

# Department of Health

## 衛生署



年 **2005/2006** 報  
Annual Report

# Annual Departmental Report

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## 年報

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# FOREWORD



I am delighted to introduce this report which offers a snapshot of the vast array of activities conducted by the Department in the year 2005-06.

With cultural, socioeconomic and environmental changes in Hong Kong over the recent years, our spectrum of diseases is also changing. We are faced with the threats of both emerging and re-emerging diseases. Particularly since the establishment of our Centre for Health Protection in 2004, we have been concentrating our efforts in enhancing our capacity to prevent and control infectious diseases and to prepare for public health emergencies. The Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic is one example. We have also strengthened our ties with other relevant agencies, both in the region and internationally.

We have also commenced work on the review of our Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Cap.141) to ensure that our legal framework for the prevention and control of infectious diseases is up-to-date — on a par with the World Health Organization's newly revised International Health Regulations. It is expected to provide the legal basis for effecting the prevention and control of non-infectious diseases of public health importance besides infectious ones.

On non-infectious diseases, we are keenly aware of their impact on our community. Thus, we are putting our focus on promoting healthy lifestyles and prevention of chronic diseases. As a key step in this process, we are placing emphasis on identifying and modifying health risk factors. During the year, we have conducted a series of activities to raise community awareness on healthy diet and promoting adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables. We have also established a mechanism to monitor the trend of major behavioural risk factors in Hong Kong's population. In addition, with a view to further strengthening our tobacco control framework, the Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill was introduced to Legislative Council in 2005.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank my colleagues for all of their hard work. I must also address the unfailing support rendered to us by the many other Government departments and bureaux, statutory and public bodies, academic institutes, professional organizations, non-governmental agencies and the media, without which we would be very lonely in our fight to safeguard Hong Kong's public health. I look forward to their continuous generosity so that the Department can continue to serve the community with quality service in the challenging years ahead.

Dr. P. Y. LAM  
Director of Health

# 序言

我很高興向大家介紹這份概述本署二零零五至零六年多項工作的報告。

隨着近年香港文化、社會經濟和環境的變化，疾病的領域亦起變化。我們要面對新發現及再度出現的傳染病的威脅。繼二零零四年成立衛生防護中心後，我們一直致力加強對傳染病的防控，以及對公共衛生緊急事故的應變能力。其中一個例子是政府制定的流感大流行應變計劃。我們亦加強了與其他本地及國際相關機構的聯繫。

我們亦開展了《檢疫及防疫條例》(第141章)的檢討工作，以確保防控傳染病的法律架構是與時並進的，不但可配合世界衛生組織最新修訂的《國際衛生條例》，又能提供法律依據，以實施對公共衛生有影響的傳染病和非傳染病的防控措施。

在非傳染病方面，我們殷切地關注到其對社會的影響，故此我們將工作重點放在推廣健康生活模式和預防慢性疾病。其中一個重要的步驟，就是識別及改進健康風險因素。過去一年，我們舉辦了一系列活動，以提高社會對健康飲食的認識及推廣進食充足的蔬果。我們亦設立了機制，監察本港人口的主要行為風險因素的趨勢。此外，為著進一步加強我們的控煙框架，《吸煙（公眾衛生）（修訂）條例草案》已在二零零五年提交立法會。

我想藉此機會多謝各位同事辛勤工作，並感謝政府各局和部門、法定和公共機構、學術機構、專業團體、非政府組織及傳媒給予本署的鼎力支持，否則，本署保障香港市民健康的工作便會孤立無援。我盼望大家繼續支持衛生署，好使我們在未來充滿挑戰的歲月，能繼續為社會提供優質的服務。

衛生署署長  
林秉恩醫生

# MISSION

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

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

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

# 使命

衛生署是政府的衛生事務顧問，  
以及執行健康政策和法定職責的部門。  
本署透過提供促進健康、預防疾病、醫療護理、康復服務等工作  
以保障社會的健康。

部門的格言「結伴參與，促進健康」  
旨在反映本署與其他健康護理專業人士、界別及社會人士的協力合作，  
以改善本港市民的健康。

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# Chapter One 第一章

## HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY

### Population Indices

In 2005, the mid-year population of Hong Kong was 6.8 million. The annual growth rate of the population averaged 0.6% over the period 1996 – 2005.

The crude birth rate in 2005 was 8.4 per 1 000 population, with 57 124 registered births. The crude death rate was 5.7 per 1 000 population, with 38 683 registered deaths.

As a result of increasing life expectancy, Hong Kong's population has been ageing steadily (Figure 1). In 2005, 12.3% of the population were aged 65 and above, the elderly dependency ratio being 167 per 1 000 population aged 15 to 64. The percentage of population aged 65 and above for 1985 was 7.4% and that for 1995 was 9.8%. By 2015 and 2025, the figures are estimated to be 14.6% and 21.3% respectively.

## 香港人的健康

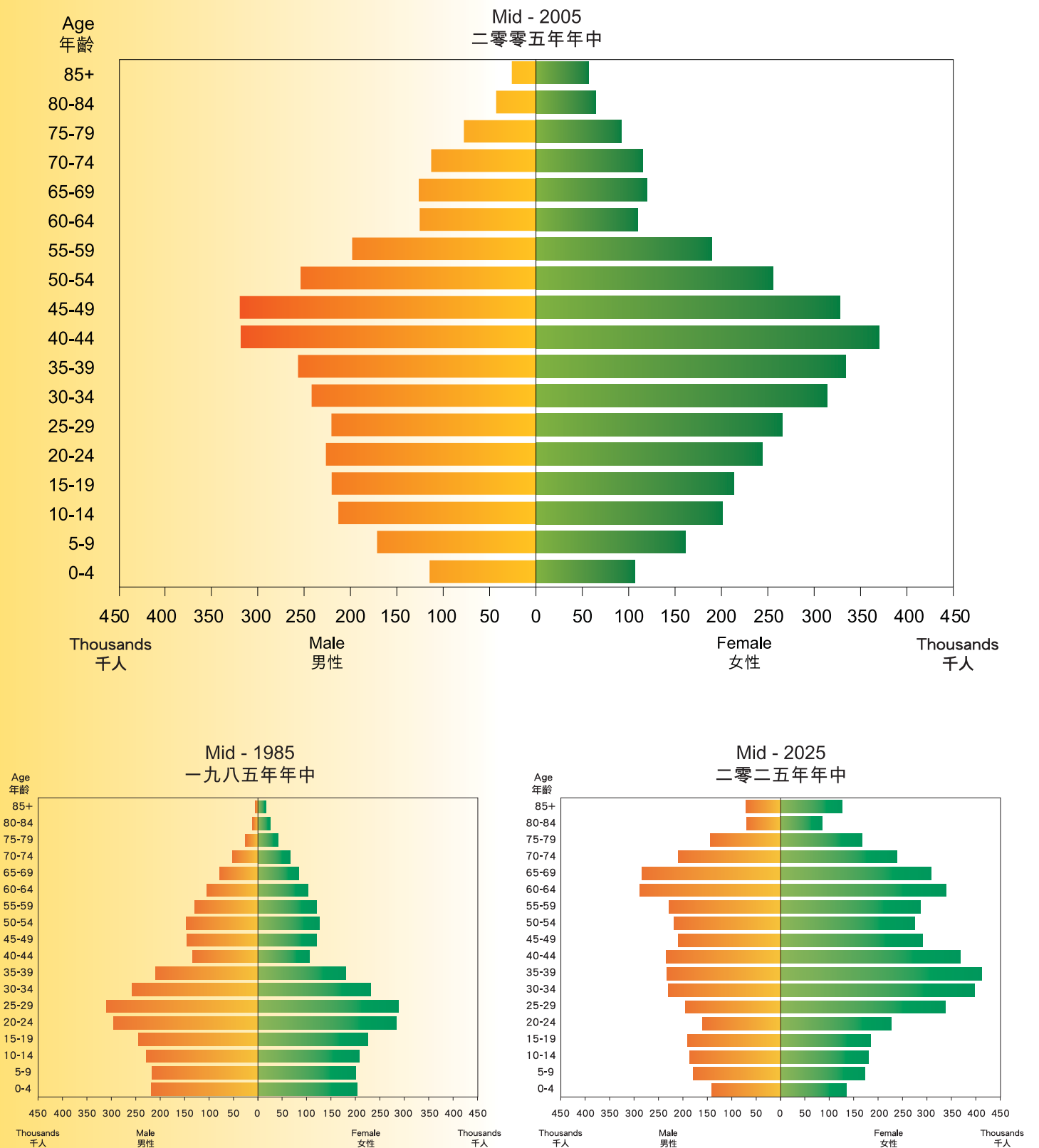
### 人口指數

二零零五年年中的香港人口為680萬。一九九六年至二零零五年期間的人口按年增長率平均為0.6%。

二零零五年的粗出生率按每千名人口計算有8.4名，登記出生人數為57 124人。粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.7人，登記死亡人數為38 683人。

由於預期壽命增長，香港人口正持續老化(圖1)。在二零零五年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的12.3%，老年撫養比率按每千名15至64歲人口計算為167人。一九八五年，65歲或以上人士佔香港人口的百分比為7.4%，於一九九五年則佔9.8%。預計至二零一五年及二零二五年，該百分比分別為14.6%及21.3%。

**Figure 1 : Population Pyramid, 1985, 2005 and 2025**  
**圖1 : 一九八五年、二零零五年及二零二五年的人口金字塔**





## Health Indicators

The major health indicators reflect that the people in Hong Kong are generally enjoying good health. On average, a baby boy born in Hong Kong in 2005 could expect to live 78.8 years and a baby girl 84.6 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-5 mortality rate in Hong Kong have been declining over the past two decades, and reached a level as low as 2.4 per 1 000 registered live births and 0.8 per 1 000 population aged under five respectively in 2005 (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 2005, there were two cases of maternal death reported and maternal mortality ratio was 3.5 per 100 000 registered live births.

## 健康指標

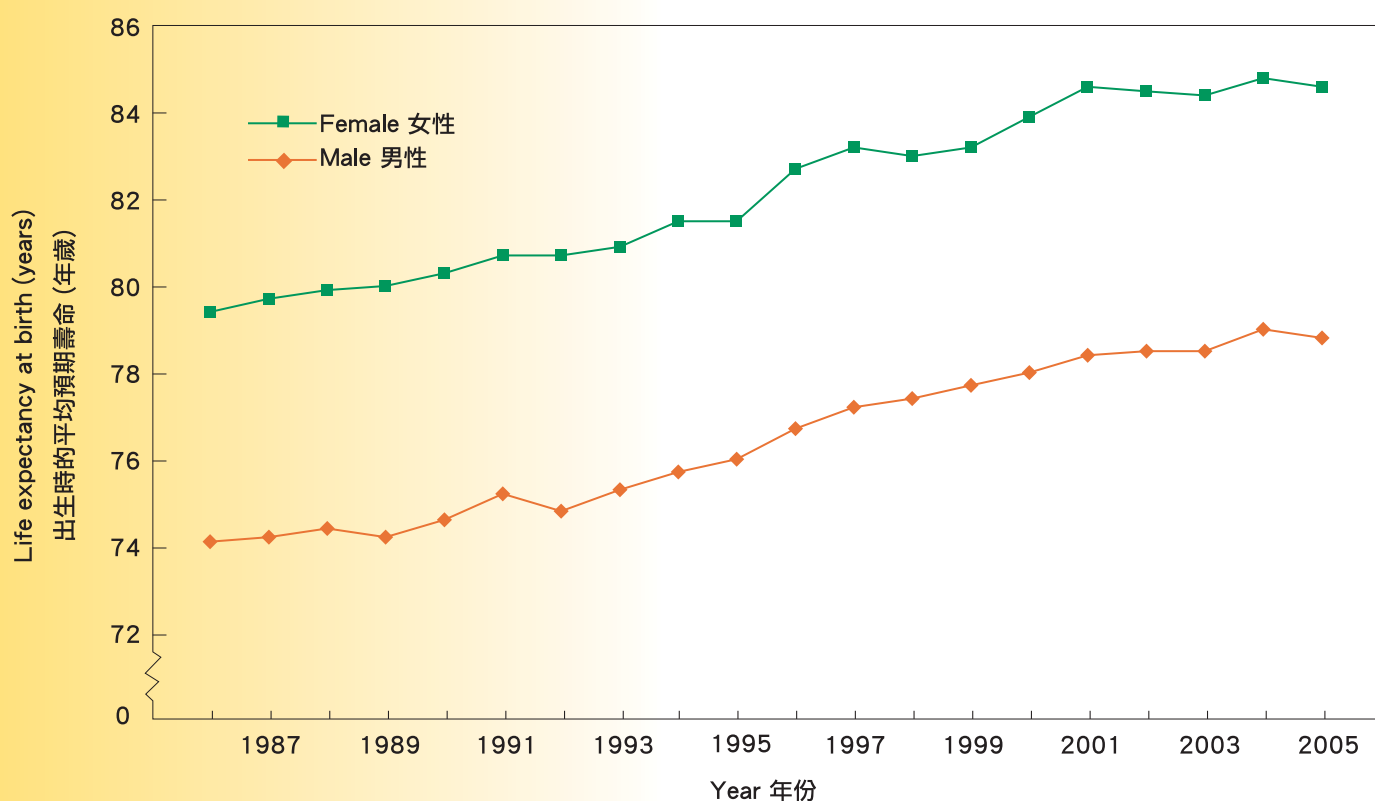
主要健康指標顯示香港人一般都健康良好。平均而言,在二零零五年出生的男嬰預期可活壽78.8年,而女嬰則為84.6年。本港人口預期壽命在過去二十年來一直持續增長(圖2),令香港躋身世界上最優勝之列(表A)。

香港的嬰兒死亡率及五歲以下兒童死亡率在過去二十年來持續下降,至二零零五年,按每千名登記活產嬰兒計算只有2.4宗死亡,而五歲以下的兒童死亡率按每千名五歲以下兒童計只有0.8(圖3)。香港嬰兒死亡率居世界上最低之一(表B)。

過去二十年來的孕婦死亡比率持續低企。二零零五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3.5。

**Figure 2 : Life Expectancy at Birth (Male and Female), 1986 - 2005**

**圖2 : 一九八六年至二零零五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**

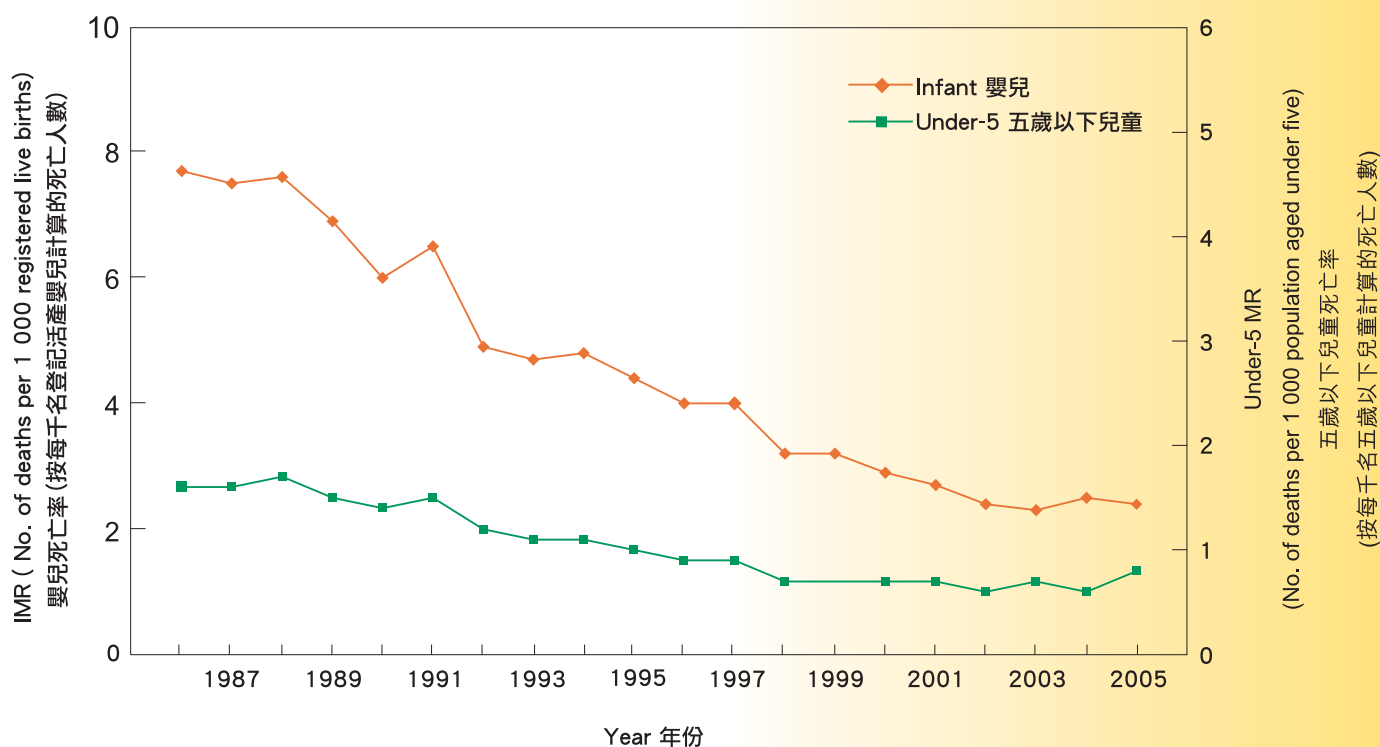
Country / Territory 國家 / 地區	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 出生時的平均預期壽命(年歲)			
	Male 男性		Female 女性	
Hong Kong 香港	78.8	(2005)	84.6	(2005)
USA 美國	75.3	(2005)	80.4	(2005)
UK 英國	76.6	(2005)	81.1	(2005)
Singapore 新加坡	77.7	(2005)	81.5	(2005)
Japan 日本	78.5	(2005)	85.5	(2005)

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-5 Mortality Rate (MR), 1986 - 2005**

**圖3 : 一九八六年至二零零五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 / Territory 國家 / 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	2.4	(2005)
USA 美國	6.8*	(2005)
UK 英國	5.1	(2005)
Singapore 新加坡	2.1	(2005)
Japan 日本	2.8	(2005)

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. This data is collected by the Department of Health for coding and analysis.

## Mortality Rate

The crude death rate in 2005 was 5.7 per 1 000 population with 38 683 registered deaths (Figure 4). The age-standardised death rate has been dropping substantially (Figure 5), from 5.2 per 1 000 standard population in 1986 to 3.8 in 2005. Compared with 1986, the age-standardised death rates for males and females were reduced by 27.2% and 30.8% respectively.

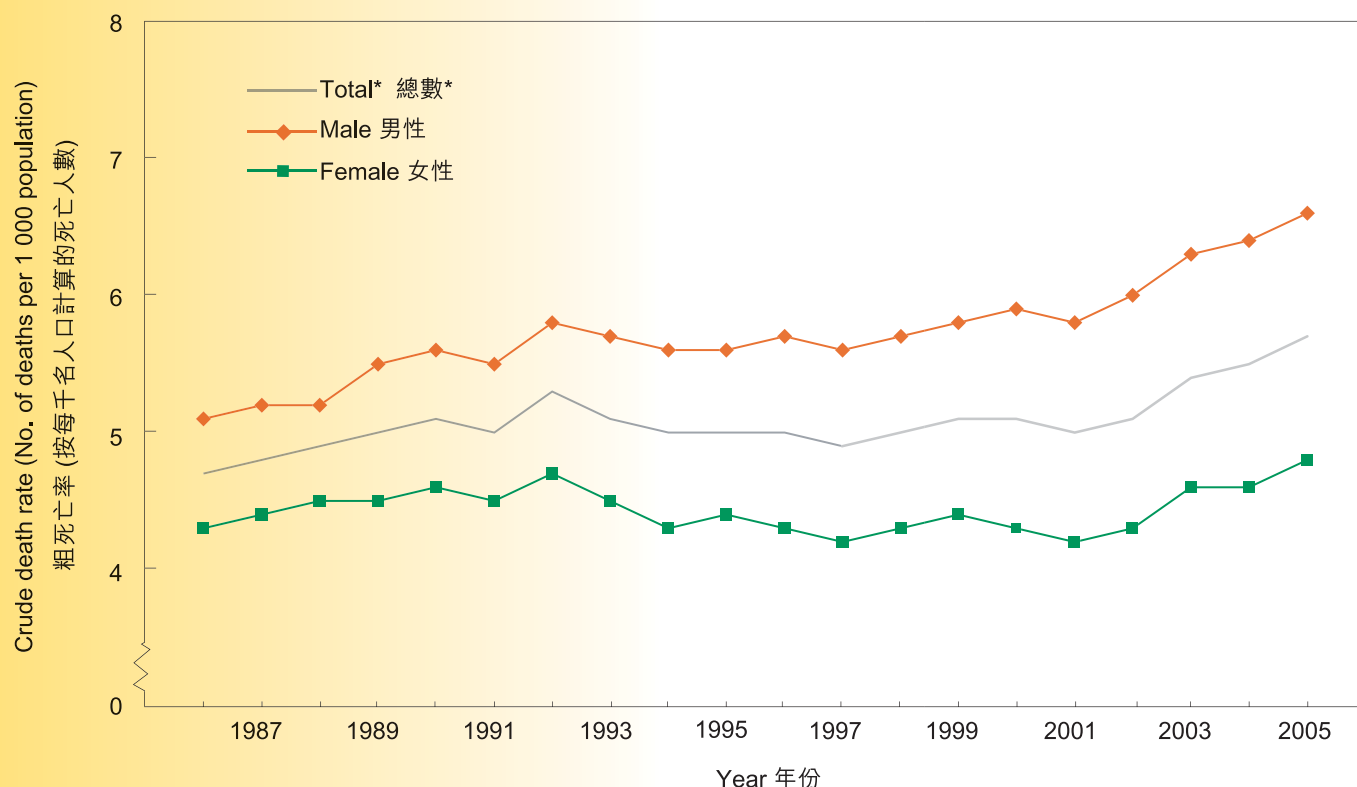
## 死亡數字

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

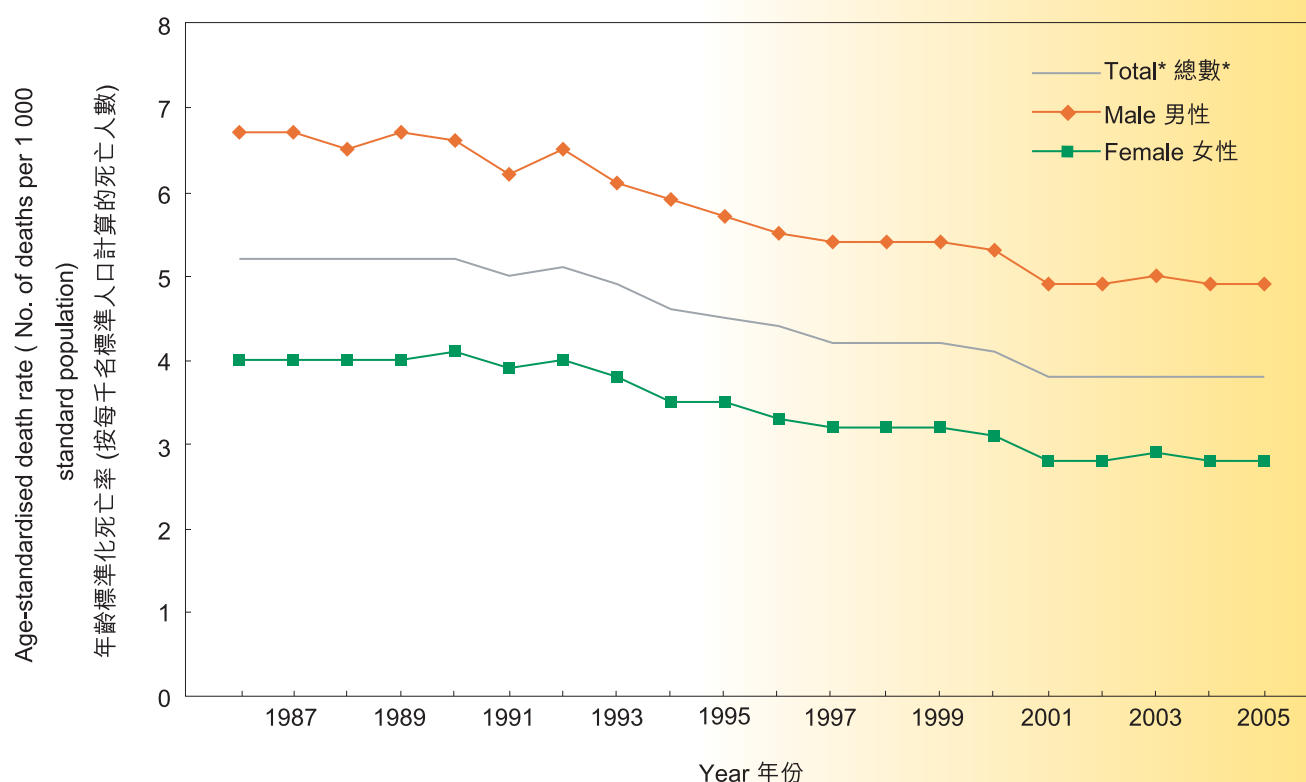
二零零五年的粗死亡率按每千名人口計算有5.7人，而登記死亡人數為38 683人(圖4)。年齡標準化死亡率有大幅下降(圖5)，由一九八六年按每千名標準人口計算的5.2人下降至二零零五年的3.8人。與一九八六年比較，男性及女性的年齡標準化死亡率分別下降了27.2%及30.8%。

**Figure 4 : Crude Death Rate by Sex, 1986 - 2005**  
**圖4 : 一九八六年至二零零五年按性別劃分的粗死亡率**



Note: \* Including unknown sex.  
註: \* 包括性別不詳的死者。

**Figure 5 : Age-standardised Death Rate by Sex, 1986 - 2005**  
**圖5 : 一九八六年至二零零五年按性別區分的年齡標準化死亡率**



Notes: \*Including unknown sex.

Figures are compiled based on a new world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001. ([http://www.emro.who.int/ncd/publications/WHO\\_pop\\_standard.pdf](http://www.emro.who.int/ncd/publications/WHO_pop_standard.pdf))

註: \*包括性別不詳的死者。

根據World Health Organization, 2001年GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, 刊載的新標準世界人口而編製。  
([http://www.emro.who.int/ncd/publications/WHO\\_pop\\_standard.pdf](http://www.emro.who.int/ncd/publications/WHO_pop_standard.pdf))

## Leading Causes of Death

From 2001 onwards, classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision; Thus, the disease groups for the purpose of ranking causes of death have also been redefined, and new groups have been added. Hence, figures for 2005 may not be comparable directly with figures before 2001, which were compiled based on the 9th Revision of ICD.

Chronic diseases remain the leading causes of death in Hong Kong. Ranking for the top ten causes of death in 2005 (Figure 6) was similar to that in

## 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，二零零五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。二零零五年的十大致命病因(圖6)跟二零零四年的相若。首五類致命疾病為惡性腫瘤(癌症)(31.8%)、心

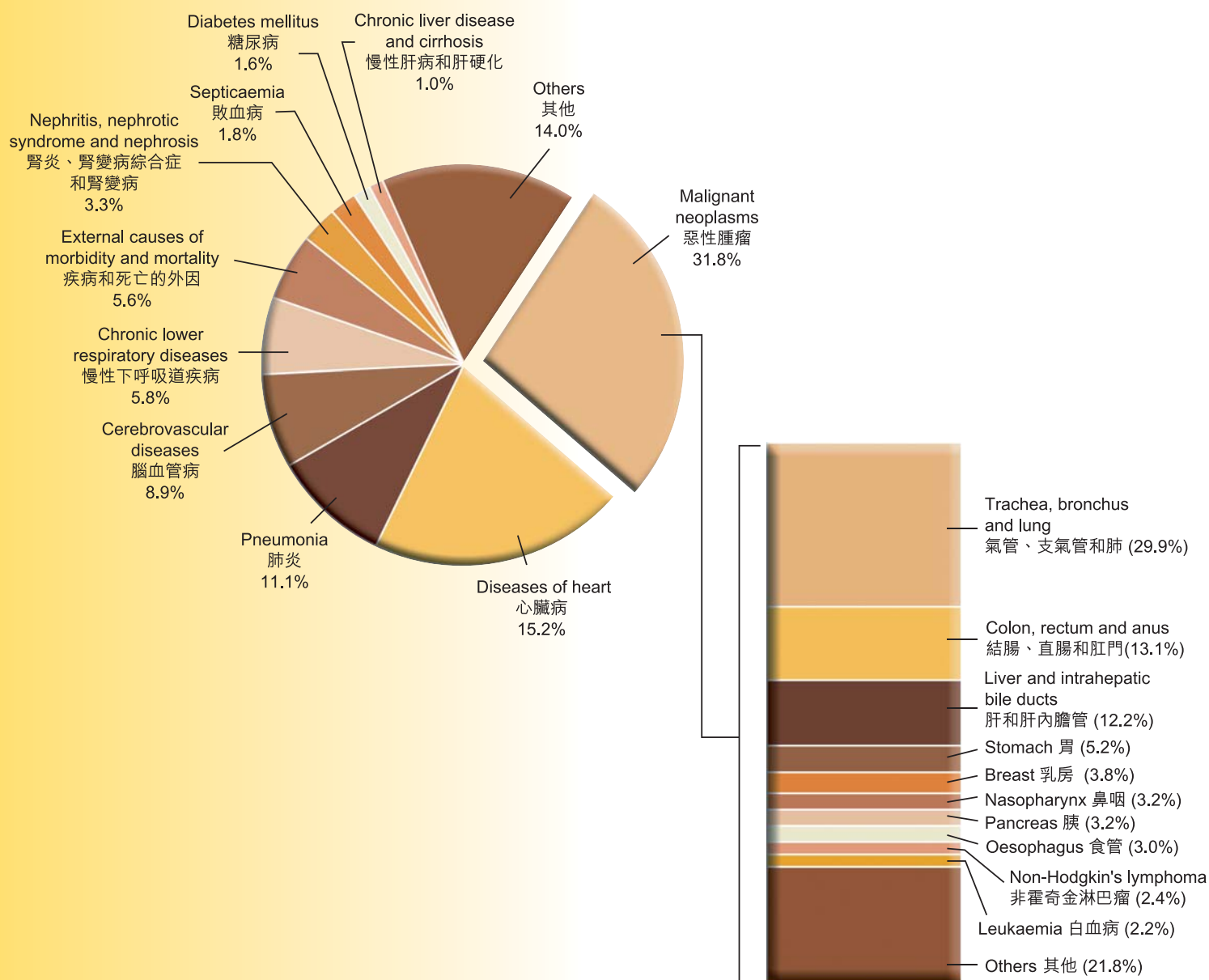
2004. The top five causes of death in 2005 were malignant neoplasms (cancers) (31.8%), diseases of heart (15.2%), pneumonia (11.1%), cerebrovascular diseases (8.9%) and chronic lower respiratory diseases (5.8%).

