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誠信動力 專業團隊：
公共衛生化驗服務處微生物部
**High Level of Professionalism comes from
Team Work, Integrity and Enthusiasm**
An Overview of the Public Health Laboratory Services Branch
- Microbiology Division

香港社會的發展迅速，市民對生活質素要求愈來愈高，更注重健康及安全。但普羅大眾亦未必能分辨病毒和細菌，何況是各公共衛生服務單位的工作。衛生署衛生防護中心公共衛生化驗服務處微生物部顧問醫生甘啟文和羅懿之概述各種細菌的化驗工作，點出了該部門工作與大眾生活的密切關係，讓大家對他們的工作有更深入的認識。

公共衛生化驗服務處下設五個功能分部，包括組織病理細胞部、化學病理及血液部、病毒部、微生物部及初生嬰兒普檢部，主要為本地的診所、醫院及其他健康護理機構提供檢測服務。該處負責的傳染病化驗工作主要包括臨床診斷、樣本監測和參比實驗。憑藉檢測所得結果，衛生防護中心得以監測、預防及控制本港的傳染病。在細菌性傳染病爆發期間，微生物部也會提供及時的化驗室診斷服務。

Hong Kong has been developing rapidly, and there is a growing expectation for a quality life. At the same time, people are very concerned about their health and safety. However, the general public may not be able to differentiate viruses from bacteria, not to mention the work of the different public health units. To enable the public to understand more about the work of public health, Dr Joseph KAM Kai-man and Dr Janice LO Yee-chi, consultants of Microbiology Division, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch (PHLSB) of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP), discussed the close relationship between their work and our daily lives, with reference to the laboratory tests on various bacteria in the following paragraphs.



實驗室自動系統
Laboratory Automation System in Clinical Pathology
Laboratory Centre

微生物學化驗服務： 與時並進

微生物學化驗在香港存在已久，有關工作可追溯至十九世紀末香港鼠疫的爆發。一八九四年五月香港爆發大型瘟疫，至該月底感染人數劇增至四百五十人。政府遂邀請各國專家尋找病源，並於現時醫學博物館的舊址進行微生物學化驗，最後證實瘟疫為鼠疫。其後政府開展大規模的滅鼠及控疫行動，終在一九零四年令鼠疫受到控制。

在過去的一世紀，香港曾發生過多次傳染病爆發。甘醫生特別舉出一個例子並說：「一九九四年，香港爆發霍亂，這也是微生物部的重要一役。我們早上四時便出發採拿樣本，然後取回實驗室做檢測。」甘醫生從事微生物學工作超逾廿載，見證了香港微生物學化驗工作的發展和機構變遷。他表示，微生物部遷移至公共衛生檢測中心只有數年，由原本分散的多個化驗室合併而成，設備比以前更精良，人員亦更優秀。

品質控制：精確速度兼備

公共衛生化驗服務處微生物部擁有全港第一個第三級生物安全水平 (BSL-3) 實驗室。羅醫生強調：「化驗服務的品質十分重要。」她指出，在國際層面，化驗服務的品質控制源於二次大戰之後，其中重要的一環是將實驗室的工序記錄下來並妥善保存，使化驗過程規範化。這樣可確保化驗報告的質量，以供臨床診斷及公共衛生之用。雖然過程相當繁複，但一切以確保化驗品質為前提。至二零零六年，微生物部的所有實驗室都已取得香港實驗室認可計劃，根據國際標準而評定的認可。

甘醫生說：「能使實驗室達致高水平，真正依靠的是工作團隊裡那份誠信和動力。我們主要是靠人手做實驗，所以人的素質很重要。」甘醫生解釋，化驗微生物，固然是為了盡快找出病菌元兇，如果病菌在社區爆發，更要和時間競賽，以防出現社區擴散。但他亦強調，無論多麼緊急，化驗最重要的還是準確，不然錯誤的化驗結果不但沒有用，還會造成嚴重的後果。

科學為本 共同研究

最近幾年，一些新發現傳染病如豬鏈球菌、抗藥性金葡萄球菌等的化驗，以至食物安全的化驗都是由微生物部負責進行。微生物部實驗室為食物環境衛生署



顧問醫生甘啟文見證了香港微生物學化驗工作的發展和變化

Dr Joseph KAM Kai-man witnesses the development and changes in microbiology laboratory services in Hong Kong.

