and control the spread of the disease. These included strengthening the surveillance system in our community and at boundary control points, launching territory-wide publicity to disseminate updated health information, providing timely laboratory testing, as well as containment measures from initial stage with gradual transition to various mitigation interventions, and provision of HSI vaccines to high risk persons. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to all our partners who had contributed to reducing the impact of the disease to our local community.

我很高興向大家介紹衛生署二零零九至一零年度的報告，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。

在二零零九年，我們面對新發現的人類豬型流感病毒所引起的流感大流行挑戰。在「政府流感大流行應變計劃的架構」下，應變級別於五月提升至「緊急」，而衛生署實施了多項措施，以預防及控制該疾病的傳播。當中包括在社區及邊境管制站加強監測，展開全港性的宣傳活動發放最新的健康資訊，提供及時的化驗測試，並由初期的控疫策略逐步轉為緩疫措施，以及為高危人士提供人類豬型流感疫苗。我謹藉此機會，向各位曾為香港社區抗疫作出貢獻的合作伙伴表達由衷感謝。

Hong Kong is privileged to be the host city for the 60th session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee Meeting of the Western Pacific Region held in September 2009. I am pleased that through the hosting of this event, we established closer connection with the World Health Organization, the Western Pacific Regional Office and the member countries and areas. It also provided a valuable opportunity for Hong Kong to learn from and to network with the distinguished persons and experts in the Region.

We also continued to focus our efforts on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. Further to the launching of the framework document 'Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases', two working groups were set up under the Steering Committee to put forward recommendations on promoting healthy diet, physical activity, preventing injuries and reducing harmful use of alcohol. This year, we also further strengthened our works on tobacco control. Smoking ban was extended to other indoor areas including bars, nightclubs and all covered public transport interchanges. The fixed penalty system also came into operation on 1 September.

香港很榮幸可以成為二零零九年九月第60屆世界衛生組織西太平洋地區會議的主辦城市。我很高興通過主辦這次盛會，我們與世衛、世衛西太平洋地區總部及各個成員國建立了更緊密的聯繫。香港亦透過這個寶貴機會，向西太平洋地區的傑出人士及專家學習和建立聯繫。

同時，我們亦繼續致力於防控非傳染病的工作。自制訂「促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架」的框架文件後，我們已在督導委員會下成立兩個工作小組，就推動健康飲食和運動以及預防損傷和減少有害使用酒精等方面作出建議。此外，我們今年亦進一步加強控煙的工作。室內禁煙範圍已擴展至酒吧、夜總會、以及所有設有上蓋的公共運輸交匯處。吸煙罪行定額罰款制度亦於九月一日開始。

On behalf of the Department of Health, I would like to extend my appreciation to other Government departments, non-government organisations, 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 various sectors, the Department shall realize its vision to create a healthier tomorrow for our community.

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。我深信在各界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

使命

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.

衛生署是香港特別行政區政府的衛生事務顧問，亦是執行政府的健康護理政策和法定職責的部門。我們透過促進健康、預防疾病、醫療護理、康復服務等工作，保障市民的健康。

部門的格言「結伴參與，促進健康」旨在反映我們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 2009 was 6.97 million. The annual growth rate of the population averaged 0.5% over the period 2000 – 2009.

The crude birth rate in 2009 was 11.9 per 1 000 population with 82 906 registered live births. The crude death rate was 5.9 per 1 000 population, with 41 047 registered deaths.

As a result of increasing life expectancy, Hong Kong's population has been ageing steadily (Figure 1). In 2009, 12.9% of the population were aged 65 and above, the elderly dependency ratio being 172 per 1 000 population aged 15 to 64. The percentage of population aged 65 and above for 1989 was 8.3% and that for 1999 was 10.7%. By 2019 and 2029, the figures are estimated to be 17.4% and 24.7% respectively.

香港人的健康

人口指數

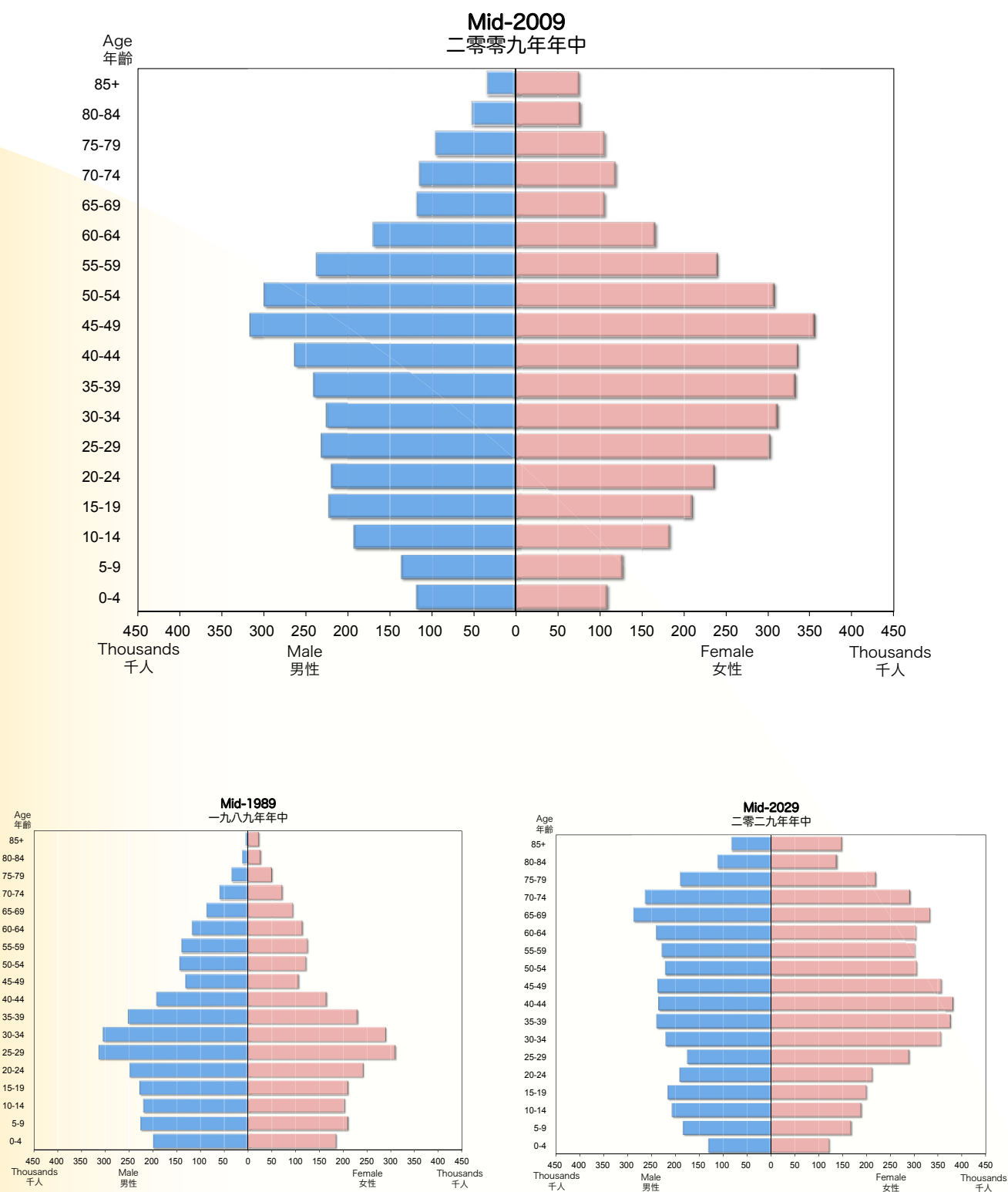
二零零九年年中的香港人口為697萬，二零零零年至二零零九年期間的人口按年增長率平均為0.5%。

二零零九年的粗出生率按每千名人口計算有11.9人，登記活產嬰兒為82 906人；粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.9人，登記死亡人數為41 047人。

由於預期壽命增長，香港人口正持續老化(圖1)。二零零九年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的12.9%，老年撫養比率按每千名15至64歲人口計算為172人。一九八九年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的百分比為8.3%，於一九九九年則佔10.7%。預計至二零一九年及二零二九年，該百分比分別為17.4%及24.7%。

Figure 1 : Population Pyramid, 1989, 2009 and 2029

圖 1 : 一九八九年、二零零九年及二零二九年的人口金字塔



Health Indicators

The major health indicators reflect that people in Hong Kong are generally enjoying good health. On average, a baby boy born in Hong Kong in 2009 could expect to live 79.8 years and a baby girl 85.9 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 1.7 per 1 000 registered live births and 0.8 per 1 000 population aged under five respectively in 2009 (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 2009, there were two cases of maternal death reported and maternal mortality ratio was 2.4 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，在二零零九年出生的男嬰預期可活到**79.8歲**，而女嬰則可活到**85.9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。二零零九年，按每千名登記活產嬰兒計算只有**1.7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。二零零九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**2.4人**。

Figure 2 : Life Expectancy at Birth (Male and Female), 1990 - 2009

圖 2 : 一九九零年至二零零九年男性及女性出生時的平均預期壽命

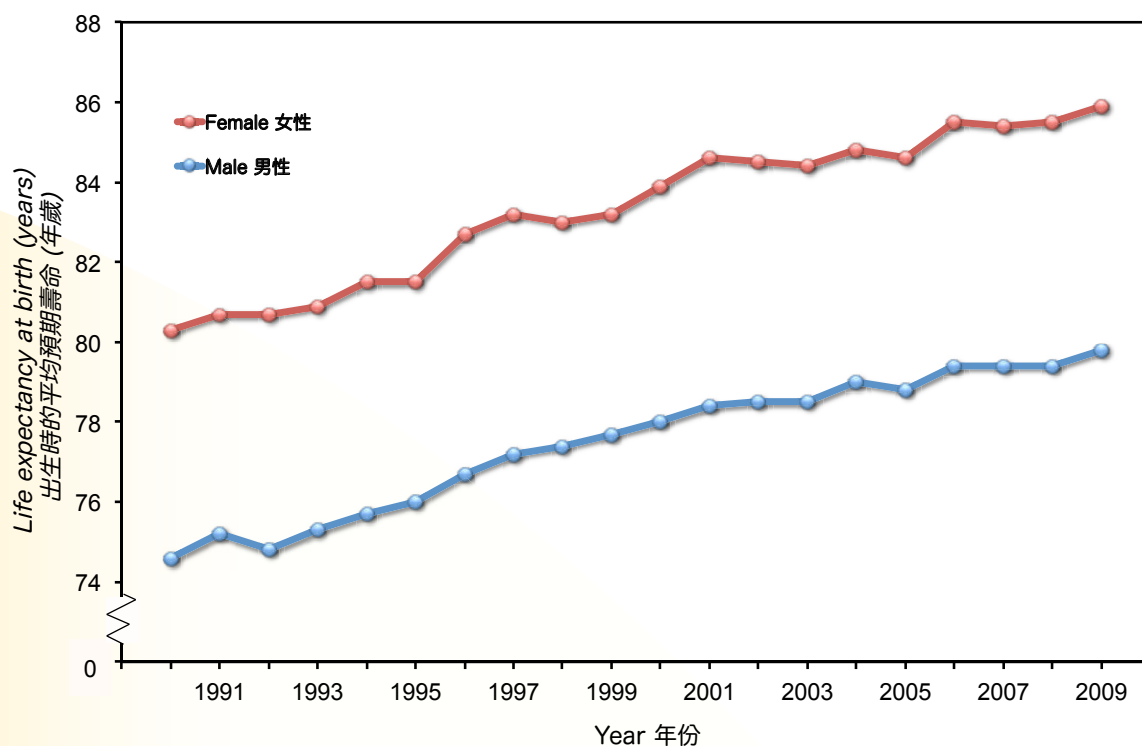


Table A : Life Expectancy at Birth in Hong Kong and Selected Countries

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	79.8 (2009)	85.9 (2009)
Japan 日本	79.6 (2009)	86.4 (2009)
Singapore 新加坡	79.0 (2009)	83.7 (2009)
UK 英國	77.6 (2008)	81.7 (2008)
USA 美國	75.7 (2008)	80.7 (2008)

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。

Figure 3 : Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (MR), 1990 - 2009

圖 3 : 一九九零年至二零零九年的嬰兒死亡率及五歲以下兒童死亡率

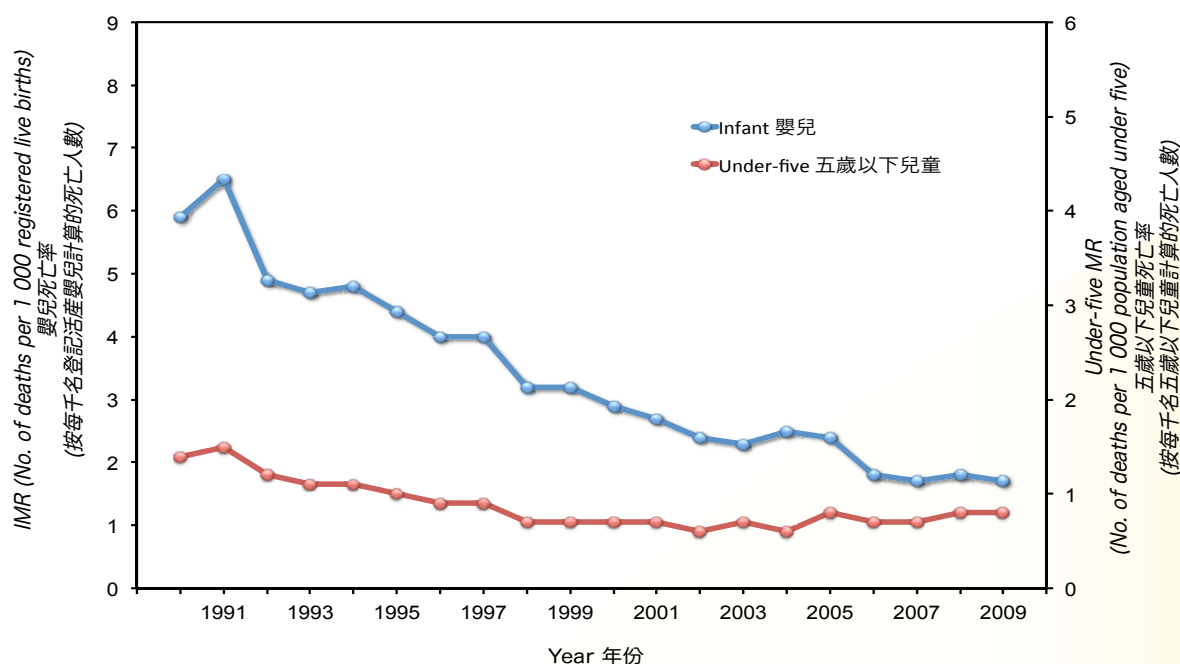


Table B : Infant Mortality Rate in Hong Kong and Selected Countries

表 B : 香港及選定國家的嬰兒死亡率

Country 國家 / Territory 地區	Infant Mortality Rate (No. of deaths per 1 000 live births)
	嬰兒死亡率 (按每千名活產嬰兒計算的死亡人數)
Hong Kong 香港	1.7 (2009)
Japan 日本	2.4 (2009)
Singapore 新加坡	2.2 (2009)
UK 英國	4.6* (2009)
USA 美國	6.3* (2009)

Notes: * 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。

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 2009 was 5.9 per 1 000 population with 41 047 registered deaths (Figure 4). The age-standardised death rate has been dropping substantially (Figure 5), from 5.2 per 1 000 standard population in 1990 to 3.4 in 2009. Compared with 1990, the age-standardised death rates for males and females were reduced by 32.9% and 38.8% 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

二零零九年的粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.9人，而登記死亡人數為41 047人(圖4)。年齡標準化死亡率大幅下降(圖5)，由一九九零年按每千名標準人口計算的5.2人下降至二零零九年的3.4人。與一九九零年比較，男性及女性的年齡標準化死亡率分別下降了32.9%及38.8%。

Figure 4 : Crude Death Rate by Sex, 1990 - 2009

圖 4 : 一九九零年至二零零九年按性別劃分的粗死亡率

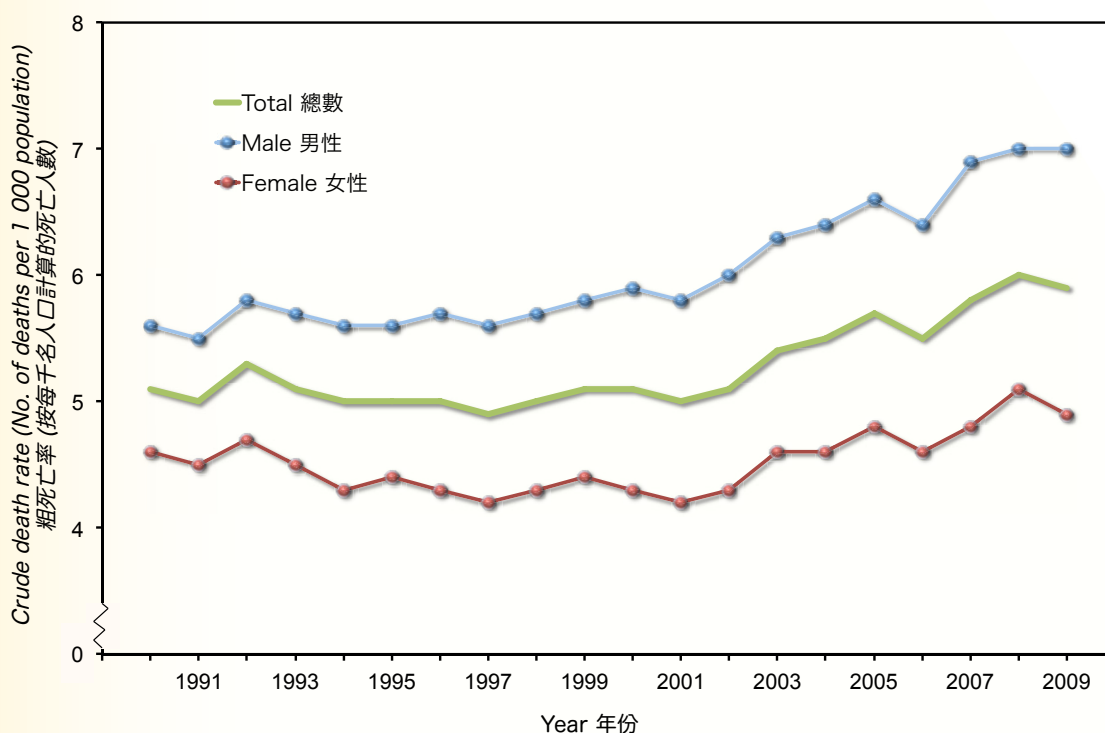
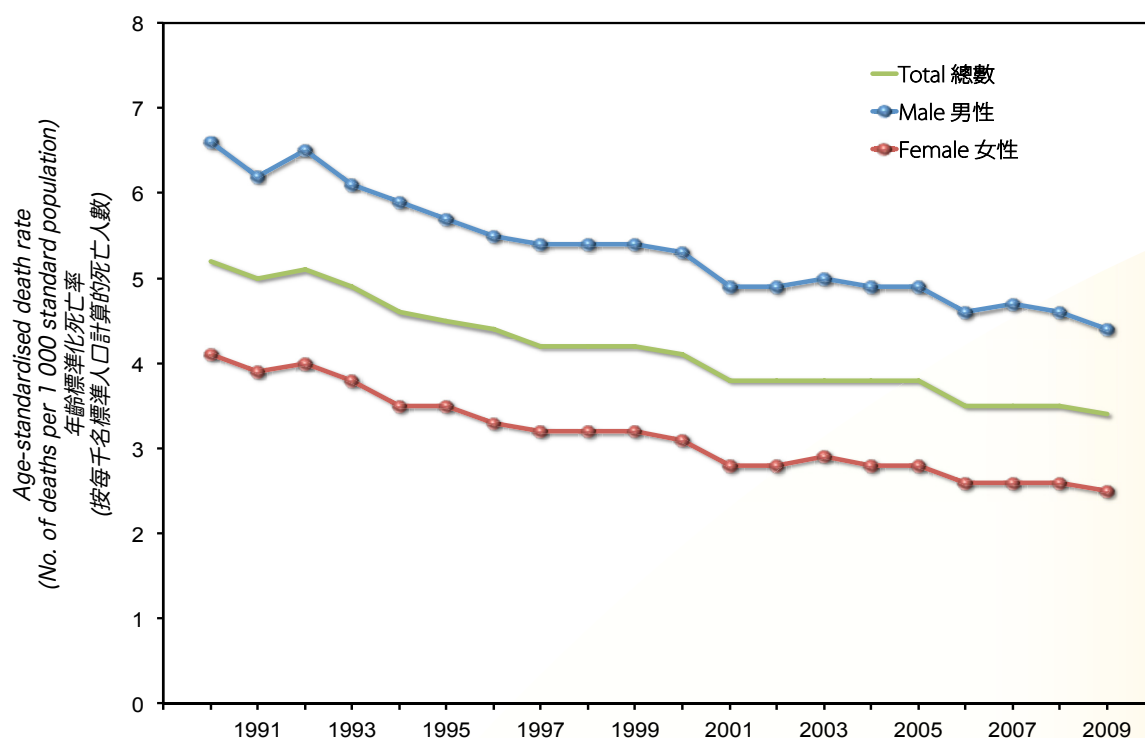


Figure 5 : Age-standardised Death Rate by Sex, 1990 - 2009

圖 5 : 一九九零年至二零零九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 2009 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 top ten leading causes of death in 2009 (Figure 6) was similar to that in 2008. The top five leading causes of death in 2009 were malignant neoplasms (cancers)

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，二零零九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。二零零九年的十大致命病因(圖6)跟二零零八年相若，首五類致命疾病為惡性腫瘤(癌症)(31.3%)、心臟病(15.6%)、肺炎(12.9%)、腦血管病(8.4%)以及疾病及死

(31.3%), diseases of heart (15.6%), pneumonia (12.9%), cerebrovascular diseases (8.4%) and external causes of morbidity and mortality (4.7%).

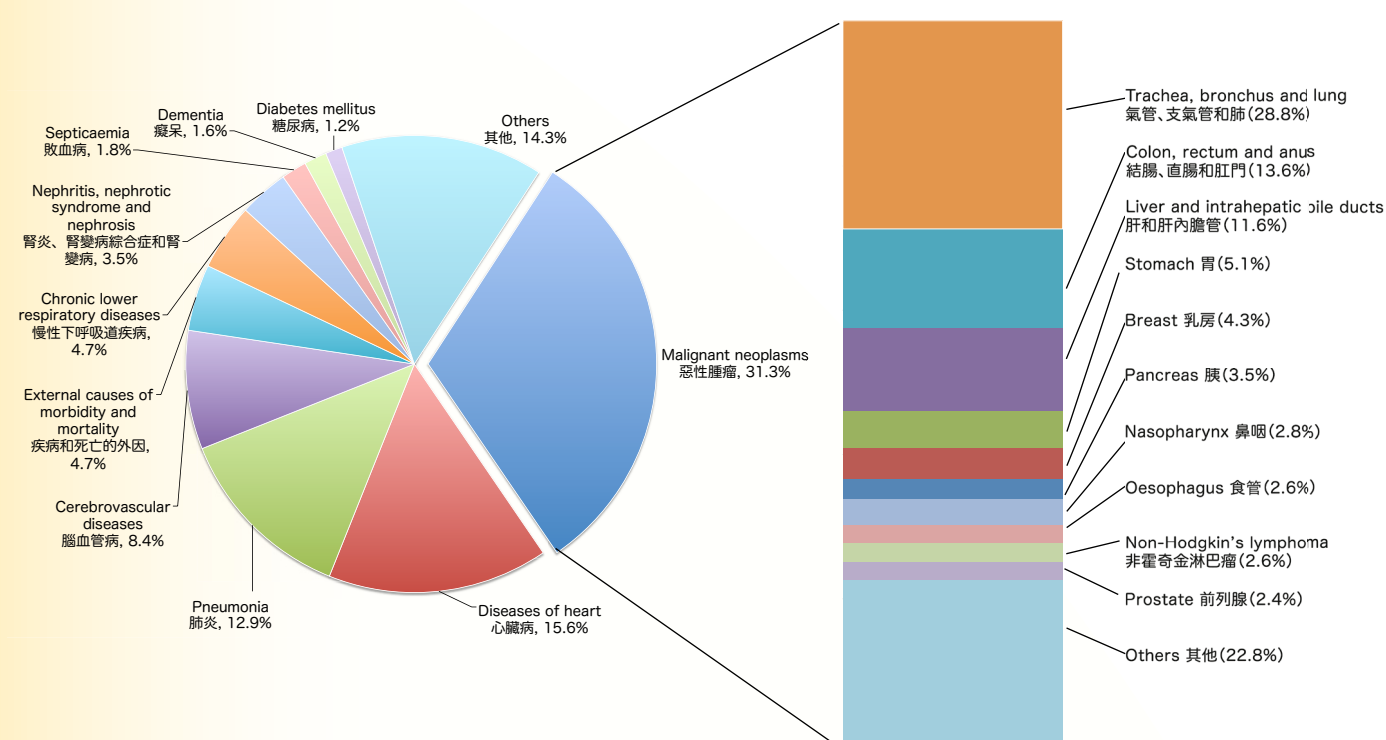
The next five killers in descending order were chronic lower respiratory diseases; nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis; septicaemia; dementia; and diabetes mellitus.

