

Centre for Health Protection

衛 生 防 護 中 心

Strategic Plan 策略計劃



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衛生署
Department of Health

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Director of Health's Foreword

I am pleased to introduce the Strategic Plan of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) for 2010 – 2014.

Established since June 2004, the CHP has played a pivotal role in developing the capacity of Hong Kong's public health system to deal with various important public health challenges. Lots of work including strengthening disease surveillance, enhancing laboratory diagnostic services, building up surge capacity, and refining emergency preparedness and response plans, etc. has been done to achieve the goals. The effort has paid off. When the H1N1 influenza pandemic hit Hong Kong in 2009, the CHP responded swiftly, professionally and effectively. Nonetheless, much remains to be done as we prepare for the other challenges ahead. The CHP will continue to progress by consolidating the achievements made and applying the lessons learned.

衛生署署長序言

我十分高興能向各位介紹衛生防護中心2010至2014年的策略計劃。

衛生防護中心自2004年6月成立以來，一直在建立香港公共衛生系統的能力方面擔當重要的角色，全力應付公共衛生的各項重大挑戰。為達到目標，中心已積極推行多方面的工作，包括加強疾病監測、增強化驗診斷服務、提升應變能力，以及優化應急準備及應變計劃等。事實證明我們的努力並沒有白費。在2009年，當H1N1流感大流行侵襲本港時，中心能迅速、專業及有效地作出回應。然而，為未來的其他挑戰作好準備，在我們面前仍有很多的工作。我們會鞏固成果，汲取教訓，繼續向前邁進。

While we are facing the continuous threats of new and known communicable diseases, we have not forgotten the significant impact of non-communicable diseases (NCD). Like many parts of the developed world, Hong Kong is having an ageing population and increasing number of people are suffering from NCD. The CHP has all along taken a proactive approach to the prevention and control of NCD and will continue to further strengthen the work in this area. This is reflected in the Strategic Plan in which priority is given to promoting healthy living and building up an environment conducive to making healthier choices.

The Strategic Plan highlights the priorities and key programmes of CHP for the next five years. These include continuing efforts to enhance infectious disease surveillance, emergency preparedness and vaccination programmes, as well as promotion of healthy lifestyle and other health initiatives aimed at encouraging healthy living in the community. The Strategic Plan also calls for forging collaborative partnerships with stakeholders and mobilizing community support, which are critical to the success of CHP's programmes and initiatives.

With the Strategic Plan as a guide, the CHP will build on the solid foundation established to meet the challenges ahead.

Dr P Y Lam
Director of Health

在要面對新出現或已知傳染病的持續威脅之餘，我們並沒有忽略非傳染病的重大影響。一如眾多已發展國家，香港亦面對人口老化和非傳染病患者人數日增的問題。衛生防護中心一直積極預防及控制非傳染病，並會繼續進一步加強這方面的工作。推廣健康生活和締造有利作出更健康選擇的環境，就是策略計劃會優先處理的工作。

策略計劃扼要簡介衛生防護中心未來五年優先處理的工作及重點計劃，包括持續加強傳染病監測、應急準備及免疫接種計劃，以及推廣健康生活模式及其他鼓勵市民健康生活的措施。策略計劃亦呼籲與相關各方建立伙伴合作關係和爭取社區支持，這對中心的計劃及措施能否取得成效，至為重要。

衛生防護中心會以策略計劃為指引，在現有穩固的基礎上繼續努力，以迎接未來的挑戰。

衛生署署長
林秉恩醫生



Message from Controller, Centre for Health Protection

The CHP Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2014 is the third of its kind since CHP was established as a public health agency under the Department of Health in 2004. The previous two plans covering the first six years of the CHP were based on the “3R” commitment – real-time surveillance, rapid intervention and responsive risk communication. Guided by the “3R’s”, we have made steady progress in disease prevention and control and laid a solid foundation for further development of CHP.



衛生防護中心總監寄語

衛生防護中心是衛生署轄下的公共衛生機構，於2004年成立。2010至2014年的衛生防護中心策略計劃是中心成立以來的第三份計劃，前兩份計劃涵蓋中心首六年就三個策略性方向所作的承諾：即實時監測、迅速介入和適時通報風險。在這三個策略性方向的引領下，我們在防控疾病方面取得穩步進展，並為中心的進一步發展奠下穩固的基礎。

Meeting the Challenges

To cope with the continuing health threat from emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases, the CHP has focused on strengthening disease surveillance system, infection control and laboratory diagnostic capacity; implementing vaccination programmes; drawing up emergency response plans; conducting risk communication and health promotion; and developing applied research and training programmes. We also provide treatment and care services for patients with chronic infections such as tuberculosis (TB), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and sexually transmitted infections.

Besides tackling infectious diseases, the CHP has also devoted a lot of efforts to combating non-communicable diseases (NCD) which present a rising threat to the health and well-being of the people of Hong Kong. Prevention and control of NCD requires the combined and sustained efforts of the Government, community and individuals. CHP launched the “Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases” to guide and give impetus to the efforts. These include conducting studies to monitor the local trends and risk factors of NCD, as well as launching campaigns to promote healthy eating in schools and food premises and encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyles.

迎接挑戰

為了應付持續威脅公共衛生的新發或再現的傳染病，衛生防護中心已集中加強疾病監測系統、感染控制及化驗診斷的能力；推行免疫接種計劃；制訂緊急應變計劃；進行風險通報及健康促進活動，以及發展應用研究及培訓計劃。我們亦為患上結核病、愛滋病毒/愛滋病及性病等慢性感染的病人，提供治療及護理服務。

除對付傳染病外，衛生防護中心亦致力防範非傳染病。目前，日益嚴重的非傳染病問題，對市民的健康及福祉構成威脅。防控非傳染病，是需要政府、社會及市民持之以恆的共同努力。中心推出《香港非傳染病防控策略框架》，以指引及推動有關工作，包括進行研究以監察非傳染病的本地趨勢及風險因素，並推行多項運動，在學校及食肆提倡健康飲食，鼓勵市民採取健康的生活模式。



The Next Phase

In the first six years of operation, the CHP has put emphasis on developing our capacity to deal with various public health challenges. For the next phase of development, it is appropriate for CHP to take a longer view, to consolidate and build on the progress made. In this Strategic Plan, we intend to highlight significant achievements and set out broad strategic directions for the next five years to guide longer-term planning. While combating the threat posed by communicable diseases will continue to be a priority on our agenda through expanding our disease surveillance system and implementing other public health programmes, we will also accord priority to promoting healthy eating and other healthy living habits as part of the overall strategy for prevention and control of NCD. Last but not least, we will strengthen partnership and collaboration with our stakeholders to help implement and gain support for our programmes and initiatives.

展望未來

在首六年的運作期內，衛生防護中心重點建立應付各種公共衛生挑戰的能力。就下一階段的發展，中心宜作較長遠規劃，以鞏固及加強現時取得的進展。在這份策略計劃，我們擬扼要簡介中心的重大成果，並列出未來五年的策略性大方向，為長遠規劃作出指引。我們要繼續優先處理的工作，是加強疾病監測系統和推行其他公共衛生計劃，以防範傳染病的威脅。我們亦會重點推廣健康飲食及其他健康生活習慣，作為防控非傳染病整體策略的其中一環。最後，我們會加強與相關各方的伙伴及協作關係，以爭取他們支持並協助推行中心的計劃及措施。



The “3P” Strategic Directions

The strategic directions for CHP over the next five years from 2010 to 2014 are summed up in “3P’s” – **protect** the health of the community, **promote** healthy living in the community, and **partner** with stakeholders to achieve our objectives. The first two “P’s” incorporate our key public health objectives, whereas the third “P” is a central process or means to achieve the objectives of the first two “P’s”.

This Strategic Plan is not meant to be a comprehensive review of all the activities and programmes of CHP. Instead, key programmes and activities are described under the “3P” strategic framework to highlight what we do at CHP and our strategic directions.

Many challenges lie ahead. But I am confident that with the support of the public and our partners, and the professionalism and dedication of our staff, we will be able to overcome any difficulties and fulfill our mission of protecting public health.

Dr Thomas Tsang
Controller, Centre for Health Protection

三個策略性方向

衛生防護中心未來五年(2010至2014年)的策略性方向如下：**保障**市民的健康、**推廣**健康生活，以及與相關各方建立**伙伴**關係。我們主要的公共衛生目標，已納入首兩個方向之內，而第三個方向是達成首兩個方向目標的基本程序或途徑。

本策略計劃的目的，並非要全面檢討中心的各項活動及計劃。我們旨在用這三個策略性方向為框架，闡述主要的計劃及活動，以簡介中心的工作及策略性方向。

儘管前路充滿挑戰，但深信有市民及伙伴的支持，加上同事們克盡己任，發揮專業精神，我們定能克服任何困難，履行保障市民健康的使命。

衛生防護中心總監
曾浩輝醫生



- I. Who we are
成立的背景



THE CENTRE FOR HEALTH PROTECTION (CHP), ESTABLISHED ON 1 JUNE 2004 UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, IS A PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN HONG KONG.

衛生防護中心於2004年6月1日成立，是衛生署轄下負責本港預防及控制傳染病和非傳染病工作的公共衛生機構。



Our Vision

To be a centre of excellence in disease prevention and control.

Our Mission

To achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with local and international stakeholders.

