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同心協力 繼續抗疫

Concerted Efforts to Fight the Virus

CHP
通
訊
NEWSLETTER

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Support for DSE Results Release



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編者的話 Editor's Note

自首宗2019冠狀病毒病輸入個案於2020年1月在香港出現，為守護這個城市的抗疫戰未有停止。今期我們會闡述各項抗疫的持續及加強工作（直至2022年1月），使我們的夥伴能了解我們的工作進展。

Since the first imported case of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) occurred in Hong Kong in January 2020, battles to protect the city are ongoing. In this issue, we will outline the continuing and enhanced anti-epidemic efforts (up to January 2022) to keep our partners abreast of our work progress.

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同心協力 繼續抗疫 Concerted Efforts to Fight the Virus



2019冠狀病毒病自2019年被首次發現以來，持續至今已經兩年多。世界衛生組織（世衛）於2020年3月將2019冠狀病毒病定性為全球大流行。至今，全球疫情依然嚴峻，截至2022年1月中旬，世衛共接獲超過3億2,000萬宗確診報告，當中有超過550萬宗死亡個案。變異病毒株在世界各地陸續出現，為抗疫工作帶來變數與挑戰。縱然如此，衛生署各部門的同事仍然繼續同心協力，未曾鬆懈，以「外防輸入、內防擴散」的策略控制疫情，為香港市民的健康和回復正常生活奮力抗戰，並積極推動疫苗接種，讓社會築起保護屏障，抵禦病毒。

It has been more than two years since the COVID-19 was first reported in 2019. The World Health Organization (WHO) characterised the COVID-19 as a pandemic in March 2020. Today, the global epidemic situation remains severe. By mid-January 2022, the WHO has been informed of over 320 million confirmed cases, including over 5.5 million death cases. The emergence of mutant strains across the world have brought about uncertainties and challenges to the anti-epidemic work. Nevertheless, to safeguard the health of the people in Hong Kong and allow them to resume normal daily lives, colleagues from different services of the DH continue to make concerted efforts and stay vigilant to keep the epidemic situation under control by adhering to the strategy of 'preventing the importation of cases and the spreading of the virus in the community'. In addition, the DH promoted vaccination proactively with an aim to build a protective barrier in the community and provide protection against the virus.



全城抗疫 萬眾一心

Together, We Fight the Virus!



全方位措施 控制本地疫情

香港於2020年1月23日出現首宗2019冠狀病毒病輸入個案，其後一直錄得輸入個案，並發生數輪明顯的本地傳播。

透過各項抗疫措施，包括執行港口衛生和社交距離措施、流行病學調查、追蹤接觸者、隔離和檢疫、疾病監測、大量的病毒檢測、疫苗接種和宣傳教育等，以及在各方努力下，2021年下半年大部分時間維持本地零確診。

然而，本港的輸入個案數字自2021年12月中開始持續攀升。七天移動平均數字從2021年12月16日的4.0逐漸上升至2022年1月9日的34.3，其後在經過多種控制措施後於1月17日降至12.6。更具傳染性的Omicron變異病毒株則成為近期的主流病毒株（Omicron佔2021年12月總個案超過六成）。本港更於2021年12月下旬出現與Omicron變異病毒株輸入個案相關的社區傳播個案，對防疫工作構成巨大壓力。

面對來自Omicron變異病毒株的威脅，衛生防護中心各單位嚴陣以待加強防控工作，並與本地、區域性和國際上的夥伴緊密合作，共同抵禦病毒。

Multi-pronged Approach to Control the Local Epidemic Situation

The first imported case of COVID-19 in Hong Kong occurred on 23 January 2020. Imported cases continued to be recorded afterwards, several rounds of significant local transmissions were also reported.

Through adopting different anti-epidemic measures, including port health and social distancing measures, epidemiological investigations, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, disease surveillance, extensive viral testing, vaccination, publicity and education, as well as concerted efforts from all parties involved, Hong Kong maintained local 'zero case' for most of the time in the second half of 2021.

However, the number of imported cases continued to rise since mid-December 2021 with the 7-day moving average gradually increasing from 4.0 on 16 December 2021 to 34.3 on 9 January 2022 and later reduced to 12.6 on 17 January after various control measures were implemented. The Omicron variant with higher transmissibility became the recent dominant strain with the number of Omicron cases accounting for more than 60.0% of the total cases in December 2021. Hong Kong reported community transmission related to imported cases carrying Omicron variant in late December 2021, which poses great pressure on the anti-epidemic work.

In face of the threat from the Omicron variant, respective units of the CHP remain vigilant and step up preventive measures, as well as work closely with local, regional and international partners to fight against the virus.

統計數字 Statistics

截至 2022年1月17日
As of 17 January 2022

陽性檢測個案的數目
Number of cases tested positive

約 13 000
About

屬輸入個案的百分比
The percentage of imported cases

27.4%

本港2019冠狀病毒病死亡個案的
數目
Number of death cases on COVID-19

213

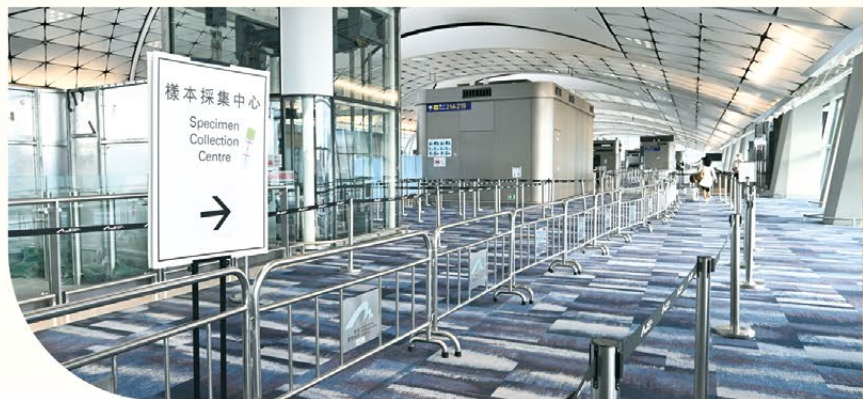


統計數字
Statistics

自2020年2月8日至2022年1月15日
From 8 February 2020 to 15 January 2022

於香港國際機場及陸路口岸發出的檢疫令數目
Number of quarantine orders issued at Hong Kong
International Airport and land boundary control points

> 920 000



加強入境防控措施 建立抗疫屏障

在外防輸入方面，政府繼續以非常嚴謹的入境防控措施，透過閉環管理，阻止病毒從其他地區滲入本港。

政府維持暫停12個陸路或海路口岸的旅客清關服務，只限於香港國際機場、深圳灣口岸和港珠澳大橋香港口岸兩個陸路口岸提供旅客清關服務，藉此減少跨境人員流動和降低病毒傳播的風險。

因應Omicron變異病毒株在海外各地肆虐，政府根據原有的高、中、低風險地區基礎，於2022年1月27日宣布將所有海外地區均一律被指明為A組指明地區，劃一檢疫安排。

同時，政府亦收緊民航客機航班「熔断機制」及再次引用地區性航班「熔断機制」，和收緊相關抵港人士的登機要求，以減低本港疫情風險。

政府亦進一步收緊駐港機組人員的檢疫安排。相關機組人員必須入住指定檢疫酒店，直至取得核酸檢測陰性結果。他們在離開指定檢疫酒店後，仍要在其醫學監察期間接受多次定期核酸檢測，以助進一步保障公共衛生。

Tightening Border Control Measures to Build Anti-epidemic Barrier

With regards to preventing the importation of cases, the Government continues to prevent the virus from slipping into Hong Kong from other places through very stringent border control measures and closed-loop management arrangements.

The Government continues to suspend passenger clearance services at 12 land-based and sea-based control points with a view to reducing cross-boundary people flow and the risk of spreading the virus. Passenger clearance services are only available at the Hong Kong International Airport and 2 land-based control points, namely, the Shenzhen Bay Port and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Port.

In the light of the Omicron variant ravaging places overseas, basing on the high-risk, medium-risk and low-risk overseas places made earlier, the Government announced on 27 January 2022 that all overseas places were specified as Group A specified places and quarantine arrangements for all these places will be aligned.