亡的外因(4.7%)。

餘下的五類致命疾病依次序為慢性下呼吸道疾病；腎炎、腎變病綜合症和腎變病；敗血病；癡呆；以及糖尿病。

Figure 6 : Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2009

圖 6 : 二零零九年十大致命病因



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 2009 was 1 724 203. The leading causes of hospitalisation reported in 2009 (Figure 7) were similar to those of previous year.

住院資料

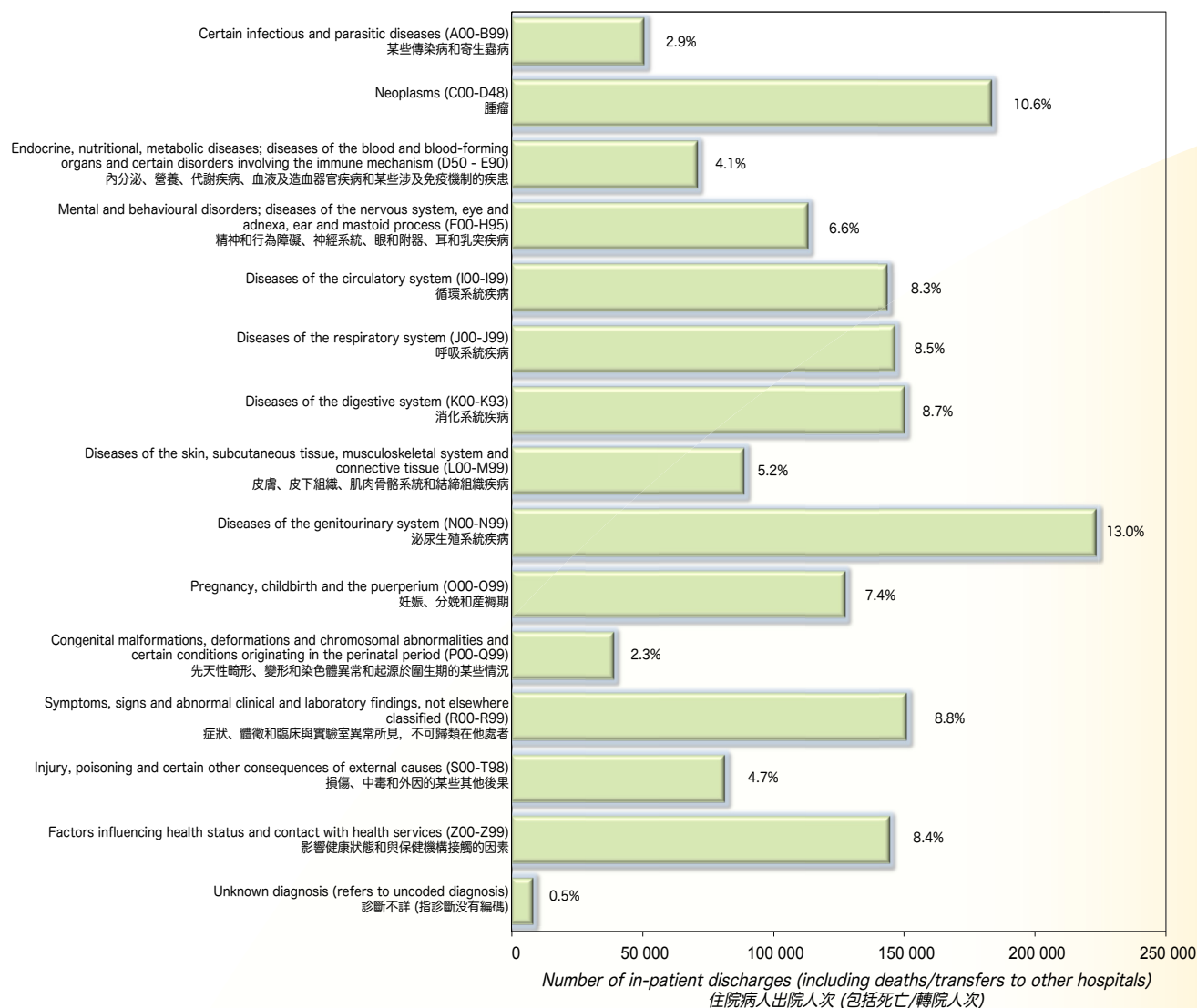
從私家醫院及公立醫院收集的病人住院數字，是重要的疾病數據來源。二零零九年的住院病人出院人次(包括死亡及轉院人次)為1 724 203。二零零九年病人住院的主要原因(圖7)與往年相若。

Figure 7 : Leading Causes of Hospitalisation, 2009

圖 7 : 二零零九年病人住院的主要原因

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

疾病組別 (國際疾病分類第十次修訂本內詳細列表中的相關編碼)



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

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

Disease Surveillance

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

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。

Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

According to the Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599), there were 47 notifiable infectious diseases in 2009 (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, 2009

表 C : 二零零九年須呈報的傳染病

Acute poliomyelitis 急性脊髓灰質炎(小兒麻痺)	Hantavirus infection 漢坦病毒感染	Relapsing fever 回歸熱
Amoebic dysentery 阿米巴痢疾	Influenza A(H2), Influenza A(H5), Influenza A(H7), Influenza A(H9), Swine Influenza# 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)、豬型流行性感胃#	Rubella and congenital rubella syn- drome 風疹(德國麻疹)及先天性風疹綜合症
Anthrax 炭疽	Japanese Encephalitis 日本腦炎	Scarlet fever 猩紅熱
Bacillary dysentery 桿菌痢疾	Legionnaires' Disease 退伍軍人病	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症
Botulism 肉毒中毒	Leprosy 麻風	Smallpox 天花
Chickenpox 水痘	Leptospirosis 鉤端螺旋體病	<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬鏈球菌感染
Chikungunya fever* 基孔肯雅熱*	Listeriosis 李斯特菌病	Tetanus 破傷風
Cholera 霍亂	Malaria 瘧疾	Tuberculosis 結核病
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	Typhoid fever 傷寒
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease 克雅二氏症	Meningococcal infection (invasive) 腦膜炎雙球菌感染(侵入性)	Typhus and other rickettsial disease 斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病

傳染病

須呈報的傳染病

根據《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)，在二零零九年本港共有47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。

Table C : (Cont'd) List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2009

表 C : (續) 二零零九年須呈報的傳染病

Dengue fever 登革熱	Mumps 流行性腮腺炎	Viral haemorrhagic fever 病毒性出血熱
Diphtheria 白喉	Paratyphoid fever 副傷寒	Viral hepatitis 病毒性肝炎
Enterovirus 71 infection* 腸病毒71型感染*	Plague 鼠疫	West Nile Virus Infection 西尼羅河病毒感染
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection 大腸桿菌O157:H7感染	Psittacosis 鸚鵡熱	Whooping cough 百日咳
Food Poisoning 食物中毒	Q fever 寇熱	Yellow fever 黃熱病
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b infection (invasive) 乙型流感嗜血桿菌感染(侵入性)	Rabies 狂犬病	

Notes : * From 6 March 2009.

From 27 April 2009.

註 : * 自二零零九年三月六日起。

自二零零九年四月二十七日起。

In 2009, a total of 48 000 cases of infectious diseases were notified. The top three diseases in terms of the number of notifications in 2009 were human swine influenza (34 174 cases), chickenpox (6 777 cases), and tuberculosis (5 193 cases) constituting 96.1% of these notifications. Excluding human swine influenza, there were a total of 13 826 cases recorded, which decreased by 16.6% as compared with 16 579 cases in 2008.

Chickenpox

There were 6 777 notifications of chickenpox in 2009. The number decreased by 24.1% as compared with 8 927 cases in 2008. Similar to previous years, the majority (70.8%) of cases occurred among children aged under ten.

二零零九年，共有48 000宗須呈報傳染病個案。以呈報宗數計，首三類傳染病為豬型流行性感冒(34 174宗)、水痘(6 777宗)、結核病(5 193宗)，合共佔所有呈報個案的96.1%。扣除豬型流行性感冒，共有13 826宗須呈報傳染病個案，較二零零八年的16 579宗減少16.6%。

水痘

二零零九年，呈報的水痘個案有6 777宗，較二零零八年的8 927宗減少24.1%。一如往年，大部分個案(70.8%)的病患者均為十歲以下的小童。

Tuberculosis

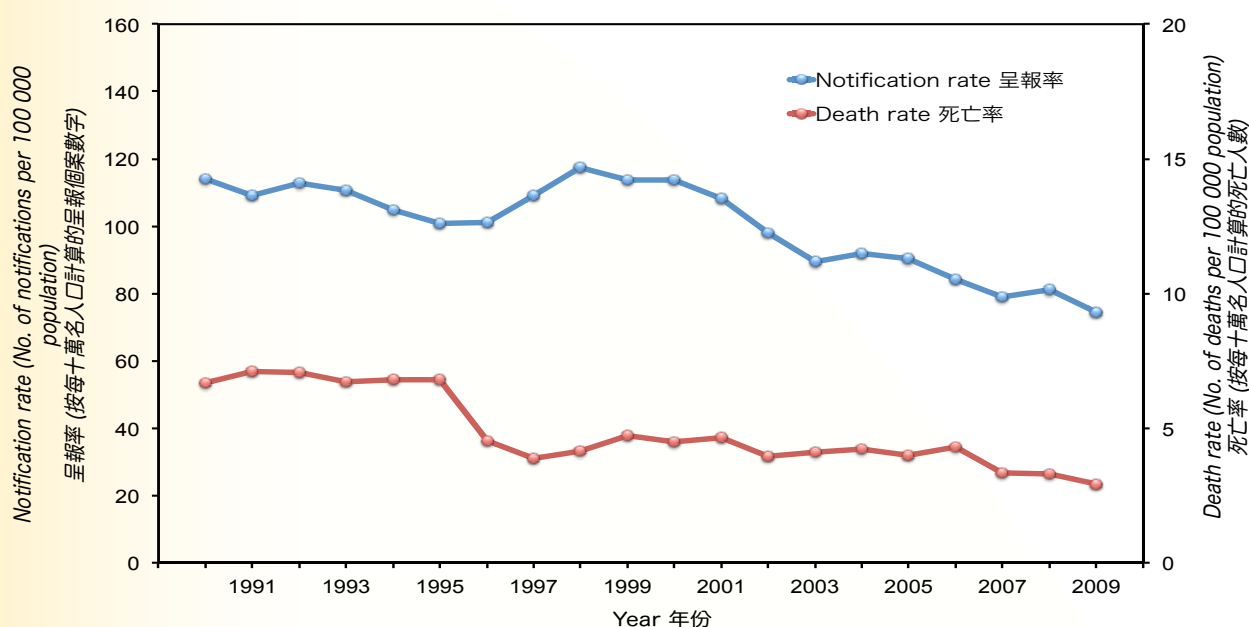
結核病

In 2009, the number of tuberculosis notifications was 5 193 and the notification rate was 74.5 per 100 000 population. Compared with 2008, the number of notifications decreased by 7.8% and the notification rate decreased by 6.5% (Figure 8).

二零零九年，呈報的結核病個案有5 193宗，而呈報率是每十萬名人口有74.5宗。跟二零零八年比較，呈報個案數字下降了7.8%，而呈報率則下降了6.5% (圖8)。

Figure 8 : Notifications and Death Rates of Tuberculosis, 1990 - 2009

圖 8 : 一九九零年至二零零九年結核病呈報率及死亡率



Viral hepatitis

病毒性肝炎

There were 220 notifications of viral hepatitis in 2009, of which 64 were hepatitis A, 80 were hepatitis B, three were hepatitis C, 73 were hepatitis E. Compared with 2008, the number of notifications for hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis E decreased by 9.9%, 3.6% and 18.9% respectively. There was no change for Hepatitis C notification.

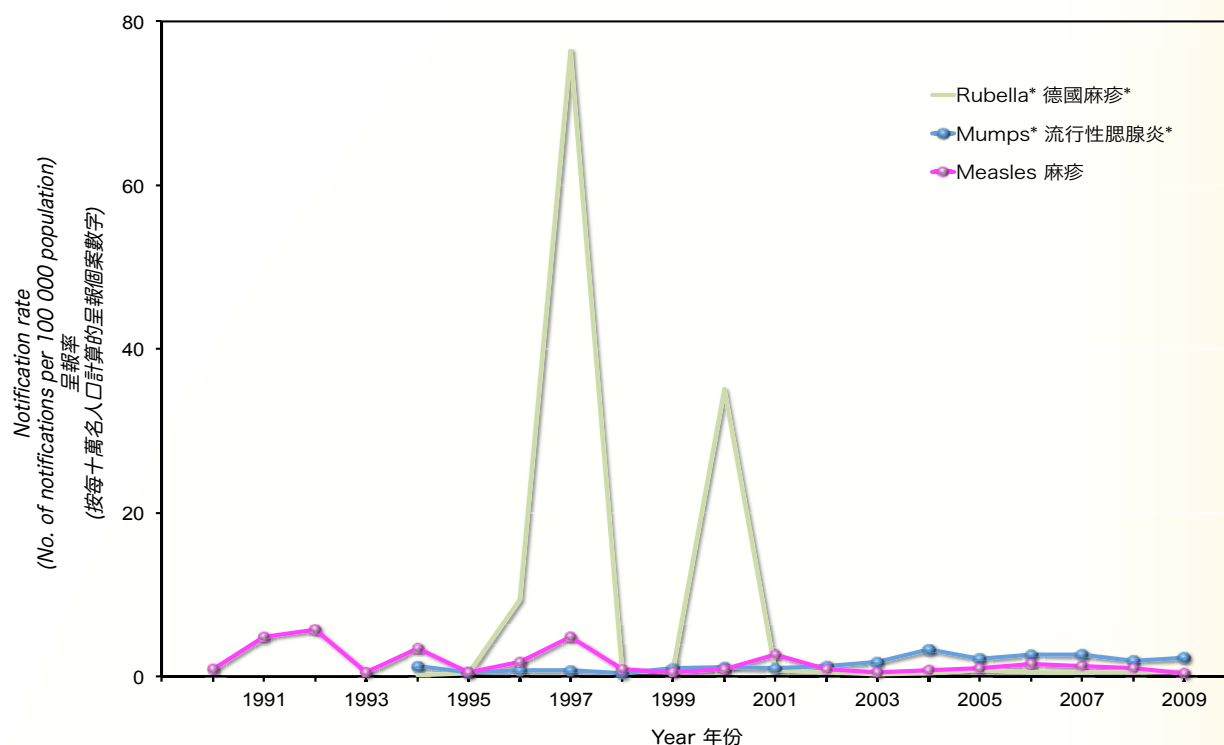
二零零九年，病毒性肝炎呈報個案有220宗，其中64宗為甲型肝炎，80宗為乙型肝炎，三宗為丙型肝炎，73宗為戊型肝炎。跟二零零八年比較，甲、乙及戊型肝炎的呈報個案數字分別下降了9.9%、3.6%及18.9%。而丙型肝炎個案呈報則沒有改變。

There were 155 cases of mumps, 26 cases of measles, 42 cases of rubella, one case of tetanus and 15 cases of whooping cough notified to the Department of Health in 2009. There was no notification for congenital rubella syndrome in 2009. The number of notifications of vaccine preventable diseases remained low in 2009. The coverage rates of vaccines included in the childhood immunisation programme were very high. The trends of some vaccine preventable diseases are shown in Figure 9.

二零零九年，衛生署共接報155宗流行性腮腺炎、26宗麻疹、42宗德國麻疹、一宗破傷風及15宗百日咳呈報個案。二零零九年並沒有接獲先天性風疹綜合症個案。該年，疫苗可預防疾病的呈報數字維持在低水平。而在兒童免疫接種計劃中，各疫苗的覆蓋率均處於非常高的水平。圖9顯示一些疫苗可預防疾病的趨勢。

Figure 9 : Notification Rates of Some Vaccine Preventable Diseases, 1990 - 2009

圖 9 : 一九九零年至二零零九年一些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。

In 2009, there were 407 notifications of food poisoning outbreak, with 1 540 persons affected, 86 cases of bacillary dysentery, 89 cases of typhoid fever and 27 cases of paratyphoid fever. There was no notification for cholera in 2009.

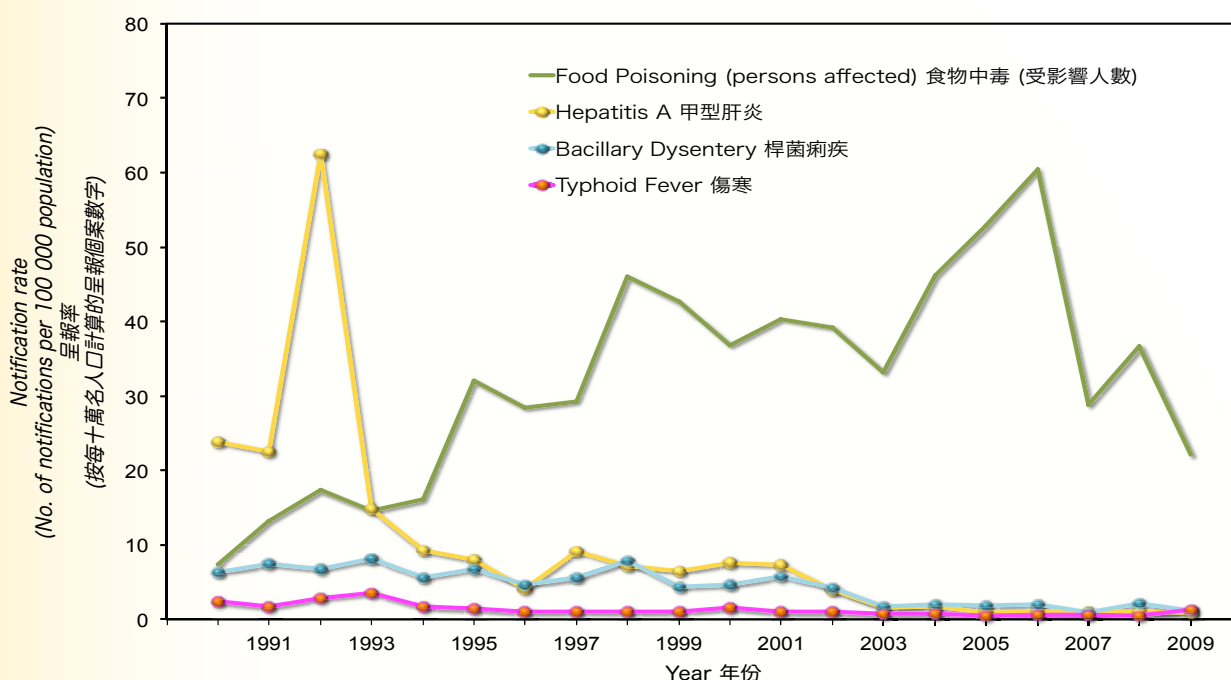
Bacteria remained the major cause of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for 78.1% of all outbreaks. About 17.4% of all outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and the three most common causative agents were *Salmonella species*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and noroviruses. Food poisoning caused by chemicals or biotoxins was also reported. There were 11 outbreaks (21 persons affected) caused by ciguatera toxin. Figure 10 shows the trends of common foodborne diseases.

二零零九年，共有407宗食物中毒呈報個案，涉及1 540人；另有86宗桿菌痢疾、89宗傷寒及27宗副傷寒的呈報個案。二零零九年並沒有接獲霍亂個案。

細菌仍然是引致食物中毒的主因，佔所有呈報個案的78.1%。經由實驗室證實的個案約佔所有呈報的17.4%。最常見的三種致病原是沙門氏菌、副溶血性弧菌及諾如病毒。另外，呈報個案中亦有由化學物或生化毒素引起的。由雪卡毒引起的爆發個案有11宗(涉及21人)。圖10顯示常見的食物傳播疾病的趨勢。

Figure 10 : Notification Rates of Common Foodborne Diseases, 1990 - 2009

圖 10 : 一九九零年至二零零九年常見的食物傳播疾病的呈報率



Vector-borne diseases

There were 43 dengue fever cases reported in 2009. All were imported mainly from Asian countries, with cases from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines together contributed 67.4% of the total.

As for malaria, 23 cases were reported in 2009. Twelve cases were caused by *Plasmodium vivax*, nine were by *Plasmodium falciparum* and two were by *Plasmodium malariae*. All malaria cases in 2009 were imported from Asia (16 cases) and Africa (seven cases).

In 2009, there were 40 reported cases of “typhus and other rickettsial diseases” with 20 scrub typhus, 13 spotted fever, five urban typhus and two unclassified cases.

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 2009, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were

傳病媒介傳播的疾病

在二零零九年，登革熱呈報個案有43宗。全為外地傳入個案，主要由亞洲國家傳入，而泰國、印尼及菲律賓佔所有傳入個案的67.4%。

至於瘧疾，二零零九年的呈報個案有23宗，其中12宗由間日瘧原蟲引起，九宗由惡性瘧原蟲引起，兩宗由三日瘧原蟲引起。二零零九年的所有個案均由外地傳入，並源自亞洲(16宗)及非洲(七宗)。

二零零九年，斑疹傷寒及其他立克次體病呈報個案有40宗，其中20宗為叢林斑疹傷寒，13宗為斑疹熱，五宗為城市斑疹傷寒及兩宗為未能分類個案。

其他傳染病

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

衛生署愛滋病監察計劃對當局監察愛滋病病毒感染的趨勢，從而制定護理和預防計劃十分重要。這項計劃透過自願呈報、監察選定組別人士血清中帶有病毒抗體的普遍率和非聯繫不記名檢查，定期搜集有關資料。所有個人資料均會保密。至二零零九年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒感染個案有4 443宗，愛滋病個案則有1 106宗。性接觸傳染仍然是最重要的傳播模式。

4 443 and 1 106 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 some 40 doctors in the private sector.

Results of the influenza-like illness sentinel surveillance system showed that the most prevalent strains of influenza viruses during the year 2009 were human swine influenza, seasonal influenza A H1N1, influenza A H3N2 and influenza B viruses. The peak months in 2009 were around February to March and July to October.

The hand, foot and mouth disease sentinel surveillance programme was established in 1998 to monitor the trend of hand, foot and mouth disease in Hong Kong. In 2009, the disease activity was lower during the traditional peak season of May to July, compared with the corresponding period in the past three years.

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 2009.

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

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所和約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示，二零零九年最常見的流感病毒類型為人類豬型流感、季節性甲型(H1N1)流感病毒、甲型(H3N2)流感病毒及乙型流感病毒，發病高峰期大致為二月至三月及七月至十月。

手足口病定點監測計劃於一九九八年設立，以監察手足口病的發病趨勢。在二零零九年，手足口病在五至七月的高峰期較過去三年同期較為輕微。

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。在二零零九年，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，

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 General Out-patient Clinics and private medical practitioners, three other sentinel surveillance systems have been set up since 2005 to monitor various syndromes so as to strengthen surveillance of infectious diseases. A surveillance system based at 57 elderly homes was established to monitor trends of fever, diarrhoea and vomiting and related hospitalisation among institutionalised elders. Another system based at some 40 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 2009, this system was extended to over 120 kindergartens and child care centres. 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 of cases of occupational diseases specified in Schedule 2 of the Ordinance. The Occupational Health Service of the Labour Department will, upon receipt of such notifications, investigate the causes of the occupational diseases and advise the employers and employees on necessary remedial and preventive measures.

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；後者則透過約40間幼兒中心，監測幼童病徵(發燒、咳嗽、腹瀉及嘔吐)及因病缺席的趨勢，並監測急性結膜炎及手足口病的趨勢。在二零零九年，此系統擴展至超過120幼稚園及幼兒中心。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，會調查導致職業病的原因，並向僱主及僱員提出所需補救及預防措施的建議。

In 2009, there were 268 cases of confirmed occupational diseases, increasing by 64 cases as compared with 204 in 2008. The most common occupational diseases were silicosis, occupational deafness, tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm, and tuberculosis. The increase in the number of cases was mainly due to year-on-year fluctuation in the number of cases of chronic diseases such as silicosis and occupational deafness, and the prescription of mesothelioma as a new occupational disease under the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance in April 2008. Relevant figures are set out in Table D.