理想

成為卓越的疾病預防及控制中心。

使命

與本港及國際的衛生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。





- II. What we do
工作



At CHP, we co-ordinate and implement public health programmes in disease prevention and control, including surveillance, outbreak management, health promotion, risk communication, emergency preparedness and contingency planning, infection control, laboratory services, specialised treatment and care services, as well as training and research. We are a fully integrated, multi-disciplinary team dedicated to serving the community and protecting public health. Our work is organized into the following six functional branches:

Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch is responsible for surveillance and control of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases of public health significance; conducting health promotion activities; and giving advice on public health issues to the community.

Infection Control Branch develops, promulgates and evaluates best practices in infection control; organizes training in infection control; supports epidemiological investigation of communicable disease outbreaks in hospitals; and conducts surveillance on infection hazards.

Emergency Response and Information Branch develops contingency plans and co-ordinates exercises and drills to enhance the overall preparedness for public health crisis; formulates risk communication strategy; and co-ordinates the formulation of CHP's objectives and strategies.

在衛生防護中心，我們協調及推行有關疾病預防及控制的公共衛生項目，包括疾病監測、疫症爆發處理、健康促進、風險傳達、應急準備及應變策劃、感染控制、化驗服務、專科治療及護理服務，以及培訓與研究。我們的工作團隊由不同專業組合而成，致力服務市民和保障公眾健康。我們的工作由以下六個功能分處執行：

監測及流行病學處負責監測及控制對公共衛生有重大影響的傳染病及非傳染病、推行健康促進活動，以及向社區提供有關公共衛生議題的意見。

感染控制處負責制定、公布及評估感染控制指引、舉辦感染控制培訓、支援醫院內傳染病爆發事故的流行病學調查，以及監測感染風險。

緊急應變及資訊處負責制定突發事故應變計劃及統籌練習和演習，以加強處理公共衛生危機的整體應變能力、制訂風險傳達策略，以及就制訂衛生防護中心的目標和策略擔當統籌角色。

Public Health Services Branch supports the prevention and control of tuberculosis (TB), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) in the community; and provides specialized treatment and care services for TB, HIV/AIDS and STI patients.

Public Health Laboratory Services Branch provides clinical diagnostic and public health laboratory services for surveillance, prevention and control of diseases; and acts as reference laboratory in providing confirmatory service and technology transfer/training for laboratory personnel.

Programme Management and Professional Development Branch co-ordinates and organises training-related activities for medical and nursing professionals of the CHP; co-ordinates applied research programmes in collaboration with the Hospital Authority, universities, and other government departments; administers health protection programmes; and provides secretariat support to various Scientific Committees under the CHP.

Besides the six functional branches, there is a scientific advisory structure comprising a **Board of Scientific Advisors** and seven **Scientific Committees**, giving advice on issues of public health significance and helping to formulate comprehensive and effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

The Risk Communication Advisory Group advises on risk communication strategies and plans, and assesses the effectiveness of risk communication actions taken by the CHP.

公共衛生服務處負責支援結核病、愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病和性病的社區預防及控制工作，以及為結核病、愛滋病病毒感染/愛滋病和性病患者提供專科治療及護理服務。

公共衛生化驗服務處負責為疾病監測、預防及控制的工作提供臨牀診斷服務和公共衛生化驗服務；以及作為參比實驗室，提供確定診斷服務，並為化驗人員提供技術轉移/培訓的安排。

項目管理及專業發展處負責協調及組織為衛生防護中心的醫療及護理專業人員而設的培訓活動、協調與醫院管理局、大學及政府其他部門合作進行的應用研究計劃、管理衛生防護項目，以及為衛生防護中心轄下各科學委員會提供秘書處支援。

除了以上六個功能分處，一個由**中央科學顧問委員會**及七個**科學委員會**組成的科學顧問架構，負責就公共衛生有重大影響的事宜提供意見，並協助制定全面及有效的政策，以加強本地衛生防護體制。

此外，**風險傳達顧問小組**就風險傳達策略及方案，提出建議，並評估衛生防護中心推行的風險傳達措施的成效。



> ACTIVITIES...

- III. Our Key Programmes and Activities
主要的項目及活動

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHP, WE HAVE MADE STEADY PROGRESS IN STRENGTHENING HONG KONG'S PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AS WE PREPARE TO MEET NEW AND RE-EMERGING PUBLIC HEALTH CHALLENGES. IN TACKLING THE CONTINUING HEALTH THREATS POSED BY THE INFLUENZA PANDEMIC AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, WE HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE "3R" APPROACH, I.E. **REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE** TO ENABLE EARLY DETECTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, **RAPID INTERVENTION** TO CONTROL THE SPREAD OF DISEASES, AND **RESPONSIVE RISK COMMUNICATION** IN SECURING AND DISSEMINATING IMPORTANT OUTBREAK INFORMATION. SOME OF OUR KEY ACTIVITIES AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ARE SET OUT BELOW:

自衛生防護中心成立以來，我們在強化香港公共衛生系統方面取得穩步進展，為應付新發或再現的公共衛生挑戰作好準備。在處理持續威脅健康的流感大流行及其他傳染病方面，我們致力採取以下措施：**實時監測**，以及早偵測傳染病；**迅速介入**，以控制傳染病蔓延，還有**適時通報風險**，以掌握及發放有關疾病爆發的重要資訊。我們的主要活動和最新發展如下：



Prevention and control of communicable diseases

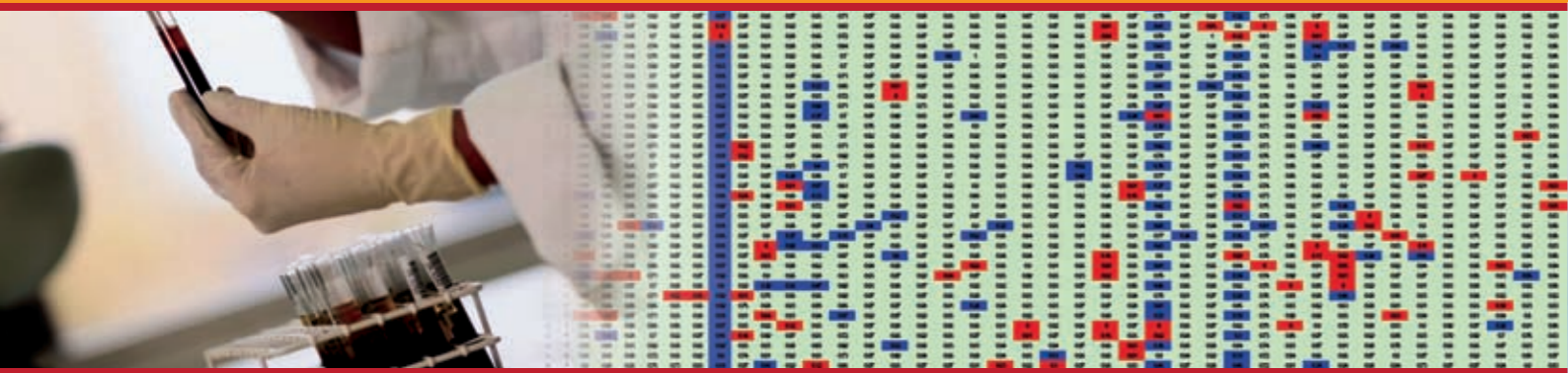
The prevention and control of communicable diseases is one of our priority tasks. We introduced the new Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance which came into effect on 14 July 2008. The Ordinance has strengthened our legislative framework in prevention and control of communicable disease and brought the legal provisions in line with the requirements of the International Health Regulations of the World Health Organization (WHO).

In response to the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, we have stepped up efforts on all fronts to relieve the disease burden in Hong Kong with activation of the Emergency Response Centre, Outbreak Intelligence Centre and Emergency Hotline Centre to provide key co-ordination and logistical support to all stakeholders in dealing with the pandemic. Our efforts have been focused on enhanced surveillance and epidemiological investigations; mobilizing the community to step up diseases prevention effort; maintaining transparency of information dissemination; and fostering collaboration with WHO, Mainland and overseas health authorities through information sharing and co-ordination of emergency responses.

預防及控制傳染病

預防及控制傳染病是我們其中一項重點工作。我們所提交的《預防及控制疾病條例》已於2008年7月14日生效。該條例加強了現有預防和控制傳染病蔓延的法律框架，使香港法例符合世界衛生組織(世衛)的國際衛生條例的要求。

因應2009年的H1N1流感大流行，我們已在各層面加強措施，以紓緩疾病對本港造成的負擔。我們啟動了緊急應變中心、疫情信息中心和緊急熱線中心，在應付大流行時為所有相關各方擔任主要協調角色及提供後勤支援。我們的工作重點在於加強監測及流行病學調查、動員市民加強疾病預防、保持資訊發放的透明度，以及通過資訊交流和協調緊急應變措施，加強與世衛和內地與海外衛生當局的合作。



Laboratory diagnosis and surveillance

We maintain a robust disease surveillance system to guard Hong Kong against the threats posed by communicable diseases and provide a wide range of laboratory based diagnostic and consultation services for disease surveillance and control, health promotion and disease prevention. To keep pace with emerging diseases and public health threats, we maintain an up-to-date scope of laboratory tests. We are actively involved in laboratory method development, technology transfer and quality monitoring. Our laboratory is designated by the WHO as a reference laboratory for the diagnosis of avian influenza, and a reference and verification laboratory for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), as well as a Regional Measles Reference Laboratory and a Supranational Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis.

To enhance the laboratory surveillance of emerging infectious diseases, we have worked closely with the academic sector to implement programmes for the surveillance of novel microbes in humans and animals, detection of novel pathogens as well as monitoring of emerging resistance among zoonotic pathogens and commensals.

