

目錄 Contents

前言 Foreword

衛生署署長林秉恩醫生
Dr PY LAM, Director of Health
衛生防護中心總監梁栢賢醫生
Dr PY LEUNG, Controller of the CHP P.1

工作報告 Progress Report

提升對傳染病的監測、感染控制及應變能力
Enhancing surveillance, infection control and preparedness for infectious diseases P.2-4

強化臨床診斷化驗服務
Enhancing clinical diagnostic laboratory services P.4-6

加強對已知疾病的防控工作
Reinforcing the prevention and control of known diseases P.6-7

提升專業知識
Developing professional expertise P.7-8

促進與市民溝通
Enhancing communication with the community P.9-10

展望將來
Looking ahead P.10-11

衛生防護中心知多少？
Highlights of Key Statistics P.12

編輯委員會 Editorial Board

顧問/Advisor

尹志強先生
Mr Aaron WAN Chi Keung

主編/Editor-in-Chief

程卓端醫生
Dr Regina CHING Cheuk Tuen

執行編輯/Executive Editors

冼家偉醫生
Dr Eddie SIN Ka Wai
譚佩儀女士
Ms Pauline TAM Pui Yi

委員/Members

陳永熊先生
Mr David CHAN Wing Hung
方寶貞女士
Ms Cammy FONG Po Ching
張文龍先生
Mr Ronald CHEUNG Man Lung

特別鳴謝/Special thanks to

鄧婉雯女士
Miss Helen TANG
林靜雅女士
Miss Sandra LAM Ching Nga

前言 Foreword

為強化香港的公共衛生制度，衛生署去年在其架構下成立了衛生防護中心。過去一年，防護中心開展各項疾病預防及控制工作，重點在於有效監測、迅速介入、做好應急準備以及促進伙伴合作關係。我們十分感謝本港、國內及海外各界人士這一年來的支持，使防護中心的理念可以落實。

我們透過今期的CHP通訊，介紹過去一年部門的工作進展。我們歡迎各界給予意見，使工作力臻完善。

衛生署署長林秉恩醫生

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) was established a year ago under the Department of Health to strengthen health protection in Hong Kong. In the past year, the CHP spearheaded various initiatives in disease prevention and control, emphasising effective surveillance, timely intervention, emergency preparedness and collaborative partnerships. The generous support from friends and partners locally, in the Chinese Mainland as well as overseas, has taken us a long way towards our goals.

This issue of the Newsletter shares with you the CHP's key accomplishments in the past year. We welcome suggestions for improvement and look forward to your continuous support.

Dr PY LAM, Director of Health

衛生防護中心於2004年6月1日成立，至今已一年。對衛生防護中心的每一位成員來說，這是充滿挑戰的一年。

自衛生防護中心成立以來，我們致力實現所訂的目標，包括加強傳染病監測系統及應變能力，提升臨床診斷化驗服務的效率和質素，加強慢性感染及非傳染病的防控工作，建立專業知識以切合新的需求，以及就公共衛生防護工作，加強與市民的溝通和聯繫。

讓我們一同分享防護中心過去一年的工作成果。

衛生防護中心總監梁栢賢醫生

It has been a year since the CHP was established on 1 June 2004. The first year of operation has been a challenging one for all of us in the CHP.

We strive to meet our objectives, which include the strengthening of the surveillance system and response capacity for infectious diseases, the enhancement of the efficiency and quality of clinical diagnostic laboratory services, the strengthening of the prevention and control of chronic infections and non-communicable diseases, the development of professional expertise to meet new demands and the enhancement in the communication and liaison with the community in public health protection.

In the report to follow, we would like to share our achievements with you.

Dr PY LEUNG, Controller, CHP



提升對傳染病的監測、感染控制及應變能力

Enhancing surveillance, infection control and preparedness for infectious diseases

社區監測

- 我們於2004年6月成立中央呈報辦公室 (CENO)，集中處理本港所有傳染病呈報和監測工作，也為醫生提供一站式呈報傳染病機制。
- 一個名為「網上中央呈報辦公室」(CENO On-line)的網上系統於2005年3月1日啟用，為網上呈報法定傳染病和其他受公眾關注的傳染病，提供一個方便和安全的電子平台。
- 為提升社區層面偵測傳染病爆發的敏感度，我們自2004年12月開始，加強了定點監測系統，擴展至四十多間幼兒中心。自2005年4月開始，有關監測系統的涵蓋範圍更擴展至超過五十所安老院舍。

醫院監測及感染控制

- 我們已在公立醫院建立醫院感染監測系統，監察醫院環境下的感染。
- 我們成立了一支24小時的醫院傳染病爆發反應小組，在公立醫院爆發傳染病時及爆發後提供適時的跟進。
- 為防止病菌耐藥性，我們成立了一個耐抗



註冊醫生可透過網上呈報系統，報告懷疑或證實的傳染病個案。

Registered medical practitioners can notify the CHP all suspected or confirmed notifiable diseases through the CENO On-line website.