在二零零九年，經證實的職業病個案有268宗，較二零零八年的204宗增加了64宗。最常見的職業病是矽肺病、職業性失聰、手部或前臂腱鞘炎，以及結核病。個案數目增加主要是因為慢性疾病個案(如矽肺病及職業性失聰)數目在年度間有所變動，以及間皮瘤在二零零八年四月被列入《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》為新的職業病。有關數字載於表D。

Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2008 and 2009

表 D : 二零零八年及二零零九年經證實的職業病個案數目

Disease 病歷	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2008	2009
Silicosis 矽肺病	65	86
Occupational deafness 職業性失聰	58	77
Tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm 手部或前臂腱鞘炎	40	39
Tuberculosis 結核病	25	18
Mesothelioma 間皮瘤	1	15
Asbestos 石棉沉着病	5	5
Gas poisoning 氣體中毒	4	17
Occupational dermatitis 職業性皮膚炎	3	10
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬型鏈球菌感染	3	0
Others 其他病症	0	1
Total 總數	204	268

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

Cancer

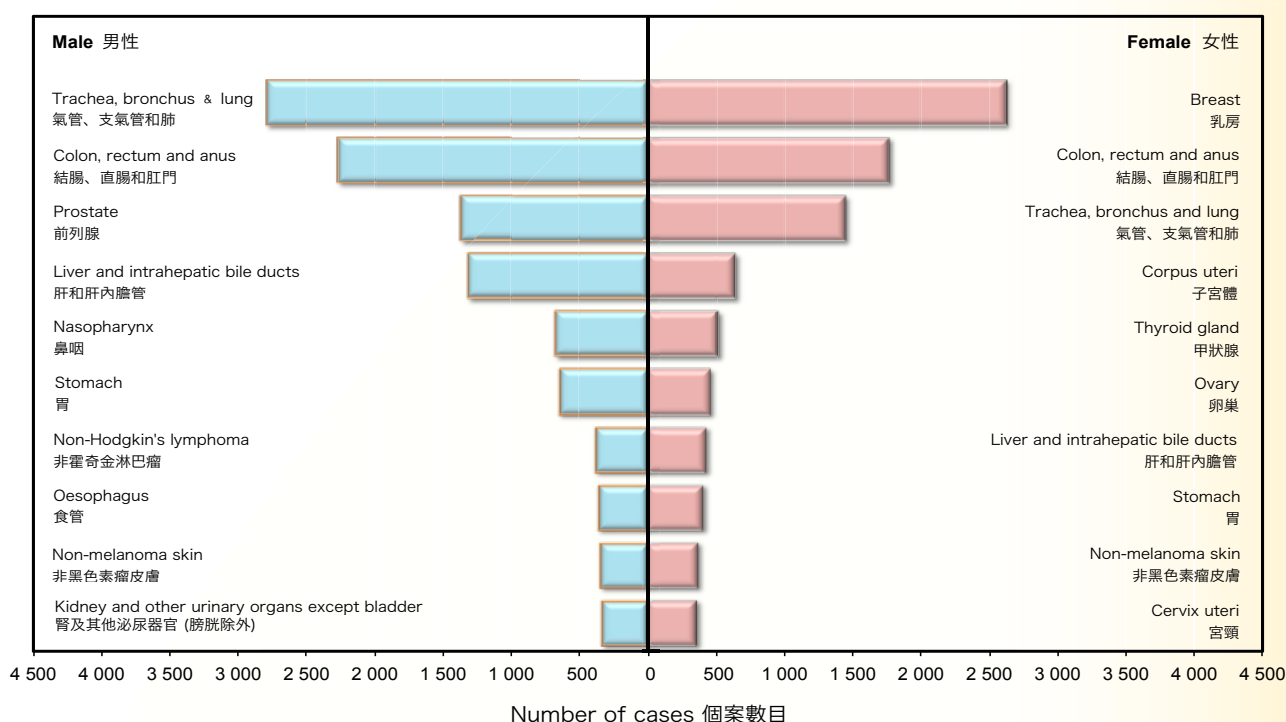
The Hong Kong Cancer Registry under the Hospital Authority has provided population-based cancer incidence data. The types of cancers with the highest incidence in 2008 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

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。

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 2009 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 (38.7%) of people aged 18-64 were overweight/obese; about four-fifths (79.0%) failed to meet the WHO's recommendation of having at least five servings of fruit and vegetables per day; about one-fifth (21.0%) were classified as having 'low' level of physical activity; and about one-twelfth (8.4%) of the respondents had binge drinking. In addition, according to the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 36 of the Census and Statistics Department, one in every eight persons (11.8%) aged 15 and above were daily smokers.

Report of Child Health Survey (CHS) 2005/2006 was published and this survey aimed to provide baseline data on the health and well-being of children aged 14 and below in Hong Kong. The survey reported that 92.2% children aged 0 to 5 and 91.9% of children aged 6 to 10 were rated to have 'excellent', 'very good', or 'good' general health status by their parents; 82.9% of children aged 11 to 14 rated their own general health as 'excellent', 'very good', or 'good'. This survey has provided a rich body of information on a number of health issues concerning the child population in Hong Kong.

健康統計調查結果

衛生署在二零零九年四月進行了「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。調查顯示約五分之一(38.7%)年齡介乎18至64歲的人士屬超重或肥胖；約五分之四(79.0%)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(21.0%)的體能活動屬「低度」；以及約十二分之一(8.4%)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歲及以上人士當中，約有一個(11.8%)習慣每日吸煙。

發佈了「二零零五年至二零零六年兒童健康調查」的報告，調查目的為取得香港十四歲及以下兒童人口健康的基準數據。調查顯示92.2%的0至5歲兒童及91.9%的6至10歲兒童被家長評為健康概況「非常好」、「很好」或「好」，82.9%的11至14歲兒童認為自己的健康概況為「非常好」、「很好」或「好」。本調查提供了有關香港兒童人口多項健康問題的豐富資料。

Poisoning Incidents Notification

The Toxicovigilance Section received a total of 186 notifications in 2009. After investigation, 45.4%, 6.1% and 48.5% 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

在二零零九年，毒物安全監察組共接獲186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45.4%、6.1% 和 48.5%。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 2009

January

- Collaborated with Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to provide a three-year community based smoking cessation programme. The programme covers a comprehensive range of activities and services including smoking cessation service, education for the public, training for health care professionals and research projects. Four smoking cessation centres are established throughout the territory to provide free smoking cessation service. The operation hours of the centres include evenings and weekends to improve accessibility for the users. There is also a hotline to provide professional advice and counselling for smokers.
- Launched the three-year Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme. Under the Scheme, elders aged 70 or above were given annually, through an electronic eHealth System, five health care vouchers of \$50 each to partially subsidise their use of primary healthcare services in the private sector.
- Organised 'Exercise Redwood' to test the responses in relation to human cases of avian influenza. These included the arrangements for setting up and running a designated clinic, the triage of patients with flu symptoms, as well as the coordinated responses of different public service units

二零零九年重點回顧

一月

- 與東華三院合辦為期三年的社區為本戒煙計劃。該計劃涵蓋多元化的活動和服務，包括戒煙服務、公眾教育、為醫護專業人士提供培訓，以及研究項目。該計劃在全港共開設了4間戒煙中心，免費提供戒煙服務。戒煙中心的開放時間包括傍晚及周末，以方便戒煙人士使用服務。此外，該計劃亦設立了一條熱線，為吸煙人士提供專業意見及輔導。
- 推出為期三年的長者醫療券試驗計劃，透過電子「醫健通」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。
- 舉行「紅樹演習」，目的是就出現人類感染禽流感個案的情況進行測試，包括設立指定診所提供診治的安排，將有流感病徵的病人分流，以及與位於指定診所同一大樓內的公共服務單位進行協調和應變工作。

in the same building where the designated clinic is located.



- Co-organised the Women's Health Promotion Programme in Kowloon City district with Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Kowloon City Children & Youth Integrated Service Centre and several community organisations to promote cervical screening. The programme included referral for cervical smear, women health ambassador training, women's health fun day and women's health survey.
- 與香港聖公會九龍城青少年綜合服務中心及多個區內團體合辦九龍城區婦女健康推廣計劃。計劃包括子宮頸細胞檢驗的轉介、婦女健康大使訓練、婦女同樂日及婦女健康調查。



- Conducted a series of publicity campaign from January to March to promote cervical screening. Activities included broadcasting of health promotion programme 'Knowing More About Cervical Screening' on TV, putting up Announcements of Public Interest in radio programmes and various media, and launching poster campaign at bus shelters.
- 於一月至三月舉辦一連串的宣傳活動，以推廣子宮頸普查。活動包括於電視播放健康資訊性節目「子宮頸普查知多D」、於電台節目及其他媒體發放宣傳片、並於巴士車站展示海報。

February

- Held the International Symposium on Management of Tobacco Dependence to share updated information on smoking cessation research worldwide, as well as the clinical management of nicotine-dependent smokers. Over 300 local participants from different disciplines including medical, dental, pharmacy, nursing, academic and social work attended the symposium.



- Established 'Interactive Online Cessation Centre' to provide an internet platform to help smokers to quit smoking.
- Organised the EatSmart Customer Community Programme 2009 in collaboration with the Hong Kong College of Cardiology and district-based NGOs in 18 districts. About 250 EatSmart Customers (EC) were trained and over 400 visits by ECs to EatSmart restaurants were conducted. A Recognition Ceremony was held on 26 February 2010.

二月

- 舉辦國際煙草成癮治理研討會，分享國際間的控煙研究成果，和尼古丁成癮者的臨床治理方法。超過300名本地來自醫學、牙科、藥劑、護理、學術和社會工作等不同界別的人員出席這次研討會。

- 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。
- 與香港心臟專科學院及全港18區的非政府機構合辦「有『營』食客」2009社區推廣計劃。是次計劃培訓了約250位社區人士成為「有『營』食客」，及探訪超過400間「有『營』食肆」。「有『營』食客」2009社區推廣計劃嘉許禮於二零一零年二月二十六日舉行。



- Launched a series of roving exhibitions to enhance public's awareness on safe use of Chinese medicine from February to May.
- Conducted a one-year multifaceted infection control interventional programme that aims at reducing the transmission of Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs). The programme provides RCHE staff with training in four areas – hand hygiene, environmental and device cleansing, wound care and updated contact precautions.
- 在二月至五月期間舉行巡迴展覽以增加市民對安全使用中藥的關注。
- 推行為期一年的多元化介入的感染控制計劃，從而減少抗藥性金黃葡萄球菌在安老院內傳播。該計劃為安老院職員提供以下四方面的培訓：手部衛生、環境和儀器的清潔、傷口護理，以及新修訂預防接觸傳播的措施。



- Held the PulseNet Asia Pacific Workshop to enhance foodborne and infectious diseases tracking in the Asia Pacific Region through DNA fingerprinting of bacteria by Pulsed-Field gel electrophoresis technique. Thirteen representatives from ten national/regional laboratories participated in the four-day workshop.
- 舉辦亞太區病原性細菌監測工作坊，旨在透過脈衝場凝膠電泳技術作細菌DNA指紋分析，以提升亞太區內各地追蹤食物傳播疾病及傳染病的能力。為期四天的工作坊有來自十個國家或地區共十三名代表參與。

March

- Listed Chikungunya fever and enterovirus 71 infection as statutorily notifiable diseases since 6 March.
- Issued the VCD 'Practical Tips for Carers - Osteoarthritis of Knee' which provided updated information on the prevention and management of osteoarthritis of the knee.



- Collaborated with the Social Welfare Department to conduct infection control training courses and skill enhancement training workshops (covering topics like drug management, infection control, fall prevention and dementia care) for staff of elderly homes from March to October.
- 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'.



三月

- 基孔肯雅熱及腸病毒71型感染於三月六日起列為法定須呈報的傳染病。
- 推出《愛護你的膝關節》視象光碟，為市民介紹保養膝關節之道。

- 於三月至十月，與社會福利署合辦感染控制課程及護理知識工作坊（內容包括藥物安全、感染控制、預防跌倒及老年癡呆症等）予安老院舍員工。
- 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。

April

- Escalated the influenza response level under the Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic to 'serious' on 26 April. Swine Influenza was listed as a statutorily notifiable disease since 27 April. Surveillance was strengthened at all boundary control points by implementing temperature screening and requesting all inbound passengers to complete a Health Declaration Form. In view of the spread of Influenza A (H1N1) around the world and in Hong Kong, health declaration requirement for incoming passengers at all boundary control points was lifted on 21 December.



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

四月

- 在四月二十六日把「政府流感大流行應變計劃的架構」下的應變級別提升至「嚴重」。豬型流感於四月二十七日起列為法定須呈報的傳染病。在各邊境管制站加強監測，實施體溫檢查，並要求所有入境人士填報《健康申報表》。因應甲型流感(H1N1)在世界各地及香港的疫情發展，香港於十二月二十一日起，在各口岸不再要求抵港旅客填寫《健康申報表》。

- 舉辦了公共衛生傳媒工作坊以提升健康版的傳媒工作者對公共衛生的認識，和加強傳媒與醫護人員的協作。來自約20個傳媒機構，超過20個傳媒工作者參加這次工作坊。



- More than 467 000 students from 1 023 pre-primary institutions, primary and secondary schools enjoyed nutritious and delicious treats of fruits at school in support of 'Joyful Fruit Day' on 30 April, a major promotional event under the 'EatSmart@school.hk' Campaign to promote the habit of daily fruit intake in a joyful way.



- Developed statistical control charts that aid in the early identification of outbreaks or clustering of multi-drug resistant organisms in hospitals, in collaboration with the Hospital Authority.

May

- The influenza response level was escalated to 'emergency' on 1 May. Some of works that were done or initiated in May and June are highlighted below:

- 來自1 023間中小學及學前教育機構超過467 000名學生於四月三十日一同在校園內享用營養豐富而美味的水果，以行動響應「開心果日」。這活動是「健康飲食在校園」運動中一項大型推廣活動，培養學童每天愉快地一同享用水果的習慣。



- 與醫管局協作編製統計控制圖，協助及早識別醫院內的多重耐藥性微生物爆發事故或羣組。

五月

- 應付流感的警戒級別於五月一日提升至「緊急」。下文重點列出五、六月期間進行或展開的工作：

- Activated the Emergency Response Centre in response to the H1N1 influenza pandemic to collate and disseminate up-to-date information about the pandemic.



- 因應H1N1流感大流行，緊急應變中心展開運作，收集及發放有關流感大流行的最新信息。

- Implemented containment strategy in the initial phase to delay the introduction and spread of the disease in the community. Containment measures included stringent port health measures, isolation of infected persons, quarantine and chemoprophylaxis for contacts.



- 香港在初期採取了控疫策略，盡量阻延疾病傳入及在社區傳播。控疫措施包括在各出入境口岸採取嚴格的衛生措施、嚴密隔離受感染病人、追蹤病人曾接觸的人士、檢疫及處方預防藥物。

- Conducted timely laboratory testing for all suspected and contact cases and developed testing protocol for sharing with hospital laboratories.

- 為所有懷疑和接觸個案進行及時測試，研發測試方案並供醫院的醫務化驗所所用。

- Organised territory-wide publicity and disseminated the most updated health information through various means, including media interviews, website, broadcast of announcements of public

- 籌劃了全港性的宣傳活動，利用不同途徑，包括傳媒訪問、網頁、播放政府宣傳片和派發不同語言的宣傳刊物，發放最新資訊給市民。

interest, and distribution of printed materials in different languages.



- Maintained medical post to provide screening and medical surveillance to residents at the two quarantine camps that were operated during the outbreak of Swine Influenza. A total of about 600 close contacts of HSI patients were put under quarantine at quarantine centres during May to June.



- Collaborated with ship management organisation to organise the Emergency Response Exercise against Influenza A (H1N1) at the Hong Kong Macau Ferry Terminal.
- Set up a webpage on Swine Influenza to provide training resources and updated information to healthcare workers.
- Produced infection control guidelines and a private clinic guide on Swine Influenza.

- 兩個隔離營於人類豬型流感爆發期間運作，員工於隔離營設立醫療站，為入住隔離營人士進行檢疫及醫學監察。有總數約600名與病人有緊密接觸者在五月至六月期間在隔離中心接受檢疫。



- 與船務機構於香港港澳碼頭合辦甲型流感(H1N1)應變演習。
- 設立關於豬型流感的網頁，為醫護人員提供培訓資源和最新資訊。
- 制定對豬型流感的感染控制指引和給私家診所的指引。

- Developed various guidelines and recommendations in collaboration with other governmental departments, e.g. guidance note on organising large scale public activities, guidance notes on extracurricular activities.
- Announced the closure of all primary schools, kindergartens, nurseries and special schools in Hong Kong from 12 June with the confirmation of first local infection case. Transited gradually from the containment strategy to the mitigation strategy. Mitigation aimed at slowing down the disease transmission and hence relieving disease burden and mortality through hygiene measures, social distancing, medical resource mobilisation, self-care and other measures.
- Conducted a clinical infection and public health forum in June to share Hong Kong experience in Swine Influenza.
- Hosted the World Health Organization Working Group Meeting on Development of Traditional Medicine Modules for Inclusion in the International Classification of Diseases: ICD-TM.
- Broadcasted a series of 10 episodes of the TV programme 'Parenting' that was jointly produced with Education Bureau and the Radio Television Hong Kong starting from 31 May to share the real-life experiences of parents taking care of their children with developmental disabilities. The programme aimed to promote public acceptance and understanding of children with special needs. The programme was rated the
- 與其他政府部門協作制定各項指引和建議，其中有舉辦大型公眾活動時適用的指引和課外活動適用的指引。
- 確診首宗本土感染個案，並宣佈全港小學、幼稚園、幼兒中心及特殊學校由六月十二日起停課。由推行控疫策略逐步轉為採取緩疫策略。緩疫策略旨在透過衛生措施、減少社交接觸、動用醫療資源、自我照顧及其他措施，使疫情擴散的速度減慢，減輕醫療負擔，將社會蒙受的損失減至最少。
- 於六月舉辦臨床感染與公眾健康論壇，以分享香港應對豬型流感感染的經驗。
- 舉辦世界衛生組織傳統醫學的工作會議，將傳統醫藥單元納入國際疾病分類。
- 聯同教育局及香港電台製作電視節目「天下父母心」，分享有關父母照顧有發展障礙的兒童及青少年的真實個案，以喚起公眾對有發展障礙的兒童及青少年的特殊需要的接納和認識。此節目於五月三十一日起播出十集，並在香港大學所進行的「2009電視節目欣賞指數調查」中，成為最受欣賞的二十個本地製作節目中的第十三位。

13th out of the 20 most appreciated local TV programmes in the '2009 Television Programme Appreciation Index Survey' conducted by the University of Hong Kong.



- Participated in the 3rd Contracting Parties Review Meeting on the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management at the International Atomic Energy Agency Headquarters in Vienna as a Member of the PRC Delegation to present on the implementation of the Joint Convention in Hong Kong.
- 以中國代表團成員身分出席國際原子能機構於維也納舉行的《乏燃料管理安全和放射性廢物管理安全聯合公約》第三次締約方會議，向締約方各國代表介紹本港的履約情況。



June

- Established the 'Working Group on Alcohol and Health', the second working group under the Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, to focus on the prevention and control of harmful use of alcohol.
- 成立了「飲酒與健康工作小組」—非傳染病防控督導委員會以下的第二個工作小組，專注於預防及控制有害使用酒精的工作。

六月

July

- Smoking ban in indoor areas of six types of qualified establishments (qualified bar, mahjong room in qualified club, qualified nightclub, bathhouse, massage establishment and mahjong-tin kau premises) went into effect from 1 July.
- Issued a new publication Invest for Your Health which provided information on the disease prevention and healthy life style.



七月

- 於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。
- 出版《投資健康人生》一書，介紹改善整體健康及預防疾病之道。

- Conducted medical device regulatory seminar with Shenzhen government officials for experience sharing of statutory control of medical devices.

- 與深圳市政府進行醫療儀器規管研討會，交流醫療儀器規管經驗。



- Participated in the 2008 Annual Review cum Delegation Meeting on Cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong on Off-site Emergency at Guangdong/Lingao Nuclear Power Stations in Hong Kong.

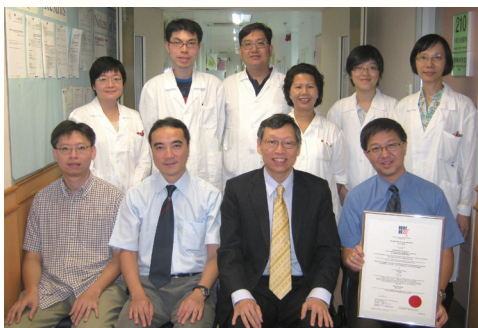
- 參與在香港舉行的廣東/嶺澳核電站事故場外應急事宜粵港合作二零零八年度週年總結會議。

August

- Organised the 'EatSmart Restaurant Cooking Competition 2009' to enhance the public's awareness to the 'EatSmart@restaurant' Campaign.



- The Genetic Laboratory of Clinical Genetic Service was assessed by Hong Kong Accreditation Service as the accredited laboratory for medical testing according to ISO15189.



- Participated in the International Conference and Exhibition of the Modernization of Chinese Medicine and Health Products 2009 and manned an exhibition booth on safety use of Chinese medicine.
- Organised a travel health exhibition at the Hong Kong International Airport.

八月

- 舉辦「2009有『營』廚藝大比併」，以提升公眾對「有『營』食肆」運動的關注。

- 醫學遺傳科遺傳學化驗所獲香港認可處根據ISO15189的準則發出的認可醫務化驗所資格。

- 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會暨會議2009。

- 在香港國際機場舉辦旅遊健康展覽。



September

- Hosted the 60th session of the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Committee Meeting of the Western Pacific Region in Hong Kong. Over 300 representatives from some 30 health ministries in countries/areas of the WHO Western Pacific Region, WHO Headquarters, Non-government organisations and United Nations agencies attended the meeting.



- Incorporated new pneumococcal vaccine in the Childhood Immunisation Programme starting from 1 September. Children born on or after 1 July 2009 could receive pneumococcal vaccination. An one-off pneumococcal vaccination catch-up programme was also arranged simultaneously at Maternal and Child

九月

- 於香港主辦第60屆世界衛生組織西太平洋地區會議。有超過三百名代表參與會議，他們分別來自三十多個世衛西太平洋地區成員國的衛生當局、世衛總部、非政府組織及聯合國機構。



- 於九月一日起把肺炎球菌疫苗納入「兒童免疫接種計劃」。所有二零零九年七月一日或之後出生的兒童，可安排接種肺炎球菌疫苗。與此同時，母嬰健康院亦展開肺炎球菌疫苗補種安排。凡於二零零七年九月一日至二零零九年六月三十日期間出生的香港兒童，均符合資格免費接種補種肺炎球

Health Centres for Hong Kong children born between 1 September 2007 and 30 June 2009 who were eligible for free pneumococcal vaccination. The catch-up programme ended at the end of March 2011.

菌疫苗。補種計劃推行至二零一一年三月三十一日結束。

- Implemented a fixed penalty system for smoking offences from 1 September in order to strengthen the enforcement against smoking offences and simplify the prosecution procedures. Smoking ban in 48 public transport facilities with superstructures also went into effect on the same day.
- Launched the EatSmart School Accreditation Scheme under the 'EatSmart@school.hk' Campaign together with the Education Bureau. The scheme aimed to foster a sustainable primary school environment that makes healthy eating a life-long goal for our next generation through collaboration among families, schools and the community.
- 於九月一日開始推行吸煙罪行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。同時亦開始在48個設有上蓋建築物的公共運輸設施實際禁煙。
- 聯同教育局在「健康飲食在校園」運動下推出「至『營』學校認證計劃」，期望透過家、校、社區的一致合作，培養小學學童建立健康飲食習慣的可持續環境。



- Launched a mini website and published a booklet 「媽媽假若我很不同」 on Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to promote understanding and acceptance among the public and enable the integration of ASD
- 推出了介紹自閉症的「媽媽假若我很不同」網頁及書刊，藉以推廣公眾對自閉症兒童的認識、關懷及接納。公眾對此網頁及書刊的反應十分熱烈。

children into the community. Feedbacks from the public concerning the website and the booklet were very positive.



- Launched the 'Love Teeth' Campaign to promote oral health among the community.
- 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。



- Organised a travel health exhibition at Lok Ma Chau Control Point.
- 在落馬洲管制站舉辦旅遊健康展覽。



- Participated in the annual Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau, Shenzhen and Zhuhai Health Quarantine, Animal and Plant Quarantine and Food Safety Control Meeting to exchange experience on health quarantine issues.
- 參與粵港澳深珠衛生檢疫、動植物檢疫與食品安全控制周年會議，就衛生檢疫事項作出經驗交流。

- Assisted the UNAIDS in publishing a key document titled Methadone Treatment in Hong Kong: History, Strategy and Results in the EXPERIENCES Series to share the relevant knowledge and practical experiences gained from the Methadone Treatment Programme in Hong Kong.

- 協助聯合國愛滋病規劃署於《實踐》系列出版物出版了一期名為《美沙酮治療在香港：歷史，策略和效果》的重要文獻，以分享香港美沙酮治療計劃的相關知識和實踐經驗。

October

- Participated in a joint exercise, code-named 'Eagle', which tested the overall preparedness and response of the concerned government departments and organisations to public health incident during the 2009 East Asian Games.

