

# CHP 通訊 newsletter

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衛生署  
Department of Health

性病在香港並不罕見。本期特別介紹社會衛生科，專門為性病及皮膚病患者提供診斷、治療和護理服務。

此外，政府擴大本年度流感疫苗接種計劃，為長者免費接種流感疫苗，而智障人士亦獲免費或資助接種。

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are not uncommon in Hong Kong. In this issue, you will learn about the Social Hygiene Service which provides diagnostic assessment, treatment and care for STIs.

This year, the Government has extended vaccination programme to cover free influenza vaccination for elders, while persons with intellectual disability can also receive free or subsidised vaccination.

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## 社會衛生科簡介

### Introduction to Social Hygiene Service

「點會咁唔好彩中呀！」

還記得這句來自「保護自己，要有一套」電視宣傳片的對話嗎？安全性行為除了有助於防止感染愛滋病病毒，還可以避免感染其他經性接觸傳播的疾病（性傳染病）。

'I won't be that unlucky!'

Do you remember this line from the publicity video 'To prevent HIV infection, always protect yourself with a condom'? Safe sex not only helps prevent HIV infection, but also protects you from other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

### 防止性病 「要有一套」

根據全國衛生部的2002年資料，在26種可呈報的傳染病中，淋病及梅毒分列第四及第七位，發病分別為每10萬人12.34宗及4.13宗，而我們鄰近的廣東省，梅毒和淋病的發病率在2002至2013年間持續高於全國平均水平。雖然香港的性傳染病病例在過去數十年一直處於穩定及偏低的水平，市民仍然需要提高警覺。

### Always Protect Yourself from STIs with Condoms

According to the official report of the Ministry of Health of China in 2002, the incidences of gonorrhoea and syphilis ranked 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> respectively among the 26 notifiable infectious diseases in the country, i.e. 12.34 cases & 4.13 cases per 100,000 population respectively. In the adjacent Guangdong province, its morbidity rates of gonorrhoea and syphilis had been persistently higher than the national averages from 2002 to 2013. Although Hong Kong enjoyed a relatively low and steady local STI infection rates in the past decades, public should remain alert to the impact of STIs.

STIs are transmitted through sexual intercourse with an infected sex partner. It can be transmitted through vaginal sex, oral sex and anal sex. STIs can lead to serious health







性傳染病是與患有性病的伴侶性交時傳染得來的，傳染途徑包括陰道性交、口交和肛交。性傳染病是一種嚴重的疾病，因為它不但會影響性器官，還會引致併發症和死亡，甚至可能禍延下一代。香港常見的性傳染病有梅毒、淋病（俗稱白濁）、非淋菌性尿道炎、非特異性生殖道感染、性病疣（俗稱椰菜花）、性病滴蟲、陰蝨及生殖器疱疹。

性傳染病的潛伏期有長有短，病徵有性器官出現潰爛、肉粒、水泡、痕癢、小便頻密或赤痛、男性尿道排出白色膿液或女性陰道排出黃綠色分泌物等，但性傳染病亦可能沒有明顯的病徵，特別是女性可能全無病徵。患者切勿諱疾忌醫，應當及早治療，以減輕痛楚和避免產生併發症。

## 求診人士的個人資料 完全保密

衛生防護中心公共衛生服務處轄下的社會衛生科，專門負責預防和控制性病，同時亦設有治理皮膚病包括麻瘋病的皮膚科診所。

社會衛生科轄下有七間社會衛生科診所、四間皮膚科診所及一間綜合治療中心，為性傳染病及皮膚病患者提供診斷、治療和護理服務，並透過個人健康輔導服務和衛生教育活動，來促進市民健康和預防性傳染病及皮膚病。診所的醫護人員會追溯病者與他人接觸的紀錄，以便作出性伴通知輔導，另亦會訪查缺席病人，以便及早治療和跟進治理。



社會衛生科診所就性傳染病提供檢驗、治療和輔導服務。為方便病患者就診，合資格人士費用全免，一切資料完全保密，同時毋須預約或經醫生轉介。

issues as it can affect genital organs and cause complications or even death. Offspring of the STI patients may be affected as well. Common STIs in Hong Kong include syphilis, gonorrhoea, non-gonococcal urethritis, non-specific genital infection, genital warts, trichomoniasis, pubic lice and genital herpes infection.

STIs vary in terms of latent period. Damaged spots in genital organs, growths, blisters, itchiness, frequent urination or stabbing pain in the genital organs, excretion of white condensed urethral discharge from male and excretion of greenish-yellow vaginal discharge from female may be the symptoms of infection. STIs may not have obvious symptoms. Infected patients, particularly female, may show no symptoms at all. These patients should seek treatment as soon as possible to alleviate pain and avoid complications.

## Personal Data of Attendees are Kept in Strict Confidence

The Social Hygiene Service (SHS) under the Public Health Services Branch of the CHP is responsible for the prevention and control of STIs. It also operates dermatology clinics for the management of skin diseases including leprosy.