There are five functional divisions under PHLSB, namely Histopathology & Cytology Division, Chemical Pathology & Haematology Division, Virology Division, Microbiology Division and Neonatal Screening Division. These divisions provide laboratory services to local clinics, hospitals and other health care institutions. At PHLSB, laboratory services for communicable diseases include clinical diagnosis, sample surveillance and reference laboratory services. The laboratory test results enable the CHP to carry out effective surveillance, prevention and control of communicable diseases in the territory. During outbreaks of bacterial communicable diseases, Microbiology Division also provides timely laboratory diagnosis services.

Microbiology Laboratory Services move with the Times

Microbiology laboratory testing has a long history in Hong Kong. Tracing back, the establishment of microbiology laboratory in Hong Kong was related to the outbreak of bubonic plague in the late 19th century. In May 1894, there was a ferocious outbreak of plague in Hong Kong, and the number of the infected surged up to 450 as of that month. The Government therefore invited experts from all over the world to find out the cause of the plague. These experts carried out microbiology laboratory tests in the premises of the current Museum of Medical Sciences. The plague was finally proved to be caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. Hence the Government launched a large scale rodent extermination and vigorous plague control. The bubonic plague was finally under control in 1904.

Hong Kong has experienced several outbreaks of infectious diseases in the last century. Dr KAM has particularly quoted an example and said, 'In 1994, the outbreak of cholera posed

a health hazard to Hong Kong. It was also a critical battle faced by the microbiology laboratory. We had to start off at 4 am to collect samples and then get back to the laboratory for tests.' Dr KAM, who has over twenty years' experience in microbiology, has witnessed the development and organisational changes in microbiological laboratory services in Hong Kong. He said that different divisions had only moved into the premises of the Public Health Laboratory Centre for a few years and yet he noted great improvement in the facilities and staff of the PHLSB since the merging of the various originally separately located laboratories into one single laboratory.



技術人員在生物安全水平第三級實驗室內進行肺結核化驗

Technician performing TB culture in recognised biosafety level-3 laboratory.

Quality Assurance: Accuracy and Speed

The PHLSB possesses the first laboratory in Hong Kong equipped with protection measures up to biosafety level-3. 'The quality of laboratory services is extremely important,' said Dr LO. She said in the international arena, awareness on the quality of laboratory services was initiated after World War I. A main task of quality assurance is to standardise the process of testing by keeping records of the procedures of laboratory work. This is to ensure the quality of test reports for patient care and public health purposes. Despite the complicated processes involved, quality assurance of laboratory services is always the primary objective. By 2006, all laboratories within the Microbiology Division have been accredited by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme in accordance with international standards.

'The key to maintaining high quality laboratory work is the integrity and enthusiasm of a work team. The Division relies mainly on human to conduct laboratory tests, therefore the quality of each individual staff member is very important,' Dr KAM further explained that the goal of laboratory tests is to identify the causative germs as quickly as possible. Moreover, if there is already an outbreak of germs attacking the community, laboratory tests should be promptly delivered to help control efficiently

(食環署) 提供食物的常規監察化驗, 包括即食食品及乳類製品, 以及就食物中毒個案進行化驗等等。這些化驗結果為疾病預防及食物安全提供了不少重要的科學證據。

另外, 當社區爆發疾病時, 公共衛生化驗服務處便要負起病菌化驗監察的重任, 如多年來的霍亂監察, 以及近年接連爆發的豬鏈球菌等。該處不但與其他政府部門通力合作, 更和內地緊密聯繫, 交流資訊, 比如到四川了解豬鏈球菌問題, 及與北京的國家實驗室交流香港微生物學的經驗。