十月

- 參與一項代號為「Eagle」的演習，以測試有關各政府部門及機構在處理二零零九年東亞運動會的公共衛生事故的整體準備和應變能力。



- Launched two vaccination subsidy schemes namely Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (CIVSS) and Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (EVSS) on 19 October. CIVSS encouraged influenza vaccination among children between the age of six months and less than six years, while EVSS encouraged elders aged 65 or above to receive influenza vaccination and pneumococcal vaccination. Eligible persons could receive subsidised influenza vaccination at enrolled private doctors' clinics until 30 April 2010. Subsidised

- 於十月十九日推行「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」及「長者疫苗資助計劃」，鼓勵年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲的兒童接受流感疫苗注射及六十五歲或以上的長者接種流感疫苗及肺炎球菌疫苗注射。合資格的人士可於二零一零年四月三十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。長者肺炎球菌疫苗資助接種服務則全年提供。

pneumococcal vaccinations for the elderly were provided throughout the year.



- Hosted World Health Organization training workshop for laboratory diagnosis of measles and rubella for scientists in the Western Pacific Region. Around 17 participants from 12 countries and regions took part in the workshop.
- Participated in the emergency response exercise to biochemical attack organised by the Marine Department, the Hong Kong Police Force and the Fire Service Department at the Hong Kong China Ferry Terminal.
- Organised the Second Medico-social Collaboration Forum: Infection Control in Long Term Care Facilities: Principles and Practice. The Forum provided platform for overseas experts and local professionals to share experiences on infection control. A round table discussion was held to facilitate major stakeholders to exchange views on strategic directions.
- 世界衛生組織西太平洋地區實驗室診斷麻疹及德國麻疹工作坊於香港舉辦。約17名來自12個國家和地區的科學家參與這次工作坊。
- 參與由海事處，香港警務處及消防處合辦在香港中港碼頭舉行的生化襲擊應變演習。
- 舉辦第二屆醫療社區合作論壇：在長期護理院舍內的感染控制：理論與實踐，為海外及本地專家提供分享感染控制經驗的平台。論壇並安排了圓桌討論會，以便與主要的持份者交換策略方向上的意見。

November

- Launched the annual Influenza Vaccination Programme in all elderly homes and disabled homes in Hong Kong from 19 October to 27 November, to provide vaccination for residents and staff, and liaised with the visiting medical officer of elderly homes to provide pneumococcal vaccination to the residents.
- Hosted the 14th Meeting of the Asian Harmonization Working Party (AHWP) together with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. The Meeting was chaired by the Chinese State Food and Drug Administration. There was wide participation with a total of 380 participants from 31 countries/member economies attended the Meeting. The Meeting provided an excellent platform for information exchange amongst the member economies and moving a step towards global harmonization of medical device regulation in the Asia region.



- Revoked the exemption of the no display of tobacco advertisements by licensed hawkers. No person shall display tobacco advertisement effective from 1 November.

十一月

- 在十月十九日至十一月二十七日期間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。亦聯絡到診註冊醫生為安老院舍院友提供肺炎球菌疫苗注射。
- 與香港貿易發展局共同主辦第14屆亞洲醫療器械法規協調組織會議。該會議由國家食品藥品監督管理局任主席。會議獲得廣泛參與，參加者共380人，分別來自31個國家/成員經濟體。會議提供了一個極佳的平台，供各成員經濟體交流資訊，並使亞洲地區在全球醫療儀器法規協調方面向前邁進一步。

- 撤銷持牌小販攤檔不得展示煙草廣告的豁免。在十一月一日之後，任何人不得展示煙草廣告。

December

- Launched the provision of Human Swine Influenza (HSI) vaccines to five groups of high risk persons as recommended by the Scientific Committee. From 21 December 2009 to 31 March 2010, about 188 600 doses of HSI vaccines were administered to the target groups under the vaccination programme.



十二月

- 推行人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃，為科學委員會建議的五類高危組別人士接種人類豬型流感疫苗。由二零零九年十二月二十一日至二零一零年三月三十一日，該計劃合共向目標群組提供超過188 600劑人類豬型流感疫苗。

- Enhanced the surveillance of adverse events following HSI immunisation and set up 'Expert Group on Serious Adverse Events with History of HSI Vaccination'.
- Extended sentinel surveillance system based at child care centres for monitoring activity of various infectious diseases to over 120 kindergartens and child care centres.
- Organised a meeting with 18 districts' Healthy Cities Projects Committees on 16 December to introduce the framework document, 'Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases'.
- 加強對接種人類豬型流感疫苗後出現不良情況的監測，並成立「人類豬型流感疫苗嚴重不良情況專家小組」。
- 幼兒中心定點監測系統擴展至超過120幼稚園及幼兒中心，以監測不同的傳染病。
- 於十二月十六日與18區的健康城市督導委員會簡介「促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架」的文件。

- Organised a series of seminars on selection of school lunch suppliers and on-site portioning in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Department to promote healthy and environmentally friendly lunch.
- 聯同環保署舉辦選擇學校午膳供應商暨即場分份供膳模式研討會，鼓勵學校採用現場分份模式為學童提供既環保又健康的午膳。
- 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。



- Piloted a hand hygiene promotional programme built upon the World Health Organization's recommendations in 18 Care and Attention Homes for the Elderly in Hong Kong from December 2009 to July 2010.
- 在二零零九年十二月至二零一零年七月期間，在本港18間護理安老院推行按世衛的建議而制定的先導手部衛生推廣計劃。



CHAPTER THREE 第三章

EXPENDITURE AND MANPOWER

Expenditure

The expenditure of the Department for 2009/10 was \$4.2 billion which represented 10.8% of the total public expenditure on health for the year. There was an increase of 24.0% over that for 2008/09 (Figure 12).

Total public expenditure on health, which included expenditure of the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, increased by 4.6% in the same period.

開支及人手

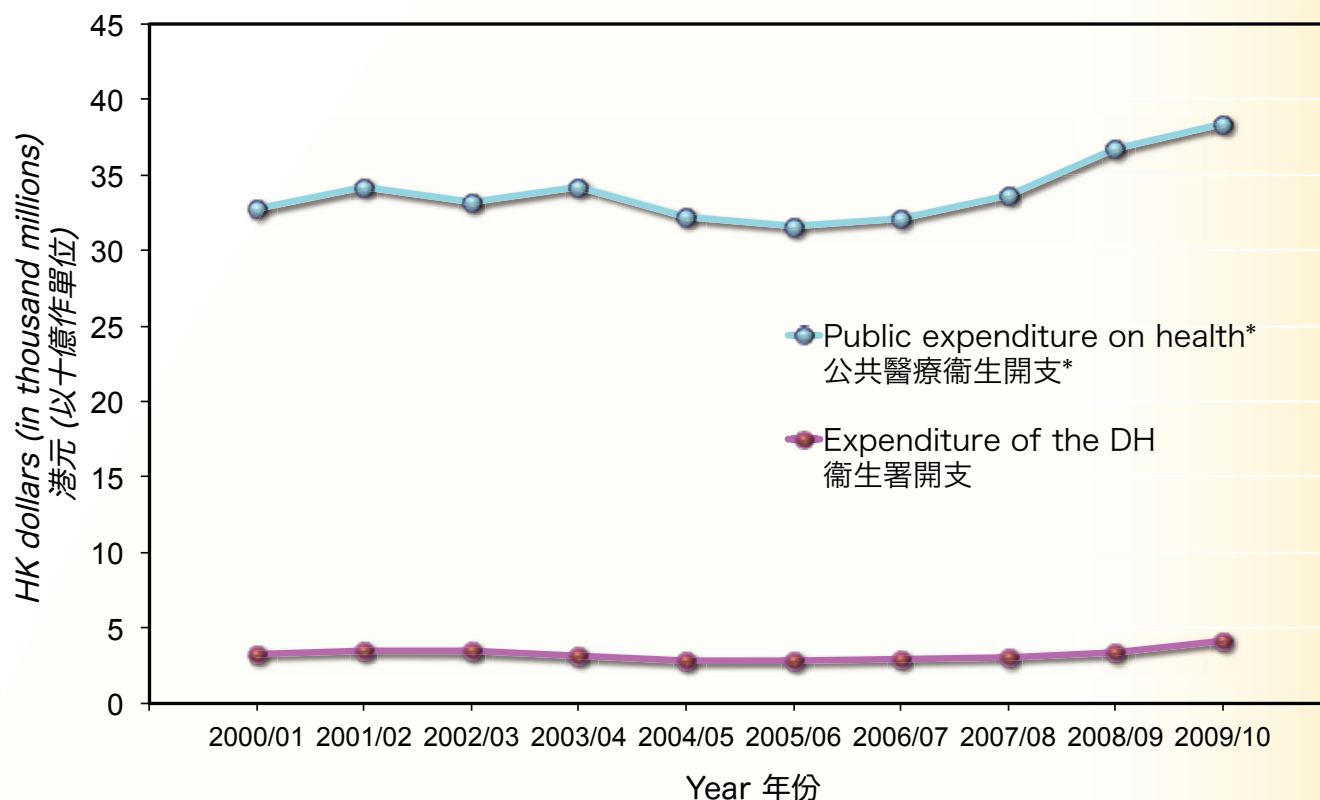
開支

衛生署於二零零九/一零年度的開支為42億元，佔該年度公共醫療衛生總開支的10.8%，較二零零八/零九年度上升24.0%(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4.6%。

Figure 12 : Total Public Expenditure on Health and Expenditure of the Department of Health, 2000/01 - 2009/10

圖 12 : 二零零零/零一年度至二零零九/一零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。

Manpower

As at 31 March 2010, the Department had a total strength of 5 295 (Table E) which corresponded to an increase of 6.1% over that in 2009.

人手

截至二零一零年三月三十一日為止，衛生署的在職人數為5 295人(表E)，較二零零九年同期增加6.1%。

Table E : Strength of the Department of Health as at 31 March 2010

表 E : 衛生署截至二零一零年三月三十一日為止的在職人數

	Number 人數	Percentage 百分比
Departmental Staff 部門職系人員		
Medical and Health Officer Grade 醫生職系	444	8.4%
Nursing and Allied Grades 護理及相連職系	1 316	24.8%
Dental Officer Grade 牙科醫生職系	255	4.8%
Para-Dental Grades 輔助牙科職系	630	11.9%
Supplementary Medical Grades 輔助醫療職系	570	10.8%
Other Departmental Grades 其他部門職系	758	14.3%
Non-departmental Grades Staff 非部門職系人員	1 322	25.0%
Total* 總數*	5 295	100.0%

Note : * In addition, there were 1 171 full-time contract staff as of 31 March 2010.

註： * 截至二零一零年三月三十一日為止，另有1 171名全職合約職員。

CHAPTER FOUR 第四章

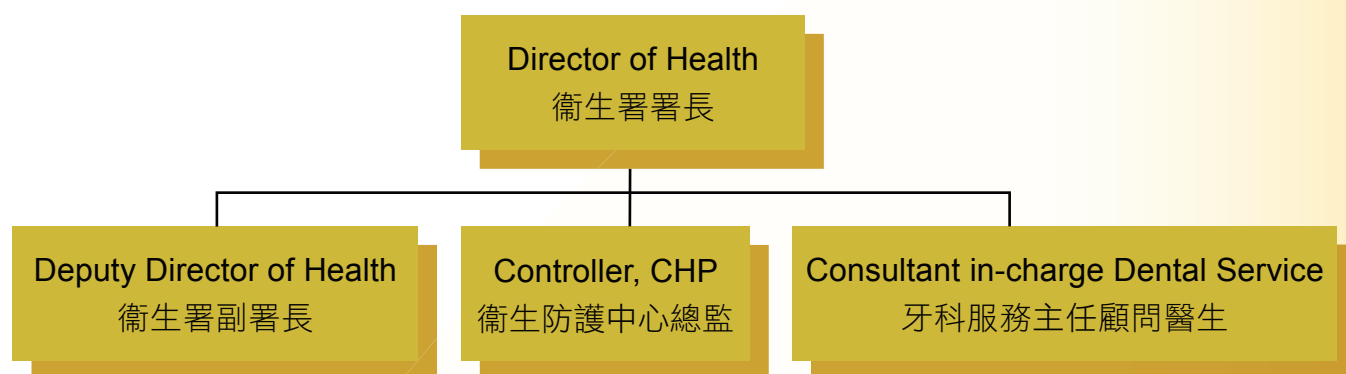
HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

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:

- 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

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：

- 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

- Special Health Services which include Electronic Health Record Management Team, Health Care Voucher Unit, Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office and Radiation Health Unit
- Specialised Services which include Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service

- 特別衛生服務：包括電子健康記錄管理組、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
- 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 response management of adverse events related to use of Chinese medicines, communicating and collaborating with stakeholders in Chinese medicine field for prevention and control of disease and providing public education on Chinese medicine.

中醫藥事務部

中醫藥事務部負責執行《中醫藥條例》(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，與中醫藥業界持份者保持溝通合作，並提供中醫藥的公眾教育。



By the end of 2009, there were 6 119 registered Chinese medicine practitioners (including 71 registered Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration) and 2 786 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

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

In accordance with the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (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.

截至二零零九年年底，本港共有 6 119 名註冊中醫(包括71名有限制註冊中醫)和 2 786 名表列中醫。

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

根據《中醫藥條例》(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限一般為三年。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。

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 2009, 10 507 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 16 529 applications for proprietary Chinese medicines registration were received as at end of 2009.

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, was commenced in 2009 and is scheduled to be completed by end of 2010.

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,截至二零零九年年底,共收到10 507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,截至二零零九年年底,共收到16 529份中成藥註冊申請。

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種藥材的研究工作已於二零零九年展開,預計於二零一零年底完成有關研究工作。



Family and Elderly Health Services

Elderly Health Service

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

Elderly Health Centres provide comprehensive primary healthcare programmes encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above can enrol as members of the centres. In 2009, the Elderly Health Centres recorded 38 676 enrolments and 174 405 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

家庭及長者健康服務

長者健康服務

衛生署於一九九八年七月設立長者健康服務，透過社區服務，為長者提供以客為本、素質為先的優質基層健康護理服務，並以綜合專業隊伍的模式，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。在二零零九年，長者健康中心的總登記人數為38 676人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達174 405人次。

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。此外，健康外展隊伍及專職醫療人員亦

awareness, self-care ability, and to enhance the quality of caregiving. Targeting their specific training needs, comprehensive and tailored made care skill training was provided by Visiting Health Teams and the allied health professionals of the Service for caregivers in the elderly homes. In 2009, Visiting Health Teams made 279 523 client-contacts.

In addition, to assess their facilities and practices on infection control and drug management as well as training needs, annual integrated assessment is conducted in all elderly homes by Visiting Health Teams.

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。在二零零九年，長者健康外展隊伍共為279 523人次提供服務。

此外，健康外展隊伍每年均會到訪所有安老院舍進行綜合評估，以評定其感染控制及藥物管理的措施和程序，及其他培訓需要。



The annual Influenza Vaccination Programme for residents and staff of elderly homes was conducted in November 2009. It was well-received and achieved an overall coverage rate of 91.5% and 68.8% among the residents and staff respectively. Elderly Health Service also assisted in providing vaccination to residents of disabled homes. On the other hand, visiting medical officers (VMOs) of elderly homes were engaged to provide pneumococcal vaccination for their residents. The overall coverage rate was 84.1%.

於二零零九年十一月，長者健康服務為安老院舍院友和員工提供流行性感冒防疫注射。是次計劃反應熱烈，院友及員工的涵蓋率分別為91.5%及68.8%。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。與此同時，安老院舍到診註冊醫生為安老院舍院友提供肺炎球菌疫苗注射，覆蓋率為84.1%。



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 video programmes, 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.

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，如書本及視像光碟等，以協助長者及護老者提升一己之能力。此外，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，令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 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 ten infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella and pneumococcal infection. The immunisation programme in 2009 is shown in Table F.

家庭健康服務

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

母嬰健康服務

母嬰健康服務的範圍，包括兒童健康、母親健康、家庭計劃及子宮頸檢查服務。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院推行「幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃」，以促進兒童的全人健康，包括生理、認知和社交情緒方面的發展。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，以預防十種小兒傳染病，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、德國麻疹及肺炎球菌感染。表F列出二零零九年的兒童免疫接種計劃。

Table F : Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2009
表 F : 二零零九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			

Pneumococcal conjugated vaccine *(PCV)
肺炎球菌結合疫苗

PCV
肺炎球菌結合疫苗

PCV
肺炎球菌結合疫苗

PCV
肺炎球菌結合疫苗

PCV
肺炎球菌結合疫苗

*PCV was included in Childhood Immunisation Programme since September 2009.

*肺炎球菌結合疫苗於二零零九年九月被加進兒童免疫接種計劃。

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。

Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through implementing the breastfeeding policy. These include promoting public awareness of the benefits of breastfeeding through publicity and education; operating the breastfeeding hotline and setting up support groups for mothers; and providing professional advice to mothers with lactation problems.

母嬰健康院推行母乳餵哺政策，積極推廣母乳餵哺，服務包括透過公共教育和推廣，讓婦女及其家人了解餵哺母乳所帶來的益處；設立母乳餵哺熱線及母乳餵哺互助小組、為授乳母親提供餵哺輔導、實習安排及處理餵哺期間遇到的問題。



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 and Tseung Kwan O districts since July 2005. By

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」。至二零零八年底已推展至元朗、東涌、觀塘，並計劃逐步

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, IFSCs and other 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.



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

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。

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他相關的非政府機構跟進。

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 2009, about 74% of all local newborns and 31% of 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 2009, there were 98 000 attendances for the cervical screening service.

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

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。

二零零九年，約有**74%**本地出生的嬰兒及**31%**的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。二零零九年，共有**98 000**名人次參與子宮頸普查服務。

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，

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 2009, a total of 19 400 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 implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System (MDACS) and development of a long-term legislative framework for statutory control of medical devices. The MDACS has been implemented by phases since November 2004 and it covers the following scope:

- Listing of medical devices of Classes II, III and IV;
- Listing of Class D in-vitro diagnostic medical devices;
- Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies;
- Listing of Local Manufacturers;

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。

二零零九年，共有19 400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、糖尿病和其他婦科問題等。

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，以推行自願性醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的立法規管架構。自願性制度於二零零四年十一月開始分階段推行，內容包括：

- 表列第II，III及IV級醫療儀器；
- 表列第D級體外診斷醫療儀器；
- 認可認證評核機構；
- 表列本地製造商；

- Listing of Importers; and
- Screening of safety alerts.

The Medical Device Control Office totally processed 574 device listing applications, screened 1 298 safety alerts, managed 38 adverse incidents and conducted 20 workshops/seminars in 2009.

Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions

Under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165), any person who intends to operate a private hospital, maternity home or nursing home must obtain registration from the Director of Health. The Medical Clinics Ordinance (Cap. 343) provides for the registration of clinics that are operated on a non-profit making basis. Legislations under Cap. 165 and Cap. 343 were promulgated in 1937 and 1964 respectively. The licensing authority was rested with the 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 2009, 162 inspections to a total of 13 private hospitals, 39 nursing homes

- 表列進口商；及
- 甄別安全警報。

醫療儀器管制辦公室於二零零九年共處理574宗醫療儀器表列申請，甄別1 298宗安全警報，處理38宗醫療事故報告及舉辦了20次工作坊/講座。

醫護機構註冊辦事處

根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》(第165章)，任何人有意營辦私家醫院、留產院或護養院，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。非牟利診療所的註冊乃根據《診療所條例》(第343章)進行。香港法例第165章及343章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由衛生署署長執行。

衛生署會就房舍、人手和設備方面的事宜對醫護機構進行註冊及監察的工作。醫護機構註冊辦事處主要是負責執行有關條例的規定及確保有關機構適合提供該等服務。為確保每個機構都符合法定要求，會透過實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、發出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零九年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的13間私家醫院、39間護養院及10間留產院，進行了162次巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有132間。同年，我們共處理97宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

and 10 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 132 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 97 complaints related to these institutions in the same year.

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

Since 2007, Department of Health has established a sentinel events monitoring and reporting system. All private hospitals and nursing homes are required to report sentinel events to Department of Health within 24 hours upon occurrence of the event. The primary objective is to identify areas for improvement in the quality and safety of healthcare services.

Since 2008, the Steering Committee on Hospital Accreditation (Steering Committee) which is coordinated by Department of Health has been formed to oversee the development of a territory-wide hospital accreditation scheme for both public and private hospitals in Hong Kong. A Pilot Scheme on Hospital Accreditation (Pilot Scheme) was launched by the Steering Committee in April 2009. The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards

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。

衛生署於二零零七年設立嚴重醫療事件監察及呈報機制。所有私家醫院及護養院須於24小時內向衛生署通報嚴重醫療事件。該機制的主要目的是要在醫療服務質素及安全方面找出可予改善的地方。

由衛生署統籌的醫院認證督導小組(督導小組)於二零零八年成立，負責監督本港公、私營醫院認證計劃的發展。督導小組於二零零九年四月推行香港醫院認證先導計劃，澳洲醫療服務標準委員會是這計劃的認證機構。

(ACHS) has been engaged as the accrediting agent for the Pilot Scheme.



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 to the maximum extent protect the public from exposure to second hand smoke.



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

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。

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：

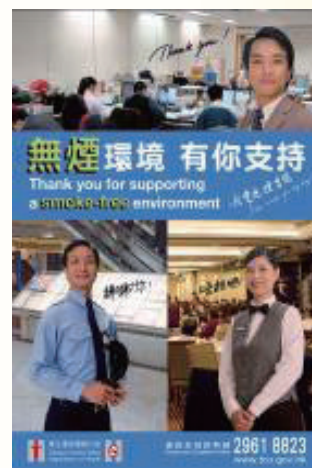
- acting as a principal enforcement agency under the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371);
- educating and assisting venue manager of statutory no smoking areas to ensure public compliance;
- promoting smoke-free culture through publicity and health education;
- coordinating smoking cessation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



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.

The fixed penalty system comes into operation on 1 September 2009. Anyone who smokes or

- 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；
- 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。



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。

定額罰款制度在二零零九年九月一日實施。任何人在法定禁止吸煙區或公共交通工具

carries a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe in statutory no smoking areas or on public transport carriers, will be issued with a HK\$1,500 fixed penalty notice by enforcement officers. Smoking ban also implemented in 48 public transport facilities (PTF) with superstructures.

TCO received a total of 17 399 complaints against smoking violations and 6 300 enquiries in 2009. TCIs conducted a total of 17 627 inspections to no smoking areas, and 4 180 summonses and 1 477 fixed penalty notices were issued to smoking offenders respectively.

For illegal tobacco advertisements, TCO screened over 1 600 printed publications. TCO received 47 complaints and issued warning letters against 12 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements during the same period.

In 2009, TCO conducted 37 seminars on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) with over 1 200 attendances. The target audience of these seminars were venue managers of 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 660 000 pieces of health education material to venue manager and the public in 2009, including no smoking signs, poster and implementation guidelines, etc.

內吸煙或攜帶燃著的香煙、雪茄或煙斗，執法人員有權向他們發出定額罰款通知書，罰款港幣1,500元。48個有上蓋建築物的公共運輸設施亦於同一天開始實施禁煙。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共接獲17 399宗有關違例吸煙的投訴及6 300宗查詢。控煙督察全年共進行17 627次禁煙區巡查，期間分別對4 180及1 477宗違例吸煙個案發出傳票及定額罰款通知書。

在處理違例煙草廣告方面，控煙辦公室共審閱超過1 600份刊物。同期，控煙辦公室接獲47宗投訴，並對當中12宗違例煙草廣告個案發出警告信。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共舉辦了37場有關《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的講座，參與人數超過1 200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。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年共向禁煙區管理人及市民派發超過66萬份禁煙教育資料，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 2009, TCO conducted 73 'Smoking Cessation Seminars' with over 2 700 attendances. The Smoking Cessation Hotline was manned by registered nurses and handled a total of 15 500 telephone calls and enquiries in 2009.

Since November 2002, a TCO website (www.tco.gov.hk) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates. An 'Interactive Online Cessation Centre' was developed to provide an internet platform to help smokers to quit smoking since February 2009.

To strengthen smoking cessation service, TCO collaborated with Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to provide a three-year community based smoking cessation services since 2009.

In 2009, TCO conducted 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.



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」。在二零零九年，控煙辦公室舉行了73場「戒煙講座」，參與人數超過2 700人次。控煙辦公室亦設有由註冊護士接聽的戒煙熱線。在二零零九年共處理15 500個來電及查詢。

自二零零二年十一月開始，控煙辦公室設立了網站(www.tco.gov.hk)，作為方便與市民大眾、各機構及支持控煙團體溝通的渠道。自二零零九年二月起，亦設立「網上互動戒煙中心」，為吸煙人士提供一個網上戒煙平台。

為加強戒煙服務，由二零零九年起控煙辦公室與東華三院合辦為期三年的社區為本戒煙服務。

控煙辦公室在二零零九年舉行了國際煙草成癮治理研討會以報導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。

Special Health Services

Electronic Health Record Management Team

The Electronic Health Record Management Team is tasked to develop a patient-centric and fully integrated Clinical Information Management System (CIMS) for Department of Health (DH) and to facilitate sharing of patient records with the territory-wide eHR System. The CIMS will support the registration and appointment processes and clinical workflows for Families Clinics, Social Hygiene Service, Antenatal Service, Clinical Genetic Service and Dental Service. The Team will also set up an Immunisation Record System for the Department.