The SHS comprises 7 Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) Clinics, 4 Dermatological Clinics and an Integrated Treatment Centre to provide diagnostic assessment, treatment and care. It is also responsible for promoting health and preventing STDs and skin diseases through individual health counselling and other health education activities. In addition, staff of the clinics conduct contact tracing, partner notification and defaulter tracing to ensure prompt treatment and follow-up care.

The social hygiene clinics provide examination, treatment and counselling on STIs. In an effort to encourage the public to seek treatment, all services are free of charge for eligible persons and information is kept confidential. Neither advanced booking nor doctor's referral letter is required.

### 小知識



### Fact File

社會衛生科的門診服務，是採取綜合模式，患有皮膚病或者性傳染病的病人，都是到同一診所去應診，兩者是同一科嗎？

衛生防護中心皮膚科顧問何景文醫生解釋，傳統性病學歸納於皮膚專科之內，現代仍然有不少國家如歐洲多國，以及內地、印度、新加坡等多個亞洲國家承襲這個傳統。原因是有些性病會令患者私處皮膚出疹、損傷及疼痛。皮疹尤為二期梅毒常見和明顯的症狀，患者往往誤以為自己患有皮膚病，於是便向皮膚科醫生求診。為減少標籤和鼓勵就醫，衛生防護中心除了設有專門提供皮膚科服務的皮膚科診所外，也設有社會衛生科診所及一間綜合治療中心提供性病及皮膚科服務。由於現時市民對皮膚科服務的需求非常殷切，接受該科服務的人次已遠高於性傳染病。到社會衛生科診所的求診人士，其實大多不是性傳染病患者。

The outpatient service under the SHS adopts an integrated mode where patients suffering from skin problems and STDs are treated in the same clinic. Are dermatology and venereology categorised under the same medical specialty?

Dr HO King-man, Consultant Dermatologist of the CHP, explained that the specialties of venereology and dermatology have traditionally been combined together. Nowadays, Mainland, India, Singapore and many parts of Asia and Europe are still keeping this tradition. One of the reasons is perhaps that rashes, skin lesions and sore frequently occur around the genital areas. Skin rash, in particular, is a distinctive and frequent feature of secondary syphilis. Patients may mistakenly think that they have skin problems and seek treatment from a dermatologist. In order to avoid public stigma, the CHP operates dermatological clinics as well as social hygiene clinics and an integrated centre to provide treatment for both skin problems and STIs. With the increasing demands for dermatology services, most of the patients who attend social hygiene clinics are predominantly patients with skin problems instead of STDs.



至於常見的皮膚病有濕疹、癬、粉刺、肉贅和牛皮癬。皮膚科診所會為經轉介的皮膚病人提供專科門診服務，設有光療和激光治療儀器，在2014年總共約245,700人次到本署轄下的皮膚科診所接受服務。

## 外展服務 深入社群

在防止性傳染病方面，鑑於性傳染病可經由同性及異性的性接觸而傳播，社會衛生科多年來一直與愛滋病預防服務特別預防計劃合作，推動健康教育活動，包括製作有關正確使用安全套的資料單張和推廣使用安全套。



衛生輔導組人員會追查曾與性病病人接觸的人士，以防止性傳染病蔓延。此外，他們還會定期外展到娛樂場所，包括卡拉OK吧、夜總會、「一樓一」、桑拿浴室及指壓中心等，向性服務工作者即場進行健康教育、促使高危性行為方式改變、介紹社會衛生科診所服務，以及鼓勵病患者盡早接受診斷和治療。

社會衛生科會向為性服務工作者提供社會服務的機構派發資料單張，和預防性病／愛滋病資訊的宣傳物品。該科亦為有需要的機構提供專業支援，例如向有關機構的工作坊提供培訓支援等。其護理人員在獲邀與非政府機構及其他持份者聯合舉辦健康教育活動時，會前往中學、兒童及青少年院舍舉辦健康講座，並推廣較安全性行為。

Common skin diseases include eczema, tinea, acne, verruca and psoriasis. The dermatology clinics provide specialist outpatient care for referred patients with skin problems. These clinics are equipped with phototherapy and laser units. In 2014, around 245,700 attendances were recorded at the dermatology clinics under our department for various services.

## Reaching Out to the Community

In the prevention of STIs and in consideration of the fact that STIs can be transmitted through homosexual and heterosexual intercourse, the SHS has been working together with the Special Preventive Programmes to carry out public health education activities, including the production of pamphlets on the proper use of condom and promotion on the use of condom.

Staff of the Anti-Venereal Disease Office (AVDO) conducts contact tracing to control and prevent the spread of STIs. Also, they out-reach to commercial sex establishments regularly. These establishments include karaoke bars, nightclubs, one-woman 'quasi-brothels', saunas and massage parlours. They promote on-site public health education and advocate for change of high-risk sexual behaviours. They also introduce the service of social hygiene clinic and encourage anyone suspected of having STIs to seek early consultation and treatment.