團隊工作臨危不亂

微生物部處理的樣本包括臨床、食物和水, 以及環境樣本。每天在化驗室面對有傳染性的病菌, 甘醫生和羅醫生對此均顯示出專業的從容。「不知道時才是最危險的時候, 不過只要知道是什麼病菌後便知道如何防範, 危險性亦大大減低了。」曾經於病毒部工作的羅醫生舉沙士為例, 沙士初期是最危險的, 到後來同事知道是由飛沫傳播的冠狀病毒引起, 便更加懂得如何避免在工作時受到感染。

羅醫生進一步解釋: 「因為於實驗室接觸的是樣本, 是靜態的, 不像帶著病菌的患者在社區到處流動的。在實驗室內只要做好基本的防護, 危險就可以大大減低。即使不知道是什麼菌種, 但只要知道它是如何傳染, 也可以作出預防, 所以一般都毋須擔心。」不過, 工作的艱辛他們便不能避免, 羅醫生補充: 「因為在緊急的時候, 他們往往要超時工作, 務求加速完成化驗報告, 以便盡快控制疾病, 避免在社區爆發和蔓延。」

甘醫生表示, 實驗室一個最重要的原素是團隊精神, 因為檢測工作並不是一兩個人的事, 要講求合作。香港地方細小, 大家文化相同, 容易走在一起, 有利團隊工作。微生物部實驗室有一百名技術人員, 包括兩位顧問醫生和八位科學及研究人員等。羅醫生強調, 醫生在實驗室的角色有如橋樑, 其作用是使化驗結果更有臨床及公共衛生意義, 將實驗室與臨床醫生及流行病學家扣聯起來。

未來: 提高專業素質, 與時並進

提高員工的素質是微生物部一項恒常的工作, 微生物部每年都會舉辦工作坊, 就最

the spread of the disease among the community. However, Dr KAM emphasised that accuracy of laboratory tests should always be placed before speed regardless of how urgent the case may be. Otherwise, inaccurate report would not only be useless but also result in serious consequences.

Science and Collaboration

In the past few years, laboratory tests on some emerging infections, such as *Streptococcus suis* and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections, as well as tests related to microbiological safety of food have all been undertaken by the Microbiology Division. The latter relates to standardised laboratory tests on food for the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), such as ready-to-eat foods, dairy products, and tests for food poisoning cases. In all these, laboratory results provide important scientific basis for disease control and safeguarding food safety.

Moreover, when there is an outbreak of diseases in the community, the PHLSB is responsible for the important task of testing and monitoring the causative germs, such as cholera over the past years and *Streptococcus suis* in recent years. The PHLSB not only coordinates with other local government departments, but also maintains close liaison with the Mainland authorities for information exchanges. Examples include visiting Sichuan to learn more about the problem of *Streptococcus suis* and sharing Hong Kong's experience in microbiology with the National Laboratory in Beijing.



羅醫生統籌微生物部實驗室的有關工作, 以達成根據國際標準評核的實驗室認可資格。

Dr LO coordinates the work in the microbiology laboratory to fulfil requirements for laboratory accreditation according to international standards.

Teamwork with Professionalism

The samples tested by the laboratory include various human, food and water, and environmental specimens. Though infectious

germs are handled on a daily basis at the laboratory, Dr KAM and Dr LO have demonstrated a high level of professionalism and calmness. Dr LO said, 'The most dangerous moment is when one does not have any knowledge of the germ under investigation, but once we know the mode of transmission of the germ, you will know how best to protect yourself and therefore the risks could be greatly reduced.' Dr LO, who had served in the Virology Division before, took SARS as an example. She said the most dangerous period during the outbreak of SARS was in the early days. But when SARS was later discovered as a kind of coronavirus mainly spread via the respiratory droplet route, protective measures can be taken to prevent infection when handling the virus.

Dr LO further explained, 'The samples we deal with in the laboratory are static, they are not like infected persons in the community who are mobile. That's why as long as we have adopted basic protection measures inside the laboratory, the risks will be greatly reduced. Even if we don't know what type of germ it is, we are still able to protect ourselves if we know how the germ is transmitted. Generally speaking, there is no need for us to worry in the laboratory setting.' However, according to Dr LO, working arduously is basically inevitable. Dr LO continued, 'During days of emergency, it is unavoidable that we work overtime to speed up reporting of the test result, hence the control over the outbreak of diseases.'