Health Care Voucher Unit

The Health Care Voucher Unit is tasked to implement the three-year Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme, under which elders aged 70 or above are 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 8 400 as at 31 December 2009 and the average daily attendance in 2009 was around 6 400.

特別衛生服務

電子健康記錄管理組

電子健康記錄管理組負責為衛生署建立一個以病人為中心及充分整合的臨床訊息管理系統，以便與全港電子健康記錄系統共享病人的病歷記錄。該臨床訊息管理系統將支援公務員診所、社會衛生科、產前服務、醫學遺傳科和牙科服務的登記和預約服務程序，以及臨床工作。電子健康記錄管理組亦會為部門建立一個免疫接種記錄系統。

醫療券組

醫療券組負責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。截至二零零九年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數約為8 400人，而二零零九年的平均每日求診人次則約為6 400人次。

On admission to the Methadone Treatment Programme, doctors will conduct a detailed and structured assessment of the clients including their medical, social history, and physical conditions. Apart from medical assessments by doctors, other 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 is always a priority. Concomitant activities include broadcasting of health educational video and cassette programmes in methadone clinics, free distribution of condoms, provision of blood testing and urine testing for HIV and blood testing for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections for patients of Methadone Treatment Programme.

Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service ensures the safety, quality and efficacy of medicines used in Hong Kong. Acting on the authority of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, the Pharmaceutical Service registers and approves the marketing of pharmaceutical products, issues licences to drug 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).

求診者在參加美沙酮治療計劃時，醫生會就求診者的病歷、社會背景、身體狀況作出有系統及詳細的評估。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。

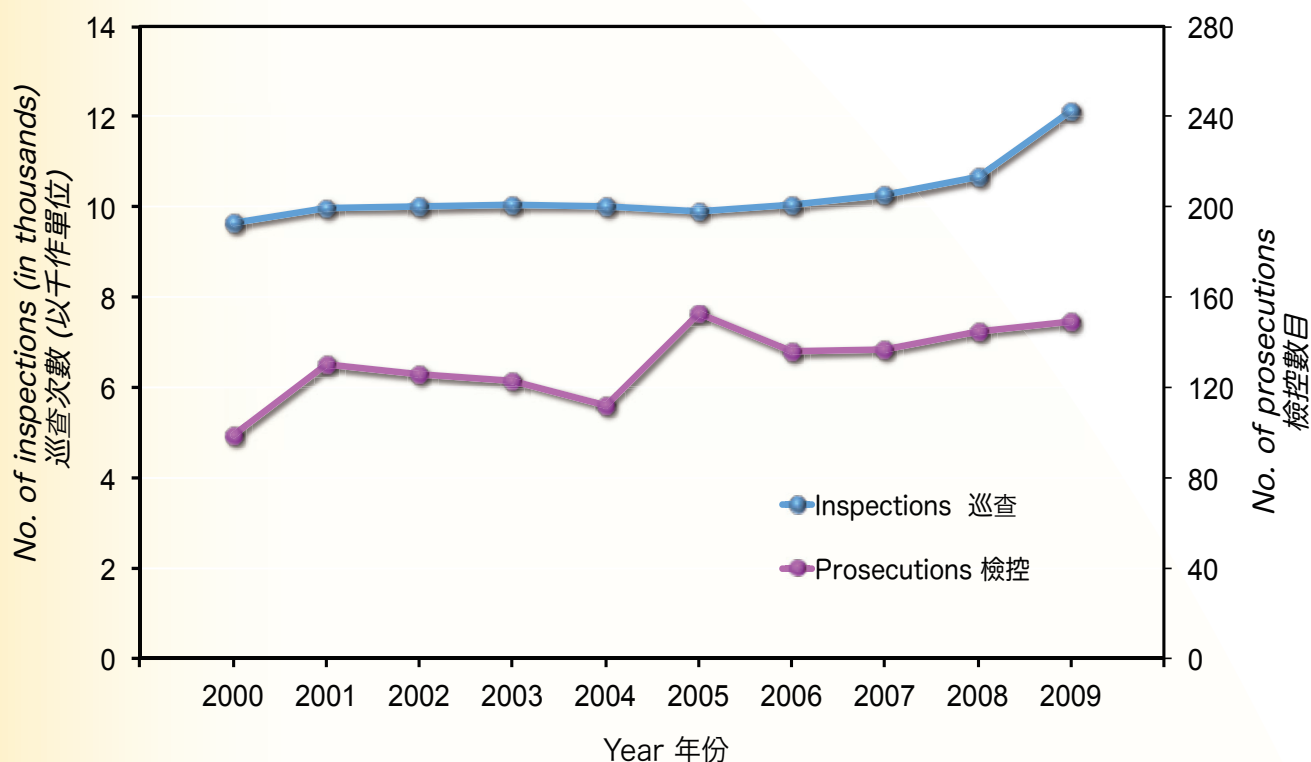
督察及牌照組的職責是執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)、《抗生素條例》(第137章)及《危險藥物條例》(第134章)。執法是透過巡查及發牌予製藥商、進口商、批發商及零售商；以試行購買受管制藥物的方式進

Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers; investigation by way of test purchases; sampling of products for analysis; and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2009, the number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service were 12 134 and 149 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.

行調查；從市面抽取藥物樣本化驗；並對違法者提出檢控。二零零九年，藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控的個案數目分別為12 134宗及149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。

Figure 13 : Number of Inspections and Prosecutions by Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service, 2000 - 2009

圖 13 : 二零零零年至二零零九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。該組在二零零九年編印了《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。

Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products in 2009 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 supports in the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic in

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。

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



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協助或建議。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。該處提供24小時駐香港國際機場公共衛生緊急事故醫療隊,以應付公共衛生緊急事故及空難。該處更與世界衛生組織和鄰近地區的衛生當局保持聯絡,交換有關流行病的資訊。



The Port Health Office also operates two Travel Health Centres 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).

港口衛生處亦設有兩所旅遊健康中心，為外遊人士提供預防疾病服務及與旅遊有關的風險資訊。中心為旅客提供全面的服務，例如醫療諮詢、疫苗接種和健康教育。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)。



The Office provides health screening measures such as temperature screening, and also health declaration during the human swine influenza outbreak, for arriving travellers at all boundary control points.

港口衛生處在各邊境管制站為抵港旅客進行健康篩檢，例如體溫檢測及人類豬型流感爆發期間的健康申報。



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 safeguard 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 2009, the unit assessed and processed 11 408 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 9 715 persons engaged in radiation work. The average radiation exposure of those persons engaged in radiation work was 0.10mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20mSv.

In 2009, the unit also presented, as a member of the PRC Delegation, on the implementation of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste



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，保障從業員和公眾健康。該部也為放射工作從業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。

二零零九年，該部評估並處理11 408個牌照和許可證，並為9 715名放射工作從業員提供監測服務。這些放射工作從業員的平均職業輻照量為0.10mSv，而法定輻照年劑量限值則為20mSv。

該部在二零零九年以中國代表團成員身分出席國際原子能機構於維也納舉行的《乏燃料管理安全和放射性廢物管理安全聯合

Management in Hong Kong to the Contracting Parties at the International Atomic Energy Agency Headquarters in Vienna.

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

公約》締約方會議，向締約方各國代表介紹中國香港的履約情況。

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

and practice standards by reaching more parents and workers in the rehabilitation field to the benefit of children with developmental challenges.

The number of new clients received were 7 206 and a total of 60 483 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.

To promote public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children and their special education needs, Education Bureau and CAS, with the support of Subsidised Primary School Council, Hong Kong Aided Primary School Heads Association and Union of Government Primary School Headmasters and Headmistresses, had jointly organised 'An Inclusive School – It All Begins with Our Hearts' – the video production contest and young anchor broadcasting contest in all primary schools in 2008/09. The contests aimed to help students, parents and teachers consolidate their experience and knowledge in supporting students with special educational needs, and to enable the public to know and be more willing to accept them.

的工作人員，從而提高公眾的認識及服務的水平，為有發展困難的兒童謀取福祉。

本年內共處理了7 206宗新症，所提供的評估服務共有60 483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。

為加強社會人士對兒童發展障礙及融合教育需要的認識和接納，教育局、兒童體能智力測驗服務及津貼小學議會、香港資助小學校長會、官立小學校長協會在二零零八/零九年度在全港小學舉辦了以「共融校園——一切由心開始」為主題的短片創作比賽及愛心小主播比賽，旨在幫助家長，老師及同學分享支援有特殊教育需要學生的經驗和心得，以提升公眾對各類特殊教育需要的認識及對個別差異的尊重及接納。



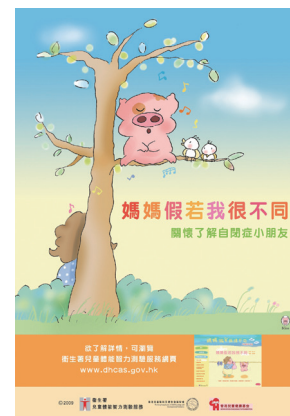
CAS, Education Bureau, together with Radio Television Hong Kong have also jointly produced a series of 10 episodes of the TV programme 'Parenting' to share the real-life experiences of parents taking care of their children with developmental disabilities. It is hoped that real-life cases in 'Parenting' can arouse the empathy of the public and enable them to have a better understanding of children with special needs. The programme was broadcasted at ATV home channel starting from 31 May and has been rated the 13th out of the 20 most appreciated local TV programme in the '2009 Television Programme Appreciation Index Survey' conducted by the Hong Kong University.

兒童體能智力測驗服務，教育局亦聯同香港電台電視部製作了一連十集的電視節目「天下父母心」，分享有關父母照顧有發展障礙的兒童及青少年的真實個案，希望透過真人真事能令公眾產生同理心，並明白有發展障礙的兒童及青少年的特殊需要。此節目於五月三十一日起在亞洲電視本港台播出，並在香港大學所進行的「2009電視節目欣賞指數調查」中，成為最受欣賞的二十個本地製作節目中的第十三位。



The results of a Thematic Household Survey on 'Public Awareness and Attitudes towards Developmental Disabilities in Children' released in September 2008 revealed that public awareness of developmental disabilities in children were less than satisfactory, albeit there were growing concerns in the society about the problem. CAS has therefore launched a mini website and published a booklet 「媽媽假若我很不同」 on Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in September 2009 to promote understanding and acceptance among the public and enable the integration of ASD children into the community. Feedbacks from the public concerning the website and the booklet have been very positive.

二零零八年九月公布的「公眾人士對兒童發展障礙的認識和態度」的主題性住戶統計調查結果反映，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。因此，兒童體能智力測驗服務於二零零九年九月推出了介紹自閉症的「媽媽假若我很不同」網頁及書刊，藉以推廣公眾對自閉症兒童的認識，關懷及接納。公眾對此網頁及書刊的反應十分熱烈。



CAS continues to expand its specialisation in various subspecialties, including anxiety and mood disorders, physical and cognitive neurorehabilitation in 2009. CAS provides active support to the parent self help work for children 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.

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

兒童體能智力測驗服務在二零零九年繼續致力擴展各個不同範疇的專業發展，包括焦慮及情緒困難和腦神經復康。此外，兒童體能智力測驗服務亦積極支援家長自助工作，並以支援患有專注力失調／過度活躍症及自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年初，上載兒童體能智力測驗服務的網站，以供大眾參閱。

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

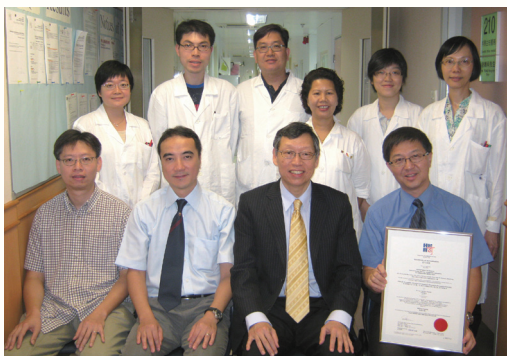
investigations formed the bulk of investigations. The common indications are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 115 family attendances in 2009.

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。二零零九年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 115次輔導。



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 50.1% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2009, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 15% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 85% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.2% of male and 0.5% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 1 004 in 2009.

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，在二零零九年有50.1%的新生嬰兒接受該組的篩選服務，包括差不多所有在公立醫療機構出生的嬰兒和15%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘85%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零九年，4.2%男嬰及0.5%女嬰發現患G6PD缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的發病率，則為每1 004人中有一名患者。



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

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 2009, some 7 200 post-mortem examinations, 940 clinical medico-legal examinations and 26 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

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。

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。

二零零九年，進行了約7 200宗驗屍、940宗臨床法醫學檢驗及26 000項化驗。



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 2009, in addition to providing full clinical services, PDQA Service provided 64 Basic Life Support Provider Courses for 455 colleagues and organised 21 Continuing Medical Education activities for 697 colleagues.

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. From 2004 to 2009, PDQA had conducted 11 clinical audits and issued

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。

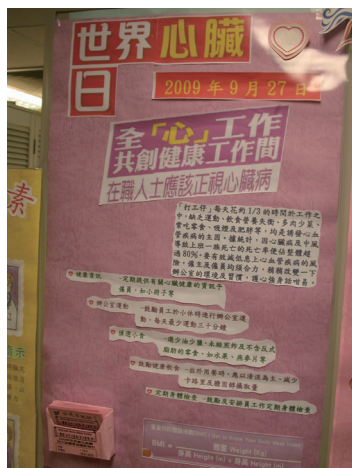
該服務單位設行政組及四個診所，包括家庭醫學深造培訓中心、香港公務員診所、九龍公務員診所及柴灣公務員診所。服務對象，包括現任與退休公務員及其家屬，以及轉介到家庭醫學深造培訓中心就診的病人。

於二零零九年，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64次基本維生技術訓練課程，共培訓了455位同事，及舉辦21項延續醫學教育活動予697位同事參與。

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於二零零四年至二零零

six evidence-based guidelines. In 2009, PDQA revised the Type 2 diabetes mellitus guideline. PDQA Service often organised different health education activities and participated in various media activities to arouse public awareness of the importance of healthy life style.

九年期間分別進行了11次臨床審核及撰寫了六份實證指引。於二零零九年，該服務單位修訂了二型糖尿病治理指引。專業發展及質素保證服務經常舉辦不同的健康教育活動及透過大眾傳播令公眾了解健康生活的重要性。



Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 850 000 primary and secondary school students in 2008/09 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 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

學生健康服務

學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦。在二零零八至零九學年，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85萬名中、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，其中包括體格檢驗；與生長、營養、血壓、視覺、聽覺、脊柱彎曲、心理健康及行為等有關的普查；以及個別輔導和健康教育。經檢查發現有健康問題的學生會被轉介至健康評估中心或專科診所作詳細的評估及跟進。

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.



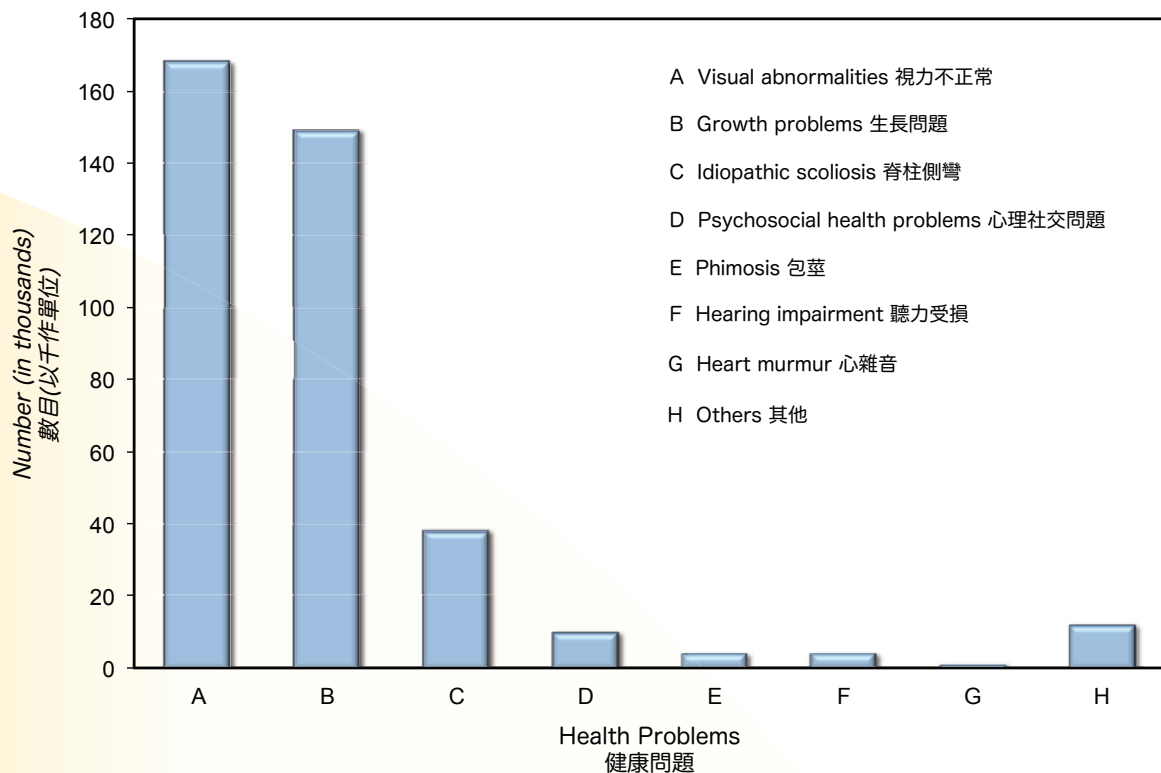
During the school year 2008/09, a total of 737 922 students from 1 233 primary and secondary schools participated in the service, representing a participation rate of 87.1% and 98.8% respectively. Among students attending the service, common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), scoliosis, psychosocial health problems and phimosis (Figure 14).



在二零零八至零九學年，共有737 922名來自1 233間中、小學的學生參與該服務，學生和學校的參與率分別為87.1%及98.8%。接受服務的學生當中，常見的健康問題包括視力問題(如近視、遠視)、生長問題(如肥胖、過瘦、身材矮小)、脊柱側彎、心理社交健康問題及包莖問題(圖14)。

Figure 14 : Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 2008/09

圖 14 : 二零零八至零九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 (AHP) was launched in 2001/02 school year with the aim to promote psychosocial health of adolescents. AHP is a school-based out-reaching interactive programme delivered by multidisciplinary professional staff consisting of doctors, nurses, social workers, clinical psychologists and dietitians. The Basic Life Skills Training (BLST) Programme is catered for Form 1 to Form 3 students while the Topical Programme includes a variety of themes for students from Form 1 to Form 7, as well as teachers and parents. The programmes received good support and response from students, teachers and parents since launching. Starting in school year 2004/05, AHP staff began to co-run BLST programmes with non-government organisations' (NGO) social worker facilitators in classrooms.

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。此計劃由醫生、護士、社工、臨牀心理學家及營養師等不同專業人士所組成的外展隊伍，以活動教學形式在中學提供服務。基本生活技巧課程對象為中一至中三學生，而專題探討的內容廣泛，對象包括中一至中七學生、老師及家長，自推出以來獲得他們良好的反應和支持。自從二零零四至零五學年，青少年健康服務計劃的職員開始和非政府機構組織的社工導師共同在課室帶領基本生活技巧課程。



In 2008/09 school year, the Adolescent Health Programme served 318 schools, reaching out to more than 98 000 students as well as 3 700 teachers and parents.



二零零八至零九學年，青少年健康服務計劃為318所中學，超過98 000名學生及3 700名教師和家長提供服務。

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 pandemic has been closely monitored.

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行而採購的抗病毒藥物的貯存量。

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.

A joint interdepartmental exercise, code-named 'Redwood', was conducted on 10 January 2009 to test the arrangements for setting up and running a designated clinic in response to occurrences of human cases of avian influenza, the triage of patients with flu symptoms, as well as the coordinated responses of different public service units in the same building where the designated clinic is located. More than 200 participants from various government departments and organisations

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分,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。

二零零九年一月十日舉行了一項代號為「紅樹」的跨部門演習,目的是就出現人類感染禽流感個案的情況進行測試,包括設立指定診所提供診治的安排,將有流感病徵的病人分流,以及與指定診所位於同一大樓內的公共服務單位進行協調和應變工作。是次演習有逾200名來自不同部門和機構的人員參與,而內地和澳門共13名專家以觀察員身分出席了演習。

took part in the exercise which was also attended by 13 experts from the Mainland and Macao.



Upon confirmation of the first case of human swine influenza (HSI) in Hong Kong on 1 May 2009 and the activation of the Emergency Response Level under the Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic, the Emergency Response Centre (ERC) commenced operation to collate and disseminate up-to-date information about the pandemic, and compile progress reports for senior government officials.

二零零九年五月一日，香港確診首宗人類感染豬流感個案，政府立即根據「政府流感大流行應變計劃」將應變級別提升至最高的「緊急應變級別」，而緊急應變中心同時開始運作，收集及發放有關流感大流行的最新信息，並整理及提交進度報告予政府高層。



ERIB participated in a joint exercise, code-named 'Eagle' on 29 October 2009 which tested the overall preparedness and response of the concerned government departments and organisations to public health incident during the 2009 East Asian Games. The exercise was aimed at strengthening communication among relevant departments and organisations, and raising their

緊急應變及資訊處於二零零九年十月二十九日參與一項代號為「Eagle」的演習。演習測試有關各機構在處理二零零九年東亞運動會的公共衛生事故的整體準備和應變能力，目的為加強有關部門和機構的溝通，並提升前線人員於東亞運動會期間處理公共衛生事故的整體應變能力。

overall preparedness for handling public health incidents during the East Asian Games.



ERIB developed a health contingency plan for the prevention and control of infectious diseases outbreak for the 2009 East Asian Games, providing guidelines on response to infectious disease outbreak during different stages of the Games.

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.

To monitor and strengthen the implementation of risk communication strategies and plans, ERIB participates in the work of the Risk Communication Advisory Group and the editorial board of the CHP Newsletter.



緊急應變及資訊處制定了一套預防及控制傳染病爆發的應變計劃，為二零零九年東亞運動會不同階段的應變行動作出指引，以應對比賽舉行期間爆發傳染病的情況。

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。

為監察及加強風險傳達策略和行動計劃的實施，緊急應變及資訊處參與風險傳達顧問小組和《衛生防護中心通訊》的編輯委員會工作。



To monitor and strengthen the implementation of risk communication strategies and plans, ERIB participates in the work of the Risk Communication 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 and standardising nosocomial surveillance reporting and monitoring of healthcare associated infections;
- 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;
- Providing focused and on-time training to healthcare workers and community partners.

Infection Control Branch serves the following groups of clients by providing infection control advice, promulgating best practices and evaluating infection control measures:

為監察及加強風險傳達策略和行動計劃的實施，緊急應變及資訊處參與風險傳達顧問小組和《衛生防護中心通訊》的編輯委員會工作。

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：

- 改善及統一醫院內感染監測通報及監控；
- 提升醫護機構及社區的感染控制文化；
- 加強醫護機構在傳染病爆發方面的調查機制；
- 提升醫護機構的危機管理及風險通報系統；
- 加強醫院及社區環境的傳染病處理及診斷能力；
- 為醫護人員及社區伙伴提供重點和適時的培訓。

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：

- Public and private hospitals
- Community institutions
- Other branches of CHP
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs

- 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

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch (PMPDB) encompasses Programme Management Division and Administrative Support Division. It coordinates and provides secretariat 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 secretariat support to the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund. It also plans, implements and evaluates the Government's vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes.

PMPDB provides administration support to the scientific advisory structure of CHP which is 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

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秘書處支援，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。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。

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，

professional exchange, so as to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

In 2009, a total of 11 meetings were held and 31 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and nine recommendations were made.

PMPDB 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.

Apart from international agencies, PMPDB establishes networks and promotes exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland.

從而制訂加強本港衛生防護系統的有效策略。

在二零零九年，共召開了11次會議，並討論了31份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出九項建議。

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。

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。



Overall, a total of 10 visit programmes were conducted and 177 visitors were received in 2009.

整體而言，在二零零九年，進行了共10項探訪活動，接待了177名訪客。

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. PMPDB 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 2009, funding was approved for two 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 2009, a total of five training programmes were organised and co-organised, with 630 participants, mainly the 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 (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. PMPDB provides administrative support for the Council. In 2009, there were 18 ongoing programmes/projects supported by the AIDS Trust Fund. The Council for AIDS Trust Fund processed a total of 32 new submissions for grants. Among them, 15 applied

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。在二零零九年，有兩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。在二零零九年，該處一共舉辦及協辦了五項培訓活動，共有630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。在二零零九年，該基金下共有18項計劃/項目持續進行，並處理了32宗新的資助申請，其中15宗是醫療和支援服務的申請，當中10宗申請已獲批准；另外17宗是宣傳和公眾教育的申請，當中6宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准29宗新增特惠補助金的申請。

for the Medical and Support Services fund, of which 10 of them were approved. 17 applied for the Publicity and Public Education fund, of which six were approved. The Council also received and approved 29 claims for additional ex-gratia payment.