Meanwhile, the Government has tightened the passenger flight suspension mechanism and invoked the place-specific flight suspension mechanism again as well as tightened the boarding requirements for relevant inbound travellers to lower the risk posed to the local epidemic situation.

The Government has further tightened the quarantine arrangements for locally based air crew. Relevant air crew are required to stay in designated quarantine hotels (DQHs) until obtaining negative results from the nucleic acid tests for COVID-19 following their return to Hong Kong. After leaving DQHs, they are subject to multiple nucleic acid tests for COVID-19 regularly during the medical surveillance period, in order to further safeguard public health.

統計數字
Statistics

自2020年12月22日至2022年1月15日
From 22 December 2020 to 15 January 2022

曾於指定檢疫酒店進行檢疫的
入境旅客數目
Number of inbound travellers
ever quarantined in DQHs

> 270 000

於2022年1月15日當天
As on 15 January 2022

於指定檢疫酒店進行檢疫的入境
旅客數目
Number of inbound travellers
being quarantined in DQHs

約 10 000



隔離與檢疫 防疫重點之一

隔離與檢疫有效預防帶有病毒或可能帶有病毒的人士把病毒傳給其他人，是「外防輸入、內防擴散」的重要策略之一。2019冠狀病毒病人會被安排入院接受隔離和治療，防止病毒傳播。即使病人的密切接觸者沒有出現相關病徵，他們亦可能帶有病毒，因此需要接受檢疫與其他人分隔，直至傳播風險減低。

為減低抵港人士與本地社區接觸，政府於2020年12月22日全面實施指定檢疫酒店計劃及指定交通計劃，所有從指明地區抵港人士必須乘搭政府安排的專車，前往指定檢疫酒店進行強制檢疫。指定檢疫酒店需要符合一系列保安和防疫要求，入住人士在入住期間及檢疫完成後需進行多次病毒檢測，確保未受感染。

政府設立多個檢疫中心，以供沒有出現相關病徵的密切接觸者接受強制檢疫。檢疫中心備有足夠和合適的物資，切合不同受檢疫人士需要。

由2021年11月16日起，檢疫人士在離開指定檢疫酒店前的最後一次檢測會進行「雙採雙檢」，由兩組採樣員分別收集樣本，並由不同化驗所檢測，進一步提升結果的準確性，防止病毒流入社區。

Isolation and Quarantine as One of the Key Epidemic Preventive Measures

Isolation and quarantine effectively prevent the spread of virus from persons carrying or who may carry the virus. It is one of the important strategies in 'preventing the importation of cases and the spreading of the virus in the community'. Confirmed COVID-19 patients will be admitted to hospitals for isolation and treatment so as to prevent spreading of the virus. Close contacts of the patients may carry the virus even without showing compatible symptoms. Therefore, they need to undergo quarantine until the risk of transmission is reduced.

To reduce contact between arrivals and the local community, the Government fully implemented the Designated Quarantine Hotel Scheme and the Designated Transportation Scheme on 22 December 2020. All arrivals from specified places are required to board the designated transport arranged by the Government and proceed to the DQHs for compulsory quarantine. The DQHs are required to meet a series of security and infection control requirements. Persons under quarantine have to undergo a number of virus testing during the stay and upon completion of the quarantine period to ensure that they are not infected.

The Government has set up a number of quarantine centres for asymptomatic close contacts of the patients to undergo compulsory quarantine. The quarantine centres offer adequate and appropriate items to meet the needs of different persons under quarantine.

To further enhance the accuracy of the test results and prevent the spread of virus in the community, 'Parallel Testing' would be arranged in the last test before persons under quarantine are discharged from DQHs starting from 16 November 2021. Samples are collected by two different teams and tested by different laboratories separately.





加強監測 務求盡早發現病例

由於2019冠狀病毒病可以全無病徵，檢測是盡早發現病例的重要方法，從而達至「早發現、早隔離、早治療」的目的。政府的策略是「須檢必檢」、「應檢盡檢」和「願檢盡檢」。衛生署衛生防護中心逐步擴展「加強化驗室監測計劃」，以風險為本、頻密而準確的病毒檢測，以最大的力度防止病毒輸入及擴散。

高風險特定人士須接受強制檢測。在有需要時，政府會劃出受限區域並作出「限制與檢測宣告」，限制區內的人士留在其處所，並按政府安排接受強制檢測，待相關檢測結果獲大致確定方可離開。政府亦會把有感染風險的指明場所（例如有陽性檢測個案的住宅、工作場所或污水樣本檢測呈陽性的地區）納入強制檢測公告。註冊醫生亦可以向其判斷懷疑染上2019冠狀病毒病的人士發出書面指示要求其須接受強制檢測。

特定群組接受定期病毒檢測，例如安老院、殘疾人士院舍及護養院員工、檢疫中心／檢疫酒店及有關專車的員工、社區檢測中心及流動採樣站的工作人員等。

自覺有較高感染風險及沒有病徵的市民，可於指定地點免費索取深喉唾液測試樣本收集包進行測試，亦可自行安排於社區檢測中心或私營化驗所接受自費檢測服務。



Enhance Surveillance for Early Detection of Cases



As COVID-19 infection can be asymptomatic, testing is an important means to detect cases early so as to achieve 'early identification, early isolation and early treatment'. Compulsory testing on a mandatory basis, targeted testing on an obligatory basis and testing on a voluntary basis are the strategies of Government. The CHP of the DH has progressively extended the Enhanced Laboratory Surveillance Programme to spare no effort in preventing the importation and spread of the virus by risk-based, frequent and accurate virus testing.

Specified persons of high risk are required to undergo compulsory testing. The Government will delineate restricted areas and make a 'restriction-testing declaration' when necessary. Persons within the areas are required to stay in their premises and undergo compulsory testing in accordance with the arrangement by the Government, and can only leave after the relevant test results are mostly ascertained. The Government will also include specified premises of possible infection risks (such as residential buildings or workplaces with cases tested positive or districts with sewage samples tested positive) in the compulsory testing notices. Registered medical practitioners may also, by a written direction, request a person whom he suspects to have contracted COVID-19 to undergo compulsory testing.

Targeted groups undergo regular virus testing. These targeted groups include staff members of residential care homes for the elderly, residential care homes for persons with disabilities and nursing homes, quarantine centres/hotels and relevant designated transport, Community Testing Centres (CTCs) and mobile specimen collection stations.

Asymptomatic individuals who perceive themselves as having a higher risk of exposure can obtain a deep throat saliva specimen collection pack for free from any of the designated distribution points to conduct testing. They can also undergo self-arranged and self-paid testing in CTCs or private laboratories.



統計數字
Statistics自2021年1月11日至2021年12月31日
From 11 January 2021 to 31 December 2021追蹤到的接觸者數目
Number of contacts identified

> 23 000

接觸者轉為確診者數目
Number of contacts who
became confirmed cases

> 950



迅速調查 及早控制

當發現檢測陽性或初步陽性個案時，衛生防護中心會啟動流行病學調查及密切接觸者追蹤的工作，目的為確認傳播源頭、尋找可能受感染人士，並制定及採取有針對性的公共衛生和社會措施，阻截病毒繼續散播。衛生防護中心傳染病處同事聯同其他部門人員及專家，多次在相關處所進行實地考察、採集環境樣本，並協調實驗室進行各項檢測，務求找出蛛絲馬跡，確認傳播途徑。

接觸者追蹤用於確認與感染者有接觸的人士，並對其進行檢疫隔離，監測其身體狀況並確保及早發現病例，避免病毒擴散。

當大量個案湧現，衛生防護中心的醫護人手不足以應付有關工作。為了加快進行接觸者追蹤工作，政府修訂法例並賦權獲衛生署署長授權的公職人員，協助進行接觸者追蹤工作。

位於啟德社區會堂的個案追蹤辦公室於2020年1月設立，紀律部隊（包括警務處、海關、入境事務處和消防處）調派的人員在接受衛生防護中心的培訓後，協助尋找和聯絡個案的接觸者，並按需要將他們送往檢疫中心。個案追蹤辦公室的工作成效顯著並受各方肯定。

Timely Investigation and Early Control

The CHP will initiate epidemiological investigations and contact tracing to identify source of infection and potentially infected persons when a case tested positive or preliminary positive case of COVID-19 is identified, so as to formulate and implement targeted public health actions and social measures to curb the spread of the virus. To identify the routes of transmission, colleagues of the CHP's Communicable Disease Branch, together with officers of other departments and experts, conducted numerous site inspections in relevant premises, collected environmental samples and coordinated various testing with laboratories.