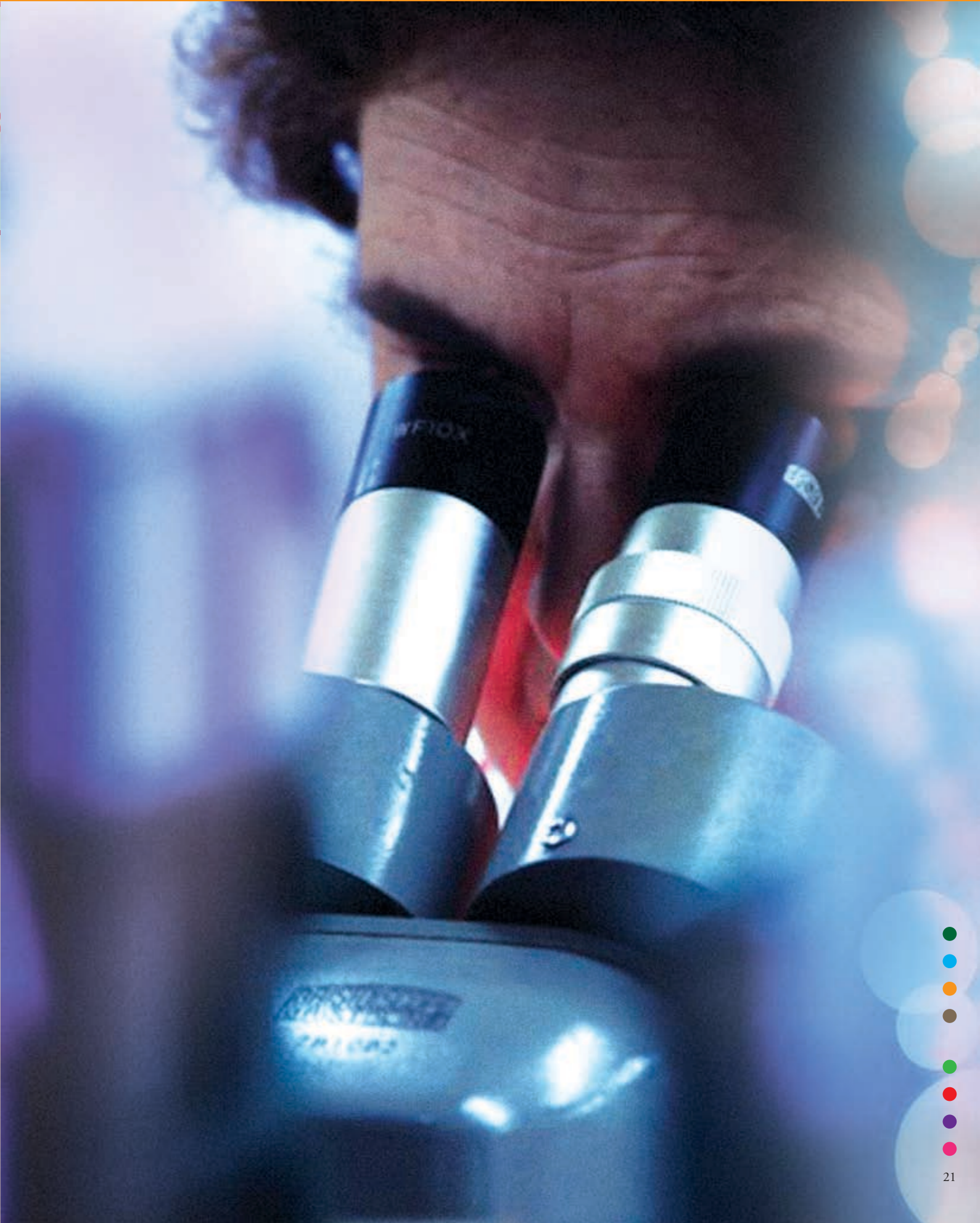
We conduct laboratory surveillance on various pathogens and healthcare associated infections of public health significance, including microbe detection, evolution, molecular epidemiology and pattern of drug resistance. In support of the implementation of the childhood vaccination programme, we have developed a laboratory surveillance system on *Streptococcus pneumoniae* to provide territory-wide background data, and to monitor serotype distribution and antibiotic resistance.

化驗診斷及監測

為了對抗傳染病的威脅，本港建立了有效的疾病監測系統，並提供多元化的化驗診斷及諮詢服務，以進行疾病監測及控制、健康促進及疾病預防工作。為配合新發疾病及公共衛生威脅的發展步伐，我們會不時更新化驗測試範圍。我們積極參與化驗方法的開展、技術轉移及質量監察工作。我們的實驗室獲世衛指定為診斷禽流感的參比實驗室、嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症的參比及核證實驗室、地區麻疹病毒參比實驗室，以及跨國結核參比實驗室。

為了加強對新出現傳染病的實驗室監測工作，我們與學術界緊密合作，推行有關監測人類及動物體內的新型微生物、檢測新型病原體，以及監察動物傳染病的病原體及共生微生物出現的耐藥性等計劃。

我們就對公共衛生有重大影響的多種病原體及醫護環境的感染，包括微生物檢測、演變、分子流行病學和抗藥性的模式，進行實驗室監測。為了支援政府實施兒童免疫接種計劃，我們就肺炎鏈球菌建立了實驗室監測系統，以提供全港的基線數據，以及監察血清型分布和細菌耐抗生素情況。





Emergency preparedness and planning

Rapid intervention hinges on emergency preparedness and contingency planning. In this regard, we have drawn up contingency plans to deal with major infectious disease outbreaks and conducted regular inter-departmental exercises and drills to test our preparedness for such outbreaks. We review and update these contingency plans on a regular basis.

We have prepared contingency plans for the prevention and control of infectious disease outbreaks during large-scale organised events, such as the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Events and the 2009 East Asian Games. We also conducted and participated in exercises to test these plans, and strengthen our preparedness for these events.

應急準備及計劃

迅速介入取決於應急準備及應變策劃。就此而言，我們制訂應變計劃，以應付大型的傳染病爆發事故，並定期進行跨部門練習及演習，以測試處理爆發事故的應變能力。我們亦定期檢討及更新該等應變計劃。

我們已就預防及控制在大型活動(例如2008年奧運會及殘疾人奧運會馬術項目和2009年東亞運動會)舉行時發生傳染病爆發事故，制定應變計劃。我們亦進行及參與練習，以測試該等計劃，並為該等活動作出更佳準備。





Health promotion and risk communication

We work in partnership with District Councils, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community organizations, and render support in various health education and promotion activities e.g. development of healthy city projects at the district level.

We organize health promotion activities on important public health topics. For example, we have launched a series of programmes to promote healthy eating in schools and restaurants. The programmes are aimed at encouraging the public to maintain a balanced diet and raising awareness of the problem of obesity, in particular among school children.

In collaboration with the Hong Kong Medical Association, Physical Fitness Association of Hong Kong, China Ltd and others, we have organized a series of training courses to help doctors give out an “exercise prescription” to patients who can benefit from a more active lifestyle. We have also partnered with the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation to roll out the “Step Your Way to Health” Campaign in all MTR stations to encourage commuters to climb the stairs as a form of exercise.

健康促進及風險通報

我們與區議會、非政府機構和社區組織合作，支援多項健康教育及促進活動，例如在地區層面推動健康城市計劃。

我們就重要的公共衛生課題，舉辦多項健康促進活動。舉例來說，我們已推出一系列在學校及食肆推廣健康飲食的計劃。該些計劃的目的在於鼓勵市民保持均衡飲食習慣，並提高他們對肥胖問題的意識，尤以學童為然。

我們與香港醫學會、中國香港體適能總會和其他機構合作，舉辦了一系列培訓課程，協助醫生向病人發出“運動處方”，讓他們多做運動而得益。我們亦與香港鐵路(港鐵)公司合作，在各港鐵站推出“多行樓梯、多點健康”活動，鼓勵乘客以行樓梯作為其中一種運動方式。

With a view to raising public awareness and vigilance against infectious diseases including human swine influenza, we have made use of a variety of channels to communicate epidemic information and health risks to stakeholders and the general community, such as printed materials, website, telephone hotlines, briefing sessions, announcements in the public interest (APIs) and media interviews, along with large-scale publicity campaigns to promote personal and environmental hygiene, and various vaccination programmes.





Vaccination programmes

Vaccination is one of the most effective means to protect the community, especially the high-risk groups, against relevant diseases. Since 1998, free seasonal influenza vaccinations have been provided to target groups at public hospitals and clinics under the annual Government Influenza Vaccination Programme. The scope of the programme has been extended in recent years to cover more vaccine types and target groups. Currently, the CHP co-ordinates the administration of a series of free vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes including the Government Vaccination Programme, Childhood Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme, Elderly Vaccination Subsidy Scheme, Human Swine Influenza Vaccination Programme and Human Swine Influenza Vaccination Subsidy Scheme.

疫苗接種計劃

接種疫苗是預防相關疾病的其中一個最有效方法，有助保障市民(特別是高危組別人士)的健康。自1998年起，政府根據每年推行的政府流行性感冒防疫注射計劃，在公營醫院及診所為目標組別人士免費接種季節性流感疫苗。近年該項計劃的範疇已擴展至涵蓋更多疫苗種類及目標組別人士。目前，衛生防護中心負責協調一系列免費接種疫苗的計劃及資助計劃的行政管理工作，包括政府防疫注射計劃、兒童流感疫苗資助計劃、長者疫苗資助計劃、人類豬型流感疫苗接種計劃和人類豬型流感疫苗資助計劃。

Through these vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes, we encourage the target populations, including young children, elderly and other high-risk groups, to receive seasonal influenza, pneumococcal and human swine influenza vaccinations. The aims of vaccinations are to reduce hospitalization rate, related complications and mortality arising from infection.