菌素抗藥性指導計劃工作小組，並將於稍後在公立醫院推出此指導計劃。

應變計劃

- 我們訂立了政府流感大流行應變計劃的架構（應變計劃），並已將其上載至衛生防護中心的網頁。有關應變計劃訂立一個三級應變系統，訂明清晰的指揮和統籌架構以應付流感大流行。
- 增加抗病毒藥物儲備量是應變計劃的主要一環，為此，我們已取得立法會財務委員會的撥款批准，以增加抗病毒藥物的儲備量。
- 衛生防護中心與醫院管理局（醫管局）透過緊密合作，就香港公立醫院系統制訂了禽流感／流感大流行的緊急應變計劃。我們已就禽流感訂立和更新感染控制和管理指引。
- 我們於2004年10月設立一個臨時緊急應變中心，作為在衛生防護中心大樓的永久緊急應變中心啟用前，處理公共衛生緊急事故的神經中樞。
- 在2004年11月，我們聯同超過三十個政府部門及其他機構，舉行一個名為「楓葉」的演習，測試各部門及機構在香港出現不明傳染病爆發時的準備狀況。

提升現場流行病學效能

- 我們於2004年10月開展現場流行病學培訓計劃以提升香港在現場流行病學方面的效能。我們旨在透過此計劃，培訓一隊具專業知識的流行病學醫護人員，以應付傳染病爆發。



「流感大流行應變計劃」宣傳單張
Pamphlet on Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic

與伙伴緊密合作

- 我們與醫管局保持密切聯繫，以建立一個全面的疾病監測網絡，確保在傳染病爆發時進行快速偵查及控制，以及鞏固公共醫護系統在應付緊急疾病爆發時的能力。
- 我們每日緊密監測其他地區有關傳染病爆發的最新消息。現時，我們與廣東省及澳門的有關部門已建立了一套直接溝通機制。我們也設立了國際聯絡點資料庫，加快獲取傳染病的資料。

資訊科技的應用

- 專為緊急應變中心和衛生署熱線中心而設的聯網記錄系統第一階段經已完成。這個系統是傳染病資訊系統(CDIS)的其中一個主要部份。當傳染病資訊系統啟用時，將可實時匯集不同界別的傳染病資料，以便盡早偵測和控制醫院和社區的爆發。

- 公共衛生資訊系統(PHIS)於2004年8月啟用。這個系統通過整合本港多個與健康相關的資料庫，使我們可充份利用收集到的資料來制定政策、預測需求、監察和評估公共衛生服務的成效。

- 公共衛生資訊系統支援的一個網站，「香港健康寶庫」，於2005年2月開始運作。此互聯網站向公眾發放健康數據及資訊。

Surveillance in the community

- The Central Notification Office (CENO) was set up in June 2004 to centralize notifications and monitoring of all infectious diseases in Hong Kong. It also provides one-stop services to medical practitioners in reporting infectious diseases.
- 'CENO On-line', a new web-based system, was launched on 1 March 2005 to provide a convenient and secure electronic platform for online reporting of statutorily notifiable infectious diseases and other infectious diseases of public health concern.
- To improve the sensitivity of outbreak detection of communicable diseases in the community, a sentinel surveillance system covering more than 40 child care centres has been launched since December 2004. The system has been further extended to



在「楓葉」行動中，醫護人員協助居民遷離受影響的大廈。
During the "Exercise Maple", health care workers helped residents to evacuate from the affected building.

more than 50 residential care homes for the elderly since April 2005.

Surveillance in hospitals and infection control

- Surveillance systems have been established in public hospitals for detection of hospital acquired infections.
- A 24-hour Hospital Outbreak Response Team has been formed to deal with outbreaks of infectious diseases in public hospitals and post outbreak follow-up in a

timely manner.

