

衛您

健康三十載

A 30 YEARS' JOURNEY
OF BUILDING A
HEALTHY
COMMUNITY





FOREWORD 前言

A 30 Years' Journey of Building a Healthy Community 衛您健康三十載

The Department of Health has been safeguarding the health of Hong Kong's population for 30 years with an array of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services in accordance with the health needs of people at various stages of life. Historically, public health initiatives in Hong Kong dated back to 1843. Socio-economic development and lifestyle changes over the years continued to pose challenges to community health while at the same time working to shape and improve the public health system. Today, the Department of Health adopts a preventive, proactive and interactive approach to safeguard the health of different population groups including infants, young people, families, elders as well as people with specific health needs, and by upholding Hong Kong's position as a healthy cosmopolitan, contributes to regional and global health.

Just as Rome could not have been built in one day, Hong Kong's population health and health system have come a long way, closely knit with our historical past. In commemorating 30 years of service and celebrating notable achievements in public health, the Department of Health produces this publication with the aim of paying tribute to all who have contributed one way or another in the historic development and improvement of public health, as we witness today.

This publication features kaleidoscope-like illustrations and happy faces to highlight the Department of Health's people-oriented services and unwavering commitment to enhance population health in an ever-changing environment. It seeks to inspire and engage the readers to work in partnership to build a healthier and better Hong Kong.

衛生署守護香港市民健康三十年，透過促進健康、預防疾病、醫療護理和康復服務全面照顧市民不同人生階段的健康需要。香港的公共衛生措施可追溯至1843年開埠初期。過去，隨着香港社會經濟發展以及生活方式的轉變，各種威脅公共衛生和市民健康的挑戰紛至沓來，縱然如此，香港的公共衛生系統一直與時俱進並力臻完善。時至今日，衛生署採取更主動和互動的預防方針，為包括嬰幼兒、青少年、家庭、長者以及有特殊需要的人士等不同人口群組提供適切的健康支援，積極保持香港作為健康大都會的地位，為周邊地區以至全球公共衛生作出貢獻。

正如羅馬非一天建成，香港的人口健康和衛生系統亦非一蹴而就，而是經歷滄海桑田，與社會並肩成長。為紀念衛生署成立三十周年，特別製作此刊物輯錄多年來香港公共衛生的服務發展與豐碩成果，特別向所有曾見證和參與香港公共衛生發展歷程的人士致敬。

此紀念刊物以繽紛的萬花筒和燦爛的笑臉作為封面設計主題，象徵衛生署以人為本的服務精神，在瞬息萬變的環境中堅定不移地改善人口健康，冀能啟發和鼓勵每一位讀者，繼續與衛生署攜手共建更健康美好的香港。



VISION

抱負

We build a healthy Hong Kong and aspire to be an internationally renowned public health authority.

我們要建設一個健康的香港，並立志成為國際知名的公共衛生監管機構。

使命

The Department of Health is the Government's health adviser and agency to execute health policies and statutory functions.

We safeguard the health of the people of Hong Kong through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services as well as fostering community partnership and international collaboration.

衛生署是政府的衛生事務顧問，亦是執行政府衛生政策和法定職責的部門。我們透過促進健康、預防疾病、醫療護理和康復服務，以及加強社區協作和國際合作，保障香港市民的健康。



MISSION

信念

Professionalism

專業精神

Partnership

齊心協力

Integrity

秉持誠信

Continuous Improvement

精益求精

People-oriented

以人為本

Accountability

接受問責



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(1/10/2019)

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

“ A New Page for
the Department of Health ”

衛生署服務
邁向新里程 ”

Dr CHAN Hon-ye, Constance
陳漢儀醫生



Thirty years ago, the Department of Health was established with the mission of safeguarding Hong Kong people's health. Our forefathers moved in uncharted territory, embracing challenges with tact, passion, decisiveness and courage. Remarkable progress was made in building a healthy Hong Kong. To name a few, we have implemented the smoking ban to all indoor workplaces and public places, strengthened the regulatory regime on the safety, quality and efficacy of pharmaceutical products and Chinese medicines, introduced a new regulatory regime for private healthcare facilities, fought fearlessly against emerging infectious diseases such as avian influenza H5N1, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, Zika virus infection, and made impressive strides to facilitate access to quality primary healthcare services for all. We have scored impressive marks in population health indices that now rank among the best in the world.

Thirty years down the line, we have pondered over our achievements and reflected upon our strengths and weaknesses. Mindful of population aging, evolving socioeconomic circumstances, advances in information and medical technology, global threats and emerging diseases, the Department has made another organisational overhaul that would help us better serve Hong Kong in the coming years. After realigning current services and functions, a new regulatory arm has been set up to ensure the regulatory system, legislation and enforcement functions are up-to-date and on par with international standards.

On this special occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Department, let me assure you my colleagues and I will remain committed to making your living, learning and working environment supportive of your healthy choices. May I invite your full support and active participation in this health partnership to build a stronger, healthier, more resilient and productive community.

衛生署於三十年前成立，一直本著守護香港市民健康的使命。有賴前人致力開拓，與時共進，憑著機智、熱誠、果斷與勇氣駕馭重重挑戰，構建健康香港，成果有目共睹。其中，衛生署在所有室內工作場所及公共場所實施禁煙令，加強藥品和中藥的安全、質量與功效的監管制度，針對私人醫療機構引入新監管制度，又以無畏精神應對新興傳染病，例如H5N1禽流感、嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症、中東呼吸系統綜合症以及寨卡病毒感染。此外，衛生署在推動優質基層醫療服務方面成效顯著，香港的人口健康指數更獲得卓越評分，令香港晉身全球最健康城市之一。

回顧三十年以來的豐碩成果，我們不斷反思優劣以求精進。因應人口老化、社會經濟狀況不斷演變、資訊及醫療科技的進步、全球威脅及新型疾病等趨勢，衛生署進行了另一次改組，務求在未來為香港提供更完善的

服務。在重新調整現時的服務和功能後，我們建立了新的監管部門，以確保監管體系、立法和執法職能緊貼社會需要，並符合國際標準。

藉著30周年誌慶的重要時刻，我衷心的向各位承諾，衛生署全體上下將繼續緊守崗位，以保障市民擁有健康的生活、學習和工作環境為己任。同時，我誠邀各位同心同行，與我們攜手建立更強大、更健康、更具韌性和更高生產力的社群。

醫
療
衛
生
長
足
發
展

EMERGING
FROM THE PAST

1841-



1989



- 1** Plague patients in a temporary hospital in the glass works at Kennedy Town, 1894.
1894年，鼠疫病人安置於在堅尼地城被臨時改作醫院的玻璃廠中。
- 2** Wanchai Polyclinic opened in 1954.
灣仔分科診所於1954年啟用。
- 3** Public co-operation is an essential feature of disease prevention. New Territories villagers lined up for their anti-Cholera inoculations in 1960s.
公眾合作乃預防疾病的關鍵。1960年代，新界村民排隊接種抗霍亂疫苗。

“

Hong Kong's population enjoys remarkable longevity compared with the rest of the world. According to the United Nations Vital Statistics Summary and Life Expectancy at Birth for 2019, women in Hong Kong lived on average to 88.1 years and men to 82.2 years. This impressive health status can be attributed to, among other things, ongoing socioeconomic development, improved literacy and medical advancement, as well as accessibility of health information and affordability of healthcare.

In response to poor sanitary conditions and widespread plague in the mid-19th century, notable improvements to the situation were made by the Government by enacting health and buildings regulations. By the mid-20th century, infectious diseases were largely put under control while people tended to live longer. At the same time, more western medicine hospitals and clinics were established, and the registration system for doctors and nurses were introduced, shaping the medical and health management system in Hong Kong. The Government also vigorously launched vaccination programmes and focused on maternal and child health as well as providing health education to engage and empower the public to adopt healthy lifestyles along their lifecourse. Since the establishment of the Department of Health in 1989, tremendous efforts have been put in creating health-supportive living environments. Equal emphasis has been placed on physical wellbeing and mental wellness, and a wide-ranging spectrum of preventive, promotive, curative and regulatory measures has been introduced.

本港人口壽命為全球之冠，遠高於大部分地區，根據《聯合國2019年生命統計摘要及出生預期壽命》，香港女性的平均壽命為88.1歲，男性為82.2歲。香港驕人的健康成果，與社會經濟發展、教育及醫學進步以及保健資訊和醫療服務普及息息相關。

十九世紀中期，香港到處環境衛生欠佳，疫症橫行，政府逐漸引入衛生及建築物條例，改善環境衛生；二十世紀中葉，本地的傳染病大致受到控制，人均壽命逐漸提高。同時，西醫醫院及診所開始普及，醫生及護士註冊制度亦相繼推行，香港醫務衛生管理漸見雛形。政府亦大力開展疫苗接種計劃，促進母嬰健康，並積極推行健康教育，協助各階層市民實踐健康的生活模式。1989年，衛生署成立，本着照顧市民身心健康的大前提，一系列預防、促進、治療及規管措施全面制定及執行，致力創建有利於健康的生活環境。

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SHAPING HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE TO COMBAT INFECTIONS

對抗疫症 醫療系統漸見雛形

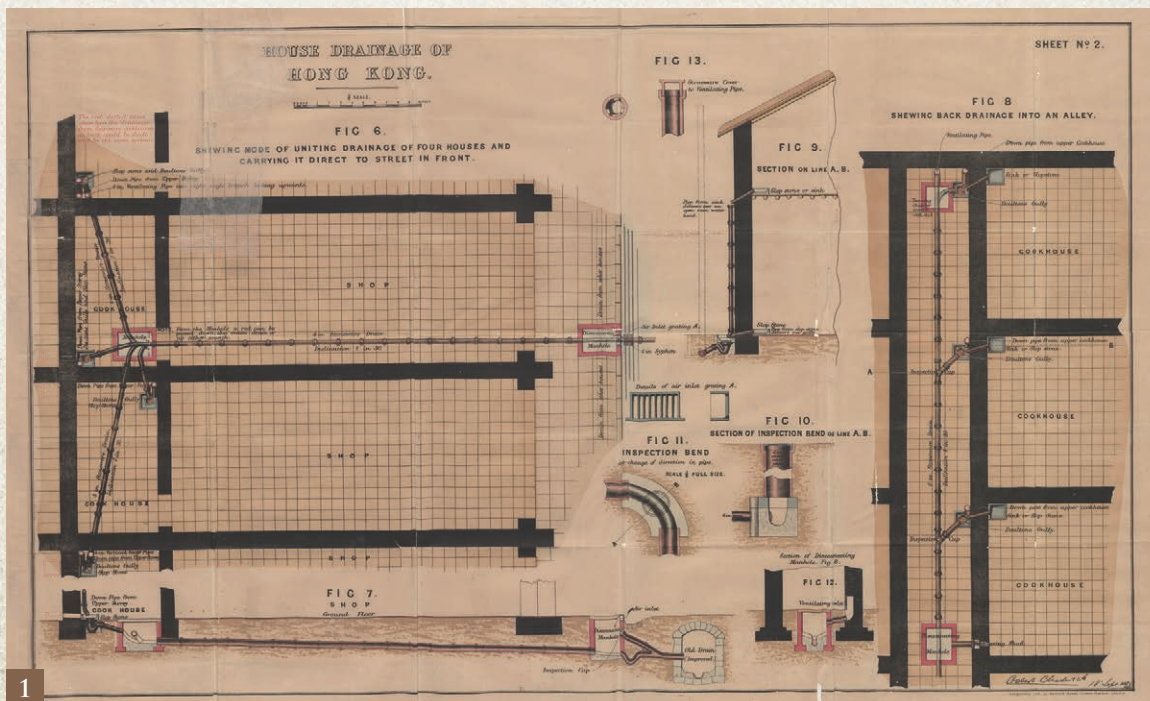
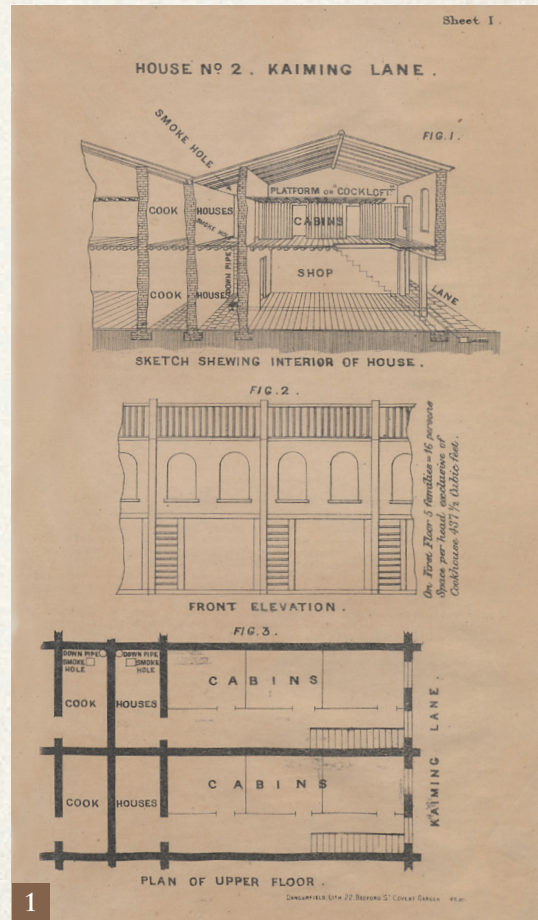
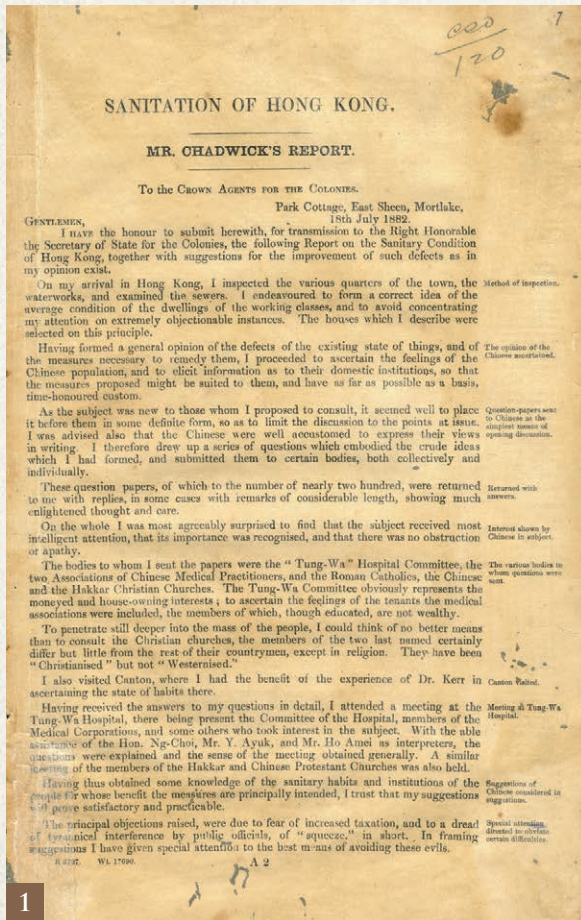
When Hong Kong became a trading port in the mid-19th century, outbreaks of contagious diseases were frequent amidst poor hygiene driven by rapid population growth. Western-style medical services were introduced with more hospitals being built to cater to the growing demand for medical services, while formal training was provided to nurture Chinese to become Western medical practitioners. In 1887, the Government proposed a draft of the Public Health Ordinance to improve the environment. In 1890, the Vaccination Ordinance was passed to escalate the effort in infectious diseases.

十九世紀中期，香港開埠，人口激增，衛生環境欠佳，導致疫症頻仍。其時政府已引入西醫服務，並逐步增設醫院以應付醫療需求，又開始培訓華人成為西醫。1887年，政府提出《公共衛生條例》草案，決心改善環境，又於1890年通過《疫苗接種條例》，加強對抗傳染病。

In 1841, Hong Kong became a trading port where business and job opportunities resulted in rapid population growth and subsequently crowded living conditions in poor hygiene. In the following year, an outbreak called “Hong Kong Fever” (later confirmed as malaria) killed many civilians. Indeed, outbreaks of smallpox, cholera and dysentery

occurred in subsequent years. According to the report of the Chief Medical Officer of Hong Kong in 1874 and the survey of the Royal Engineer Osbert Chadwick in 1882, local residences were poorly ventilated with livestock around. Sewage waste was disposed everywhere. The unfavourable situation was regarded as the source of health issues.