Dr KAM regards team spirit the most important requirement for laboratory work because the job itself is not a matter confined to one or two persons. Instead, it calls for cooperation. The facts that Hong Kong being a small place, the people of Hong Kong sharing similar culture and the readiness of people coming closely together at critical moment, are definitely beneficial to the efficiency of the work of the laboratory. There are now over 100 technical staff working in the microbiology laboratories, including two consultant microbiologists and eight scientists/researchers. Dr LO emphasises that the role of a doctor in laboratory work resembles a bridge, ensuring the laboratory work undertaken has patient care and public health relevance, and promoting effective use of the laboratory service by the clinicians and epidemiologists.

Enhancing Professionalism and Quality of Life in the Future

Enhancing professionalism is an on-going

新的微生物化驗科技進行學習和交流。甘醫生指出，部門鼓勵同事繼續進修，考取專業資格，並且進行在職培訓，和區內外國家合作，學習最新的發展。

對於未來，甘醫生希望減少傳染病，及為未來會發生的新傳染病作好準備，而部門則能為市民提供高素質的微生物檢驗。羅醫生認為部門全人只要虛心學習，就會有進步，希望大家在未來的日子裡通力合作，讓市民生活更好更有保障。Ⓜ

task. Each year, the PHLSB organises workshops for its staff to equip them with the most updated laboratory technology and techniques. Dr KAM says that the PHLSB encourages staff to engage in further studies and sit for examinations for professional qualifications. The PHLSB also provides on-job training and has regional and international collaborations to keep their staff informed of the latest development of the profession.

Looking ahead, Dr KAM wishes for a gradual

reduction of the prevalence of communicable diseases, and better preparedness for new infectious diseases. The PHLSB continues to provide the public with quality laboratory services. Dr LO sees that as long as all members of the PHLSB have an attitude of humility in learning with an open mind, there would be improvement in their work. She expects the PHLSB to continue to protect the daily lives of the public with concerted effort. Ⓜ

項目巡禮 Programmes in Focus

粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議 Tripartite Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

第七屆粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議於二零零七年七月二十六日至二十七日在香港舉行，率領三地代表參加會議的分別是衛生署長林秉恩醫生、廣東省衛生廳副廳長黃飛及澳門衛生局局長韋國英。

在為期兩日的會議上，代表審視三地的重要傳染病爆發情況及趨勢，並就新發現傳染病監測和國際衛生條例新措施作出經驗交流。

經過充份討論，三地代表達成了以下共識：

1. 更新了「交流通報機制的對口單位」名單和「粵港澳防治人感染禽流感專家組成員」名單；
2. 進一步加強如「長城演練」的應急演練合作；
3. 繼續就有關愛滋病、流感和登革熱進行科研合作，並把研究結果撰寫專題報告於科學雜誌刊登；及
4. 開展新培訓項目，涵蓋傳染病救治培訓，數學模型應用，地理空間分析系統應用和病媒控制訓練。

粵港澳三地的衛生當局同意進一步在控制傳染病方面加強交流合作，三地代表同意繼續共同努力，並將在澳門舉行「第八次粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議」。Ⓜ



Hong Kong hosted the seventh Tripartite Meeting on 26 and 27 July 2007. Leading the delegations were Director of Health of Hong Kong, Dr LAM Ping-yan, Associated Director of the Department of Health of Guangdong Province, Mr HUANG Fei and Director of the Health Bureau of Macao, Dr KOI Kuok-leng.

During the two-day meeting, the delegations examined the situation and the trend of major infectious disease outbreaks in the three places, exchanged experience in their surveillance for emerging diseases and discussed new measures under the International Health Regulations.