The purpose of contact tracing is to identify people who have been in contact with infected persons so as to put them under quarantine and monitor their body conditions, allowing early detection of cases and preventing the spread of virus.

In face of a surge in the number of cases tested positive, the healthcare manpower of the CHP cannot cope with the increased workload. To expedite the contact tracing work, the Government has made legislative amendments to empower the Director of Health to appoint public officers to assist in the contact tracing work.

The Contact Tracing Office (CTO) at Kai Tak Community Hall was set up in January 2020. Having received training from the CHP, the seconded officers from disciplined services, including the Police Force, Customs and Excise Department, the Immigration Department and Fire Services Department, assisted in locating and liaising with the contacts of the patients and arranged for their admission to quarantine centres as needed. The CTO made notable achievement and were highly commended by various parties.



保持社交距離 病毒無從散播

減少社交接觸是預防病毒在社區傳播的有效方法之一，其成效有賴市民的配合和自律。

《預防及控制疾病（規定及指示）（業務及處所）規例》（第599F章）和《預防及控制疾病（禁止羣組聚集）規例》（第599G章）分別於2020年3月28日及2020年3月29日起生效，實施減少社交接觸措施。《規例》（第599F章）指明餐飲業務及表列處所需遵守有關佩戴口罩、員工檢測、接觸者追蹤、員工接種疫苗、顧客接種疫苗、保持距離、人數上限、清潔及消毒等的要求。《規例》（第599G章）則指明，除獲豁免，在公眾地方進行羣組聚集的人數上限。

佩戴口罩可以保護自己和避免感染他人。《預防及控制疾病（佩戴口罩）規例》（第599I章）於2020年7月15日起實施並指明強制佩戴口罩的要求，市民在所有公眾地方，除於指定地方或獲豁免，須一直佩戴口罩。

Maintain Social Distance No Way for Virus to Spread

Maintaining social distancing is one of the effective means to prevent the spread of virus in the community. Co-operation and self-discipline of members of the public is the key to its effectiveness.

The Prevention and Control of Disease (Requirements and Directions) (Business and Premises) Regulation (Cap. 599F) and the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) Regulation (Cap. 599G) came into operation on 28 March 2020 and 29 March 2020 respectively to implement social distancing measures. The Regulation (Cap. 599F) stipulated that catering business and scheduled premises have to comply with requirements such as mask-on, testing of staff, contact tracing, vaccination of staff, vaccination of customers, distancing, maximum number of persons, cleaning and disinfecting, while the Regulation (Cap. 599G) stipulated, unless exempted, the maximum number of persons allowed for group gatherings in public places.

Wearing masks can protect oneself and prevent the spread of infection to others. The Prevention and Control of Disease (Wearing of Mask) Regulation (Cap. 599I) that came into operation on 15 July 2020 stipulated the mandatory mask-wearing requirement. Members of the public, except for specified place or those exempted, must wear a mask at all times in public places.

統計數字
Statistics截至2022年1月16日
As of 16 January 2022

新冠疫苗接種總劑次

Total doses of COVID-19 vaccines administered

> 10 000 000

已接種第一劑疫苗的人數
Number of persons
received 1st vaccine

> 5 130 000

佔全港12歲或以上人口
Equivalent percentage of the local population
aged 12 years or above約 76%
About已接種第二劑疫苗的人數
Number of persons
received 2nd vaccine

> 4 720 000

佔全港12歲或以上人口
Equivalent percentage of the local population
aged 12 years or above約 70%
About積極推行疫苗接種
加強社區防禦能力

新冠疫苗的誕生為抗疫帶來曙光。政府於2020年12月23日刊登憲報，訂立《預防及控制疾病（使用疫苗）規例》（第599K章）（《規例》），賦權食物及衛生局局長（局長）可在公共衛生緊急狀態下，認可符合安全、效能及質素要求的新冠疫苗，用於政府推行的疫苗接種計劃。在批准認可疫苗前，局長會先考慮成員由行政長官委任的2019 冠狀病毒疫苗顧問專家委員會對申請認可疫苗的安全性、效能及質素的專業意見。政府經過立法、審批和採購等工作後，於2021年2月26日正式展開2019年冠狀病毒疫苗接種計劃，透過多個渠道為所有合資格香港居民和人士提供免費克爾來福（科興）或復必泰（BioNTech）新冠疫苗。

疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會和新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會（聯合科學委員會）聯同行政長官專家顧問團（專家顧問團）持續監察有關新冠疫苗的最新科學證據，不斷更新以科學為本的專業建議，讓市民得到最佳保護。衛生署亦訂立機制監察與疫苗有關的異常事件，並成立新冠疫苗臨床事件評估專家委員會，負責對香港

Implementing Vaccination Proactively to
Strengthen Immunity of the Community

The availability of the COVID-19 vaccines brings hope to the anti-epidemic work. The Government published the Prevention and Control of Disease (Use of Vaccines) Regulation (Cap. 599K) (the Regulation) in the Gazette on 23 December 2020 which empowers the Secretary for Food and Health (SFH) to authorize the use of COVID-19 vaccines that satisfied the requirements of safety, efficacy and quality in the Government Vaccination Programme under the public health emergency situation. Before authorising a vaccine, SFH must consider the expert advice of the Advisory Panel on COVID-19 Vaccines, with members appointed by the Chief Executive, on the safety, efficacy and quality of the vaccine. After completing the relevant legislative, approval and procurement work, the Government officially launched the COVID-19 Vaccination Programme on 26 February 2021. The programme provides free CoronaVac (Sinovac) or Comirnaty (BioNTech) vaccines to all eligible Hong Kong residents and persons through many different channels.

The Joint Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases and the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases, joined by the Chief Executive's expert advisory panel (JSC-EAP), has been continuously monitoring the latest scientific evidence on the COVID-19 vaccines and updating science-based expert advice, thereby giving the best protection to the public. The DH has also put in place a mechanism for monitoring the adverse events following immunisation with the vaccines. The Expert Committee on Clinical Events Assessment Following COVID-19



使用的新冠疫苗與疫苗接種異常事件的潛在關聯進行獨立評估，並定期公布新冠疫苗接種異常事件相關的資料、數據及新冠疫苗安全監察報告以釋除公眾疑慮。

衛生署透過設置在香港中央圖書館的社區疫苗接種中心及多間衛生署診所，包括長者健康中心、學生健康服務中心、胸肺科診所、社會衛生科診所、皮膚科診所、家庭醫學深造培訓中心及綜合治療中心等，積極為市民提供接種服務。2021年3月2日開始，市民亦可選擇到參與2019冠狀病毒疫苗接種計劃的1,500多位私家醫生的診所（超過2,200間）接種科興疫苗。另外，政府於2021年12月開始透過先導計劃於私營醫護機構向市民提供復必泰疫苗接種服務，進一步擴闊復必泰疫苗的接種網絡。

衛生署通過不同渠道向各年齡層和不同群體大力推廣疫苗接種，為市民提供有關疫苗效用和安全性的最新及正確資訊、破解謬誤，藉以提升市民接種意願，鞏固防疫屏障。

Immunisation was set up to provide independent assessment on the potential causal link between Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFIs) and COVID-19 vaccination. Information related to AEFIs of COVID-19 vaccines, relevant statistics and safety monitoring reports are published regularly to allay public concerns.

Through the Community Vaccination Centre at the Hong Kong Central Library and other clinics of the DH, such as Elderly Health Centres, Student Health Service Centres, Chest Clinics, Social Hygiene Clinics, Dermatological Clinics, Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine and Integrated Treatment Centre, the DH proactively provided vaccination service to the public. Starting from 2 March 2021, members of the public could choose to receive CoronaVac vaccine in the clinics of over 1,500 private doctors (more than 2,200 clinics) who participated in the COVID-19 Vaccination Programme. In addition, the Government began to provide Comirnaty vaccination service in private healthcare institutions to members of the public through a pilot scheme starting from December 2021 to broaden the access to Comirnaty vaccine.

With a view to enhancing the public's willingness to get vaccinated and fortify the protective barrier, the DH promoted vaccination extensively to all ages and different groups through different channels, and provided the public with the latest and accurate information on the effectiveness and safety of the vaccine to dispel misconceptions.



