Cervical Screening Programme
Cervical Screening Programme

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Cervical cancer is one of the common cancers among females in Hong Kong. Almost all cervical cancers are caused by persistent infection with one of the cancer-causing (or high-risk) human papillomavirus (HPV) types. HPV infection is usually found in persons who have ever been sexually active. Most people with HPV infection do not have any symptoms and will clear the infection on their own. Some females with persistent high-risk HPV infection in the cervix will develop pre-cancerous cell changes. While the majority of these changes will regress to normal, some may progress to cancer over years.

The following figure illustrates the natural course of the development of normal cervical cells to cervical cancer:
Cervical cancer is one of the common cancers among females in Hong Kong. Almost all cervical cancers are caused by persistent infection with one of the cancer-causing (or high-risk) human papillomavirus (HPV) types. HPV infection is usually found in persons who have ever been sexually active. Most people with HPV infection do not have any symptoms and will clear the infection on their own. Some females with persistent high-risk HPV infection in the cervix will develop pre-cancerous cell changes. While the majority of these changes will regress to normal, some may progress to cancer over years.

The following figure illustrates the natural course of the development of normal cervical cells to cervical cancer:

Risk factors for the progression from HPV infection to cervical cancer include:

1. multiple sexual partners or sexual partner with multiple sexual partners
2. sexual intercourse at earlier age
3. co-infection with sexually-transmitted diseases
4. smoking
5. weakened immunity, e.g. infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
6. long term use of oral contraceptive pills for more than 5 years (the risk returns to normal after 10 years of stopping use)
7. increasing parity (number of babies born) or younger age at first pregnancy

Despite the above risk factors, regular cervical cancer screening and timely treatment of the detected pre-cancerous changes can prevent cervical cancer.

However, the most commonly neglected risk factor is failure to get a regular cervical cancer screen.
Cervical Cancer Screening

What is cervical smear?
Cervical smear (also named Pap smear) is a simple and quick screening test that only takes a few minutes. The doctor or nurse will put a special instrument called a speculum into the vagina and wipe some cells from the cervix with a spatula or a brush. The cells will then be sent to the laboratory for examination.

Prevention of cervical cancer

Regular cervical cancer screening is proven to be an effective way of preventing cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer can also be prevented by reducing the HPV infection and the progression from persistent HPV infection to cervical cancer. Here are some preventive measures:

- Practise safer sex (e.g. use condoms and avoid having multiple sexual partners) to reduce the chance of HPV infection and to protect against sexually transmitted diseases.
- Get HPV vaccination before initiation of sexual activity.
- Do not smoke.
Cervical Cancer Screening

What is cervical smear?

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Who needs cervical cancer screening?

- Cervical cancer screening is for healthy women who have no symptom.

- In general, women aged 25 to 64 years who ever had sex, irrespective of marital status, are recommended to receive regular cervical cancer screening.

- Screening may be discontinued in women aged 65 years or above if three previous consecutive smears within 10 years are normal.

- Women aged 65 years or above who ever had sex and have never had cervical cancer screening should be screened, even if they no longer have periods, haven’t had sex for many years or had sterilisation.
Women aged 21 to 24 years who ever had sex and risk factors for cervical cancer (e.g. having multiple sexual partners, smoking, weakened immunity) should consult their doctors for the need for cervical cancer screening.

Women who have received HPV vaccination still need regular cervical cancer screening because HPV vaccination does not protect against the HPV types not included in the vaccine, nor against existing HPV infections.

Women who have never had sex do not need cervical cancer screening.

Women who have hysterectomy with removal of cervix for benign diseases and without prior history of cervical changes can discontinue screening.

If in doubt, please consult the doctor.
When should I have cervical cancer screening?

- All women who ever had sex should have regular cervical cancer screening by smear starting from the age of 25.
- If your first cervical smear result is normal, you should have the second smear 1 year later.
- If your second smear result is also normal, you should repeat smears every 3 years.
- If you have any symptom (such as abnormal vaginal bleeding), you should see a doctor promptly, even if your last smear result was normal.

What do the cervical smear results mean?