For non-governmental organisations (NGOs) providing services to sex workers, the SHS provides them with health education materials and publicity materials to disseminate messages on the prevention of STIs/AIDS. They offer professional support such as the training support to the health providers' workshops. Upon invitation, the SHS, in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders, may conduct health talks on STIs and promote safer sex campaigns in secondary schools, Children and Juvenile Home.

## 現場直擊 (( )) On the Spot

蘇月明姑娘於五年前開始參與社會衛生科的外展推廣工作。她表示，同工通常透過報章及網頁等途徑來辨識娛樂場所地址及性工作者處所。為了加強醫護人員的安全，他們出勤時由二人一組加至三人一組，事前會先致函娛樂場所，還會時刻留意現場的情況。

蘇姑娘表示，一般的娛樂場所表現有所保留，有些甚至顧慮她們的到訪會影響顧客的觀感。她說：「曾有娛樂場所要求我們從太平門離開。」

部分「一樓一」位處舊式唐樓「劏房」，環境狹窄兼沒有電梯，同事出勤前均需接受有關培訓。蘇姑娘補充：「有些性工作者甚為熱情，除了熱烈發問外，還會召喚在鄰近營生的同儕一同參與討論。」

雖然服務對象的反應不一，但部門內的醫護人員都抱著專業精神，盡量利用有限的時間，向服務對象介紹部門的服務及衛生常識。

Ms SO Yuet-ming, who participated in the outreach programme five years ago, said the nursing staff usually searched newspapers and websites to identify the commercial sex establishments and the residences of sex workers. To enhance staff safety, the number of team members increased from 2 to 3 persons per visit. For each outreach activity, they would inform the targeted establishments beforehand and remain vigilant during the visit.

Ms SO expressed that some commercial sex establishments had reservation on their visits. They worried the visits might induce negative impression to their customers. 'Some even asked us to leave via the emergency exit', she noted.

Some of the one-woman 'quasi-brothels' are crammed in ripped rooms in old tenement buildings without elevator. The team members have to be well-briefed before each visit. 'Some sex workers were very enthusiastic about our visits and eager to raise questions. They also invited their friends in the same trade nearby to join', she added.

Experiencing varied responses from target audience, the team professionally delivers hygiene education and promotes the services of SHS during every visit within limited timeframe.



## 「橄欖石」演習測試政府應對鼠疫爆發的能力

### Inter-Departmental Exercise 'PERIDOT' Tested Government's Response to Plague Outbreaks

衛生防護中心於2015年6月29日舉行了代號為「橄欖石」的跨部門公共衛生演習，以香港確診了一宗腺鼠疫傳入個案為背景，測試香港對出現大型鼠疫爆發時跨部門的應對工作。

鼠疫是一種傳染病，由動物（特別是野生齧齒動物）和牠們身上的跳蚤自然傳播。香港自1929年9月以來，便再沒有出現人類感染鼠疫個案。但由於香港仍可發現典型的病毒宿主和病媒，來自世界各地的人貨流量俱高，加上鄰近國家有相關疾病個案，因此仍有鼠疫出現和傳播的風險。

這次的演習按應變鼠疫的計劃進行。此計劃制定了衛生署的應變行動，以及署方與其他政府部門合作的協調行動。演習分為桌面演習及地面行動演習兩部分，分別於衛生防護中心研討室和附近的露天停車場舉行。

The CHP organised an inter-departmental public health exercise codenamed 'PERIDOT' on 29 June 2015 to test multi-agency actions in response to large scale outbreaks of plague in Hong Kong.

Plague is a communicable disease transmitted naturally from animal reservoirs (particularly wild rodents) and their fleas. Hong Kong has been free from human plague since September 1929. As classic epidemic hosts and vectors are still present in Hong Kong, human and goods traffic from all over the world to Hong Kong is high, and the disease is found in nearby countries, the risks for the introduction and spread of plague to Hong Kong still exist.

The exercise was conducted on the basis of the contingency plan on plague, which stipulated the response action of the Department of Health (DH) to plague and its collaborative actions with other government departments. The exercise comprised two parts, namely a table-top





桌面演習測試了鼠疫爆發時所出現的不同情況，包括鼠蚤和鼠患參考指數上升的個案，以及一宗傳入個案。有關個案其後演變成本地確診，以致多群組人類感染個案爆發。

當日下午所進行的鼠蚤防控地面行動演習，以香港確診了一宗腺鼠疫傳入個案為背景，由衛生署和食物環境衛生署（食環署）人員即時調查和評估風險，並到訪病人家居和居所附近一帶。然後，衛生署負責展開流行病學調查，包括主動追查個案、派發預防性藥物、提供衛生意見和建議所需的感染控制措施。食環署則負責調查鼠患和跳蚤肆虐的問題，以及採取鼠患和跳蚤控制措施。

是次演習共有二十五個部門(包括衛生署)、決策局及機構參與，為各政府部門及相關機構提供了測試其應對鼠疫準備工作的寶貴機會，同時亦為各持份者就將來或會爆發的鼠疫加強準備。

exercise which was held in the seminar rooms of the CHP building, and a ground movement exercise which was held in the open car park and vicinity of the CHP building.