1841年，香港開埠，營商和工作機會導致人口急劇增加，居住環境日見擠迫，衛生條件非常惡劣。翌年，一種名為「香港熱」（後被證實為瘧疾）的疫症爆發，奪去了不少平民性命，後來更爆發了天花、霍亂和痢疾。根據1874年香港首席醫療官的報告以及1882年皇家工程師奧斯伯特·查維克所進行的調查，當時的平民住宅普遍通風不足，人畜共處，污水廢物隨處傾倒。惡劣的情況被認為是衛生問題的根源。



- 1 Extracts from Mr Chadwick's Reports on the Sanitary Condition of Hong Kong, 1882.
摘錄自 1882 年《有關香港衛生情況的查維克報告書》。
- 2 Government Civil Hospital, Sai Ying Pun viewed from balcony of the Nurse Quarters, High Street in the foreground and the Medical Superintendent's Quarters on the right, taken in circa 1900.
從外籍護士宿舍的露台北眺西營盤國家醫院，圖的前方為高街，右方是醫療司的宿舍，約攝於 1900 年。
- 3 The Tung Wah Hospital in Po Yan Street, Tai Ping Shan District; taken in circa 1870s. The Tung Wah Hospital was Hong Kong's first hospital offering Chinese medicine and was founded by Chinese people to serve the local Chinese community.
座落於港島太平山區普仁街的東華醫院，約攝於 1870 年代。東華醫院是香港第一所由華人開辦的中醫院，專為本地華人提供服務。

BEGINNING OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES AND MEDICAL TRAINING

Western-style medical services were introduced by the Government with establishment of seafarers' hospitals and military hospitals, prior to the opening of the Government Civil Hospital in 1848. In 1870, the Chinese Hospital Incorporation Ordinance was formed under which land and financial subsidies were provided by the Government with additional funding from reputable Chinese business leaders to set up hospitals. In 1872, "Tung Wah Hospital" was officially opened to provide Chinese medicine services to the local Chinese.

In 1887, the London Missionary Society received donation from Sir Kai Ho, a Chinese elite and member of the Sanitary Board at the time, to set up the Alice

Memorial Hospital (Alice was Ho's deceased wife) to provide free Western medical treatment to the Chinese; Ho and others also established the Hong Kong College of Medicine (the predecessor of University of Hong Kong Faculty of Medicine) to nurture Chinese to become Western medical practitioners.

In the same year, the Government proposed a draft of the Public Health Ordinance to regulate living space, sewage discharge and ventilation of newly built houses. Common infectious diseases included malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, cholera, and venereal diseases. The Government passed the Vaccination Ordinance to mandate the vaccination of infants within six months after birth in 1890.

設立公立醫院及培訓西醫

政府於開埠初期已引入西醫服務，除設立海員醫院及軍事醫院，又於1848年開設國家醫院。1870年，政府頒布《華人醫院則例》，並提供土地及資金補助，准許本地具名望的華人紳商在規管下集資興辦醫院。1872年，「東華醫院」正式開幕，為華人提供中醫服務。

1887年，倫敦傳道會得到當時的華人精英及潔淨局成員何啟爵士捐助，創辦雅麗氏紀念醫院（雅麗氏為何啟的亡妻），向華人提供免費西醫治療；同年，何啟等人又創辦香港華人西醫書院（香港大學醫學院的前身），培訓華人成為西醫。

同年，政府提出《公共衛生條例》草案，以規管新建房屋居住空間、排污及通風等。當時香港最常見的傳染病包括瘧疾、肺結核、天花、霍亂和性病。政府於1890年通過《疫苗接種條例》，規定嬰兒出生後六個月內接種疫苗。

LAW ENFORCEMENT TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC HEALTH

公共衛生 有法可依

In 1894, plague erupted and raged Hong Kong for nearly 30 years. Seven years into the plague, the Bureau of Legislation passed several laws to safeguard public health. Publicity and education campaigns were launched as part of epidemic prevention effort.

1894年，鼠疫爆發，並肆虐香港近30年。該疫症最初爆發的七年間，立法局通過了多項保障公共衛生的法律，宣傳及教育等防疫工作亦全面展開。

In May 1894, plague erupted in Hong Kong, killing more than 2,500 people in that year. The Government declared Hong Kong a plague port. Many countries banned Hong Kong ships from docking which severely hit the local economy. At that time, Governor Robinson vowed to take extraordinary measures to rebuild Hong Kong by instructing the Government to draft new public health legislation, vesting the Government with the power to take back any land or houses built on it, the right to enter insanitary dwellings, and require households to rectify unhygienic conditions. In September 1894, most of the buildings in the Tai Ping Shan area were demolished.

The plague raged Hong Kong for nearly 30 years. Seven years into the plague, the Bureau of Legislation passed several laws to safeguard public health. In 1902, Osbert Chadwick submitted another reform report, followed in the next year by passage of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance to regulate building construction, water supply and sewage. Moreover, education and publicity, and large-scale rodent control operations were launched to improve sanitary conditions. It was precisely the tragic epidemic of plague that prompted Hong Kong to take major steps forward in epidemic prevention, and allowed considerable improvements to be made in medical care and public health

protection. Besides, the British Government sent bacteriologists that facilitated the setting up of a bacteriological laboratory (now Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences) near Tai Ping Shan area in 1906.

1894年5月，香港爆發鼠疫，造成年內2,500多人死亡。政府宣布香港成為疫埠。各國禁止香港船隻停靠，嚴重影響本地經濟。當時，港督羅便臣誓言將採取非常措施重建香港，於是指示政府起草新的公共衛生法例，賦予政府收回任何土地或土地上房屋、進入衛生情況欠佳住所以及要求住戶改善衛生條件的權力。1894年9月，太平山地區大部分建築物被清拆。

鼠疫肆虐香港近30年。該疫症最初爆發的七年間，立法局通過了多項保障公共衛生的法律。1902年，奧斯伯特·查維克提交了另一份改革報告，次年又通過了《公眾健康及建築物條例》，正式規範建築施工、供水及排污。此外，一系列教育宣傳工作及滅鼠行動旋即展開，以改善衛生條件。鼠疫帶來的慘痛教訓令香港的傳染病預防工作更進一步，醫療及公共衛生防護工作大有改善。此外，英國政府於1906年派遣細菌學家協助在太平山地區附近設立細菌實驗室(現址為香港醫學博物館)。



1 Sheung Wan between Bonham Strand and Ko Shing Theatre; taken around 1870. A Chinese residential area, the streets were packed with buildings, giving rise to appalling hygiene conditions.
上環文咸街至高陞戲院一帶，約攝於1870年前後。此處乃華人聚居地，區內樓房密集，衛生條件欠佳。

3 Personnel of the Sanitary Board sterilising Market Street (later known as Po Hing Fong) near Po Yan Street in the Tai Ping Shan District in 1894. The word “DONE” was written on the exterior of the building on the left, indicating that it had been sanitised.
1894年潔淨隊伍到太平山區街市街(後稱普慶坊)近普仁街處做防疫消毒工作，圖中左方樓宇外牆寫上「DONE」字，代表已完成消毒工作。

2 After bubonic plague broke out in 1894, personnel of the Sanitary Board were authorised to enter civilian homes to carry out sanitisation. This photograph shows furniture of Chinese homes in the Tai Ping Shan District was removed from residential buildings and placed in the street for cleaning.
1894年鼠疫爆發後，潔淨局人員獲授權進入民居清潔消毒，圖為太平山區華人民居外等待清洗的家具。

4 Clearance of Tai Ping Shan, 1895. During the plague epidemic of 1894, Tai Ping Shan suffered the highest death rate of any district, due to its densely packed housing and insanitary conditions. To prevent repetition of this disaster, large area of Tai Ping Shan was cleared and re-built between 1895 and 1898.
1895年清拆太平山一帶房屋。在1894年爆發的鼠疫中，太平山的死亡人數為各區中最高，主要原因是房屋密集且衛生條件欠佳。為了防止類似災難再發生，在1895年至1898年間，太平山一帶進行了大面積清拆及重建。

WESTERN MEDICINE GAINING IN POPULARITY

西方醫術 漸趨普及

As western medicine became the mainstay approach in Hong Kong's medical system, the Government introduced a registration system for medical staff including doctors, nurses and midwives.

隨着西醫成為香港醫療系統的主流模式，政府推行醫生、護士及助產士等醫護人員的註冊制度。

Stepping into the 20th century, Chinese people in Hong Kong were more receptive of western medicine. A prominent example was obstetrics and gynaecology that remarkably improved maternal mortality rate. As western medicine became the mainstay approach in Hong Kong's medical system, the Government introduced a registration system for medical staff including doctors, nurses and midwives. In 1912, the University of Hong Kong was set up. The Hong Kong College of Medicine was subsequently merged into University of Hong Kong as the Faculty of Medicine.

With growing demand for western medicine, clinics providing subsidised western medical service and managed by local doctors were established in Tai Po Market in 1928. At the same time, vaccination services such as free immunisation for infants at birth registration centres were introduced. In 1935, "Urban Council Ordinance 1935" was passed by the Legislative Council. In 1936, the Urban Council was formed in replacement of the Sanitary Board, and the Deputy Director of Health Services was appointed Vice-Chairman of Urban Council, reflecting the close tie between public health and sanitation.

In mid 1930s, the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals had become more reliant on government funding which set the scene for provision of western medical services on a larger scale. In 1937, Queen Mary Hospital was opened to provide western medical services to locals.

踏入20世紀，香港市民對西醫的接受程度進一步提升，最顯著的例子是透過西方醫學為嬰兒接生的婦產科大大減低嬰兒的夭折率。隨着西醫成為香港醫療系統的主流模式，政府推行醫生、護士及助產士等醫護人員的註冊制度。1912年，香港大學正式成立，香港西醫書院隨後合併為香港大學醫學院。

鑑於對西醫服務的需求不斷增加，多家由本地醫生主理並提供資助服務的診所於1928年在大埔市開業。同時，防疫注射服務正式推出，包括在出生登記中心提供嬰兒免費疫苗注射。1935年立法局通過《1935年市政局條例》，市政局於1936年成立並取代潔淨局(註：其時已更名為「清淨局」)，衛生服務副處長被任命為市政局副主席，反映公眾健康與衛生息息相關。

在1930年代中期，東華三院日益依賴政府撥款，為西醫服務提供了更大的發展空間。1937年，瑪麗醫院開幕，為本地人提供西醫服務。



▲ Photo of site of the first Infant Welfare Centre.
第一間嬰兒福利中心的舊址。



▲ Establishment of the Bacteriological Institute in 1906.
香港細菌學檢驗所1906年成立。

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICES

公共醫療 服務擴展

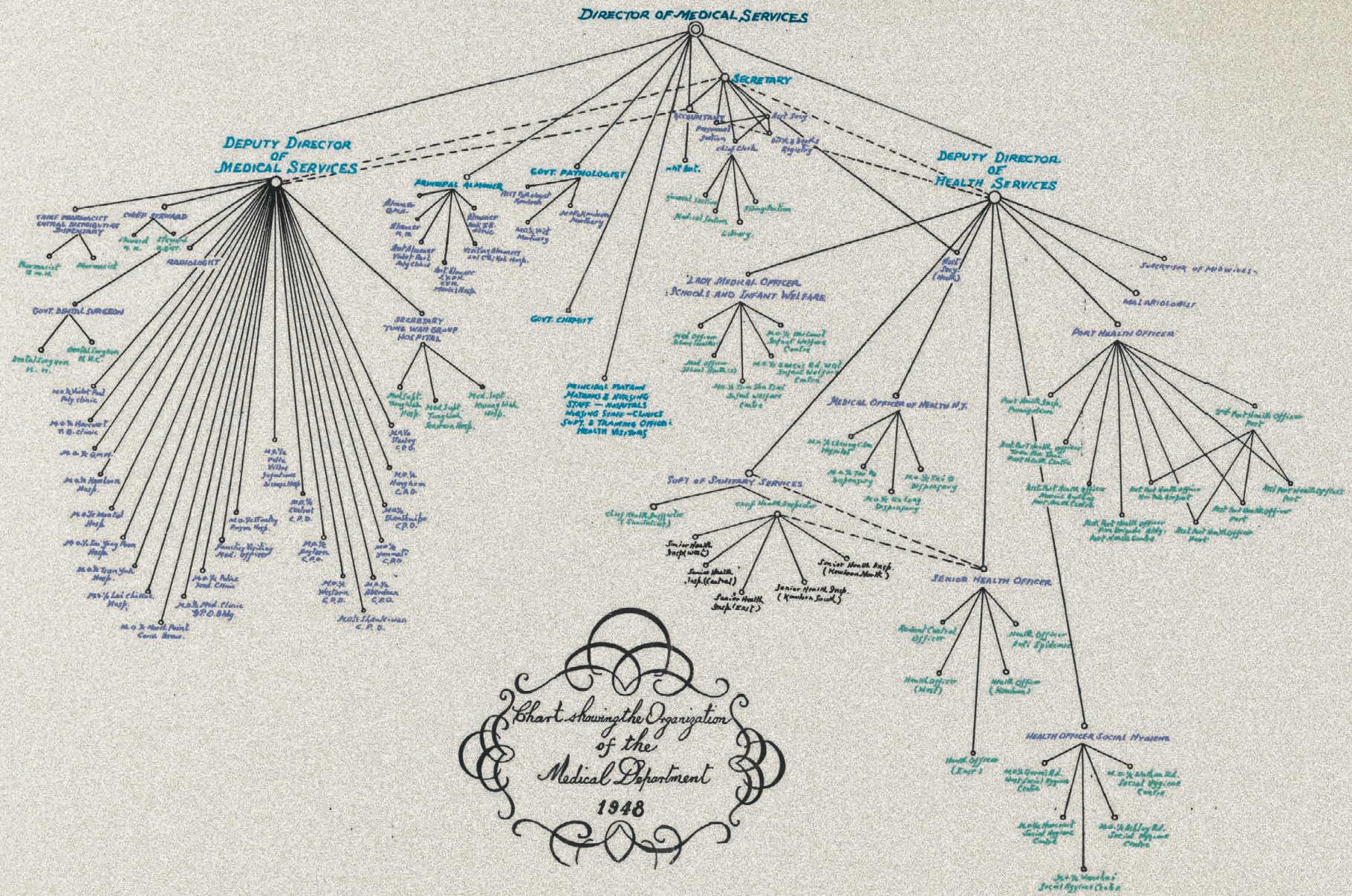
In the immediate post-war years, priority was given to the establishment of services for the prevention and control of diseases in response to epidemic outbreak underpinned by population growth, in particular heightened measures to control tuberculosis. Besides, the Government reconstituted the Medical Department which oversaw public health work and treatment services. The “White Paper on The Development of Medical Services in Hong Kong” was drawn up while maternal and child health services were expanded.

戰後初期，香港人口膨脹，疫症再度蔓延，加強疾病預防和控制服務成為當務之急，尤其致命結核病的控制。政府重組了醫務處，專責公共衛生及醫療服務，並擬定《香港醫療服務發展》白皮書，以及加強母嬰健康服務。

In December 1941, the Pacific War broke out, which marked the beginning of the three-year-and-eight-month Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. Infrastructure and facilities were destroyed while supplies of foodstuff and other daily necessities were halted. Most local hospitals were taken over for military use, diagnostic services were suspended, and medical supplies were depleted.

The Hong Kong Government resumed governance of the city in September 1945. Hong Kong’s health system was overwhelmed by the returning residents and mainland refugees. Insanitary living conditions and communicable diseases continued to beleaguer the city. At the same time, rapid industrial growth created strong demand on health and medical services whereas escalating need for western medicine services among the public had become apparent.

With the spread of infectious diseases such as smallpox and cholera, priority was given to the establishment of services for the prevention and control of diseases such as quarantine and outbreak control including port health measures, reopening and expansion of maternal and child health services, and heightened measures to control tuberculosis which topped the list of lethal infections of the time.



▲ Organisation Chart of the Medical Department, 1948.
1948年的醫務處組織架構圖。

Besides, the Government reconstituted the Medical Department which oversaw public health work and treatment services. In 1950, the Director of Medical Services became the Director of Medical and Health Services. The division of labour was defined more clearly in 1954 when the Department was divided into two major divisions: (i) the Health Division and (ii) the Medical Division. The enactment of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance in 1960 helped to centralise and facilitate the development of environmental health services in the urban areas and the growing townships in the New Territories. The Ordinance also allowed the Director of Urban Services to take over the responsibility of environmental sanitation and food hygiene while the Medical and Health Department continued to be in control of health services.

The first policy paper on healthcare in Hong Kong known as the “White Paper on The Development of Medical Services in Hong Kong” was drawn up in 1964 stating that no one should be denied adequate health care due to the lack of means and access. It outlined immediate requirements for increasing manpower and capacity to provide subsidised or free medical and personal health services and to maintain minimum ratios of clinic and hospital facilities in proportion to population growth. By the late 1960s, cholera cases were no longer reported in large numbers. Tuberculosis was put under control by implementation of directly observed treatment and surveillance on outpatient basis and BCG vaccination of newborns, along with other effective measures.

As demand for hospital-based services continued to escalate, additional outpatient clinics and health centres were set up. By then, the Maternal and Child Health Centres were providing a popular community-based service for women of child-bearing age and children from birth to five years.