及時到位 全方位資訊傳遞

衛生署衛生防護中心一直以適時並透明的方針向市民提供最新的疫情資訊，讓市民緊貼疫情發展及為防疫抗疫做好準備。衛生署連同醫院管理局和相關政策局或部門代表，適時舉行疫情新聞發布會，向媒體和公眾通報最新發展情況和防疫措施。政府亦設立「2019冠狀病毒病專題網站」（<https://www.coronavirus.gov.hk>），集合各政府部門的相關信息，提供一站式有關2019冠狀病毒病的最新資訊。為便利少數族裔人士接收相關信息，網站的主要內容已翻譯成九種不同語言，包括印度文、尼泊爾文、巴基斯坦文（烏都語）、泰文、印尼文、菲律賓文、僧伽羅文、孟加拉文和越南文。



Timely Delivery of Information through Comprehensive Channels

To enable members of the public to be well-informed about the latest development of the epidemic and get themselves prepared for anti-epidemic work, the CHP of the DH has adopted a timely and transparent approach to provide them with the latest epidemic information. The DH, joined by the Hospital Authority and representatives from relevant policy bureaux and Government departments, conduct timely press briefings to update the media and the public on the latest situation and anti-epidemic measures. The 'COVID-19 Thematic Website' (www.coronavirus.gov.hk) set up by the Government consolidates news updates from related government bureaux and departments to provide COVID-19 updates on a one-stop basis. To enable ethnic minority groups to keep abreast of the relevant updates, the main content of the website is translated into nine different languages, including Hindi, Nepali, Urdu, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, Tagalog, Sinhala, Bengali and Vietnamese.

統計數字
Statistics截至2022年1月15日
As of 15 January 2022發布Facebook帖子的數目
Number of Facebook posts published

2 150

2019冠狀病毒病專題網站
COVID-19 thematic website (coronavirus.gov.hk)訪客數目
Number of visitors

19 300 000

頁面瀏覽量
Number of page views

79 100 000

發布「香港政府通知你」提示的數目
Number of notifications issued through the
'GovHK Notifications' mobile app

> 1 700

2019冠狀病毒病疫苗接種計劃專題網站
COVID-19 Vaccination Programme thematic website
(covidvaccine.gov.hk)訪客數目
Number of visitors

12 800 000

頁面瀏覽量
Number of page views

47 400 000

衛生防護中心全方位把健康資訊推廣至不同群組，透過電視宣傳短片、電台宣傳聲帶、Facebook專頁、Instagram平台、YouTube頻道、報刊、單張、海報、信息圖表、「香港政府通知你」流動應用程式、健康教育專線、傳媒採訪、戶外和公共交通工具的廣告等把信息廣泛傳遞。此外，衛生防護中心與各持份者（包括向少數族裔提供支援的組織和宗教團體）保持緊密聯繫，透過他們的協助，向公眾進一步宣傳相關的健康信息。

To spread the message farther and wider, the CHP has also promoted health messages to different groups through various channels, including Announcements in the Public Interest (API) on both television and radio stations, Facebook page, Instagram platform, YouTube channel, newspapers, leaflets, posters, infographics, the 'GovHK Notifications' mobile application, health education infoline, media interviews, outdoor advertisements and advertisements on public transport. Besides, the CHP has maintained close liaison with different stakeholders, including organisations and religious groups providing support to ethnic minorities, to further promote relevant health messages to members of the public with their joint efforts.

緊急熱線中心
在戰「疫」下以聲音護航

2019冠狀病毒病疫情爆發後，衛生署衛生防護中心緊急熱線中心（熱線中心）隨即於2020年1月22日開始運作。公共健康護士領導不同職系的人員，設立多條2019冠狀病毒病熱線，運用專業知識解答來電者查詢，協助市民應對疫情和防範病毒在社區傳播。

每當疫情有變，抗疫政策及防疫措施都會在短時間內調整，市民或未能及時掌握最新的防疫資訊。熱線中心職員會細心聆聽及了解來電者的需要，因應個別情況向來電者提供必需的協助或將個案轉介到相關的政府部門，確保來電者的查詢得以妥善處理。

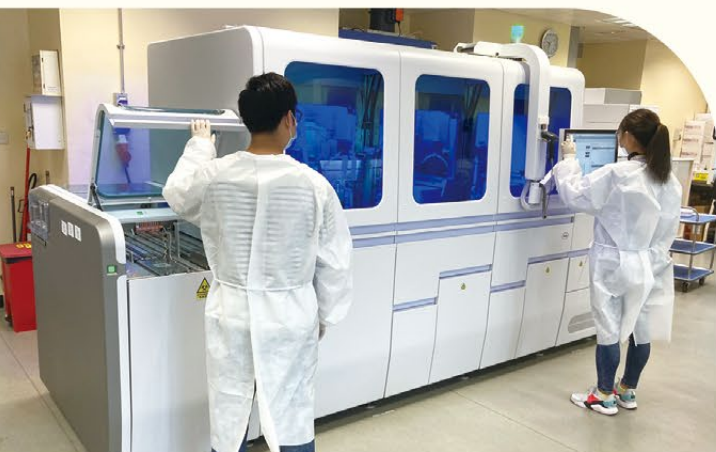
Emergency Hotline Centre Provides
Protection during the Epidemic

Shortly after the outbreak of the COVID-19, the Emergency Hotline Centre (EHLHC) of the CHP of the DH has commenced operation on 22 January 2020. Led by public health nurses, staff at all levels set up a number of COVID-19 hotlines to answer the callers' enquiries with their professional knowledge, thus helping members of the public to face the epidemic and prevent spreading of the virus in the community.

Whenever the COVID-19 situation changes, the Government's anti-epidemic policies and measures are subject to change at short notice. Members of the public may not be able to grasp the latest updates. Colleagues of the EHLHC listened carefully to understand the callers' need, provided necessary assistance to the callers or referred them to the relevant departments as appropriate, to ensure every enquiry is addressed properly.



隨著疫情的發展，熱線中心自2021年2月4日起委託創新及科技局效率促進辦公室轄下1823協助接聽2019冠狀病毒病熱線2125 1111及2125 1122的來電，而熱線中心職員則作後勤支援，以便更有效調配人手，集中應對疫情。



高質素化驗服務 提升變異病毒株監測

衛生署衛生防護中心轄下的公共衛生化驗服務處（化驗服務處）於2020年獲世衛指定為2019冠狀病毒病參比實驗室和外部質量評估計劃提供者，亦為本地化驗所提供質量保證計劃。

化驗服務處一直在抗疫工作中擔當重要角色，在疫情期間進行大量檢測，包括對所有本港公私營醫院及私營化驗所呈初步陽性反應的樣本作覆檢，為當局提供及時和準確的化驗診斷，協助盡快找出受感染人士。此外，所有為政府提供檢測服務的私營化驗所，均必須參加及通過化驗服務處的外部質量評估項目，確保檢測的技術水平質素及水平持續提升。

統計數字 Statistics

截至2022年1月15日
As of 15 January 2022

熱線中心所有2019冠狀病毒病
熱線所接獲的來電查詢數目
Number of calls the COVID-19
hotlines from the EHLC received

1 132 606

With the developments of the epidemic situation, the EHLC has entrusted the 1823 under the Efficiency Office of the Innovation and Technology Bureau with answering calls for the COVID-19 hotlines (2125 1111 / 2125 1122) since 4 February 2021. Colleagues of the EHLC provided backup support instead so that manpower can be deployed more effectively to focus on combatting the epidemic.

Quality Laboratory Service and Enhanced Surveillance for Mutant Viruses

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch (PHLSB) under the CHP of the DH has been designated by the WHO in 2020 as the WHO COVID-19 Reference Laboratory and WHO COVID-19 external quality assessment (EQA) programme provider. The PHLSB also provides a quality assessment programme for local laboratories.

The PHLSB have all along been playing an instrumental role in the fight against COVID-19. During the epidemic, the PHLSB conducted extensive testing including confirmatory tests for all specimens tested with preliminary positive cases in all public and private hospitals as well as private laboratories in Hong Kong. The PHLSB provided timely and accurate laboratory diagnoses and assisted the early identification of infected persons. In addition, all private laboratories providing testing services for the Government must take part in and pass the PHLSB's EQA Programme to ensure the quality of testing services and continual improvement.