The table-top exercise tested against various scenarios that might be associated with the disease outbreaks, including detection of an increasing rat-flea index and rodent infestation rate as well as an imported case. The scenarios then escalated to detection of a local confirmed case and multi-cluster outbreak of human cases in Hong Kong.

The ground exercise on flea and rodent control in the afternoon unfolded against the background of an imported human case confirmed to be infected with bubonic plague in Hong Kong. DH and Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) started investigation and risk assessment immediately and visited the patient's home and its vicinity. Then, DH conducted epidemiological investigations, including proactive case tracing and provision of chemoprophylaxis, health advice and advice on infection control measures required. FEHD's role was to investigate rodent and flea infestations and to implement rodent and flea control.

A total of 25 departments (DH inclusive), bureaux and agencies participated in the exercise. The exercise provided a valuable opportunity for government departments and agencies concerned to try out their preparedness against the disease. It also helped enhance preparedness by relevant stakeholders for any possible outbreak of plague in the future.







## 「健康聯盟」親子填色比賽 Healthy League Family Colouring Contest



鑑於癌症對本港醫療系統所造成的負擔越來越沉重，衛生署於2015年5月舉辦「健康聯盟」親子填色比賽，期望透過填色活動，提高小學生及其家長對「健康聯盟」各健康大使及健康生活預防癌症之認識。

是次比賽反應熱烈，共收到超過一千五百份出色作品，經過專業評審團評選後，最終選出了十份優異作品，並於2015年9月12日舉行了頒獎禮。頒獎禮上，評審團其中兩位成員包括香港浸會大學視覺藝術院助理教授余偉聯博士和賽馬會體藝中學視覺藝術科主任謝小華女士分別分享了評選過程的感受，出席典禮的其中六位得獎同學及其家長亦分享了他們的創意意念和得獎感言。

此外，為配合防癌宣傳活動，衛生署亦開設了「健康聯盟」Facebook專頁 (<https://www.facebook.com/HealthyLeague>)，冀以生動、正面和活潑的手法向年輕一代推廣和教育防癌知識。欲知更多有關「健康聯盟」的最新動向？請立即對我們的專頁「讚好」！



In view of the rising cancer burden on local healthcare system, the Department of Health (DH) organised the 'Healthy League' Family Colouring Contest in May 2015 to target children of primary school age and their parents. The contest aims to promote the 'Healthy League' mascots, who are ambassadors of healthy lifestyle, and cancer awareness as effective means of cancer prevention.

The Contest was successfully concluded with more than 1,500 entries. Our adjudication panel selected 10 outstanding entries. On 12 September 2015, a prize presentation ceremony was held where two of the adjudicators, Dr Francis YU, Assistant Professor of Academy of Visual Arts from Hong Kong Baptist University and Ms Florie TSE, Visual Arts Coordinator of Jockey Club Ti-I College, shared their feelings. Six of the participating students and their parents also shared their creative ideas and feelings of being awarded.

To complement the publicity campaign on cancer prevention, DH has launched the 'Healthy League' Facebook Fan Page (<https://www.facebook.com/HealthyLeague>) for providing a vivid, positive and lively way to deliver health messages on cancer prevention. Want to learn more about the latest news about the 'Healthy League'? Please 'like' our fan page at once!





## 器官捐贈研討會 Organ Donation Seminar

衛生署於2008年11月24日設立的「中央器官捐贈登記名冊」，是為方便市民透過不同渠道（包括互聯網、電郵和傳真）自願登記，使他們在身故後捐贈器官的意願得以妥為記錄。

為慶祝「中央器官捐贈登記名冊」成立七周年，衛生署中央健康教育組、香港醫學會、醫院管理局、香港移植學會及香港肝壽基金於2015年11月21日合辦了一場名為「Organ Donation Saves Life — Primary Care Physicians Can Make A Difference」的研討會，並由食物及衛生局局長高永文醫生、衛生署署長陳漢儀醫生及衛生防護中心總監梁挺雄醫生擔任主禮嘉賓。

是次研討會的主要議題包括：影響公眾捐贈器官意願的因素、器官移植和器官捐贈運動的發展、醫院管理局的器官移植協調服務及其面對的挑戰，以及基層醫療醫生在宣傳器官捐贈時所扮演的角色。

The Centralised Organ Donation Register (CODR) was launched on 24 November 2008 for the public to conveniently register and properly record their wish to donate organs after death via different channels (including internet, email and fax).

To celebrate the 7<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the launching of the CODR, Central Health Education Unit, in collaboration with Hong Kong Medical Association, Hospital Authority (HA), Hong Kong Society of Transplantation and Hong Kong Liver Foundation, has organised a seminar titled 'Organ Donation Saves Life – Primary Care Physicians Can Make A Difference' on 21 November 2015. The seminar was officiated by Dr KO Wing-man, Secretary for Food and Health; Dr CHAN Hon-ye, Constance, Director of Health and Dr LEUNG Ting-hung, Controller of the CHP.