After thorough discussion, the following consensus was reached:

1. Membership lists of the corresponding parties of the three places in the communication and notification mechanism, and the list of experts of the three places on prevention and treatment of human avian influenza were updated;
2. Collaboration in conducting contingency exercises such as the joint exercise of 'Great Wall' would be further strengthened;
3. Cooperation in scientific researches on AIDS, influenza and dengue fever as well as publication of research findings in medical journals would be continued; and
4. Training activities on management of infectious diseases, mathematical modeling, geographical spatial analysis and vector control would be expanded.

Guangdong, Macao and Hong Kong health authorities agreed to further strengthen mutual communication and cooperation in combating infectious diseases. Conjoint effort would be continued and the eighth meeting would be held in Macao. Ⓜ

流行性感感冒防疫注射 Influenza Vaccination

本港全年都有流行性感感冒(流感)病例, 季节性高峰期多在二至三月及七月至八月出现。對於某些容易因感染流感而出现併發症的人士而言, 流感對他們的健康可構成嚴重威脅。接受流感防疫注射, 是預防流感及其併發症的有效方法之一。因此, 衛生防護中心的疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會, 每年均會建議某些高危組別人士接受流感防疫注射。

疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會建議使用的流感疫苗, 為世界衛生組織建議於二零零七至二零零八年度北半球地區冬季採用的疫苗組合, 包括:

- 類甲型/所羅門群島/3/2006 (H1N1)病毒;
- 類甲型/威斯康辛/67/2005 (H3N2)病毒; 及
- 類乙型/馬來西亞/2506/2004 病毒。

政府的流感防疫注射計劃會為一些特定組別人士, 提供免費流感疫苗注射, 例如於安老院舍及殘疾人士院舍居住或工作的宿友和醫護人員, 以及有經濟困難的高危組別人士。此計劃將於二零零七年十一月初推行, 疫苗注射的安排將與去年相約, 詳情稍後公佈。至於未被涵蓋於政府注射計劃內的人士, 可向私家醫生查詢有關流感疫苗接種事宜。 (HP)

Influenza occurs in Hong Kong throughout the year with seasonal peaks most commonly from February to March, and from July to August. Influenza causes heavy disease burden in some population groups where the disease is associated with increased risk of complications. Influenza vaccination is important because it is one of the effective means in preventing influenza and its complications. Each year the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases (SCVPD) of the CHP makes recommendations on influenza vaccination to population groups at high risk.

The SCVPD recommends that the influenza vaccine to be used should contain compositions recommended by the World Health Organization for the 2007/08 season in northern hemisphere winter, which include-

- an A/Solomon Islands/3/2006(H1N1)-like virus;
- an A/Wisconsin/67/2005(H3N2)-like virus; and
- a B/Malaysia/2506/2004-like virus.

The Government's influenza vaccination programme provides free vaccination to certain high risk groups, such as residents and health care workers of residential care homes for the elderly or the disabled and high risk people who have financial difficulties. This year, the programme will start in early November. The vaccination arrangement is similar to that of last year's programme and the details are to be announced later. For people not covered by the Government's programme, they may consult their private doctors for the provision of influenza vaccination. (HP)

預防流感注射
Influenza Vaccination
有效減少流感併發症
Effectively reduces influenza complications

疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會於2007/08年度建議本港以下人士接種流感疫苗:
In 2007/08, the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases recommends that the following categories of persons should receive influenza vaccination:

- i 居於安老院舍的長者
Elderly persons living in residential care homes
- ii 殘疾人士院舍的長期宿友
Long-stay residents of institutions for the disabled
- iii 65歲或以上的長者
Elderly persons aged 65 years or above
- iv 長期病患者
Persons with chronic illnesses
- v 醫護人員
Health care workers
- vi 家禽業從業員
Poultry workers
- vii 6至23個月的幼兒
Children aged 6 to 23 months
- viii 懷孕期間的婦女
All pregnant women

如有疑問, 請向醫生查詢。 For enquiries, please consult your doctor.
衛生防護中心疫苗可預防疾病科熱線 2833 0111 網頁: <http://www.chp.gov.hk>

「咳嗽要講禮」推廣運動

Health Education Campaign on 'Maintain Cough Manners'