統計數字 Statistics

自2020年1月1日至2021年12月31日
From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021

衛生署共進行和處理的2019冠狀病毒病檢測數目
Total number of COVID-19 viral tests performed and handled
by the DH

4 193 429

於2021年
In 2021

參與衛生署2019冠狀病毒病檢測外部質量
評估計劃的實驗室數目
Number of laboratories joining the EQA
Programme for the COVID-19 testing of the DH

68

化驗服務處完成外部評估的數目
Number of external assessment completed by
PHLSB

463



化驗服務處的专业团队研发各种变异病毒株的检测方法，务求能更快作出筛检，加强防控。由2020年12月开始，化驗服務處已為確認為陽性的樣本作刺突蛋白基因突變（spike gene mutations）的變異株篩查。化驗服務處亦會為樣本進行基因組測序，以對樣本作更深入的分析。有關數據有助相關個案的流行病學調查，如識別涉及本地傳播的群組感染源頭。該處於2021年11月22日成為全球首個上載奧密克戎（Omicron）變異病毒株的全基因序列至全球基因數據庫（GISAID）的機構，為全球針對變異病毒株的監測作出貢獻。

The professional team from the PHLSB developed testing methods regarding various mutant strains for a timely screening to strengthen control and prevention. The PHLSB conducted spike gene mutations mutant strain screening for confirmed positive specimens since December 2020. Besides, the PHLSB carried out genome sequencing for more in-depth analysis of the samples. Relevant data aids related epidemiological investigations such as identifying the sources of clusters with local transmission. The PHLSB was the first institute in the world to upload the whole-genome sequences of the Omicron mutant strain to the international genome database (Global Initiative on Sharing Avian Influenza Data, GISAID) on 22 November 2021, contributing to the global surveillance of mutant strains.



實踐規範檢測 維護標準服務

為準備2020年9月1日推行的「2019冠狀病毒普及社區檢測計劃」，衛生署轄下的公共健康護理科負責為署方訓練採樣員，使其能掌握正確潔手技巧、穿著和卸除個人防護裝備的技巧及鼻腔和咽喉合併拭子樣本的採集方法。公共健康護理科與衛生防護中心感染控制處合作，舉辦了兩場工作坊，成功培訓59名護士和101名牙科同事。此外，公共健康護理科和健康促進處攜手製作鼻腔和咽喉合併拭子採樣教學視頻，供全港參與普及社區檢測計劃的採樣員作為培訓及參考之用，確保採樣的技巧及質素，使計劃順利推行。

Realising Standardised Testing and Maintaining Quality Service

In preparation for the launch of the COVID-19 Universal Community Testing Programme (the Programme) on 1 September 2020, the Public Health Nursing Division (PHND) under the DH was responsible for training the swab takers. The training equipped the swab takers with the proper skills for performing hand hygiene, donning and doffing of personal protective equipment and collecting combined nasal and throat swabs. The PHND, in collaboration with the Infection Control Branch of the CHP, organised two workshops to train 59 nurses and 101 dental staff successfully. Besides, to ensure proper sampling skills and quality as well as the smooth implementation of the Programme, the PHND and the Health Promotion Branch (HPB) jointly produced a teaching video to demonstrate the combined nasal and throat swab sampling method for all swab takers who participate in the Programme as training and reference.



衛生署各同事一直不辭勞苦、日以繼夜辛勤工作，推動「外防輸入、內防擴散」措施、疫苗接種以至健康宣傳等，希望能盡早打贏這場抗戰，讓市民生活重回正軌。

Colleagues of the DH keep working day and night to implement various measures to prevent importation of cases and spreading of the virus in the community, promote vaccination and disseminate health messages. It is the goal of all to win this battle against the pandemic as soon as possible so that members of the public can return to their normal lives.



2021 世界精神衛生日

World Mental Health Day 2021



每年10月10日是世界精神衛生日，今年的主題是「在不平等世界中的精神健康」。為此，衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處在「陪我講」網站內推出專頁，鼓勵公眾對抗精神健康不公平及消除歧視和污名化。健康促進處同時透過社交媒體平台、電台訪問、報章專欄等多個渠道向公眾傳播精神健康教育訊息。

應荷蘭駐港總領事館的邀請，健康促進處代表於2021年10月7日出席線上線下混合模式研討會，分享本港促進精神健康的經驗，並就香港和荷蘭兩地對精神健康推廣的實踐經驗和理念作出交流。

另外，健康促進處與精神健康諮詢委員會以社區合作夥伴身分，於2021年10月15至17日在中環海濱活動空間參與「Talking Mental Hub」活動。活動主辦單位Talking Mental是由曾面對精神健康問題並已康復的人士創立的社會企業。健康促進處擺設資訊站並派發健康教育宣傳品，藉以提升公眾對精神健康的關注和認識。

The World Mental Health Day falls on October 10 every year. The theme of this year is 'Mental Health in an Unequal World'. In view of this, the HPB of the CHP of the DH launched a thematic page in 'Shall We Talk' website to encourage the public to fight against mental health inequities and eliminate discrimination and stigmatisation. The HPB also spread mental health education messages to the public through various channels such as social media platforms, radio interviews and newspaper columns.

Upon invitation by the Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Hong Kong and Macao, representative of the HPB attended a webinar via hybrid mode on 7 October 2021 to share the experience of promoting mental health in Hong Kong, as well as exchange ideas and insights on mental health promotion in both Hong Kong and the Netherlands.

In addition, the HPB and the Advisory Committee on Mental Health participated in the 'Talking Mental Hub' activity as a community partner at the Central Harbourfront Event Space from 15 to 17 October 2021. Talking Mental, the event organiser, is a social enterprise founded by people-in-recovery of mental health problems. The HPB set up an information booth and distributed health education materials with an aim to raise public awareness and knowledge of mental health.



Talk Friday

講我聽

想見你

抖下先

陪住你



Talk Friday 陪我講 三個字

Talk Friday - Shall We Talk for 15 Minutes

Talk Friday邀請你每個星期五用15分鐘，「三個字」，陪我講

「陪我講」是精神健康諮詢委員會和衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處攜手推行的精神健康推廣和公眾教育計劃，在2021年8月開始發起 Talk Friday 企劃，透過連串線上和線下活動，鼓勵大眾好好溝通。

在線上方面，我們邀請了著名藝人林二汶拍攝影片，從工作、家庭、朋友和自我四個範疇，與觀眾進行深情分享。影片以「治癒系」的創作方式拍攝，呈現二汶對別人的關懷，讓觀眾感受到溝通的重要性，從而反思可以做得更好的地方。此外，林家謙等一眾演藝人及關鍵意見領袖亦分享了自己的故事和感受，連同特別設計的Instagram濾鏡製作限時動態，帶動大眾響應。在線下方面，「為你送湯」活動為大眾免費送上兩杯暖湯，讓大家邀請關心的人一同享用，並於多間食肆推廣「陪我傾 陪我坐」，鼓勵大家放下手機，真誠溝通。

更多詳情可瀏覽「陪我講」網站、Facebook專頁或Instagram。

Shall We Talk for 15 minutes in every Friday

'Shall We Talk' is a mental health promotion and public education initiative jointly implemented by the Advisory Committee on Mental Health and the HPB of the CHP of the DH. The Talk Friday campaign was launched since August 2021 to encourage better communication among the public through a series of online and offline programmes.

From the online aspect, we have invited famous artiste Eman Lam to participate in the shooting of a video carrying out an in-depth sharing with audience from four aspects, namely work, family, friends and oneself. The video shows Eman's care from a 'therapeutic' production approach so that the audience can understand the importance of communication and reflect on areas that they can

improve. Artists such as Terence Lam and some key opinion leaders also shared their stories and feelings, as well as created stories using specially designed Instagram filters to solicit support from the public. From the offline aspect, the 'Soup for You' programme offers two cups of soup for free, enabling the public to invite someone they care to enjoy together. Besides, 'Talk with Me, Let's Have a Seat' were promoted in various restaurants to encourage the public to put down their mobile phones and engage in sincere communications.

For more details, please visit 'Shall We Talk' website, Facebook page or Instagram.