臟病(15.2%)、肺炎(11.1%)、腦血管病(8.9%)及慢性下呼吸道疾病(5.8%)。

The next five killers in descending order were external causes of morbidity and mortality, nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis, septicaemia, diabetes mellitus, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.

接著的五類致命疾病依次序為疾病和死亡的外因、腎炎、腎變病綜合症和腎變病、敗血病、糖尿病以及慢性肝病和肝硬化。

**Figure 6 : Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2005**  
**圖6 : 二零零五年十大致命病因**



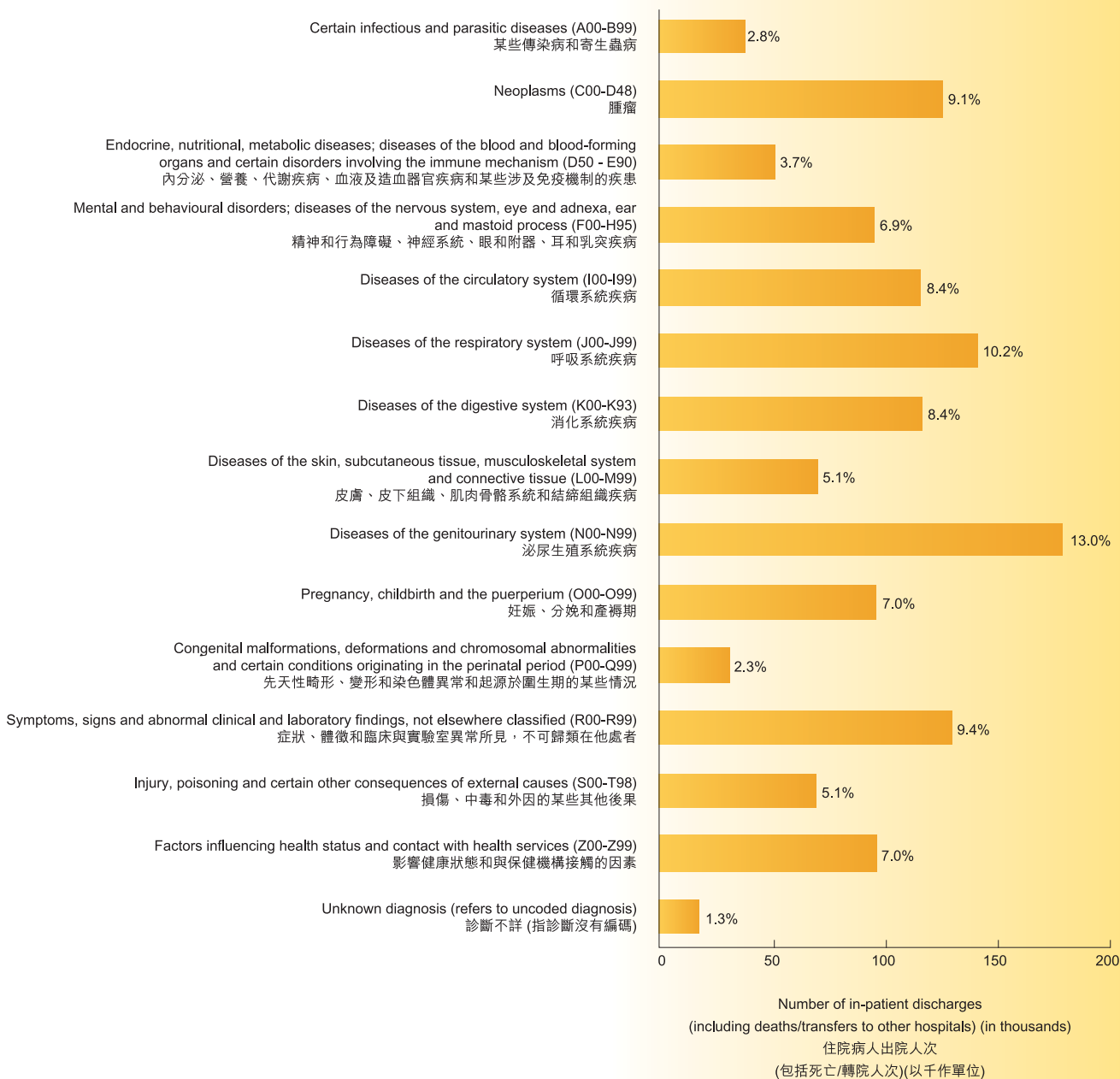
Note: The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.  
註: 由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。

# 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 2005 was 1 386 822. The leading causes of hospitalisation reported in 2005 (Figure 7) were similar to those of previous year.

**Figure 7 : Leading Causes of Hospitalisation, 2005**  
**圖7 : 二零零五年病人住院的主要原因**

Disease Group (Detailed List No. ICD 10th Rev.)  
疾病組別〔國際疾病分類第十次修訂本內詳細列表中的相關編碼〕



Note: Percentage refers to percentage of 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%。

# 住院數字

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。二零零五年的住院病人出院人次(包括死亡及轉院人次)為1 386 822。二零零五年病人住院的主要原因(圖7)與往年相若。



## Disease Surveillance

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

### Infectious Diseases

#### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

According to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance (Cap.141), there were 31 notifiable infectious diseases in 2005 (Table C). Among these, cholera, plague and yellow fever are quarantinable diseases. In 2005, *Streptococcus suis* infection was included in the list of notifiable infectious diseases. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of Health of all suspected and confirmed notifiable infectious diseases. The Department of Health will conduct surveillance and initiate control and prevention of the diseases.

A total of 20 183 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 2005. The number increased by 1.3% as compared with 19 920 cases in 2004. The top five diseases in terms of the number of notifications in 2005 were chickenpox (11 960 cases), tuberculosis (6 237 cases), food poisoning (972 outbreaks with 3 542 persons affected), viral hepatitis (202 cases) and scarlet fever (177 cases). Chickenpox and tuberculosis accounted for 59.3% and 30.9% of all notifications respectively.

## 疾病監察

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

### 傳染病

#### 須呈報的傳染病

根據《檢疫及防疫條例》(第141章)，二零零五年本港共有31種須呈報的傳染病(表C)。當中，霍亂、鼠疫及黃熱病屬須檢疫的疾病。豬鏈球菌感染於二零零五年列入須呈報的傳染病。醫生均須向衛生署呈報所有懷疑及證實須呈報傳染病的個案，以便衛生署監察和發動傳染病防控。

二零零五年，共有20 183宗須呈報傳染病個案，較二零零四年的19 920宗增加1.3%。首五類呈報的傳染病以呈報宗數計為水痘(11 960宗)、結核病(6 237宗)、食物中毒(972宗，3 542人受影響)、病毒性肝炎(202宗)及猩紅熱(177宗)。水痘及結核病分別佔所有呈報個案的59.3%及30.9%。



**Table C : List of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 2005**  
**表C : 二零零五年須呈報的傳染病**

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

## Chickenpox

There were 11 960 notifications of chickenpox in 2005. The number was similar to that in 2004, which was 11 784. Similar to the previous years, the majority (77.0%) of cases occurred among children aged under ten.

## Tuberculosis

In 2005, the number of tuberculosis notifications was 6 237 and the notification rate was 89.9 per 100 000 population. Compared with 2004, the number of notifications increased by 0.2% and the notification rate decreased by 0.6%. (Figure 8)

## 水痘

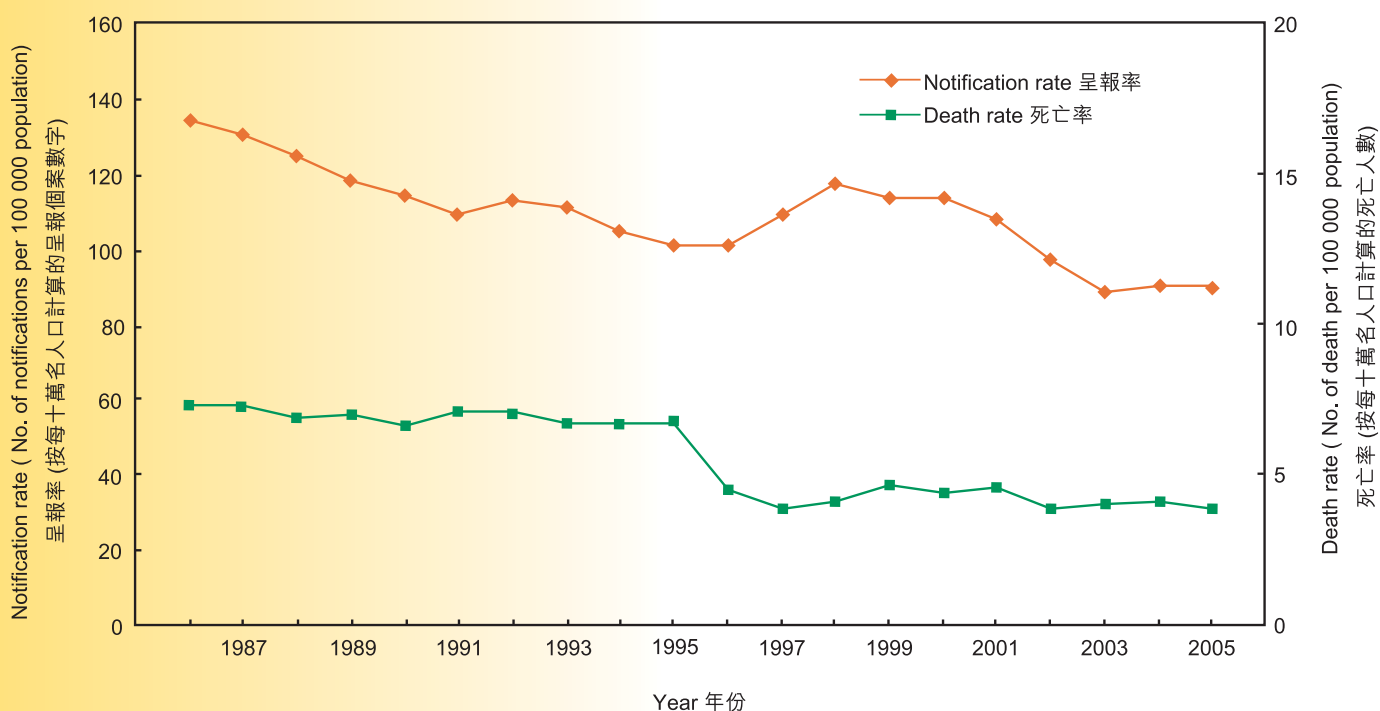
二零零五年，呈報的水痘個案有11 960宗，與二零零四年的11 784宗相若。一如往年，大部分個案(77.0%)的病患者均為十歲以下的小童。

## 結核病

二零零五年，呈報的結核病個案有6 237宗，呈報率是每十萬名人口有89.9宗。跟二零零四年比較，呈報個案數字增加了0.2%，而呈報率則減少了0.6%。(圖8)

**Figure 8 : Notifications and Death Rates of Tuberculosis, 1986 - 2005**

**圖8 : 一九八六年至二零零五年結核病呈報率及死亡率**



### Viral hepatitis

There were 202 notifications of viral hepatitis in 2005, of which 63 were hepatitis A, 104 were hepatitis B, one was hepatitis C, 33 were hepatitis E and one was unclassified. Compared with 2004, the number of notifications for hepatitis A and hepatitis B decreased by 47.5% and 20.6% respectively.

### 病毒性肝炎

二零零五年，病毒性肝炎呈報個案有202宗，其中63宗為甲型肝炎，104宗為乙型肝炎，一宗為丙型肝炎，33宗為戊型肝炎，另有一宗未能分類。跟二零零四年比較，甲型肝炎及乙型肝炎的呈報個案數字分別減少了47.5%及20.6%。

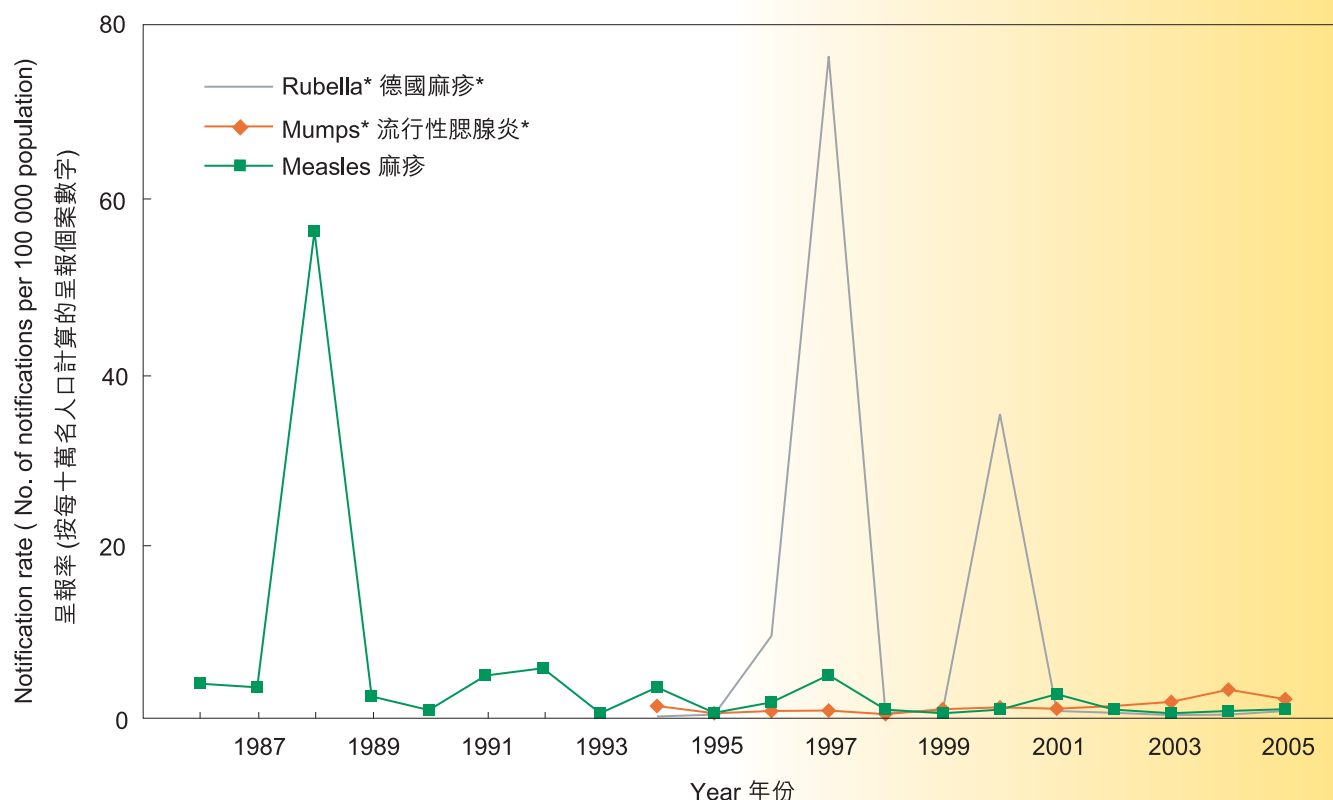
### Vaccine preventable diseases

There were 145 cases of mumps, 65 cases of measles, 53 cases of rubella, 32 cases of whooping cough and no case of tetanus notified to the Department of Health in 2005. The number of notifications of vaccine preventable diseases remained low in 2005. The coverage rates of vaccines included in the childhood immunisation programme were very high. The trends of selected vaccine preventable diseases are shown in Figure 9.

### 疫苗可預防的疾病

二零零五年，衛生署共接報145宗流行性腮腺炎、65宗麻疹、53宗德國麻疹及32宗百日咳。破傷風則沒有呈報個案。而疫苗可預防疾病的呈報數字維持在低水平。此外，在兒童免疫接種計劃中各疫苗的覆蓋率均處於非常高的水平。圖9顯示選定的疫苗可預防疾病的趨勢。

**Figure 9 : Notification Rates of Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases, 1986 - 2005**  
**圖9 : 一九八六年至二零零五年選定的疫苗可預防疾病的呈報率**



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

\* Notifiable since 1994.

註：流行性腮腺炎於二零零三年採用新的病例定義。

\* 由一九九四年起須呈報的疾病。

## Foodborne diseases

In 2005, there were 972 notifications of food poisoning outbreaks, with 3 542 persons affected, 129 cases of bacillary dysentery, 36 cases of typhoid fever, 33 cases of paratyphoid fever and five cases of cholera.

Bacteria remained the major cause of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for 73.7% of all outbreaks. Twenty-six percent of all outbreaks were laboratory-confirmed and the three most common causative agents were *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (34.9%), *Salmonella* species (27.0%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (18.3%). Food poisoning caused by chemicals or biotoxins was also reported. There were 40 outbreaks (124 persons affected) caused by ciguatera toxin. Figure 10 shows the trends of selected foodborne diseases.

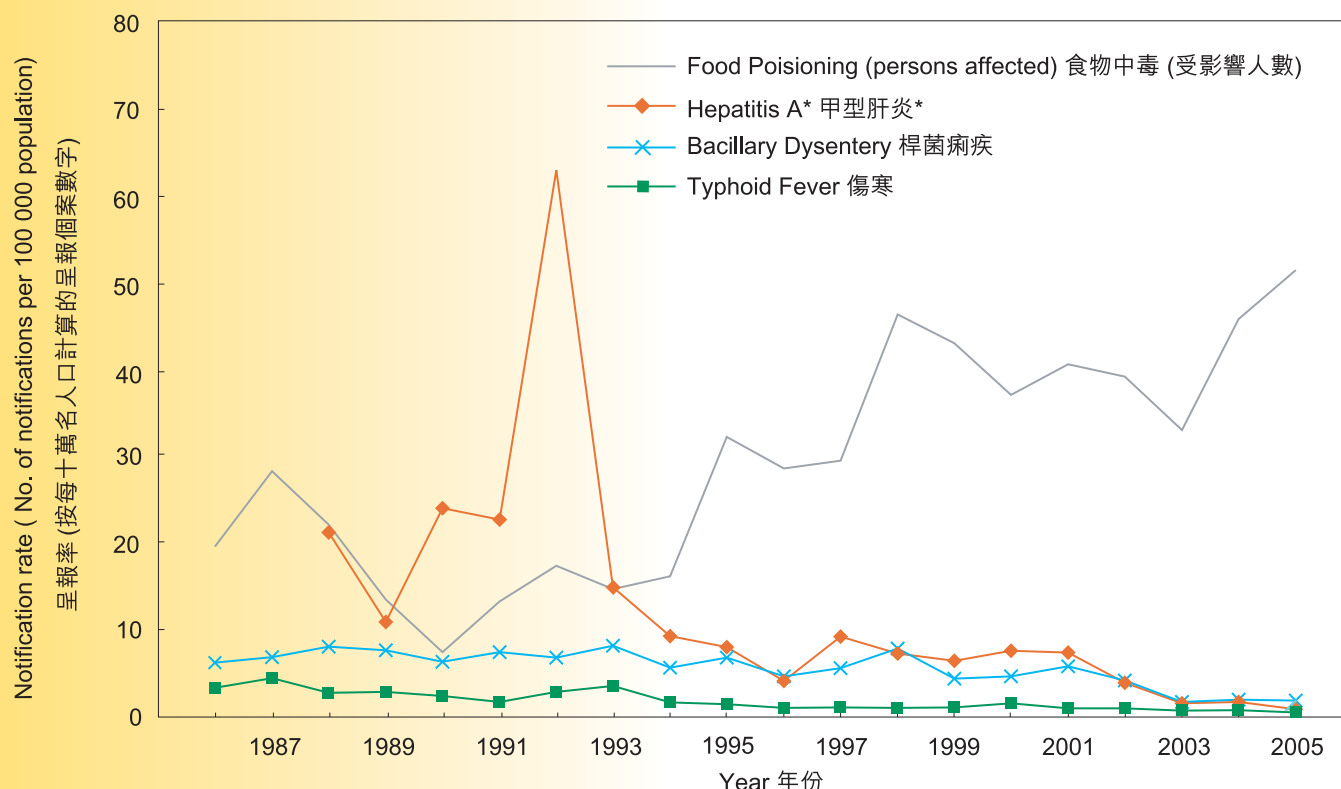
## 食物傳播的疾病

二零零五年，共有972宗食物中毒爆發呈報，涉及3 542人；另有129宗桿菌痢疾、36宗傷寒、33宗副傷寒及五宗霍亂的呈報個案。

細菌仍然是引致食物中毒爆發的主因，佔所有個案的73.7%。當中經由實驗室證實的爆發佔所有呈報的26.0%。最常見的三種致病原是副溶血性弧菌(34.9%)、沙門氏菌(27.0%)及金黃色葡萄球菌(18.3%)。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有40宗(124人受影響)。圖10顯示選定的食物傳播疾病的趨勢。

**Figure 10 : Notification Rates of Common Foodborne Diseases, 1986 - 2005**

**圖10 : 一九八六年至二零零五年常見的食物傳播疾病的呈報率**



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

註: \* 甲型肝炎的分類數字由一九八八年提供。

### Vector-borne diseases

Japanese encephalitis became a statutorily notifiable disease on 16 July 2004. Two local sporadic cases were reported in 2005.

There were 31 dengue fever cases reported in 2005. All were imported from Asian countries, with cases from Indonesia and the Philippines together contributed 65% of the total.

As for malaria, 32 cases were reported in 2005. Twelve cases were caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, 17 were by *Plasmodium vivax*, one by *Plasmodium malariae*, one by *Plasmodium ovale* and the remaining one was due to mixed infection of *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*. Among these 32 malaria cases, 31 cases were imported with 15 cases from South Asia, 13 from Africa and three from Southeast Asia. The remaining one was a local relapse case.

### 傳病媒介傳播的疾病

日本腦炎於二零零四年七月十六日列為法定須呈報的傳染病。二零零五年，共有兩宗零星的本地感染個案。

在二零零五年，登革熱呈報個案有31宗。全部個案都是由亞洲國家傳入的，而印尼及菲律賓佔所有傳入個案的65%。

至於瘧疾，二零零五年的呈報個案有32宗，其中12宗由惡性瘧原蟲引起，17宗由間日瘧原蟲引起，一宗由三日瘧原蟲引起，一宗由卵形瘧原蟲引起，其餘一宗則由惡性及間日瘧原蟲混合感染。在這32宗瘧疾個案中，有31宗個案是外地傳入的；其中15宗源自南亞地區，13宗源自非洲及三宗源自東南亞。餘下一宗屬於本地復發個案。

In 2005, there were 38 reported cases of typhus including 30 scrub typhus and eight urban typhus.

## Other Infectious Diseases

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

The HIV surveillance programme of the Department of Health has an important role in monitoring the trend of HIV infection for formulating healthcare and prevention programme. The programme collects data regularly through voluntary reporting, sero-prevalence monitoring of selected groups and unlinked anonymous screening. All personal information is kept confidential. At the end of 2005, the number of reported HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases were 2 825 and 782 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 43 doctors in the private sector.

Results of the influenza-like illness sentinel surveillance system showed that the most prevalent strain of influenza virus during the year 2005 was Influenza A H3N2. The peak months in 2005 were from March to May.

二零零五年，斑疹傷寒呈報個案有38宗，其中30宗為叢林斑疹傷寒，另八宗為城市斑疹傷寒。

## 其他傳染病

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

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病毒抗體的普遍率和非聯繫不記名檢查，定期搜集有關數字。所有個人資料均為保密。至二零零五年年底，已呈報的愛滋病病毒感染個案有2 825宗，愛滋病個案則有782宗。性接觸傳染仍然是最重要的傳播模式。

香港設立了定點監察系統，以監察流感類病症、手足口病、急性結膜炎(紅眼症)、急性腸道傳染病及細菌的抗藥性。這個系統是通過64間公營的普通科門診診療所及43名私家醫生的網絡運作。

流感類病症定點監察系統的監察結果顯示，二零零五年最常見的流感病毒類型為甲型(H3N2)病毒，發病高峰期為三月至五月。



The hand, foot and mouth disease sentinel surveillance programme was established in 1998 to monitor the trend of hand, foot and mouth disease and Enterovirus-71 infection in Hong Kong. The peak months in 2005 were June, July and October.

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 2005, and only slight increases in disease activities were noted in February, June and July. The common causative agent identified was *Haemophilus influenzae*. For acute diarrhoeal diseases, relatively higher consultation rates were seen from January to early March. The common causative agents were Noroviruses and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

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

## Occupational Diseases

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

手足口病定點監察計劃於一九九八年設立，以監察香港手足口病及腸病毒71型感染的發病趨勢。在二零零五年，發病高峰期為六月、七月及十月。

急性結膜炎(紅眼症)及急性腸道傳染病定點監察計劃於二零零一年七月推行，以監察這兩種疾病的發病趨勢，並確定有關的病原體。二零零五年，急性結膜炎(紅眼症)的求診率保持平穩，只在二月、六月及七月期間出現輕微上升。常見的致病原是流感嗜血桿菌。至於急性腸道傳染病，求診率於一月至三月初較高，而最常見的致病原是諾沃克類病毒及副溶血性弧菌。

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

## 職業病

根據《職業安全及健康條例》(第509章)，所有醫生均須向勞工處呈報該條例附表2中列明的須予呈報職業病的個案。勞工處的職業健康服務部在接獲呈報後，會就個案作出調查，找出病因，並向僱主及僱員提出所需的補救及預防措施。

diseases and advise the employers and employees on necessary remedial and preventive actions.

In 2005, a total of 256 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed. The figure was comparable to that in 2004 (Table D). With respect to the more common occupational diseases, a decrease was found in the number of tuberculosis cases whilst an increase was noted in the number of tenosynovitis cases. For occupational deafness and silicosis, the figures did not vary significantly.

在二零零五年，經證實的職業病個案共有256宗，與二零零四年的數目相若(表D)。在較常見的職業病中，結核病的個案有所減少；但腱鞘炎的個案則有所增加。至於職業性失聰及矽肺病的數字則差異不大。

**Table D : Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases, 2004 and 2005**  
**表D : 二零零四年及二零零五年經證實的職業病個案數目**

Disease 病症	Number of Cases 個案數目	
	2004	2005
Silicosis 矽肺病	69	68
Occupational deafness 職業性失聰	52	60
Tenosynovitis of hand or forearm 手部或前臂腱鞘炎	43	75
Tuberculosis 結核病	42	30
Gas poisoning 氣體中毒	28	4
Occupational dermatitis 職業性皮膚炎	7	10
Asbestos-related diseases 與石棉有關病症	4	2
Cadmium Poisoning 鎘中毒	3	0
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection 豬鏈球菌感染	1	6
Others 其他病症	2	1
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>256</b>

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

## Cancer

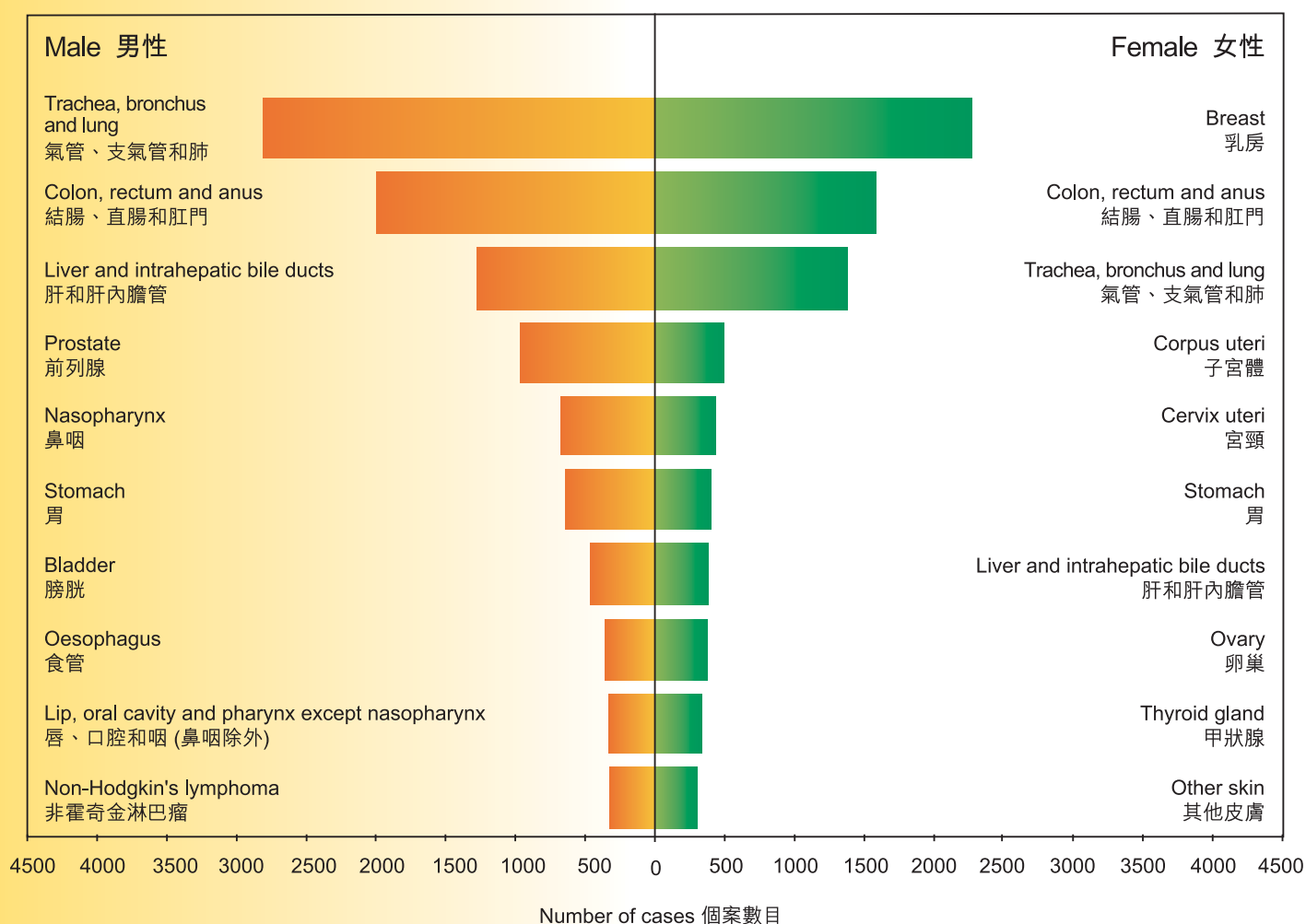
The Hong Kong Cancer Registry under the Hospital Authority has provided population-based cancer incidence data. The types of cancers with the highest incidence in 2004 are shown in Figure 11. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the commonest cancers diagnosed in males and females respectively.