The topics covered in this seminar included: Factors affecting public's willingness of organ donation; Development of organ transplantation and donation campaigns; Transplant co-ordination service of the HA and the challenges; and Primary care physicians' role in promoting organ donation.







## 2015年 全球同抗愛滋病運動「向零進發」 World AIDS Campaign 2015 – ‘Getting to Zero’



每年的12月1日為世界愛滋病日，目的為提醒和團結世界各地攜手對抗愛滋病蔓延。二零一五年世界愛滋病日的主题仍然為「向零進發」：

零新發感染，零歧視和零愛滋病相關死亡。今年紅絲帶中心與新城廣播有限公司合作，以「向零進發」為主題，推出一系列加強公眾關注愛滋病活動，包括：「零雞蛋設計比賽」、優秀作品巡迴展覽，以及與愛滋病相關的廣播節目。

「零雞蛋設計比賽」分為「中學組」及「公開組」，每組分設三個獎項，另邀請了知名人士及設計師展示原創作品。該比賽於2015年11月28日假黃埔花園時尚坊舉行了簡短的頒獎儀式後，得獎及優異作品分別於11月28日至29日及12月5日至6日在四個商場巡迴展出。此外，李瑞山教授獲邀接受電台節目「還看今天」訪問，回顧愛滋病在香港三十年及細談對未來的展望。在「香港仲有好能量」及「新香蕉俱樂部」節目中，幾位感染者還分享了感受。有興趣一睹這些得獎作品和重溫電台訪問節錄，請瀏覽網頁<http://www.metroradio.com.hk/campaign/2015/997/AIDS/main.html>。

World AIDS Day is commemorated on 1 December every year and is intended to bring the world together to demonstrate international solidarity in the face of the HIV pandemic. The theme of World AIDS Day 2015 continues to be 'Getting to Zero': zero new HIV infection, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related death. This year, the Red Ribbon Centre collaborated with the Metro Broadcast Corporation Limited to launch a series of activities to raise awareness on AIDS for the realisation of 'Getting to Zero'. These included 'Zero – Egg Design Competition', a roving exhibition of the prize-winning entries, and radio programmes focusing on issues about AIDS.

The egg design competition was divided into 'Secondary School' and 'Open' groups; each awarded three prizes. Celebrities and designers were invited to showcase the pieces of their own originality. After a brief awards ceremony held in the Whampoa Garden Fashion World on 28 November 2015, the winning pieces together with selected outstanding entries were exhibited in four shopping malls during the weekends on 28-29 November and 5-6 December 2015. In addition, Professor LEE Shui-shan was invited to talk about the 30-year history and prospect of HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong in the radio programme '還看今天'. A group of people living with HIV were interviewed on '香港仲有好能量' and '新香蕉俱樂部' to share their feelings. To see the art pieces and listen to interview excerpts, please visit the website: <http://www.metroradio.com.hk/campaign/2015/997/AIDS/main.html>.



## 2015/16年度 長者和智障人士接種流感疫苗的安排 Influenza Vaccination Arrangement for Elders and Persons with Intellectual Disability in 2015/16

政府宣布擴大本年度流感疫苗接種計劃，為長者免費接種流感疫苗，並為智障人士提供更有系統的流感疫苗接種安排。

所有居於社區的65歲或以上香港居民可以：

- 透過「政府防疫注射計劃」於指定之公營診所免費接種流感疫苗；或
- 選擇透過「長者疫苗資助計劃」，到已登記參與計劃的私家醫生診所，獲每劑160元資助接種流感疫苗。

居於社區的智障人士的安排如下：

- 在指定的公營醫院或診所接受服務的智障人士，可透過「政府防疫注射計劃」免費接種疫苗；
- 在指定的日間中心、庇護工場或特殊學校接受服務的智障人士可透過「院舍防疫注射計劃」由到診註冊醫生免費接種疫苗；或
- 持有殘疾人士登記證（註明智障）或醫生證明書（證明該人士為智障人士或符合「2015/16智障人士疫苗資助計劃」的資助資格）的智障人士，到已登記參與「智障人士疫苗資助計劃」的私家醫生診所接種疫苗，可獲每劑160元資助。

有關流感疫苗和各項疫苗計劃詳情，請參考衛生防護中心網頁<http://www.chp.gov.hk>。

The Government has announced the expansion of vaccination programmes to provide free influenza vaccination for elders; and to provide a more systemic vaccination arrangement for persons with intellectual disability (PID) this year.

All Hong Kong residents aged 65 or above living in the community can:

- receive free influenza vaccination at designated public clinics under the Government Vaccination Programme (GVP); or
- choose to receive influenza vaccination from private doctors enrolled in the Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme with a subsidy of \$160 provided by the government.