1941年12月，太平洋戰爭爆發，同時開展了日本對香港長達三年零八個月的佔領。期間香港不少基建及設施被毀壞，食品和其他日用品供應中斷。大多數本地醫院被接管為軍事用途，診斷服務暫停，醫療用品耗盡。

1945年9月，香港政府恢復管治。戰後返回的居民和內地難民令香港不堪負荷，衛生條件欠佳及傳染病肆虐持續困擾香港。同時，工業的快速增長對醫療衛生服務的需求前所未有，公眾對西醫服務的需求亦顯著增加。加上天花和霍亂等傳染病的蔓延，加強疾病預防和控制服務乃當務之急，如檢疫隔離和控制爆發，包括港口衛生措施、重啟及擴充母嬰健康服務以及加強控制在當時首要致命感染的結核病。



▲ White Paper on the Development of Medical Services in Hong Kong.
《香港醫療服務發展》白皮書。

此外，政府重組了醫務處，專責公共衛生及醫療服務。1950年，醫務處處長出任醫務衛生處處長。1954年，該處改組並分工更明確，成立衛生部和醫務部。1960年頒布的《公眾衛生及市政事務條例》有助於集中和促進市區和新界不斷發展的新市鎮環境衛生服務的發展。該條例亦容許市政局局長接管環境衛生及食物衛生的職能，而醫務衛生處則繼續掌管健康服務。

香港首份有關醫療政策的《香港醫療服務發展》白皮書於1964年擬定，指出任何人不應因缺乏金錢或途徑而得不到合適的醫療服務。它概述了為提供補貼或免費醫療和個人保健服務並滿足按人口增長最低比率而設的診所和醫院設施所需人力和能力方面的迫切需求。到1960年代後期，霍亂病例不再大規模出現。結核病亦因為實施全監督治療及門診監測、新生嬰兒卡介苗接種以及其他有效措施而受控。

為了應付對醫院服務持續增加的需求，政府增設更多門診診所和保健中心。母嬰健康院正好為育齡婦女以及初生至五歲兒童提供廣受歡迎的社區保健服務。



1 In the 1950s, the number of confirmed leprosy cases in the territory increased. During this period, mainstay of treatment was dapsone monotherapy and severely affected cases were isolated in a leprosarium on Hei Ling Chau. 1950年代，香港確診的麻風病個案數字上升，期間主要採用氨苯砒單一藥物治療，重症患者則於喜靈洲一所麻風病院接受隔離。

2 A Health Visitor giving a health talk to a group of villagers in around 1965. 衛生指導員向一群村民講解衛生常識（圖片攝於約1965年）。

3 Health Teaching “Prevention is better than cure” in early 1960s. 1960年代初期的衛生教育主張「預防勝於治療」。



▲ Family Health Service in 50's.
50年代家庭健康服務。





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1 Hailing Boat People to come for prophylactic immunisations in early 1960s.
1960年代初艇戶前來接種預防性疫苗。

2 A child receiving smallpox vaccination. The prevalence of smallpox in nearby countries underlined the need to maintain a high level of community protection against the disease.
接種牛痘疫苗的兒童。天花在鄰近國家肆虐，凸顯了維持高水平社區預防措施的需要。

3 The child of a fisherman received vaccine on a lump of sugar during the mass immunisation campaign against poliomyelitis conducted in 1963.
1963年進行了針對小兒麻痺症的大規模免疫運動，圖為一名漁民的孩子服用附在方糖中的疫苗。

4 Anti-Cholera Campaign – people waiting for anti-cholera inoculations in early 1960s.
防止霍亂運動–1960年代初市民輪候接種預防霍亂疫苗。



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5 Newspaper clipping from Wah Kiu Yat Po on 15 August 1969. 《華僑日報》於1969年8月15日的剪報。

8 A government poster promoting anti-cholera inoculations among the public in 1969. 1969年政府呼籲市民接種霍亂疫苗的海報。

6 A leaflet encouraging the public to “Complete all Immunisations”. 「免疫針要打齊」宣傳單張。

9 All prophylactic immunisation are given free of charge. Health Visitors were discussing an immunisation drive. 所有防疫注射均免費提供。衛生指導員正討論免疫注射運動。

7 The first territory-wide anti-measles vaccination campaign was launched in December 1967; a child receiving the measles vaccine at a Maternal and Child Health Centre. 1967年12月，首個覆蓋全港的抗麻疹疫苗接種運動展開；一名在母嬰健康院接種麻疹疫苗的兒童。



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復 WAH KIU YAT PO

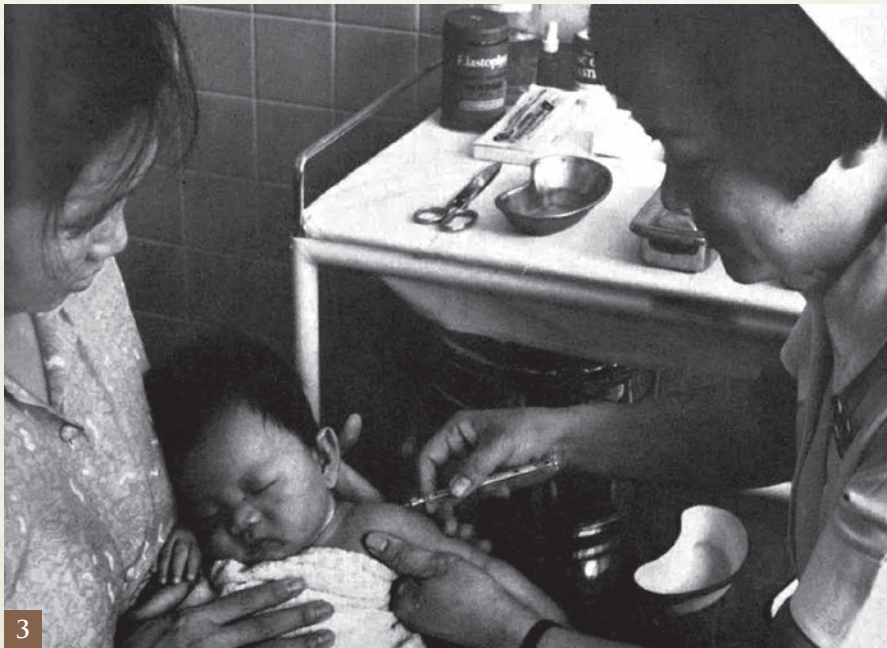
醫務衛生處九年統計 肺病患者已逐年減少

(新亞社) 肺病為慢性諸病中為害人類最烈之一種，年來醫務當局有關部門及民衆防務機構，正從事防務治療及善後工作，已有良好表現。醫務衛生處統計數字，由一九四八年起至一九五六年止，揭載下列有關肺病數字，可資參考：

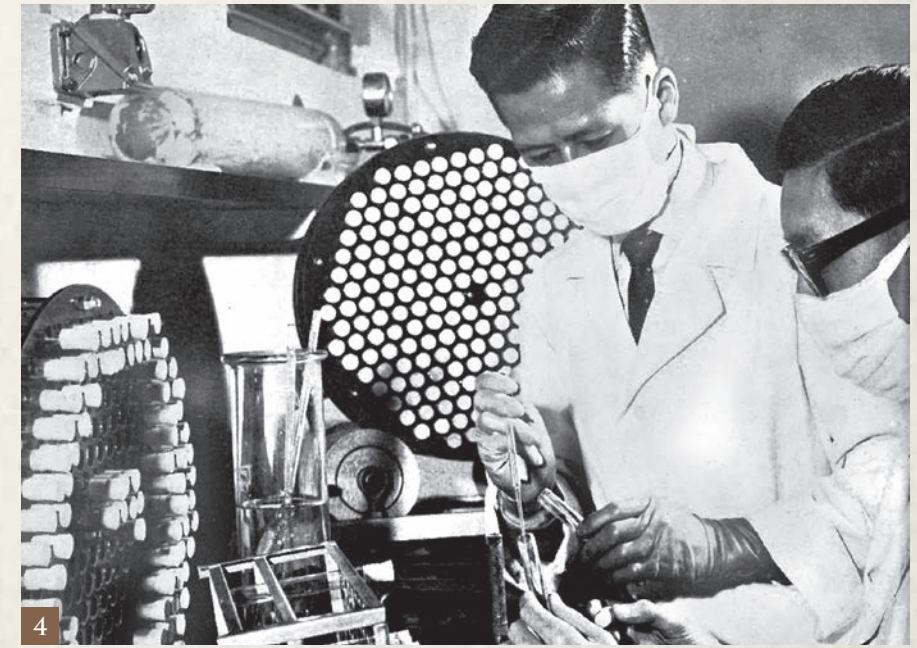
年 份	估定人口總額	每十萬人	之死亡	死亡率	死 亡 率
一九四八	一、八〇〇、〇〇〇人	一〇八、九	一四、〇	一、四	〇、六
一九四九	一、八五七、〇〇〇人	一〇四、〇	一六、〇	一、七	〇、七
一九五〇	一、九〇〇、〇〇〇人	一〇二、〇	一五、〇	一、五	〇、七
一九五一	一、九五〇、〇〇〇人	一〇〇、〇	一四、〇	一、四	〇、七
一九五二	一、九八〇、〇〇〇人	九八、〇	一三、〇	一、三	〇、七
一九五三	二、〇〇〇、〇〇〇人	九六、〇	一二、〇	一、二	〇、七
一九五四	二、〇二〇、〇〇〇人	九四、〇	一一、〇	一、一	〇、七
一九五五	二、〇四〇、〇〇〇人	九二、〇	一〇、〇	一、〇	〇、七
一九五六	二、〇六〇、〇〇〇人	九〇、〇	九、〇	〇、九	〇、七

九年以來，死亡率以一九五六年為最低，成年人患呼吸

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1 Waiting room in the new tuberculosis clinic in 1950s.
1950年代新落成結核病診所的候診室。

3 A baby receiving Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccination. In 1967, 95.4% of babies born in Hong Kong received Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccination soon after birth.
接種卡介苗的嬰兒。1967年，有95.4%在香港出生的嬰兒在出生不久即接種了卡介苗。

2 Newspaper clipping from Wah Kiu Yat Po on 25 November 1957.
1957年11月25日《華僑日報》剪報。

4 Medical Laboratory Technicians at work. An extension to the tuberculosis laboratory, Medical and Health Department Institute of Pathology, Sai Ying Pun, was completed in September 1968.
工作中的醫務化驗員。西營盤醫務衛生處病理研究所的結核病實驗室擴建工程於1968年9月完成。



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5 Infant care work at a Health Centre in 1950s.
1950年代健康院的初生嬰兒護理工作。

6 Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic opened on 14 December 1960.
香港仔賽馬會診所於1960年12月14日開幕。

9 An anti-drug poster by the Medical and Health Department in 1967.
1967年醫務衛生處勸諭切勿吸毒的海報。

7 Robert Black Health Centre, San Po Kong, opened on 27 August 1963.
新蒲崗柏立基健康院於1963年8月27日開幕。

8 Jockey Club Health Centre, Yuen Long, opened on 3 February 1966.
元朗賽馬會健康院於1966年2月3日開幕。

PEOPLE-ORIENTED HEALTHCARE POLICY

In 1974, the Government outlined a 10-year health care policy in its second White Paper “The Further Development of Medical and Health Services in Hong Kong” to ensure availability and accessibility of subsidised or free health care services to the public. Hong Kong was divided into four regions with each having a regional hospital with specialised care and one or more hospitals for non-specialised care according to the development of public housing and new towns, population movement and changing age structure,

aiming at enhancing access to public medical services. Further commitment was made to introduce the School Dental Care Service, expand and integrate maternal and child health programme with family planning service, and treat drug addicts with methadone.

Furthermore, the Central Health Education Unit was set up in 1978 for formulating health education programmes and coordinating health education activities in the various service arms to raise health literacy of the public for effective disease prevention.

健康政策 以民為本

1974年，政府在第二份白皮書《香港醫務衛生服務的進一步發展》中，概述了一項為期十年的保健政策，以確保市民可獲資助或免費的醫療服務。根據公共房屋及新市鎮的發展、人口流動和年齡結構變化，在香港四大分區各設一間地區專科醫院以及一或多間非專科護理醫院，以增加市民獲得公共醫療服務的機會。政府更承諾引入學童牙科保健服務、擴大母嬰健康服務並融入家庭計劃服務以及提供美沙酮戒毒治療。

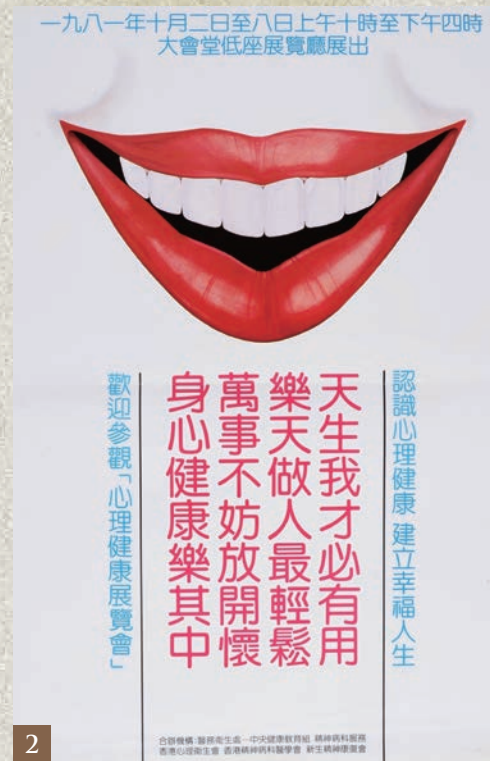
此外，1978年成立中央健康教育組負責制定健康教育方案，協調各服務單位的健康教育活動，提高公眾的健康知識，藉以有效預防疾病。



▲ New laboratory of the Pathology Service in the Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre in 1984.
1984年在容鳳書紀念中心新設立的病理實驗室。



▲ Newspaper clipping from Ta Kung Pao on 23 February 1983.
1983年2月23日《大公報》剪報。



1 A poster of the “Elderly Health Exhibition” organised by the Medical and Health Department in 1979. 醫務衛生署於1979年主辦的「高齡健康展覽」的海報。

2 A poster of the “Mental Health Exhibition” organised by the Psychiatric Service of the Central Health Education Unit of the Medical and Health Department, the Mental Health Association of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Psychiatric Association and the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association in 1981. 醫務衛生處中央健康教育組精神病科服務、香港心理衛生會、香港精神病科醫學會及新生精神康復會於1981年舉辦的「心理健康展覽會」的海報。

3 A poster of women health by the Central Health Education Unit of the Medical and Health Department in 1980s. 醫務衛生署中央健康教育組於1980年代推廣婦女健康的海報。

4 Healthy Families Carnival held in Victoria Park in 1984. 1984年在維園舉辦健康家庭嘉年華會。

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

服務重整 衛生署成立

In the 1980s, Hong Kong economy soared and transformed towards a service economy, boosting demand for a wider range of public health services to safeguard people's wellbeing and productivity. In 1989, the Department of Health was established with the mission of ensuring public health and preventing diseases.

1980年代，香港經濟騰飛，並向服務業轉型。市民需要更全面的公共衛生服務，以保障健康和生產力。1989年，衛生署正式成立，肩負促進健康、預防疾病的使命。

In the 1980s, Hong Kong kept pace with global economic growth and transitioned from a labour-intensive and export-driven industrial hub to a financial-led service economy. This era saw the booming of new towns and improvement of the living environment, organisation of territory-wide municipal services and medical facilities, and introduction of nine-year free education, all contributing to public health improvement. The public was clearly in need of a wider range of public health services to safeguard their wellbeing and productivity.

In view of rising healthcare costs and growing expectations of the public on subsidised health and medical services, the Government commissioned a review of “The Delivery of Medical Services in Hospitals” (Scott, 1985). The Scott Report recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a statutory body responsible for the overall management of Government and subvented hospitals, which were then to become public hospitals with a common fee structure. On 1 April 1989, the Medical and Health Department was reorganised into the

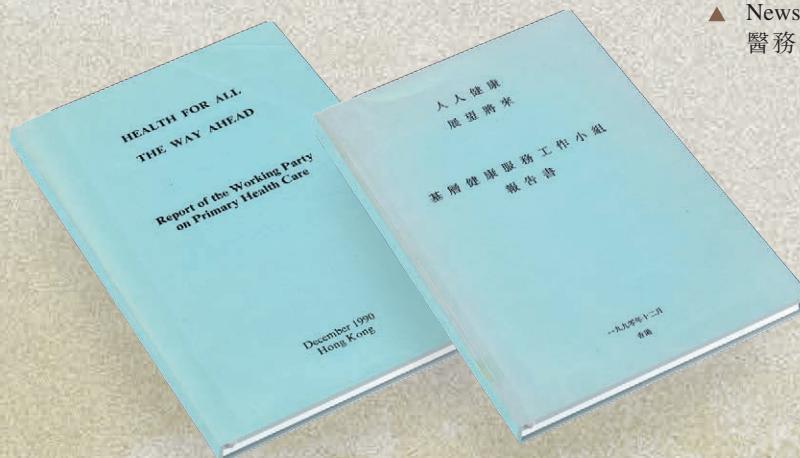
Department of Health and the Hospital Services Department (later Hospital Authority), with the former assuming the role of health advisor and Government agency to execute health care policies and statutory functions, and undertaking duties related to public health, disease prevention, primary health care, health promotion and some curative and rehabilitative services.