To facilitate the smooth implementation of the programmes, we have developed designated web pages, set up telephone hotline, disseminated the messages through broadcast of APIs and mass media, and distributed different types of publicity materials to provide the public, in particular the target groups and their carers, as well as the participating doctors, with relevant, up-to-date information.

我們透過該等疫苗接種計劃及資助計劃，鼓勵目標人口，包括幼童、長者及其他高危組別人士，接種季節性流感、肺炎球菌及人類豬型流感的疫苗。接種疫苗的目的，在於減低感染引致的住院率、有關併發症和死亡機會。

為了有關計劃得以順利推行，我們已建立專門網頁、設立電話熱線、透過宣傳短片和傳媒發放信息、及派發不同類別的宣傳資料，為市民(尤其是目標組別人士及其照顧者和參與計劃的醫生)提供最新的相關資訊。



Prevention and control of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI

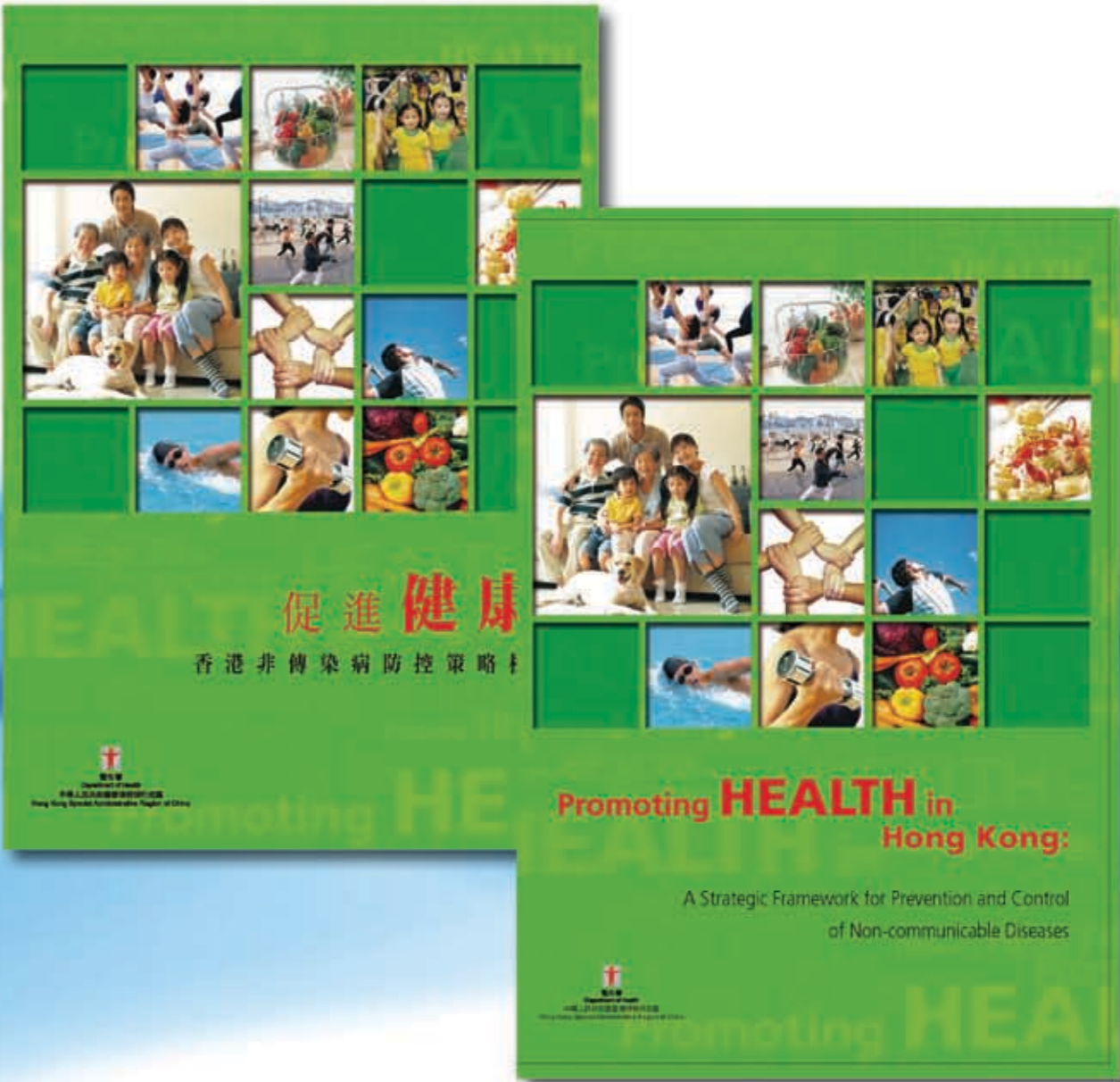
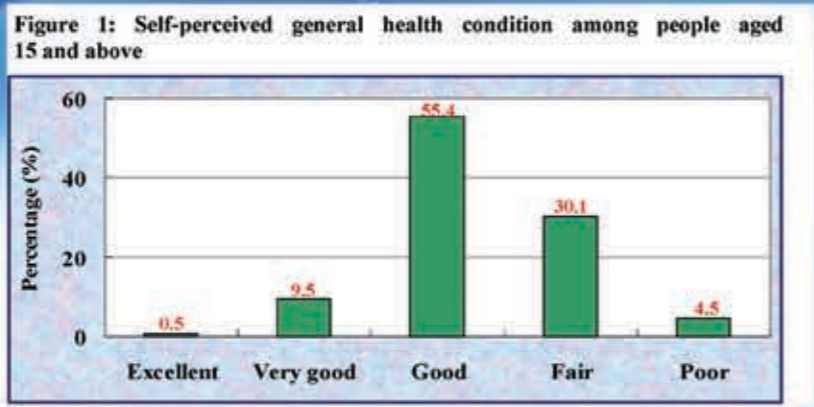
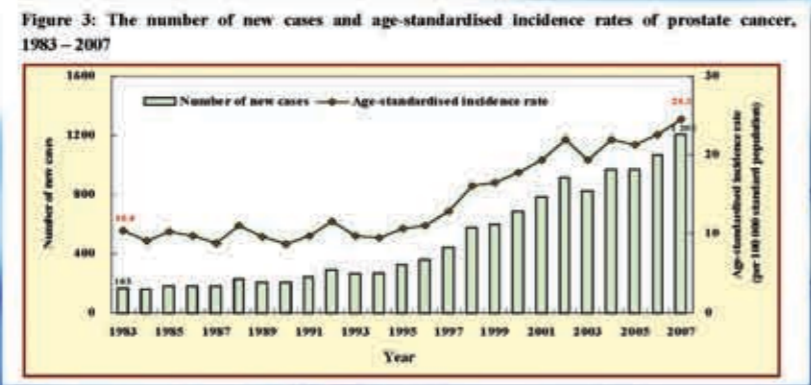
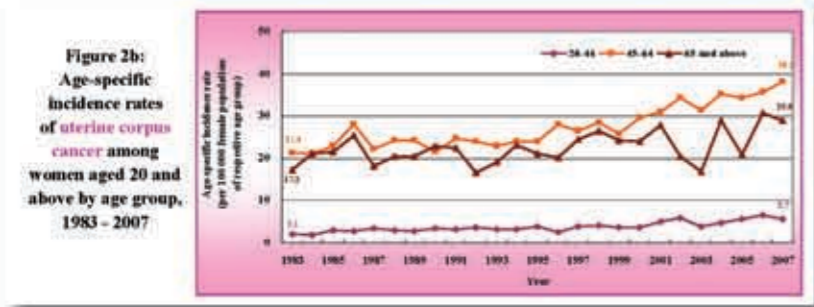
TB, HIV/AIDS and STI are significant threats to public health. In addition to prevention and educational programmes, early identification of infected persons for effective treatment is an important means to prevent the spread of these diseases. Laboratory surveillance of the disease incidence/prevalence, strain typing and antimicrobial resistance underpins our effort in the control of these infections.

預防及控制結核病、愛滋病毒
感染/愛滋病和性病

結核病、愛滋病毒/ 愛滋病和性病對公共衛生構成重大威脅。除了預防及教育計劃外，及早識別感染者以提供有效治療，亦是預防該等疾病蔓延的重要方法。我們控制該等感染的措施包括對疾病的發病率/ 患病率、菌種分型和病菌耐藥性進行實驗室監測。

Among our core services are public health programmes for the prevention and control of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI that encompass enhanced efforts in surveillance, specialized clinical services, screening and preventive health services, strengthened research capability, as well as publicity and health education at the community level.

預防及控制結核病、愛滋病毒/ 愛滋病和性病的公共衛生計劃，也是我們其中一項重點服務。我們加強了監測工作、專科臨牀服務和普查及預防健康服務，亦提高研究能力和推行社區宣傳及健康教育。



Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCD)

NCD are major causes of ill-health, disability and deaths. In Hong Kong, the number of people suffering from NCD is on the rise. To tackle the problem of NCD, we conduct research, analyse health problems and their determinants, set health priorities, and implement prevention and control programmes, e.g. Men's Health Programme and Cervical Screening Programme.