- A Working Group on Health Protection Programme on Antimicrobial Resistance has been set up. An Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme will soon be rolled out in public hospitals to prevent and control antimicrobial resistance.

Contingency planning

- A Framework of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic (the Preparedness Plan) was developed and uploaded onto CHP's website. The Preparedness Plan sets out the Government's three-level response system with a clear command and co-ordination structure to deal with influenza pandemic.
- An integral part of the Preparedness Plan is to increase antiviral stockpile. We have sought the endorsement of the Finance Committee of Legislative Council to increase the antiviral stockpile.
- In collaboration with the Hospital Authority (HA), contingency plans for avian influenza/pandemic influenza in the public hospital system in Hong Kong have been devised. Infection control guidelines and management guidelines for avian influenza have been



「楓葉」行動測試香港處理不明傳染病時的應變能力。
"Exercise Maple" to test Hong Kong's preparedness in case of an outbreak of an unknown communicable disease.

developed and updated.

- An interim Emergency Response Centre (ERC) was set up in October 2004 to serve as a nerve centre for dealing with public health emergencies, pending the establishment of the permanent ERC at the CHP building.
- Exercise Maple, with the participation of over 30 departments and organizations, was conducted in November 2004 to review our preparedness in case of an outbreak of an unknown communicable disease in Hong Kong.

Enhanced field epidemiology capacity

- The Field Epidemiology Training Programme (FETP) was launched in October 2004 to enhance field epidemiology capacity in Hong Kong by training a cadre of healthcare staff with specialized epidemiology expertise to deal with outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Close liaison with partners

- We have maintained close liaison with the HA to build a comprehensive network of disease surveillance, ensure swift detection and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases, and reinforce the capability of the public healthcare system in responding to outbreak emergencies.
- We continue to monitor daily outbreak news in other places closely. A direct communication channel with Guangdong and Macao has been established. A registry of international contacts has been set up to enhance the speed of obtaining infectious disease information.

Use of information technology

- Phase one of a web-based logging system for the ERC and Department of Health Call Centre has been set up as one of the major components of the Communicable Disease Information System (CDIS). When the CDIS comes into operation, it will provide a real-time integration of information on infectious diseases to facilitate early detection and

control of outbreaks in institutional and community settings.

- The Public Health Information System (PHIS) has come into operation since August 2004. Various health-related databases in Hong Kong are linked to this system in order to enable us to make full use of the information collected for policy formulation, needs assessment, and monitoring and evaluation of public health services.
- 'HealthyHK', a website engineered by the PHIS, was launched in February 2005 to facilitate dissemination of health statistics and information to the public.



以促進公共衛生為目標的公眾網站「香港健康寶庫」於二零零五年二月二十一日在衛生福利及食物局常任秘書長尤曾家麗女士主持下正式啟用。
The HealthyHK, a public website aiming at promoting public health, was officially launched by the Permanent Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food, Mrs Carrie YAU on February 21, 2005.

強化臨床診斷化驗服務

Enhancing clinical diagnostic laboratory services

提升診斷效能

- 我們已推行七十一型腸病毒、其他腸病毒、甲及乙類流行性感冒病毒、鼻病毒、腺病毒、四型副流行性感冒病毒、OC43及229E冠狀病毒及諾羅病毒的快速分子技術檢測方法。
- 我們已推行靈敏度更高的實時定量聚合酶鏈反應測試，將檢測沙士病毒及甲型流行性感冒病毒的報告時間由6小時縮減為3小時。

加強流行病學監測及數據分析

- 我們已就腮腺炎病毒、麻疹病毒、風疹病毒、日本腦炎病毒、西尼羅病毒及禽流感



病毒進行抗體監測。

- 我們已開展實驗室監測計劃以作感染控制用途。除了為抗多藥性綠膿假單胞菌進行實驗室監測計劃外，自2005年1月起，我們也就門診檢測到的抗甲氧苯青霉素金黃色葡萄球菌進行實驗室監測。
- 我們會為與公共衛生有關的病毒，進行基因排列並儲存於基因數據庫，協助追查感染來源及監察蔓延趨勢，以採取適當的控制措施。我們已建立諾羅病毒的核酸排列資料庫，現正進行有關病毒部份基因的深入分析。在2005年3月，我們就於2004年檢測到的愛滋病毒1型完成基因排列。
- 自2004年11月起，我們與食物環境衛生署合作展開為期一年的蚊子監察計劃以檢測日本腦炎病毒。