1980年代，香港與全球經濟同步增長，從勞動密集出口主導的工業中心轉型為以金融主導的服務型經濟。當時新市鎮蓬勃發展，居住環境獲得改善，全港市政服務和醫療設施取得重大成果，加上推行九年免費教育，大大促進了公共衛生的改善。香港市民需要更全面的公共衛生服務，以保障他們的健康和生產力。

鑒於醫療成本上升，市民對資助保健及醫療服務的期望日益提高，政府委託專家對「醫院醫療服務的提供」進行檢討(史葛，1985年)。《史葛報告》其中建議設立一個法定機構，負責全面管理公立和受資助醫院，使之成為收費結構劃一的公立醫院。1989年4月1日，醫務衛生署改組為衛生署及醫院事務署(後成立醫院管理局)，前者作為政府的衛生事務顧問，負責執行衛生政策和法定職責，包括促進健康、預防疾病、基層醫療和康復服務。



▲ The first AIDS Counselling Hotline was officially established on 25 November 1985 to answer public enquiries on HIV/AIDS and provide free HIV Antibody Testing. 第一條為市民解答有關愛滋病問題及提供免費愛滋病毒抗體測試服務的愛滋病輔導熱線於1985年11月25日正式設立。



◀ Report entitled “Health for All — The Way Ahead” issued by the Working Party on Primary Health Care in December 1990. 基層健康服務工作小組於1990年12月發表題為《人人健康，展望將來》的報告書。



▲ Newsletter from Medical and Health Department. 醫務衛生署月刊「杏林」。




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UNVEILING A NEW CHAPTER IN PUBLIC HEALTH IN HONG KONG

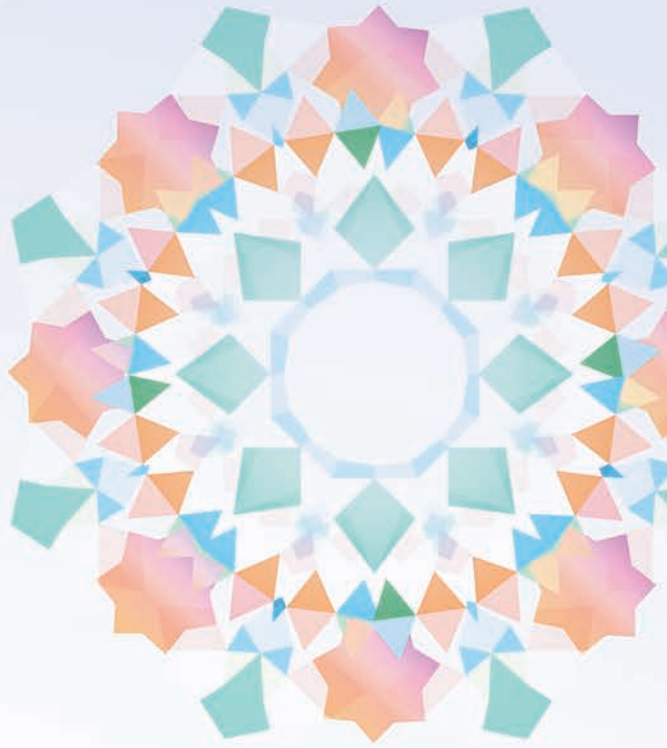
If public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and improving quality of life through organised efforts and informed choices of society, communities and individuals, then the Department of Health practises public health through organising structures, systems, resources, manpower and programmes in ways that enable individuals to make health choices, achieve and preserve the highest possible level of functional capacity. To enhance an individual's functional capacity through childhood to old age, we organise health services and programmes tailored to key stages of the lifecourse (pages 36 to 69). Moreover, we integrate dental services (pages 70 to 75) into the lifecourse as oral health is recognised an integral part of general wellbeing.

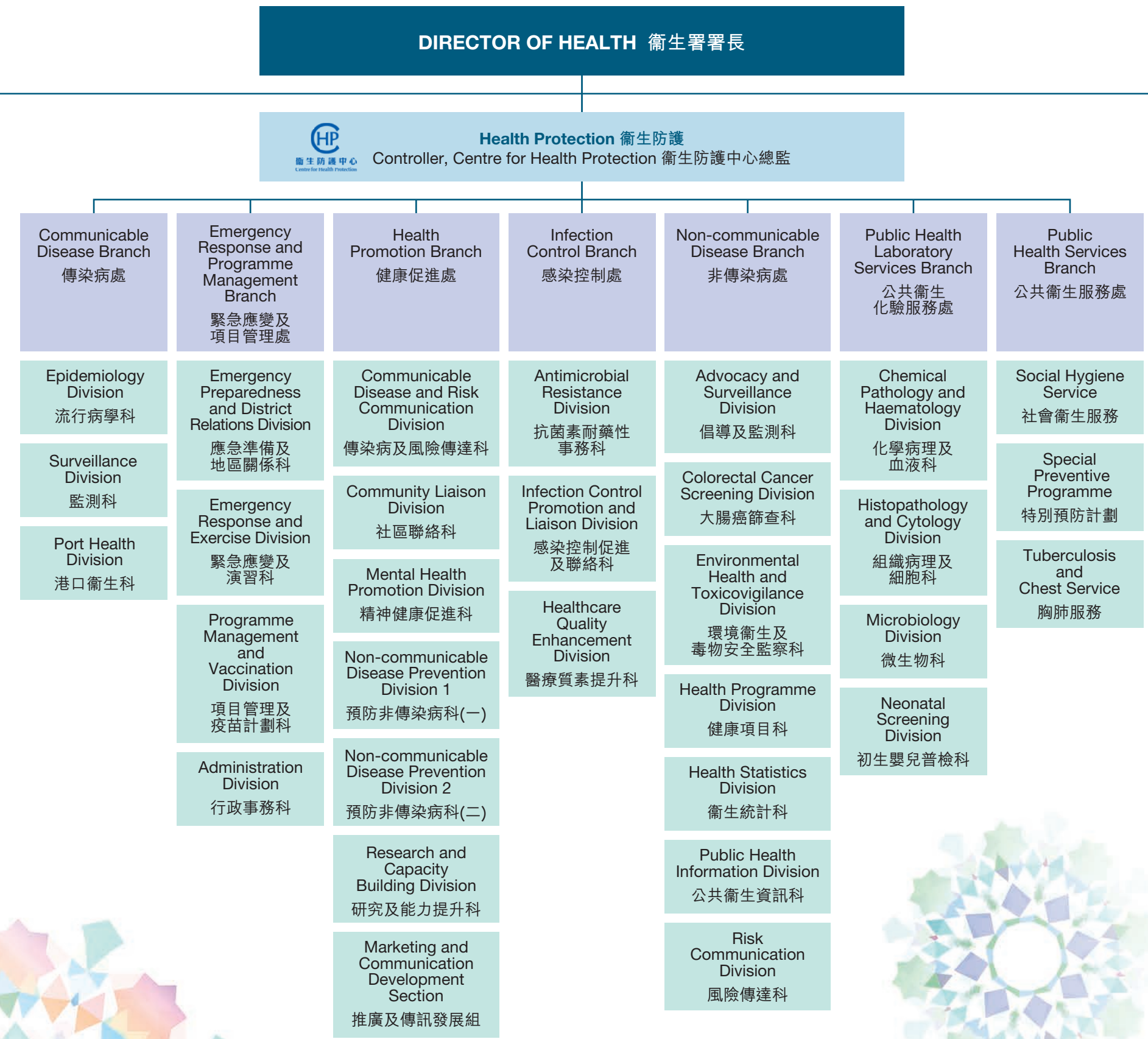
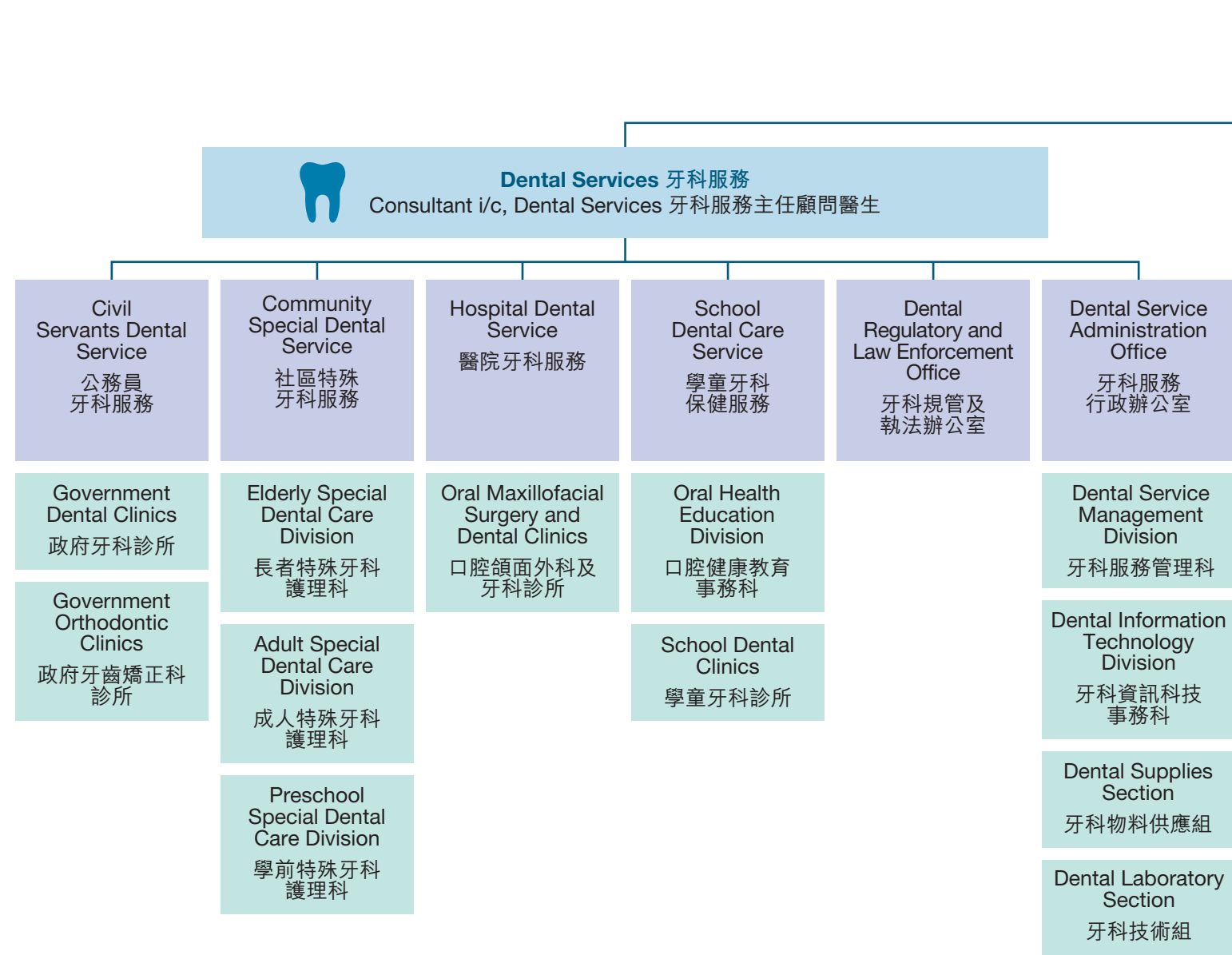
The Centre for Health Protection (pages 76 to 91) checks on communicable and non-communicable diseases by watching out for harmful agents, stopping or reducing their transmission, and building the public's resistance against them. Not least, we promote an open, safe and health-supportive environment by setting standards and enforcing health regulations (pages 92 to 99).



假如公共衛生是透過群策群力以及社會、社區和個人的明智選擇去預防疾病、延長壽命及改善生活質素的科學和藝術，那麼衛生署便是透過組織架構、系統、資源、人手和活動協助公眾實踐健康生活，以及實現和盡量保持最高水平的身體機能。為了提高個人在兒童至老年階段的身體機能，我們策劃了針對人生各個關鍵階段的保健服務和計劃(第36頁至第69頁)。此外，口腔健康是整體健康不可或缺的部分，因此，我們也將牙科服務(第70頁至第75頁)納入整個人生過程中。

衛生防護中心(第76頁至第91頁)透過監察有害物質，阻止或減少其傳播以及增強公眾對這些物質的抵抗力應對傳染性和非傳染性疾病。尤其重要的是，我們透過制定標準及執行衛生法例促進開放、安全及有利健康的環境(第92頁至第99頁)。





ORGANISATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

衛生署組織圖

(1/10/2019)

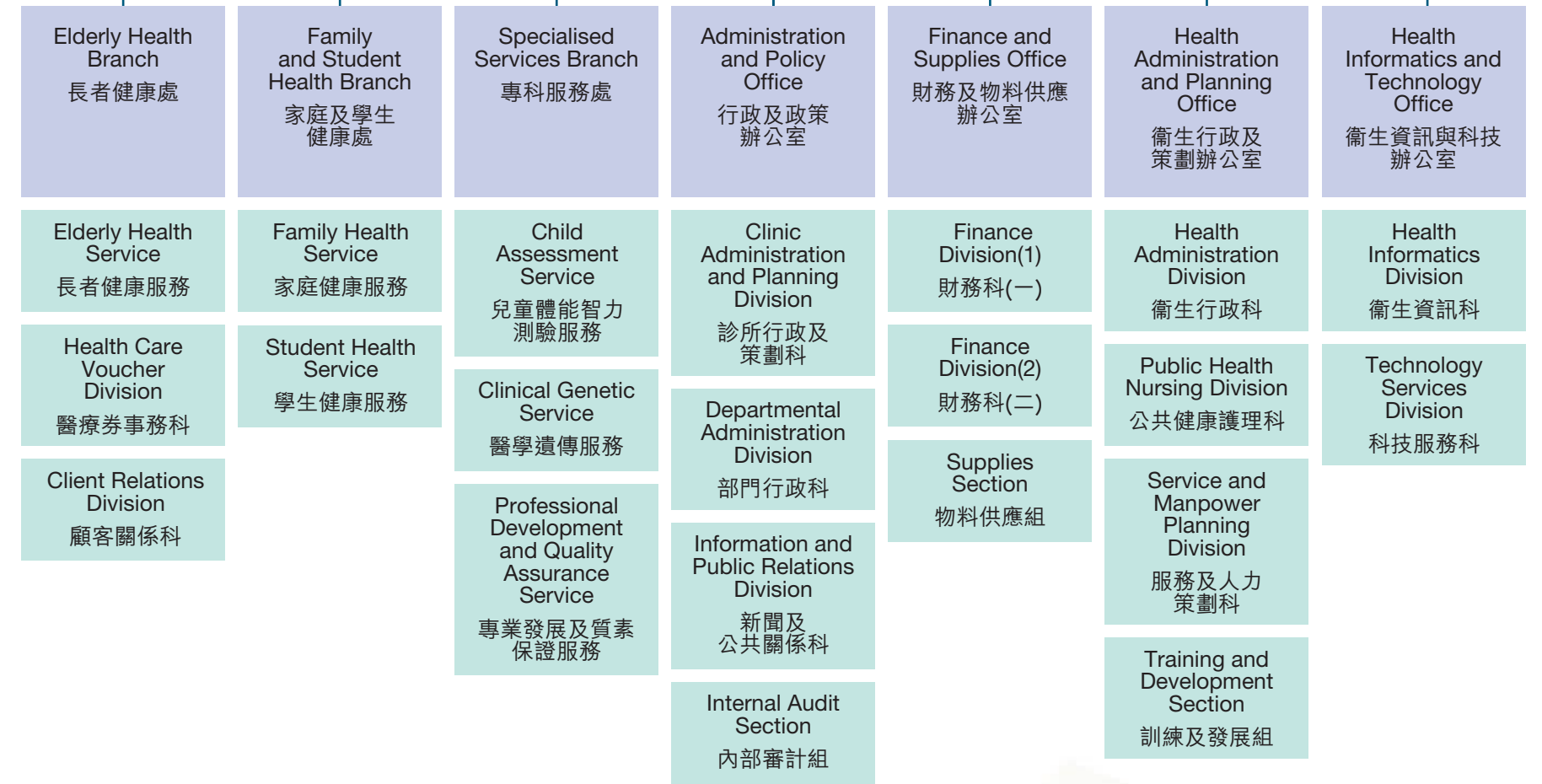




Regulatory Affairs 規管事務
Controller, Regulatory Affairs 規管事務總監



Health Services and Administration 衛生服務及行政
Deputy Director of Health 衛生署副署長



The Department of Health has a workforce of around 6,200 civil servants (as at 1 April 2019) comprising 77 grades of staff, with nurses being the grade with the largest number of staff.