預防及控制非傳染病

非傳染病是引致疾病、殘疾和死亡的主因，香港的非傳染病患者數目持續上升。為了應付非傳染病的問題，我們進行研究、分析健康問題及其決定因素、設定衛生工作優先次序，以及推行預防及控制計劃，例如男士健康計劃和子宮頸普查計劃。

In response to the growing threat of NCD, we have developed and launched a strategic framework document entitled "A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases". This document sets out a comprehensive strategy and goals for the prevention and control of NCD with emphasis on the active promotion of a healthy culture and healthy habits, and the strengthening of NCD surveillance.

因應非傳染病的威脅日增，我們已制定及推出《香港非傳染病防控策略框架》的策略框架文件，該文件載列全面的預防及控制非傳染病策略及目標，強調積極促進健康文化和健康習慣，以及加強非傳染病的監測工作。



Training and research

Following the SARS outbreak in 2003, the Government has established the Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases to encourage, facilitate and support research on the prevention, treatment and control of infectious diseases. The Research Fund supports a number of research projects conducted by the CHP in collaboration with academic institutions and public health organizations.

The professional knowledge and competency of our workforce are strengthened through training and research activities as well as collaboration with local and international partners. Regular infection control training is provided to healthcare workers from both the public and private sectors, including institutions, related government departments and community partners.

培訓及研究

在2003年爆發嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症後，政府設立了控制傳染病研究基金，以鼓勵、促進及支援防治和控制傳染病研究工作。研究基金資助多個由衛生防護中心與學術機構及公共衛生機構合作進行的研究項目。

我們的工作隊伍通過參加培訓及研究活動，並與本地及國際伙伴合作，提升專業知識及能力。我們定期為公私營機構（包括院舍、相關政府部門及社區伙伴）的醫護人員，提供感染控制培訓。

One of the key functions of the CHP is to develop the capacity for health protection functions, especially those related to the prevention and control of infectious diseases. The Field Epidemiology Training Programme has been introduced since 2004 as a specialized programme to strengthen field epidemiology expertise in the CHP through the provision of systematic, theoretical and applied training and supervision to medical officers enrolled in the programme. We also undertake and co-ordinate applied epidemiological research through the programme.

In collaboration with local and international partners, attachment training, training courses and workshops on laboratory diagnosis and investigation of various microbial diseases have been conducted to enhance laboratory capacity locally and within the region.

衛生防護中心的其中一項主要職務，就是發展衛生防護的能力，特別在預防及控制傳染病方面的能力。政府自2004年起引入現場流行病學培訓計劃，這個專科計劃為參加計劃的醫生提供有系統的理論及應用培訓課程和督導，以加強衛生防護中心的現場流行病學知識。我們並透過計劃進行及協調流行病學的應用研究。

我們與本地及國際伙伴合作，就化驗診斷和多種微生物疾病的調查舉辦暫駐學習訓練、訓練課程和工作坊，以提升本地及區域的化驗水平。

The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of the HP logo in a light green color. Overlaid on this are several wavy, horizontal lines in shades of blue and green, creating a sense of movement and flow. The right side of the slide is dominated by a large, vibrant photograph of a tree-lined path.

IV Our Strategic Directions 策略性方向



LOOKING AHEAD, WE AIM TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN OUR SYSTEMS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND REDUCE THE BURDEN OF NCD ON THE COMMUNITY THROUGH PROMOTION OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLES. AT THE SAME TIME, WE WILL FOSTER PARTNERSHIPS AND INCREASE COLLABORATION WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES. OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS (2010 - 2014) CAN BE SUMMED UP BY “3P’S” – **PROTECT** THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY, **PROMOTE** HEALTHY LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY, AND **PARTNER** WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES.

展望未來，我們計劃進一步加強預防及控制傳染病的系統，以及通過推廣健康的生活模式，以減少非傳染病對社會造成的負擔。與此同時，我們會促進伙伴關係和加強與相關各方合作，以促進推行各項公共衛生措施。為了達致目標，我們未來五年(2010至2014年)的策略性方向如下：**保障市民健康**、**推廣健康生活**，以及與相關各方建立**伙伴關係**。

Protection

Protect the Health of the Community

As a public health agency, our first and ultimate mission is to protect public health. We will focus our effort on dealing with the health threats posed by emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases including mitigation of the impact of H1N1 influenza pandemic.

In the coming years, we will continue with the “3R” approach to tackling communicable diseases, i.e. real-time surveillance, rapid intervention and responsive risk communication, with a view to further strengthening our capacity for disease surveillance and response. Our priorities will include:

保障市民健康

我們作為公共衛生機構，首要及最終的使命是保障公眾的健康。我們會集中應付新發或再現的傳染病對健康構成的威脅，包括緩和H1N1流感疫情的影響。

我們來年將繼續以實時監測、迅速介入和適時通報風險的方式對抗傳染病，務求進一步增強疾病監測及緊急應變的能力。我們會優先進行以下工作：



Enhance surveillance

As Hong Kong faces challenges from the changing trends of communicable diseases, there is a need to continuously strengthen our surveillance system to enable rapid detection and confirmation of any emerging and re-emerging infections.

加強監測

面對傳染病趨勢不斷轉變的挑戰，香港有需要持續加強監測系統，以便更快檢測和確定任何新發或再現的傳染病。

Communicable Disease Information System

The Communicable Disease Information System (CDIS) is an information system aimed at enhancing the capability of Hong Kong in the surveillance and control of communicable diseases through effective application of information science and the latest information technology. CDIS will incorporate state-of-the-art technologies such as automated electronic data transfer, geographic information system, advanced statistical packages and functions to support investigation and sharing of information.

傳染病資訊系統

傳染病資訊系統旨在通過有效應用資訊科學和最新的資訊科技，增強本港監測及控制傳染病的能力。傳染病資訊系統會應用最先進的技術，例如自動電子數據傳送、地理資訊系統、先進的統計套裝程式及功能，以支援調查工作及資訊交流。



We will develop CDIS with the functions and infrastructure to capture data efficiently from diverse sources in both the public and private sectors, followed by accurate analysis and timely dissemination of communicable disease alerts and actionable information to the stakeholders as well as the general public. The system components and their integration will be developed in phases. Development of the CDIS is supported by generous donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Sentinel Surveillance System

The sentinel surveillance systems cover a network of general practitioners, general out-patient clinics, Chinese medicine practitioners, elderly homes and child care centres distributed throughout Hong Kong. These sentinel points provide data for monitoring the trends of infectious diseases of significant public health concern including influenza-like illness, hand, foot and mouth disease, acute diarrhoeal diseases and acute conjunctivitis. The systems will be enhanced with improved information technology to increase efficiency in data collection and dissemination of synthesized infectious disease trends.

Laboratory surveillance

With the evolution and emergence of various infectious diseases, laboratory surveillance plays an important role in providing baseline data and information on disease trends and outbreaks. Our laboratories will continue to regularly promulgate surveillance data on different infections of public health significance and will actively initiate new surveillance programmes in anticipation of evolving needs and trends.

我們所開發的傳染病資訊系統，備有多項功能及基建，以有效蒐集來自公私營機構的各種數據。系統隨即會準確地分析數據，並適時向相關各方及公眾發出傳染病警報和指導性資訊。系統組件的開發及整合工作，將分階段進行。系統的發展經費來自香港賽馬會的慷慨捐款。

定點監測系統

定點監測系統的網絡遍佈全港，包括私家醫生、普通科門診、中醫師、安老院舍和幼兒中心。這些監測點提供數據，以便監測對公共衛生有重大影響的傳染病趨勢，包括流感樣病例、手足口病、急性腸道傳染病及急性結膜炎。我們會應用資訊科技加強有關係統，以提升收集數據及發放傳染病趨勢的效率。

實驗室監測

隨着多種傳染病的演變及出現，實驗室監測在提供有關疾病趨勢及爆發的基線數據與資料方面的角色非常重要。我們的實驗室會繼續定期公布對公共衛生有重大影響的不同感染情況的監測數據，並會積極展開新的監測計劃，以配合不斷轉變的需要及趨勢。



Refine pandemic preparedness

One of the priority objectives in the establishment of the CHP was to strengthen preparedness and response to public health emergencies such as major infectious disease outbreaks. The contingency plan for influenza pandemic, with a clear response and command structure, was developed and tested before Hong Kong was hit by the H1N1 influenza pandemic. While the plan proved to work well, and the overall response turned out to be effective and coherent, there is no room for complacency. Instead, the precious experience gained from this important lesson has provided invaluable reference for further improvement in our preparedness.

We will review our contingency plan for influenza pandemic, having regard to the practical experiences gained in responding to the H1N1 influenza pandemic in 2009 as well as the latest guidelines from WHO and references from other international health authorities.

In addition to updating the contingency plan, we will review and enhance the operation and functionality of various co-ordination and response centres, and continue to conduct drills and exercises to test and fine-tune our contingency planning and emergency preparedness.

優化應付疾病大流行的準備工作

成立衛生防護中心的其中一個主要目標，是加強對公共衛生緊急事故(例如大型傳染病爆發)的準備及應變工作。在H1N1流感大流行侵襲本港前，我們已制定流感大流行應變計劃，訂明清晰的應變及指揮架構，並就計劃進行測試。雖然計劃運作良好，而整體的應變工作亦有效和協調，但我們不會因此而自滿。我們會從中汲取寶貴的經驗，以進一步改善準備工作。

我們會參考在2009年應付H1N1流感大流行的實際經驗、最新的世衛指引，以及其他國際衛生當局發出的參考文件，檢討本港流感大流行應變計劃。

除更新應變計劃外，我們亦會檢討及加強多個協調及應變中心的運作及功能，並繼續進行練習及演習，以測試及修訂本港的應變策劃及對緊急事故所作的準備。

Protection



Reduce the burden of infectious diseases through vaccination programmes

Vaccination is one of the most effective measures to protect the health of the population and reduce the burden of infectious diseases to the health care system and community.