PMPDB is responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government Vaccination Programme. In 2009-10, free seasonal influenza vaccination was provided to about 286 000 high risk persons. In addition, free pneumococcal vaccination had been provided to about 192 000 eligible elders.

To minimise the chance of hospitalisation in children and elderly caused by seasonal influenza and pneumococcal infection, two vaccination subsidy schemes, namely Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (CIVSS) and Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (EVSS) were introduced by the Government in 2009. These two schemes were delivered through private doctors. PMPDB is responsible for the planning, implementation and administration of the Schemes.

Under CIVSS, children aged between six months and below six years could receive Government subsidised influenza vaccination at \$80 per dose from enrolled private doctors. Under EVSS, elders aged 65 or above could receive Government subsidised influenza vaccination and pneumococcal vaccination at \$130 and \$190 per dose respectively from enrolled private doctors.

In 2009-10, over 1 400 private doctors with 1 800 clinics enrolled in the CIVSS and EVSS to provide subsidised vaccination services. Under CIVSS, about 85 000 doses of seasonal influenza subsidised vaccination were administered to about

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行「政府防疫注射計劃」。於二零零九至二零一零年度，為大約286 000位高危人士提供免費流感疫苗注射服務。同時亦為大約192 000位合資格長者免費接種肺炎球菌疫苗。

為降低兒童及長者因季節性流感及肺炎球菌而導致住院的機會，政府於二零零九年推出了「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」及「長者疫苗資助計劃」。該兩項計劃是透過私家醫生推行。項目管理及專業發展處負責該兩項計劃的策劃、執行及行政工作。

在「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」下，年齡介乎六個月至未滿六歲的兒童，在參與計劃的私家醫生診所接種流感疫苗可獲政府每劑疫苗80元的資助。而在「長者疫苗資助計劃」下，六十五歲或以上的長者，在參與計劃的私家醫生診所接種流感疫苗及肺炎球菌疫苗，可分別獲政府每劑疫苗130元及190元的資助。

於二零零九至一零年度，超過1 400位私家醫生或1 800間診所登記參與該兩項計劃並提供疫苗接種資助服務。「兒童流感疫苗資助計劃」約為71 000名兒童接種了近85 000劑受資助流感疫苗。「長者疫苗資

71 000 children. Under EVSS, about 134 000 doses of seasonal influenza vaccination and about 111 000 doses of pneumococcal vaccination were subsidised.

In response to the Human Swine Influenza (HSI) pandemic, PMPDB coordinated the provision of HSI vaccines to five groups of high risk persons recommended by the Scientific Committee. Since the launch of the vaccination programme on 21 December 2009 to 31 March 2010, about 188 600 doses of HSI vaccines had been administered to the target groups. Of these, about 133 800 doses of free vaccination were given by HA & DH, while about 54 800 doses were given by private doctors.

助計劃」為長者分別接種了近134 000劑及111 000劑受資助的流感疫苗及肺炎球菌疫苗。

因應人類豬型流感大流行，項目管理及專業發展處負責統籌人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃，為科學委員會建議的五類高危組別人士接種人類豬型流感疫苗。由二零零九年十二月二十一日至二零一零年三月三十一日，該計劃合共向目標群組人士提供超過188 600劑人類豬型流感疫苗。當中約133 800劑由醫院管理局及衛生署提供免費注射服務，另外約54 800劑由私家醫生提供接種服務。



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。

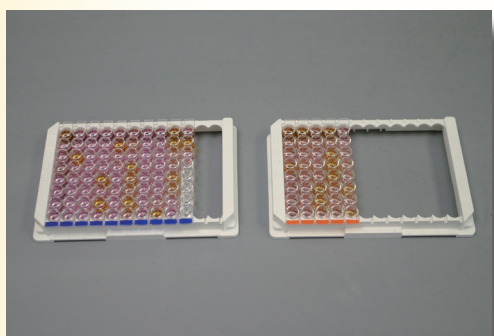


It comprises five functional divisions, namely, Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division, Histopathology and Cytology Division, Microbiology Division, Neonatal Screening Division and Virology Division. They are centralised in the Public Health Laboratory Centre in Shek Kip Mei and the Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre in Lek Yuen, Shatin.

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。

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.

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。



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.



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。

The Histopathology and Cytology Division performs histopathological examination on tissues and cytological examination of both cervical and non-gynaecological cytology specimens.

The Microbiology Division provides public health and clinical microbiology laboratory services to clinics, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong. The Division processes patients' specimens and surveillance samples for the diagnosis and screening of infections. It supports the function of the CHP in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. The 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

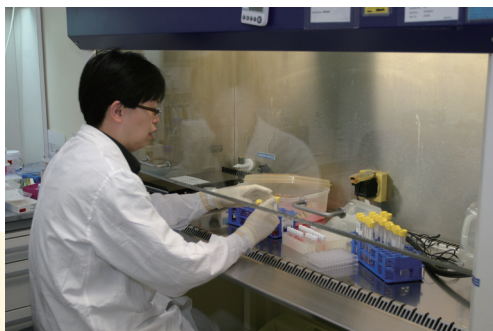
組織病理及細胞部進行組織病理化驗，以及子宮頸和非婦科細胞樣本的細胞化驗。

微生物部為香港的診所、醫院及其他健康護理機構提供公共衛生及臨床診斷微生物檢驗服務。該部處理病人樣本及監察樣本，以進行診斷及感染檢測。透過定期收集以化驗檢測為主的流行病學數據，及為偵查傳染病爆發，及時提供化驗診斷服務，以支援衛生防護中心的疾病監察、預防及控制工作。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。

data and timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.



Public Health Services Branch

The Public Health Services Branch aims at strengthening the prevention and control of tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases, and provides specialised clinical services.

Social Hygiene Service

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



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



公共衛生服務處

公共衛生服務處旨在加強預防及控制結核病，愛滋病病毒感染及可經性接觸傳染的疾病，並提供臨床專科服務。

社會衛生科

社會衛生科負責預防和控制可經性接觸傳染的疾病(性病)，同時亦設有治理皮膚病包括麻風病的皮膚科診所。



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

education and outreach activities to control the spread of sexually transmitted infections. In addition to outpatient service, there are eight beds in Queen Elizabeth Hospital and a few in other public hospitals for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections and skin diseases.

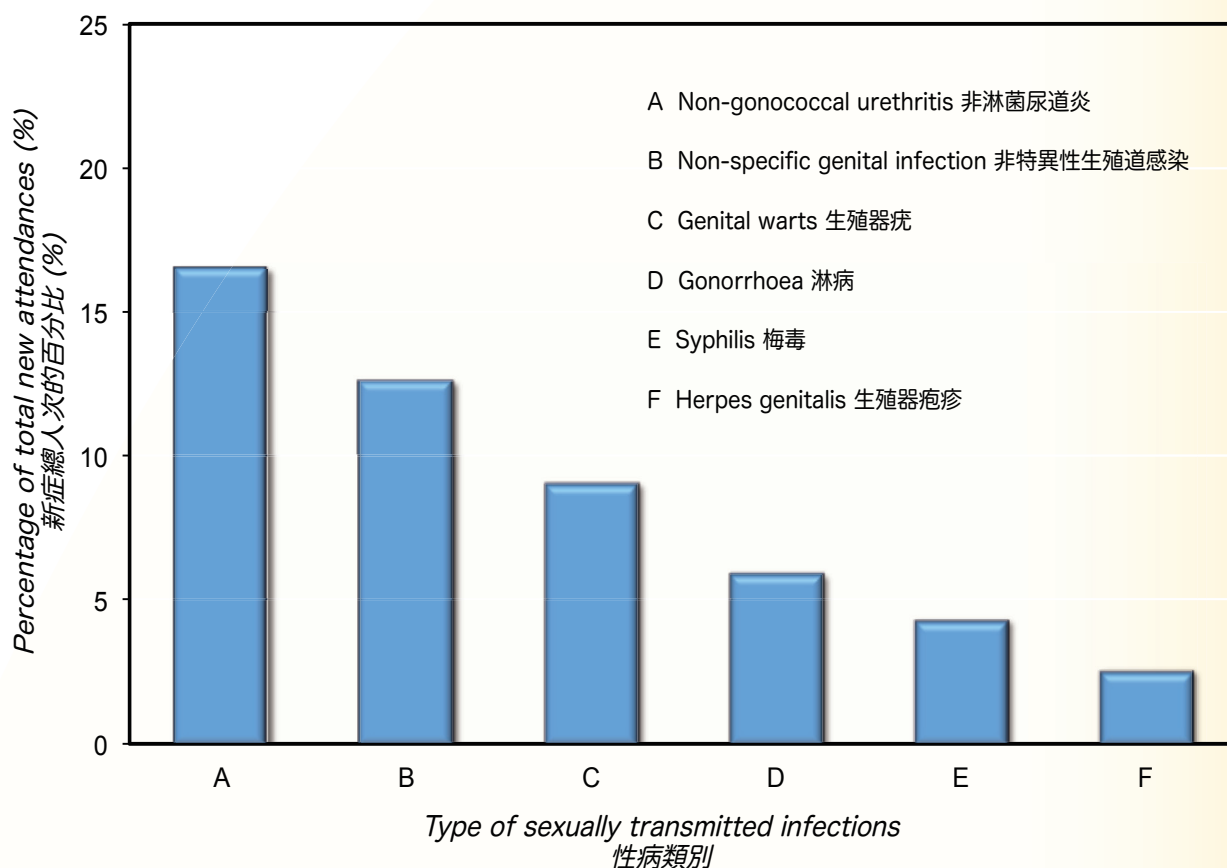
伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。

In 2009, there were 168 061 total attendances and 23 882 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2009, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

在二零零九年，社會衛生科診所共有168 061到診總人次及23 882新症人次。在二零零九年的新症當中，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, 2009

圖 15 : 二零零九年社會衛生科診所新症常見的性病類別



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

註：每位新症病人可歸類於一種或多於一種疾病類別。

The dermatology clinics provide specialised outpatient care for patients referred for skin conditions. They are equipped with modern phototherapy and laser units. Skin conditions commonly seen include eczema, verruca, tinea, acne, and psoriasis. In 2009, there were 22 148 new attendances and 187 343 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 2009, the total clinical attendance at SPP was 18 901, with a 2.4% increase compared with the figure of 18 465 in 2008.

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

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。在二零零九年，皮膚科診所共錄得22 148新症人次及187 343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。在二零零九年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達18 901人次，較二零零八年的18 465人次多2.4%。

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「紅絲帶動力」愛滋病教育資助計劃及獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了針對高

activities directly, SPP also collaborates with community agencies in undertaking a number of projects such as the 'Red Ribbon in Action' AIDS Education Funding Scheme and the Lions-Red Ribbon Centre Fellowship Scheme. To target risk behaviours, Red Ribbon Centre also organises condom promotion activities and outreach programmes for drug users. Two ongoing large-scale voluntary HIV screening programmes are in operation through the support of SPP—universal antenatal HIV screening and universal testing of methadone clinic attendees.

In August, staff from Special Preventive Programme attended the 9th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held at Bali, Indonesia. Red Ribbon Centre ran a booth to showcase the local concerted response to the HIV epidemic in men who have sex with men (MSM) and doctors from Special Preventive Programme gave presentations during the Congress.

As part of the HIV prevention activities to mark the '2009 World AIDS Day' (WAD), the Department launched a series of publicity activities so as to raise HIV awareness, risk perception and promote safer sex practice in the general public. HIV-related information and health messages were delivered through 11 episodes of the TV programme 'Off Pedder' from August 2009 to January 2010. A series of AIDS-related radio programmes titled 'Let's Get Touched' were also broadcast from October 2009 to February 2010 on the two radio channels of Commercial Radio. Red Ribbon Centre produced a new set of announcements of public interest (API), titled 'Travel Smart, Play Safe' and featuring Miss Miriam Yeung, UNAIDS National Good will Ambassador for Hong Kong SAR China. The APIs were broadcast on television and radio channel since 1, December (WAD).

危行為，紅絲帶中心亦舉辦了安全套推廣活動和吸毒者外展項目。此外，特別預防計劃亦有支援兩項進行中的大型愛滋病病毒抗體自願測試計劃，它們分別是產前愛滋病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。

特別預防計劃的同事在八月期間參加於印尼峇里島舉行之第九屆亞太區國際愛滋病會議，紅絲帶中心於會議期間設立了攤位，展示香港各界共同對男男性接觸者之愛滋病疫情所作出的回應，而特別預防計劃的醫生亦在會議中作了簡報。

為響應「二零零九年全球同抗愛滋病運動」，衛生署舉辦了一系列的宣傳項目，以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。二零零九年八月至二零一零年一月期間，紅絲帶中心透過電視劇「畢打自己人」當中的十一集發放與愛滋病相關的健康訊息。紅絲帶中心亦與商業電台合作，於二零零九年十月至二零一零年二月期間在其兩個頻道推出有關愛滋病，名為「不妨親近一點」的廣播節目系列。此外，紅絲帶中心製作新一輯由聯合國愛滋病規劃署中國香港親善大使楊千嬅小姐參與拍攝，名為「安全套隨身 旅遊好安心」的電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶。該宣傳短片及聲帶於十二月一日(世界愛滋病日)起，在香港各電視台及電台播出。中心亦同時於二零零九年十一月至二零一零年一月期間在部分口岸及交通工具推展針對公眾之相關宣傳活

Related publicity targeting the general public was also carried out at border points and related transport media from November 2009 to January 2010. These activities helped to set the scene, create a supportive environment, facilitate targeted activities and improve prevention of infection in other communities.

動。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。



In 2009, Red Ribbon Centre launched the Syphilis Awareness Campaign targeting MSM with the aim of promoting safer sex and testing for HIV and syphilis among MSM.

紅絲帶中心於二零零九年開展了預防梅毒宣傳運動，該運動是針對男男性接觸者的預防項目，旨在推廣安全性行為及愛滋病病毒抗體及梅毒測試。

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 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 2009, twelve workers were trained under this scheme.

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病病毒感染/愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零九年，十二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.

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.

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.

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。

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。

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，以及進行健康教育和醫學研究。



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



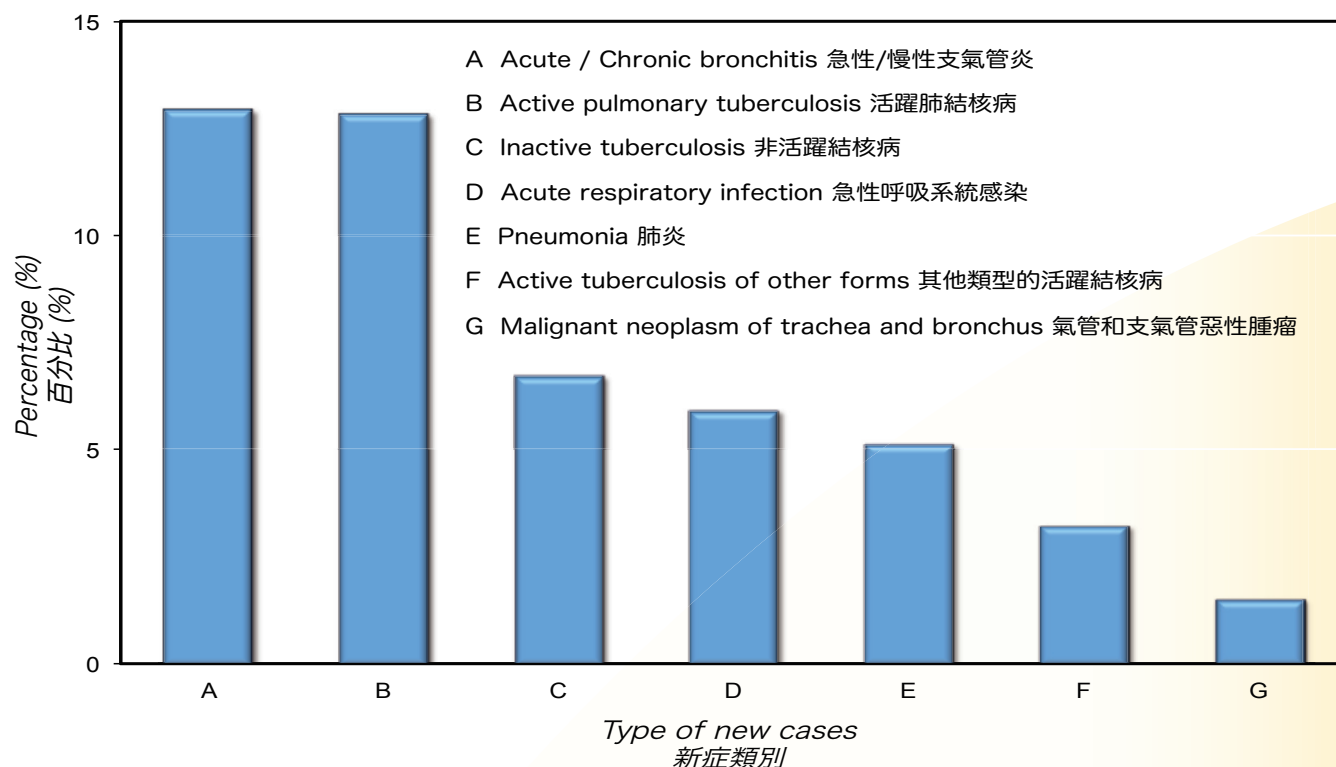
The total attendances at chest clinics were 755 875 in 2009, compared with 763 289 in 2008. The common types of new cases seen included acute/chronic bronchitis (12.9%), active pulmonary tuberculosis (12.8%), inactive tuberculosis (6.7%), acute respiratory infection (5.9%), pneumonia (5.1%), active tuberculosis of other forms (3.2%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.5%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零九年共錄得755 875到診總人次，而在二零零八年則錄得763 289到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括有急性/慢性支氣管炎(12.9%)、活躍肺結核病(12.8%)、非活躍結核病(6.7%)、急性呼吸系統感染(5.9%)、肺炎(5.1%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(3.2%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.5%)(圖16)。



Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2009

圖 16 : 二零零九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。嬰幼兒患擴散性結核病的病例，現已相當罕見。



Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Communicable Disease Division

The Communicable Disease Division maintains a comprehensive network of communicable disease notifications; conducts detailed epidemiological investigation on disease outbreaks; institutes appropriate control measures and provides health advice to stop disease propagation. It also collects, collates, analyses and disseminates surveillance data on communicable diseases; establishes a central communicable disease information system and generates regular reports; develops and coordinates a communicable disease surveillance system for the Pearl River Delta Region; and develops specialised expertise in the surveillance of targeted infections of public health importance.

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 of residential care homes for the elderly. With

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；發展及協調珠江三角洲的傳染病監測系統；以及發展對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。

該部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及控制措施。

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 health care 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 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

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。

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。

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 provide 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 among women. In long run, the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer would be reduced. The Cervical Screening Programme website (www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (www.csis.gov.hk) serves as a central registry of information

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

for registered women, service providers and laboratories.



The Men's Health Programme which was launched in 2002 continued its strategic position as a health promotion programme that addressed 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.

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 released in 2009 to assess the local health profile on special aspects. A survey on the 'Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Medical Checkup' was conducted in 2008 through the Thematic Household Survey to study the knowledge, attitude and practice of the general public on medical checkups. Report of Child Health Survey (CHS) was released in December 2009 and this survey aimed to provide baseline data on the health and well-being of children aged 14 and below in Hong Kong.

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。

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二零零九年發佈，以評估本地人口某些健康範疇的狀況。「對健康檢查的認識、態度的行為」的調查於二零零八年進行，這項調查屬於主題性住戶統計調查的一部分，旨在研究公眾人士對健康檢查的認識、態度及行為。「兒童健康調查」的報告於二零零九年十二月發佈，調查目的為取得香港十四歲及以下兒童人口健康的基準數據。

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 public can access aggregated data through the 'HealthyHK' website.

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。



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.

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。

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 priority areas for action include prevention of communicable

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。該組的工作重點包括傳染病預防、營養、體能活動及推廣器官捐贈。

diseases, nutrition, physical activity and promotion of organ donation.

To raise the public's awareness, change their attitudes and sustain their motivation to reduce 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 on the most updated health information. On important local health issues, for instance influenza and dengue fever, updated messages will be 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 its fourth 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. Under the 'EatSmart@restaurant.hk' Campaign in collaboration with the catering industry and various stakeholders, which entered its second year, restaurants continued to provide healthy options to their customers so as to help the general public observe healthy eating principles when dining out.

In response to the human swine influenza pandemic in mid 2009, CHEU, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, organised territory-wide health promotion activities to keep the general public (including ethnic minority groups) updated of the latest situation and advice on this disease.

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。透過定期安排傳媒訪問，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，向公眾及各持份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。踏入第四年的「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。至於踏入第二年的「有『營』食肆」運動，則透過與飲食業界及各持份者建立緊密的合作，協助食肆為顧客提供健康的選擇，幫助市民在出外用膳時能夠貫徹健康飲食的原則。

因應二零零九年中人類豬型流感大流行，中央健康教育組與有關持份者協作，籌劃了全港性的健康促進活動，持續為公眾(包括少數族裔人士) 提供有關這疾病的最新情況和建議。

CHEU continues to provide support for the promotion of organ donation. 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 (NGOs) to increase public awareness and facilitate donor registration online.

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 maximal 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 including 'Introduction to Health Promotion' and 'Nutritional Training on Healthy Eating' 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 included the Evaluation of the Publicity of Human Swine Influenza Vaccination Programme and Formative Evaluation of the Planning of 'Startsmart@school.hk' Pilot Project.

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

該組繼續參與推廣器官捐贈的工作，並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，以增強公眾對器官捐贈的認識和方便市民網上登記。

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「健康推廣入門」及「健康飲食的營養培訓」，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，包括「人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃宣傳工作評估」，以及「幼營喜動校園先導計劃製作評估」。

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

strategies and action plans for the Centre for Health Protection (CHP). The CHP Newsletter was published 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;
- coordinating and strengthening cohesiveness of actions across the health promoting community;
- building, collecting and disseminating evidence for good practices in health promotion;
- developing and enhancing workforce capacity;
- communicating and campaigning for health promotion; and
- involving the community in all aspects of health promotion.

Community Liaison Division

The Community Liaison Division is responsible for district health promotion and District Councils liaison. The Division establishes and enhances closer partnerships with community groups and 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.

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,

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；
- 在跨健康促進社群當中統籌及加強行動的凝聚力；
- 建立、蒐集及發放健康促進優質方法實證；
- 開發及提升人員的技能；
- 交流及宣傳健康促進活動；以及
- 推動社會人士參與各個範疇的健康促進活動。

社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部主要是負責地區的健康促進及聯繫區議會。該部與社區團體及社會人士建立和加強更緊密的合作伙伴關係，以宣揚部門政策及促進人口健康。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。

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／

e.g. support for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2009 were prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases; healthy lifestyle promotion including healthy eating, physical activities, personal hygiene; promulgation of vaccination programmes and healthy cities projects.

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

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

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

In 2009, 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.

研討會/工作坊、路演、展覽會及比賽等。在二零零九年的焦點是：預防傳染病及非傳染病、推廣健康生活模式包括健康飲食、體能活動及個人衛生、宣傳疫苗接種計劃及健康城市項目。

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。

該部亦會作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

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，定期與持份者保持接觸，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。

在二零零九年，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。



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

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



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.schooldental.gov.hk) to provide information on SDCS and oral health for the general public. In 2008/09 school year, 346 672 primary school children from 657 schools participated in SDCS, accounting for 94.3% of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school children who attended in 2008/09, 83.7% were rendered dentally fit by the end of 2009.

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.schooldental.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。二零零八至零九學年，共有346 672名來自657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94.3%。在該學年就診的學生當中，83.7%在二零零九年年底達到良好的牙齒健康狀況。



OHEU promotes oral health to all sectors of the community by producing oral health education materials and organising publicity campaigns, and engaging in collaborative projects with non-governmental organisations and professional bodies. In addition to supporting other health service units, OHEU continues the Oral Health Promotion Programmes for kindergarten children, primary students, secondary students and students with mild and 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 the primary school students through the 'Bright Smiles Mobile Classroom' throughout the territory. OHEU also provides a 24-hour oral health education hotline and an oral health education homepage (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 2009. There were 128 000 attendances at its programmes and activities.

The Dental Service also fulfils Government's contractual obligation to its employees. Services to this target group are rendered through 35 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 601 981 visits by civil servants and dependants, and 95 956 visits by general public patients in 2009.