衛生署擁有一支約6,200名公務員的團隊(截至2019年4月1日)，由77個職系組成，其中護士職系人數最多。

Our Public Health Nurses

Public health nursing is a nursing specialty. Public health nurses mainly work in the Department of Health. They account for more than one-fifth of the departmental establishment, forming the backbone of the entire professional team. Public Health Nursing Division is responsible for deploying public health nurses to different Service Units of the Department of Health. Public health nurses not only shoulder the responsibility of promoting the health of Hong Kong citizens, they also work closely with other healthcare staff, professional bodies and organisations from different sectors to integrate the knowledge of nursing, public health and social science to assess, identify and address the health needs of individuals, families and communities. They strive to provide high-quality service to members of the public in terms of disease prevention, health promotion, medical treatment and rehabilitation care at different life stages including infancy, adolescence, adulthood and old age.

我們的公共健康護士

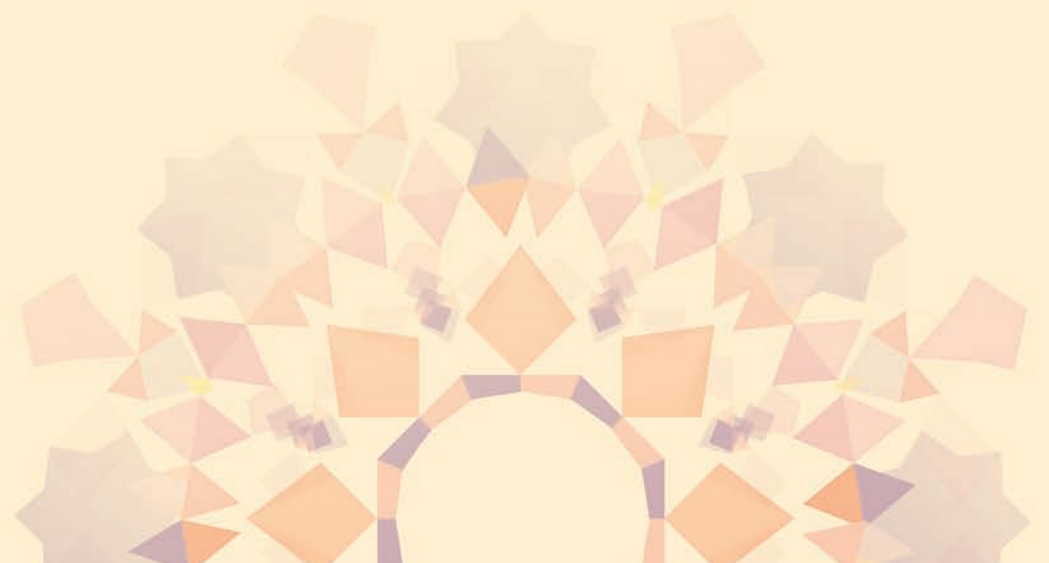
公共健康護理是一門護理專科，公共健康護士主要在衛生署工作，在部門編制中佔了超過五分之一，構成整個專業團隊的骨幹，由公共健康護理科負責調配到不同服務單位工作。公共健康護士不僅肩負起促進香港市民健康的責任，更與其他醫護人員、專業團體及不同界別組織攜手合作，綜合護理、公共衛生及社會科學的知識，評估、識別及應對個人、家庭及社區的健康需要。在嬰兒、青少年、成年及長者等不同的人生階段提供預防疾病、促進健康、醫療及康復護理等優質服務。



Public health nurses' fashion show displaying different uniform styles.
一眾衛生署公共健康護士展示不同款式的護士制服。



**A LIFECOURSE
APPROACH TO HEALTH**
衛您健康 守護一生



EARLY LIFE 幼年

Planned parenthood
生育計劃

Genetic diagnosis and counselling to couples affected by genetic disorders
為受遺傳病影響的夫婦提供診斷和輔導

Prenatal checks, blood test
產前檢查、血液測試

Parenting education
親職教育

Breastfeeding friendly policies
母乳餵哺友善政策

Newborn screening for G6PD deficiency, congenital hypothyroidism, inborn errors of metabolism and hearing
新生嬰兒G6PD缺乏症、先天性甲狀腺功能不足、代謝病及聽力篩查

Health and Developmental Surveillance
健康及發展監察

Preschool vision screening
學前兒童視力普查

Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme
香港兒童免疫接種計劃

Comprehensive Child Development Service
兒童身心全面發展服務

Genetic diagnosis for children with birth defects and developmental disorders
為患有先天缺陷和發育障礙的兒童提供遺傳病診斷

Special Oral Care Service
特殊口腔護理服務

Assessment and support to children with suspected developmental problems
為懷疑有發展問題的兒童提供評估及支援

Student Health Service with annual health assessment and health education
學生健康服務 每年一度的健康評估及教育

Adolescent Health Programme
青少年健康服務計劃

School Dental Care Service
學童牙科保健服務

Health Promoting School Programme
健康促進學校計劃

School curriculum and programmes targeting healthy eating, mental health, tobacco, alcohol, internet addiction and substance abuse
將健康飲食、精神健康、煙酒、沉迷網絡及濫藥題材納入學校課程內容



Implementing Healthy Hong Kong 2025
開展健康香港2025行動

Genetic diagnosis and counselling for adults affected by genetic disorders
為受遺傳病影響之成年人士提供診斷和輔導

Educational programmes on personal hygiene and mental well-being
強調個人衛生及精神健康的教育計劃

Cervical Screening Programme
子宮頸普查計劃

Tuberculosis and Chest Service
胸肺服務

Social hygiene services and treatment for HIV/AIDS
社會衛生服務及愛滋病治療

Influencing the making of health supportive policies
引導制定健康友善政策

Free/subsidised influenza and pneumococcal vaccination
免費/資助接種季節性流感及肺炎球菌疫苗

Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme
長者醫療券計劃

Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly
長者牙科外展服務計劃

OLDER LIFE 老年



Visiting Health Teams
長者健康外展分隊



Primary health care services at Elderly Health Centres
長者健康中心的基層醫療服務

Women Health services
婦女健康服務

Men's Health Programme
男士健康計劃

Containment of infectious diseases
傳染病控制

Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme
大腸癌篩查計劃

Facilitate Access to Quality Primary Healthcare
協助市民獲得優質基層醫療
• Primary Care Directory
• Accreditation of healthcare professional bodies
• Electronic Health Record Sharing System
• 基層醫療指南
• 醫療專業團體的認可
• 電子健康紀錄互通系統

Training and education of carers
照顧者培訓及教育

Home safety education and fall prevention
家居安全及防跌教育

Public education on prevention of dementia and care skills
預防認知障礙症及照顧技巧的公眾教育

Training and Support Services to Residential Care Homes for the Elderly
安老院舍訓練及支援服務



Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme
長者醫療券計劃







EARLY LIFE 幼年

A Healthy Start

To make every new life welcomed, respected, loved and well taken care of, the Department of Health's involvement begins as early as pre-conception — from family planning, promoting health of parents-to-be and prenatal counselling, to antenatal care, infant and child health services.

健康人生 始於胎兒

每個新生命都需要我們無微不至的呵護、珍視和保障。為迎接寶寶的來臨，衛生署展開一系列的工作，早於成孕之前透過家庭計劃，準父母的健康教育及輔導，以至產前護理，嬰幼兒和兒童健康服務，關顧著孩子的健康成長。





A Safe Journey: From Conception to Birth

Through our family planning and antenatal care services, parents-to-be are supported and prepared to welcome into the family a new and precious life. In some cases, to assist those with genetic disorders or sub-fertility problems, prenatal diagnosis and counselling regarding inherited problems, or preventive measures and reproductive options are offered.

Antenatal Services

Modern parents-to-be take a keen interest in the impact of lifestyle and dietary habits on foetal health. That is why, our Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) of the Family Health Service offer free-of-charge health education for parents-to-be, covering pre-conception diets, pregnancy nutrition, antenatal exercise, sex, oral health and more.

Antenatal service in MCHCs is run as a shared-care programme with the Hospital Authority. We work closely with the Obstetrics Department of public hospitals to provide safe and seamless pregnancy care. Apart from screening for

certain congenital infections (such as Hepatitis B, rubella, syphilis, HIV infection) and anaemia, we monitor the progress of pregnancy and foetal growth at scheduled intervals, to prepare for a safe and uneventful delivery.

As soon as the baby arrives, a series of checks is carried out to assure an optimal state of health. These include screening for inborn errors of metabolism, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism, as well as physical examination and vaccinations to guard against serious infections.

從孕開始：步步安心

衛生署轄下的家庭計劃及產前護理服務協助準父母做好準備，迎接新生命。衛生署又為受遺傳性疾病或不育問題困擾的人士提供產前診斷及輔導，作出預防性及生育方案的建議。

產前服務

今天的準家長越來越重視日常飲食和生活習慣對胎兒健康的影響。因此，衛生署家庭健康服務轄下的母嬰健康院安排免費健康教育給準家長，包括孕前飲食，懷孕期的營養、運動、性生活和口腔護理等知識。

母嬰健康院提供的產前服務是一項與醫院管理局合作的護理計劃。我們與公立醫院的婦產科部門緊密合作，提供優質及持續的產前護理。除了篩查某些先天性感染(例如乙型肝炎、德國麻疹、梅毒和愛滋病等)以及貧血外，我們亦定期為孕婦監測懷孕進程及胎兒成長情況，為安全順利的生產過程作好準備。

嬰兒呱呱落地後會接受一連串健康檢查，包括先天性代謝病、葡萄糖六磷酸去氫醇素缺乏症和先天性甲狀腺功能不足篩查，配合常規身體檢查和疫苗接種，保障他們不受嚴重傳染病感染，得以健康成長。



▲ Antenatal counselling.
產前輔導。

Breastfeeding

To enable infants and young children to obtain the best nutrition and promote mother-child bonding as well as maternal wellbeing, we place great emphasis on breastfeeding support and education, both at prenatal and postnatal stages, as a matter of public health priority. Our efforts to create a breastfeeding-friendly atmosphere are targeted at expectant and new mothers and their family members, healthcare staff, workplaces, public premises and baby care facilities, and not least, implementing the code on marketing of formula milk, related products and food products for infants and young children, so that breastfeeding can become a continuous journey for as long as the mother wishes.

母乳餵哺

母乳作為嬰幼兒最佳的營養來源，同時亦能夠促進親子關係和母親健康，因此我們以產前和產後期間支援母乳餵哺和教育作為公共衛生優先課題。為了打造一個有利持續餵哺母乳的環境，我們的工作對象涵蓋準媽媽、新手媽媽和其家人，以及醫護人員、亦包括職場、公共場所及育嬰間等各個範疇，同時推行針對配方奶、相關產品和嬰幼兒食品的銷售守則，從而守護媽媽餵哺母乳的意願和權利。



▲ Antenatal breastfeeding workshop conducted in an MCHC.
在母嬰健康院舉辦的產前母乳餵哺小組。



◀ ▼ The Department of Health collaborates with community stakeholders to celebrate the annual World Breastfeeding Week in the first week of August. A series of publicity and education activities are organised annually to raise public awareness in protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding.

衛生署與社區的持份者合作，於每年八月的第一個星期慶祝國際母乳哺育周，舉行一連串的宣传和教育活動，以提升公眾對保護，推廣和支持母乳餵哺的關注。



Active Protection: Infancy to Preschool

Parents long to see their children grow up healthily and reach their potential in an all-round and well-adjusted manner – physically, cognitively, emotionally and socially. Parents may raise children in partnership with our MCHCs, from which they receive stage-relevant knowledge to strengthen their competence in child care, safety and diet, parent-child communication, child development and discipline. Every little one attending the MCHC is enrolled into Integrated Child Health and Development Programme which keeps a watch on his/her growth and development from infancy, toddlerhood to preschool years; covering parenting and immunisation as well. At regular check-ups and consultations, growth is monitored, development (including vision) checked appropriate for age, and diet assessed. For children with special needs in Special Child Care Centres, oral health examination and dental treatment can be provided under the Special Oral Care Service.

嬰幼至學前：積極保障

見證孩子全面地在生理、認知、情緒和社交方面健康成長，充分發揮天賦潛能，是每位家長的心願。母嬰健康院與家長攜手合作，按孩子的成長階段提供相應育兒知識，涉及家居安全、飲食、親子溝通、兒童身心發展及管教等範疇。所有到訪母嬰健康院的嬰幼兒均會參與幼兒健康及發展綜合計劃。醫護人員從而跟進嬰兒、幼童和學前兒童期的成長情況及發展需要，給予家長相關照顧指導，同時安排疫苗接種。在定期檢查和面談期間，亦會根據兒童年齡，檢視相應成長和發展指標(包括視力)及飲食情況，並提供適當建議。特殊口腔護理服務會為特殊幼兒中心內的學前兒童作口腔健康檢查及治療。



▲ Hearing screening for newborn.
新生嬰兒聽力普查測驗。



▲ Waiting area in an MCHC.
母嬰健康院的候診大堂。



- ◀ A series of parenting booklets provide useful information for parents-to-be and parents of infants and preschool children.
親職系列小冊子，為準父母及嬰幼兒家長提供實用資訊。



▲ Preschool Vision Screening.
學前視力普查。



▲ A nurse briefed the Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Matthew Cheung, on the hearing screening service for newborns provided by the MCHC. 護士向政務司司長張建宗講解母嬰健康院為初生嬰兒提供的聽力普查服務。



◀ Child Health Record booklets in different periods.
不同時期的兒童健康記錄小冊子。

AN 產前	0 m 初生	1 m 一個月	2 m 兩個月	4 m 四個月	6 m 六個月	9 m 九個月	12 m 一歲	18 m 歲半	2 yr 兩歲	3 yr 三歲	4 yr 四歲	5 yr 五歲

Immunisation 免疫接種
 Growth Monitoring and Diet Assessment 生長監察及飲食評估
 Hearing Screening (Automated Otoacoustic Emission) 聽力普查(耳聲發射)
 Parenting Education 親職教育
 if indicated 如有需要

First Health Consultation 首次健康評估
 Developmental Surveillance 發展監察
 Preschool Vision Screening 學前視力普查
 AN Antenatal 產前
 Parents fill child health questionnaire at first vision visit 於第一次學前視力普查時家長需填寫兒童健康問卷

Health and Developmental Surveillance

As parents are best placed to observe children's health, growth and development on a daily basis, we provide guidance to parents by means of leaflets, videos, web-based resources, workshops, health talks and discussion with professionals, on how to observe the children's health, to facilitate their growth and development, and to pick up unusual signs early requiring specialist follow up.

健康及發展監察

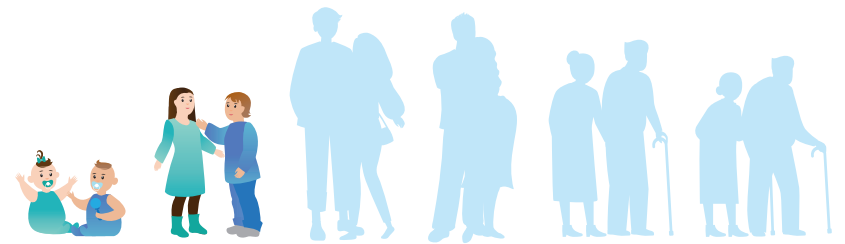
日常生活中，父母是觀察孩子健康、成長和發展的最佳人選。我們會透過小冊子、短片、網上資源、工作坊、健康講座和與醫護人員面談等方式，指導家長如何觀察孩子健康、培育他們的成長和發展，和及早識別問題，以便尋求專業人士跟進。



◀▲ The Developmental Surveillance Scheme. 兒童發展監察計劃。



▲ The evidence-based Triple P Programme developed by the University of Queensland was introduced to all MCHCs in 2005. 2005年全港母嬰健康院推行由澳洲昆士蘭大學科學研究制定的3P親子「正」策課程。



Overcome developmental challenges

The Child Assessment Service receives referrals from doctors and clinical psychologists of children under the age of 12 years with suspected symptoms of developmental problems. The multidisciplinary team will provide comprehensive assessment to the children and training to parents to facilitate the development and growth of the children. The team will formulate rehabilitation plans and provide educational and rehabilitation advice according to the needs of individual children.