為提高市民對呼吸道衛生的關注, 中央健康教育組聯同感染控制處於二零零七年八月開展了「咳嗽要講禮」推廣運動。這項運動以漫畫人物「老夫子」及「大蕃薯」為主角, 宣傳四個健康信息: 「遮掩口鼻有禮」、「正確棄置有禮」、「潔淨雙手有禮」及「佩戴口罩有禮」。除了透過張貼及派發海報、橫額、標貼及書籤作宣傳外, 亦於二零零七年八月十三日舉行了記者會。 (HP)

To enhance public awareness on respiratory hygiene, the Central Health Education Unit in collaboration with Infection Control Branch launched a health education campaign on 'Maintain Cough Manners' in August 2007. The four health messages of this campaign, namely 'Cover nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing'; 'Dispose of used tissue paper properly in a lidded rubbish bin'; 'Wash hands thoroughly after sneezing or coughing'; and 'Put on a surgical mask while having respiratory infection', were disseminated through cartoon characters 'Old Master Q' and 'Big Potato'. Apart from displaying and distributing the banners, posters, stickers and bookmarks through various channels for promotion, a press briefing was held on 13 August 2007. (HP)



「咳嗽要講禮」的宣傳橫額
Health education banner on 'Maintain Cough Manners'

項目巡禮 Programmes in Focus

學童午膳營養研究 Nutrient Study of School Lunch

為了解衛生署在去年三月發出《小學午膳營養指引》後學校午膳的營養質素，本署聯同食物安全中心於今年一月合作進行了一項學童的午膳營養研究，其結果於七月六日舉行的新聞簡報會公布。是項研究共收集了七十八個來自十九間午膳供應商的餐款樣本。結果顯示，以學童一餐所需作標準，大部分樣本均能提供適當的熱量和主要的營養素。然而，99%的午膳含鈣成份過低，而鈉的含量則過高。值得關注的是其中三個餐款的鈉含量超出每日可耐受攝入量的上限，學童若長期攝取過量的鈉，對健康會構成影響。此外，14%的餐款膽固醇含量過高，10%的脂肪總量過高，6%含過量的飽和脂肪，9%含過量的糖及4%的膳食纖維不足。Ⓜ

To understand the nutrient content of school lunch since the publication of the 'Nutritional Guidelines on School Lunch for Primary School Children' by the Department of Health in March 2006, the Department, in collaboration with the Centre for Food Safety, conducted a nutrient study of school lunch in January 2007 and a press conference was held on 6 July to announce the findings. In the 78 lunch samples collected from the 19 suppliers, it was found that school lunch generally contained the right amount of energy and the major nutrients needed by school children in a single meal. However, 99% of these samples contained less calcium and more sodium than needed in a meal. Three samples contained sodium in excess of the upper level of tolerable daily intake. Excessive intake of sodium poses threat to health. At the same time, 14% of the samples were high in cholesterol, 6% high in saturated fat, 9% high in sugar and 4% low in dietary fibre. Ⓜ



科學委員會天地 Scientific Committees Corner

中央科學顧問委員會 - 最新動向

Board of Scientific Advisers - Updated Progress

中央科學顧問委員會由各個科學委員會的主席及其他醫學專家組成，透過各專家的積極參與，中央科學顧問委員會就衛生防護體制制定全面及有效的策略。

衛生防護中心總監與中央科學顧問委員會的成員於本年六月初舉行會議，檢討各科學委員會的成就。中央科學顧問委員會現正密鑼緊鼓籌備衛生防護中心的一個大型研討會，分享科學顧問架構政策方面的成果，以及研究防治重大傳染病的新方案。此外，在控制傳染病研究基金的支持下，中央科學顧問委員會匯聚了不同專家的寶貴經驗與意見，促成了防治傳染病的合作研究。Ⓜ

The Board of Scientific Advisers (BOSA) consists of medical experts and Chairmen of the Scientific Committees. Through active participation of the experts, the Board formulates comprehensive and effective strategies for the local health protection system.