實驗室安全

- 我們與不同團體的實驗室科學家舉行會議，討論私營實驗室的安全問題及籌辦一些與實驗室安全有關的培訓課程。
- 我們已發放一份關於安全處理沙士病毒傳染性物品的指引，並已對在醫管局及衛生防護中心內處理及研究沙士病毒的實驗室作出安全審核。

質量保證

- 為提倡化驗測試的質量保證，我們繼續為

處理沙士病毒、結核病及瘧疾等傳染病的實驗室診斷進行質量評估計劃。有關計劃將會涵蓋更多傳染性疾病。

Enhanced diagnostic capacity

- Rapid molecular methods for detection of enterovirus type 71 (EV71), other enteroviruses, human influenza A and B viruses, rhinovirus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus type 4, coronavirus OC43 and 229E

and norovirus have been developed and implemented.

- A more sensitive in-house real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for detection of SARS and influenza A (H5N1) which can shorten the reporting time from six hours to three hours has been developed.

Strengthened epidemiological surveillance and data analysis

- Serological surveys on Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR), Japanese encephalitis (JE), West Nile Virus (WNV) and avian influenza were conducted.
- Laboratory surveillance for infection control purposes has been conducted. In addition to laboratory surveillance on multiple-drug resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MRPA), laboratory surveillance on methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) isolated from the outpatient setting has been initiated since January 2005.



- Viruses of public health concern are sequenced and stored in a gene database to facilitate tracking of the source and spread of infections to guide control measures. Sequence database of norovirus has been developed and further analysis on different gene segments of norovirus is in progress. In March 2005, we completed the gene sequencing of HIV-1 detected in 2004.
- In collaboration with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), a one-year programme on surveillance of mosquitoes for the detection of JE was initiated in November 2004.

Laboratory safety

- Meetings with laboratory scientists of various associations on laboratory safety have been held to discuss laboratory safety in private settings and co-ordinate training workshops and courses on laboratory safety.
- Guidelines on how to safely and securely handle SARS infectious materials have been issued and safety audits on the laboratories in the HA and the CHP performing SARS investigation have been conducted.



of laboratory testing, we have continued to administer quality assessment programme for laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases such as SARS, tuberculosis and malaria. The scope of the programme will be further expanded to cover more infectious agents.

Quality assurance

- To promote quality assurance in the field

加強對已知疾病的防控工作

Reinforcing the prevention and control of known diseases

加強對結核病、愛滋病毒 感染/愛滋病及性病的 防控工作

- 我們已成立一個指引小組，檢討現行有關結核病、愛滋病毒感染/愛滋病及性病的治理指引。我們已更新有關性病的治理指引，並已發放對本港耐多藥結核病人的治理指引，以及在本港塗陽肺結核病人的免疫力正常家居接觸者（年齡由1-34歲）的結核菌素測試和潛伏性結核感染治療的指引。
- 愛滋病科學委員會於2005年1月發出"Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease"以及"Recommendations on infection control practice for HIV transmission in health care settings"。
- 我們已擴展與結核病人有緊密接觸者的潛伏性結核感染治療的覆蓋範圍。
- 我們已在美沙酮診所全面推行愛滋病毒感感染尿液測試；第一階段已於2004年年終完成。



加強非傳染病及環境衛生 問題的防護工作

- 我們現正制定防控非傳染病的架構，並會在這基礎上制定有關實施計劃。

- 我們現正籌組一個致病行為風險因素監測系統，向公眾傳達有關致病行為的風險因素調查結果。
- 我們已進行健康調查，收集與健康有關的數據進行分析和制定相關政策。

Strengthened prevention and control of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI

- A Guideline Group has been formed to review existing guidelines on the management of tuberculosis (TB), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired

immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and sexually transmitted infections (STI). Guidelines on the management of STI have been updated; guidelines on the management of patients with multidrug resistant tuberculosis in Hong Kong and on tuberculin testing and treatment of latent infection among immunocompetent household contacts (aged 1-34) of smear-positive pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Hong Kong have been issued.

- The Scientific Committee on AIDS published "Recommended Principles of Antiretroviral Therapy in HIV Disease" and "Recommendations on infection control practice for HIV transmission in health care settings" in January 2005.