We will set up a Vaccination Office to co-ordinate the planning, implementation and evaluation of various vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes. Through the Vaccination Office, we will work closely with stakeholders and private doctors to ensure smooth and effective operation of the vaccination programmes and subsidy schemes.

We will strengthen the laboratory surveillance on Streptococcus pneumoniae so as to collect data and useful information for evaluating the effectiveness of pneumococcal vaccination programme and fine-tuning the vaccination strategy if necessary.

通過疫苗接種計劃減低傳染病對社會造成的負擔

接種疫苗是其中一個最有效方法，可保障全民健康，以及減低傳染病對醫療系統及社區造成的負擔。

我們將成立疫苗計劃辦事處，負責統籌多個疫苗接種計劃和資助計劃的規劃、實施及評估工作。透過辦事處，我們會與相關各方及私家醫生緊密合作，以確保疫苗接種及資助計劃運作暢順和有效。

我們會加強對肺炎鏈球菌的實驗室監測工作，以收集數據及有用資料，評估肺炎球菌疫苗接種計劃的成效，以及在有需要時修訂疫苗接種策略。

Reduce the burden of healthcare associated infections

In recent years, bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics have emerged as a public health issue and have had significant impact on the healthcare system by causing major healthcare associated infections (HAIs) and contributing to the increase in healthcare cost. Standardized real time surveillance and reporting systems, together with effective and prompt interventions, are paramount for the prevention and control of these infections.

We will continue to establish and further enhance electronic surveillance and reporting systems for early detection of any abnormal clustering and strengthen the intervention programmes for controlling the transmission of antibiotic resistant bacteria, both in institutions and healthcare settings. We will collaborate with the Hospital Authority (HA) to formulate a standardized report of antibiotic susceptibility for selected bacteria of both healthcare and public health importance under the health information system of the HA. In addition, we will continue to monitor the methicillin-

減低醫護環境的感染對社會造成的負擔

近年，細菌耐抗生素情況已成為公共衛生議題，所引致的大型醫護環境感染，已對醫療系統造成重大影響及引致醫療成本上升。統一的實時監測及呈報系統，連同有效及快速的介入措施，對預防及控制該等細菌感染至為重要。

我們會繼續設立並進一步強化電子監測及呈報系統，以及早檢測任何異常的羣組，並加強控制院舍及醫療環境內傳播耐抗生素細菌的介入措施。我們會與醫管局合作，利用醫管局的衛生資訊系統，就對醫護環境及公共衛生有重大影響的指定細菌對抗生素敏感的事故，設立統一呈報機制。此外，我們會繼續監察有關抗藥性金黃葡萄球菌的菌血症數

Protection



resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacteraemia data as one of the patient safety indicators under the HA and make recommendations on controlling MRSA to hospitals.

To reduce healthcare associated infections in residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs), we will roll out infection control stewardship programme in RCHEs by providing tailor-made, evidence-based advice on infection control to RCHEs and assisting RCHEs in implementing structured infection control programmes. Regular surveillance and compliance data will be collected to guide our recommendations on measures to prevent outbreaks and spread of antibiotic resistant organisms in these institutions.

Reduce the impact of HIV, STI and TB

The key to success in reducing the spread of HIV is sustaining and enhancing the integrated public health and clinical model of HIV prevention, care and control programme. We will continue to provide high quality, client-oriented treatment and care services to people living with HIV. Through targeted intervention programmes

據，作為醫管局的其中一個病人安全指標，並就控制抗藥性金黃葡萄球菌一事向醫院提供建議。

為了減少安老院的醫護環境感染情況，我們會在安老院推出感染控制導向計劃，向院舍提供配合需要及以實證為本的感染控制建議，並協助院舍推行有系統的感染控制計劃。我們會定期收集監測及達標數據，以助就措施提出建議，防止耐抗生素細菌在該等院舍爆發及蔓延。

減低愛滋病病毒感染、性病和結核病的影響

減少愛滋病病毒蔓延的關鍵，在於維持及加強愛滋病病毒感染的預防、治理及控制計劃的綜合公共衛生及臨牀模式。我們會繼續為愛滋病病毒感染者，提供優質和以客為本的治療及護理服務。我

to reduce HIV risk, we will give priority to protecting the most at-risk populations, including men who have sex with men, injecting drug users and female sex workers and their clients.

To reduce the spread of STIs, we will continue to develop an effective surveillance programme, strengthen the capacity and mechanism for contact tracing in STI, and promote safer sex through collaboration with various stakeholders. We will continue to introduce new effective STI treatment in our STI clinics through regular review of existing guidelines on management of STI and promulgate these guidelines through our websites.

We will strengthen the prevention and control of TB through the enhanced surveillance of TB incidence and rates of drug resistance; enhanced TB control functions, including directly observed treatment (DOT), case finding, case holding, and Bacilli Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination; enhanced laboratory support; publicity programmes; and continuous evaluation of our preventive and control programmes.

們會通過推行減低愛滋病病毒感染風險的針對性介入措施，優先保障風險最高的人士，包括男男性接觸者、注射毒品者和女性性服務工作者及其顧客。

為了減少性病蔓延，我們會繼續制定有效的監測計劃，加強追查曾與性病患者接觸的人士的能力和機制，以及與相關各方合作推廣安全性行為。我們通過定期檢討現有的性病治理指引，並在網站公布該等指引，繼續在性病診所引入有效的性病新療法。

我們會通過以下措施，加強預防及控制結核病的工作：加強監測結核病的發病率和耐藥性比率、提升結核病的控制措施(包括全監督藥物治療、個案發現、管理病人和接種卡介苗)、加強實驗室支援、推行宣傳計劃，以及持續評估預防及控制計劃。

Promotion

Promote Healthy Living in the Community

The rapidly ageing population in Hong Kong and changing population health risk profile pose considerable health challenges. Many diseases, especially NCD, are the result of unhealthy habits and lifestyles. At the same time, the extent to which individuals are capable of making healthy choices depends largely on the living environment and life circumstances. Hence, we will focus our effort on promoting healthy living in the community as well as building supportive living environments that make healthy choices easier. Our health promotion efforts are guided by the principle: **“Making healthy choices easy, early, exciting and everywhere.”**

推廣健康生活

本港人口急速老化，加上人口健康風險狀況不斷轉變，對市民健康構成重大威脅。多種疾病(特別是非傳染病)是由不健康的生活習慣和模式所致。與此同時，個人能否作出健康的選擇，很大程度上取決於其生活環境和處境。因此，我們會重點推廣健康生活，以及締造支持健康的生活環境以便市民更容易作出健康的選擇。我們將本著下列原則推行健康促進工作：“讓人們更容易、及早、愉快和隨時隨地作出健康選擇”。



Promote healthy lifestyles to reduce reliance on healthcare services in the long term

The Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases provides a common frame of reference for understanding the threat of NCD, and outlines the principles and key elements for implementing the strategy to prevent and control NCD. We will take forward the strategy set out in the strategic framework by working in close collaboration with stakeholders to create an environment conducive to healthy living.

推廣健康生活模式以長遠減輕對醫療服務的依賴

《香港非傳染病防控策略框架》提供一個統一的參考框架，闡明非傳染病的威脅，並臚列推行防控非傳染病策略的原則及要點。我們會與相關各方緊密合作，推行策略框架內的策略，致力締造促進健康的良好環境。

Promotion



Consolidate and broaden health promotion campaigns

Promote healthy eating

Since the 2006/07 school year, we have carried out the EatSmart@school.hk campaign to promote healthy eating among primary school children and raise public awareness of the problem of childhood obesity. In 2008/09, 78% of all primary schools took part in at least one of the activities under the campaign. In April 2008, we launched the EatSmart@restaurant.hk campaign to encourage and assist restaurants in making healthier and tasty dishes more readily available to the public. In 2009, more than 580 restaurants enrolled to become "EatSmart Restaurants". In tandem with the two campaigns, a thematic healthy eating website at www.eatsmart.gov.hk was launched.

鞏固及擴大健康促進運動

推廣健康飲食

自2006/07學年起，我們推行“健康飲食在校園”運動，向小學生推廣健康飲食，並提高市民對學童肥胖問題的意識。在2008/09學年，參加該運動至少其中一項活動的小學佔全港小學的78%。2008年4月，我們推行“有‘營’食肆”運動，鼓勵及協助全港食肆為市民提供健康美味的菜式。2009年，超過580間食肆加入成為“有‘營’食肆”。為配合這兩個運動，我們推出了以健康飲食為主題的網站(www.eatsmart.gov.hk)。

To encourage the adoption of healthy eating and prevent diet-related chronic diseases, we will continue the EatSmart@school.hk campaign in all local primary schools and expand the EatSmart@restaurant.hk campaign among restaurants. We will step up public education and monitor the campaigns for their effectiveness.

Foster healthy lifestyle among pre-school children

Healthy living should begin at an early age. Promoting a healthy lifestyle among children of pre-school age will be a focus of action in the coming years and we will be working with parents and relevant stakeholders, in particular the educational sector, to achieve this. A pilot programme will first be launched in selected pre-primary institutions. Based on the outcome, we will develop a health promotion prototype for subsequent application across all pre-primary institutions.

Improve the health of the workforce

Having a healthy workforce is essential for a productive and prosperous community. To improve the health of the workforce, we will explore effective models of health promotion to promote healthy workplace and healthy lifestyle by instilling positive understanding, values and attitudes towards healthy living as well as reinforcing healthy lifestyle practices among working adults.