A meeting was held between Controller of CHP and BOSA in early June 2007. During the meeting, the experts examined the achievements of the Scientific Committees. BOSA is now actively organising a CHP Symposium to highlight the success of strategy formulation by the scientific advisory structure

of CHP and to examine the new ideas in combating major infectious diseases. Joint research effort on the prevention, control and treatment of infectious diseases is made possible by experts' collaboration and the support of Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases (RFCID). Ⓜ



Board of Scientific Advisers (2004 to 2007)
中央科學顧問委員會 (二零零四至二零零七)

活動快拍 Snapshots of Events

5 - 7.2007

社區聯絡部與多個社區機構合作，分別在九龍城、沙田、荃灣、大埔和屯門進行「健康飲食」講座、展覽和工作坊等，推動居民提高健康飲食知識和培養健康飲食習慣。



Community Liaison Division (CLD), together with various local organisations, organised a variety of talks, exhibitions and workshops to enhance the knowledge of the residents in Kowloon City, Shatin, Tsuen Wan, Tai Po and Tuen Mun on healthy eating.

8. 6.2007

衛生防護中心與牛津大學學生就香港的醫療體制及中心的角色進行交流。

CHP shared with students from the University of Oxford on Hong Kong's health care system and the role of CHP.



6. 2007

現場流行病學培訓計劃第二期課程正式展開，課程旨在建立現場流行病學專家群，同時提高他們在香港爆發傳染病時的處理能力。

The second course of the Field Epidemiology Training Programme was launched. It aims to build up a pool of field epidemiology experts and improve their capacity in dealing with outbreaks of infectious diseases in Hong Kong.



10.7.2007

為加強同性戀者對愛滋病的警覺及推廣安全性行為，紅絲帶中心與香港同志影展協會主辦短片創作比賽2007，頒獎禮和首映在2007年7月10日舉行。

To raise awareness of the gay community on the risk of HIV/AIDS and promote safer sex practice, the Red Ribbon Centre organised a Short Film Competition in collaboration with the Hong Kong Lesbian and Gay Film Festival Society. The Prize Presentation Ceremony cum premiere was held on 10 July 2007.



23.5.2007

愛滋病及性病科學委員會的外部顧問Dr Tim BROWN訪問香港。Dr BROWN是夏威夷檀香山人口及健康研究 East-West Center的高級研究員，他為本港從事愛滋病工作的專家及前線員工舉辦名為「將數據轉化為行動」的工作坊，探討數據分析在計劃擬定的應用，以及對實踐證據為本對預防工作的幫助。

Dr Tim BROWN, the External Adviser of the Scientific Committee on AIDS and STI, paid a consultancy visit to Hong Kong. He is a Senior Fellow of the Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr BROWN conducted a workshop titled 'Translating Data into Actions' for local professionals and frontline workers working in the AIDS field. During the workshop, he discussed the application of data analysis in programme planning and facilitation of an evidence-based practice in prevention actions.

27.6.2007

泰國衛生官員代表團到訪衛生防護中心，以了解本港的港口衛生設施、傳染病控制系統，以及流感大流行的防範應變計劃。

A delegation of Thailand health officials visited CHP to gain an understanding of Hong Kong's port health facilities, the communicable disease control system and the preparedness plan for influenza pandemic.



11.7.2007

由安徽省政府二十八位代表組成的考察團到訪衛生防護中心，參加緊急應變及資訊處舉辦的「流感大流行的應變措施機制」講座，並參觀緊急應變中心。

28 visitors from the government of Anhui Province visited CHP. They participated in a seminar entitled 'Emergency Preparedness for Influenza Pandemic in Hong Kong' organised by the Emergency Response and Information Branch, and visited the Emergency Response Centre.



活動快拍 Snapshots of Events

20.7.2007

為推動食肆提供健康飲食，有「營」食肆運動先導計劃正式開展，詳情請瀏覽 www.cheu.gov.hk。
To promote healthy eating at restaurants, the EatSmart@restaurant.hk Campaign Pilot Project has been launched. For details, please visit www.cheu.gov.hk.