PID living in the community can receive influenza vaccination through one of the following ways:

- PID as clients of designated public hospitals or clinics can receive free vaccination under the GVP;
- PID receiving services in designated day centres, sheltered workshops or designated special schools may receive free vaccination from the institutions by the Visiting Medical Officer under the Residential Care Home Vaccination Programme; or
- PID holding the Registration Card for People with Disabilities (with indication of intellectual disability) or medical certificate certifying the persons are PID or eligible for Persons with Intellectual Disability Vaccination Subsidy Scheme (PIDVSS) 2015/16 may receive the subsidised vaccination provided by private doctors enrolled in PIDVSS. The subsidy is \$160 per dose of vaccine.

For more information about the influenza vaccine and the vaccination programmes, please visit the CHP website <http://www.chp.gov.hk>.





## 傳病媒介疾病科學委員會對 預防及控制登革熱的建議 Recommendations on Prevention and Control of Dengue Fever by the SCVBD

傳病媒介疾病科學委員會（科學委員會）於2015年6月發出了預防和控制登革熱的建議。科學委員會認為本地的登革熱個案在未來幾年可能會增加。科學委員會提醒醫護人員，即使求診人士沒有外遊紀錄，亦有可能感染登革熱。醫護人員應考慮向發熱及血小板減少症患者提供有關化驗。登革熱患者在發熱期間應在無蚊環境下隔離。市民應全面防蚊，並採取個人防護措施，避免蚊蟲叮咬。

The Scientific Committee on Vector-borne Diseases (SCVBD) issued recommendations on prevention and control of dengue fever (DF) in Hong Kong in June 2015. The SCVBD opined that Hong Kong might experience an increase in locally-acquired DF cases in the coming years. It reminded health care professionals of the possibilities that patients might still be infected with DF even if they do not have any travel history. Laboratory testing for DF should be considered for febrile patients with thrombocytopenia. DF patients, when febrile, should be quarantined in a mosquito-free environment. The public should conduct radical anti-mosquito actions all year round and take personal protective measures to prevent mosquito bites.



## 新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會對 處理人類感染禽流感個案 密切接觸者的最新建議 Latest Recommendations from SCEZD on Management of Close Contacts of Cases of Human Infection with Avian Influenza

衛生防護中心公布新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會（科學委員會）對處理人類感染禽流感個案密切接觸者的最新建議。科學委員會建議衛生防護中心繼續追查確診人類感染禽流感個案，並對密切接觸者處方五日治療劑量的預防性抗病毒藥物奧司他韋（特敏福）。密切接觸者須於最後接觸確診病人起計十日內接受醫學監察，密切接觸者如出現發燒或任何呼吸道感染病徵，應立即通知衛生防護中心。此外，密切接觸者自最後接觸具傳染性的確診病人起計十日內應戴上外科口罩。醫學監察期內，密切接觸者的工作或日常活動不受限制。如密切接觸者對預防性抗病毒藥物奧司他韋（特敏福）有禁忌症／敏感或拒絕服用該藥物，則應對他們在最後接觸病人起計十日內進行檢疫。

The Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases (SCEZD) of the CHP issued its latest recommendation on management of close contacts of cases of human infection with avian influenza. The SCEZD recommended the CHP to continue to conduct contact tracing of contacts of confirmed human cases of avian influenza. Antiviral prophylaxis with oseltamivir (Tamiflu) should be prescribed to the close contacts at an appropriate dosage for five days. Medical surveillance has to be undertaken for 10 days after the last exposure, where the close contacts should report to CHP promptly if fever or any respiratory symptom develops. Moreover, close contacts should wear a surgical mask for 10 days after last exposure to a confirmed infectious case. There is no restriction on the work or other daily activity done by the close contacts during the surveillance period. If the close contacts are contraindicated / intolerant to or refuse antiviral prophylaxis with oseltamivir (Tamiflu), they should be put under quarantine for 10 days after the last exposure.



## 2015年世界抗生素關注週宣傳活動 Publicity Activities to Promote World Antibiotic Awareness Week 2015

為響應世界衛生組織（世衛）於2015年11月16日至22日的首個「世界抗生素關注週」，衛生防護中心舉辦了一系列宣傳活動進行推廣，當中包括呼籲醫療專業人士和其他相關醫護人員於網上簽署承諾善用抗生素，和舉辦「慎用抗生素 預防耐藥性」一分鐘短片創作比賽，以加強市民的關注。

感染控制處亦製作了新一系列專家訪談專輯，邀請不同的微生物學和傳染病學專家分享他們對「慎用抗生素 預防耐藥性」的專業意見。該專輯已在巴士電視播出。

為承諾支持善用抗生素，請登入<https://ipledge.chp.gov.hk>。短片創作比賽詳情則可參閱比賽專頁[http://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/view\\_content/41461.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/view_content/41461.html)。