## 癌病

醫院管理局轄下香港癌病資料統計中心提供了全港的癌病發病率數字。圖11列出於二零零四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, 2004**

**圖11 : 二零零四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。



## Population-based Health Surveys

A Population Health Survey was conducted in 2003/04 to provide information on the health status and health-related issues of the general population in Hong Kong, to support evidence-based decision making in development of local health policy. The report covering statistics on the physical and mental health of the population, prevalence of major health problems, various lifestyle practices, health promotion and disease preventive behaviours as well as health service utilisation was released in November 2005.

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

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

Two Behavioural Risk Factor Surveys were conducted in April and October 2005 respectively to collect territory-wide data on health related behaviours among the Hong Kong adult population. The surveys provided useful information to facilitate planning, initiating, supporting and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programmes. The survey results are available on the websites of the Department of Health and the Centre for Health Protection.

## 全港性健康調查

在二零零三至二零零四年進行的「人口住戶健康調查」，旨在提供香港人口健康狀況及與健康有關的問題的資料，為制定本地醫療衛生政策提供實據。有關報告已在二零零五年十一月發布。其內容涵蓋香港人口的生理及精神健康、主要疾病患病率、不同生活習慣、促進健康及疾病預防的行為和醫療衛生服務的使用情況。

在二零零四年年中至二零零五年年中進行的「心臟健康調查」，旨在確定香港人口的心血管疾病的患病率及風險因素。調查結果將有助制定醫療衛生政策，以及促進更多心血管健康的研究。

在二零零五年進行的「兒童健康調查」，旨在搜集香港十五歲或以下兒童的生理及心理健康、行為和生活習慣的情況，使有關本地兒童健康的資料更為充實，並為制定有關醫療衛生政策提供實據。

衛生署分別在二零零五年四月及十月進行了兩次行為風險因素調查，以收集全港成年人與健康有關的行為資料。調查所收集的資料，有助策劃、開展、支援及評估健康促進與疾病預防計劃。調查結果已上載至衛生署及衛生防護中心網頁。

# Chapter Two 第二章

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2005

## 二零零五年 重點回顧

### January

### 一月

- Launched the first issue of the bi-monthly “CHP newsletter” to feature people and events interfacing with the Centre for Health Protection.
- 推出第一期《CHP通訊》雙月刊面世，報導衛生防護中心的活動及人物專訪。



- Sponsored TV soap drama to promote smoke-free restaurant and smoke-free workplace policy to the public.
- 贊助電視連續劇，以推廣無煙食肆及無煙工作間政策。

### February

### 二月

- Launched a public website “HealthyHK” to promote public health. Through its various functions including an interactive enquiry application called Instant Query, HealthyHK serves as a platform which allows information sharing to meet the needs of different people from all walks of life.
- 推出公眾網站「香港健康寶庫」以促進公眾健康。透過網站多元化的內容，包括「即問即答」的互動查詢程式，作為一個平台，讓社會人士按各自需要，分享資訊。



- Developed the Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic, which sets out the Government's three-level response system with a clear command and co-ordination structure to deal with influenza pandemic.
- Implemented the system of Continuing Education in Chinese Medicine for registered Chinese medicine practitioners.
- Launched ten episodes of 1-minute TV programme to enhance public awareness of the hazards of secondhand smoke and to promote smoke-free restaurants and workplaces. The TV programme was made into a CD and distributed to the public.
- 制定政府流感大流行應變計劃，列明政府應付流感大流行的三級應變系統和每個級別的指揮和統籌架構。
- 實施註冊中醫師持續進修中醫藥學機制。
- 播放十集一分鐘電視特輯《無煙會更好》，以提高市民對二手煙禍害的認識，並推廣無煙食肆及無煙工作間。更將此特輯製成了影碟向公眾派發。



## March

## 三月

- Launched "CENO On-line", which is the first web-based electronic notification system in Hong Kong for infectious diseases.
- 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" on 24 March.
- The Virology Division was accredited by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Service (HOKLAS) in accordance with ISO15189 requirements.
- 推出「網上中央呈報辦公室」。這是全港首個用於呈報傳染病的網上電子系統。
- 為響應三月二十四日的「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。
- 病毒部獲得香港實驗室認可計劃根據ISO15189的準則發出認可資格。

- Organised the PulseNet Asia Pacific Workshop.

## April

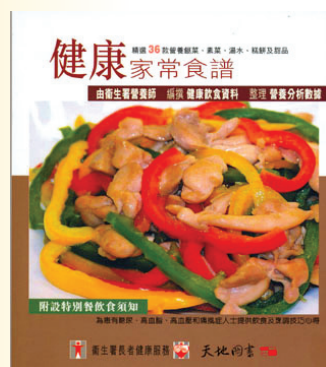
- Launched a publicity campaign with the theme of “Healthy Mother and Children” to promote parenting in support of the “World Health Day”.
- Launched two sets of Announcement of Public Interest (API) on smoke-free workplace and harmful effects of secondhand smoking, which was accompanied by a poster campaign in main routes of transportation and public transport carriers.



- Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill 2005 gazetted.

## May

- Published a “Cookbook on Healthy Dishes” for sale to the general public through public-private partnership to promote the principles of healthy diet effectively to a wider scope of audience.



- 舉辦亞太區病原性細菌監測工作坊。

## 四月

- 為響應「世界衛生日」，以親職育兒為題，製作一輯電視宣傳短片及連串推廣活動，以宣傳親子關係。
- 推出兩套以無煙工作間及二手煙禍害為主題的政府宣傳短片，並在主要交通幹線及公共交通工具展示廣告。



- 《吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例草案》刊憲。

## 五月

- 以公私營合作模式出版及售賣《健康家常食譜》予公眾人士，使健康飲食訊息有效地推廣至更闊的層面。



- Launched TV and Radio programmes with a series of roving exhibitions in shopping malls to promote a smoke-free environment in support of the “World No Tobacco Day” on 31 May. A set of information kit on smoking cessation was also issued to doctors and dentists to encourage them to assist their clients to quit smoking.
- 為響應五月三十一日的「世界不吸煙日」，製作一輯名為《煙絲非福》之電視及電台廣播節目，配合一系列於商場舉行的巡迴展覽，以廣泛宣揚無煙環境。亦向醫生及牙醫派發《戒煙輔助資料套》，以鼓勵他們協助病人戒煙。



- Launched the TV drama series “Medical Detective” to introduce the scope of duties and responsibilities of the Centre for Health Protection to the public.
- 推出一輯名為《醫學神探》的電視連續劇，向大眾介紹衛生防護中心的職能及工作範圍。

## June

- Enacted the Undesirable Medical Advertisements (Amendment) Ordinance. The trade and industry will be given a grace period of at least 18 months to prepare for the new regulation.
- Launched the thematic website at <http://www.mdco.gov.hk/> for the dissemination of important information related to medical devices for the reference of healthcare professionals, trader and the general public.
- 《不良醫藥廣告(修訂)條例》獲立法會通過。業界將獲給予最少18個月的寬限期，以便為符合新規定作出準備。
- 出為醫護專業人員、業界及市民發放有關醫療儀器重要資訊的專題網站 <http://www.mdco.gov.hk/>，以供參考

## 六月

- The Histopathology and Cytology Division was accredited by HOKLAS in accordance with ISO15189 requirements.
- Launched “Two Plus Three Every Day”, a healthy eating campaign to promote fruit and vegetable consumption.
- 組織病理及細胞部獲得香港實驗室認可計劃根據ISO15189的準則發出認可資格。
- 推出「日日二加三」健康飲食推廣運動，鼓勵公眾增加進食水果和蔬菜。



- Organised four public forums on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for general public.
- 舉辦四場「防備流感大流行公眾講座及交流會」。

## July

## 七月

- Participated in the Tripartite Meeting of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Expert Group on Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease held in Macau.
- 參與在澳門舉行的「粵港澳防治傳染病專家組」定期會議。



- Conducted a desktop exercise, code-named “CEDAR”, to consider how best to manage initially asymptomatic passengers of aircraft in which an unknown disease had spread during a long haul flight.
- Completed the Phase I research work of the Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards (HKCMMS) and published the research results of the first eight herbs in HKCMMS Volume I.
- 舉辦一項代號為「CEDAR行動」的桌面演習，模擬不明疾病在長途航機上蔓延，以探討如何對初期沒有出現病徵的乘客作最妥善的處理。
- 完成香港中藥材標準（「港標」）的第一期研究，並將首八種藥材的研究結果刊印於《港標》第一冊。



- Conducted four Open Forums on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness for healthcare workers in the private sectors.
- 為私營機構的醫護人員舉辦四次防備流感大流行的公開論壇。

## August

- Included *Streptococcus suis* infection as a notifiable disease on 2 August.
- Collaborated with 14 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to organise a territory-wide “Dementia Care Campaign” to arouse public awareness on dementia, to introduce local community resources to carers and to strengthen their support.
- Established Adolescent Health Programme website for schools enrolled in Adolescent Health Programme to access up-to-date information about the service and to download necessary resources for programme delivery.
- 於八月二日界定豬鏈球菌感染為法定呈報的傳染病。
- 聯同14間非政府機構合辦「老年痴呆症推廣活動」，以喚起公眾對老年痴呆症的關注，為護老者介紹地區上有關照顧老年痴呆症的社區資源，並加強對他們的支援。
- 建立青少年健康服務計劃網站，讓參與計劃的學校能透過互聯網索取及下載最新的資料及教材。



- Launched a series of publicity activities on breastfeeding to echo the “World Breastfeeding Week” (1 to 7 August), including participation in the 13th International Baby/Children Products Expo and launching a new API to promote breastfeeding.
- 為響應八月一日至七日的「國際母乳餵養周」，推出一系列推廣母乳餵哺的宣傳活動。包括在第十三屆國際嬰兒/兒童用品博覽會中展出一套新的電視和電台宣傳短片，推廣母乳餵哺。

## September

- Oral Health Education Unit launched the Love Teeth media campaign to promote oral health among the community.
- 口腔健康教育組開展了「全港愛牙運動」的宣傳活動，向全港市民推廣口腔健康。



- Launched a territory-wide “Safer Sex Campaign” to promote the use of condom for safer sex and prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.
- 開展大型的全港安全性行為「要有一套」宣傳活動，以提醒市民正確使用安全套能夠有效預防性病及愛滋病。

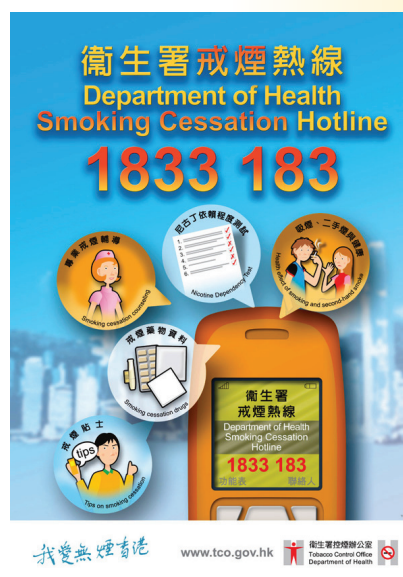




## October

## 十月

- The Cervical Screening Programme website was awarded the Web Care Award 2005 Silver Prize by the Internet Professional Association to acknowledge its efforts in providing barrier-free Internet services and improving the webpage with easy access for people with different needs.
- Life run of Phase II of the Laboratory Information System in Public Health Laboratory Centre to provide more efficient and effective storage/retrieval of data and faster delivery of reports.
- Participated in the World Health Organization (WHO) event “Launching of the Global Patient Safety Challenge: Clean Care is Safer Care” through video-link.
- A new number “1833 183” for Smoking Cessation Hotline was adopted. The hotline was upgraded by the installation of computerised call handling system, which was able to handle multiple calls simultaneously.
- 「子宮頸普查計劃」網站榮獲互聯網專業協會頒發的「無障礙優異網站獎」二零零五銀獎，以表揚網站致力以無障礙的原則提供互聯網服務，又不斷地改善網頁的易讀程度，讓有不同需要的人士瀏覽。
- 公共衛生檢測中心推行第二期的化驗室資訊系統，以便更有效地儲存及翻查資料，並發放化驗報告。
- 透過視像會議，參與世衛「全球患者安全挑戰之清潔衛生更安全」活動的開幕典禮。
- 更新戒煙熱線號碼為「1833 183」，並加裝來電處理電腦系統，以便同時處理多個來電。



## November

## 十一月

- Launched the annual “Influenza Vaccination Programme” in all residential care homes for elderly in Hong Kong from 7 November to 3 December to provide vaccination for residents and staff.
- 在十一月七日至十二月三日期間在全港安老院舍進行週年「流感疫苗注射計劃」，為院友及員工進行防疫注射。



- Produced and broadcast episodes of TV segments and conducted other activities to echo the “World Diabetes Mellitus Day” on 14 November.
- 為響應十一月十四日的「世界糖尿病日」，製作一輯《今晚食乜餸——衛生署特約之健康食譜》的電視宣傳短片及舉辦一系列宣傳活動。
- To mark the “World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Day” on 17 November, launched a publicity campaign to arouse public awareness of COPD and its association with smoking.
- 為響應十一月十七日的「世界慢阻肺病日」，舉辦多項宣傳活動，以提高公眾對此病的認識及其與吸煙的關係。
- Coordinated an inter-departmental communication exercise, code-named POPLAR to review Hong Kong’s response to a situation of a human case of avian flu. More than 220 players from about 30 government departments and organisations took part in the exercise.
- 統籌及進行名為「楊木行動」的跨部門通報演習，檢視香港處理一宗人類感染禽流感模擬個案的應變能力。此演習有超過220人及30個政府部門參與。
- Organised the third meeting of the International Advisory Board to examine and endorse the research reports on the development of quality and safety standards of 24 herbs under the “Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards” research project.
- 舉行第三次國際專家委員會會議，審核及通過「香港中藥材標準」研究計劃中有關制訂24種藥材的品質和安全標準的研究報告。

- Licensing Section of Pharmaceutical Service obtained the ISO 9001:2000 certificate accreditation for licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of pharmaceutical products.
- Undesirable Medical Advertisement Team of Pharmaceutical Service obtained the ISO 9001:2000 certificate accreditation for screening of undesirable medical advertisements in newspapers and magazines published for sale.
- The Infection Control Standing Committee of Dental Service won the first prize of the “Team Awards — Internal Service Category” in the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2005.
- 藥劑事務部牌照組的藥劑製品製造商、批發商及零售商的發牌管理系統，獲頒發ISO 9001：2000證明書。
- 藥劑事務部不良醫藥廣告組的審閱刊登於為出售而出版的報章及雜誌內的不良醫藥廣告程序，獲頒發ISO 9001：2000證明書。
- 牙科服務的感染控制委員會獲得二零零五年公務員優質服務獎勵計劃的「內部支援服務獎」冠軍。



- Participated in the aircraft crash exercise at the Hong Kong International Airport.
- Reactivated health screening measures for arriving travellers at land and sea immigration control points.
- Commenced Phase II of the “Medical Device Administrative Control System”: voluntary listing of Class II/III (medium-risk) medical devices.
- 參與在香港國際機場舉行的空難演習。
- 重新在各海陸出入境口岸為抵港旅客進行健康篩查。
- 展開「醫療儀器行政管理制度」的第二階段：自願表列第II/III級(中度風險水平)醫療儀器。

- Launched “Building Healthy Cities in HKSAR” seminar and published “Guidelines for Implementing a Healthy Cities Project in Hong Kong”.
- 舉辦「共創香港健康城市」研討會及出版「建設健康城市——在香港推展健康城市計劃的指引」。



- A set of guidelines on comprehensive tobacco control measures in school was issued to promote a smoke-free culture in school.
- 向學校派發「校園全面控煙措施實施指引」，以鼓勵學校推行無煙文化。



## December

## 十二月

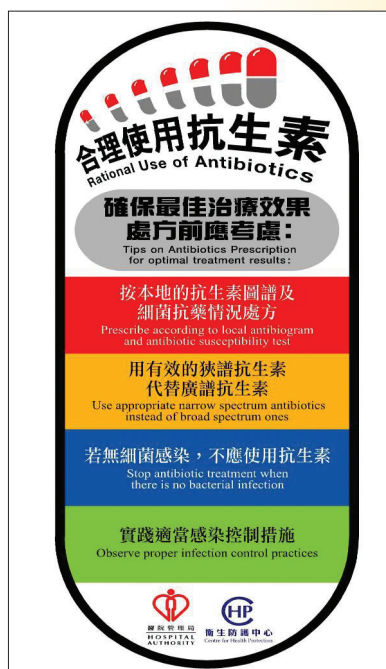
- To echo the “World AIDS Day” on 1 December, conducted publicity activities to echo the theme of “Stop AIDS, Keep the Promise.”
- 為響應十二月一日「世界愛滋病日」的主題「堅守承諾，共抗愛滋」，開展了有關愛滋病為題的宣傳活動。
- In response to the Sixth World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong
- 為配合十二月十三日至十八日舉行的第六次世貿會議，衛生防護中心加強了對傳染病爆



on 13-18 December, the Centre for Health Protection enhanced communicable disease surveillance to detect disease outbreak and administered influenza vaccination to 7 492 police and staff deployed to work for the Ministerial Conference.

發的監測，並為7 492名前線警務人員及工作人員進行流感防疫注射。

- Completed the development of the Public Health Information System (PHIS), an information system that enhances the ability to collect, analyse and disseminate health information.
- The testing of microbial indicators for food and water was accredited by HOKLAS in accordance with ISO17025 requirements.
- Set up the Health Protection Programme on Antimicrobial Resistance (HPPAR) under the Scientific Committee on Infection Control and launched the Planning of Antimicrobial Stewardship Programmes (ASP) in hospitals.
- 完成設立能提高搜集、分析和發布健康資訊能力的公共衛生資訊系統。
- 食物及水的微生物指標化驗獲得香港實驗室認可計劃根據ISO17025的準則發出認可資格。
- 於感染控制科學委員會轄下設立抗生素抗藥性健康保障計劃，並於醫院推行抗生素導向計劃。



# Chapter Three 第三章

## EXPENDITURE AND MANPOWER

## 開支及人手

### Expenditure

### 開支

The expenditure of the Department for 2005/06 was \$2,900 million which represented 9.0% of the total public expenditure on health for the year. There was an increase of 0.7% over that for 2004/05 (Figure 12).

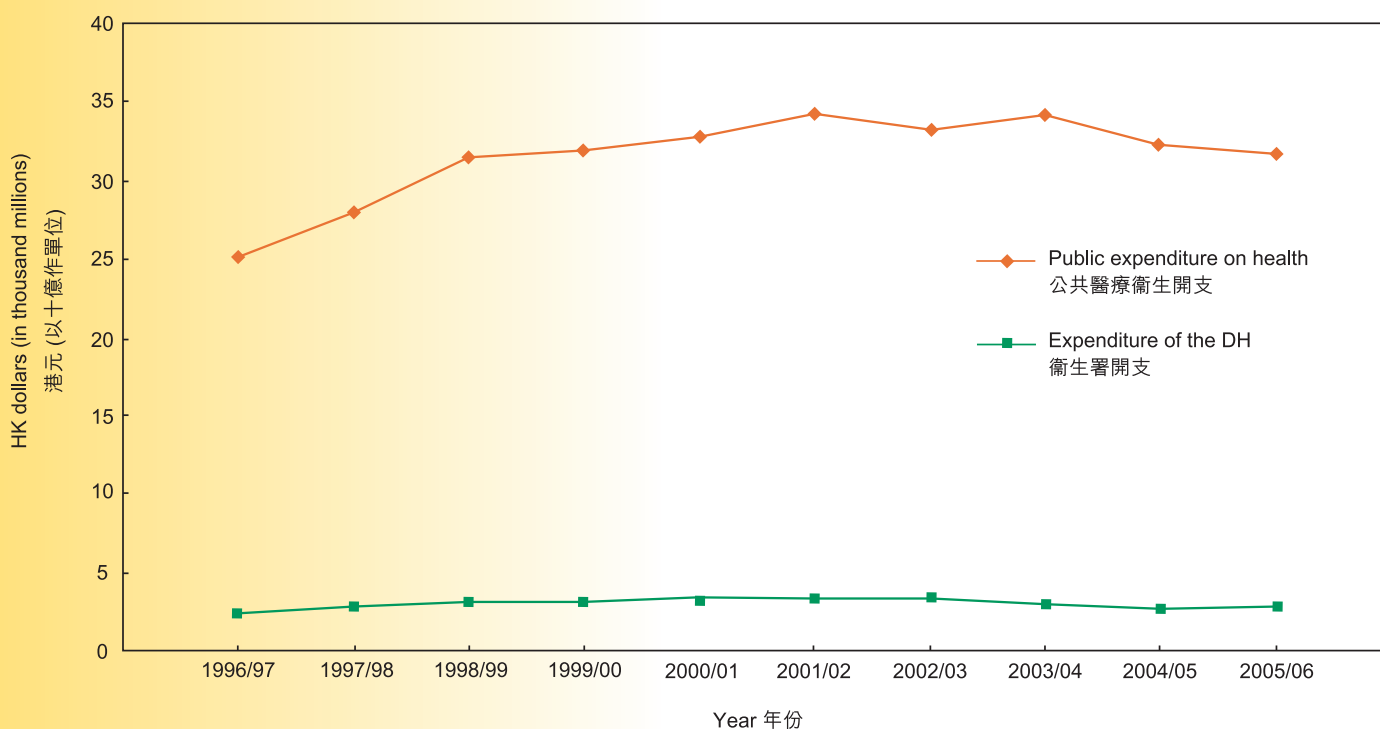
衛生署於二零零五/零六年度的開支為29億元，佔該年度公共醫療衛生總開支的9.0%，較二零零四/零五年度上升0.7% (圖 12)。

Total public expenditure on health, which included expenditure of the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, decreased by 2.2% in the same period.

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，則減少了2.2%。

**Figure 12 : Public Expenditure on Health and Expenditure of the Department of Health, 1996/97 - 2005/06**

**圖 12 : 一九九六/九七年度至二零零五/零六年度公共醫療衛生開支與衛生署開支**



## Manpower

## 人手

As at 31 March 2006, the Department had a total strength of 4 716 (Table E) which corresponded to a decrease of 1.7% over that in 2005.

截至二零零六年三月三十一日為止，衛生署的在職人數為4 716人(表E)，較二零零五年同期減少1.7%。

**Table E : Strength of the Department of Health as at 31 March 2006**  
**表E : 衛生署截至二零零六年三月三十一日為止的在職人數**

	Number 人數	Percentage 百分比
<b>Departmental Staff 部門職系人員</b>		
Medical and Health Officer Grade 醫生職系	356	7.5%
Nursing Grades 護士職系	1 182	25.1%
Dental Officer Grade 牙科醫生職系	202	4.3%
Dental Auxiliary Grades 牙科輔助職系	576	12.2%
Allied Health Grades 專職醫療職系	444	9.4%
Other Departmental Grades 其他部門職系	764	16.2%
<b>Non-departmental Grades 非部門職系人員</b>	1 192	25.3%
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Chapter Four 第四章

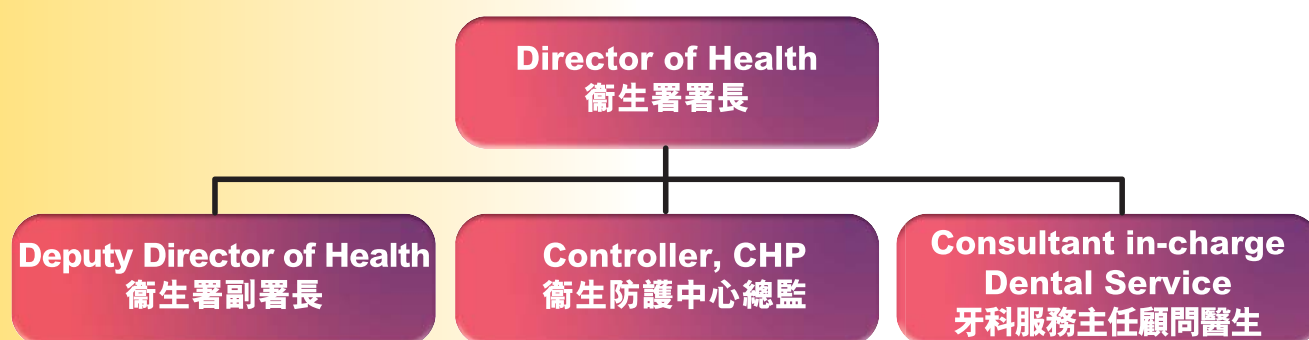
## HEALTH SERVICES REVIEW

## 健康服務回顧

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

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

**The organisation structure**  
**衛生署組織圖**



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

衛生署副署長負責有關規管衛生的工作和管理以下的健康服務：

- Chinese Medicine Division
- Family and Elderly Health Services which include Elderly Health Service and Family Health Service
- Health Administration and Planning Division which includes Medical Device Control Office and Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions
- Special Health Services which cover Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit, Pharmaceutical Service, Port Health Office, Radiation Health Unit and Tobacco Control Office
- 中醫藥事務部
- 家庭及長者健康服務：包括長者健康服務及家庭健康服務
- 衛生行政及策劃部：包括醫療儀器管制辦公室及醫護機構註冊辦事處
- 特別衛生服務：包括毒品管理部、藥劑事務部、港口衛生處、放射衛生部及控煙辦公室

- Specialised Services which encompass Child Assessment Service, Clinical Genetic Service, Forensic Pathology Service, Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service and Student Health Service
- 專科服務：包括兒童體能智力測驗服務、醫學遺傳科、法醫科、專業發展及質素保證服務及學生健康服務

## Chinese Medicine Division

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



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

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

## 中醫藥事務部

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

法定機構香港中醫藥管理委員會(簡稱管委會)於一九九九年九月根據《中醫藥條例》成立。中醫藥事務部負責向管委會提供專業和行政支援服務，以協助其制定和執行各項中醫藥的規管措施。

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

By the end of 2005, there were 5 133 registered Chinese medicine practitioners and 2 957 listed Chinese medicine practitioners in Hong Kong.

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

In accordance with the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, the Practitioners Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the system of Continuing Education in Chinese Medicine (CME) for registered Chinese medicine practitioners in 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.

截至二零零五年年底，本港共有5 133名註冊中醫和2 957名表列中醫。

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

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



According to the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, any person who wishes to carry on the business of retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines as well as the wholesale and manufacture business

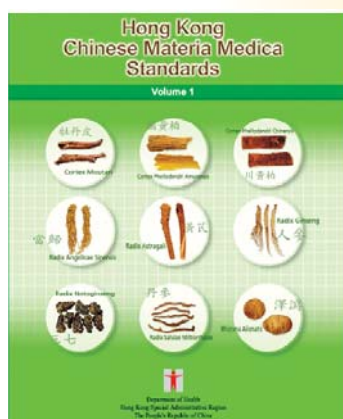
根據《中醫藥條例》，凡欲經營中藥材零售與批發及中成藥批發與製造業務者，均須首先向管委會轄下的中藥組申領有關牌照。管委會於二零零三年五月五日實施中藥商發牌制度，截

of proprietary Chinese medicines must first apply for a relevant licence from the Chinese Medicines Board of Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong. Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong implemented the licensing system for Chinese medicines traders on 5 May 2003. As at end of December 2005, 8 185 applications were received. Since the implementation of the registration system for proprietary Chinese medicines on 19 December 2003, a total of 16 136 applications for proprietary Chinese medicines registration were received as at 31 December 2005.

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

至二零零五年十二月底，共收到8 185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，截至二零零五年十二月底，共收到16 136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，以統籌及管理本港60種常用中藥材的研究，以便制訂相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室工作。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。國際專家委員會已於二零零五年年底審核通過第二期24種藥材的大部分研究工作，現正籌備香港中藥材標準第二冊的出版工作。第三期28種藥材的研究工作將於二零零六年二月展開。





## Family and Elderly Health Services

### Elderly Health Service

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

Elderly health centres provide comprehensive primary healthcare programmes encompassing health assessment, counselling, curative treatment and health education. Elderly aged 65 and above can enrol as members of the centres. In 2005, the elderly health centres recorded 37 622 enrolments and 195 477 attendances for health assessment and medical consultation.