Curative dental services are provided to public hospital patients and prisoners/inmates of correctional institutions. Patients with special

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專業團體合辦推廣計劃，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、小學生、中學生和輕、中度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「陽光笑容流動教室」，為小學生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)，以方便公眾獲取口腔健康資訊。口腔健康教育組於二零零九年製作了約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12.8萬。

牙科服務亦透過35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)。在二零零九年，公務員及其家屬就診者有601 981人次，公眾人士就診者則有95 956人次。

此外，牙科服務還為公立醫院住院病人和懲教機構的犯人/被羈留者提供牙科診治服務。至於需要特殊口腔護理的病人，如弱智和弱能人

oral healthcare needs, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, receive dental care at seven oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units (OMS&DUs). In 2009, a total of 10 114 patients with special oral healthcare needs were treated at the OMS&DUs.

士，則可在七個口腔頤面外科及牙科部獲得牙科護理服務。在二零零九年，共有10 114名需要特殊口腔護理的病人曾於口腔頤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, senior executive development, management skills, language and communication, and customer service skills.

Professional training is vital for ensuring service quality. During the year, arrangements were made for 124 officers to attend training and attachment programmes in places outside Hong Kong and 2 260 officers to receive departmental sponsorships for local courses. Apart from inviting overseas and local experts to conduct seminars and lectures, the Department commissioned a local university to organise a course on Foundation of Public Health as well as a series of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) seminars which provided current updates on specific public health topics for DH staff. Over 2 200 officers benefited from DH commissioned programmes.

With citizens' increasing awareness of social issues such as equal opportunities, four identical seminars titled 'Creating Harmony: Introduction to Anti-Discrimination Ordinances' were organised for our professional staff in 2009 to enhance their knowledge of the subject. The programmes reached out to over 800 officers.

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、高層領導發展、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124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2 260名。除了邀請海外和本地的專家主持講座及研討會外，衛生署亦聘用了一間本地大學為本署同事提供一個公共衛生基礎課程以及一系列專業持續發展研討會，讓同事得以吸收各公共衛生課題的最新知識。由衛生署舉辦的外判課程，受惠同事超過2 200人次。

隨著市民對社會議題如平等機會的關注提高，衛生署亦加強專科同事在有關方面的訓練。在二零零九年，本署共舉辦了四場「締造和諧：認識反歧視條例」研討會，受訓同事超過800位。

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. As part of our continuous effort to foster a quality culture in the department, a series of relevant training programmes, including a pilot workshop on client-oriented service skills - *Case Study approach*, and 2 re-run classes of 'Staff Engaging Skills Workshop' for Clinic/Unit officers-in-charge and Workshop on 'Turning Service into Brand – *Service Experience in Action*' for frontline staff, was organised in 2009.

With regard to further enhancement of language communication skills, Putonghua Special Tutorials and an Elementary Putonghua Course were arranged for DH professional staff and general grades staff respectively. To sharpen the practical Chinese writing skills of DH staff, a pilot 2-day course on writing Chinese publicity materials was also organised.

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

衛生署一直致力提供優質及顧客為本的服務。自二零零五年起，處理投訴的工作從中央集中跟進推及至個別服務處直接處理。在二零零九年，本署舉辦了一連串的相關訓練課程，加強各服務處的優質服務文化。期間本署舉辦了一個以個案研習形式進行的顧客為本服務工作坊。同時再次舉辦為主管人員而設的「從服務感受到品牌建立」工作坊和為前線人員而設的「凝聚員工動力·展現服務品牌」工作坊。

在加強語言溝通技巧的環節上，衛生署分別為本署專業職系和一般職系同事開辦了「普通話特別導修課」和「普通話初級課程」。此外，為提升同事的中文書寫技巧，本署開辦了一班為期兩天的（中文）資訊文書寫作課程。

衛生署竭力支持專業持續發展，使員工具備應有專才及維持高專業水準。衛生署繼續獲香港醫務委員會委任為「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。與此同時，衛生署亦繼續獲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。

Apart from departmental allocation, other training resources were utilised. During the year, 19 officers were granted full-pay study leave to take up training programmes funded by the World Health Organization, Hong Kong Jockey Club and other training sponsorships. Besides, 2 660 officers attended courses organised by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute, Civil Service Bureau. Regarding learning by electronic mode, 382 officers of this Department successfully completed web courses on the 'Cyber Learning Centre Plus (CLC Plus)' in 2009.

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

衛生署在本身的撥款以外還運用其他培訓資源。年內，有19名人員獲批全薪進修假期，修讀由世界衛生組織、香港賽馬會及其他機構贊助的培訓課程。此外，本署有2 660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，本署共有382位同事於二零零九年內完成了由「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，樹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。

organisation cohesiveness and team spirit. The Department keenly supported fund raising activities of charitable organisations. The Departmental Volunteer Team also actively promoted volunteer activities of the Department.

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 April, the Director of Health joined the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) study tour to Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
- In May, the Director of Health attended, as member of the People's Republic of China delegation, the 62nd World Health Assembly held in Geneva, Switzerland.
- In September, Hong Kong hosted the 60th session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific.
- In October, the Director of Health attended the 26th International Conference of the Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua) held in Dublin, Ireland. Discussion was also held with board members on the 28th ISQua Conference which will be held in Hong Kong in 2011.
- The Department also arranged officers to attend conferences and visits, covering a broad spectrum of health-related topics. In 2009, 404 officers participated in 171 conferences/duty visits held outside Hong Kong.

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。
- 於四月，衛生署署長到澳洲墨爾本和悉尼參觀了多家獲「良好藥品生產規範」（簡稱GMP）制度的藥廠。
- 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六十二屆世界衛生大會。
- 於九月，香港主辦世衛西太平洋區域委員會第六十屆會議。
- 於十月，衛生署署長到愛爾蘭都柏林出席了26th International Conference of the Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua) 並與主辦機構商討有關於二零一一年在香港舉行28th ISQua會議事宜。
- 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。在二零零九年，404位衛生署人員參與了171個外地會議/職務訪問。

Contacts with the Mainland

- In 2009, we maintained a strong tie with the Mainland. During the year, the Director of Health took part in a host of meetings with the Mainland counterparts, including the Ministry of Health, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, the State Food and Drug Administration, and the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Various public health-related issues, such as drug formulary, measures against Human Swine Influenza, vaccination, Chinese medicine standards and its regulation, were discussed in the meetings.
- In April, the Director of Health attended the 7th Beijing-International Public Health Forum and the 14th Meeting of National Tobacco Control Forum held in Beijing and Zhengzhou respectively.
- In October, the Director of Health participated in the China-ASEAN Summit Forum on Traditional Medicine and a meeting with Beijing Municipal Health Bureau on health topics held in Nanning and Beijing respectively.
- In November, the Director of Health attended the Ninth Tripartite Meeting on Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases held in Zhuhai.
- Under the Staff Exchange Programme between the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Mainland Provincial counterparts, the Department received two government officials responsible for food and drug administration from Hangzhou and Guangdong in 2009.

與內地的聯繫

- 在二零零九年，衛生署與內地的聯繫維持緊密。在二零零九年期間，衛生署署長多次與內地政府機關舉行會議，其中包括國家衛生部、國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局、國家食品藥品監督管理局、國家中醫藥管理局等。會議涵蓋多個公共衛生範疇，例如：藥物名冊的制定、對抗人類豬流感的措施、疫苗注射、中醫藥標準與規管等。
- 於四月，衛生署署長分別出席在北京和鄭州舉行的第七屆公共衛生北京論壇和第十四屆全國控制吸煙學術研討會。
- 於十月，衛生署署長分別出席了在南寧和北京舉行的中國－東盟傳統醫藥高峰論壇和京港衛生合作研討會。
- 於十一月，衛生署署長出席在珠海舉行的第九次粵港澳防治傳染病專家組會議。
- 在香港特別行政區政府與內地省政府人員交流計劃之下，衛生署於二零零九年接待了兩位分別來自杭州市和廣東省負責食品藥品保健品監督管理的官員。

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.

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。

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 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. Waste separation bins are placed in clinics and office floors of the Department to enable separate collection of waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles by waste collectors for recycling. This year, a total 10 612 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

員工參與

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

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

廢物管理

為加強公眾對廢物分類回收的意識，本署於二零零二年開始參與「廢物分類及回收運動」。在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。本年度回收的廢紙總數量為10 612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

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 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;

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；

- Rollout e-Leave system for staff with electronic mail account to replace printed leave application form;
- Avoid using fax leader page as far as possible;
- Encourage staff to make better use of electronic means in disseminating health messages such as uploading publications onto departmental website to keep printed publications to the minimum;
- Maximise the use of Internet and electronic mail facilities for communication to replace hardcopies;
- Cease internal circulation of hardcopies of clinic time table, telephone directory etc to reduce paper consumption; and
- E-forms for various licensing applications of the Department have been made available to the public on the government's official website.
- 持有電郵戶口的同事已採用電子處理假期申請系統，以取代紙張印製的假期申請表；
- 傳真時盡量避免附加面頁；
- 鼓勵同事多利用電子方式發布健康訊息，例如在部門網站登載刊物，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；
- 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；及
- 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。

Green purchase

The Department has implemented the following green procurement initiatives to support the use of environmentally friendly products:

- Extended use of recycled paper;
- 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;

環保採購

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：

- 廣泛使用可循環再造紙張；
- 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；

- Photocopiers with double-side copying feature;
- Clinical waste bags and sharps boxes which are not made from polyvinylchloride (PVC) materials and are capable of safely incineration;
- Use of plastic bags with 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.
- 採用有雙面影印功能的影印機；
- 採用不含PVC塑膠物料並可安全焚化的醫療廢物袋及利器盒；
- 採用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。

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;

節約能源

衛生署採取了下列環保措施，以節省能源：

- 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；

- 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; and
- 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.
- 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；及
- 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。

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

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

of air conditioning systems have been conducted by EMSD periodically for clinics and offices of the Department to enhance the operational efficiency of air conditioning systems and to ensure adequate fresh air ventilation.

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
- 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.

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。

另外，本署亦已採取以下措施，支持減低因汽車排放廢氣所產生的空氣污染：

- 鼓勵外勤工作員工盡量使用公共交通工具；以及
- 指示本署司機停車熄匙，並不時發出通告提醒各司機職系同事。

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

- Designating all public transport facilities (PTF) as no smoking areas by phases. Smoking ban in open-air public transport facilities will commence from 1 December 2010. 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.
- Collaborating with Mayo Clinic of United States and Tung Wah Group of Hospitals to organise a Tobacco Treatment Specialist Certification Course for training of professionals.
- Organising Tobacco Control Seminar to update healthcare professionals with the latest tobacco control knowledge.
- Strengthening smoking cessation training by organising quitline workshop in collaboration with Quit Victoria of Australia and Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.
- Launching pilot programme on smoking cessation by using traditional Chinese medicine in collaboration with community NGOs.

工作前瞻

本署將在來年展開的新工作如下：

- 分階段將所有公共運輸設施指定為法定禁煙區。露天公共運輸設施於二零一零年十二月一日開始實施禁煙。並會推出相應的宣傳教育活動，向公眾宣傳此禁煙措施，並呼籲吸煙的市民守法。
- 與美國Mayo Clinic及東華三院合辦煙草依賴治療專家證書課程為專業人士提供培訓。
- 舉辦控煙講座為醫護人員提供最新的控煙資訊。
- 與澳洲Quit Victoria及東華三院合辦戒煙熱線工作坊增強戒煙服務培訓。
- 與地區非政府組織合作推行中醫戒煙先導計劃。

- Promoting smoking cessation and family planning services at methadone clinics.
- Co-organising the 28th International Conference with the International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua), to enhance patient safety and promote hospital accreditation. The conference will be held on 14-17 September 2011.
- Upon completion of the Pilot Scheme on Hospital Accreditation by end of 2010, the Steering Committee on Hospital Accreditation, which is coordinated by Department of Health, will perform evaluation of the scheme with a view for territory-wide application.
- Working out the proposed framework for statutory control of medical devices, conducting discussion forums with the industry and consulting the Legislative Council on the regulatory proposal.
- Publishing the research results of 28 herbs covered in Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (HKCMMS) phase III.
- Further developing 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 autopsy and release as well as monitoring of proper mortuary operation.
- 於美沙酮診所推廣戒煙及家庭計劃等服務。
- 與 the International Society for Quality in Health Care (ISQua) 聯合舉辦第二十八屆國際會議，藉此提升病人安全及推廣醫院認證。會議將於二零一一年九月十四至十七日舉行。
- 在香港醫院認證先導計劃於二零一零年尾完成後，由衛生署統籌的醫院認證督導小組會就先導計劃進行檢討，指望作全港性推行。
- 擬訂立法規管醫療儀器的建議架構及與業界進行研討，並將建議諮詢立法會。
- 出版《香港中藥材標準第三期》28種藥材的研究報告。
- 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，並加強遺體在解剖前及發放時的身份確認和監察殮房的正常運作。

- To ensure public mortuaries comply with the requirements of the working guidelines, the Department is in the process of acquiring accreditation from ISO accrediting agencies for them.
- Setting up a Common Interface Gateway and a Communication Infrastructure for the Department of Health Clinical Information Management System to support the exchange of electronic patient records by end 2011.
- Launching of the Immunisation Record System by end 2011 to enable sharing of immunisation records with the future territory-wide eHR System.
- Continue to strengthen the collaboration with international, the Mainland and local organisations on implementation of International Health Regulations (2005).
- 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 in the first quarter of 2010.
- Launching a new parenting programme on weaning in the third quarter of 2011. It aims to foster the development of a good eating habit in babies and young children.
- Setting up a multidisciplinary taskforce in June 2010 to develop and promote the Hong Kong Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.
- 為確保公眾殮房遵守工作程序指引的規定，所有公眾殮房現正申請國際標準化組織評審機構的認證。
- 於二零一一年底建立衛生署臨床訊息管理系統的共用網間連接面及通訊基建以支援電子病歷記錄的交換。
- 於二零一一年底建立免疫接種記錄系統以便與未來的全港電子健康記錄系統共享病人的免疫接種記錄。
- 繼續加強與國際、內地和本地機構的合作，以推行《國際衛生條例(2005)》。
- 於二零一零年首季，在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。
- 將於二零一一年第三季在各母嬰健康院推出有關引進固體食物過渡期的親職教育計劃，以協助家長培養嬰幼兒良好的飲食習慣。
- 於二零一零年六月底成立一個跨界別的專責小組，策劃草議和實行一套適用於香港的母乳代用品銷售守則。

- Producing DVDs on 'Tai chi' and 'Aquatic exercise' to promote exercise to improve joint function, mobility and reduce the risk of fall.
- Collaborating with a commercial publisher to publish two Chinese books on Diabetes Mellitus.
- Encouraging and supporting elderly homes to organise activity group for dementia to maintain the cognitive function of their demented residents.
- Launching a new health information hotline to replace the existing one.
- Continue promoting the adoption of Psychosocial Activity Record among elderly homes.
- Continue organising 'Eating Out Workshops' for staff of social centres to adopt the principles of healthy eating when organising eating out events for elders.
- Continue collaborating with Licensing Office of Residential Care Home for Elderly (LORCHE) of Social Welfare Department to organise enhancement training workshops for elderly home staff on drug safety, infection control, dementia care, use of restrainer and psychosocial activity in elderly homes.
- Launching a computerised prescription label printing system in Elderly Health Centres to improve doctors' workflow and prevent prescription error.
- 製作以「太極」及「水中運動」為題的視像光碟以推廣透過運動改善關節機能 and 活動能力，以及預防跌倒。
- 與商業機構合作出版兩本有關糖尿病的書籍。
- 鼓勵及支持安老院舍為老年癡呆症院友安排小組活動，從而保持認知能力。
- 推出全新健康電話資訊熱線以取代舊有版本。
- 繼續在安老院舍推廣使用《社交心理活動紀錄表》。
- 繼續舉辦「聚餐安排」工作坊，以鼓勵長者中心職員於舉辦外出聚餐活動時實踐健康飲食原則。
- 與社會福利署安老院牌照事務處合辦護理知識工作坊，以加強安老院員工對藥物安全、感染控制、老年癡呆症護理、使用約束衣物及社交心理活動的認識。
- 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預防處方錯誤。

- Promoting Elderly Health Care Voucher in the community.
- Enhancing the electronic eHealth System in 2010 to facilitate the use of Smart ID card reader for further streamlining the process of claiming health care vouchers.
- Continue publicising the Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme to encourage more eligible service providers to join and to promote the use of vouchers among eligible elders.
- Conducting another oral health survey after the first one in 2001 to continuously monitor the oral health status of our population.
- In view of the increasing incidence of colorectal, breast and prostate cancers and in response to the public concern on respective population-based screening services, the Cancer Expert Working Group on Cancer Prevention and Screening under the Cancer Coordinating Committee is tasked to review the latest scientific evidence and overseas experience, as well as the local situation. The updated recommendations on the prevention and screening of these three types of cancers will be published in 2010. Under the guidance of the Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, the 'Working Group on Alcohol and Health' will draw up targets and prepare action plan to reduce harmful use of alcohol in Hong Kong. The action plan will be published in 2011.
- 於社區推廣長者醫療券試驗計劃。
- 於二零一零年提升電子「醫健通」系統，以便可使用智能身份證閱讀器，進一步簡化申領醫療券的程序。
- 繼續宣傳長者醫療券試驗計劃，以鼓勵更多合資格服務提供者參與，及推廣合資格長者使用醫療券。
- 繼二零零一年後再進行另一次全港口腔健康調查，以持續監察市民的口腔健康情況。
- 鑑於結腸直腸癌、乳癌和前列腺癌的發病率呈上升趨勢，以及公眾對這三類癌症的全民性普查服務之關注，癌症事務統籌委員會轄下的癌症預防及普查專家工作小組分析最新的科學證據和參考國際經驗，以及探討本地情況，更新針對這三類癌症的預防及普查建議，並將於二零一零年發佈。在非傳染病防控督導委員會的督導下，「飲酒與健康工作小組」就本港減少有害使用酒精的問題制訂目標及行動計劃，相關的行動計劃書將於二零一一年發佈。

- Assessing the feasibility and acceptability of using a web-based survey questionnaire to collect health behaviour information from secondary school students in Hong Kong.
- Publishing the 'Action Plan to Promote Healthy Diet and Physical Activity Participation in Hong Kong' prepared by the Working Group on Diet and Physical Activity and organising a series of publicity programmes to engage the community extensively in promoting healthy eating and physical activities.
- Organising forum for health promotion partners to promulgate the 'Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases' and the 'Action Plan to Promote Healthy Diet and Physical Activity Participation in Hong Kong', build up their skills on organising health promotion programmes and enhancing their understanding on the application of funding sources.
- Implementing a health promotion project for ethnic minority groups to enhance their health literacy as part of our whole-of-community approach to emergency preparedness and effective containment of disease outbreaks.
- Promoting a healthy lifestyle among children of pre-school age will be a focus of action in the coming years and the Department will be working with parents and relevant stakeholders, in particular the educational sector, to achieve this. A pilot programme will be launched in selected pre-primary institutions. Based on the outcome, the Department will develop a health promotion prototype for subsequent application across the pre-primary sector.
- 評估透過網上調查問卷收集本港中學生健康行為資料的可行性和接受程度。
- 出版由飲食及體能活動工作小組編制的「香港促進健康飲食及體能活動參與的行動計劃書」，及推出一連串的宣傳活動以廣泛鼓勵市民健康飲食及恆常運動。
- 為健康促進伙伴舉辦工作坊，以介紹「促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架」和「香港促進健康飲食及體能活動參與的行動計劃書」、建立他們籌辦健康促進計劃的技巧及提高他們對資助撥款申請的認識。
- 推行少數族裔人士健康促進計劃，提升他們的健康知識水平，使整體社會在應對公共衛生危機及防止傳染病爆發的方法更臻完善。
- 促進學前兒童建立健康生活模式，將會是我們未來數年的工作重點之一。本署會與家長和教育界等相關各方合作，以達致這個目標。本署會先在選定的學前教育機構進行先導計劃，並會根據試驗結果，建立健康促進藍本，以便隨後應用於全港的學前教育機構。

- To improve the health of the workforce, the Department will explore effective models of health promotion to promote healthy workplace and healthy lifestyle by instilling positive understanding, values and attitudes towards healthy living as well as reinforcing healthy lifestyle practices among working adults.
- Continue providing professional support in health promotion activities in 18 districts and building capacity for the development of local Healthy Cities projects.
- Continue promoting physical activities through community partnership, such as Stair Climbing Community Programme.
- Continue 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'.
- Continue promulgating Departmental policy to District Councils and community groups, such as the Elderly Health Care Voucher Pilot Scheme, the Vaccination Schemes and designation of no smoking areas in public transport interchanges by phases.
- 為了改善在職人士的健康，本署會探討有效的健康促進模式，通過灌輸有關對健康生活的正面理解、價值和態度，以及強化在職人士的健康生活習慣，藉以推廣健康的工作環境及生活模式。
- 繼續支持各區促進健康的活動，以及建立推行健康城市計劃所需能力。
- 繼續與地區組織合作推廣體能活動，如「行樓梯健身心」社區推廣計劃。
- 繼續與區議會、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。
- 繼續向區議會和社區團體宣揚本署政策，包括有「長者醫療券試驗計劃」、「疫苗接種計劃」和在公共運輸交匯處分階段劃定禁煙區。



- Revising the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic, having regard to the practical experiences gained in responding to the H1N1 influenza pandemic in 2009.
- Promoting the 'CHP Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2014' to stakeholders.
- Conducting exercises and drills for testing the inter-departmental preparedness, co-ordination and co-operation on public health emergencies.
- 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.
- Establishing a Vaccination Office (VO) to centrally plan, coordinate and implement various vaccination programmes including the Government Vaccination Programme, Residential Care Home Vaccination Programme and vaccination subsidy schemes.
- The Residential Care Home Vaccination Programme (RVP) 2010-11 will start engaging private doctors enrolled as Visiting Medical Officers (VMOs) to provide free seasonal influenza vaccination for all residents, boarders and staff in Residential Care Homes (RCHs) in Hong Kong. Free pneumococcal vaccination will also be provided to all residents aged 65 years or above who have not received pneumococcal vaccine before. The Government will supply the required vaccines and reimburse the VMOs at \$50 per dose of vaccine given.
- 參考在二零零九年應付H1N1流感大流行的實際經驗，修訂「政府流感大流行應變計劃」。
- 向持份者宣傳「衛生防護中心策略計劃2010-2014」。
- 舉行定期演練，以測試各政府部門就公共衛生事故的應變準備工作和各部門間的協調和合作。
- 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。
- 成立疫苗計劃辦事處策劃、協調及執行多項疫苗注射計劃，包括政府防疫注射、院舍防疫注射計劃及疫苗資助計劃。
- 「院舍防疫注射計劃2010-11」將開始由參與此計劃的私家醫生(即到診註冊醫生)為院舍的院友、宿生及職員免費注射季節性流感疫苗。年屆六十五歲或以上並未曾接種過肺炎球菌疫苗的院友亦可獲安排免費注射肺炎球菌疫苗。有關疫苗將由政府提供，而到診註冊醫生將獲政府發還每劑疫苗50元的注射費用。

- Conducting researches on new tuberculosis diagnostic tools and anti-tuberculosis drugs/ regimens.

- 對新的結核病診斷工具和治療藥物及配方作出研究。

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 2009. The publications issued by different services in 2009 are listed in Appendix I.