為了鼓勵市民健康飲食和預防與飲食有關的長期疾病，我們會繼續在全港小學推行“健康飲食在校園”運動，並會鼓勵更多食肆參加“有‘營’食肆”運動。我們會加強公眾教育及監察上述運動的成效。

促進學前兒童建立健康生活模式

健康生活應由幼年開始。促進學前兒童建立健康生活模式，將會是我們未來數年的工作重點之一。我們會與家長和教育界等相關各方合作，以達致這個目標。我們會先在選定的學前教育機構進行先導計劃，並會根據試驗結果，建立健康促進藍本，以便隨後應用在全港的學前教育機構。

改善工作人口的健康

健康的工作人口，對社會保持生產力及繁榮至為重要。為了改善工作人口的健康，我們會探討有效的健康促進模式，通過灌輸有關對健康生活的正面理解、價值和態度，以及深化在職人士的健康生活習慣，從而推廣健康的工作環境及生活模式。



Promotion



Strengthen and update the information base to guide promotion of healthy living

As surveillance provides important information for the planning, implementation and evaluation of disease prevention as well as health promotion activities, we will continue monitoring major behavioural risk factors and health status among the Hong Kong population through the following:

Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System collects information on health-related behaviours of Hong Kong's adult population through telephone surveys conducted systematically and periodically. The system provides important data to support and evaluate health promotion programmes for the prevention of diseases related to lifestyle and behaviour. Since the system was established in 2005, behavioural risk factor surveys (BRFS) have been conducted regularly to monitor a number of health-related

強化及更新資料庫以便為推廣健康生活的工作提供指引

由於監測工作可提供重要資料，供策劃、推行及評估疾病預防工作及健康促進活動之用，因此我們會通過以下途徑，繼續監察本港人口的主要行為風險因素和健康狀況：

行為風險因素監測系統

行為風險因素監測系統通過定期及有系統的電話調查，收集本港成年人口各種與健康風險有關的行為模式資料。這系統為各種預防與生活模式及行為有關的疾病的健康促進計劃，提供重要的支援及評估數據。自從這系統於2005年建立以來，我們定期進行行為風險因素調查，以監察目標人口多種與健康有關的

behaviours and lifestyle practices of the target population. We will continue to conduct BRFS regularly to monitor the trend of health-related behavioural risk factors of Hong Kong's adult population.

Youth-Health Behaviour Surveillance System

To guide the promotion of healthy living among the young generation, we need to monitor the trend in the prevalence of youth health risk behaviours, including eating habits and physical activities. In this regard, we will assess the feasibility and acceptability of using a web-based survey questionnaire to collect health behaviour information from secondary school students in Hong Kong. The study results will guide the development of a territory-wide web-based Youth-Health Behaviour Surveillance System (Y-HBSS) to monitor the primary health behaviours among the local youth.

Population Health Survey

In 2003/04 the first territory-wide Population Health Survey (PHS) was conducted, providing important information on the population's general health, including the health status of Hong Kong people, prevalence and incidence of diseases of public health interest, determinants of health, health-related lifestyles and preventive practices. Given the ageing population and changing risk profile of the population, we will continue to monitor the trends of health status and health-related issues of the general population in Hong Kong by conducting new rounds of PHS to strengthen the information base on population health and guide the development of evidence-based public health strategies for dealing with NCD.

行為及生活模式。我們會繼續進行行為風險因素調查，以監察本港成年人口各種與健康有關的行為風險因素的趨勢。

青少年健康行為監測系統

為了向年青一代推廣健康生活而提供指引，我們需要監察常見的青少年健康風險行為普及的趨勢，包括與飲食習慣和體能活動有關的行為。因此，我們會評估運用網上調查問卷收集本港中學生健康行為資料的可行性和接受程度。研究結果會提供指引，以建立全港網上青少年健康行為監測系統，監察本地青少年的主要健康行為。

人口住戶健康調查

2003至04年度人口住戶健康調查首次在全港推行，是次調查就全港人口的一般健康狀況提供重要資料，包括本港市民的健康狀況、對公共衛生有重要性的疾病的患病率及發病率、健康決定因素，以及與健康有關的生活模式和預防疾病措施。鑑於人口老化和人口風險狀況不斷轉變，我們會繼續進行新一輪的人口住戶健康調查，以監察本港一般人口的健康狀況及相關的健康議題的趨勢，從而增強人口健康資料庫，以及制定以實證為本的公共衛生策略，對抗非傳染病。



Partnership

Partner with Stakeholders

Meeting the health challenges of today and the years ahead requires the concerted efforts of the CHP and our partners and stakeholders. We will develop and implement programmes dealing with specific diseases and health threats in collaboration with local, regional and international experts and health authorities, making use of professional expertise from various disciplines. At the community level, we will build on our partnerships with District Councils, NGOs, community organizations and stakeholders to mobilize support to achieve our public health objectives. The followings are some key areas involving the participation and collaboration of different partners:

與相關各方建立伙伴關係

面對今天及未來的健康挑戰，衛生防護中心、相關伙伴及各方必須群策群力，團結一致。我們會與本地、區域及國際專家和衛生當局合作，亦會利用不同界別的專業知識，制定及推行對抗個別疾病及健康威脅的計劃。在社區層面，我們會與區議會、非政府機構、社區組織及相關各方建立伙伴關係，以取得支持達成有關公共衛生目標。需要不同伙伴的參與及合作的主要範圍如下：

Partnership with local, regional and international experts and health authorities

Board of Scientific Advisers and Scientific Committees

Since the establishment of the CHP in June 2004, we have set up a scientific advisory structure comprising a Board of Scientific Advisers (BOSA) and seven Scientific Committees (SCs) to advise on issues of public health significance. With the active participation of local experts, who collectively provide a broadened perspective on disease prevention and control, BOSA is best placed to devise comprehensive and effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system. The SCs serve as a platform for deliberation and professional exchange among experts, upon which strategies and actions for communicable disease prevention and control can be formulated. We will continue and strengthen our collaboration with BOSA and the SCs.

與本地、區域及國際專家和衛生當局建立伙伴關係

中央科學顧問委員會和科學委員會

衛生防護中心自2004年6月成立以來，我們已設立一個科學顧問架構，包括一個中央科學顧問委員會及七個科學委員會，負責就對公共衛生有重大影響的事宜提供意見。通過各本地專家成員積極的參與，並配合他們對疾病預防及控制的精辟卓見，由中央科學顧問委員會負責協助制定全面及有效的衛生防護政策與體制，實在最為恰當。科學委員會匯聚專家探討相關問題及交流專業意見，從而制定預防及控制傳染病的策略及措施。我們會繼續並加強與中央科學顧問委員會並各科學委員會的協作。



Partnership



Regional and international cooperation

On the regional and international fronts, we will continue to foster close ties with the Mainland and Macao to enhance co-ordination and exchange of information and intelligence, to refine the notification system, to share experience and expertise, and to tackle the spread of infectious diseases among the three places. We will also work closely with international organizations including the WHO to facilitate regular exchange of up-to-date information on infectious diseases.

Our professional colleagues have maintained a close relationship with our regional and international counterparts to exchange experience and to undertake reciprocal training activities. Such interaction enables us to keep abreast of the latest developments in various fields and harness collaborative efforts in disease control and prevention. We will continue to interact professionally with our regional and international partners through regular exchanges and reciprocal training activities.

區域及國際合作

在區域及國際層面上，我們會繼續促進與內地和澳門的密切聯繫，以加強協調和交流資訊及情報、改良呈報系統、分享經驗和專業知識，以及應付傳染病在三地之間蔓延的問題。我們亦會與國際組織(包括世衛)緊密合作，定期交換最新的傳染病資訊。

我們的專業人員一直與區域及國際對口單位保持密切關係，以交流經驗和互相提供培訓活動。該等交流活動讓我們掌握不同範疇的最新發展，以及藉此機會在預防及控制疾病方面互相合作。我們會繼續在專業層面，通過定期交流及互相提供培訓活動，與區域及國際伙伴保持聯繫。

Steering Committee and Working Groups on NCD

Under the Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, a high-level Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary for Food and Health and comprising representatives from the Government, public and private sectors, academia, professional bodies, relevant industries and other key partners, was set up to oversee the implementation of action plans to tackle problems caused by the leading health risk factors such as overweight and obesity, heart diseases and diabetes mellitus. Working Groups have been formed to advise the Steering Committee on specific priority areas, including diet, physical activity, injury prevention and alcohol misuse. The Working Groups will draw up targets and action plans, and report to the Steering Committee regularly.

The Working Groups will formulate action plans to engage the community extensively in promoting healthy eating and physical activities, as well as reducing alcohol misuse and preventing injuries, and other major public health issues by strengthening needs-driven, evidence-based and multi-sectoral health promotion actions territory-wide, and at district and local levels. Through providing professional input as well as logistical support, we will work closely with the Steering Committee and Working Groups to implement the plans in collaboration with our community partners.