網站



Facebook



Instagram



林二汶
宣傳影片
Eman's video



Instagram
濾鏡製作
Instagram filter



Website



全球同抗愛滋病運動2021 World AIDS Campaign 2021

紅絲帶中心（中心）於2021年11月27日在大館賽馬會立方舉辦「全球同抗愛滋病運動2021啟動禮」，以響應定於每年12月1日的「世界愛滋病日」。今年運動主題為「不一樣·都一樣」，帶出愛滋病毒感染者和其他人一樣，應享有平等和尊嚴，不應受到差別待遇的信息。

中心邀請了七位愛滋病毒感染者參與製作紀錄片，分享他們真實的生活經歷，讓大眾可更了解愛滋病毒感染者的心路歷程，從而促進社會融和。紀錄片已在啟動禮中首播。另外，紀錄片中部分內容改編為故事，以文字及插畫方式呈現，並於2021年11月27日起連續四星期在網上社交平台上發放。

啟動禮的主禮嘉賓包括食物及衛生局副局長徐德義醫生、衛生署署長林文健醫生、香港愛滋病顧問局主席李頌基醫生、愛滋病信託基金委員會主席黎錫滔醫生以及紅絲帶中心管理諮詢委員會主席唐大威。本地愛滋病服務組織員工及會員亦有參與該活動。



紅絲帶中心全球同抗愛滋病運動專題網頁
<https://www.rrc.gov.hk/chinese/e1.2.html>



In support of World AIDS Day that falls on December 1 every year, the Red Ribbon Centre (Centre) held the 'World AIDS Campaign 2021 Kick-off Ceremony' (Ceremony) in the JC Cube of Tai Kwun on 27 November 2021. 'We are unique, yet the same', the theme of the Campaign this year, carries the message that people who are living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (PLHIV) are the same as others and should not be treated differently, as everyone should enjoy equality and dignity.

The Centre invited seven PLHIVs to participate in the production of a documentary which features their sharing of real life experiences. It allows the public to understand more what PLHIV have gone through and hence promotes social inclusion. The documentary premiered in the Ceremony. In addition, some stories of the documentary had been adapted and presented in text and illustrations and released on the online social platform for four consecutive weeks starting from 27 November 2021.

The officiating guests of the Ceremony included Under Secretary for Food and Health, Dr Chui Tak-yi; Director of Health, Dr Ronald Lam; the Chairperson of the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, Dr Patrick Li; the Chairman of the Council for the AIDS Trust Fund, Dr Thomas Lai; and the Chairperson of the Red Ribbon Centre Management Advisory Committee, Mr Raphael Tong. Staff and members of local AIDS service organisations also attended the event.



Thematic webpage of the World AIDS Campaign of
the Red Ribbon Centre
<https://www.rrc.gov.hk/english/e1.2.html>



衛生署、社會福利署及公務員事務局於2021年9月4日舉辦健康講座。多位義務醫生包括香港老人科醫學會的老人科專科醫生及家庭醫學專科醫生向院友家屬講解接種新冠疫苗的資訊，並解答關於長者接種疫苗的提問。

The DH, SWD and the Civil Service Bureau arranged a health talk on 4 September 2021. Volunteer doctors including specialists in geriatrics from the Hong Kong Geriatrics Society and specialists in family medicine briefed relatives of residents about COVID-19 vaccination and answered questions about elderly receiving the COVID-19 vaccines.

「2019 冠狀病毒病疫苗接種計劃」— 院舍及護養院 COVID-19 Vaccination Programme at Residential Care Homes and Nursing Homes

居住在安老院的長者通常年紀較大、身體較虛弱和患有較多慢性疾病。在本港感染2019冠狀病毒病的個案中，安老院舍院友的死亡率高達28%。

為鼓勵及協助居於安老院、殘疾人士院舍及護養院的院友和職員盡快接種新冠疫苗，衛生署及社會福利署於2021年4月展開「2019冠狀病毒病疫苗接種計劃」院舍外展接種，由參與衛生署院舍防疫注射計劃的到診註冊醫生於院舍為院友及職員接種科興疫苗(克爾來福)。為進一步推動院友接種新冠疫苗，衛生署與社會福利署及到診註冊醫生緊密合作，舉辦接種疫苗健康講座和提供諮詢服務予院舍的院友及家屬，讓他們更了解疫苗的效用，鼓勵適合接種疫苗的院友盡早接種，以減低2019冠狀病毒病重症和死亡的情況。

有關疫苗接種的詳情，可瀏覽「2019 冠狀病毒病疫苗接種計劃」的專題網站 www.covidvaccine.gov.hk/zh-HK/。

Elderly living in Residential Care Homes for the Elderly (RCHes) are usually older, physically weaker and suffering from more chronic illnesses. Among the COVID-19 cases in Hong Kong, the mortality rate involving residents of RCHes was as high as 28%.

To encourage and facilitate residents and staff of the RCHes, Residential Care Homes for Persons with Disabilities and nursing homes to get vaccinated early, the DH collaborated with the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to start an outreach vaccination arrangement under the 'COVID-19 Vaccination Programme' for residential care homes (RCHs) in April 2021. Visiting medical officers (VMOs) who have enrolled in the Residential Care Home Vaccination Programme under the DH visited RCHs and administered Sinovac vaccines (CoronaVac) for residents and staff. To further promote vaccination among residents, the DH worked closely with the SWD and VMOs to organise vaccination health talks and provide consultation service to residents and their relatives to enhance their understanding of the effectiveness of vaccine and to encourage residents who are suitable for vaccination to get vaccinated as soon as possible, so as to reduce severe diseases and death from COVID-19 infection.

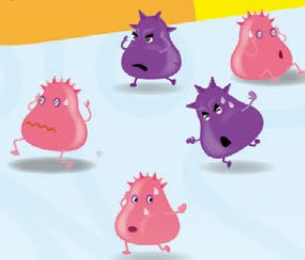
For more information on vaccination, please visit the thematic website of the 'COVID-19 Vaccination Programme': <https://www.covidvaccine.gov.hk/en/>.



2021
18-24.11

Go Blue
for AMR!

應對耐藥性 慎用抗生素
Combat Antimicrobial Resistance
Proper use of Antibiotics



2021年抗菌素關注周 Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2021



世界衛生組織
世界提高抗微生物藥物認識周專頁
World Health Organization
World Antimicrobial Awareness Week Webpage

抗菌素耐藥問題是全球衛生及發展的威脅，亦被世衛定為「2021年要跟進的10個全球衛生問題」之一。

為響應世衛的呼籲及提高市民對抗菌素耐藥性的認識，感染控制處於2021年11月18日至24日「抗菌素關注周」期間舉辦了一連串健康促進活動，包括電台訪問、於醫學期刊及報章撰文、派發2022年年曆，以及於衛生防護中心Facebook專頁推廣正確使用抗生素的信息。

如欲了解更多「2021年抗菌素關注周」的資訊，可參閱 <https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/features/104832.html>。

Antimicrobial resistance is a global health and development threat and has been declared by the WHO as one of the top '10 global health issues to track in 2021'.

In response to the appeal by the WHO and to raise public awareness on antimicrobial resistance, the Infection Control Branch organised a series of health promotion activities during the 'Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2021' from 18 to 24 November 2021, including radio interview, publishing articles on medical journal and newspaper, distributing 2022 calendars and promoting the proper use of antibiotics on CHP Facebook page.

For more information about the 'Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2021', please visit <https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/features/104832.html>.

2021 世界防止自殺日 World Suicide Prevention Day 2021

每年9月10日是世界防止自殺日。衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處在本年的世界防止自殺日透過多份報章專欄、電台訪問、社交媒體平台及「陪我講」網站，宣傳防止自殺的健康教育訊息，並向公眾提供緊急求助熱線資訊。



世界防止自殺日 「尋找出口」



World Suicide Prevention Day falls on 10 September every year. On the World Suicide Prevention Day this year, the HPB of the CHP of the DH promoted health education messages on suicide prevention via various newspaper columns, radio interviews, social media platforms and 'Shall We Talk' website, as well as provided emergency helpline information to the general public.

BB打齊3針乙肝疫苗後...