Visiting health teams outreach out into the community and residential care setting to provide health promotion programmes for the elderly and their carers in collaboration with other elderly services providers. The aim is to increase their

## 家庭及長者健康服務

### 長者健康服務

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

長者健康中心提供綜合基層健康護理服務，包括健康評估、輔導、治療及健康教育。凡年滿65歲或以上的人士可登記成為中心會員。二零零五年，長者健康中心的登記人數為37 622人，接受健康評估及診症的長者達195 477人次。



長者健康外展隊伍深入社區和安老院舍與其他服務單位合作，為長者及護老者提供健康推廣活動。目的是提高長者的健康認知、自我照顧能力，及提升護老者的護老服務質素。「私營安老院舍改善計劃」針對院舍內護老者的特別

health awareness, self-care ability, and to enhance the quality of caregiving. An integrated and holistic approach is adopted in the “Improvement Project for Private Residential Care Homes”, which targets programmes at the specific training needs of caregivers in the homes, such as basic nursing skills. In 2005, visiting health teams made 290 411 client-contacts.

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



An “Influenza Vaccination Programme” targeting residents and staff living and working in residential care homes was conducted in November 2005. The programme was well-received and achieved an overall coverage rate of 94.2% and 78.5% for the residents and staff respectively. Elderly Health Service had also assisted in providing vaccination to residents of disabled homes.

培訓需要，提供綜合和全面的培訓，例如基本護理技巧。在二零零五年，長者健康外展隊伍共為290 411人次提供服務。

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



於二零零五年十一月，長者健康服務在安老院舍推行以院友和員工為對象的「預防流行性感疫苗注射計劃」。是次計劃反應良好，院友及員工的涵蓋率分別為94.2%及78.5%。此外，長者健康服務亦協助為殘疾院舍的院友注射流感疫苗。

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

## Family Health Service

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

## Maternal and Child Health Service

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

For child health service, an Integrated Child Health and Development Programme is implemented in Maternal and Child Health Centres to promote the holistic health (physical, cognitive and socio-emotional) and wellbeing of children. The core components of the integrated programme include immunisation, parenting, as well as health and developmental surveillance.

A comprehensive immunisation programme is provided to protect infants and children from nine infectious diseases, namely, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, rubella and mumps. The immunisation programme in 2005 is shown in Table F.

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

## 家庭健康服務

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

## 母嬰健康服務

母嬰健康服務的範圍，包括兒童健康、母親健康、家庭計劃及子宮頸檢查服務。

兒童健康服務方面，母嬰健康院推行「幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃」，以促進兒童的全人健康，包括生理、認知和社交情緒方面的發展。綜合計劃的核心項目有免疫接種、親職教育和健康及發展監察。

母嬰健康院為嬰幼兒童提供全面的免疫接種服務，以預防9種小兒傳染病，分別是結核病、乙型肝炎、白喉、破傷風、百日咳、小兒麻痺、麻疹、德國麻疹及流行性腮腺炎。表F列出二零零五年的兒童免疫接種計劃。



**Table F : Immunisation Programme for Children in Hong Kong, 2005**  
**表F : 二零零五年香港兒童免疫接種計劃**

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

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

Breastfeeding is also actively promoted through the Breastfeeding Hotline, individual interviews and counsellings in Maternal and Child Health Centres.

親職教育計劃目的是為裝備幼兒家長，對子女的成長發展有更多認識和處理技巧，從而扶育幼兒健康成長。健康院會透過資料單張、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，為家長提供有關兒童身心發展、育兒知識(例如：營養、家居安全、口腔健康等)及親職輔導。就兒童有初期的行為問題或在管教方面遇到困難的家長，備有系統的正面親職小組訓練課程。

母嬰健康院亦積極推廣母乳餵哺，服務包括母乳餵哺熱線、個別會見及輔導等。



Health and Developmental Surveillance consists of a series of routine reviews conducted by health professionals, designed to achieve timely identification and referral of children with health and developmental problems. These include physical examination of the newborn child, periodic monitoring of the child's growth parameters, Automated Otoacoustic Emission (AOAE) hearing screening for newborn and vision screening at specific ages. Developmental surveillance is performed in partnership with parents through anticipatory guidance, eliciting parents' concern and observing the child. Children with suspected physical or developmental abnormalities will be referred to specialist clinics for further investigation and management.



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

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

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相關的非政府機構跟進。

The Maternal and Child Health Centres provide women of child-bearing age family planning services, including contraceptive advice and infertility counselling. To ensure protection against rubella,

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

anti-rubella vaccination is offered to non-immune women of child-bearing age.

In 2005, about 91% of all local newborns and 38% of pregnant women received services from the Maternal and Child Health Centres.

二零零五年，約有91%本地出生的嬰兒及38%的孕婦曾使用母嬰健康院的服務。



Cervical screening service is provided at all Maternal and Child Health Centres for women aged at or above 25 who have ever had sex.

所有母嬰健康院均為曾有性行為的25歲或以上婦女，提供子宮頸普查服務。

## Woman Health Service

## 婦女健康服務

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

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。

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

三間婦女健康中心透過專題教育，例如健康生活方式、乳癌及子宮頸癌、更年期和骨質疏鬆等專題，藉此促進婦女的健康。

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

婦女健康中心亦為婦女提供體格檢驗、子宮頸細胞檢驗及各項適當檢查。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。

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

Between 2001 and 2002, Woman Health Service had extended to ten Maternal and Child Health Centres.

In 2005, a total of 21 242 women registered with the three Woman Health Centres and the ten Maternal and Child Health Centres with Woman Health Service. Health problems detected included breast cancer, cervical cancer, raised blood cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and other gynaecological problems etc.

## Health Administration and Planning Division

### Medical Device Control Office

The “Medical Device Control Office” was established in July 2004 for the implementation of the voluntary administrative system and development of a long-term regulatory framework for medical devices.



婦女健康服務於一九九四年成立時，為45至64歲更年期前後和處於更年期的婦女服務。由二零零零年一月開始，服務已擴展到所有64歲或以下的婦女，及加強健康教育和輔導服務。

二零零一至零二年期間，婦女健康服務已擴展至十間母嬰健康院。

二零零五年，共有21 242名婦女在三間婦女健康中心及十間設有婦女健康服務的母嬰健康院登記。所發現的健康問題包括乳癌、子宮頸癌、血膽固醇過高、高血壓、糖尿病和其它婦科問題等。

## 衛生行政及策劃部

### 醫療儀器管制辦公室

「醫療儀器管制辦公室」於二零零四年七月成立，以推行自願的醫療儀器行政管理制度和發展長遠的法例規管。

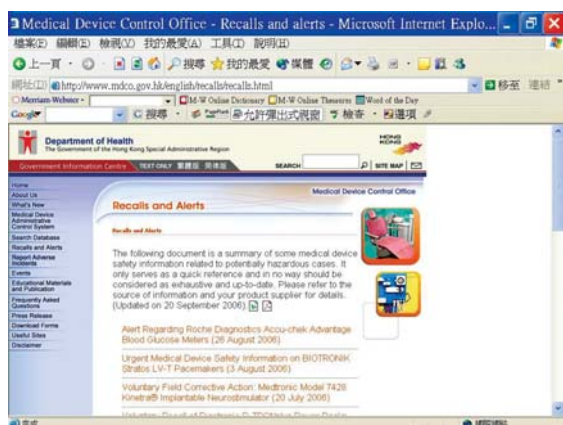




After launching of the first phase of the Medical Device Administrative Control System (MDACS): voluntary listing of Class IV (high-risk) medical devices in 2004, the second phase of the MDACS for the voluntary listing of Class II / III (medium-risk) medical devices was launched on 14 November 2005.

A thematic website at <http://www.mdco.gov.hk/> has been launched on 10 June 2005 for the dissemination of important information related to medical devices for the reference of healthcare professionals, trader and the general public.

The post-market surveillance system, including the dissemination of safety alerts and recall notices to concerned parties and the adverse incident reporting system, were fully operational in 2005. A total of 392 safety alerts and recall cases were handled, of which 134 affected Hong Kong. Three adverse incidents occurring in Hong Kong were reported.



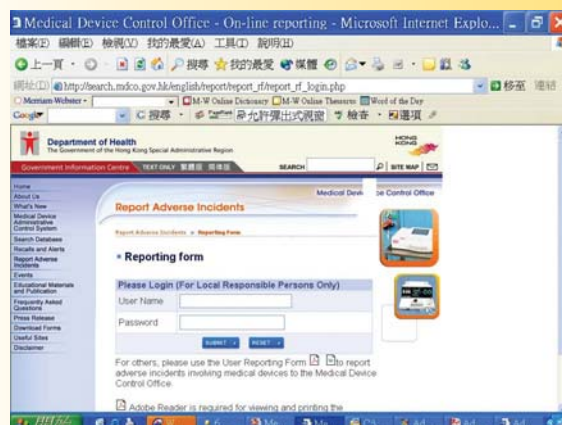
The MDACS would be further developed to include the following features:

- Listing of local manufacturers;
- Listing of importers; and
- Recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies.

醫療儀器行政管理制度首階段推行的第IV級（高風險水平）醫療儀器自願表列於二零零四年展開；次階段的第II / III 級（中風險水平）醫療儀器自願表列亦已於二零零五年十一月十四日展開。

專題網站<http://www.mdco.gov.hk/>於二零零五年六月十日啓用，用以發放有關醫療儀器重要資訊給醫護專業人員、業界及市民參考。

涉及儀器進入市場後的監察系統已於二零零五年全面運作，包括發放安全警報和回收的通告予相關人士及醫療事故呈報。已處理的安全警報和回收個案共392宗，當中有134宗影響香港。另接獲三宗發生在香港的醫療事故報告。



醫療儀器行政管理制度將再發展至包括以下各項：

- 表列本地製造商；
- 表列進口商；及
- 認可認證評核機構。

## Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions

Under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165), any person who intends to operate a private hospital, maternity home or nursing home must obtain registration from the Director of Health. The Medical Clinics Ordinance (Cap. 343) provides for the registration of clinics that are operated on a non-profit making basis. Legislations under Cap. 165 and Cap. 343 were promulgated in 1937 and 1964 respectively. The licensing authority was rested with the then Director of Medical and Health and was later transferred to Director of Health in 1989/1990, upon reorganisation of the former Medical and Health Department and the consequential establishment of Hospital Authority and DH.

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 2005, 59 announced inspections and 53 surprise visits to a total of 12 private hospitals, 27 nursing homes and 9 maternity homes registered under Cap. 165 were conducted. There were 169 clinics registered under Cap. 343. We have also handled 50 complaints related to them in the same year.

To meet the advancement of medical technology and rising community aspirations for quality services,

## 醫護機構註冊辦事處

根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》(第165章)，任何人有意營辦私家醫院、留產院或護養院，須向衛生署署長申請註冊。非牟利診療所的註冊乃根據《診療所條例》(第343章)進行。香港法例第165章及343章分別在一九三七年和一九六四年實施，由當時的醫務及衛生署署長執行。及後醫務及衛生署改組，成立醫院管理局及衛生署，上述法例的執行權在一九八九年至九零年間移交衛生署署長。

衛生署會就處所、人手和設備方面的事宜對醫護機構進行註冊及監察的工作。醫護機構註冊辦事處主要是負責執行有關條例的規定及確保有關機構適合提供該等服務。為確保每個機構都符合法定要求，會透過實地巡查、審閱機構活動及投訴的統計資料、發出建議或警告及直接處理公眾對有關機構的投訴。在二零零五年，曾對按香港法例第165章註冊的12間私家醫院、27間護養院及九間留產院，進行了59次例行巡查及53次突擊巡查。按香港法例第343章註冊的診療所則有169間。同年，我們共處理50宗與該等機構有關的投訴。

為配合醫療技術的發展，以及社會對質素醫療的殷切需求，於二零零三年制定《私家醫院、護

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

## Special Health Services

### Narcotics and Drug Administration Unit

The Department of Health operates an out-patient methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug abusers. There are 20 methadone clinics in Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and public holidays. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 9 095 as at 31 December 2005 and the average daily attendance in 2005 was 6 778.

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

As drug addicts constitute 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

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。此新守則使各醫療服務機構更明確了解優質服務的要求及標準。

## 特別衛生服務

### 毒品管理部

衛生署為吸毒者提供美沙酮代用治療及戒毒計劃的門診服務。全港共有20間美沙酮診所，每天（包括星期日及公眾假期）開放。截至二零零五年十二月三十一日為止，登記參與計劃的總人數為9 095人，而二零零五年的平均每日求診人次則為6 778人次。

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

由於吸毒者是感染愛滋病及其他透過血液傳播疾病的高危群，因此為病人提供健康教育及輔導工作是首要工作。有關的活動包括在美沙酮診所播放健康教育錄影帶及錄音帶、免費派發安全套，並為參與美沙酮治療計劃的人士提供愛滋病病毒血液和尿液測試，以及乙型及丙型肝炎血液測試服務。



and blood testing for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections for patients of Methadone Treatment Programme.

## Pharmaceutical Service

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

The Inspection and Licensing Section is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134). Enforcement is effected through inspection and licensing of drug manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers; investigation by way of test purchases; sampling of products for analysis; and initiation of prosecutions against offenders. In 2005, the number of inspections and prosecutions conducted by the Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service were 9 913 and 153 respectively (Figure 13). Pharmacist inspectors participate in joint operations with the Police against illegal activities involving controlled medicines and act as expert witnesses in the law courts. Traditional Chinese medicines are also tested for the presence of western medicines and whether the level of heavy metals exceeds the permissible limit.

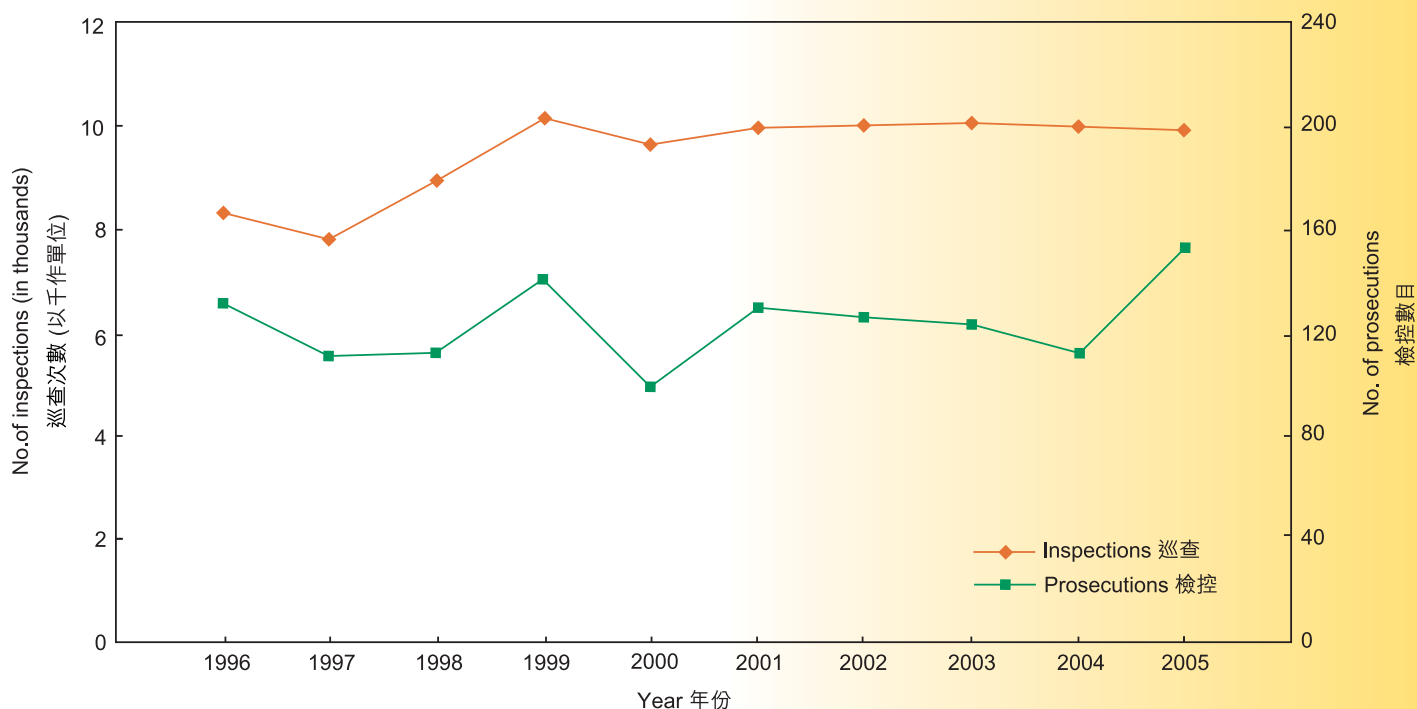
## 藥劑事務部

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

督察及牌照組的職責是執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)、《抗生素條例》(第137章)及《危險藥物條例》(第134章)。執法是透過巡查及發牌予製藥商、進口商、批發商及零售商；以試行購買受管制藥物的方式進行調查；從市面抽取藥物樣本化驗；並對違法者提出檢控。二零零五年，藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控的個案數目分別為9 913宗及153宗(圖13)。督察及牌照組調查員聯同警方打擊涉及受管制藥物的違法活動，並以專家證人身份出庭作證。此外，該組亦會化驗傳統中藥，分析是否含有西藥成分和所含的重金屬是否超出許可限量。

**Figure 13 : Number of Inspections and Prosecutions by Inspection and Licensing Section of the Pharmaceutical Service, 1996 - 2005**

**圖13 : 一九九六年至二零零五年藥劑事務部督察及牌照組巡查及檢控個案數目**



The Pharmaceuticals Registration and Import/Export Control Section registers pharmaceutical products before they can be manufactured or imported for local consumption. An import/export licensing control system is in place to ensure that only registered pharmaceutical products are imported into Hong Kong. To enable healthcare personnel to identify the composition of dispensed medicines labelled with proprietary names, the Section published the latest edition of the Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products in 2005 which was also available in the homepage of the Department.

藥物註冊及出入口管制組為藥劑製品先行註冊，然後才能製造或輸入本地出售。出入口發牌管制制度是確保只有已註冊藥劑製品才進口本港。該組在二零零五年編印了最新一期的《藥劑製品手冊》，使醫護人員按成藥名稱確定所配發藥物的成分，有關資料在部門網頁亦可獲取。

The Clinic Service Section provides dispensing service to clinics under DH which include clinics of Social Hygiene Service, Tuberculosis and Chest Service, and Family Health Service. A computerised dispensing system is in use in all clinic premises.

診所服務組為衛生署轄下各診所，包括社會衛生科、胸肺科及家庭健康服務轄下診所提供配藥服務。所有診所設置電腦化配藥系統。

The Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Unit coordinates and monitors the reporting of suspected

藥物不良反應監察組是協調和監察本港疑涉及中西藥物不良反應的呈報事宜。於二零零五年

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

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



## Port Health Office

The Port Health Office enforces the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 141) and observes the International Health Regulations to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases and other serious infections into Hong Kong.

The Port Health Office operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels and grants radio pratique. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships, ensures an adequate

一月一日起，該組接受由中醫師，西醫及牙醫就病人疑受藥物不良反應影響的呈報。呈報範圍涵蓋所有西藥及中藥(包括中藥材及中成藥)。有關報告將由不同專業人員所組成的小組審核。

採購及藥物配製組與政府物流服務署合作，評估和選購衛生署及醫院管理局所使用的藥物和其他藥劑，並負責製造藥水、油膏及乳膏。



## 港口衛生處

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

港口衛生處為所有進入香港的船隻提供二十四小時檢疫服務，並簽發預檢無疫通行證。該處巡查和監督船上的滅鼠工作，確保船隻上、飛機上及各入境口岸的衛生情況符合標準，並在

standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels, aircrafts and at all entry points, and provides medical assistance or radio medical advice to ships where necessary. It issues deratting certificates, deratting exemption certificates, international certificates of vaccination, import permits for human remains, cremation permits and import permits for biological materials. It provides a round-the-clock Public Health Emergency Team in the Hong Kong International Airport to respond to public health emergencies and aircraft accidents. Epidemiological information is exchanged regularly with the WHO and health authorities in neighbouring areas.



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

The Office reactivated health screening measures for arriving travellers at land and sea immigration control points since November 2005.

有需要時為船上人士提供醫療服務，或透過無線電提供醫療建議。該處簽發滅鼠證明書、滅鼠豁免證明書、國際防疫注射證明書、人類遺骸進口許可證、火化許可證和生物物質進口許可證。此外，該處提供 24 小時駐香港國際機場公共衛生緊急事故醫療隊，以應付公共衛生緊急事故及空難。該處與世界衛生組織和鄰近地區的衛生當局保持聯絡，交換流行病的資訊。



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

港口衛生處自二零零五年十一月起重新啟動，在各海陸出入境口岸為抵港旅客進行健康篩檢。



## Radiation Health Unit

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

In 2005, the unit assessed and issued 8 972 licences and permits and provided monitoring service to 8 859 occupationally exposed persons. The average radiation exposure of the occupationally exposed person was 0.07mSv against an annual statutory limit of 20mSv.

In addition, a training workshop on Daya Bay Contingency Plan was organised for emergency response staff of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, and workshops on nuclear emergency counselling service were organised for doctors and nurses of DH.

The major achievements of the unit in 2005 include (a) successfully and safely completed the removal of radioactive wastes from Wanchai to a purpose-built Low-level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Siu A Chau; and (b) participated in the radiological emergency response preparation work for the WTO meeting in Hong Kong.

## 放射衛生部

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

二零零五年，該部評估並發出8 972個牌照和許可證，並為8 859名暴露輻照的從業員提供監測服務。這些從業員的平均輻照量為0.07mSv，而法定輻照年劑量限值則為20mSv。

此外，該部就大亞灣應變計劃為食物環境衛生署的緊急應變員工舉行培訓工作坊，並為衛生署醫生及護士舉行有關核意外應急輔導服務的培訓工作坊。

該部在二零零五年的主要貢獻包括：(a)成功將原來貯存於灣仔的放射性廢物安全地遷移到設於小鴉洲的專建低劑量輻射廢料貯存庫和(b)參與為世界貿易組織香港會議進行的輻射應急準備。

## Tobacco Control Office

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



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

- educating and assisting staff of public premises to comply with and enforce the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance;
- monitoring the level of compliance with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance;
- enhancing the smoking cessation service provided by the Department;
- conducting anti-smoking health education activities; and
- assisting the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau in reviewing tobacco control policy and legislation.

## 控煙辦公室

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

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

- 教育並協助各公眾場所的員工遵守和執行《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》；
- 監察《吸煙（公眾衛生）條例》的遵行情況；
- 加強本署的戒煙服務；
- 舉辦反吸煙健康教育活動；以及
- 協助衛生福利及食物局檢討控煙政策及法例。



In 2005, TCO continued to promote smoke-free culture to the public by conducting various publicity campaign, seminars and workshops, such as “Security Guard Training Workshop on Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance”, “Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” and “Smoking Cessation Seminars”.



The target group of the “Security Guard Training Workshops” was the frontline staff, i.e. management staff and security guards of statutory no-smoking areas. The workshops aimed at providing legal knowledge on tobacco control, and educating and assisting the above group to enforce the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap.371). TCO conducted 70 “Security Guard Training Workshops” in 2005, with over 1 300 attendance, from 28 property management companies.

“Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” were organised to encourage and empower companies and organisations to implement smoke-free policy. Over 2 600 company staff from 708 companies took part in 114 “Smoke-free Workplace Workshops” conducted in 2005.

In order to encourage smokers to quit smoking, “Smoking Cessation Seminars” were conducted for various organisations and businesses. In 2005, TCO conducted 29 “Smoking Cessation Seminars” with over 1 100 attendances.

二零零五年，控煙辦公室繼續透過舉辦各類型宣傳推廣活動、講座及工作坊，向市民推廣無煙文化。這些講座包括：「保安員控煙法例講座」、「無煙工作間工作坊」及「戒煙講座」。

「保安員控煙法例講座」對象是法定禁煙區的前線員工，即管理人員及保安員。講座旨在提供有關控煙法律的知識，並教導及協助他們執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)。在二零零五年，控煙辦公室舉辦了70場「保安員控煙法例講座」，參與者超過1 300人次，分別來自28間物業管理公司。

舉辦「無煙工作間工作坊」是鼓勵及裝備公司與機構去實施無煙政策。於二零零五年，共有708間公司派出超過2 600名員工參加114場「無煙工作間工作坊」。

為鼓勵吸煙者戒煙，我們為各機構及公司舉辦了「戒煙講座」。在二零零五年，控煙辦公室舉行了29場「戒煙講座」，參與者超過1 100人次。

TCO conducted 23 roving exhibitions in shopping malls, housing estates and commercial centres in 2005, providing anti-smoking health education to over 28 000 persons.

In 2005, staff of the TCO visited 191 restaurants with seating capacity over 200. Advice and guidance were given to help restaurant staff to understand and comply with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance. In addition, visits were paid to 224 shopping malls to educate and assist managers and staff to comply with and enforce the Ordinance, and 52 tobacco retail outlets were inspected for compliance with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.

TCO also handled complaints against tobacco related matters. The office received 623 complaints from the public or other organisations in 2005. For publication screening, over 1 400 issues of printed publications were screened. A total of 11 cases of illegal tobacco advertisements were found and warning letters were issued to the publishers concerned.

Since November 2002, a TCO website (<http://www.tco.gov.hk/>) was established as a convenient channel to communicate with the public, organisations and tobacco control advocates. Over 57 000 visits to the web pages were recorded in 2005. TCO also operates a smoking cessation hotline. A total of 4 497 telephone calls were handled in 2005.

二零零五年，控煙辦公室在商場、屋苑和展覽中心舉辦了23場巡迴展覽，並向超過28 000名市民提供反吸煙健康教育。

二零零五年，控煙辦公室人員探訪了191間設有200個以上座位的食肆。為協助食肆員工執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》提供建議與指引。此外，造訪了224個商場，教導並協助管理人員和職員遵守和執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》，以及巡查了52個煙草零售點有否遵守有關條例。

控煙辦公室亦處理有關煙草事宜的投訴。二零零五年，共接獲623宗由公眾或其他機構作出的投訴。審閱刊物方面，控煙辦公室共審閱了超過1 400份刊物，當中發現了11個違例煙草廣告，並向有關出版商發出警告信。

自二零零二年十一月開始，控煙辦公室設立了網站(<http://www.tco.gov.hk/>)，作為方便與市民大眾、各機構及支持控煙團體溝通的渠道。在二零零五年，該網站錄得超過57 000瀏覽次數。控煙辦公室亦設立戒煙輔導熱線，該熱線在二零零五年共處理4 497個來電和查詢。



TCO also assisted the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau during the legislative amendment exercise of the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371). The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill 2005 was put forward to the Legislative Council on May 2005. The Bill, among others, aimed at protecting the public from secondhand smoke by expanding the statutory no smoking areas to all indoor workplaces and a number of public places.

To tie in with the discussion of the Bill in the Legislative Council, TCO carried out a publicity campaign “I Love Smoke-free Hong Kong” in 2005, in which TV and radio Announcements of Public Interest, posters in outdoor billboards, etc. were produced to promote smoke-free culture in Hong Kong.

控煙辦公室亦協助衛生福利及食物局修訂《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)，並在同年五月呈交《二零零五年吸煙(公眾衛生)(修訂)條例草案》于立法會。草案旨在透過擴大法定禁煙區至所有室內工作間及部分公眾地方，以保障市民免受二手煙影響等多項建議。

為配合立法會就條例草案的討論，控煙辦公室在二零零五年舉辦了「我愛無煙香港」宣傳活動推廣無煙文化，其中包括了電視及電台宣傳短片、戶外廣告平台的大型海報等。



## Specialised Services

### Child Assessment Service

The Child Assessment Service (CAS), aiming at contributing to the rehabilitation of children with developmental problems through a multidisciplinary team approach, operates a total of seven centres in Kowloon and New Territories to provide assessment for children from birth to 11 years old.

## 專科服務

### 兒童體能智力測驗服務

兒童體能智力測驗服務，旨在協助發展有問題的兒童康復；透過綜合專業隊伍的模式，在九龍及新界地區共設七間中心，為初生至11歲兒童進行評估。



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

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

The number of new clients received were 6 545 and a total of 59 243 assessment sessions were conducted over the year.

In mid 2005, Child Assessment Service launched a portal named eCK, a web-based collaborative platform, for easy management and sharing of knowledge within the service. In addition, a Knowledge Management (KM) consultant was engaged for the overall planning and implementation of various KM activities with a view to establishing a KM environment and to enable CAS to become a knowledge-leveraged organisation. Major activities accomplished during the year included establishing an electronic bulletin at eCK, conducting a knowledge audit exercise for a clinical workflow, setting up of Reading Club and Case Sharing for capturing external knowledge and sharing of knowledge across different disciplines within the service and conducting

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、視光師及視覺矯正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、心理及社交能力評估；
- 在發展診斷後制訂康復計劃；
- 在有需要時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協助。

本服務年內共處理了6 545宗新症，所提供的評估服務共有59 243節。

兒童體能智力測驗服務在二零零五年年中推出了一個命名為eCK的入口網站：這是一個網上的合作平台，用以方便內部的知識管理及分享。另外，亦聘請了一間負責推行知識管理文化的顧問，以進行各種知識管理活動，以建立一個知識管理環境，使本服務能成為一個知識調控的組織。在年內已經完成了的主要活動包括：在eCK上發布電子報告板；為一項臨床工作流程進行知識審核、舉辦閱讀分享會和個案分享；以吸納服務範圍以外的知識和為本服務內不同專科隊伍提供分享知識的機會；以及檢閱了外在環境因素的影響。在二零零六年正在策劃中一系列的知識管理活動包括：行動回顧、敘事詢問和復審分類法。

A website of Child Assessment Service (<http://www.dhcas.gov.hk/>) was set up in 2005 for the public to obtain information related to clinic operations, public health education and clinic activities for the public. In addition, clinical knowledge in relation to child development and disabilities for public and professional awareness are available through the website.