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，衛生署在二零零九年發布了多份專題報告。二零零九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 2009 二零零九年衛生署發布的刊物列表

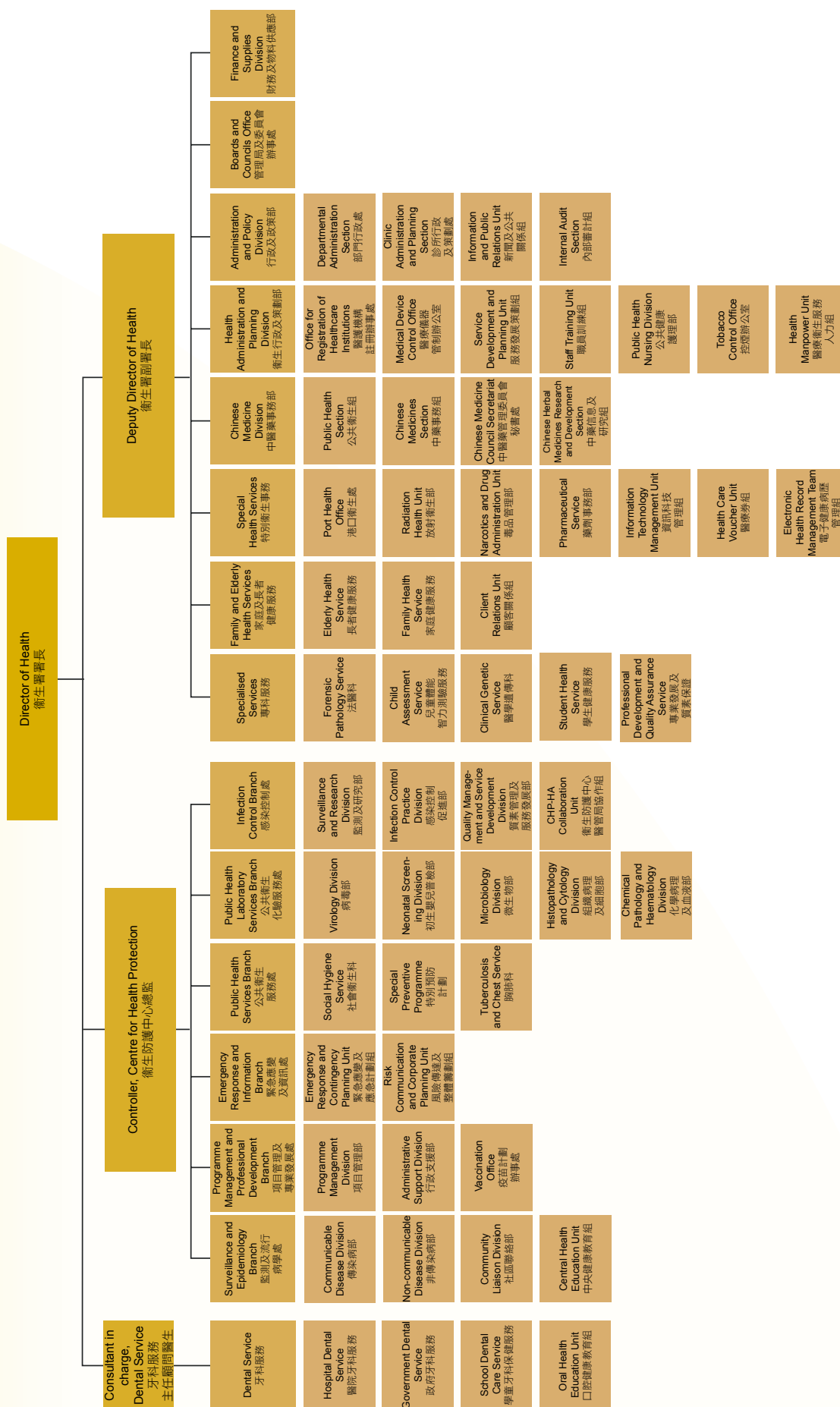
- AIDS Newsletter, No.54-55
《愛滋病專訊》，第五十四至五十五期
- Annual Report of TB and Chest Service 2009
《胸肺科2009年年報》
- Assessment of Dietary Pattern in Primary Schools 2008 (Report Summary)
《小學飲食模式評估研究2008》〔調查摘要〕
- Avian Influenza Report, Vol. 5, No.1-52
《禽流感疫情週報》，第五期，第一至五十二號
- Child Health Survey 2005/2006
《二零零五至二零零六年兒童健康調查》
- Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong Annual Report 2008
《香港中醫藥管理委員會2008年年報》
- CHP Newsletter, Issues 21-24
《CHP通訊》，第二十一至二十四期
- Communicable Diseases Watch, Vol. 6, No.1-26
《傳染病直擊》，第六卷，第一至二十六期
- Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products 2009
《藥劑製品目錄 2009》
- CookSmart, Issues No. 4-6
《營廚》，第四至六期
- Dental Service Newsletter, Issue No.30-33
《牙科服務通訊》，第三十至三十三期

- EatSmart@restaurant.hk Newsletter, No. 1-7
《「有營食肆」通訊》，第一至七期
- EatSmart@school.hk Campaign A Guide to School
《健康飲食在校園運動學校指南》
- EV Scan, Week 14-53
《腸病毒透視》，第十四至五十三週
- Flu Express, Vol. 5, No.3-29
《流感速遞》，第五期，第三至二十九號
- HIV Surveillance Report - 2008 Update (English)
《愛滋病監測報告 — 2008年年報》（只備英文版）
- Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, Vol. 15, No.1-4 (English)
《性病/愛滋病監測報告》，第十五卷，第一至四期（只備英文版）
- Knowledge, Attitude & Practice on Medical Checkups 2008
《二零零八年對健康檢查的認識、態度的行為》
- Networking Voice, Vol. 15, No.1-2
《滋心話集》，第十五卷，第一至二期
- Newsletter of Elderly Health Service, Issue No.27-28
《長者健康專訊》，第二十七至二十八期
- Non-Communicable Disease Watch, Vol. 2, No. 1-12
《非傳染病直擊》，第二卷，第一至十二期
- Poisoning Watch, Vol. 2, No.1-2
《中毒直擊》，第二卷，第一至二期
- Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.1-3 (English)
《公眾健康及流行病學期刊》，第十八卷，第一至三期（只備英文版）
- Red Ribbon Bulletin, No.31-33
《紅絲帶綜合治療中心刊物》，第三十一至三十三期

- Report of Behavioural Risk Factors Survey, April 2009
《二零零九年四月行為風險因素調查報告》
- Surveillance of Viral Hepatitis in Hong Kong - 2008 Update Report (English)
《病毒性肝炎監測報告2008》（只備英文版）
- Swine and Seasonal Flu Monitor, Vol. 1, No.1-15
《人類豬型流感及季節性流感直擊》，第一期，第一至十五號
- The Node, Vol. 11, No.1-3
The Node，第十一卷，第一至三期
- Tobacco Control Bulletin, Issue No.17
《控煙專訊》，第十七期
- Travel Health Bulletin Issue No. 5
《旅遊健康錦囊》，第五期
- Precautions for Handling and Disposal of Dead Bodies- April 2009 - (7th edition)
《處理及處置屍體所需的預防措施 - 二零零九年四月》（第7版）

Organisation Chart of the Department of Health (Position as at 31 March 2010)

衛生署組織圖 (截至二零一零年三月三十一日)



Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2010) 港島區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 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) / Tang Shiu Kin Dental Clinic 柏立基夫人健康院(母嬰健康院) / 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

Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)

港島區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構	
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, dermatology clinic and X-ray survey centre) 西營盤賽馬會分科診所(母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、皮膚科診所及X光檢驗中心)	Central & Western 中西區
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. Southorn Centre/Violet Peel Health Centre (methadone clinic and elderly health centre) / Central Health Education Unit (health education centre) 修頓中心 / 貝夫人健康院(美沙酮診所及長者健康中心) / 中央健康教育組(健康教育中心)	Wan Chai 灣仔
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
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 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. Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre 勵志更生中心	Eastern 東區
26. Ma Hang Prison 馬坑監獄	Southern 南區
27. Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution 白沙灣懲教所	Southern 南區

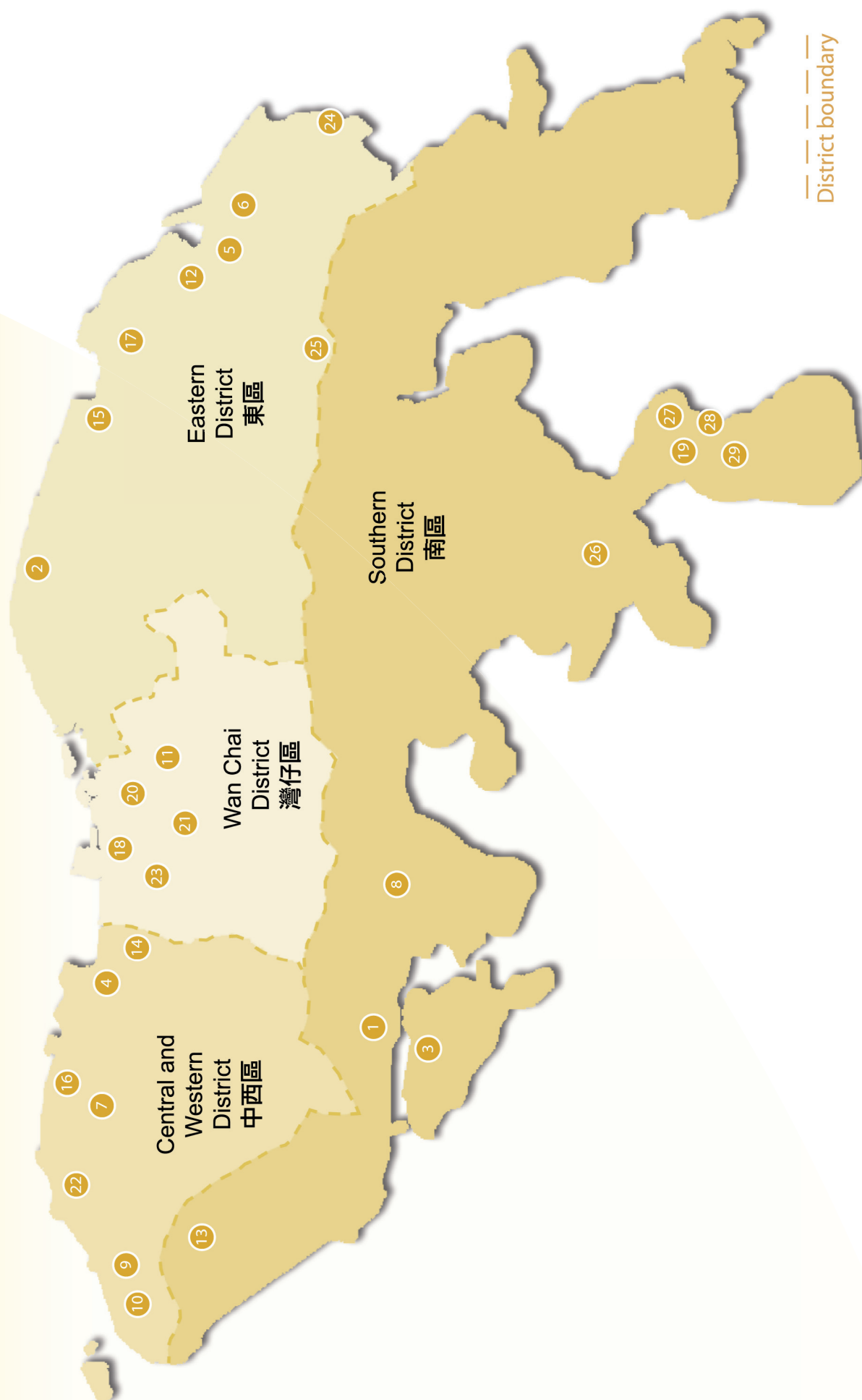
Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)

港島區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 懲教署內的健康中心		
28.	Stanley Prison 赤柱監獄	Southern 南區
29.	Tung Tau Correctional Institution 東頭懲教所	Southern 南區

Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2010)

港島區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)



Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2010)

九龍區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構		
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 (genetic counselling clinic and neonatal screening clinic) 長沙灣賽馬會診所(遺傳學輔導診所及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

Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)

九龍區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構		
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
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
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 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

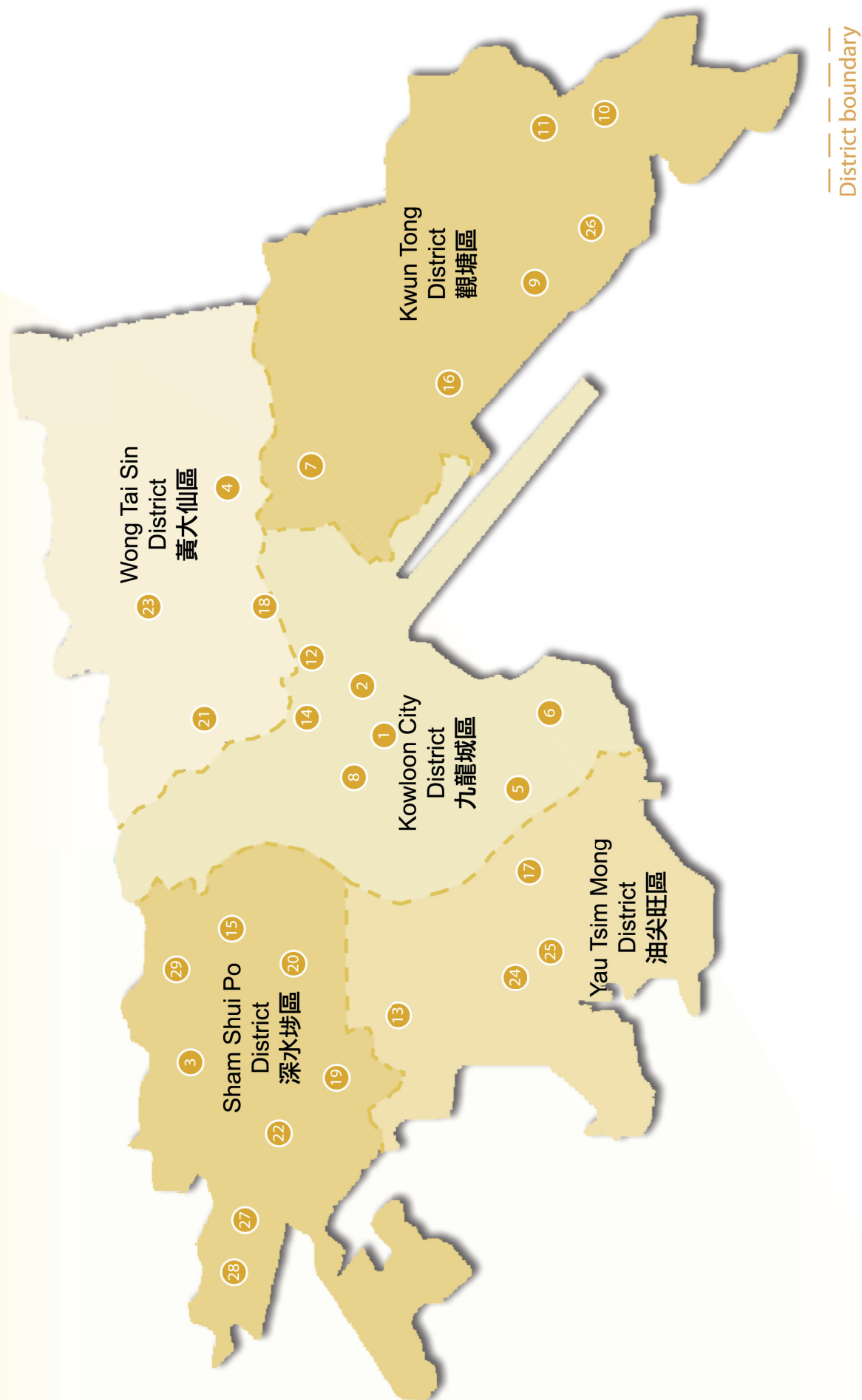
Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)

九龍區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department		
懲教署內的健康中心		
28.	Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre 荔枝角收押所	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
29.	Phoenix House 豐力樓	Sham Shui Po 深水埗

Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2010)

九龍區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)



Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2010)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)

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

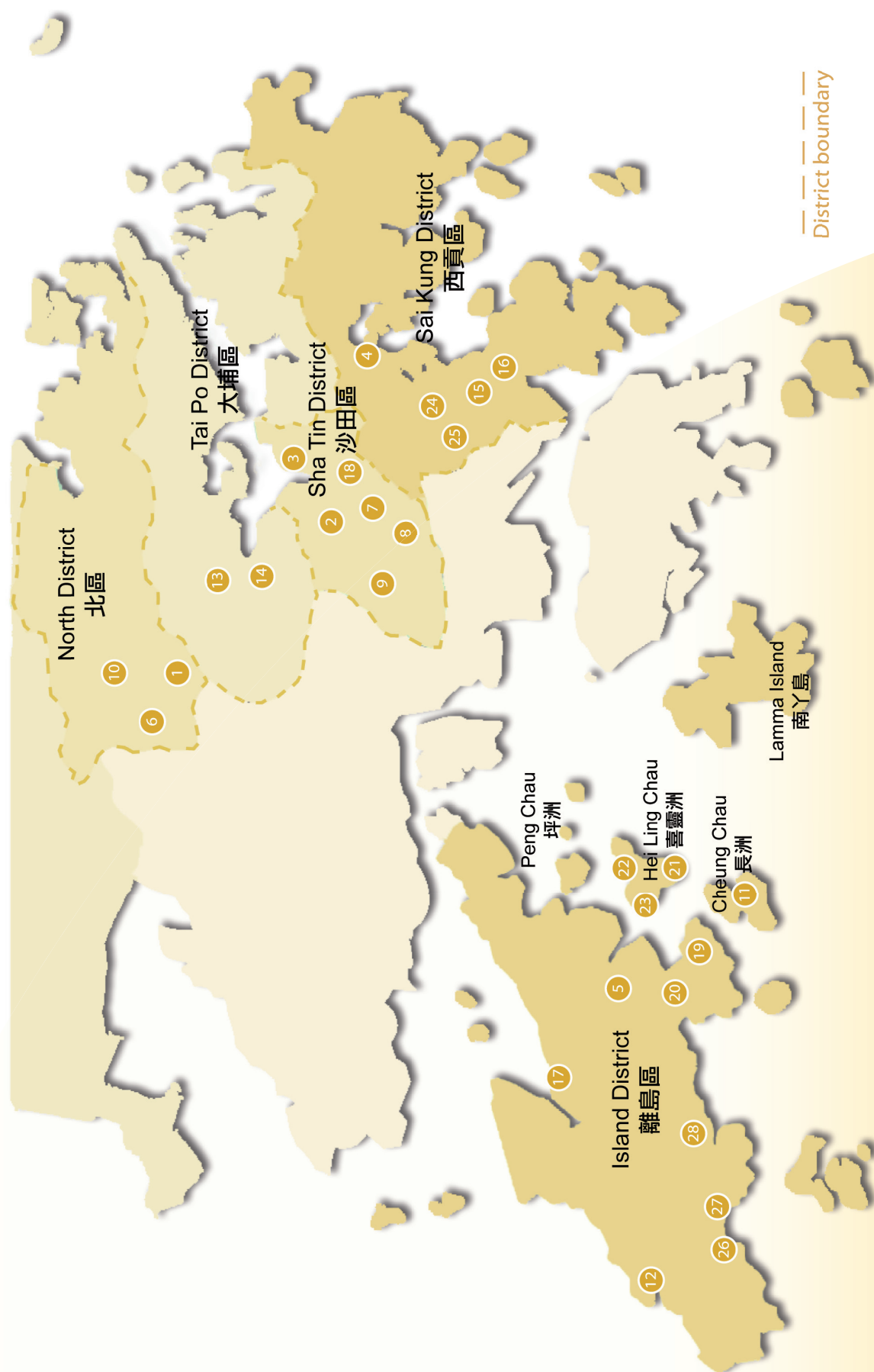
**Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands)
(As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)**

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 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
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 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.	Nei Kwu Correctional Institution 勵願懲教所	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
28.	Tong Fuk Correctional Institution 塘福懲教所	Islands 離島

Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2010)

新界東區醫療機構(包括離島)(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)



Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2010)

新界西區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 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.	New Territories Families Clinic 新界公務員診所	Kwai Tsing 葵青
9.	North Kwai Chung Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 北葵涌診療所(母嬰健康院)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
10.	Princess Margaret Hospital (dental clinic) 瑪嘉烈醫院(牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
11.	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
12.	Tai Lam Dental Clinic 大欖牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
13.	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
14.	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
15.	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

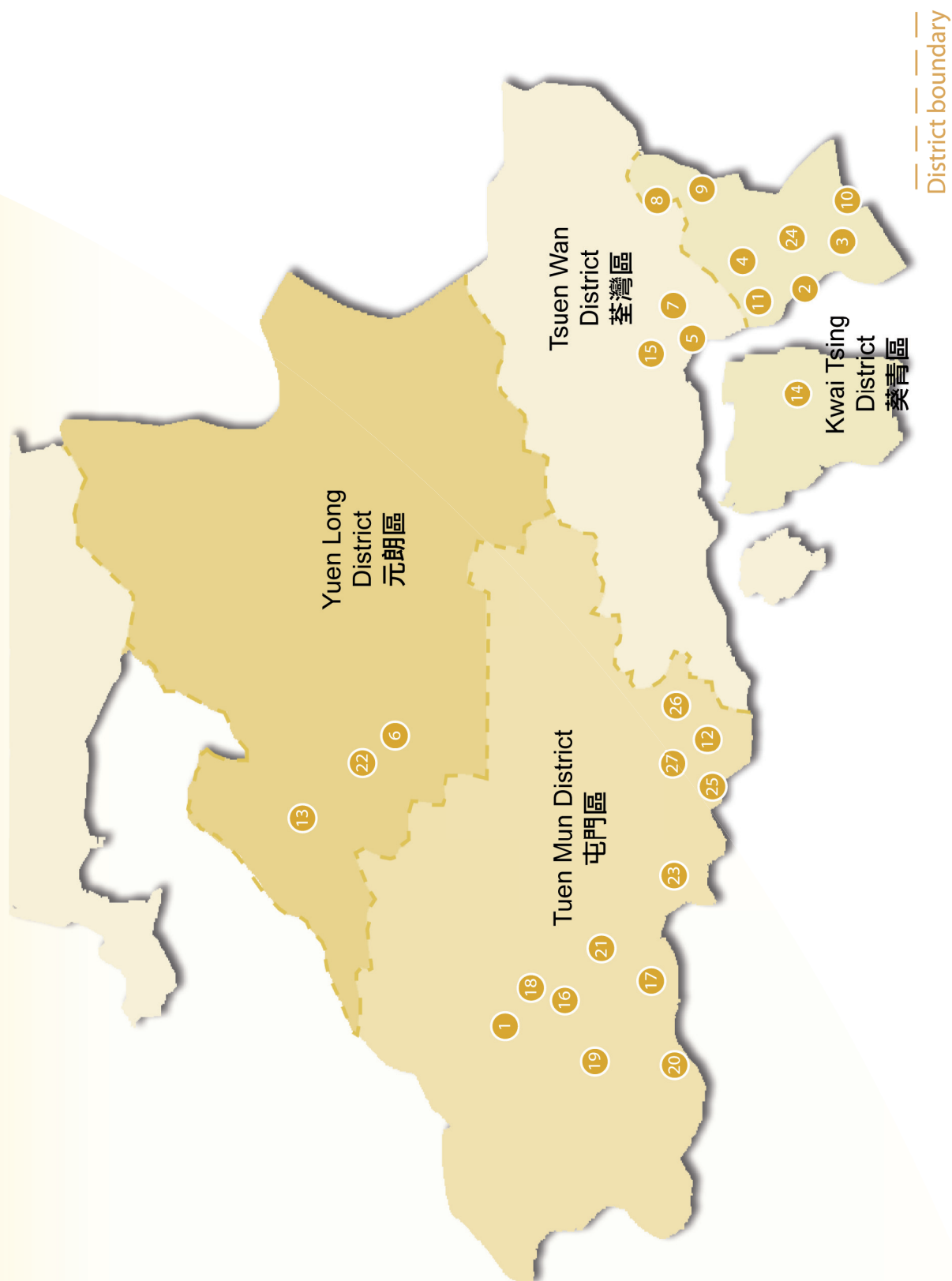
Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2010) (Cont'd)

新界西區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)(續)

		District Council District 區議會分區
Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health 由衛生署提供服務的機構		
16.	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
17.	Tuen Mun Eye Centre (social hygiene clinic) 屯門眼科中心(社會衛生科診所)	Tuen Mun 屯門
18.	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
19.	Tuen Mun School Dental Clinic 屯門學童牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
20.	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
21.	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
22.	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
Health Centres in Correctional Services Department 懲教署內的健康中心		
23.	Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre 青山灣入境事務中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
24.	Lai King Correctional Institution 勵敬懲教所	Kwai Tsing 葵青
25.	Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre 小欖精神病治療中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
26.	Tai Lam Centre for Women 大欖女懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門
27.	Tai Lam Correctional Institution 大欖懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門

Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2010)

新界西區醫療機構(截至二零一零年三月三十一日)



Statement of Expenditure by Programme 2009/10 二零零九至一零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	395.1	0.0	395.1
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	1,964.6	36.7	2,001.3
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特定目標組別人士對健康知識的了解	191.3	29.4	220.7
4. To provide specialised out-patient treatment for various illnesses 透過專科門診服務，為市民治療各種疾病	647.6	2.9	650.5
5. To provide comprehensive assessment for children with developmental disabilities 為在成長發展過程上有問題和障礙的兒童作全面的體能智力測驗評估	79.0	0.0	79.0
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	40.1	89.6	129.7
7. To provide medical and dental services for serving and retired civil servants and other eligible persons 為在職和退休公務員及其他合資格人士提供醫療及牙科服務	669.1	0.0	669.1
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	9.5	0.0	9.5
Total 總計	3,996.3	158.6	4,154.9

Appendix V

附錄五

Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 2009/10

二零零九至一零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 2009/10 (\$) 二零零九至一零年度 資助金額 (元)
Recurrent Subvention 經常資助金	
Caritas Hong Kong 香港明愛	5,334,000
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	35,629,652
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康委員會	12,595,000
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	11,461,330
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	78,076,155
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals - Chinese Medicine Clinics 東華三院－中醫普通科門診	2,859,000
Hong Kong Christian Service 香港基督教服務處	5,456,000
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals – Smoking Cessation Programme 東華三院－戒煙服務	3,750,000
Total Recurrent Subventions 經常資助金總額	156,018,137
Capital Subvention 非經常資助金	
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	1,089,600
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	751,650
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	775,435
Total Capital Subventions 非經常資助金總額	2,616,685