After finishing 3-dose course of hepatitis B vaccination



乙肝母親所生嬰兒接種乙肝疫苗後的血清測試

Post-vaccination Serologic Testing for Babies Born to Mothers Infected with Hepatitis B Virus

為進一步加強預防乙型肝炎（乙肝）母嬰傳播，政府於2022年開始為乙肝母親所生的嬰兒提供接種疫苗後的血清測試。嬰兒完成接種共三劑的乙肝疫苗後，在9至12個月大時進行血清測試，當中包括乙肝表面抗體和乙肝表面抗原的血液測試，以分別評估嬰兒對乙肝疫苗的免疫反應及乙肝感染情況。

如欲了解更多資訊，請瀏覽控制病毒性肝炎辦公室網頁：www.hepatitis.gov.hk。

To further strengthen the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B, starting from 2022, the Government provides post-vaccination serologic testing (PVST) to babies born to mothers infected with the hepatitis B virus. PVST will be conducted for babies at the age of 9 to 12 months after finishing the 3-dose course of hepatitis B vaccination. It consists of blood tests on hepatitis B surface antibody and hepatitis B surface antigen, to assess a baby's immune response to hepatitis B vaccination and hepatitis B infection status respectively.

For more information, please visit the website of the Viral Hepatitis Control Office: www.hepatitis.gov.hk.

2018年非故意損傷統計調查報告書

Report of Unintentional Injury Survey 2018

2018年
非故意損傷
統計調查

《二零一八年非故意損傷統計調查報告書》已於2021年8月18日發表。調查顯示，隨機抽樣訪問的所有年齡人士當中，4.4%在調查前十二個月內曾經歷至少一宗損傷事件，而在所有損傷事件中39.4%的主要成因是跌倒。多於四分之一（27.7%）的損傷事件在家中發生。調查發現，患有長期功能障礙、獨居、患有慢性疾病、有經常飲酒或暴飲習慣的人士都與較高損傷率存在關聯。按調查結果，報告書按指定類型的損傷事件及按不同生命階段向公眾作出建議，以預防損傷。



The Report of the Unintentional Injury Survey 2018 was published on August 18, 2021. The survey found that, among the randomly sampled respondents of all ages, 4.4% had sustained at least one injury episode in the 12 months before enumeration. Among the total injury episodes, 39.4% of the main cause was fall. More than a quarter (27.7%) of the injury episodes took place at home. The survey revealed that persons with functional difficulties, living alone, with chronic health conditions, engaging in regular drinking and binge drinking were found to be associated with a higher rate of injury. Based on the findings, the report provided recommendations for the general public, by specific type of injury and by different life stages, to prevent injuries.



科學委員會有關2019冠狀病毒病疫苗之意見 Scientific Committees Recommendations on COVID-19 vaccination

2021年8月至2022年1月期間，聯合科學委員會聯同專家顧問團每月均舉行會議，討論本港使用2019冠狀病毒病疫苗（復必泰和克爾來福）的事宜，並更新有關暫擬共識建議。會議討論的事宜包括使用2019冠狀病毒病疫苗第三劑／額外針劑，特別是免疫力弱病人、較高感染風險人士（包括60歲或以上的長者、醫護人員、工作環境有較高暴露風險和較易傳播新冠病毒的員工和長期病患者），和曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士。聯合科學委員會聯同專家顧問團亦審視了兒童及青少年接種復必泰和克爾來福疫苗、懷孕及哺乳婦女接種復必泰疫苗，以及同時接種2019冠狀病毒病疫苗與其他疫苗的暫擬共識建議。除了使用2019冠狀病毒病疫苗外，聯合科學委員會聯同專家顧問團亦就已完成接種疫苗的抵港人士的檢疫要求發表暫擬共識建議。

有關最新暫擬共識建議，請參閱衛生防護中心網站（只備英文版）（<https://www.chp.gov.hk/tc/static/24008.html>）。



From August 2021 to January 2022, the JSC-EAP convened monthly meetings to discuss issues on the use of COVID-19 vaccines (namely Comirnaty and CoronaVac) in Hong Kong and update consensus interim recommendations. The meetings discussed items such as the use of the third/additional dose of COVID-19 vaccine, in particular for immunocompromised patients, persons with a higher risk of infection (including elderly aged 60 or above, healthcare workers, workers at increased risk for COVID-19 exposure and transmission because of occupational setting and persons with chronic illnesses) and persons with previous COVID-19 infection. The JSC-EAP also reviewed the consensus interim recommendations on the use of Comirnaty and CoronaVac vaccines in children and adolescents, use of Comirnaty in pregnant and lactating women, as well as co-administration of COVID-19 vaccines with other vaccines. Apart from the use of COVID-19 vaccines, the JSC-EAP has issued consensus interim recommendations on the quarantine requirements for fully vaccinated inbound travellers.

Please refer to CHP website (<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/static/24008.html>) for the latest consensus interim recommendations.



定期做 子宮頸篩查

65歲或以上
而曾有性經驗的婦女

如果從未接受
子宮頸篩查，
應該接受篩查



子宮頸癌預防及篩查的最新建議發表

Latest Recommendations on Prevention and Screening for
Cervical Cancer published

癌症事務統籌委員會在2021年6月舉行的第16次委員會會議上，通過轄下的癌症預防及普查專家工作小組就子宮頸癌篩查提出的修訂建議。根據修訂建議，25至64歲曾有性經驗的婦女，應該定期接受子宮頸篩查。

一般風險的無症狀婦女

- 25至29歲婦女，若連續兩年的子宮頸細胞檢驗結果正常，可每三年接受一次篩查。
- 30至64歲婦女，應接受以下其中一種的篩查方法：
 - (i) 若連續兩年子宮頸細胞檢驗結果正常，可每三年接受一次篩查；或
 - (ii) 每五年接受一次HPV檢測；或
 - (iii) 每五年接受一次HPV檢測與子宮頸細胞檢驗的合併檢測。
- 65歲或以上婦女，如過去10年常規篩查結果均正常，可停止接受篩查；如從未接受過子宮頸篩查，則應接受篩查。

有較高風險的婦女應按照醫生的評估和建議接受篩查。

有關建議的詳情，請參閱以下網頁（只備英文版）：
www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/cervical_cancer_professional_hp.pdf。

At the 16th meeting of the Cancer Coordinating Committee held in June 2021, the Committee endorsed the recommendations on cervical cancer screening updated by its Cancer Expert Working Group on Cancer Prevention and Screening. According to the revised recommendations, women aged 25 to 64 who have had sexual experience should receive regular cervical screening.

Asymptomatic women at average risk

- Women aged 25 to 29 should have screening by cytology every three years after two consecutive normal annual screenings.
- Women aged 30 to 64 should have screening by:
 - (i) cytology every three years after two consecutive normal annual screenings; or
 - (ii) HPV testing every five years; or
 - (iii) co-testing (cytology and HPV testing) every five years.
- Women aged 65 or above may discontinue screening if routine screenings within 10 years are normal. However, they should be screened if they have never had cervical screening.

Women at increased risk should receive screening based on their doctor's assessment and recommendations.

For details about the recommendations, please visit the following website: www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/cervical_cancer_professional_hp.pdf.



就懷孕及哺乳婦女攝取碘質的共同建議

Joint Recommendation on Iodine Intake for Pregnant and Lactating Women

碘質是維持甲狀腺正常功能、生長和發育必需的微量營養素。如果在妊娠中期至嬰兒出生後第三年的關鍵時期碘質不足，兒童的大腦和中樞神經系統便可能受到不可逆轉的損害。由於懷孕及哺乳期間對碘質的需求增加，孕婦和哺乳期婦女特別容易患上碘缺乏疾病。衛生處和食物環境衛生署食物安全中心聯合成立預防碘缺乏病工作小組，成員包括來自醫管局、香港社會醫學學院、香港家庭醫學學院、香港婦產科學院、香港兒科醫學院，以及香港內科醫學院的代表，工作小組從兒童營養和健康的角度出發，對孕婦和哺乳的婦女就攝取足夠碘質達至每天所需的250微克提出以下建議：

每天服用含碘的補充劑

- 建議懷孕及哺乳的婦女定期服用含碘的補充劑，並確保每天能夠從補充劑攝取最少150微克的碘。如有疑問，應諮詢醫護人員。
- 患病或有甲狀腺問題的婦女應諮詢醫護人員，並跟從其建議服用補充劑。