25.7.2007

世界衛生組織感染控制專家Dr Gerald DZIEKAN (前排中)到訪衛生防護中心感染控制處。Dr DZIEKAN讚揚衛生防護中心在推廣醫護人員手部衛生的工作，並和感染控制處交流國際經驗。

Dr Gerald DZIEKAN, WHO Infection Control Specialist (middle, front row) visited the Infection Control Branch (ICB). Dr DZIEKAN shows appreciation to CHP hand hygiene promotion program in healthcare settings, and shares international experience with ICB.



出版速遞 Publication Corner

愛滋病手冊2007 HIV Manual 2007

衛生署轄下的綜合治療中心出版《愛滋病手冊2007》，為醫護人員提供有關愛滋病的最新情況。有關詳情，請瀏覽網頁<http://www.info.gov.hk/aids/pdf/g190htm/index.htm>。

A new publication titled 'HIV Manual 2007' was published by the Integrated Treatment Centre of the Department of Health. This manual provides medical practitioners with up-to-date information on AIDS. For details, please browse: <http://www.info.gov.hk/aids/pdf/g190htm/index.htm>.



校園至「營」特工手冊 SNAP Handbook

在二零零七至二零零八年度，衛生署再次聯同教育局、家庭與學校合作事宜委員會及香港心臟專科學院舉辦校園至「營」特工計劃。

本署為各特工度身訂造了一份《校園至「營」特工手冊》，其中提供了43項健康飲食活動建議，方便他們在學校內積極推行各項促進健康飲食的活動。歡迎瀏覽以下網站下載本年度《校園至「營」特工手冊》：
www.eatsmart.gov.hk。

In 2007 / 08, the Department of Health co-organises the School 'NutriAgent' Project (SNAP) again with the Education Bureau, the Committee on Home-School Co-operation and the Hong Kong College of Cardiology.

A tailor-made 'SNAP Handbook' is produced for the SNAP agents, providing 43 promotional activities to facilitate the implementation of promotional activities of healthy eating in schools. To download 07/08 'SNAP Handbook,' please visit the following website: www.eatsmart.gov.hk.

編者的話 Words from the Editor

炎夏已過，天氣日漸清爽，正是鍛煉身體、保持健康的好時機。

今期的封面故事，我們專訪了公共衛生化驗服務處微生物部的甘啟文和羅懿之顧問醫生，通過他們的介紹，我們可以一窺平日默默工作的微生物部如何竭力維護全港市民的健康生活，同時深深感受到他們那份處變不驚、忠於職守的專業精神。

在今期新增的「出版速遞」，我們介紹了《校園至「營」特工手冊》和《愛滋病手冊2007》，為大家提供最新的健康資訊。

「項目巡禮」的內容非常豐富，包括粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議、「咳嗽要講禮」推廣運動，及學童午餐營養研究等。

最後，《CHP通訊》更新了版面設計，亦改變為季刊出版。大家如對《CHP通訊》有任

何意見，可傳真至2591 6127，或電郵至 rcag@dh.gov.hk 給本刊編輯部。Ⓜ

Summer is gone and the weather is becoming cooler and more suitable for taking exercise. It's the best time of a year to strengthen our bodies and to keep fit.

Presented in the cover story of this issue are the interviews with Dr Joseph KAM Kaiman and Dr Janice LO Yee-chi of Microbiology Division, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch. Through their introduction, we have the opportunity to gain an understanding of how the low profile Microbiology Division vigorously protects the lives of all citizens of Hong Kong as well as to experience the doctors' professionalism manifested in their determination of getting the job done well and their level-headedness when facing crises.

In the newly added column of Publication Corner, 'SNAP Handbook' and 'HIV Manual 2007' are presented to introduce the latest health information.

Especially rich in content is the column of Programmes in Focus, including the Tripartite Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, health education campaign on 'Maintain Cough Manners' and nutrient study of school lunch.

What's more, we have changed a new look and also to a quarterly publication. If you have any comments or opinions regarding the CHP Newsletter, you may fax it to 2591 6127 or e-mail to our Editorial Board at rcag@dh.gov.hk. Ⓜ