克服發展障礙的挑戰

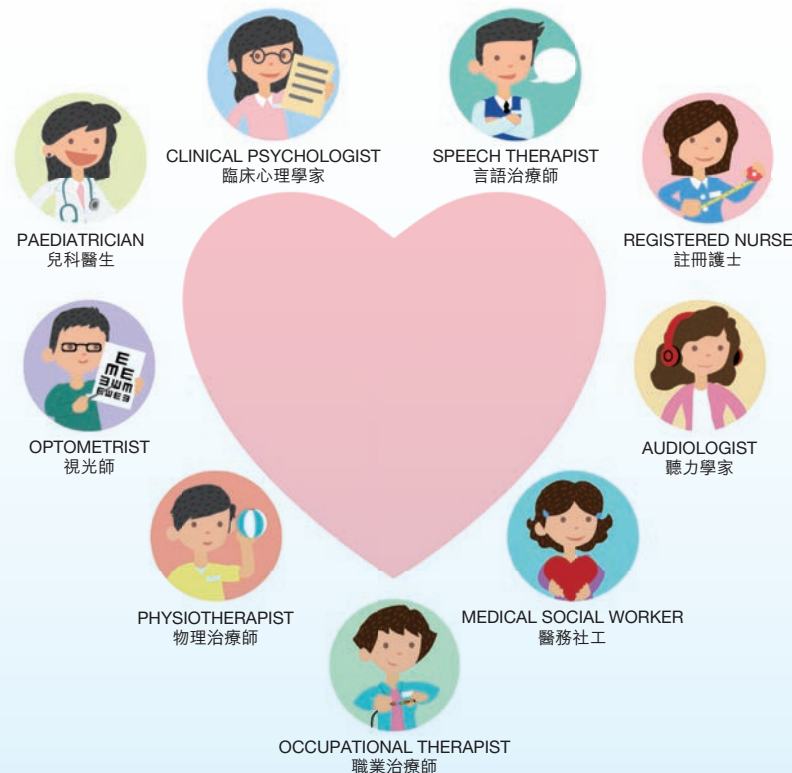
兒童體能智力測驗服務接收由醫生及臨床心理學家轉介的個案，為懷疑有發展障礙徵狀的12歲以下兒童進行臨床評估。跨專業團隊會安排兒童進行全面評估，同時為家長提供訓練，幫助他們在日常生活中協助孩子的體能和智力發展。跨專業團隊會針對個別兒童情況為他們制定合適的康復計劃，並提供適當的教育和復康建議。



▲ Through different public education activities to enhance public awareness of childhood developmental problems. 透過公眾教育活動增強對兒童發展問題的認識。



▲ Through organising training workshops for parents to facilitate the development and growth of the children. 透過訓練，幫助家長在日常生活中協助孩子的體能和智力發展。



◀ Multidisciplinary team of Child Assessment Service will provide comprehensive assessment to children with suspected developmental problems. 兒童體能智力測驗服務的跨專業團隊會為有懷疑發展障礙的兒童進行全面評估。

香港兒童免疫接種計劃

Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme

Vaccination

To ward off disabling childhood infections, all children from birth to primary six receive scheduled doses of vaccines and booster doses under the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme. The vaccinations have been duly considered and recommended by the Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases, based on epidemiological and scientific evidence. The immunisation programme offers the best and safest protection against tuberculosis, hepatitis B, diphtheria, polio, chickenpox, measles and rubella, just to name a few.

免疫接種

為保護孩子免受嚴重傳染病的威脅，從出生至小六期間，所有兒童均會按香港兒童免疫接種計劃，定期接種疫苗和加強劑。計劃內容均由疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會，根據流行病學和科學實證作出建議，為兒童提供預防肺結核、乙型肝炎、白喉、脊髓灰質炎、水痘、麻疹和德國麻疹等疾病的全面保障。

年歲 / 年級 AGE / GRADE	應接種的疫苗 IMMUNISATION RECOMMENDED		
初生 Newborn	卡介苗 BCG Vaccine	乙型肝炎疫苗 - 第一次 Hepatitis B Vaccine - First Dose	
一個月 1 month	乙型肝炎疫苗 - 第二次 Hepatitis B Vaccine - Second Dose		
兩個月 2 months	白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 第一次 DTaP-IPV Vaccine - First Dose	肺炎球菌疫苗 - 第一次 Pneumococcal Vaccine - First Dose	
四個月 4 months	白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 第二次 DTaP-IPV Vaccine - Second Dose	肺炎球菌疫苗 - 第二次 Pneumococcal Vaccine - Second Dose	
六個月 6 months	白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 第三次 DTaP-IPV Vaccine - Third Dose	乙型肝炎疫苗 - 第三次 Hepatitis Vaccine - Third Dose	
十二個月 12 months	麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹混合疫苗 - 第一次 Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR) Vaccine - First Dose	肺炎球菌疫苗 - 加強劑 Pneumococcal Vaccine - Booster Dose	水痘疫苗 - 第一次* Varicella Vaccine - First Dose*
十八個月 18 months	白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 加強劑 DTaP-IPV Vaccine - Booster Dose		
小一 Primary 1	麻疹、流行性腮腺炎、德國麻疹及水痘混合疫苗 - 第二次* Measles, Mumps, Rubella & Varicella (MMRV) Vaccine - Second Dose*	白喉、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 加強劑 DTaP-IPV Vaccine - Booster Dose	
小五 Primary 5	人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗 - 第一次^ Human papillomavirus vaccine - First Dose^		
小六 Primary 6	白喉(減量)、破傷風、無細胞型百日咳(減量)及滅活小兒麻痺混合疫苗 - 加強劑 dTap-IPV Vaccine - Booster Dose	人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗 - 第二次^ Human papillomavirus vaccine - Second Dose^	

*水痘疫苗已納入「香港兒童免疫接種計劃」內，並適用於2013年1月1日或以後出生的兒童。在此日期之前出生的兒童於小學一年級時會繼續接種麻疹、流行性腮腺炎及德國麻疹混合疫苗。

*由2019/20學年起，「香港兒童免疫接種計劃」將為合資格的適齡小學女學生提供人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗接種，以預防子宮頸癌。

DTaP-IPV Vaccine: Diphtheria, Tetanus, acellular Pertussis & Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine
dTap-IPV Vaccine: Diphtheria (reduced dose), Tetanus, acellular Pertussis (reduced dose) & Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine
* Varicella vaccine has been incorporated into the HKCIP and is applicable to children born on or after 1 Jan 2013.
Children who were born before this date would continue to receive MMR vaccine when they reach primary 1.

^ Starting from the 2019/20 school year, eligible female primary school students of suitable ages will be provided with human papillomavirus vaccine under the HKCIP for prevention of cervical cancer.

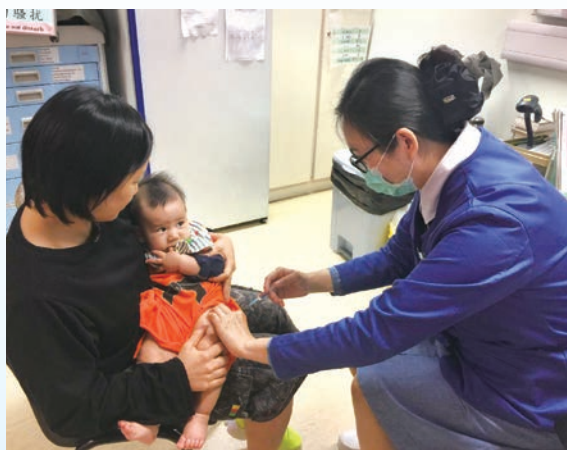


衛生署
Department of Health



Information as at 2019
資料截至2019年

- ▲ Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme. 香港兒童免疫接種計劃。



◀ Infant receiving vaccination.
嬰兒接種疫苗。

▲ The School Outreach Vaccination Pilot Programme and Enhanced Vaccination Subsidy Scheme Outreach Vaccination were launched in 2018.
2018年推行學校外展疫苗接種先導計劃及優化疫苗資助外展接種計劃。

A Worry-free School Life

Schooling marks the next milestone in a child's life, often accompanied by joy and fulfilment, challenges and no less, doubts and concerns.

Student Health Service

All fulltime students may benefit from free-of-charge health services, which include annual health checks, screening for physical and psychosocial problems (e.g. assessment of spinal curvature), individual counselling and health education pertaining to lifestyle and health condition. These facilitate early recognition of health issues which may otherwise escape detection until they become advanced. Moreover, parents and students are encouraged to make joint efforts to improve student's health, e.g. in healthy weight management. For mental health-building, tips on emotional wellness are made available online.

On one hand, the immunisation programme continues to run into primary schools - enhanced by free seasonal influenza vaccination, and human papillomavirus vaccination to protect girls from cervical cancer. On the other hand, all primary students are invited to enroll in the School Dental Care Service at a nominal fee for which they receive annual dental check-up at the Department of Health's school dental clinics, with the option of free round trip shuttle at the school and follow up appointments with their parents for further dental treatment if needed. Dental health education on dietary and toothbrushing habits is provided and reinforced to promote oral health.

學校生活：無憂樂悠

踏進校園，孩子展開人生另一階段。學習生活除了帶來喜悅、滿足和挑戰，同時也為孩子在成長道路上產生不少疑惑和憂慮。

學生健康服務

所有全日制學生亦可享受免費健康服務，包括每年一度的健康檢查、生理和心理健康篩查（例如脊柱側彎檢查）、個別輔導，及生活習慣與身心狀態的健康教育。這些服務讓我們及早察覺學童的健康問題，以便適時作出治療和跟進。我們亦鼓勵家長和學生攜手合作，例如是體重管理方面。為促進學生的精神健康，我們亦製作一系列多元化的網上資源和小錦囊，向學生講解情緒管理、人際關係溝通等良方。

一方面，香港兒童免疫接種計劃繼續在學校開展，並新增免費季節性流感疫苗，進一步加強對學童的保障；以及增設人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗，保護女童將來免受子宮頸癌的威脅。另一方面，所有小學生均可參加由政府資助的學童牙科保健服務，於學童牙科診所接受每年一度的口腔檢查，並可享用免費專車接送往返學校和診所，如有需要由家長陪同跟進學童的牙科治療。計劃亦教授及強化學童有關飲食和刷牙習慣等口腔健康知識，讓孩子自小養成照顧牙齒的良好習慣。





▲ The Student Health Service promotes and safeguards the physical and psychological health of school children through comprehensive, promotive and preventive health programmes so as to enable them to grow healthily and develop their full potentials.
學生健康服務透過保健及預防疾病的綜合服務，促進及保障學生的身心健康，讓他們健康成長，充份發揮潛能。

Adolescent Health

Teens are likely to be bothered by stress related to academic performance, dating, interpersonal relationships and career choices. It is important to equip them with stress management skills to weather any turbulence that may come in life. Our school outreaching Adolescent Health Programme instils among students positive attitudes and skills in coping with interpersonal relationships, solving problems, and dealing with emotional ups and downs. Activity-based programmes and online tools impart knowledge for students to identify problems and say “no” to addictive behaviours such as excessive use of the Internet, smart phones and gaming platforms, smoking and drugs, as well as withstand the threat of cyber-bullying. This content, together with sex education and healthy lifestyle education, is reinforced through incorporation into the school curriculum. Similar to primary students, secondary students may attend a yearly physical check, health counselling and education, from one of 13 Student Health Service Centres, and receive further assessment services at one of 4 Special Assessment Centres if necessary.

青少年健康

踏入青春期，學生難免面對愈加複雜的學業、愛情、人際關係和工作前程等難題。具備適當的情緒和壓力管理技巧，將有助他們迎難而上，積極面對未來各種人生挑戰。青少年健康服務的學校外展工作，利用活動為本的教學和線上工具，講述處理人際關係、解決問題、情緒起伏等情況的正面態度和技巧，令學生能夠認清自己的情緒狀況，並善於向過度使用電

子屏幕產品、吸煙、濫藥等沉溺行為說「不」，甚或抵擋網絡欺凌的威脅。這些內容，加上性教育和健康生活知識，由於併入學校課程而得以強化。與小學生一樣，中學生亦可在13間的學生健康服務中心其中一間進行每年一次的身體檢查，健康輔導和教育，及有需要時在四間健康評估中心其中一間接受跟進評估服務。

拒絕吸煙 你至醒

醒目的你當然知道吸煙百害而無一利，但如果身邊的好友邀請你吸煙，你懂得拒絕嗎？還是會為“應酬”而接受他們？

「喂，食支煙先啦……」

堅決拒絕 「我都唔食煙！」
「戒咗喇！」

反客為主 「呢度唔食得煙嘞，你都唔好食啦！」
「呢期與戒煙嘞，你仲食煙？」

談笑風生 「我唔想好似你咁成日企喺垃圾桶側邊食煙！」
「冇心情，唔想食，費事愈食愈煩！」

說明事實 「煙仔貴，食唔起，請我食都唔要！」
「食壞個肺，點打波呀！」

金蟬脫殼 「有緊要事做，走先！」
「咪住！我約咗人，遲晒大到，唔講住啦，拜拜！」

愈早戒煙好處愈多

- * 身上和衣物上再無煙味
- * 建立一個健康、清新的形象
- * 遠離疾病，改善運動表現
- * 省下購買煙草產品的金錢
- * 你的朋友和家人會因為你戒煙而感到高興和自豪

戒煙小貼士

訂下戒煙日期

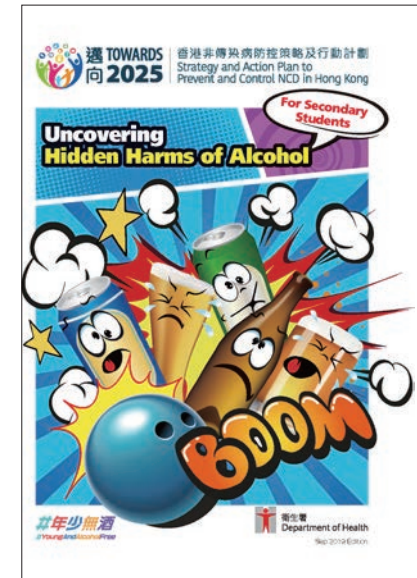
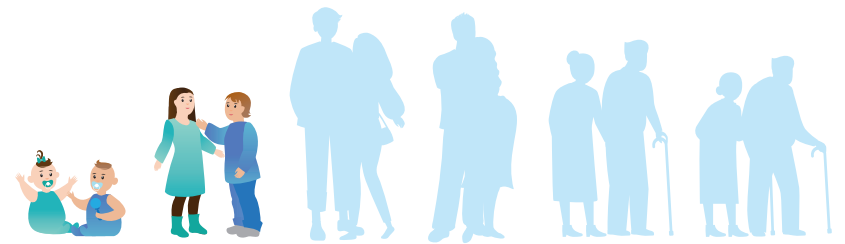
- * 評估可能遇到的障礙，預備對策
- * 爭取家人、朋友及戒煙伙伴的支持
- * 棄掉所有煙草產品、煙灰缸和打火機
- * 盡量遠離有人吸煙的地方
- * 保持堅定的意志和決心

衛生署控煙酒辦公室
Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office
Department of Health

衛生署綜合戒煙熱線：**1833 183**
網址：www.livetobaccofree.hk

青少年戒煙熱線
致電綜合戒煙熱線
(選擇語言後按聽)

2016年5月修訂
衛生署出版 政府刊物零售處



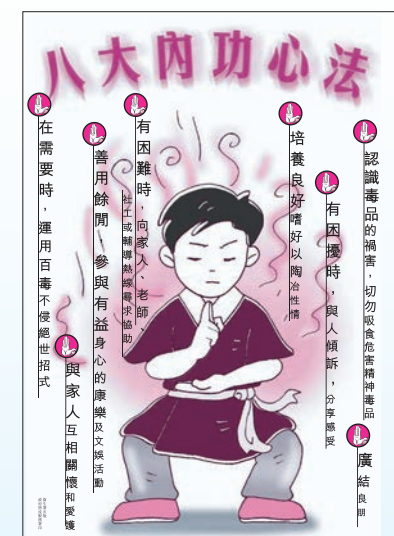
▲ The “Young and Alcohol Free” publicity campaign was launched in 2016.
2016年展開「年少無酒」宣傳運動。



▲ Report of the Advisory Group on Health Effects of Use of Internet and Electronic Screen Products released in 2014.
2014年發表《使用互聯網及電子屏幕產品對健康的影響諮詢小組》報告。



▲ Understanding drug abuse.
百毒不侵「備忘錄」。



School Healthy Diet

In the face of alarming and rising rates of obesity and diabetes among the local population, a urine sugar test is offered to overweight students so that early detection of suspected diabetic cases can be made possible. This measure is underpinned by annual weight and height measurement of students, supply of annual aggregate student weight and obesity statistics and outreach anti-obesity education to schools. Separately, students and parents can use online tools, such as Healthy Recipes — designed with a darling appeal — to make healthy eating fun.