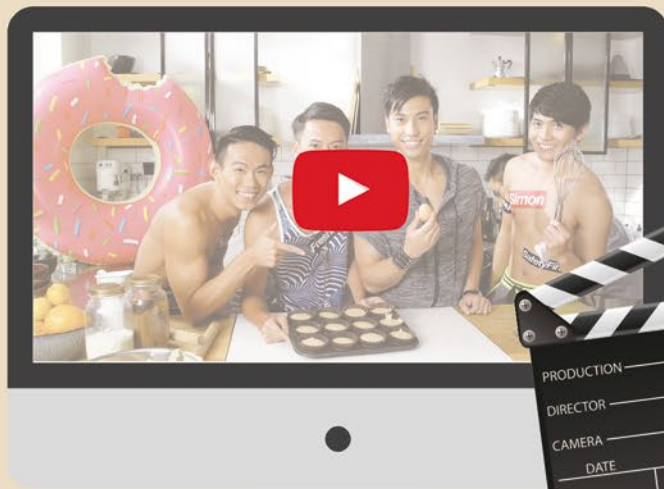
The CHP has launched a series of health promotion activities to tie in with the first World Antibiotic Awareness Week of the World Health Organization (WHO) from 16 to 22 November 2015. The activities included an online pledge campaign encouraging health care professionals and other allied health care workers to show commitments to judicious use of antibiotics and a competition of producing one-minute videos on 'Use Antibiotic Wisely. Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance' to arouse public awareness.

A new series of experts interview programme was produced by the Infection Control Branch in which various microbiologists and infectious disease experts had been invited to share their opinions on 'Use Antibiotic Wisely. Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance'. This series was broadcast on bus television.

To pledge your support for the responsible use of antibiotics, please go to <https://ipledge.chp.gov.hk>. For information of the video competition, please visit the website at [http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view\\_content/41461.html](http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/view_content/41461.html).







## 向男男性接觸者宣傳愛滋病預防及測試的網上短片

### Online Video Series to Promote HIV Prevention and Testing in Men Who Have Sex with Men



鑑於近年愛滋病病毒感染個案持續上升，當中以男男性接觸者尤其顯著，特別預防計劃於2015年10月起推出了一連三集網上短片，宣傳男同志測試愛滋熱線 2117 1069和以下三個重要訊息：

- (1) 愛滋病病毒是有藥可醫，只要及早測試和及早開始治療，就能及早回復正常生活，並享有與其他人同樣的壽命；
- (2) 千萬不可在藥物影響下進行性行為，因為藥物會影響判斷力，令人較易發生不安全性行為；
- (3) 愛滋病病毒抗體測試簡單、方便又快捷，而且是免費及不記名的。

短片已上載至 YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDp2ajGlu8o> 供公眾觀賞。

In view of the increasing number of HIV infection cases in recent years, particularly among men who have sex with men (MSM), the Special Preventive Programme has launched a three-episode online video series in October 2015 to promote the Gay Men HIV Testing Hotline 2117 1069 together with three key messages below:

- (1) HIV is treatable so infected people can have similar life expectancy and enjoy a full life as other people do if they test early, know early and treat early;
- (2) Never have sex under the influence of recreational drugs because it will impede your judgment and make you more likely to have sex without a condom;
- (3) The HIV testing process is simple, quick and convenient. It is also free and anonymous.

The videos have been uploaded for public's viewing on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDp2ajGlu8o>.



## 何景文醫生 Dr HO King-man

衛生防護中心社會衛生科皮膚科主任顧問醫生何景文醫生自1992年加入社會衛生科以來，大部分時間都在該科服務，但令何醫生最深刻的，反而是在調任特別預防計劃時，於九龍灣綜合治療中心工作的三年多日子。

何醫生表示，當時社會對待愛滋病的態度與現時的有所不同，因此該中心自籌備興建至1999年正式投入服務初期，一直備受該區居民反對和抗議，其工作人員上班途中甚至遭滋擾。有一天，三位反對興建中心的中堅分子「突襲」該中心。何醫生先評估當時情況，在考慮到該處沒有病人在場後，便破例親自引領該三位居民入內參觀，向他們介紹相關服務，並即時解答疑問，最終化解了一場潛在的對抗場面。何醫生猶記得當時一位同事曾在耳邊輕聲提示他：「咁樣啱唔啱規矩？」不過，他相信只有增加透明度才能減少誤解和疑慮。隨著市民對服務了解，反對聲浪亦漸漸平息下來。

1999年至2001年，何醫生參與推行把愛滋病毒抗體測試納入常規產前檢查項目的計劃。當時部分醫護人員表達憂慮。為向醫護人員和持份者「推銷計劃」，何醫生不但讓有關人士參與活動，還與他們共同建立規程，並為此組織座談會、製作宣傳單張及短片等。全賴衛生署及醫院管理局的支援和合作，他在推行計劃時所遇的阻力得以減少，前線醫護人員和社會的接受程度亦比預期高。

何醫生坦言，在特別預防計劃裏任職既難忘，又值得珍惜。因為他增加了臨床以外的工作經驗，而且還能用較人性化的角度與同事、社區、服務對象及其他持份者互動，讓彼此更易建立互信，令工作事半功倍。

Dr HO King-man, Consultant Dermatologist In-charge of Social Hygiene Service, CHP, has joined and spent most of his tenure in the Social Hygiene Service since 1992. However, his most memorable moments are the three years when he was deployed to work at the Kowloon Bay Integrated Treatment Centre under the Special Preventive Programmes (SPP).