- Treatment of latent TB infection has been expanded to widen the coverage of TB close contacts.
- Universal HIV urine tests have been performed in methadone clinics. The first cycle was completed at the end of 2004.

Reinforced protection against non-communicable diseases and environmental health hazards

- A strategic framework on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases is being developed, based on which an implementation plan will be formulated.

- The Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System is being developed to disseminate survey findings on behavioural risk factors of the general population to the public.
- Health surveys have been conducted to collect health related data for further analysis and policy formulation.



提升專業知識

Developing professional expertise

鞏固專業知識和技能

- 我們與本地、地區及國際伙伴緊密合作，交流專業知識。我們也與這些合作伙伴舉辦會議、研討會、派駐實習和交流計劃，藉此分享經驗和加強培訓。
- 我們已與英格蘭及威爾斯衛生防護局簽署合作備忘錄，加強雙方在公共衛生防護工作的合作，以及分享經驗。
- 我們與醫管局中央傳染病委員會通力合作，制定了多項傳染病及感染控制的指引及資料單張。我們現正草擬一套全港適用的感染控制指引。



國際及本地醫學專家聚首一堂，討論有關實驗室監測、自動症候群監測、監測系統的開發及傳染病爆發調查等課題。

Local and international medical experts shared their knowledge and insights on laboratory surveillance, syndromic surveillance, surveillance system development and outbreak investigation.

- 我們透過調任醫管局的醫生至衛生防護中心工作，藉此交流專業知識和經驗，有助制定相關政策和計劃。
- 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。每個科學委員會均就如何治理某些特定的傳染病提供意見，或就某特定範疇，協助控制疾病。這種合作安排，將來自不同領

域和機構人士的知識和經驗匯聚，有助制定控制傳染病的策略和措施。

- 我們已設立一個風險傳達顧問小組，就衛生防護中心所制定的風險傳達策略和行動方案提供意見，建立和強化溝通網絡，務求通過不同的渠道適時及有效地傳達訊息。小組也會就衛生防護中心推行風險傳達措施的成效作獨立評估。



世衛專家分享健康推廣經驗
WHO expert shared experiences in health promotion



衛生防護中心科學顧問提供專業意見，改善香港公共衛生。

Scientific Advisory Structure of the CHP gives professional advice to improve HK's public health.

- 我們每月舉辦臨床感染及公共衛生論壇，透過交流，分享與衛生防護事宜相關的經驗和知識。

培訓及研究計劃

- 我們現正計劃推行多項研究計劃，包括為本港兒童免疫注射計劃採用新疫苗的經濟分析、就政府推行的流感防疫注射計劃的成效進行評估、透過分子特性監測愛滋病毒感，以及為與結核病者有緊密接觸人士進行 T spot-TB 的血液檢測評估。研究的結果將有助我們更有效地評估某些特定傳染病在醫療和經濟上的負擔，在有根據的基礎上就醫護措施作出建議，以及制定防控疾病的策略。這些研究計劃由控制傳染病研究基金撥款資助。
- 我們與香港中文大學防疫研究中心合作，成立一個名為 Metabolic Research Clinic 的研究診所，並已於 2005 年 3 月開始運作。
- 我們現正進行多項研究計劃以制定提升控制結核病措施。
- 我們已設立策略性培訓計劃以切合特定需要。例如，我們為醫護專業人員，包括感染控制人員、註冊醫生、醫療輔助隊、與醫護界相關的員工（例如聖約翰救傷隊），提供感染控制培訓。另一方面，我們現正為鄰近國家/地區提供治理愛滋病毒感染的培訓。

Consolidated professional knowledge and expertise

- We have collaborated closely with local, regional and international partners in the exchange of professional knowledge. Meetings, seminars, attachment and exchange

programmes with local, regional and international stakeholders have been organized for experience sharing and training purposes.