兒童體能智力測驗服務在二零零五年年底出版了《兒童體能智力測驗服務流行病學和研究公報(CASER)》的創刊號。公報涵蓋了本服務的統計資料的趨向和分析，以及本服務在科學文獻和專業簡報的參與。作為評估有發展問題兒童的主要服務提供者之一，本服務取得一系列這些兒童及其需要的詳細資料。期望透過有系統地搜集及編輯那些從工作中和合作夥伴處獲得的資料，本服務能為在兒童的發展、障礙和復康領域中工作的人員提供有用的資料。CASER將會重點表達收集到的資訊。



In late 2005, Child Assessment Service published the first issue of the Child Assessment Service Epidemiology and Research Bulletin (CASER), which covered trends and analysis of CAS statistics and its involvement in publications and scientific presentations. As one of the major service providers for evaluating children with developmental disabilities, CAS accesses a wide range of these children's profiles and needs. It is hoped that through systematic compilation of data from its work as well as from its partners, CAS can provide information that is helpful to those practicing in the field of child development, disabilities and rehabilitation. CASER will highlight materials thus collected.



In 2005, Health, Welfare and Food Bureau commenced work for review of HK's Rehabilitation Program Plan (RPP). CAS continued to represent the department in the RPP Working Group, to develop related strategic plans and programmes.

In the spirit of its vision, mission and values, the Child Assessment Service is committed to strive for improving public awareness and practice standards by reaching more parents and workers in the rehabilitation field to the benefit of children with developmental challenges.

## Clinical Genetic Service

Clinical Genetic Service provides territory-wide genetic services, including diagnosis, counselling and prevention of genetic diseases. It comprises the Genetic Counselling Unit and the Genetic Screening Unit.

Genetic Counselling Unit deals with diagnosis of over a thousand different types of genetic diseases. It receives support from the Genetic Laboratory in performing investigations on cytogenetics, biochemical genetics and molecular genetics. Chromosome studies and molecular genetic investigations formed the bulk of investigations. The common indications are multiple congenital anomalies, recurrent abortions, Down's Syndrome, mental retardation, sex disorder and common single gene disorders. The Genetic Counselling Unit also conducts clinical sessions to provide genetic counselling for families. There were 3 144 family attendances in 2005.

在二零零五年，衛生福利及食物局開展了香港復康計劃方案的檢討工作。兒童體能智力測驗服務繼續代表衛生署參與該方案的工作小組，發展有關的策略計劃和方案。

兒童體能智力測驗服務將堅守其理想、使命及信念，努力接觸更多家長及康復服務領域的工作人員，從而提高公眾的認識及服務的水平，為有發展困難的兒童謀取福祉。

## 醫學遺傳科

醫學遺傳科提供全港性的遺傳服務，包括遺傳病的診斷、輔導及預防。該科由遺傳輔導組及遺傳篩選組所組成。

遺傳輔導組就逾千種遺傳病進行診斷，又在遺傳學化驗所的支援下進行細胞遺傳學、生化遺傳學及分子遺傳學的化驗。化驗個案中以染色體研究和分子遺傳學化驗居多。普遍的化驗原因包括：多發性先天異常、慣性流產、唐氏綜合症、智障、性紊亂及普通單基因症。遺傳輔導組亦為求診家庭提供有關遺傳病的臨床輔導。二零零五年，遺傳輔導組為求診家庭提供了3 144次輔導。



The Genetic Screening Unit operates two screening programmes for newborns, namely, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism. Overall, 77.4% of neonates were screened by the Genetic Screening Unit in 2005, including nearly all newborns delivered in public institutions and 18.7% of newborns delivered in private hospitals. The remaining 81.3% born in private hospitals received screening provided by the respective hospital. G6PD deficiency was found in 4.4% of male and 0.4% of female infants. The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism was one in 1 115 in 2005.

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

遺傳篩選組為新生嬰兒推行兩項篩選計劃：分別是葡萄糖六磷酸去氫醇素(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，在二零零五年有77.4%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18.7%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒。其餘81.3%在私家醫院出生的嬰兒，則接受有關醫院提供的篩選服務。二零零五年，4.4%男嬰及0.4%女嬰發現患G6PD缺乏症。先天性甲狀腺功能不足症的發生率，則為每1 115人中有一名。

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



## Forensic Pathology Service

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

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

In 2005, some 6 900 post-mortem examinations, 1 000 clinical medico-legal examinations and 23 000 laboratory examinations were performed.

## Professional Development and Quality Assurance Service

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

## 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，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：包括到案發現場檢查屍體及協助罪案現場的調查工作。

該科亦負責公眾殮房的運作及管理事宜：包括按《死因裁判官條例》規定下呈報的死亡個案，就死者遺體辦理接收、臨時貯藏、辨認、驗屍及發放。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。

二零零五年，進行了約6 900宗驗屍、1 000宗臨床法醫學檢驗及23 000項化驗。

## 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。



The service comprises 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.

該服務設行政組及四間診所：包括家庭醫學深造培訓中心、香港公務員診所、九龍公務員診所及柴灣公務員診所。服務對象包括現任與退休公務員及其家屬，以及轉介到家庭醫學深造培訓中心就診的病人。



During this period, PDQA Service continued to arrange part-time family medicine community-based training for trainees from Hospital Authority, providing 36 training attachments. In addition, 44 Basic Life Support Provider Courses for 343 colleagues were provided.

年內，專業發展及質素保證服務繼續為醫院管理局的專科培訓醫生提供部分時間制，以社區為本的家庭醫學培訓。培訓實習名額為36個。另外，開辦了44次基本維生技術訓練課程，共培訓了343位同事。



In addition, a 2-day course on “Developing Evidence-based Clinical Guidelines in Primary Care” and a 3-day certificate course on “Evidence-based Audit in Primary Care” were organised for participants from various services. Two experts were invited from UK to conduct intensive workshops. Other activities included participation in the 6th Annual International Summit on Redesigning the Clinical Office Practice, and participation in the 10th European Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care.

## Student Health Service

Launched in 1995, the Student Health Service catered for some 930 000 primary and secondary school students in 2005 through its 12 student health service centres and three special assessment centres.

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

此外，該服務為來自多個服務單位的參加者舉辦了「制定基層護理循證臨床指引」的兩天課程，及為期三天的「基層護理循證審核」證書課程。另邀請了兩位英國專家舉行強化性培訓的工作坊。其他活動包括參與「第六屆重訂診所運作常規周年國際高峯會議」；及參與「第十屆健康護理服務質素改進歐洲論壇」。

## 學生健康服務

學生健康服務於一九九五年創辦。在二零零五年，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93萬名中、小學生提供服務。

該服務旨在促進和維持學童的身心健康，讓他們能充分發揮學習潛能。經登記的學生每年可到學生健康服務中心接受一次檢驗。為應付學童在不同成長階段的健康需要，學生健康服務提供一套全面的促進健康及預防疾病計劃。服務包括體格檢驗；關於生長、營養、血壓、視覺、聽覺、脊柱弧度、心理社交健康及性發育問題的健康評估；以及個別輔導和健康教育。有健康問題的學童會獲轉介至健康評估中心或合適的專科人員作進一步處理。



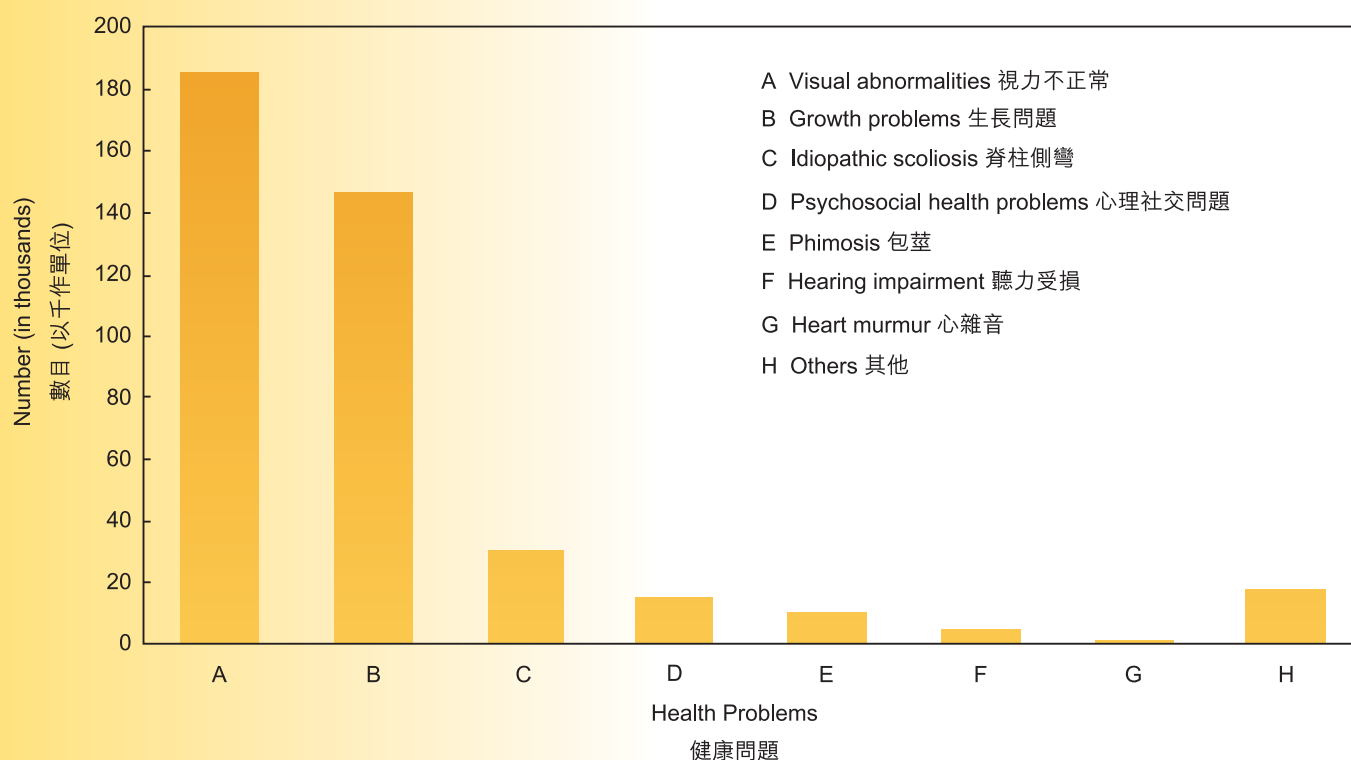


During the school year 2004/05, a total of 731 231 students from 1 444 primary and secondary schools participated in the service, representing a participation rate of 78.6% and 100.0% respectively. Among students attending the service, common health problems detected included visual abnormalities (e.g. myopia, hyperopia), growth problems (e.g. obesity, wasting, short stature), scoliosis, psychosocial health problems and phimosis (Figure 14).

在二零零四至零五學年，共有731 231名來自1 444間中、小學的學生參與該服務，學生和學校的參與率分別為78.6%及100.0%。接受服務的學生當中，常見的健康問題包括視力問題(如近視、遠視)、生長問題(如肥胖、過瘦、身材矮小)、脊柱側彎、心理社交健康問題及包莖問題(圖14)。

**Figure 14 : Health Problems Detected at Student Health Service Centres in the School Year of 2004/05**

**圖14 : 二零零四/零五學年學生健康服務測試出的健康問題**



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

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



In 2004/05 school year, the Adolescent Health Programme served 358 schools in 18 districts with more than 117 000 students and 6 000 teachers and parents. In order to enhance the participation of teachers and schools, a pilot “Train-the-Teachers Programme” was launched in school year 2004/05 in 14 schools, with 60 teachers participating. The programme aimed to equip teachers with the necessary skills and attitudes to conduct the basic life skills training programmes at their own schools so as to cultivate the school base concept and consolidate the life skills training in their school curriculum. The responses from teachers and schools are very positive and encouraging. As a result, the programme would be continued in school year 2005/06 to facilitate teachers’ involvement.

在二零零四至零五學年，青少年健康服務計劃為18區合共358所中學，超過117 000名學生及6 000名教師和家長提供服務。為加強教師及學校的參與，於二零零四至零五學年推行「成長新動力教師培訓證書課程」試點計劃，邀請60位來自14所中學的教師參與。此項計劃旨在裝備教師必須的技能及態度，使其在校內舉行基本生活技能訓練計劃，從而在學校課程中，培養以校為本的概念及鞏固生活技能的訓練。學校及教師們對課程的回應是非常正面及鼓舞。因此，該計劃於二零零五至零六學年續辦，促使教師參與。

For the sake of effective communication as well as reduce wasting paper, the Adolescent Health Programme website was established in August 2005 for enrolled schools to access up-to-date information about the programme and to download necessary resources for programme delivery.

## **CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION**

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

Activities of the Centre for Health Protection are organised into the following functional branches: Emergency Response and Information Branch, Infection Control Branch, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, Public Health Services Branch and Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch.

### **Emergency Response and Information Branch**

The Emergency Response and Information Branch (ERIB) is responsible for facilitating emergency preparedness and management of public health crisis, formulating risk communication strategy and co-ordinating the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies.

ERIB works closely with other services of DH, relevant Government departments and organisations to develop and review contingency plans to cater for possible major outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.

為有效溝通及減少浪費紙張，青少年健康服務計劃於二零零五年八月推出網站，讓參與的學校能夠取得計劃更新資訊及下載計劃的最新資料及教材。

## **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。使命是與本地及國際的持分者，在香港達致有效的疾病預防及控制。

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公共衛生危機的應變準備及處理，制訂風險傳達策略，以及統籌制訂衛生防護中心的目標和策略。

緊急應變及資訊處與衛生署其他服務單位和相關政府部門及機構緊密合作，制訂和檢討應變計劃，以應付香港可能出現的大規模傳染病爆發。



ERIB also works with professional associations (such as that of medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists) and NGOs to build up surge capacity so as to facilitate mobilisation of volunteers in times of emergencies.

緊急應變及資訊處亦與專業協會(例如醫生、護士、藥劑師協會)及非政府機構合作去建立激增人手的貯備機制，使在緊急事故時，協助動員志願人士。



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

緊急應變及資訊處其中一項重點工作是建立永久的緊急應變中心，該中心於二零零六年初在位於亞皆老街的衛生防護中心內設立，是衛生署在重大公共衛生事故時的神經中樞。該中心會備有先進的通訊設施，便利發放及時資訊和數據。

As part of the emergency preparedness, ERIB plans and coordinates regular exercises and drills to ensure that all relevant parties are familiar with the established protocols, and are capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities in times of major public health emergencies. In 2005, three exercises were conducted. A simple exercise code-named "COMMS 1", which aimed to review the effectiveness of various agreed and proposed communication protocols between ERC and the Outbreak Intelligence Centre of CHP, was conducted on 16 March 2005. This exercise was related to the scenario of an influenza outbreak. On 19 July 2005, a desktop exercise, code-named "CEDAR",

作為部份應急準備工作，緊急應變及資訊處策劃及統籌定期演練，以確保各相關單位在重大公共衛生緊急事故發生時熟知既定的程序，並能履行職責及任務。在二零零五年，該處舉行了三次演習。在二零零五年三月十六日，該處籌辦一項代號為「COMMS 1行動」的簡單演練，旨在檢視衛生防護中心轄下的緊急應變中心和疫情信息中心之間的協定和建議通報程序的效能。該演練是模擬一場流行性感冒爆發。在二零零五年七月十九日，該處舉行了一項代號為「CEDAR行動」的桌面演習，就已經在長途航機上蔓延不明疾病的情況下，探討如何對初期沒有出現病徵的乘客作最妥善的處理。約有20名來自超過十個決策局/部門/機構的人員

was conducted to consider how best to manage initially asymptomatic passengers of aircraft aboard which an unknown disease had spread during a long haul flight. About 20 players from more than ten bureaux/departments/organisations participated in the exercise. Another exercise, code-named “POPLAR”, was conducted on 24 November 2005 to review contingency plans for managing outbreaks of avian influenza in Hong Kong when the WHO announced efficient human-to-human transmission in a neighbouring country, with a particular focus on communication. More than 250 players from over 30 bureaux/departments/organisations took part in the exercise.

In addition, ERIB is responsible for developing risk communication strategy and action plans. To enhance the awareness of influenza pandemic, a publicity campaign on the Government’s Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic was launched in early 2005, which included the publication of pamphlets and posters; as well as the organisation of forums and seminars for different stakeholders and sectors of the community.

參與這次演習。另一項代號為「楊木行動」的演習於二零零五年十一月二十四日舉行，目的在檢視一旦世界衛生組織宣布禽流感在本港鄰近國家地方出現有效的人傳人情況下，香港處理禽流感爆發的應變計劃，重點尤其於在溝通上。這次演習有來自30多個決策局/部門/機構的超過250人參加。

此外，緊急應變及資訊處負責制定風險傳達策略和行動方案。為提升公眾對流感大流行的了解，該處於二零零五年初就政府的流感大流行應變計劃推出了一個宣傳運動，包括印發小冊子和海報，舉辦論壇和研討會，讓相關持分者及社會各界參加。





## Infection Control Branch

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

The key objectives of the Branch include:

- Improving nosocomial surveillance reporting and monitoring;
- Strengthening infection control culture in healthcare setting and the community;
- Strengthening mechanism on outbreak investigation in healthcare institutions;
- Enhancing crisis management and risk communication in healthcare institutions;
- Strengthening infectious disease management and diagnosis capability in hospital and community setting.

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

- Public and private hospitals
- Community institutions
- Other branches of Centre for Health Protection
- Government departments
- Public and NGOs

## 感染控制處

感染控制處重點放在培養感染控制的文化，以減少本港地方性傳染病及減少在院舍內的疾病爆發。

該處的主要目標包括：

- 改善醫院監測通報及監控；
- 提升醫護機構及社區的感染控制文化；
- 加強醫護機構的爆發調查機制；
- 提升醫護機構的危機管理及風險通報；
- 加強醫院及社區環境的傳染病管理及診斷能力。

感染控制處通過提供感染控制的意見，提倡優質方法及評估感染控制措施，以服務下列不同的對象：

- 公私營醫院
- 社區機構
- 衛生防護中心的其他分處
- 政府部門
- 公共機構及非政府機構

Example of training activities organised included:

已舉辦的培訓活動例子包括：

- Commissioned training programmes in Infection Control and Epidemiology (ICE I & II) were organised jointly with the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC), US to enhance infection control knowledge and skills of infection control practitioners.
- Infection control training was provided for over 1 000 infection control officers and healthcare-related workers from residential care homes for the elderly.
- A Certification Review Course was organised to facilitate infection control practitioners to sit for the first-ever Certification in Infection Control Examination held in Hong Kong.
- Infection control training was implemented for infection control officers and social services workers from the residential care homes for the disabled.
- 與美國感染控制及流行病學專業人員協會聯合舉辦感染控制及流行病學培訓課程，以提升感染控制人員在這方面的知識及技能。
- 為超過1 000名來自安老院的感染控制主任及與醫護工作有關的人員提供感染控制培訓。
- 為了便利感染控制人員參加首次於香港舉行的感染控制認證考試，舉辦了認證複習課程。
- 為來自殘疾人士院舍的感染控制主任及社會工作者提供感染控制培訓。



## Programme Management and Professional Development Branch

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch encompasses the Central Health Education Unit, the Community Liaison Division, the Programme Management Division and the Administrative Support Division.

### Central Health Education Unit

Since the restructuring of the Central Health Education Unit in 2002, the Unit has been discharging its expanded roles and functions in health promotion through the advocacy of knowledge-based, needs-driven and effective health promotion actions within and beyond the Department. Through a multidisciplinary workforce, the Unit provides steer and leadership, information support and resources to partners in health promotion. So far, six priority areas, including prevention of communicable diseases, nutrition, physical activity, injury prevention, mental health and tobacco control, have been identified by the Unit for further actions.

To enhance public awareness, influence attitudes and sustain public motivation to reduce health risks, the Unit adopted social marketing strategies and arranged regular media interviews to communicate the most updated health information to the public. On important local health issues, for instance dengue fever and avian influenza, as well as international health initiatives, such as the “World Health Day”, the “World Breastfeeding Week”, the “World Diabetes Mellitus Day” and the “World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Day”, health campaigns were launched to disseminate the messages to the public and various stakeholders.

## 項目管理及專業發展處

項目管理及專業發展處包括中央健康教育組、社區聯絡部、項目管理部及行政支援部。

### 中央健康教育組

中央健康教育組於二零零二年重組後，一直透過於衛生署內外推廣以知識為本、需求為導、饒具效益的健康促進活動，以發揮促進健康的已擴展的角色及職能。該組透過跨專業的團隊，引領各健康促進伙伴，與及為他們提供資料性支援及資源。該組已確立六大工作重點，包括傳染病預防、均衡飲食、體能活動、意外預防、心理健康及煙草管制。

為增進公眾的認知，影響他們的態度，及維持公眾對減低健康風險的動力，該組運用社會市場學的策略，安排定期傳媒訪問，向公眾傳達最新健康資訊。並就重要的本地健康議題如登革熱及禽流感，與及國際倡議健康的行動例如「世界衛生日」、「國際母乳餵哺週」、「世界糖尿病日」及「世界慢性阻塞性肺病日」，舉辦健康推廣活動，向公眾及各持分者發放健康訊息。

To promote consumption of fruits and vegetables, the unit initiated a territory-wide campaign named “2 Plus 3 A Day”. Through education, publicity and advocacy, the public is advised to consume at least two servings of fruits and three servings of vegetables a day for preventing diseases.

The Unit built upon its strength in health education resource production and developed a wide variety of audio-visual and printed materials during the year, such as VCD, CD-ROM, exhibits, posters and leaflets. Health education materials were also produced in collaboration with relevant professional associations and NGOs for the greatest synergy.

In training of personnel, the Unit organised training for health promotion practitioners both within and beyond the Department. Training courses which covered a variety of topics such as “Introduction to Health Promotion” and “Social Marketing as Applied in Health Promotion” were conducted, which benefited more than 1 000 health promotion practitioners.

In February, a Seminar on Health Promotion for NGOs and the Advanced Workshop on Health Promotion for staff of DH were organised.

為鼓勵市民多進食水果及蔬菜，該組倡議名為「日日二加三」的全港性推廣運動。透過教育、宣傳和倡導，建議市民每天進食最少兩份水果和三份蔬菜，以預防疾病。

該組憑其製作健康教材的長處，於年內製作了多種視聽與印刷教材，如視像光碟、電腦光碟、展板、海報及單張等。又與有關的專業團體及非政府組織合作，發揮協同的果效，去製作健康教育材料。

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培訓課程。培訓課程涵蓋各類主題，如「健康推廣入門」及「社會市場學——健康促進活動之應用」等，惠及過千名健康推廣的從業員。

在二月，為非政府組織舉辦健康促進研討會及為衛生署職員舉辦健康促進(深造)工作坊。





In addition, the Unit also conducted various research projects in order to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing programmes and to explore new approaches in health promotion. Examples are the “Personal, Food and Environmental Hygiene Survey 2005” and a focus group study for “Dietary and Exercise Practices of People in Hong Kong”.

此外，該組亦進行多項研究，以評估現行計劃的效益及探索健康推廣的新方向。例如「個人、食物及環境衛生(二零零五)調查」，與及有關「香港人的飲食和運動習慣」的聚焦小組研究。



The strategic directions for the Central Health Education Unit over the next few years are as follows:

中央健康教育組在未來數年的策略性方向如下：

- 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.
- 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。



## Community Liaison Division

The Community Liaison Division is responsible for district health promotion and District Councils liaison. The Division establishes and enhances closer partnerships with community groups and members of the public to promulgate departmental policy and promote population health. It serves as a focal point for community liaison on matters related to the Department and public health.

### Community Liaison Activities

To promote public health at the community level, the Community Liaison Division liaised with different NGOs and community groups and supported their health promotion activities in different formats, e.g. support for health carnivals organised by District Councils, health talks/seminars/training workshops, road shows, exhibitions and competitions. Foci for 2005 were: “2 fruits + 3 vegetables”, anti-smoking, and stair climbing.

The Division organised a “Health Promotion Sharing Forum” every four months. Local health practitioners from DH services and NGOs were invited to share their remarkable contributions and invaluable experiences in health promotion. The forum serves as an interactive platform to provide precious opportunities for sharing the vast experiences on the good practice of health promotion and nurtures a mutual learning environment for capacity building among all interested community partners.

The Division also acts as a bridge between other DH services and the community to facilitate information flow.

### Communication with District Council

The Community Liaison Division connected with stakeholders regularly by attending meetings of District Councils, appropriate sub-committees or

## 社區聯絡部

社區聯絡部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也作為社區聯絡的中心點。

### 社區聯絡活動

社區聯絡部在社會不同層面上，與不同的非政府機構及社區團體聯絡及支援他們不同形式的健康促進活動以推廣公共衛生：例如支援區議會舉辦的健康嘉年華、健康講座/研討會/工作坊、路演、展覽會及比賽等。二零零五年的焦點是「日日2+3蔬果」、控煙及行樓梯運動。

該部每四個月舉辦一次「健康促進交流會」，邀請本署及非政府機構的同工分享他們卓越的貢獻及寶貴的經驗。此交流會作為一個互動平台，提供寶貴機會以分享優質健康促進方法的廣泛經驗；並在有興趣的社區伙伴中，在建立人力上，營造一個互相學習的環境。

該部亦作為衛生署各部門和社會的橋樑，促使資訊交流。

### 與區議會交流

社會聯絡部通過參與區議會轄下的有關委員會或工作小組會議定期聯絡持分者，作為公共衛生事宜的諮詢者，及公布本署的健康政策。

working groups, playing an advisory role on public health matters and promulgating departmental health policy.

In 2005, the Division conducted three rounds of “Seasonal Risk Communication on Communicable Diseases” to all District Councils to provide up-to-date information regarding the risks and preventive measures against communicable diseases in Hong Kong, to promote preventive actions against communicable disease outbreaks in the community.

In order to enhance community capacity in managing the risk of influenza pandemic, special effort was made to introduce the “Flu Pandemic Preparedness Plan” to District Councils to enhance their understanding of the Government three-tier response system of the Plan. In collaboration with 18 District Councils, a series of health talk and public forum were organised at community level to address this issue.

在二零零五年，該部對所有區議會舉行了三次的「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。

為加強在處理流感大流行風險的社區能力，特別努力介紹「流感大流行三級應變計劃」給區議會，以加強它們對政府計劃中的三級應變系統的認識。針對這點，與18區區議會合辦一系列健康講座及公眾交流會。



The Community Liaison Division has been actively collaborating with district partners to hold district-based health promotion activities.

Since the establishment of the first Healthy City in Hong Kong in 1997, up to now a total of 12 districts

社區聯絡部積極與社區伙伴合作，推行以社區為本的促進健康活動。

自一九九七年香港成立第一個健康城市起，至今已共有12區採取了健康城市的倡議行動。該

have already taken up the Healthy Cities initiative. The Division plays the role of an advisor in public health and partner in health promotion in support of these Healthy Cities projects. A publication entitled “Guidelines for Implementing a Healthy Cities Project in Hong Kong” was introduced in 2005 in order to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Healthy Cities initiatives. A seminar on “Building Healthy Cities in HKSAR” was held for promulgation of the guidelines and sharing experience with local and overseas experts in Healthy Cities development.

## Programme Management Division

### Scientific Advisory Structure

The scientific advisory structure of the Centre for Health Protection consists of a three-tier system. Its establishment and administration are under the purview of the Programme Management and Professional Development Branch. At the top, there is a Board of Scientific Advisers. The second tier consists of Scientific Committees, members of which are experts from various fields. Scientific Committees in turn are supported by specific health protection programmes and working groups, tailor-made to address specific public health issues.

The scientific advisory structure serves as a platform for members to meet regularly for deliberation and professional exchange, so as to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

In 2005, a total of 34 meetings were held and 79 scientific papers were discussed. A wide range of public health issues were deliberated and 28 recommendations were made.

部作為公共衛生顧問及健康促進伙伴的身份支援這些健康城市計劃。為加強健康城市倡議行動的成效及延續性，該部於二零零五年出版了「建設健康城市——在香港推展健康城市計劃的指引」，並舉辦「共創香港健康城市」研討會以發表此指引。同時亦邀請國際及本地專家作出有關健康城市發展的交流。

## 項目管理部

### 科學顧問架構

衛生防護中心的科學顧問架構是一個三層架構系統，此架構的成立及行政為項目管理及專業發展處管轄，以中央科學顧問委員會為首，其下成立多個由不同範疇的專家所組成的科學委員會。委員會轄下由專責衛生防護項目和工作小組支援，針對有關公共衛生的課題而設。

此科學顧問架構為委員會成員提供平台，定期會面以討論相關議題和交換專業意見，從而制定加強本港衛生防護系統的有效策略。

在二零零五年，共召開了34次會議，並討論了79份科學文件。同時，就多項公共衛生議題進行討論及提出28項建議。

## Collaboration with International and Regional Health Protection Agencies

The Centre for Health Protection signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales on 7 May 2004. In 2005, a total of 11 collaborative activities were conducted.

In addition, visitors from Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, the United States and Taiwan came to Hong Kong for experience sharing in 2005.

Apart from international agencies, Programme Management and Professional Development Branch established networks and promoted exchanges of professionals between Hong Kong and various provinces and cities of the Mainland.

Overall, a total of 27 visit programmes were conducted and 339 visitors were received in 2005.

## Applied Research

The Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases (RFCID) was established after the SARS outbreak in 2003, to facilitate and support research on the prevention, treatment and control of infectious diseases. Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for coordinating research commissioned by the Centre for Health Protection, facilitating the submissions to the RFCID Grant Review Board, and monitoring the progress of research activities. In 2005, funding was approved for three research projects commissioned by the Centre for Health Protection.