- Around 90% of the cervical smear results are “negative” (normal), meaning that no abnormal cell is found on your cervix. But you still need regular screening.
- A “positive” or “abnormal” result usually means there are some changes in the cells of your cervix. It does not necessarily mean that you already have cancer. Most of these changes are due to HPV infection. A small number of women may have pre-cancerous cells which call for treatment to prevent them from turning cancerous. Your doctor will advise you on the necessary follow-up and investigations.

Please note that cervical smear is a screening test. If the result shows cell changes, further examination (e.g. colposcopy) will be required to identify the extent and severity of abnormal cells and help guide subsequent management.
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Please note that cervical smear is a screening test. If the result shows cell changes, further examination (e.g. colposcopy) will be required to identify the extent and severity of abnormal cells and help guide subsequent management.
Limitations of cervical smear

Although screening by regular cervical smears is an effective way to prevent cervical cancer, no test is perfect.

- A “false negative” result means a cervical smear test is reported as negative (normal) in the presence of abnormal lesion in the cervix. It may be due to sampling, transfer or laboratory problem. Therefore, even if your previous smear result is normal, you still need to have regular smears to detect and treat early pre-cancerous cell changes.

- A “false positive” result means a cervical smear test is incorrectly reported as abnormal when no abnormality can be found in subsequent investigations.

Although the smear test is not 100% accurate, it is still an accessible, affordable and effective means to reduce cervical cancer risk.
The Cervical Screening Programme (CSP) is a territory-wide screening programme launched by the Department of Health on 8 March 2004 in collaboration with the healthcare sector to encourage women to have regular cervical cancer screening. Its objective is to increase the coverage of cervical cancer screening so as to reduce the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer in Hong Kong.
Cervical Screening Information System

CSP has established the “Cervical Screening Information System” (CSIS) for storing data related to the CSP, including participants’ personal information, smear results and next recommended test date.

Once you have registered with the CSP, you can login to the CSIS to view your cervical smear record and will receive a reminder when the next smear is due.

Moreover, you can authorise your healthcare provider to view your past smear records in order to provide continuous care.

The Department of Health strictly complies with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance in handling and keeping personal data confidential.
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Methods of registration

1. Registration through healthcare providers who have registered with the CSP.

2. Direct registration
   a. Online application
      Complete the online registration form at the CSIS website (www.csis.gov.hk) and then send a photocopy of the Hong Kong Identity Card to CSP Office by post.
   b. Postal application
      Download a registration form on the CSP website (www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk). Send the completed form with a photocopy of the Hong Kong Identity Card to the CSP Office by post.
Registrants to note

1. After successful registration and opening of a personal account, a personal authorisation code will be created for you to authorise your healthcare provider to access your smear record in the CSIS.

2. If you have registered the CSP through healthcare providers, your smear results would be sent directly to the CSP Office. If you have registered the CSP by yourself, you need to send a copy of your smear report to the CSP Office by post or email for updating your record in the CSIS.

3. As individual healthcare providers who provide cervical cancer screening service may have different appointment procedures and service charges, please contact them directly to enquire about service arrangements.
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3. As individual healthcare providers who provide cervical cancer screening service may have different appointment procedures and service charges, please contact them directly to enquire about service arrangements.

4. Recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), holders of waivers of medical charges under the medical fee waiving mechanism of public hospitals and clinics, or Level 0 Voucher under the Pilot Scheme on Residential Care Service Voucher for the Elderly are waived from payment for cervical screening services at the public sector (e.g. Maternal and Child Health Centres of the Department of Health).
Some Healthcare Providers or Organisations that Provide Cervical Cancer Screening Service

Please visit the CSP website
www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk

Family Doctors or Gynaecologists

Maternal and Child Health Centres of Department of Health

(Provide cervical cancer screening for women aged 25 to 64 years)
Appointment Hotline: 3166 6631
Enquiry Hotline: 2112 9900
Website: www.fhs.gov.hk
## Hong Kong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maternal and Child Health Centre</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Black Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, Anne Black Health Centre, 140 Tsat Tsz Mui Road, North Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chai Wan Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>Level 2, Government Office, Block 6, New Jade Garden, 233 Chai Wan Road, Chai Wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sai Wan Ho Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, Sai Wan Ho Health Centre, 28 Tai Hong Street, Sai Wan Ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sai Ying Pun Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>4/F, Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic, 134 Queen’s Road West, Sai Ying Pun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang Chi Ngong Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>4/F, Tang Chi Ngong Specialist Clinic, 284 Queen’s Road East, Wan Chai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kowloon</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Kowloon Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, East Kowloon Polyclinic, 160 Hammer Hill Road, Diamond Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kowloon City Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>4/F, Kowloon City Health Centre, Kowloon City Government Offices, 42 Bailey Street, Hung Hom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwun Tong Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>LG/F, Kwun Tong Community Health Centre Building, 60 Hip Wo Street, Kwun Tong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lam Tin Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Lam Tin Polyclinic, 99 Kai Tin Road, Lam Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Black Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Robert Black Health Centre, 600 Prince Edward Road East, San Po Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Kowloon Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, West Kowloon Health Centre, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Sham Shui Po</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wu York Yu Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Wu York Yu Health Centre, 55 Sheung Fung Street, Wong Tai Sin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yaumatei Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, 10 Yan Cheung Road, Yaumatei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fanling Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>5/F, Fanling Health Centre, 2 Pik Fung Road, Fanling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lek Yuen Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, Lek Yuen Health Centre, 9 Lek Yuen Street, Shatin</td>
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<td>Ma On Shan Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Ma On Shan Health Centre, 609 Sai Sha Road, Ma On Shan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tseung Kwan O Po Ning Road Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Tseung Kwan O Po Ning Road Health Centre, 28 Po Ning Road, Tseung Kwan O</td>
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<td>Wong Siu Ching Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Wong Siu Ching Clinic, 1 Po Wu Lane, Tai Po</td>
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<td>Cheung Chau Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>G/F, St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau Hospital Road, Cheung Chau</td>
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<td>Tung Chung Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>G/F, Tung Chung Health Centre, 6 Fu Tung Street, Tung Chung, Lantau Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mui Wo Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Mui Wo Clinic, 2 Ngan Kwong Wan Road, Mui Wo, Lantau Island</td>
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## New Territories West

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<tr>
<th>Maternal and Child Health Centre</th>
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<tr>
<td>Madam Yung Fung Shee Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Madam Yung Fung Shee Health Centre, 26 Sai Ching Street, Yuen Long</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Kwai Chung Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, North Kwai Chung Clinic, 125 Tai Pak Tin Street, Kwai Chung</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Kwai Chung Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic, 310 Kwai Shing Circuit, Kwai Chung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin Shui Wai Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Tin Shui Wai Health Centre, 3 Tin Shui Road, Tin Shui Wai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsing Yi Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>3/F, Cheung Hong Commercial Complex, Phase I, Cheung Hong Estate, Tsing Yi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsuen Wan Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>9/F, Block C, Yan Chai Hospital, 7-11 Yan Chai Street, Tsuen Wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuen Mun Wu Hong Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, Tuen Mun Wu Hong Clinic, 2 Wu Hong Street, Tuen Mun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan Oi Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre</td>
<td>1/F, Yan Oi Polyclinic, 6 Tuen Lee Street, Tuen Mun</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Woman Health Centres of Department of Health

(Provide health assessment, counselling and health education for women at or below 64 years of age)

Website: [www.fhs.gov.hk](http://www.fhs.gov.hk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woman Health Centre</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Enquiry Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chai Wan Woman Health Centre</td>
<td>2/F, Chai Wan Health Centre, 1 Hong Man Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong</td>
<td>2897 9321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam Tin Woman Health Centre</td>
<td>6/F, Lam Tin Polyclinic, 99 Kai Tin Road, Lam Tin, Kowloon</td>
<td>2952 9829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuen Mun Woman Health Centre</td>
<td>Yan Oi Polyclinic, 4 Tuen Lee Street, Tuen Mun, New Territories</td>
<td>2451 5310</td>
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Information on barrier free facilities in Woman Health Centres and Maternal and Child Health Centres can be obtained from the website of Family Health Service at [www.fhs.gov.hk](http://www.fhs.gov.hk), by fax through hotline 3166 6631, or by calling the centres.
# The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong

Website: [www.famplan.org.hk](http://www.famplan.org.hk)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Health Service (For women with no contraception practices)</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Appointment Telephone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wan Chai Sexual &amp; Reproductive Health Centre</td>
<td>9/F, Southorn Centre, 130 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ma Tau Chung Clinic</td>
<td>1/F, 105 Ma Tau Chung Road, Kowloon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wong Tai Sin Clinic</td>
<td>G/F, 1-2 Lung On House, Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate II, Kowloon</td>
<td>2572 2222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuen Wan Clinic</td>
<td>Room 1621-1622, 16/F, Nan Fung Centre, 264-298 Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuen Long Clinic</td>
<td>1/F, 149-153 On Ning Road, Yuen Long, New Territories</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control Service (For women with contraception practices)</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Enquiry Telephone Number</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wan Chai Clinic</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ma Tau Chung Clinic</strong></td>
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<td>2572 2222</td>
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<td>G/F, 149-153 On Ning Road, Yuen Long, New Territories</td>
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(Websites are available at www.famplan.org.hk)

*Women who are practicing contraception can go directly to Birth Control Clinics without prior appointments.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth Health Care Centre (For single women below the age of 26)</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Appointment Telephone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wan Chai Youth Health Care Centre</td>
<td>FPA Jockey Club Youth Zone, 8/F, Southorn Centre, 130 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong</td>
<td>2575 4799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mong Kok Youth Health Care Centre</td>
<td>Room A, 13/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Kowloon</td>
<td>2770 4994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwai Fong Youth Health Care Centre</td>
<td>Unit 702-705, Level 7, Tower II, Metroplaza, 223 Hing Fong Road, Kwai Chung, New Territories</td>
<td>2443 2773</td>
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United Christian Nethersole Community Health Service
Website: www.ucn.org.hk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Health Centre</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jockey Club Wo Lok Community Health Centre</td>
<td>Unit 26-33, G/F, Kui On House, Wo Lok Estate, Hip Wo Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon</td>
<td>2344 3444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbury Kwong Tin Community Health Centre</td>
<td>Unit 203, Kwong Tin Shopping Centre, Kwong Tin Estate, Lam Tin, Kowloon</td>
<td>2340 3022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCN Jordan Health Centre</td>
<td>13/F, Sino Cheer Plaza, No. 23 Jordan Road, Kowloon</td>
<td>2770 8365 2783 7628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jockey Club Tin Shui Wai Community Health Centre</td>
<td>Unit 103, 1/F, Tin Ching Amenity and Community Building, Tin Ching Estate, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories (Next to Ching Yuet House)</td>
<td>3156 9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwong Fuk Community Health Centre</td>
<td>No. 19, G/F, Kwong Yan House, Kwong Fuk Estate, Tai Po, New Territories</td>
<td>2638 3846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haven of Hope Sau Mau Ping Clinic</td>
<td>Shop No. 314, Sau Mau Ping Shopping Centre, Sau Mau Ping Estate, Kowloon</td>
<td>2354 8333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haven of Hope S. K. Yee Hau Tak Clinic</td>
<td>Shop W017A, G/F, West Wing of TKO Gateway, Tseung Kwan O, New Territories</td>
<td>2706 6881</td>
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Website: [www.hohcs.org.hk](http://www.hohcs.org.hk)
Well Women Clinic, Kwong Wah Hospital

Address: 4/F, TWGHs Tsui Tsin Tong Outpatient Building, Kwong Wah Hospital, 25 Waterloo Road, Kowloon
Telephone: 2782 1773 (Enquiry & Appointment)
Fax: 3517 2516 (Appointment)

Well Women Clinic, Tung Wah Eastern Hospital

Address: 2/F, TWGHs Lo Ka Chow Memorial Ophthalmic Centre, Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, 19 Eastern Hospital Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
Telephone: 2915 7555 (Enquiry & Appointment)
Fax: 2915 7351 (Appointment)

Website of the Well Women Clinic of Kwong Wah Hospital and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital:

The above clinics/centres are listed for reference only. It is not meant to be exhaustive.
Cervical Screening Programme Office
Department of Health

Email: cervicalscreening@dh.gov.hk

Cervical Screening Programme Website:
www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk

24-hour Health Education Hotline:
2833 0111

The booklet is available for download at
For additional copies, please complete the request form downloadable from the above website.

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