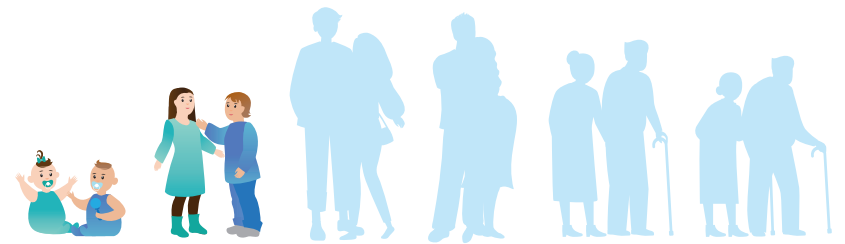
Since the school remains the best platform to promote students' health, the Health Promoting School Programme has been introduced recently. A Health Promoting School is “one that constantly strengthens its capacity as a healthy setting for living, learning and working”, by World Health Organization definition. The programme focuses on promoting physical activity, healthy eating, mental health and social well-being. Experience from 30 schools joining the pilot programme will showcase critical success factors for the school environment to improve health of students.

校園健康食譜

面對本地人口肥胖和糖尿病數字上升的趨勢，學生健康服務為超重學生提供尿糖測試，以便及早識別糖尿病患者。該測試配合每年為同學測量體重和身高的工作，同時向學校提供收集所得的整體學生體重與超重數據，並推行外展教育工作，增強校方對學生健康體重管理的認知。與此同時，學生和家長亦可瀏覽衛生署網站的「健康食譜」，實行線上線下貫徹輕鬆好玩的健康生活。

毫無疑問，學校是推廣學生健康的最佳場所。有見及此，我們近年推出健康促進學校計劃，重點推廣體能活動、健康飲食、精神健康和社交健康。一如世界衛生組織所定義，健康促進學校乃一所能夠「持續增強自身能力，成為校園群體無論在生活、學習或工作上健康水平得以改善的場所」。30間參與先導計劃學校所積累的寶貴經驗，將會進一步協助學校成為健康推廣場所。





▲ Launching of “StartSmart@school.hk” Campaign in 2012.
2012年推行「幼營喜動校園計劃」。



▲ Being physically active in childhood lays the foundation for active participation in physical and sports activities in adulthood.
活躍的童年是成年期積極參與體能及體育活動的基礎。



▲ Launching of the “Salt Reduction Scheme for School Lunches” in 2017/18 school year.
2017/18學年推行「學校午膳減鹽計劃」。





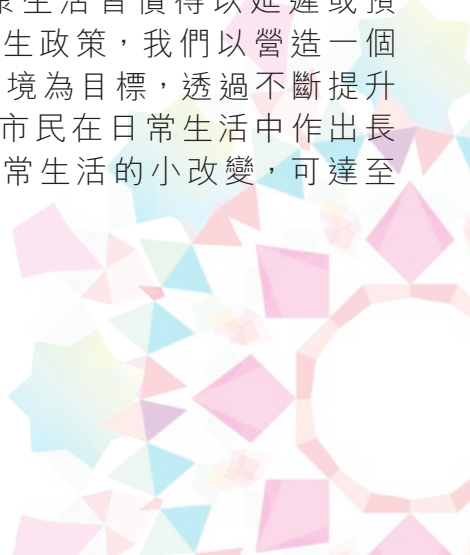
ADULT LIFE 成年

Healthy Choices Any Time, Anywhere, For Everyone

Although an individual's genetic makeup is predetermined, a lot can be done to delay or prevent illness, if practised regularly in life. Through health-sensitive policy-making, creation of health-supportive environments and improvement of health literacy, individuals are better able to make health-positive choices in life. Healthy adulthood entails a process of decision-making and increasing control over one's lifestyle choices, thereby improving health.

健康生活 由我做起

縱使先天基因未必能夠改變，但許多疾病，均能夠透過持之以恆的健康生活習慣得以延遲或預防。透過制定有效的衛生政策，我們以營造一個共同追求健康的社會環境為目標，透過不斷提升大眾的健康知識，希望市民在日常生活中作出長遠有利健康的選擇。日常生活的小改變，可達至成年健康的大改善。





Advocacy for Healthy Lifestyle

Life in Hong Kong is fast-paced and highly stressed. Unhealthy habits such as dining out, eating fast food, physical inactivity, smoking and alcohol use are part of the everyday life for some people. These increase the risk of non-communicable diseases — today's greatest threat to population health. In fact, we can significantly improve our health by eating a healthy diet and engaging in regular physical activity. Through succeeding waves of health promotional campaigns, more people become aware of negative effects of unhealthy diet and sedentary lifestyle, and how to improve health. For instance, the activities of EatSmart@restaurant.hk Campaign and EatSmart@school.hk Campaign engage and encourage food suppliers to offer delicious meals that contain less salt, sugar and oil with more fruit and vegetables; HEALTHY HONG KONG 2025 | Move for Health campaign encourages people to adopt an active lifestyle for prevention of non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer and high blood pressure, with the help of an appealing mascot — Lazy Lion. These promotional efforts are complemented by online information. Meanwhile, we continue to promote organ donation.

倡導健康生活

香港高壓且節奏急速的生活，令外出飲食、進食快餐、缺乏運動、吸煙飲酒等不健康習慣，成為部分人生活的常態，無形中增加了罹患非傳染病的風險 — 這可說是今天公共醫療衛生面對的最大隱患。事實上，只要我們平日透過健康飲食和恆常體能活動，便已能夠為健康帶來重大改善。隨着衛生署浪接浪的大型健康宣傳運動，越來越多市民意識到不良飲食習慣、久坐缺乏運動對長遠健康的影響，及相應的改善方法。一系列有營食肆及健康飲食在校園活動，從食品供應商

入手，宣傳多蔬果膳食，即使少鹽、少糖和少油煮食亦能美味可口；「健康香港2025 | 郁一郁•健康啲」大型宣傳運動，則鼓勵市民增加體能活動量，由吉祥物「匿獅Lion」身體力行，宣傳活躍生活模式對預防心臟病、糖尿病、癌症、高血壓等都市病的好處。為了加強宣傳效果，這些訊息配合網絡平台同時發布。在重點宣傳非傳染病訊息的同時，衛生署亦推廣器官捐贈。



▲ Launching event for the “HEALTHY HONG KONG 2025 | Move For Health” on 8 December 2018.
2018年12月8日「健康香港2025 | 郁一郁•健康啲」大型宣傳運動啟動禮。





▲ Promoting “dishes with more fruit and vegetables” and “three less dishes” at a ceremony to launch the EatSmart@restaurant.hk Campaign. 有「營」食肆運動開展禮推介「蔬果之選」和「三少之選」菜式。



▲ 12 November 2016 marked the first Organ Donation Day in Hong Kong. The second Saturday of November every year is designated as Organ Donation Day and anniversary of the launch of Centralised Organ Donation Register by the Department of Health. 香港首個器官捐贈日為2016年11月12日。每年11月第二個星期六已定為器官捐贈日，亦是衛生署成立中央器官捐贈登記名冊周年紀念。



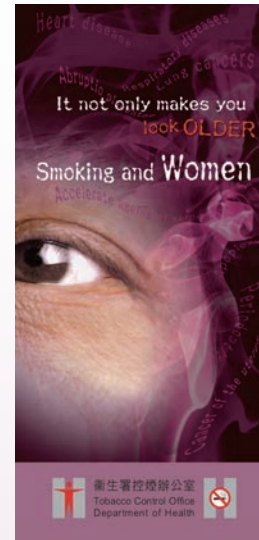
▲ Poster of EatSmart Restaurants. 有「營」食肆宣傳海報。



▲ Poster of central obesity to raise public awareness and promote healthy lifestyle. 中央肥胖海報，以提高公眾意識並促進健康生活方式。



▲ Pamphlet on smoking hazards, targeting men and women. 針對男士及女士有關吸煙危害的宣傳單張。





- ▲ Healthy League of the Department of Health promotes cancer prevention through the adoption of healthy lifestyle. 衛生署健康聯盟宣傳預防癌症由健康生活開始。



- ▲ Exercise Prescription Doctor's Handbook. 運動處方醫生手冊。
- ▲ Over 200 staff of the Department of Health took part in the University of Hong Kong Around the World Walking Challenge in May 2018. 衛生署超過200位同事一同參加香港大學於2018年5月舉辦的「環遊世界步行挑戰賽」。



On the other hand, mental health problems are common. It is therefore important for all to understand the risk factors and symptoms of common mental health problems and know when to seek help and treatment. As such, the Department of Health launched “Joyful@HK”, a territory-wide 3-year mental health promotion campaign, in January 2016, to advocate the well-being practice of Sharing, Mind and Enjoyment. The campaign aimed at enhancing public

engagement in promoting mental well-being and enhancing their knowledge and understanding about mental health. A series of initiatives were rolled out, including the Joyful@HK Promotion Van, Joyful@HK Run, “Your Joyful Record” Video Competition, “Your Joyful Photo” Competition, and Community Partnership Programmes.

Moreover, the Department of Health joined hands with the Labour Department and the Occupational Safety and Health Council to

launch the “Joyful@Healthy Workplace” programme. A series of activities were organised to assist employers and employees to create a joyful and healthy working environment with a focus on Healthy Eating, Physical Activity and Mental Well-being. Over one thousand organisations have joined the programme, benefiting more than half a million employees.



▲ “Joyful@Healthy Workplace” Programme.
好心情@健康工作間。



此外，精神健康問題日益普遍，明白常見的精神健康問題的風險因素和症狀，以及何時尋求協助和治療同樣重要。衛生署於2016年1月展開為期三年的「好心情@HK」全港心理健康推廣計劃，倡導「與人分享」、「正面思維」及「享受生活」三大健康元素，鼓勵市民對心理健康推廣的參與，以及提高大眾對精神健康的知識和了解。計劃推出了一連串活動，包括「即笑即影•好心情」宣傳車、好心情喜動跑、「記錄好光影，滿載好心情」短片創作比賽、「影出好心情，好『相』Like」比賽和社區合作伙伴計劃。

另一方面，衛生署與勞工處及職業安全健康局攜手舉辦「好心情@健康工作間」計劃，讓僱主及僱員一同創造健康及愉快的工作環境，並透過一系列活動提倡健康飲食、體能活動和心理健康。計劃吸引過千間機構參加，逾五十萬名僱員受惠。



▲ The then Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, officiating at the kick-off ceremony of the Joyful@HK Campaign on 29 January 2016.
時任政務司司長林鄭月娥於2016年1月29日主持「好心情@HK」開幕禮。



▲ Joyful@HK Run.
好心情喜動跑。



▲ Joyful@HK Promotion Van.
「即笑即影•好心情」宣傳車。

Women's Health

Women play a significant role in the health promotion and care of the family, and have a great influence on the health of their children, their family and the community. We provide a comprehensive health promotion and disease prevention programme for women up to the age of 64 years, to cater to their changing health needs at various life stages.

Women of child-bearing age may seek family planning services at MCHCs. Apart from contraception and promotion of safer sex, counselling services are provided to women with fertility, breast, menstrual or sexual problems, and those considering termination of pregnancy. For pregnant women, a comprehensive antenatal shared-care programme with public hospitals is provided throughout the course of pregnancy and delivery process, comprising regular checks, blood tests and health education. Postnatal mothers are provided with breastfeeding support, check-ups and advice on family planning. They are also provided with guidance to adapt to their new role as a mother and screened for postnatal depression. Women may obtain other preventive healthcare services from Women Health Service which is provided in 10 MCHCs and 3

Woman Health Centres by means of health assessments, counselling and workshops, aiming to reinforce healthy lifestyles, avoid tobacco and alcohol, and maintain healthy weight.

As cervical cancer is preventable, all MCHCs and Woman Health Centres provide cervical smear tests to women aged 25 to 64 years as part of the territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme, in addition to preventive education and mass advertising campaign.



▲ Provide health education and assessments.
提供健康教育及評估。



婦女健康

女性往往是促進和照顧家庭健康的重要一員，對於她們的孩子、家人和社交圈子，均擁有深遠的影響力。我們為64歲或以下女士提供婦女健康服務，從健康教育至疾病預防，全面照顧她們在不同人生階段的健康需要。

已屆生育年齡的婦女可在母嬰健康院接受家庭計劃服務。計劃除提供適當的避孕方法、鼓勵安全性行為外，亦會就著有不育、乳房、月經和性方面問題，或考慮中止懷孕的婦女提供輔導。懷孕婦女則可享受一套全面的產前護理計劃，照顧孕婦整個懷孕及生產過程，當中包括定期產前檢查、血液測試及與懷孕有關的健康教育。母

親亦會接受哺乳指導、身體檢查及家庭計劃指導，助她們面對新角色所帶來的挑戰，以盡快適應新生活。另一方面，婦女亦可於10間母嬰健康院和3間婦女健康中心接受其他預防性健康服務，透過健康評估、輔導和工作坊等方式，提升她們對健康生活習慣的認知，了解遠離煙酒和保持健康體重的重要性。

子宮頸癌可透過不同方式作出預防。因此，全港性的子宮頸普查計劃，除了進行預防教育及開展大型推廣活動，還透過全港母嬰健康院及婦女健康中心為年齡介乎25至64歲之間的女性，提供子宮頸細胞檢查。



▲ Cervical Screening Programme launched in 2004.
子宮頸普查計劃於2004年展開。



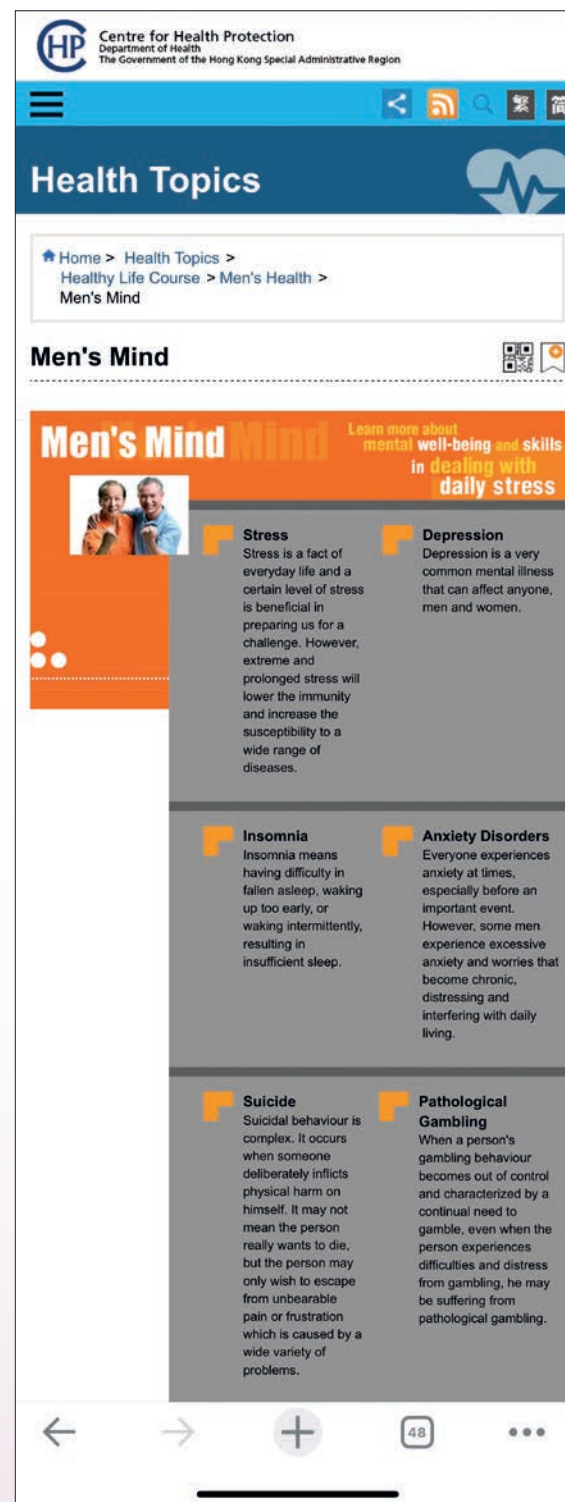
▲ The Department of Health co-organised a health talk with a non-governmental organisation in Sham Shui Po in 2017.
衛生署與非政府機構於2017年在深水埗合辦健康講座。

Men's Health

Statistically, men fare worse in health terms compared with women. It is the Department of Health's goal to reduce this health gap by introducing the Men's Health Programme which provides self-explanatory and interactive information about men's health issues, raising men's interest and empowering them in healthy lifestyle adoption, family care and self-care as well as avoidance of high risk behaviours.

男士健康

數據上，男性的健康表現較女性的稍為遜色。為了改善男士健康水平，衛生署推出男士健康計劃，為男性健康問題提供簡單易明而貼身互動的資訊，提升男士對建立健康生活方式的關注和認知，同時加強他們對照顧自己、家庭和避免高危行為的意識和能力。





Prevention of Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the commonest cancer in Hong Kong. To catch CRC in its early or pre-cancerous stage, the CRC Screening Programme provides government subsidy to asymptomatic Hong Kong residents aged between 50 and 75, to receive stool occult blood test in the private sector, and colonoscopy examination if occult blood test is positive. As a result, most participants are able to receive free screening services.