非傳染病的督導委員會及工作小組

根據《香港非傳染病防控策略框架》，政府成立一個高層督導委員會，由食物及衛生局局長擔任主席，成員來自政府、公私營機構、學術界、專業團體、相關業界及其他主要合作伙伴的代表。高層督導委員會負責監督為應付過重及肥胖、心臟病和糖尿病等主要風險因素所引致的問題而採取的行動計劃的推行情況。工作小組已經成立，就個別優先處理的範疇，包括飲食、體能活動、預防損傷及酗酒等提供意見。工作小組會制訂目標和行動計劃，並會定期向督導委員會匯報。

工作小組會制訂行動計劃，通過加強全港、分區及地方層面由需求帶動、以實證為本及由不同界別參與的健康促進行動，廣泛鼓勵市民健康飲食及恆常運動、減少酗酒、預防損傷及注意其他主要公共衛生問題。我們會通過提供專業協助及後勤支援服務，繼續與督導委員會及工作小組緊密合作，與社區伙伴共同推行多項計劃。

粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議
二零零七年七月二十六至二十七日



Partnership to avert antibiotic resistance and healthcare associated infections

In 2005 we launched the Antibiotic Stewardship Programme (ASP) with the HA to control the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance through optimizing selection and use of antibiotics in public hospitals. We will continue to partner with the HA in implementing the ASP to safeguard public health against the emergence of antimicrobial resistance. In support of the ASP, public and professional awareness campaigns on the prevention and control of antibiotic resistance will be further strengthened.

We will collaborate with different stakeholders to conduct surveillance of HAIs in acute care and long-term care facilities and to monitor the effectiveness of control strategies for the prevention of HAIs. For example, we will work closely with hospital partners to prevent wound infections following surgical operation through surveillance, promulgation of evidence-based practice for performance feedback and monitoring, and promoting the appropriate use of antibiotics for prevention of wound infection.

Observance of hand hygiene is a prerequisite for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases. Recognising the importance of hand hygiene as a core component of infection control programmes, we will continue to promote hand hygiene among healthcare workers and conduct research on local adaptation of best hand hygiene practices in collaboration with hospital counterparts and community partners in acute and long-term care settings.

建立伙伴關係以消除耐抗生素情況和醫護環境的感染

我們於2005年與醫院管理局(醫管局)合作推出“抗生素導向計劃”，以推廣公立醫院合理選擇及使用抗生素，從而控制耐抗生素的情況並遏止其繼續惡化。我們會繼續與醫管局合作推行抗生素導向計劃，避免出現細菌耐藥性，以保障公共衛生。為了支援抗生素導向計劃，我們會舉辦更多運動，以提高公眾及專業人員對預防及控制耐抗生素情況的意識。

我們會與相關各方合作，在急症護理及長期護理設施進行醫護環境的感染監測工作，以及監察有關預防醫護環境的感染的控制策略的成效。舉例來說，為預防手術後傷口受感染，我們會與醫院伙伴緊密合作，監測該等感染情況、公布有關表現的回應及監管的實證醫療措施，以及推廣適當使用手術預防性抗生素。

保持手部衛生是預防傳染病蔓延的首要條件。由於手部衛生十分重要，亦是感染控制計劃不可或缺的一環，我們會繼續提倡醫護人員保持手部衛生，並且與醫院對口單位和急症及長期護理環境的社區對口單位合作，進行有關本地採用最佳手部衛生措施的研究。

Partnership



Collaborative efforts to combat TB

On the prevention and control of TB, we will collaborate with international partners like the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development and the United States TB Trial Consortium in conducting clinical trials to look for better drugs/treatment regimens for the treatment of TB, multidrug-resistant (MDR) including extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB, and latent TB infection. Working with local and international partners, we will continue to identify priority areas for research activities to improve service and control, as well as initiate and participate in service-related studies, e.g. new TB diagnostics, epidemiology and other prevention/control strategies.

攜手合作對抗結核病

至於預防及控制結核病方面，我們會繼續與國際伙伴(例如全球結核病藥物開發聯盟和美國的結核病實驗小組)合作進行臨牀試驗，以找出治療結核病、耐多藥結核(包括廣泛耐藥性結核)和潛伏性結核病感染的更佳藥物療程/治療方法。在本地及國際伙伴的協作下，我們會繼續物色優先進行的研究活動範疇，以改善結核病的服務及監控，以及推展和參加與服務有關的研究，例如新結核病診斷、流行病學及其他預防/控制策略。



Partnership



Community Engagement

District health promotion activities

Mobilising community participation and support is critical to achieving our desired health goals. We have forged close partnership with District Councils and community groups in mounting health educational campaigns and publicity programmes to disseminate information and guidelines about diseases to the public regularly to increase their awareness of public health threats. We will continue to support the District Councils and engage community groups in implementing healthy city projects and organizing health promotion activities throughout Hong Kong.

社區參與

地區健康促進活動

動員社區參與及支持，對達致理想的健康目標至為重要。我們與區議會及社區組織建立了密切的伙伴關係，合力進行健康教育運動及宣傳計劃，定期向市民發放有關疾病的資訊和指引，以提高他們對公共衛生威脅的意識。我們會繼續支援區議會，並與社區組織緊密聯繫，在全港推行健康城市項目並舉辦健康促進活動。

Community health programmes

At CHP, we are committed to fostering strong partnerships with stakeholders in running community health programmes to promote healthy living and address public health problems. For instance, we partner with schools, teachers, parents, catering industry, restaurant trade, professional organizations, and relevant government departments in the campaigns to promote a healthy and balanced diet among school children and the community at large.

Building on the encouraging response to the health promotion campaigns, we will continue to orchestrate actions in engaging stakeholders and offer professional support to promote healthy eating habits and physical activities. Comprehensive strategies comprising alliance building; publicity and advocacy; experience sharing; education and empowerment; capacity building; and research and evaluation will be employed to foster a strong alliance with relevant stakeholders to raise health literacy and create an environment conducive to healthy living in the community.

Enhancing community health literacy with special attention to the needs of ethnic minority (EM) groups is part of our whole-of-community approach to emergency preparedness and the effective containment of disease outbreaks. We will develop networks bridging community NGOs and EM populations to ensure that need-based, socially appropriate and culturally relevant interventions are implemented to enhance health literacy of ethnic minorities.

社區健康計劃

衛生防護中心致力與相關各方建立緊密的伙伴關係，推行社區健康計劃，以推廣健康生活和解決公共衛生問題。舉例來說，在多項運動中，我們與學校、老師、家長、飲食業、餐館業、專業機構及相關的政府部門攜手合作，向學童及公眾推廣健康及均衡飲食。

有見於各界對健康促進運動的反應熱烈，我們會繼續組織鼓勵相關各方參與的活動，並提供專業支援，以推廣健康飲食習慣和體能活動。我們會採取全面的策略，包括建立聯盟、宣傳與倡議、經驗分享、教育與自強、建立能力和研究與評估，促進與相關各方建立緊密聯繫，以提高市民的健康意識和締造促進健康的良好環境。

提高市民的健康意識，特別是關注少數族裔人士的需要，是我們實施全民措施，作好應急準備和有效控制疾病爆發事故的其中一環。我們會建立網絡，連繫社區的非政府機構及少數族裔人士，確保有關方面推行以需要為本，並切合其社交及文化需要的介入措施，從而提高少數族裔人士的健康意識。



Community efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS and TB

The fight against infections like HIV/AIDS and TB continues to be a major public health challenge as these diseases have significant social impacts as well as long term public health consequences. Concerted efforts by the Government, NGOs and stakeholders in the community are needed to combat these diseases. We will collaborate with our community partners to nurture a supportive and caring environment for those infected and strengthen prevention efforts.

We will continue to provide secretariat support and work closely with the Advisory Council on AIDS in developing new strategies for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Hong Kong through review of the latest and projected epidemiological situation, and latest local and international developments and needs. Our “Red Ribbon Centre” will also continue to join forces with NGOs and partners in the community to promote public awareness of HIV prevention and acceptance of infected people.

We will continue to promote public awareness of TB and healthy lifestyles by providing updated TB information for healthcare workers and the general public, and organizing community programmes on World TB Day with stakeholders such as the Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association.

*對抗愛滋病毒病感染/
愛滋病和結核病的社區措施*

對抗愛滋病毒病感染/ 愛滋病和結核病感染，繼續是本港公共衛生的重大挑戰，因為該等疾病對社會的影響甚大，亦對公共衛生造成長遠影響。政府、非政府機構和社區相關各方必須合力打擊該等疾病。我們會與社區伙伴合作，為感染者締造支持和關愛的環境，並加強預防措施。

我們會繼續為香港愛滋病顧問局提供秘書處支援服務，並與該局緊密合作，通過檢討最新及預計的流行病學情況，以及最新的本地及國際發展和需要，為本港制定新的預防及控制愛滋病毒病感染/ 愛滋病策略。我們的“紅絲帶中心”會繼續與社區的非政府機構及伙伴攜手合作，提高市民對預防愛滋病毒病感染的意識，及對愛滋病毒病感染者的接納。

我們會繼續為醫護人員和公眾提供最新的結核病資訊，以及與相關各方(例如香港防癆心臟及胸病協會)合作在世界防癆日舉辦社區活動，喚起市民對結核病及健康生活模式的關注。



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Hong Kong SAR: Department of Health; 2007.

Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases.

Hong Kong SAR: Department of Health; 2008.

Useful Links

Department of Health

<http://www.dh.gov.hk>

Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

<http://www.chp.gov.hk>

Central Health Education Unit, Department of Health

<http://www.cheu.gov.hk>

World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int>

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《衛生防護中心目標及策略2004-2006》

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《衛生防護中心防控傳染病策略計劃 2007-2009》

香港特別行政區政府衛生署(2008)

《促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架》

有用網站

衛生署

<http://www.dh.gov.hk>

衛生署衛生防護中心

<http://www.chp.gov.hk>

衛生署中央健康教育組

<http://www.cheu.gov.hk>

世界衛生組織

<http://www.who.int>



衛生署
Department of Health



www.chp.gov.hk