Dr HO said that the social attitude towards Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was quite different at that time. There were continuous opposition and protests against the construction of the Centre from the nearby residents. They even harassed the staff on the way to work after it opened in 1999. One day, three core members from the opposition camp launched a 'raid' to the Centre. As there was no patient in the Centre, Dr HO decided to break from precedent and escorted them to visit the Centre after considering the situation. As a result, he dissolved a potential confrontation. He also introduced them the Centre's services and answered all their queries on the spot. 'Is it against the rules?' Dr HO recalled a colleague whispered in his ear. Nonetheless, Dr HO believed that the only way to avoid misunderstanding and remove doubt was to increase transparency. As the public gradually understood the scope of the service, the voice of the opposition died down.

When Dr HO was involved in introducing antenatal HIV antibody testing in routine antenatal screening from 1999 to 2001, some health care colleagues showed hesitations. He, in collaboration with the parties concerned, helped in formulating protocols and launching stakeholders engagement campaigns to generate support from health care personnel and other stakeholders through such means as seminars, leaflet and video production. With the joint effort of DH and Hospital Authority, the scheme encountered less resistance during the course of implementation, and was unexpectedly well-received by frontline health care workers as well as the public.

Dr HO said it was unforgettable and cherishable to work in SPP. Not only did he acquire work experience outside clinical practice, but also interact with colleagues, the communities, clients and other stakeholders from a more humane perspective, which he believes is more conducive to developing mutual trust and achieving goals with less effort.





**社**區聯絡部聯同香港醫學會、香港心理學會及醫院管理局為受「食水含鉛事件」影響的公共屋邨居民舉辦多場健康講座，講解鉛對身體的影響，以及克服焦慮和壓力的方法。

Community Liaison Division, in collaboration with the Hong Kong Medical Association, the Hong Kong Psychological Society and the Hospital Authority, organised health talks for residents of public housing estates affected by the 'Incident of Lead in Drinking Water' on the health effects of lead as well as the ways to deal with anxiety and stress.

Jul-Sep 2015



29 Jul 2015



**世**界衛生組織駐越南辦事處代表團到訪衛生防護中心，分享傳染病及非傳染病防控工作的經驗。代表團亦參觀了衛生防護中心各項設施。

Delegates from the World Health Organization Country Office in Vietnam visited the CHP to share experience in prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. They also visited the facilities in the CHP.

12 Sep 2015



22 Sep 2015



**社**區聯絡部在「荃灣安健社區日」設立攤位遊戲，向公眾推廣有關預防大腸癌及食品安全的訊息。

Community Liaison Division ran a game booth at the 'Safe and Healthy Community Day in Tsuen Wan' to promulgate the messages about colorectal cancer prevention and food safety.

**日**本東北大學醫院代表團到訪衛生防護中心，並就各項重要公共衛生議題交換意見及經驗。

A delegation from the Tohoku University Hospital of Japan visited the CHP and exchanged views and experiences on important public health issues.





**由** 廣東省衛生和計劃生育委員會主辦的「第十五次粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議」在廣州順利舉行。大約五十名來自粵、港、澳三地的公共衛生和醫療專家出席，以就三地的傳染病概況展開了深入討論和交流，並回顧三地的衛生部門在防治和通報傳染病等方面的合作情況。

'The 15th Tripartite Joint Meeting of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao on Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases', hosted by the Guangdong Health and Family Planning Commission, was successfully held in Guangzhou. About 50 public health and medical experts from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions had in-depth discussions and experience-sharing on the overall situation of communicable diseases in the three places and reviewed the notification and collaboration of the three places in the prevention and control of communicable diseases.



**社** 區聯絡部舉辦健康促進交流會，讓各社區伙伴分享有關營造母乳餵哺友善工作間及社區的經驗。

Community Liaison Division organised a Health Promotion Sharing Forum for community partners to share health promotion experiences about building breastfeeding-friendly workplaces and communities.



**緊** 急應變及資訊處主任鄭國威醫生接待了歐盟駐香港及澳門辦事處代表及來自十一個歐洲國家的副總領事、領事及副領事。鄭醫生向代表團講解衛生防護中心的主要工作，特別是有關傳染病爆發時的緊急應變工作及溝通網絡。雙方並就涉及歐盟國民感染個案的通報機制、隔離安排和對緊密接觸者進行檢疫等課題，作出了具建設作用的交流。

Dr Heston KWONG, Head of Emergency Response and Information Branch, received the representatives from the Office of the European Union to Hong Kong and Macao, as well as the Deputy Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice Consuls of 11 European countries. Dr KWONG briefed the delegates on the work of CHP, particularly in the areas of emergency responses and communication channels with regard to outbreaks of infectious diseases. Useful views were exchanged on subjects including the notification mechanism and matters related to the quarantine of close contacts and isolation of infected cases related to European Union nationals.