- A Memorandum of Understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales has been signed for closer tie in public health protection and experience sharing.
- In collaboration with the Central Committee on Infectious Diseases of the HA, we have issued guidelines and fact sheets on various infectious diseases and infection control issues. A set of territory-wide infection control guidelines is under preparation.
- Arrangements have been made for secondment of doctors in the HA to the CHP for exchange of professional knowledge and experience for formulation of strategies and plans.
- A scientific advisory structure comprising the Board of Scientific Advisers and seven Scientific Committees has been set up. Each Scientific Committee advises on the public health management of a specified group of infectious diseases, or works on a specialized area to support disease control. This collaborative arrangement has brought together knowledge and experience from across disciplines and institutes to formulate strategies and actions for communicable disease control.
- A Risk Communication Advisory Group has been set up to advise on the formulation of risk communication strategies and actions plans for the CHP, establish and reinforce communication networks for timely and effective risk communication using a variety of means. It also serves as an independent body in assessing the effectiveness of the risk communication actions of the CHP.
- Clinical Infection and Public Health Forums have been organized on a monthly basis to facilitate experience sharing and exchange of knowledge on public health issues.



感染控制工作坊

Infection control training for healthcare workers

Training and research programmes

- With the funding support of the Research Fund for the Control of Infectious Diseases (RFCID), we are planning to embark on a number of research projects including an economic analysis on new vaccines for childhood immunization, evaluation of the effectiveness of government's influenza vaccination programme, HIV surveillance through molecular characterization and evaluation of T spot-TB test for screening of close contacts. The findings of the research projects will enable us to better assess the health and economic burden of selected communicable diseases, advise health actions based on evidence and formulate disease prevention and control strategies.
- A Metabolic Research Clinic, a joint project with Centre for Emerging Infectious Disease of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, has come into operation since March 2005.
- A number of research projects are being conducted with the objective to enhance TB control measures.
- Strategic training programmes have been set up to meet specific capacity needs. For instance, infection control training has been provided to healthcare professionals, including infection control officers, general practitioners, officers of the Auxiliary Medical Service, healthcare related workers (e.g. St John Ambulance Brigade). Training on management of HIV for neighbouring countries/places is in progress.

促進與市民溝通

Enhancing communication with the community

發放健康資訊

- 我們透過不同的媒體，包括電視、電台、報章、巡迴展覽、互聯網，以及衛生署24小時健康教育熱線，向公眾發放健康訊息。我們也廣泛派發健康教育小冊子、單張和海報。
- 衛生防護中心的網站於2004年6月1日成立，系統並於同年9月進一步加強以作為向公眾傳達健康資訊的平台。
- 由2004年6月開始，我們於衛生防護中心網站上發布“傳染病直擊”的雙周期刊。期刊為公眾人士及醫護專業人士，提供與香港相關的最新傳染病資訊及知識。
- 由2004年9月開始，我們於衛生防護中心的網站，發布“非傳染病資訊天地”的網上月刊。月刊旨在加強公眾對非傳染病及相關課題的認識，及意識到預防和控制非傳染病的重要性。



宣傳性教育活動
Sex education publicity programme

教育及宣傳運動和活動

- 自2004年6月開始，我們推行針對不同課題的健康推廣運動。這些運動包括針對重要的健康問題（如預防登革熱），國際性健康運動（如國際健康日），以及體育活動（如行樓梯健身心）的推廣。
- 我們進行適時的健康推廣活動，以切合某些健康問題的需要。例如，在2004年年終於菲律賓爆發腦膜炎後，我們主動接觸在港的菲裔社群，了解他們的需要。在2004年底於南亞海嘯發生後，我們向不同族裔人士，提供6種語言的健康忠告。



宣傳預防腦膜炎雙球菌感染
Outreach programme on prevention of meningococcal infection

加強與區議會的溝通

- 我們與區議會建立並保持有效的溝通，定期向他們傳達健康資訊。

Dissemination of health information

- Health advice has been provided to the public through various media such as TV, radio, press, roving exhibitions, the internet and our 24-hour health education hotline, etc. Health education materials including booklets, pamphlets and posters have been widely distributed.
- The CHP's website was launched on 1 June 2004 and further enhanced in September 2004 to act as a platform for dissemination of topical health information to the public.
- The Communicable Disease Watch (CD Watch), a bi-weekly on-line publication, has been published on the CHP's website since June 2004. It provides the public and

healthcare professionals with up-to-date infectious disease news and knowledge relevant to Hong Kong.

- The Non-Communicable Disease Aware (NCD Aware), a monthly on-line publication, has been published on the CHP's website since September 2004. It is dedicated to promoting public's awareness of and disseminating health information about non-communicable diseases and related issues, and the importance of the prevention and control of these diseases.