## Training Programmes for Healthcare Professional

In order to build the professional expertise of healthcare professionals, a wide range of training programmes and seminar were organised in

## 國際及地區衛生防護機構的合作

二零零四年五月七日，衛生防護中心與英格蘭及威爾斯衛生防護局簽署合作備忘錄。在二零零五年，共進行了11項合作活動。

除此之外，在二零零五年，有來自加拿大、南非、新西蘭、美國及台灣的訪客來港交流經驗。

除國際機構外，項目管理及專業發展處與內地各省市建立網絡，以促進香港與內地的專業人員互相交流。

整體而言，在二零零五年，進行了共27項探訪活動，接待了339名訪客。

## 應用研究項目

嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症於二零零三年爆發後，政府成立了控制傳染病研究基金，以協助並支援預防、治療和控制傳染病的研究。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。在二零零五年，由衛生防護中心委託的研究申請有三項獲批准資助。

## 醫護專業人員培訓計劃

為建立醫護人員專業才能，該處與不同的夥伴協辦各種培訓計劃及研討會，內容包括現時衛生署處理疾病爆發之守則、皮膚穿刺行業之感



collaboration with various parties. Topics covered included current practice of DH in controlling disease outbreaks, infection control seminar for skin penetration practice, basic life support training, etc. In 2005, 16 training programmes were organised, with a total of 899 participants.

## Others

### AIDS Trust Fund

The AIDS Trust Fund, administered on the advice of the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund, was established on 30 April 1993 with an initial capital of HK\$350 million by a Declaration of Trust under the Financial Secretary Incorporation Ordinance to finance payments for the purposes of making ex-gratia payments for haemophiliacs and others who were infected with HIV through the transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products in Hong Kong prior to August 1985; to grant projects in the provision of medical and support services for HIV patients; and to conduct promotion and education on AIDS. In 2005, there were 29 ongoing programmes/projects, and a total of 25 new submissions for grants. Among 25 new submissions, 16 applications were approved. The Council also received and approved 36 claims for additional ex-gratia payments.

### Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme

The Programme Management and Professional Development Branch was responsible for the planning and implementation of the Government's Influenza Vaccination Programme 2005/06. Free vaccination was provided to around 250 000 high risk persons.

## Public Health Laboratory Services Branch

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch of the Centre for Health Protection provides quality clinical

染控制培訓、基本生命支援訓練等等。在二零零五年，舉辦了16個培訓活動，當中共有899名參加者。

## 其他

### 愛滋病信託基金

愛滋病信託基金根據《財政司法團條例》所訂的信託聲明書於一九九三年四月三十日成立，基金由愛滋病信託基金委員會管理。初期資金為3.5億港元。該基金的目的，是為一九八五年八月之前在香港因輸注受污染血液或血液製品而感染愛滋病病毒的血友病患者及其他人士發放特惠補償金、向那些為愛滋病病毒感染者提供醫護和支援服務的計劃給予資助、以及促進和推行愛滋病教育。在二零零五年，該基金下共有29項計劃/項目持續進行，並共接獲25宗新的資助申請，其中16宗新的資助申請已獲批准。委員會亦接獲及批准36宗新增的特惠補助金申請。

### 政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃

項目管理及專業發展處負責策劃及執行二零零五至零六年度政府的流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，為約250 000位高危人士提供免費注射服務。

## 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向公私營醫療界別提供高素質的臨床診斷及公



diagnostic and public health laboratory services to the public and private health sectors for both patient care and public health functions.

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

The Public Health Laboratory Centre is a centralised laboratory for specialities including clinical and public health microbiology, virology, histopathology and cytology, and neonatal screening. The Clinical Pathology Laboratory Centre provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology services.



The Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division provides centralised chemical pathology and haematology laboratory services for DH and Hospital Authority clinics, health centres, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong.

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

The Microbiology Division provides public health and clinical microbiology laboratory services to clinics, hospitals and other healthcare institutions in Hong Kong. The Division processes patients' specimens and surveillance samples for the diagnosis and

共衛生化驗服務，藉此履行病人護理和公共衛生的職能。

該處有五個功能分部，即化學病理及血液部、組織病理及細胞部、微生物部、初生嬰兒普檢部及病毒部。它們全集中於石硤尾的公共衛生檢測中心及沙田瀝源的臨床病理化驗中心。

公共衛生檢測中心是一中央化驗所，提供臨床及公共衛生微生物學、病毒學、組織病理學及細胞學、及初生嬰兒普檢等化驗服務。臨床病理化驗中心提供中央化學病理學及血液學化驗服務。



化學病理及血液部集中為本港衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的診所/健康中心/醫院及其他醫療機構提供化學病理及血液學化驗服務。

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。

微生物部是為香港的診所、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。該部門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

screening of infections. It supports the function of the Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control through regular collection of laboratory-based epidemiological data, and providing timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation.

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

The Virology Division is a specialised unit for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral, chlamydial and rickettsial infections. It is designated by the WHO as the National Influenza Centre and National Poliovirus Laboratory for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macau Special Administrative Region, and is also designated by the WHO as reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza and the reference and verification laboratory for SARS. The Division processes clinical and surveillance specimens from the public and private sectors to screen for infections and monitor immunity. It supports the function of Centre for Health Protection in disease surveillance, prevention and control via regular collection of baseline laboratory epidemiological data and providing timely laboratory diagnostic service for outbreak investigation. In addition, the Biological Products and Vaccines Laboratory of the Division supplies poliovirus vaccines and biological products for use in local hospitals and health services.

## Public Health Services Branch

The Public Health Services Branch aims at strengthening the prevention and control of tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

時提供化驗診斷服務，以支援衛生防護中心的疾病監察、預防及控制工作。

初生嬰兒普檢部為本港初生嬰兒提供先天性甲狀腺功能不足及葡萄糖六磷酸去氫酵素缺乏症普檢的化驗支援服務。

病毒部是一個專科部門，負責診斷和監察各類病毒、衣原體和立克次體感染，並獲世界衛生組織指定為香港特別行政區和澳門特別行政區的國家流感中心和國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室。部門亦是世界衛生組織指定的禽流感和嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室。該部門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。部門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。此外，該部還設有生物產品與疫苗化驗室，供應小兒麻痺症疫苗和生物產品，供本地醫院和醫護機構使用。

## 公共衛生服務處

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

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



In 2005, there were 209 038 total attendances and 24 683 new attendances at social hygiene clinics. Among the new attendances in 2005, the most commonly seen sexually transmitted infections were non-specific genital infection, non-gonococcal urethritis, genital warts, gonorrhoea, syphilis and herpes genitalis (Figure 15).

## 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。

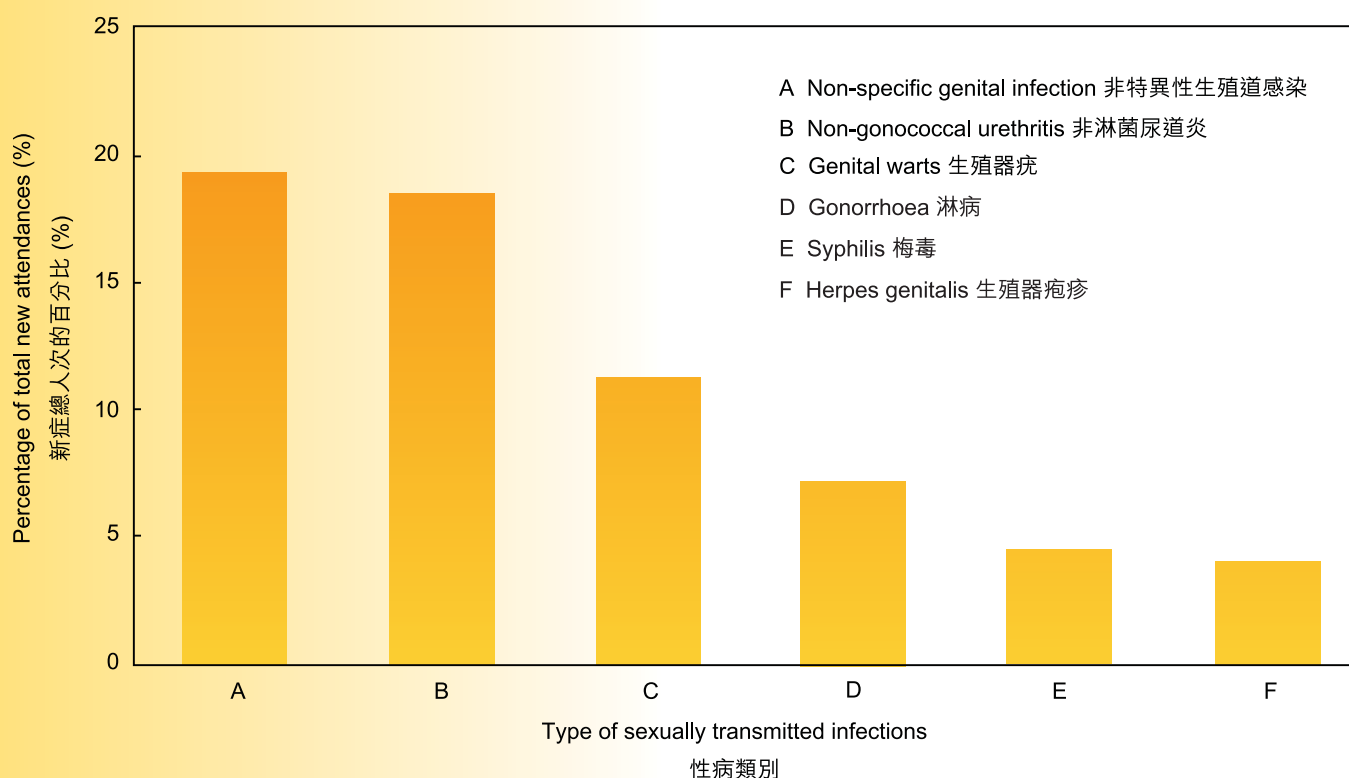
在控制性病方面，社會衛生科診所接受不經預約求診的病人，並為合資格人士提供免費治療及輔導服務，務求盡量方便患者就診。衛生輔導組人員負責追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，提供健康教育及外展活動，以防止性病蔓延。除門診服務外，在伊利沙伯醫院設有八張病床，並於其他公立醫院設有少量病床，為性病和皮膚病病人提供治療。



在二零零五年，社會衛生科診所共有209 038到診總人次及24 683新症人次。在二零零五年的新症當中，最常見的性病是非特異性生殖道感染、非淋菌尿道炎、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, 2005**

**圖15 : 二零零五年社會衛生科診所新症中常見的性病類別**



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 2005, there were 20 741 new attendances and 177 883 total attendances.

皮膚科診所為經轉介的皮膚病病人提供專科門診護理服務，並設有新式的光線療法和激光治療儀器。常見的皮膚病有濕疹、疣、癬、粉刺和牛皮癬。在二零零五年，皮膚科診所共錄得20 741新症人次及177 883到診總人次。

## Special Preventive Programme

The Special Preventive Programme (SPP) is responsible for the prevention, surveillance and clinical management of HIV/AIDS and the prevention of viral hepatitis in Hong Kong. Its four main areas of activities include clinical programme, HIV prevention and health promotion, policy development as well as research and epidemiology programmes.

## 特別預防計劃

在本港，特別預防計劃負責愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的預防、監測和臨床治理，以及病毒性肝炎的預防。該計劃的四個主要工作範疇，包括臨床項目、愛滋病病毒感染的預防及健康推廣、策略擬定，以及研究和流行病學項目。



SPP's clinical programme specialises in the delivery of services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The services range from hotlines, HIV counselling and testing, clinical consultation and treatment, nursing care to psychosocial support. Other clinical activities include the management of needle-stick injuries and dermatology/genitourinary medicine consultations. The main HIV treatment service is now provided at the Integrated Treatment Centre at Kowloon Bay Health Centre. In 2005, the total clinical attendances at SPP were 14 928, with a 1.2% decrease compared with the figure of 15 116 in 2004.

The HIV prevention and health promotion programmes address HIV prevention in the community setting, and are mainly delivered through the operation of Red Ribbon Centre. The mission of Red Ribbon Centre is to facilitate and enhance the community's response to HIV/AIDS. Besides designing and implementing activities directly, Special Preventive Programme 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 the regular testing of drug users of methadone clinics.

特別預防計劃的臨床項目專為愛滋病病毒感染者/愛滋病患者提供服務。該服務包括熱線、愛滋病輔導及測試、臨床診治、護理和心理社交支援。其他臨床活動，包括針刺意外的治理及皮膚科/生殖泌尿科的診治。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。在二零零五年，特別預防計劃的就診總人次達14 928，較二零零四年的15 116人次下降了1.2%。

愛滋病的預防及教育項目針對在社區的愛滋病預防，主要透過紅絲帶中心推行。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與獅子會紅絲帶學人計劃。為了針對高危行為，紅絲帶中心亦舉辦了安全套推廣活動和吸毒者外展項目。此外，特別預防計劃亦有支援兩項進行中的大型愛滋病病毒抗體自願測試計劃，它們分別是產前愛滋病病毒抗體普及測試和對美沙酮診所吸毒者作出的定期測試。



From September to December 2005, SPP and Radio Television Hong Kong jointly organised the Safer Sex Campaign to promote the practice of safer sex and to remove the taboo on condom in the community. The media campaign was supported by the Information Services Department. A wide range of activities were organised including media publicity, condom distribution network and sex education workshop. The media publicity campaign was highlighted by a brand new TV and radio “Dom Dom” API to promote safer sex and complemented by advertisements placed in public transport, public venues (such as public toilets and healthcare facilities), internet, newspapers and magazines. A network of condom distribution was set up in healthcare facilities, selected public toilets under Food, Environmental and Hygiene Department and Leisure and Cultural Services Department, tertiary institutes and trade unions. A sex education workshop was organised for 300 social workers and teachers.

由二零零五年九月至十二月，衛生署特別預防計劃和香港電台聯合舉辦「要有一套」宣傳運動，以推廣安全性行為及清除社會對安全套的忌諱。政府新聞處亦積極支持。「要有一套」的相關活動包括媒體宣傳、安全套發放網絡及性教育工作坊。媒體宣傳重點是嶄新的電視及電台宣傳片「要有一套」，並配合在公共交通工具、公眾場所(例如公廁及醫務所)、互聯網、報紙及雜誌廣告，去推廣安全性行為。安全套發放網絡設定在各醫務所、食物環境衛生署及康樂文化事務署轄下指定的公廁、專上學院及工會。此外，亦舉辦一個約300名社會工作者及老師的性教育工作坊。



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 Club International District 303 Hong Kong and Macau is an attachment programme to support mainland professionals to further their professional development or research in HIV/AIDS control. In 2005, seven workers were trained under this scheme. Red Ribbon Centre produces a variety of

紅絲帶中心是聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作專業支援中心，提供框架為與內地愛滋病項目的銜接，和地區性和國際性合作發展。由國際獅子總會港澳303區贊助的「獅子會紅絲帶學人」計劃，旨在支援內地專業人員到香港進行有關控制愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病的專業培訓或研究活動。在二零零五年，七位人員已透過此計劃接受培訓。紅絲帶中心負責製作多種資料及刊物，包括六份定期刊物，分別是：ACA Newsfile、《愛滋病專訊》、The Node、Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update、《紅絲帶》和《滋心話集》。

resource materials including six regular publications: ACA Newsfile, “AIDS Bulletin”, The Node, Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, “Red Ribbon”, and “Networking Voice”.

As regards policy development, SPP provides secretariat and operational support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, which advises on the overall AIDS programme in Hong Kong. With the support of SPP, Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS published the following research reports and recommendations:

- (a) “Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease”;
- (b) “Recommended Framework for the Delivery of HIV Clinical Care in Hong Kong”;
- (c) “Recommendations on Infection Control Practice for HIV Transmission in Health Care Settings”;
- (d) “Review on Social and Support Services to People with HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong”;
- (e) “Evaluation of the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Universal Antenatal HIV Testing Programme in Hong Kong – Review for the Years 2001 to 2004”; and
- (f) “Unlinked anonymous screening for HIV surveillance 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.

在策略擬定方面，香港愛滋病顧問局為本港愛滋病的整體防治計劃提供建議，而特別預防計劃則為顧問局提供秘書處服務及運作支援。在特別預防計劃的支援下，顧問局出版了以下科學研究報告及建議書：

- (一) 《HIV疾病抗逆轉錄病毒治療的建議原則》；
- (二) 《在香港提供HIV臨床治理的建議框架》；
- (三) 《防止HIV病毒在醫護環境中傳播的建議原則》；
- (四) 《回顧愛滋病患者在香港所得的社會及關顧治理服務》；
- (五) 《由2001至2004年度，在香港為孕婦所提供的HIV病毒抗體測試普查項目的成效評估》；及
- (六) 《在香港提供的非聯不記名的HIV病毒流行程度監測》。

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。



## Tuberculosis and Chest Service

## 胸肺科

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, supervised chemotherapy, BCG vaccination for newborns and children aged under 15, and health education and research.

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



The Tuberculosis and Chest Service operates 18 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 pneumoconiosis patients.

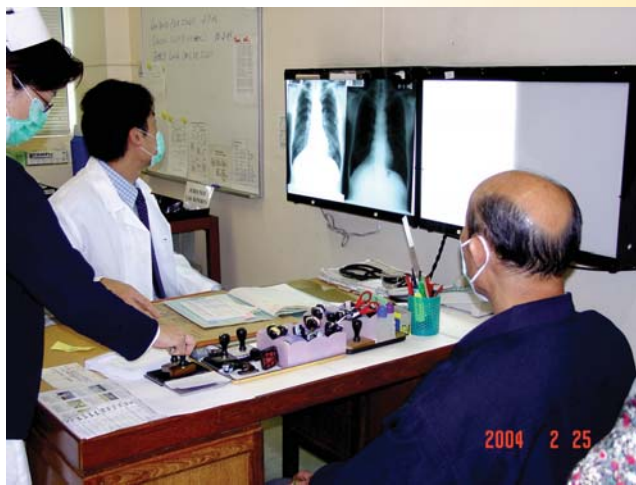
胸肺科在全港設有18間胸肺科診所，為結核病及各類胸肺病症的患者提供門診服務。除胸肺科診所外，胸肺科還設有肺塵埃沉着病診所，為肺塵埃沉着病患者作出工傷評估，以及提供其他醫護服務。



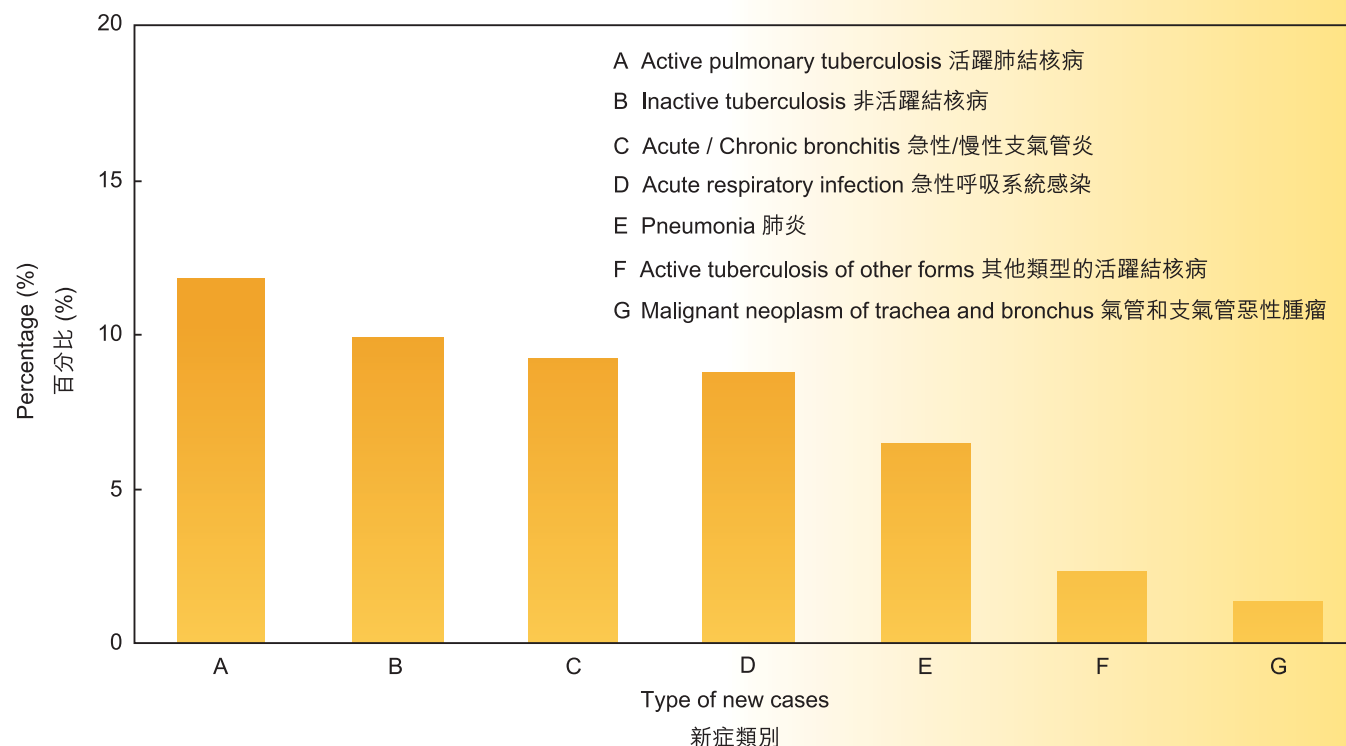


The total attendances at chest clinics were 835 951 in 2005, compared with 820 102 in 2004. The common types of new cases seen included active pulmonary tuberculosis (11.9%), inactive tuberculosis (9.9%), acute/chronic bronchitis (9.1%), acute respiratory infection (8.7%), pneumonia (6.4%), active tuberculosis of other forms (2.3%) and malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.3%) (Figure 16).

胸肺科診所在二零零五年共錄得835 951到診總人次，而在二零零四年則錄得820 102到診總人次。常見的新症類別包括活躍肺結核病(11.9%)、非活躍結核病(9.9%)、急性/慢性支氣管炎(9.1%)、急性呼吸系統感染(8.7%)、肺炎(6.4%)、其他類型的活躍結核病(2.3%)，以及氣管和支氣管惡性腫瘤(1.3%)(圖16)。



**Figure 16 : Common Types of New Cases Seen at Tuberculosis and Chest Clinics, 2005**  
**圖16 : 二零零五年胸肺科診所常見的新症類別**



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

## Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch

The Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for formulating strategies and implementing measures in the surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It comprises two divisions, namely Communicable Disease Division and Non-communicable Disease Division.

### 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.



接受卡介苗注射的新生嬰兒比率自一九八零年以來一直維持在98%以上。嬰兒幼童患擴散性結核病的病例，現已較為罕見。

## 監測及流行病學處

監測及流行病學處負責就傳染病及非傳染病的監測、預防及控制，制定策略並推行有關措施。該處下有兩個部門：傳染病部及非傳染病部。

### 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；以及對公共衛生有重要影響的傳染病監測上發展專業知識。



From 31 January to 2 February, an International Joint Meeting on Epidemiology Training with representatives from the Mainland China, Australia, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong was conducted.

In addition, from 23 to 26 February, a four-day Communicable Disease Surveillance Seminar cum Workshop was organised. Contemporary surveillance approaches were introduced by experts from the Health Protection Agency of UK, Department of Defense of US, Harvard University, University of Pittsburgh and Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data of Hong Kong.

## Non-communicable Disease Division

The Non-communicable Disease Division is responsible for the 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 on 8 March 2004 in collaboration with other service providers. The objective is to reduce the incidence and mortality from cervical cancer, the fifth most common cancer among women in Hong Kong in 2004. Publicity and education programmes have been conducted to recruit

該部於一月三十一日至二月二日舉行了一場由內地、澳洲、英國及香港代表參與之國際流行病學培訓聯席會議。

另外，該部亦於二月二十三至二十六日舉行了一個為期四天的傳染病監測研討會暨工作坊，由英國健康保護署、美國國防部、哈佛大學、匹茲堡大學及香港個人資料私隱專員公署介紹當代傳染病監測的方法。

## 非傳染病部

非傳染病部負責監測及控制對香港人口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，於二零零四年三月八日開展了全港性的子宮頸普查計劃。子宮頸癌是二零零四年本港第五種最常見的婦女癌症，而這項計劃的目的就是要減低此症的發病及死亡率。該部透過宣傳及教育活動招募婦女及服務提供機構參加這項計劃。子宮頸普查計劃的網站



women and service providers into the programme. The Cervical Screening Programme website (<http://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/>) provides the general public and healthcare professionals with information related to cervical screening. The Cervical Screening Information System (<http://www.csis.gov.hk/>) serves as a central registry of information for registered women, service providers and laboratories.

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



The “Men’s Health Programme” which was launched in August 2002 continues its strategic position as a health promotion programme that addresses men’s health issues comprehensively at different levels, including diseases, lifestyle, social influences, risk taking and health seeking behaviours. The ultimate goal is to improve the physical, mental and social health of the adult male population in Hong Kong. The Men’s Health Programme website (<http://www.hkmenshealth.com/>) registered over 1.4 million visits in 2005.

於二零零二年八月開展的「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性人口的身心和社交健康。男士健康計劃的網站(<http://www.hkmenshealth.com/>) 在二零零五年共錄得超過140萬瀏覽人次。





A Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System was established to collect information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong adult population through regular telephone surveys.

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is also tasked with the establishment of the Public Health Information System in phases. The aim 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. The system development was successfully completed in December 2005.

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

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。

監測及流行病學處亦展開分階段公共衛生資訊系統構建工作。系統目的是提高收集、分析和發放健康資訊的能力。從而為健康事務和政策、資源分配，以至健康服務的計劃、實施及評估，作出有實證根據的決定。整個系統已於二零零五年十二月完滿竣工。

## 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。牙科服務亦與水務署合作，定期監察食水的含氟量。

The SDCS, in operation since 1980, promotes oral hygiene and provides basic and preventive dental care to primary school children through eight school dental clinics (SDC) in the territory. It has a 24-hour interactive voice response system (2928 6132) and home page (<http://www.schooldental.gov.hk/>) to provide information on SDCS and oral health for the general public. In 2004/05 school year, 413 919 primary school children from 821 schools participated in the SDCS, accounting for 91.4 % of the total primary school children population in Hong Kong. Of all school children who attended in 2004/05, 85.6% were rendered dentally fit by the end of 2005.



於一九八零年啓用的學童牙科保健服務，是透過其轄下的八間學童牙科診所向小學生推廣口腔衛生和提供基本及預防牙患的護理服務。該服務亦設有二十四小時互動式話音回應服務系統(2928 6132)和網頁(<http://www.schooldental.gov.hk/>)，為公眾提供有關學童牙科保健服務和口腔健康的資訊。在二零零四/零五學年，共有413 919名來自821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91.4%。而在該學年就診的學生當中，有85.6%在二零零五年年底前達到良好的牙齒健康狀況。

The 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 professional bodies, non-governmental agencies and community groups. In addition to supporting other health service units, the OHEU continues with the Pre-school Oral Health Education Programme and pilots oral health education programme for secondary school children. The OHEU continues to strengthen its efforts on oral health promotion in a primary care approach and delivers more outreaching oral health education programmes to a larger section of the community through the oral health promotion bus throughout the territory. The OHEU also provides a 24-hour oral health education hotline (2713 6344) and an oral health education homepage (<http://www.toothclub.gov.hk/>) to facilitate accessibility to oral health information for the general public. The

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，以及與專業團體、非政府機構和社區組織合辦推廣計劃，來向社會各界推廣口腔健康。除支援其他健康服務單位外，該組還繼續推行學前兒童口腔健康教育計劃和試辦以中學生為對象的口腔健康教育計劃。口腔健康教育組繼續以基層護理模式，加強促進口腔健康的工作，並透過口腔健康促進巴士，為更多市民提供更廣泛的口腔健康教育外展活動。該組亦設有二十四小時口腔健康教育熱線(2713 6344)和口腔健康教育網頁(<http://www.toothclub.gov.hk/>)，以方便公眾獲取口腔健康資訊。口腔健康教育組於二零零五年製作了約95項口腔健康教育新教材。而各項計劃及活動的參與人次則共錄得120 000。

OHEU produced about 95 new titles of oral health education materials in 2005. There were 120 000 attendances at its programmes and activities.



The Dental Service also fulfils the government's contractual obligation to its employees. Services to this target group are rendered through 36 Government dental clinics providing dental treatment to civil servants and their dependants. Eleven of these clinics also provide emergency dental services (for pain relief and extraction) to the general public as well. The Government dental service accommodated 646 573 visits by civil servants and dependants, and 96 134 visits by general public patients in 2005.

牙科服務亦透過36間政府牙科診所，為公務員及其家屬提供牙科治療服務，以履行政府對僱員的合約責任，而其中有11間診所亦為市民提供緊急牙科治療服務(處理止痛及脫牙)。在二零零五年，就診牙科服務的公務員及其家屬共有646 573人次，而就診的公眾人士則有96 134人次。

Curative dental services are provided to public hospital patients and prisoners/inmates of correctional institutions. Patients with special oral healthcare needs, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, receive dental care at seven oral maxillofacial surgery and dental units (OMS&DUs). In 2005, a total of 12 053 patients with special oral healthcare needs were treated at the OMS&DUs.

此外，牙科服務還為公立醫院住院病人和懲教機構的犯人/被羈留者提供牙科診治服務。至於需要特殊口腔護理的病人，如弱智和弱能人士，則可在七個口腔頷面外科及牙科部獲得牙科護理服務。在二零零五年，共有12 053名需要特殊口腔護理的病人曾於口腔頷面外科及牙科部接受治療。





# Chapter Five 第五章

## STAFF TRAINING AND RELATIONS

### Training and Development

Our staff force has been the Department's most valuable asset. We aim to train and develop staff so that they are well equipped to achieve the mission of the Department. Apart from covering professional knowledge, training areas include language and communication and a spectrum of management topics such as customer service, strategic planning, change management and team enhancement.

Professional training is vital for ensuring service quality. During the year, arrangements were made for 78 officers to attend training and attachment programmes in places outside Hong Kong while 2 334 officers received Departmental sponsorship for local courses. Overseas and local experts were invited to conduct seminars and lectures, benefiting 3 900 officers. To meet the operational and functional needs of staff, in-house tailor-made programmes were also organised for about 9 000 officers of different grades.