選吃碘質豐富的食物

- 食用碘質豐富的食物作為均衡飲食的一部分。碘質豐富的食物包括紫菜、海帶、海產、海魚、雞蛋、牛奶及奶製品等。
- 若未能服用含碘的補充劑，懷孕及哺乳的婦女可以透過增加日常飲食中的碘質，以達至每天攝取250微克碘的需要。

使用加碘的食鹽

- 使用加碘食鹽代替一般食鹽。
- 注意成人每天從膳食攝入的鹽分不應多於5克（不多於1茶匙）。
- 由於加碘食鹽內的碘質可能會受濕氣、高溫及陽光影響，加碘食鹽應儲存於密封的有色容器內及放置在陰涼乾燥的地方，並在上菜時才加入菜肴中。

請瀏覽以下網頁獲取更多資訊：

碘質調查

https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/iodine_survey_report_tc.pdf

你攝取足夠碘嗎？

https://www.fhs.gov.hk/tc_chi/health_info/woman/30146.html

Iodine is an essential micronutrient required for normal thyroid function, growth and development. Iodine deficiency during the critical period from the second trimester of pregnancy to the third year after birth may result in irreversible derangement in the brain and central nervous system of a child. Pregnant and lactating women are particularly vulnerable to iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) due to the increased daily requirement. From children's nutrition and health perspective, the Working Group on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, set up by the DH and Centre for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, with representatives from the Hospital Authority, the Hong Kong College of Community Medicine, the Hong Kong College of Family Physicians, the Hong Kong College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the Hong Kong College of Paediatricians and the Hong Kong College of Physicians, made the following recommendations on iodine intake for pregnant and lactating women so as to meet their daily requirement of 250 µg iodine:

Take an iodine-containing supplement daily

- Pregnant and lactating women are recommended to take iodine-containing supplements regularly and they should make sure that they take at least 150 µg iodine each day. They should seek advice from healthcare professionals if they have doubt.
- Women with existing medical conditions or thyroid problems should consult healthcare professionals and take supplements as advised by them.

Consume a variety of iodine-rich foods

- Consume food with more iodine as part of a healthy balanced diet. Seaweed, kelp, seafood, marine fish, eggs, milk and dairy products are food with more iodine.
- If iodine supplements cannot be taken, pregnant and lactating women may increase iodine intake from diet in order to meet the daily requirement of 250 µg of iodine per day.

Use iodised salt

- Use iodised salt instead of ordinary table salt.
- Keep the overall salt intake to less than 5 g (less than 1 teaspoon) per day.
- As iodine content in iodised salt may be affected by humidity, heat and sunlight, iodised salt should be stored in a tight and coloured container and kept in a cool and dry place. It should be added to food just before serving.

For more information, please visit the following websites:

Iodine Survey

https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/iodine_survey_report_en.pdf

Do you have adequate iodine?

https://www.fhs.gov.hk/english/health_info/woman/30146.html



29.06.2021

衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處聯同勞工處、職業安全健康局、肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會及職業性失聰補償管理局舉辦「第十六屆職業健康大獎 — 網上分享會暨頒獎典禮」。147間機構榮獲「好心情@健康工作間大獎」，以嘉許他們在工作場所積極投放資源及持續舉辦提倡健康飲食、體能活動及心理健康等活動。時任衛生署署長陳漢儀醫生擔任頒獎典禮的主禮及頒獎嘉賓。

The HPB of the CHP of the DH, in collaboration with the Labour Department, the Occupational Safety and Health Council, the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board and the Occupational Deafness Compensation Board, organised 'The 16th Occupational Health Award - Online Forum and Award Presentation'. 'Joyful@Healthy Workplace Best Practices Awards' were given to 147 organisations to recognise their efforts in allocating resources proactively and organising activities continuously that promote healthy eating, physical activities and mental well-being in the workplace. The then Director of Health, Dr Constance Chan, was the officiating guest and prize presenter at the Award Presentation.



03.09.2021



「星級有營食肆」運動早前邀請藝人周嘉洛到訪於「2021有營食譜設計比賽」勝出的餐廳拍攝宣傳短片，介紹得獎菜式。歡迎瀏覽「星級有營食肆」運動Facebook專頁及Instagram觀看短片！

The 'EatSmart Restaurant Star+' Campaign invited artiste, Chow Ka Lok, to film promotional videos with winners of the 'EatSmart Recipe Competition 2021' and introduce the award-winning dishes. Please visit the Facebook page and Instagram of the 'EatSmart Restaurant Star+' Campaign to watch the videos!

07.10.2021

衛生署舉辦網絡研討會，向約200名醫生及專職醫療人員推廣子宮頸癌篩查的最新建議。講者包括香港大學李嘉誠醫學院婦產科學系系主任陳嘉倫醫生和癌症預防及普查專家工作小組主席曾浩輝醫生，衛生署非傳染病處主任何家慧醫生則擔任主持人。

The DH organised a webinar to promulgate the latest recommendations on cervical cancer screening to about 200 medical practitioners and allied health professionals. The speakers were the Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine of The University of Hong Kong, Dr Karen Chan, and the Chairman of the Cancer Expert Working Group on Cancer Prevention and Screening, Dr Thomas Tsang. The Head of Non-communicable Disease Branch of the DH, Dr Rita Ho, was the moderator.



10-11.2021



新一代臨床訊息管理系統（CIMS2）分別於2021年10月及11月在衛生署社會衛生服務及醫學遺傳服務轄下各診所啟用。CIMS2的功能及穩定性得以提升，大大協助臨床及登記處同事處理日常工作。CIMS2亦得到前線用家的肯定。

The new Clinical Information Management System (CIMS2) has rolled out in all clinics under the Social Hygiene Service and Clinical Genetic Service of the DH in October and November 2021 respectively. The enhanced features and improved stability of the CIMS2 have greatly facilitated the clinical and shroff office staff in discharging their duties. The CIMS2 is also highly commended by front line users.





衛生署推出【聽\說】系列第二季 DH launched 【Listen\Talk】 Series Season 2

衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處在2021年推出【聽\說】短片系列第二季，由RubberBand成員繆浩昌（6號）帶我們走進校園，探討校園生活的情緒健康事宜。從老師、學生和駐校社工的分享，短片讓大家了解如何透過陪伴和聆聽來支援別人，一同編織情緒健康的安全網。

The HPB of the CHP of the DH launched the Listen\Talk video series Season 2 (Chinese version only) in 2021. Member of the Rubberband Mau Hou Cheong (Number 6), guided us through the school campus and discussed emotional health issues at schools. Through the sharing from teacher, students and stationing social worker, the videos allow us to understand how to support others through company and listening, as well as create a safety net for emotional health together.



精神困擾信息圖像系列

Infographics Series on Mental Health Problems

衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處製作了一系列常見精神困擾的信息圖像，包括自閉症譜系障礙、專注力不足／過度活躍症、焦慮症、抑鬱症、混合焦慮抑鬱症、思覺失調和創傷後壓力症。信息圖像的內容淺白易明，並附有有趣的卡通闡釋各種徵狀，讓大眾更易掌握。信息圖像可在「陪我講」網站下載。

The HPB of the CHP of the DH has produced a series of infographics on common mental health problems, including Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention-Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder, Anxiety Disorders, Depression, Mixed Anxiety and Depressive Disorder, Psychosis and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The infographics are simple and easy to understand. Funny cartoons are included in the infographics to explain various symptoms, making it easier for the general public to follow. The infographics can be downloaded from the 'Shall We Talk' website.

文憑試放榜支援

Support for DSE Results Release



2021年香港中學文憑考試（文憑試）於2021年7月21日放榜，衛生署衛生防護中心健康促進處製作了「文憑試放榜攻略——心理預備篇」、「父母支援篇」和「DSE放榜準備——相關資源」信息圖像，並透過多份報章專欄、電台訪問、社交媒體平台及「陪我講」網站向公眾提供資訊，支援應屆文憑試考生和家長面對相關壓力。

Results of the 2021 Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (DSE) were released on 21 July 2021. The HPB of the CHP of the DH produced infographics on 'Tactics for DSE Results Release - Psychological Preparation', 'Parental Support' and 'Preparation for DSE Results Release - Related Resources', as well as provided information via various newspaper columns, media interview, social media platforms and the 'Shall We Talk' website to support 2021 DSE candidates and their parents on stress management.