Educational and publicity campaigns and programmes

- Since June 2004, health promotion campaigns on various topics have been launched. These included campaigns on important local health issues (e.g., prevention of dengue fever), international health initiatives (e.g., the World Health Day) and promotion of physical activities (e.g., stair climbing).
- Timely health promotion programmes to address particular health issues have been conducted. For example, outreach operations targeting the Filipino community were organized in response to the meningococcal

outbreaks in the Philippines in late 2004. For the tsunami in South Asia at the end of 2004, health advice in six languages was provided to different ethnic groups.

Enhanced communication with District Councils

- We have established and maintained an effective communication system with District Councils for dissemination of health information on a regular basis.



衛生防護中心與醫療輔助隊合作，宣揚健康推廣訊息。

The CHP joined hands with the Auxiliary Medical Service (AMS) in a health promotion activity.

展望將來 Looking ahead

過去一年，我們集中建立衛生防護中心的新架構，以及落實我們就衛生防護中心所訂立的目標和策略。我們在每個範疇的工作都有進展，這實在是有賴衛生防護中心所有同事的努力、積極參與和熱誠，以及中央科學顧問委員會、科學委員會和風險傳達顧問小組的主席和成員的寶貴意見和支持。當然，我們的合作伙伴，尤其是醫管局，也與我們攜手合作面對各項挑戰。

隨著衛生防護中心不斷發展，我們每日也會面對不同的考驗。為此，我們必須採取積極主動的措施，以處理衛生防護問題。未來幾

年，我們將繼續致力落實衛生防護中心的目標和策略，尤其著重：

監測

- 在社區和醫院層面，進一步擴展疾病監測系統；
- 發展傳染病資訊系統，以加強對傳染病的監測；

應急準備及應變策劃

- 成立永久緊急應變中心，作為處理公共衛生緊急事故的神經中樞；

- 定期進行練習和演習，以測試我們的應急準備；
- 進一步提升應變能力以處理緊急事故；

感染控制

- 統一醫院感染監測計劃；
- 為醫院及院舍制定全港性的感染控制指引，以統一有關措施；
- 在公共醫療服務系統內推行全港性的針傷監測系統；

預防和控制結核病、愛滋病病毒感/愛滋病和性病

- 檢討和更新結核病、愛滋病病毒感/愛滋病及性病臨床治理手冊；

預防和控制非傳染病

- 籌辦針對公眾和特定人口組別的健康推廣計劃和活動；

實驗室服務

- 進一步發展實驗室資訊系統，以連接醫管理局的電腦系統、傳染病資訊系統以及公共衛生資訊系統；

培訓和研究發展

- 成立更多策略性培訓計劃，以切合在流行病學、實驗室管理、風險管理、感染控制、臨床傳染病和健康促進方面的特定需要；
- 識別研究需要並制定研究計劃以切合新的需求；

伙伴與合作關係

- 透過定期交流，在本地、地區和國際層面上，加強與現有合作伙伴的聯繫；以及
- 促進與新伙伴的合作。

現今的世界，千變萬化。當我們成功對抗現有疾病時，新的疾病又隨之出現。雖然我們不斷向目標進展，但我們仍須繼續努力，以達到成為卓越的疾病預防及控制中心為最終目標。我們會汲取經驗，檢討現有工作。不過，隨時為緊急情況作妥善的準備將會是我們一貫優先處理的工作。

During this first year of operation, we focused on the priorities of building up the new infrastructure of the CHP and working towards the achievement of objectives and strategies as set for the CHP. We are making progress in each of these areas. All this could not have been accomplished without the hard work, commitment and enthusiasm of all the staff of the CHP, as well as the invaluable advice and support provided by the Chairmen and members of the Board of Scientific Advisers, the Scientific Committees and the Risk

Communication Advisory Group. Our working partners, in particular the HA, have also worked with us hand in hand in meeting these challenges.

As we move on, we will continue to face challenges day by day. It is imperative that we take a pro-active approach in tackling health protection issues. In the coming years, we will endeavour to work towards achieving the objectives and goals as set for the CHP, with particular emphasis on:

Surveillance

- further extension of disease surveillance systems both at the community level and in hospitals;
- developing the CDIS to enhance the surveillance of communicable diseases;

Preparedness for emergencies and contingency planning

- setting up the permanent ERC as the nerve centre for dealing with public health emergencies;
- conducting regular exercises and drills to test our preparedness for emergencies;
- further developing surge capacity to cope with emergencies;