The Department has been fostering a service culture among staff, particularly in enhancing their skills in handling complaints. During the year, the handling of complaints was gradually decentralised from Headquarters to individual Services and Branches. A series of relevant training, e.g. the Complaints-handling Skills Training Workshops, were organised to facilitate both client relations officers and frontline supervisory staff in adapting to the ever-changing

## 人員培訓及職員關係

### 培訓及發展

衛生署一向十分重視人力資源，致力培訓和發展員工，裝備他們去實踐部門的使命。培訓範圍除了專業知識外，還包括語文及傳意技巧和一系列的管理培訓項目：例如顧客服務、策略籌劃、變革管理和團隊協作等。

專業培訓對確保優質服務至為重要。年內，衛生署共安排了78名人員前往香港以外地方實習及參加培訓課程，而有2 334名人員則由署方贊助在本港受訓。衛生署又邀請海外和本地的專家主持講座及研討會，惠及3 900名員工。為了顧及同事在部門運作和職能上的需要，衛生署亦為不同職系約9 000名員工舉辦適切的內部培訓課程。

近年，衛生署致力促進員工的顧客服務文化，尤其注重加強他們有關處理投訴的技巧。年內，投訴處理逐步從總部分發至個別服務和分處直接處理。署方亦舉辦了一連串相關的訓練課程，如「處理投訴技巧工作坊」，以協助顧客關係主任及前線管理人員適應不斷轉變的工作環境及掌握有關處理投訴的實務知識和技巧。



work environment and in acquiring practical knowledge and skills in complaints handling.

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

Apart from departmental allocation, other training resources were utilised. During the year, 14 officers were granted full-pay study leave to take up training programmes funded by the WHO and other training sponsorships. In addition, 2 192 officers attended courses organised by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute, Civil Service Bureau. E-learning has further expanded the capability of the training function, and the 'CLC Plus', an internet learning portal, enables government employees to enjoy one-stop access to the latest training and development information and a wide spectrum of learning resources anytime, anywhere. In 2005, 394 officers of this Department successfully completed web courses on the 'CLC Plus'.

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

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

除了本身的撥款外，衛生署還運用其他培訓資源。年內，有14名人員獲批全薪進修假期，修讀由世界衛生組織及其他機構贊助的培訓課程。另有2 192名人員參加由公務員事務局公務員培訓處主辦的課程。網上學習模式亦進一步擴闊了培訓功能；政府僱員可透過「公務員易學網」這個一站式的入門網站，隨時隨地取得最新的培訓發展資訊和各式各樣的學習資源。在二零零五年，本署共有394位同事成功完成了「公務員易學網」的網上學習課程。

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

## Staff Relations

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

## 職員關係

衛生署十分重視管職雙方有效的溝通，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。署方又鼓勵員工就加強服務質素方面提出建議。為了協助員工處理由工作壓力及個人問題所引致的緊張和焦慮，署方委託了專業機構提供僱員輔導熱線服務。此外，職員關係及補助事務組和職員聯誼會在年內亦舉辦了多項體育及康樂活動，包括各類球賽、旅行、興趣班、職員聯誼會周年聚餐及家庭同樂日等，藉以推廣部門內部的凝聚力和團隊精神。衛生署熱心支持公益金和其他慈善團體的籌款活動。衛生署義工隊亦積極推動和協調署內的義工服務活動。

# Chapter Six 第六章

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

## 國際聯繫

- DH maintains strong ties with international health authorities through regular correspondence, bilateral visits and participation in conferences in places outside Hong Kong.
- In May 2005, the Director of Health attended, as member of the People's Republic of China delegation, the "58th World Health Assembly" held in Geneva, Switzerland.
- In September, the Director of Health represented Hong Kong, China at the "56th Session of WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific" held in New Caledonia.
- The Department also arranged officers to attend conferences and visits covering a broad spectrum of areas. In 2005, our officers attended 152 conferences/duty visits which were held in places outside Hong Kong.
- The Assistant Director of Health led a team together with colleagues of the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau to meet the delegates from Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureaux in Zhuhai to discuss on various health quarantine issues.
- 衛生署透過定期通訊、雙方互訪及參加外地會議，來與國際衛生當局保持密切聯繫。
- 在二零零五年五月，衛生署署長以中華人民共和國代表團團員的身分，出席在瑞士日內瓦舉行的「第58屆世界衛生大會」。
- 於九月份，衛生署署長代表中國香港到新喀里多尼亞出席「世界衛生組織西太平洋區域委員會第56屆會議」。
- 衛生署亦派員參加會議並進行訪問，涵蓋範圍非常廣泛。在二零零五年，衛生署人員共參與152個外地會議/職務訪問。
- 助理衛生署長率領代表團聯同衛生福利及食物局代表前往珠海，與來自廣州、深圳及珠海出入境檢驗檢疫局的代表商討有關衛生檢疫事宜。

## Contacts with the Mainland

- In July 2005, the Director of Health visited the Ministry of Health in Beijing to report on the “Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic” in Hong Kong.
- In October, the Director of Health attended the “Fourth Joint Meeting of the Senior Health Officials of the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao” held in Kunming.
- Under the Staff Exchange Programme between the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Mainland Provincial counterparts, the Department received a medical government official from Guangdong in 2005.



## 與內地的聯繫

- 在二零零五年七月，衛生署署長到北京衛生部報告「香港特區政府流感大流行的應變計劃」。
- 於十月份，衛生署署長到昆明出席「第四屆衛生行政高層聯席會議」。
- 根據香港特別行政區政府與內地省政府人員的交流計劃，衛生署於二零零五年接待了一位從廣東省衛生廳派往香港，負責醫療衛生的官員。





# Chapter Seven 第七章

## CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### Environmental policy and objectives

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

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

### Staff participation

To enable various green measures to be effectively implemented, staff support and vigorous participation are of particular importance. In this regard, members of staff are encouraged to give suggestions and put forth new initiatives on green management through

## 企業環境保護

### 環保政策及目標

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

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

### 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。一些切實可行的環保建議亦已被採用。

the Staff Suggestion Scheme and practicable green proposals have been adopted.

Energy wardens are assigned by heads of Service units to monitor energy consumption in workplace and facilities under their purview and to remind their staff to implement various green measures. Up to the end of 2005, a total of 248 energy wardens have been assigned.

## Waste management

To enhance public awareness in separate waste recycling, DH has participated in the “Waste Separation and Recycling Campaign” since 2002. Waste separation bins are placed in 23 DH clinics and office floors to enable separate collection of waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles by waste collectors for recycling. In 2005, a total 14 150 kg of waste papers for recycling were collected. In addition, empty toner cartridges of colour printers and laser printers are separately collected for recycling.

DH follows the guidelines of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the segregation, packaging, labelling and storage of clinical wastes. Clinical wastes arising from clinics or laboratories are segregated from domestic wastes in such a way that sharps boxes, dressings/swabs and wastes caked with blood as well as other potentially infected wastes are placed in red plastic waste bags whereas domestic wastes are placed in normal black plastic waste bags. Red plastic waste bags containing clinical wastes are properly labelled, securely fastened and temporarily stored in a designated location before being carried away for disposal. The clinical wastes storage area is also provided with visibly clear warning sign, protected from water and rain, always kept clean and dry and secure from unauthorised persons.

各服務單位主管指派同事擔當能源管理員，以監察其管理範圍內的工作間及設施的耗電情況，以提醒其員工去落實各類環保措施。截至二零零五年年底，共有248位同事被委任為能源管理人。

## 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23間診所及辦公室樓層內設置廢物分類回收箱，以便廢物收集商能分類回收廢紙、鋁罐及膠樽作循環再用。於二零零五年，回收作循環再用的廢紙總數量為14 150公斤。另外，亦有分別回收用完的彩色打印機墨盒及鐳射打印機碳粉盒，作循環再用。

衛生署依照環保署發出的指引去將醫療廢料分隔、包裝、標籤及儲存。診所或實驗室產生的醫療廢料，與家居廢物分開處理。利器盒、敷料/拭子、沾滿血液的醫療廢料及其他可能受污染的廢物，均放進紅色塑料廢物袋內。至於家居廢物，則放進一般黑色塑料廢物袋內。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，並在移走棄置前，在指定地點暫時存放。用作存放醫療廢料的地方，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。

DH follows EPD's guidelines in the segregation, packaging, labelling and storage of chemical wastes. To comply with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, chemical wastes arising from clinics or laboratories are segregated from domestic wastes and collected by the EPD's licensed collectors for disposal.

## Economical use of paper

DH has adopted the following green measures to economize the use of paper:

- use blank side of used papers for printing or writing to reduce paper consumption;
- reuse envelopes and file jackets;
- double-sided copying and use both sides of a paper for drafting;
- rollout e-Leave system for staff with electronic mail account to replace printed leave application form since mid-2004;
- 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 DH website and more frequent use of CD-ROM so as to keep departmental paper publication materials to the minimum; and
- maximize the use of Internet and electronic mail facilities for communication to replace hard copies.

Since 2005, DH has ceased printing hardcopies of some publication materials such as clinic time table and departmental headquarters telephone directory

衛生署依照環保署發出的指引將化學廢料分隔、包裝、標籤及儲存。為遵守《廢物處置(化學廢物)(一般)規例》，診所及實驗室所產生的化學廢料要與家居廢物分開處理，並由環保署發牌的化學廢物處理承辦商收集棄置。

## 節約用紙

衛生署採取了下列環保措施，以節約用紙：

- 利用已用過紙張的空白一面作打印或書寫用途，以減少用紙量；
- 信封及檔案夾再用；
- 雙面影印及紙張雙面使用；
- 自二零零四年年中起，持有電郵戶口的同事逐步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信息，例如在衛生署網站上載刊物及較多採用製作光碟方式，以減少出版紙本刊物的數量；以及
- 增加互聯網的使用和以電子郵件通訊，取代紙張文件傳閱。

自二零零五年起，衛生署已停止印製一些以往須大量印製以供同事傳閱的印刷品，例如診所時間表及部門總部電話名冊。

which used to be produced in large quantity for circulation.

To step up efforts in paper saving, DH has increased electronic mail users from 160 in early 2001 to 1 500 by the end of 2005. It is expected that the number of electronic mail users will further increase in 2006.

DH supports the use of recycled papers. In 2004, recycled papers contributed less than 30% of the total paper consumption while about 60% of the total paper consumption in 2005 was recycled papers. It is expected that the percentage of recycled paper consumption will further increase in 2006. Accordingly, less non-recycled wood-free papers have been consumed.

## Green purchase

DH supports the use of recycled papers over non-recycled wood-free papers. As compared to 2004, the procurement of wood-free papers was significantly reduced by 60% whereas the procurement of recycled papers increased by 22% in 2005.

In addition, DH has implemented various green procurement initiatives to support the use of environmental friendly products which include the followings:

- fax machines using plain paper to replace thermo fax machines so that making a second copy of the thermo fax for filing purpose is no longer required;
- photocopiers with double-side copying feature;
- clinical waste bags and sharps boxes which are not made from polyvinylchloride (PVC) materials and are capable of safely incineration;

為加強節約用紙，衛生署的電子郵件用家人數由二零零一年年初的160人，增至二零零五年年底的1 500人。預計於二零零六年，電子郵件用家人數會進一步增加。

衛生署支持多採用可循環再造紙張。於二零零四年，可循環再造紙張佔整體的用紙量不足30%。但至二零零五年，可循環再造紙張已佔整體的用紙量已接近60%。預計於二零零六年，可循環再造紙張的使用率會進一步上升。非循環再造的林木製紙張的使用量也相應減少。

## 環保採購

衛生署支持採用可循環再造紙張取代非循環再造的林木製紙張。與二零零四年度比較，林木製紙張的採購數量已於二零零五年期間大幅下跌60%，而可循環再造紙張的採購數量則上升22%。

另外，衛生署亦有推行各類別的環保物料採購建議，以支持使用較具環保效益的產品，包括如下：

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



- mercury-free blood pressure monitors and thermometres;
- LCD monitors to replace old CRT monitors which are due for replacement for more effective energy saving; and
- recycled and reusable stationery and other office supplies such as refillable ball-pens, reusable toners and printer cartridges etc.
- 採用不含水銀的血壓計及溫度計；
- 採用更具節能效益的液晶顯示器來更換老化極射線顯像管顯示器；以及
- 採用可回收及循環再用的辦公室文具物資，如可更換筆芯的原子筆、可循環再用的打印機墨盒及鐳射打印機碳粉盒等。

## Environmental design in new projects

DH takes into consideration environmental protection elements in the design of new clinics such as reducing the use of materials which could have adverse environmental impact and increasing the use of energy efficient plant and equipment. The Public Health Laboratory Centre designed by the Architectural Services Department (Arch SD) has achieved excellent rating in terms of environmental performance in the building design based on assessment of the Business Environment Council, in accordance with the Hong Kong – Building Environment Assessment Method (HK-BEAM) for New Office Designs. Credits of good environmental design of the Public Health Laboratory Centre include:

- fitting with energy saving luminaries, heat recovery systems and energy efficient air-conditioning electricity consumption to reduce electricity energy consumption;
- adopting non-ozone depleting refrigerants and thermal insulation materials for building fabrics to avoid ozone depletion; and
- providing designated facilities and area for the storage and collection of recyclable materials.
- 配備節能照明系統、熱能循環再用系統及有能源效益的空調系統，以減低耗電量；
- 採用不損耗臭氧層的雪種及隔熱建築材料，以免損耗臭氧層；以及
- 提供特定設施及地方，供存放與回收可循環再用的物料。

## 新建築項目的環保設計

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

## Energy conservation

DH has adopted the following green measures to save energy:

- de-lamping lights to the minimum required for illumination and switching off lights and non-essential electrical appliances while not in use;
- conducting energy audit survey for individual clinic buildings of high energy consumption to identify practical and effective energy saving measures;
- modifying group lighting switches to individual switches;
- installing air curtains at clinic entrances to prevent infiltration of un-treated hot and cold air from outside;
- replacing magnetic ballasts by electronic ballasts and change T8 fluorescent tubes by the more efficient T5 fluorescent tubes;
- replacing conventional illumination signs of emergency exit in clinics by LED signs to step up measures in achieving energy saving; and
- 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.
- To further enhance energy saving, the following improvement works have been carried out in 2005 to the Public Health Laboratory Centre which accounts for approximately one-third of the energy consumption of DH:

## 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，關掉非必要的電燈及電器設備；
- 為個別耗電量大的診所大樓進行能源審核調查，確定有效可行的節能措施；
- 將分組式燈光開關改為獨立式開關設計；
- 在診所入口加裝風閘，以防止滲入未經處理的外來熱及冷空氣；
- 以電子鎮流器取代用電量較高的磁鎮流器，並以效能較高的T5螢光管取代T8螢光管；
- 為加強節約能源，增多採用耗電量較低的發光二極管(LED)指示燈取代現時裝置在診所內的傳統緊急逃生指示燈；以及
- 在不影響重要醫療服務正常運作的情況下，把一般辦公室及公眾地方，在夏季月份的室內空調溫度，保持於25.5°C的水平。
- 公共衛生檢測中心的用電量約佔衛生署整體三分之一。為進一步節能，衛生署於二零零五年度為該中心大樓進行以下的改善工程：

- installing separate A/C on/off and temperature controls in the conference room and the multi-functional hall;
- replacing tungsten halogen lamps at conference rooms with cool light type energy saving lamps;
- installing solar filtering films to interior of window glass panels for critical areas facing sunshine to reduce indoor temperature due to solar heat load; and
- rescheduling and optimising the operation of chiller plant and E&M plant.
- 為會議室及多用途會堂裝置獨立的空調開關及室溫控制；
- 採用較省電的冷光類節能燈泡，取代會議室內的鹵素燈泡；
- 在面向陽光照射的玻璃窗內側加裝濾陽光片，以減低太陽熱能的室溫效應；以及
- 調校製冷及機電機組，以達至最佳的運作效益。

Progress of major energy saving projects is listed in Table G below:

下表G列出主要節能項目的進展：

**Table G : Progress of major energy saving projects of the Public Health Laboratory Centre**  
**表G : 公共衛生檢測中心主要節能項目的進展**

Description of energy saving measures 主要節能措施	Expected completion date 預計完成日期	Status as at end 2005 於二零零五年年底的情況
Adjustment of indoor A/C temperature to 25.5°C in the summer time for DH buildings equipped with central A/C facilities (except there are special operational reasons to maintain a lower indoor temperature such as drug stores, mortuaries etc.) 把設有中央空調的衛生署建築物的夏季室內空調溫度，調校至不高於25.5°C的水平(一些因特殊運作理由須保持較低室溫的服務單位如藥物儲存倉及殮房等除外)	September 2005 二零零五年九月	Implemented 已實行
T5 lighting retrofit 裝設效能較高的T5螢光管	December 2005 二零零五年十二月	Project completed 項目已完成
Optimisation of chiller plant and rescheduling E&M plant at Public Health Laboratory Centre 調校公共衛生檢測中心大樓製冷及機電機組，以達至最佳的運作效益	December 2005 二零零五年十二月	Project completed 項目已完成

Source : Electrical and Mechanical Services Department.  
 資料來源：機電工程署。

In 2004, the electricity consumption of the Public Health Laboratory Centre was 20 947 501kWh. After implementation of a series of energy saving measures, the electricity consumption recorded in 2005 dropped to 19 394 782kWh which was equivalent to a 7.4% reduction as compared to 2004.

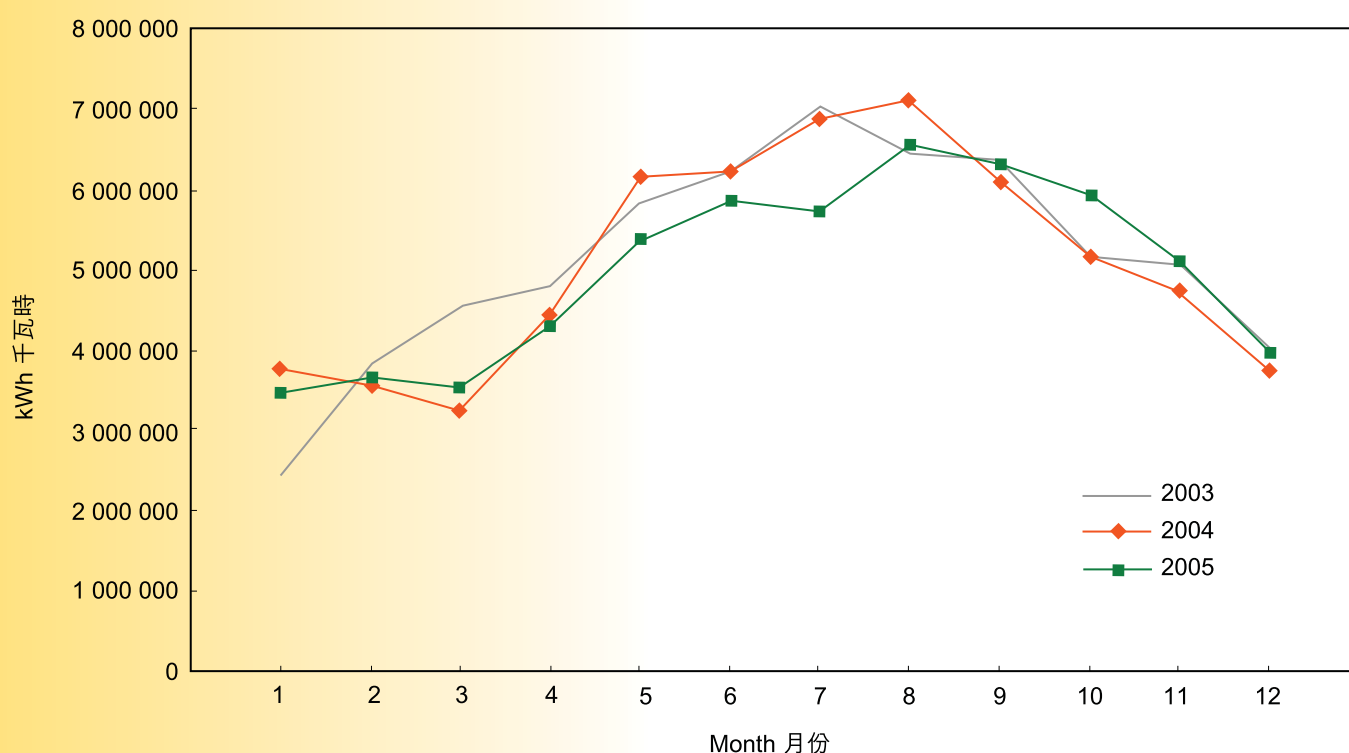
於二零零四年，公共衛生檢測中心的總用電量是20 947 501kWh。當一連串的節約能源措施落實後，該中心於二零零五年度所錄得的總用電量下降至19 394 782kWh。與二零零四年度比較，所得減幅相等於7.4%。

The overall energy consumption profile of DH from 2003 to 2005 is illustrated in Figure 17.

圖17展示由二零零三至二零零五年衛生署總用電情況。

**Figure 17 : Electricity Consumption Profile - DH Venues, 2003 - 2005**

**圖17 : 二零零三至二零零五年用電趨勢 - 衛生署轄下樓宇場地**



Source : Electrical and Mechanical Services Department.  
資料來源：機電工程署。

The diagram indicates a decreasing trend in electricity consumption in 2005 during summer months from April to September as compared to previous years. Upon the completion of all retrofit projects for enhancing energy efficiency and with the implementation of green housekeeping measures, it is expected that further energy saving can be achieved.

圖表顯示於二零零五年度夏季四至九月份整體的用電量趨勢與往年比較，是有下降趨勢。當完成所有可提高能源效益的裝設項目，並配合其他環保管理措施的推行，預計可進一步節省本署整體的電力消耗。



## Air quality improvement

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

From both the green management and the infection control aspects, adequate fresh air ventilation in the working environment of clinics and health centres is important for protecting the health of staff and the public. Since 1999, Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) tests and cleaning of air-duct of A/C systems have been conducted by EMSD periodically for DH clinics and offices to enhance the operational efficiency of A/C systems and to ensure adequate fresh air ventilation. By the end of 2003, IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works were completed for all offices and clinic units once. In 2004 and 2005, IAQ tests have been conducted again in 23 and 19 venues respectively.

In addition, DH has taken the following measures in support of minimising air pollution caused by exhaust emissions by vehicles:

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

## 改善空氣質素

作為政府的衛生事務顧問，衛生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診所及辦公室，定期進行室內空氣質素測試及空調系統的風槽清潔工程，以提高空調系統的操作效能，並確保鮮風流通量充足。截至二零零三年年底，所有辦事處及診所服務單位已完成一次室內空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程。於二零零四及二零零五年間，分別為23及19個地點再進行室內空氣質素測試。

另外，衛生署已採取以下措施，支持減低因汽車排放廢氣所產生的空氣污染：

- 鼓勵外勤工作人員盡量使用公共交通工具，以及
- 指示衛生署所有司機停車熄匙，並定時發出通告提醒各司機職系同事。

# Chapter Eight 第八章

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

- Launching a new Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme in 2007.
- Adopting a proactive approach in poison prevention and control through the provision of information service support to the medical profession, enhanced training for healthcare professionals and systematic collection and analysis of data from poisoned patients.
- Developing the “Methadone Treatment Information System” to automate the manual operation and management processes of the methadone treatment service which provides more timely, accurate data for analysis and improve operational efficiency.
- Enhancing preventive measures on methadone hoarding to prevent accidental methadone overdose among children.
- Publishing the quality and safety standards for the 24 herbs under Phase II of the “Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards” project and continue to develop the standards for 28 commonly used Chinese herbs under Phase III of the project.
- Developing the “Public Mortuary Information System”, which is a new computer system interfaced with the Coroner Court’s system

## 工作前瞻

本署將在來年展開的新工作如下：

- 將於二零零七年推行新的香港兒童免疫接種計劃。
- 透過向醫療專業人士提供資訊服務支援、加強醫護人員的培訓及有系統地收集和分析中毒病人的資料，積極預防和控制中毒事件。
- 發展「美沙酮診所電腦化工程」，把以人手處理的營運及管理程序自動化，以提供適時、準確的數據進行分析，以提升營運效率。
- 加強預防病人含/帶美沙酮離開診所的措施，防止小孩因不慎誤服而引致的中毒個案。
- 就「香港中藥材標準」第二期24種藥材，出版有關其品質及安全標準的報告；而第三期28種藥材的工作亦已經積極進行中。
- 發展「公眾殮房資訊系統」，此新系統聯接死因裁判庭的電腦系統以支援殮房個案的處理，並加強遺體在發放時的身份確認。

for supporting mortuary case management and strengthening verification of body identity before release.

- Strengthening collaboration with other government departments, NGOs and conveyance operators, and strengthening core capacity of the Port Health Office in order to fully comply with the new requirements of the International Health Regulations (2005) which will enter into force in June 2007.
- Extending the scope of the “Medical Device Administrative Control System” to cover the Conformity Assessment Body Recognition Scheme.
- Developing e-learning programmes on infection control and infectious disease management.
- Launching the ‘EatSmart@school.hk’ campaign, to promote healthy eating among primary school students.
- Continue territory-wide publicity campaign on new amendments of the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.
- Conduct capacity building workshops for manager of new and existing statutory no smoking areas.
- Increase manpower of Tobacco Control Inspector to enforce the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance.
- 加強與各政府部門、非政府組織及各航空公司及交通工具管運者合作，更透過加強港口衛生處的核心職能，以全面符合將於二零零七年六月生效的《國際衛生條例(二零零五)》的要求。
- 擴展「醫療儀器行政管理制度」至認證評核機構認可計劃。
- 制訂有關感染控制及傳染病治理的網上學習課程。
- 推出「健康飲食在校園」計劃，以推廣小學生健康飲食。
- 繼續就新修訂的《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》進行全港性宣傳活動。
- 為新增及現有法定禁止吸煙區的管理人舉辦執行技巧工作坊。
- 增加控煙督察人手以執行《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》。

## Publications

DH actively takes part in conducting scientific researches and contributes to the publication in a number of renowned journals in the health sector.

The Department also regularly publishes bulletins and newsletters such as the Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, the Pharmaceutical Service Newsletter, the Primary Care Newsletter and the Dental Service Newsletter to enhance the professional development of healthcare professionals in Hong Kong. Apart from the regular publications, a number of ad hoc reports were published in 2005. The publications issued by different services in 2005 are listed in Appendix I.

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.

The Pharmaceutical Service Newsletter “Pharmacare 藥訊” was first published in 1997 and continues to serve as a platform for colleagues to share experiences as well as to keep abreast of updated information across the entire Pharmaceutical Service. In December 1998, the first Primary Care Newsletter was issued for sharing of experience and knowledge in primary care among frontline staff.

The Dental Service Newsletter was first released in 2000. It aims to bring staff up to date on the core issues about the Dental Service, enlighten on subject matters relevant to day-to-day practice, and foster better communication amongst staff of all grades.