Infection control

- standardization of selected surveillance programmes on hospital acquired infections;
- developing infection control manual and territory-wide infection control guidelines for hospital and institutional use to facilitate alignment of practice;
- implementation of a Needle-stick Injury Surveillance System in public healthcare services;

Prevention and control of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI

- reviewing and updating manuals on the clinical management of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI;

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

- organizing health promotion projects and programmes targeting the entire population as well as specific population groups;

Laboratory services

- further developing the Laboratory Information System for interfacing with the HA, CDIS and PHIS;

Training and research development

- setting up of more strategic training programmes to meet specific capacity needs in epidemiology, laboratory management, risk communication, infection control, clinical infectious disease and health promotion;
- identifying research needs and formulating research programmes to meet new demands;

Partnerships and collaboration

- reinforcing the established networks with our partners at the local, regional and international levels through regular exchanges; and
- promoting collaboration with new partners.

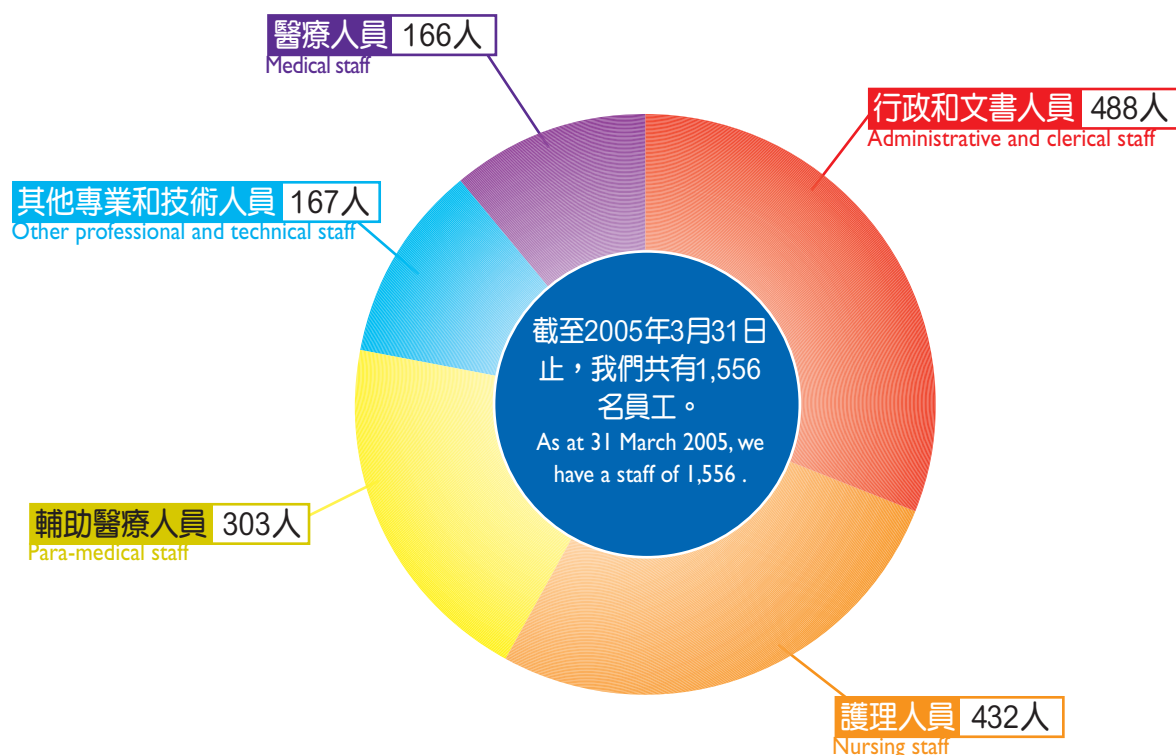
We live in an ever-changing world. New diseases emerge as we combat the old ones. Whilst we are making progress, there is still some way to go as we move towards our vision of becoming the centre of excellence in disease prevention and control. As we develop, we will review our work in the light of experience. Yet, be well prepared for emergencies will always remain our priority.

衛生防護中心知多少？

Highlights of Key Statistics

衛生防護中心轄下共有6個功能分處：

There are 6 functional branches in the CHP:



除了政府的撥款外，衛生防護中心亦得到香港賽馬會5億元撥款，支持中心的運作。
The CHP receives, in addition to government provisions, a donation of \$500 million from the Hong Kong Jockey Club to support its operation.