## 刊物

衛生署積極參與科學研究，並曾在醫療護理界別中多份著名期刊發表文章。

此外，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》、《藥劑事務部通訊》、《基層護理通訊》及《牙科服務通訊》等，以加強本港醫療護理人員的專業發展。除定期刊物外，衛生署亦在二零零五年發布多份專題報告。二零零五年內由不同服務單位發布的刊物，載列於附錄一。

《公眾健康及流行病學期刊》於一九九二年首度印發。這份雙月期刊的目的有三：(i)匯報傳染病呈報個案的資料，以便流行病學監測工作；(ii)就對公共衛生有重要影響並涉及香港的事件發布消息；以及(iii)重點闡述特別關乎香港的傳染病及非傳染病在流行病學方面的資訊。

名為《藥訊》的藥劑事務部簡訊，最先在一九九七年刊印，從此成為同事分享經驗的園地，以及向整個藥劑事務部發布最新藥劑資訊的途徑。自一九九八年十二月起印發的《基層護理通訊》，讓前線人員交流經驗和知識。

至於《牙科服務通訊》，則在二零零零年開始發布，旨在向同事公布有關牙科服務的最新和重要的消息、提供與日常工作有關的改善建議，以及促進各職系同事之間的溝通。

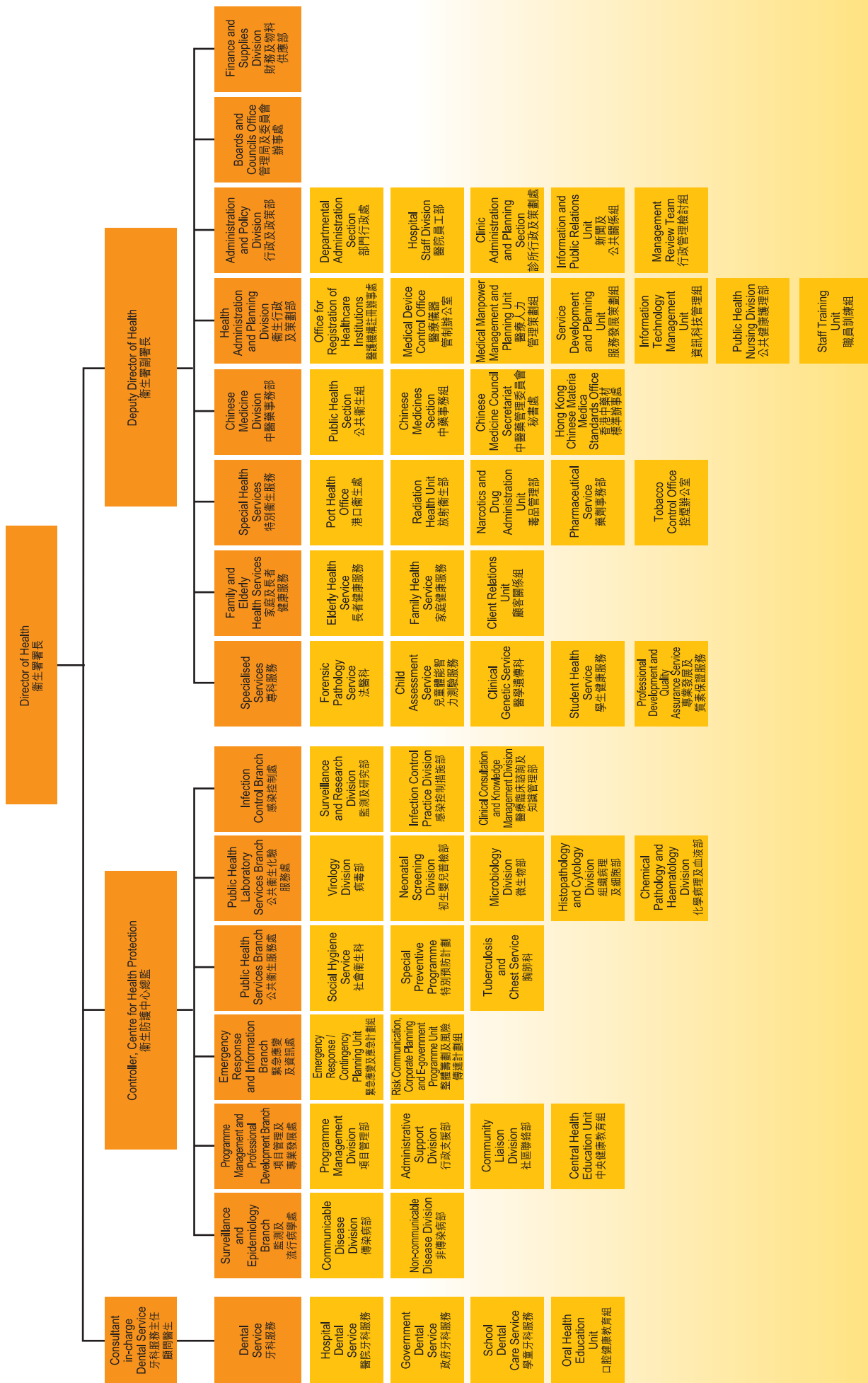


### List of Publications Issued by the Department of Health in 2005 二零零五年衛生署發布的刊物列表

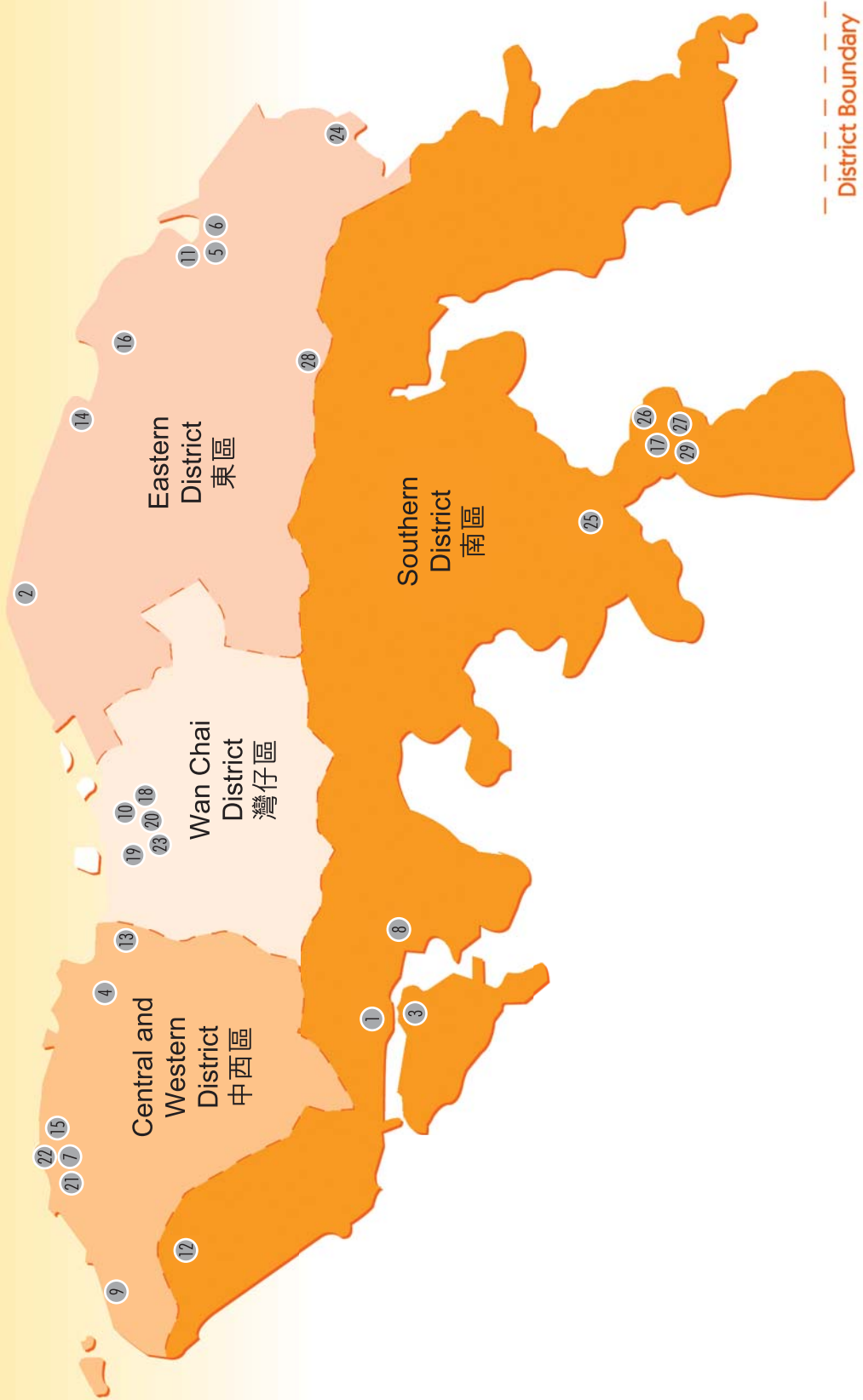
- A Clinical Governance report on the Monitoring and Evaluation of HIV Clinical Management at ITC 1999-2004
- ACA Annual Report 2003-04
- Annual Report of TB and Chest Service 2003, Department of Health, 2005
- Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong Annual Report 2004, Department of Health, 2005  
香港中醫藥管理委員會二零零四年年報，衛生署，二零零五年
- CHP Newsletter, Issues 1 – 6, Department of Health, 2005  
CHP通訊，第一至六期，衛生署，二零零五年
- Communicable Diseases Watch, Vol.2, No.1-26, Department of Health, 2005
- Compendium of Pharmaceutical Products 2004, Department of Health, 2005
- Construction of the First Set of Core Indicators(2003) for Monitoring Hong Kong's AIDS Programmes
- Dental Service Newsletter, Issue No.13-16, Department of Health, 2005  
牙科服務通訊，第十三至十六期，衛生署，二零零五年
- Evaluation of effectiveness and efficiency of universal antenatal HIV Testing Programme
- Guidelines on Reducing Bacterial Resistance with IMPACT (Interhospital Multi-disciplinary Programme on Antimicrobial Chemotherapy)
- Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards One  
香港中藥材標準第一冊
- Hong Kong Population Health Series  
香港人口健康概況系列
- Hong Kong STD/AIDS Update, Vol.11, No.1-4, Department of Health, 2005
- Newsletter of Elderly Health Service, Issue No.20-21, Elderly Health Service, Department of Health, 2005  
長者健康專訊，第二十至二十一期，衛生署長者健康服務，二零零五年
- Non-Communicable Diseases Aware, Vol.2, Issue 1-12, Department of Health, 2005  
非傳染病資訊天地，第二卷，第一至十二期，衛生署衛生防護中心，二零零五年
- Pharmaceutical Service Newsletter, Issue No.15-16, Department of Health, 2005  
藥訊，第十五至十六期，衛生署藥劑事務部，二零零五年
- Primary Care Newsletter, Issue No.25-28, Department of Health, 2005  
基層健康通訊，第二十五至二十八期，衛生署，二零零五年
- Public Health and Epidemiology Bulletin, Vol.14, No.1-4, Department of Health, 2005

- Recommendations on Infection Control Practice for HIV Transmission in Health Care Settings
- Recommended Framework for the Delivery of HIV Clinical Care in Hong Kong  
在香港提供HIV臨床治理的建議框架
- Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease- January 2005 HIV  
疾病抗逆轉錄病毒治療的建議原則，二零零五年
- Report of a Pilot Study on Using OraQuick HIV -1/2 Rapid Test in AIDS Counselling and Testing Service
- Report of Behavioural Risk Factors Survey (October 2004)  
行為風險因素調查 (二零零四年十月)
- Report of Population Health Survey 2003/2004  
二零零三至二零零四年人口住戶健康調查
- Review on Social and Support Services to People with HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong
- Tackling Obesity: Its Causes, the Plight and Preventive Actions  
正視肥胖問題：肥胖的成因、現況與預防措施
- The Forgotten Tragedy The Unforgettable Trauma
- Tobacco Control Bulletin, Issue No.9-10, Tobacco Control Office, Department of Health, 2005  
控煙專訊，第九至十期，衛生署控煙辦公室，二零零五年
- Topical Health Report No. 5 – Comparability of Cause-of-Death Coding between ICD-9 and ICD-10
- Unlinked Anonymous Screening for HIV Surveillance in HK 1997-2004

**Organisation Chart of the Department of Health (as at 31 March 2006)**  
**衛生署組織圖 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)**



Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2006)  
港島區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)





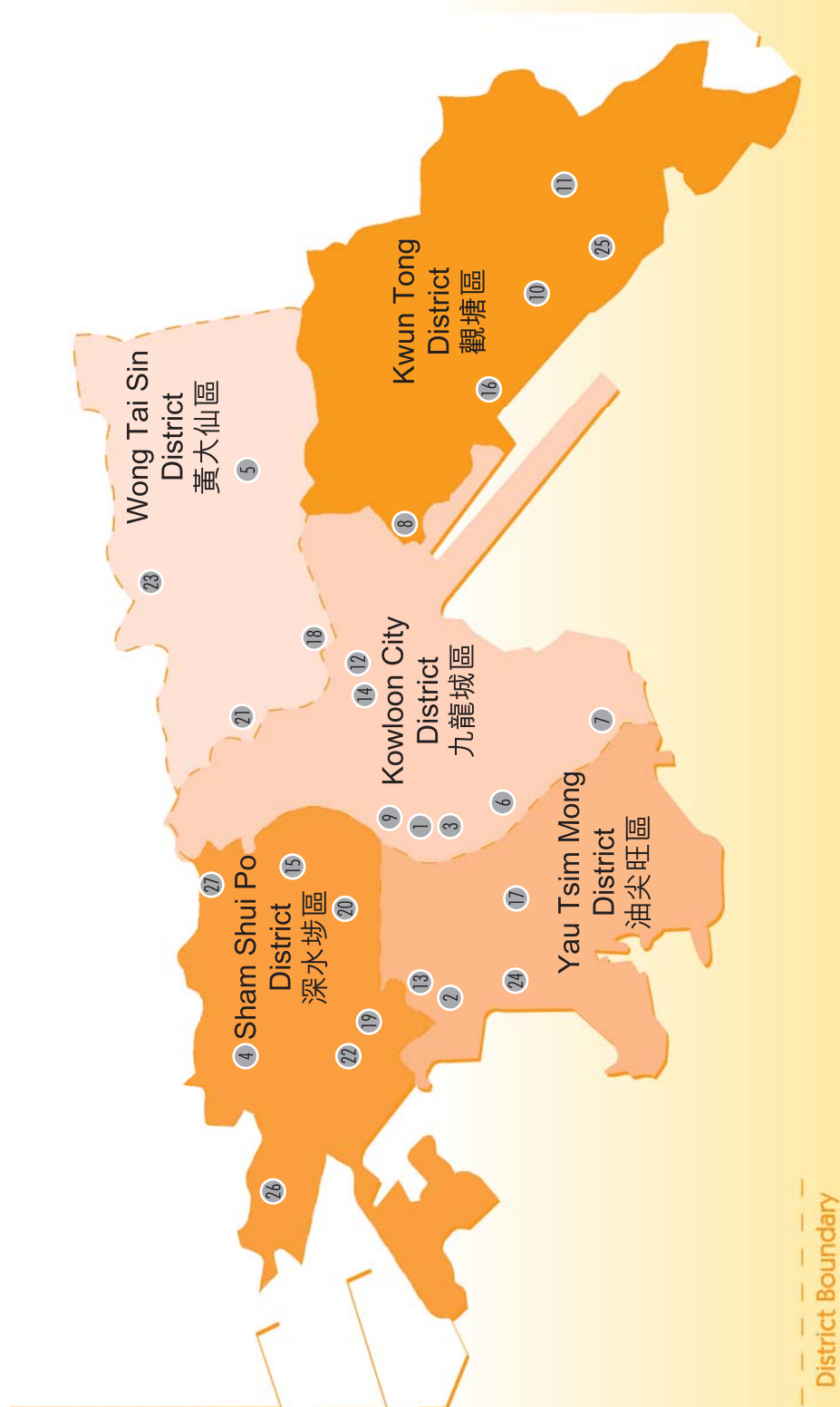
## Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2006) 港島區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)

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

# Medical Institutions on Hong Kong Island (As at 31 March 2006) (Cont'd) 港島區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日) (續)

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

# Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2006) 九龍區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)



## Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2006)

### 九龍區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. Argyle Street Jockey Club School Dental Clinic (school dental clinic and oral health education centre) 亞皆老街賽馬會學童牙科診所 (學童牙科診所及口腔健康教育中心)	Kowloon City 九龍城
2. Arran Street Child Assessment Centre 鴉蘭街兒童體能智力測驗中心	Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺
3. Central Kowloon Child Assessment Centre 中九龍兒童體能智力測驗中心	Kowloon City 九龍城
4. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic (neonatal screening clinic) 長沙灣賽馬會診所(初生嬰兒健康檢查診所)	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
5. East Kowloon Polyclinic (maternal and child health centre and chest clinic) 東九龍分科診所 (母嬰健康院及胸肺科診所)	Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙
6. Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic 何文田美沙酮診所	Kowloon City 九龍城
7. Hung Hom Clinic (maternal and child health centre and methadone clinic) 紅磡診所 (母嬰健康院及美沙酮診所)	Kowloon City 九龍城
8. Kowloon Bay Health Centre (student health service centre, integrated treatment centre and radio-diagnostic 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
9. Kowloon Hospital (chest clinic) / Central Kowloon Health Centre (elderly health centre) / Argyle Street Government Dental Clinic 九龍醫院 (胸肺科診所) / 中九龍診所 (長者健康中心) / 亞皆老街政府牙科診所	Kowloon City 九龍城
10. Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre (methadone clinic and dental clinic) 觀塘賽馬會健康院(美沙酮診所及牙科診所)	Kwun Tong 觀塘
11. Lam Tin 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) 獅子會健康院 (學生健康服務中心)	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



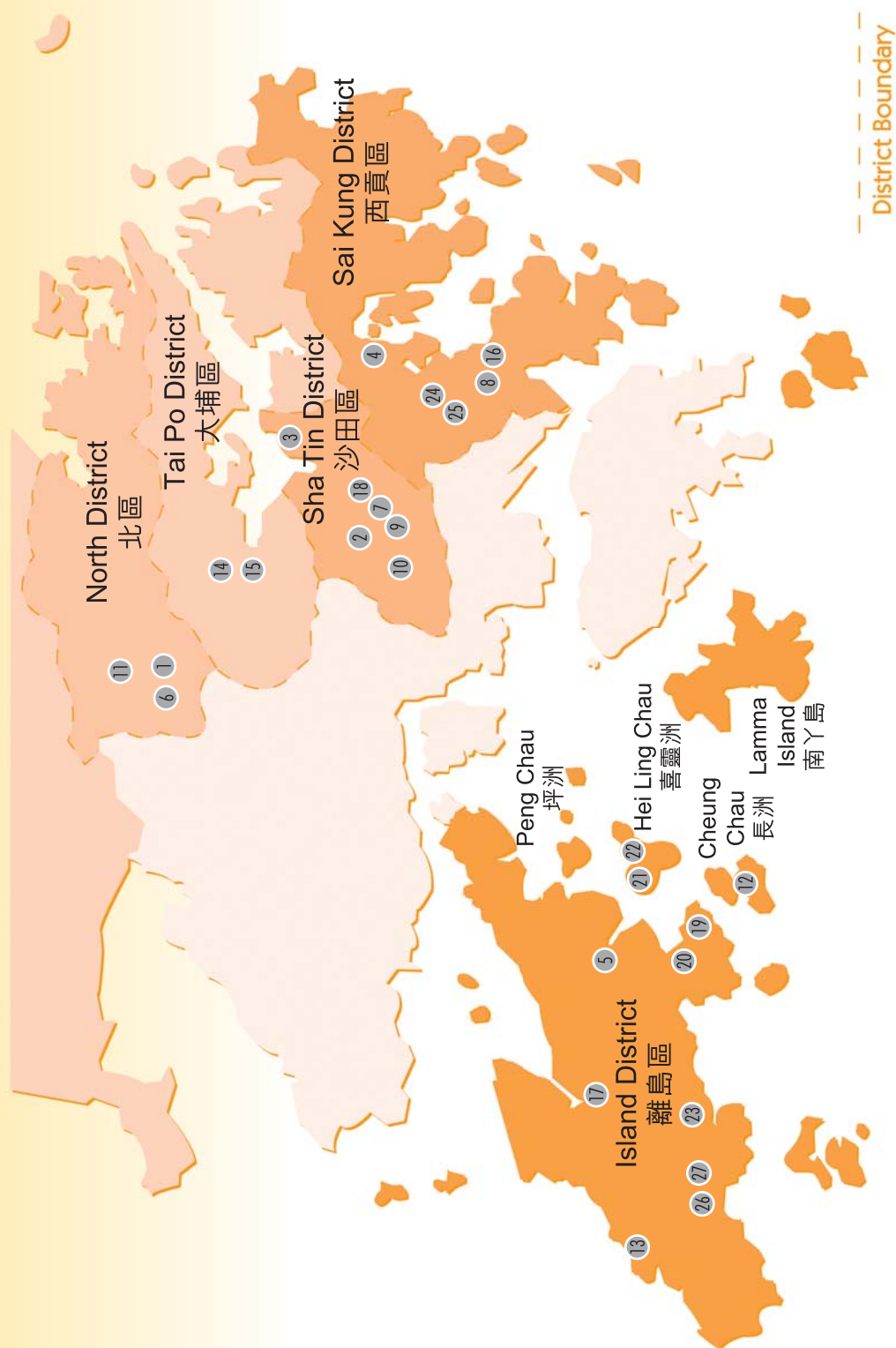
# Medical Institutions in Kowloon (As at 31 March 2006) (Cont'd)

## 九龍區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日) (續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
16. 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 (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatology clinic, methadone clinic, AIDS counselling and testing service, dental clinic and elderly health centre) / Kowloon Families Clinic 油麻地賽馬會分科診所 (母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、社會衛生科診所、皮膚科診所、美沙酮診所、愛滋熱線、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. Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre (chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatology clinic and elderly health centre) / 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、皮膚科診所及長者健康中心) / 尤德夫人分科診所 (兒童體能智力測驗中心)	Kwun Tong 觀塘
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
26. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre 荔枝角收押所	Sham Shui Po 深水埗
27. Phoenix House 豐力樓	Sham Shui Po 深水埗

# Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2006)

新界東區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)



## Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2006)

### 新界東區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. Fanling Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, integrated treatment centre, dental clinic, radio-diagnostic and imaging centre, school dental clinic and child assessment centre) 粉嶺健康中心 (母嬰健康院、綜合治療中心、牙科診所、X光診斷中心、學童牙科診所及兒童體能智力測驗中心)	North 北區
2. Lek Yuen Health Centre (maternal and child health centre) 瀝源健康院 (母嬰健康院)	Sha Tin 沙田
3. Ma On Shan Health Centre (maternal and child health centre and dental clinic) 馬鞍山健康中心 (母嬰健康院及牙科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
4. Mona Fong Clinic (chest clinic and dental clinic) 方逸華診所 (胸肺科診所及牙科診所)	Sai Kung 西貢
5. Mui Wo Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 梅窩診所 (母嬰健康院)	Islands 離島
6. North District Hospital (dental clinic) 北區醫院 (牙科診所)	North 北區
7. Pamela Youde Child Assessment Centre, Dental Clinic and School Dental Clinic 尤德夫人兒童體能智力測驗中心、牙科診所及學童牙科診所	Sha Tin 沙田
8. Po Ning Road Health Centre (dental clinic and maternal and child health centre) 寶寧路健康中心 (牙科診所及母嬰健康院)	Sai Kung 西貢
9. Prince of Wales Hospital Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic (genetic counselling clinic and dental clinic) 威爾斯親王醫院李嘉誠專科診所 (遺傳輔導診所及牙科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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
13. Tai O Dental Clinic 大澳牙科診所	Islands 離島
14. 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

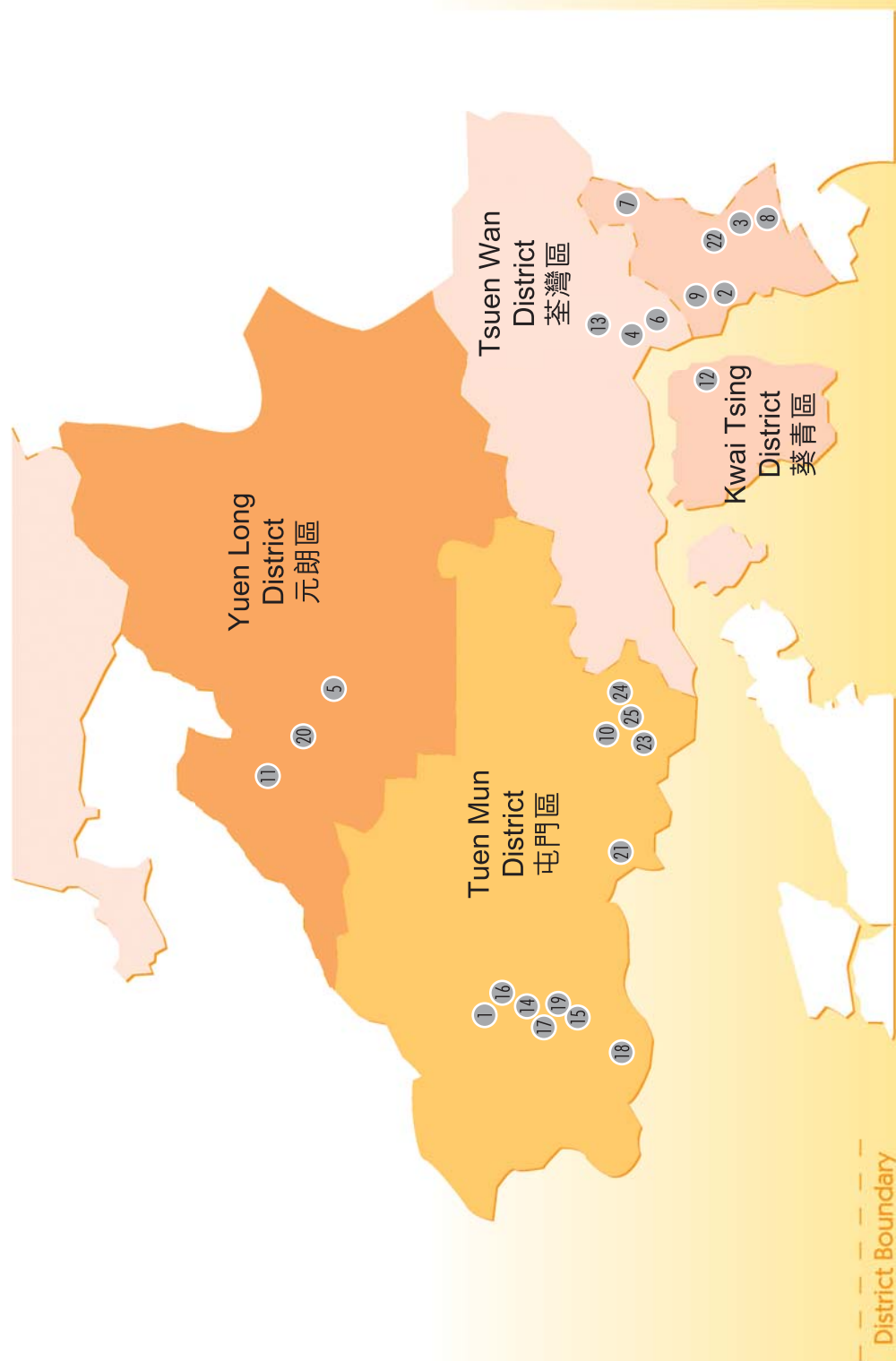
# Medical Institutions in New Territories East (Including Outlying Islands) (As at 31 March 2006) (Cont'd)

## 新界東區醫療機構 (包括離島) (截至二零零六年三月三十一日) (續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
15. 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
16. 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
17. Tung Chung Health Centre (maternal and child health centre, chest clinic, dental clinic and elderly health centre) 東涌健康中心 (母嬰健康院、胸肺科診所、牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Islands 離島
18. Yuen Chau Kok Clinic (elderly health centre and chest clinic) 圓洲角診所 (長者健康中心及胸肺科診所)	Sha Tin 沙田
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
19. Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution 芝麻灣懲教所	Islands 離島
20. Chi Sun Correctional Institution 芝新懲教所	Islands 離島
21. Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre 喜靈洲戒毒所	Islands 離島
22. Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution 喜靈洲懲教所	Islands 離島
23. Ma Po Ping Prison / Tong Fuk Centre 蘇埔坪監獄 / 塘福中心	Islands 離島
24. Pik Uk Correctional Institution 壁屋懲教所	Sai Kung 西貢
25. Pik Uk Prison 壁屋監獄	Sai Kung 西貢
26. Sha Tsui Detention Centre 沙咀勞教中心	Islands 離島
27. Shek Pik Prison 石壁監獄	Islands 離島



# Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2006) 新界西區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)



# Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2006) 新界西區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
1. 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, school dental clinic and elderly health centre) 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、學童牙科診所及長者健康中心)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
3. Kwai Chung Hospital (dental clinic) 葵涌醫院 (牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
4. 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
5. 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
6. Maurine Grantham Maternal and Child Health Centre 葛量洪夫人母嬰健康院	Tsuen Wan 荃灣
7. North Kwai Chung Clinic (maternal and child health centre) 北葵涌診療所 (母嬰健康院)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
8. Princess Margaret Hospital (dental clinic) 瑪嘉烈醫院 (牙科診所)	Kwai Tsing 葵青
9. 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
10. Tai Lam Dental Clinic 大欖牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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

## Medical Institutions in New Territories West (As at 31 March 2006) (Cont'd)

### 新界西區醫療機構 (截至二零零六年三月三十一日) (續)

	District Council District 區議會分區
<b>Institutions with Services Provided by Department of Health</b> <b>由衛生署提供服務的機構</b>	
15. Tuen Mun Eye Centre (social hygiene clinic) 屯門眼科中心 (社會衛生科診所)	Tuen Mun 屯門
16. 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
17. Tuen Mun School Dental Clinic 屯門學童牙科診所	Tuen Mun 屯門
18. 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
19. 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
20. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (chest clinic, methadone clinic, dental clinic and student health service centre) 元朗賽馬會健康院 (胸肺科診所、美沙酮診所、牙科診所及學生健康服務中心)	Yuen Long 元朗
<b>Health Centres in Correctional Services Department</b> <b>懲教署內的健康中心</b>	
21. Castle Peak Bay Immigration Centre 青山灣入境事務中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
22. Lai King Training Centre 勵敬教導所	Kwai Tsing 葵青
23. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre 小欖精神病治療中心	Tuen Mun 屯門
24. Tai Lam Centre for Women 大欖女懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門
25. Tai Lam Correctional Institution 大欖懲教所	Tuen Mun 屯門

## Statement of Expenditure by Programme 2005/06

### 二零零五至零六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	253.5	0.0	253.5
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	1,182.8	29.2	1,212.0
3. To promote health and increase health awareness in the community and among specific target groups 促進健康和加深一般市民及某些特定目標組別人士對健康知識的了解	185.0	27.3	212.3
4. To provide general and specialised out-patient treatment for various illnesses 透過普通科及專科門診服務，為市民治療各種疾病	519.5	2.7	522.2
5. To provide comprehensive assessment of children with developmental disabilities 為在發育方面有問題的兒童作全面的體能和智力測驗評估	75.5	0.0	75.5
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	32.6	77.8	110.4
7. To provide medical and dental services for serving and retired civil servants and their eligible dependants in fulfilment of Government's contractual obligation towards its employees 履行政府對僱員的合約責任，為在職和退休公務員及其合資格的家屬提供醫療及牙科服務	455.0	0.0	455.0
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	9.8	0.0	9.8
<b>Total 總計</b>	<b>2,713.7</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>2,850.7</b>



# Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 2005/06

## 二零零五至零六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 2005/06 (\$) 二零零五至零六年度 資助金額 (元)
<b>Recurrent Subvention</b> <b>經常資助金</b>	
Caritas Hong Kong 香港明愛	4,484,000
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	29,221,000
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康委員會	13,095,325
Hong Kong Red Cross 香港紅十字會	845,065
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	11,611,410
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	68,813,610
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals - Chinese Medicine Clinics 東華三院－中醫診所	2,681,000
Hong Kong Christian Service 香港基督教服務處	4,435,000
<b>Total Recurrent Subventions</b> <b>經常資助金總額</b>	<b>135,186,410</b>
<b>Capital Subvention</b> <b>非經常資助金</b>	
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong 香港家庭計劃指導會	0
Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health 香港吸煙與健康教育委員會	1,748,759
Hong Kong St. John Ambulance 香港聖約翰救護機構	14,000
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers 香港戒毒會	26,066
<b>Total Capital Subventions</b> <b>非經常資助金總額</b>	<b>1,788,825</b>