預防大腸癌

大腸癌是香港最常見的癌症。為了及早發現大腸癌及前期病變，大腸癌篩查計劃資助50至75歲沒有徵狀的香港居民，於私營界別接受大便隱血測試。若發現隱血，則資助他們接受大腸鏡檢查。大部分參加者因而獲得免費篩查服務。



▲ The Department of Health promoted colorectal screening at the Hong Kong Cancer Day 2017. 衛生署於香港癌症日2017宣傳大腸癌篩查。



▲ The Department of Health launched a pilot in September 2016 and regularised the CRC Screening Programme in August 2018 to subsidise asymptomatic Hong Kong residents aged 50 to 75 to undergo screening tests for the prevention of CRC. 衛生署於2016年9月推出先導計劃，並於2018年8月將大腸癌篩查計劃恆常化，為50至75歲沒有大腸癌徵狀的香港居民提供政府資助接受篩查，預防大腸癌。



◀ Faecal occult blood test tube. 大便隱血測試採便管。



OLDER LIFE 老年

Adding life to years and years to life

After years of contribution and dedication, it is every citizen's aspiration and right to enjoy their later years with grace and dignity. For this reason, the Department of Health implements and supports evidence-based policy initiatives, public health programmes and services to help people age in place.

樂享頤年

經過長年對社會的貢獻和付出，每位長者均值得擁有一個身心豐足的健康晚年。為了提供適切的銀齡服務，衛生署執行和支援一系列以實證為本的政策、公共衛生項目和服務。





While anyone, elderly in particular who are more likely to receive medical care from multiple healthcare providers, may benefit from using the Electronic Health Record Sharing System, persons fulfilling certain age criteria may enrol in the colorectal cancer screening programme and receive free/subsidised vaccination against seasonal influenza and pneumococcal infection. Moreover, elderly aged 65 and above may enrol in any of the 18 Elderly Health Centres to enjoy subsidised comprehensive primary healthcare services, including health assessment, counselling, curative care and health education.

The public is now paying more attention than ever to the oral health of the elderly and people with disabilities, and the Government has launched a series of initiatives by engaging Non-governmental Organisations in providing dental care support to those groups with special oral health care needs.

長者往往對醫療服務有較高需求，同時接受多種醫療服務，特別能夠受惠於電子健康紀錄互通系統。而年滿特定年齡的人士，亦可參加大腸癌篩查計劃，及接種免費／資助季節性流感和肺炎球菌疫苗。與此同時，65歲或以上的長者，可以申請成為全港18間長者健康中心的會員，享受資助的綜

合基層健康服務，包括健康評估、健康輔導、診療服務及健康教育。

另外，市民大眾對長者及殘疾人士的口腔健康問題日益關注，因此政府與非政府機構加強合作，為社會上有特殊口腔護理需要的人士提供服務。



▲ The 20th Anniversary Ceremony of the Elderly Health Service cum Seminar on Promoting Healthy Aging in 2018. 衛生署於2018年舉行長者健康服務二十周年紀念典禮暨「推廣康健頤年」研討會。

Community Outreach

Together with 18 Visiting Health Teams that offer services free of charge, we reach into the neighbourhood of elderly, provide training to their carers, formal and informal (e.g. family carers and domestic helpers), and strive to improve elderly persons' self-care ability, encourage them in healthy ways of living and strengthen support from family members and carers, in order to minimise illness and disability. Notably, by setting up infection control enhancement programmes at residential care homes for the elderly at the wake of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome outbreak, the Visiting Health Teams have since introduced at institutional level, integrated assessment programmes on, infection control, fall prevention, drug management and health record management to enhance quality of residential care. As elderly persons living in residential care homes for the elderly tend to be frail and more prone to complications of infections, annual influenza vaccination and pneumococcal vaccination at scheduled intervals are offered on site.

Using a multi-disciplinary approach, the launch of mass promotional campaigns on physical and mental health, provision of healthy ageing and healthcare information for elderly and carer (including DIY Health Education Kits), dementia care and home safety tips (such as fall prevention), all contribute to better quality of living among our elderly.

外展服務

我們的18支長者健康外展分隊深入社區為長者及照顧者提供免費外展服務，為正規及非正規護老者(如家人及傭工)等提供護老技巧培訓，提升長者的自理能力，鼓勵他們建立良好生活習慣，並推動家庭成員和照顧者給予支持，以減低長者染病和罹患殘疾的機會。值得一提的是，經歷嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症「疫」，我們大大提升了對安老院舍的傳染病控制能力，自此，長者健康外展分隊的服務涵蓋各安老機構，提供包括感染控制、防跌、藥物及院友個人健康記錄

管理等的綜合評估，以全面提升院舍質素。鑑於在院舍居住的長者受傳染病感染及發生併發症的風險較高，我們亦在院舍為長者安排接種每年一次的季節性流感及定期肺炎球菌疫苗。

透過推出針對長者身體和精神健康的大型宣傳活動，並為長者及照顧者，提供健康晚年和護老資訊(包括健康自學教材套)、認知障礙症照顧和居家安全貼士(例如如何防跌)；我們以多管齊下的方式，齊心為長者帶來一個樂活無憂的健康晚年。



- ◀ Provision of healthy ageing and healthcare information.
提供健康晚年和護老資訊。



▲ An occupational therapist briefed the Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Matthew Cheung, on a range of assistive devices for the elderly.
職業治療師向政務司司長張建宗介紹一系列長者需要的輔助器具。



▲ Doctor in Elderly Health Centre provides health assessment and counselling for members.
長者健康中心醫生為會員提供健康評估和輔導。



▲ Visiting Health Teams provide health education and training to the elderly and carers.
長者健康外展分隊為長者及護老者提供健康教育及培訓。



Facilitate Access to Quality Primary Healthcare

People have a need for, and right of, access to affordable services for health maintenance and disease prevention, which is where primary care comes in. This is the principle behind the Department of Health's family doctor approach, enabling citizens' health to be taken care of holistically and continuously in the community.



With the Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme launched in 2009, elderly aged 65 or above are now able to make better use of primary healthcare services outside the public sector which are offered by Chinese medicine practitioners, doctors, dentists, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, radiographers, medical laboratory technologists and optometrists in Part I of the register. The Scheme has seen a number of enhancements over the years, which

include progressive increase in the annual voucher amount to each eligible elderly person from \$250 to \$2,000, increase of accumulation limit of vouchers from \$3,000 to \$8,000, extension of the Scheme to the University of Hong Kong – Shenzhen Hospital, and lowering of the eligibility age from 70 to 65.

Primary care acts as the first point of contact, comprising services provided by primary care doctors, dentists, Chinese medicine practitioners and so on, close to where people live and work. To strengthen the links between and within healthcare networks, the web-based Primary Care Directory is built to provide open information on practice information, professional qualification and types of primary care offered, allowing easy access by the public and healthcare service providers. The Primary Care Directory is now overseen by the Primary Healthcare Office under the Food and Health Bureau.



認可醫療專業名冊

The Pilot Accredited Registers Scheme for Healthcare Professions has been launched to accredit healthcare professional bodies that meet the prescribed standards, with a view to enabling members of the public and patients to make informed choices about healthcare professionals in the provision of services.

Moreover, the Department of Health promotes the territory-wide adoption of Electronic Health Record Sharing System which facilitates sharing of essential patient information collected and kept by multiple service providers, to inform optimal treatment.



協助市民獲得優質基層醫療

我們相信，所有人均擁有享受優質及可負擔醫療服務的權利，而一個良好健全的基層醫療網絡，正好為市民提供重要的健康保障。為此，衛生署特別強調家庭醫生在維護市民健康扮演的角色，令人人在所屬社區中獲得周全而持續的照顧。

自長者醫療券計劃於2009年推出以來，65歲或以上長者現更能夠善用由以下醫護專業人員在公共醫療系統以外提供的基層醫療服務：中醫、西醫、牙醫、脊醫、護士、物理治療師、職業治療師、放射技師、醫務化驗師、以及在註冊名冊第I部分註冊的視光師。計劃歷年來落實了一系列的優化措施，包括每名合資格長者的醫療券金額逐步由每年250元增加至2,000元；醫療券的累積金額上限由3,000元調高至8,000元；將計劃擴展至香港大學深圳醫院；以及受惠長者的合資格年齡由70歲降低至65歲。



基層醫療往往是市民接觸醫療服務的第一站，所指的包括與市民生活和工作地點相近的基層醫療醫生、牙醫、中醫等所提供的服務。為了加強現存醫療系統的連結，基層醫療指南網站提供公開的實用資訊，包括基層醫療服務提供者的執業資料、專業資格和所提供的基層醫療服務，方便市民和醫療服務提供者查閱。基層醫療指南現由食物及衛生局轄下的基層醫療健康辦事處監督。

另一方面，認可醫療專業註冊先導計劃的出現，為符合計劃標準的專業醫療團體提供官方認可資格，作為市民和病人選擇服務提供者的參考。



衛生署亦積極推廣電子健康紀錄互通系統，透過妥善儲存和分享來自不同醫療服務提供者的病人資料，協助提供適切的醫療服務。

DENTAL HEALTH: GATEWAY TO OVERALL HEALTH

牙齒健康 護您安康

Oral health is integral to general health and essential for well-being.

口腔健康是達至整體健康不可或缺的一環，也是促進身心健康的必要條件。

Oral health is an integral part of our overall health and profoundly contributes to quality of living. Most common oral diseases and conditions, such as dental caries and periodontal disease, share the same modifiable risk factors with leading non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes), and there is a proven correlation between a person's oral health and general wellbeing.

In 1961, Hong Kong began fluoridating its domestic water supply to prevent tooth decay, marking an important milestone that laid the foundation for citizen's dental health. In line with the Department of Health's lifecourse approach, quality dental care is provided at young age. With the aim to improve the oral health of primary schoolchildren through early detection and provision of universal preventive dental care, the School Dental Care Service was established in 1980. At present, more than 95% of primary schoolchildren in Hong Kong voluntarily enroll in School Dental Care Service and receive services at eight school dental clinics over the territory.

Dental care habits developed in childhood can make a lifelong impact on a person's health. Through innovative and targeted programmes and multi-channel campaigns, the Department of Health promotes oral health to various target groups in the community, including new mothers and infants, children and the elderly, as well as persons with intellectual disability so that the public are able to receive timely and relevant oral health information and services. Since 2003, the citywide Love Teeth Campaign has been held annually to promote public awareness and good oral hygiene practices.



▲ Implementation of water fluoridation to prevent tooth decay in the community in 1961.
自1961年起為全港食水加入氟化物以防止蛀牙。

口腔健康與我們的整體健康及生活質素，有著「唇齒相依」的關係。最常見的口腔疾病，例如蛀牙和牙周病，與各種非傳染病殺手(心血管疾病、癌症、慢性呼吸系統疾病和糖尿病)均有相同但可預防的致病因素，口腔健康與我們的整體身心健康確實是息息相關的。

自1961年起，全港食水加入氟化物以防止蛀牙，乃重要里程碑奠定市民牙齒健康。衛生署一直致力守護市民不同人生階段的健康，因此，我們亦確保市民從小享有優質的牙科護理服務。學童牙科保健服務在1980年成立，旨在透過及早篩查及全港性以預防為本的牙科服務，改善小學生的口腔健康。今天，有超過95%的小學生參與自願性學童牙科保健服務，在全港八間學童牙科診所接受相關的服務。

從小養成護理牙齒的習慣，對我們長遠的身心健康發展，影響至深。衛生署透過創新而具針對性的項目及多渠道宣傳活動，向公眾包括新生嬰兒及其母親、兒童和長者，以及智障人士，宣揚口腔健康的重要性，傳遞適時及適切的口腔健康資訊和服務。自2003年起，每年一度的全港愛牙運動，更致力提升公眾的口腔健康意識和促進市民實踐良好的口腔護理習慣。



▲ The first School Dental Clinic, Tang Shiu Kin School Dental Clinic, was established in MacLehose Dental Centre in 1980.
位於麥理浩牙科中心的鄧肇堅學童牙科診所是成立於1980年的首間學童牙科診所。



▲ The School Dental Care Service has been awarded internationally recognised ISO 9001 certification since 2003 for continuous service improvement.
學童牙科保健服務自2003年起取得國際標準化組織認證以持續改善服務質素。



▲ Brighter Smiles Playland for Kindergarten children.
為幼稚園學生而設的陽光笑容小樂園。



▲ Dental Therapist providing dental care service to primary schoolchildren.
牙科治療師為小學生提供牙科服務。

DENTAL HEALTH: GATEWAY TO OVERALL HEALTH 牙齒健康 護您安康

To better monitor the oral health conditions of the Hong Kong public, the Department of Health has made a commitment to conduct a population-wide Oral Health Survey every 10 years using World Health Organization methodology. The first survey was undertaken by the Dental Services in 2001, followed by the 2011 survey that covered five demographics: five-year-old children, 12-year-old students, adults aged between 35 and 44, non-institutionalised elderlies aged 65 to 74, and elderlies aged 65 and above using the long-term care services provided by the Government. Findings of these surveys have provided important data on the effectiveness of existing public dental programmes and are used for future planning. In preparation for the upcoming 2021 Oral Health Survey, the Department of Health set up an expert group in 2019 to review and revise oral health goals for Hong Kong citizens of different age groups. The expert group, consisting of dental experts from various academic, professional and government bodies of

Hong Kong, has been exploring ways to improve dental care services and recommending possible measures for achieving the new goals.

As Hong Kong continues to face challenges of an ageing population, the public is paying more attention than ever to the oral health of the elderly and people with disabilities. Over the years, the Government has launched a series of initiatives by engaging non-governmental organisations in providing dental care support to those groups with special oral health care needs, including the Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly, which provides regular dental

care for senior citizens who reside in residential care homes or receive services at day care centres under the purview of the Social Welfare Department and the “Healthy Teeth Collaboration” which targets adult persons with intellectual disability. Besides, in collaboration with the Hospital Authority, preschool children with special needs can receive dental treatment at the Hong Kong Children’s Hospital. Through these outreach projects, the Department of Health plays an increasingly important role in the development, provision and management of dental care services for people with special needs.



▲ Students learn oral care method through hands-on practice.
學生透過實習活動學習護理牙齒的方法。



為了更有效地了解香港市民的口腔健康狀況，衛生署承諾每十年一次，根據世界衛生組織訂立的方法進行全港性口腔健康調查。首次調查由牙科服務於2001年進行，其後的2011年調查涵蓋五個年齡組別：五歲兒童、12歲學生、35至44歲的成年人、65至74歲非居於院舍長者，及65歲及以上使用政府長期護理服務的長者。調查結果為現行的口腔健康項目及未來規劃，提供了重要的數據基礎。2021年口腔健康調查正處於籌備階段，衛生署特別在2019年成立專家小組，針對現時不同年齡層市民的口腔健康指標，作出審視及修正。由牙科學界、專業人士及政府代表組成的專家小組，亦同時尋求改善各項牙科護理服務的方法，為達至新指標建議可行的措施。

面對人口老化的挑戰，市民大眾對長者及殘疾人士的口腔健康問題日益關注。因此多年來政府與非政府機構加強合作，為社會上有特殊口腔護理需要的人士提供服務，包括透過長者牙科外展服務計劃，為居於社會福利署轄下院舍及日間護理中心的長者，提供恆常化的口腔護理服務，而「護齒同行」計劃則為智障成年人士提供免費的牙科服務。另外透過與醫院管理局合作，在香港兒童醫院為轉介的智障學前兒童提供跟進的牙科治療。這些外展工作，均印證了衛生署積極為特殊需要人士提供、發展及管理口腔護理服務的角色日益重要。



▲ The Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly was launched in 2014 to provide free dental care to elderly in residential care homes and day care centres through engagement of non-governmental organisations.

2014年推行長者牙科外展服務計劃，與非政府組織合作，為身處院舍及日間護理中心的長者提供免費外展牙科服務。

DENTAL HEALTH: GATEWAY TO OVERALL HEALTH

牙齒健康 護您安康

The city's civil service eligible persons are entitled to the comprehensive dental care provided by the Department of Health's Dental Services. Founded in 1945 with just three dental clinics, the Dental Services has grown from its humble beginnings to a large and sophisticated operation with more than 40 government dental clinics and two orthodontic clinics across town. Besides, the general public are also eligible for services of the Oral Maxillofacial Surgery and Dental Clinics in seven public hospitals and General Public Sessions in eleven government dental clinics that offer emergency dental services and pain relief. Through this network of government-run dental clinics, the public may access oral health services from emergency dental care to specialised oral and maxillofacial surgery treatment on a referral basis.

The Dental Services' Infection Control Task Force reviewed the infection control practices employed by the Dental Services and developed a new set of infection control guidelines based on the concept of universal precautions. The Task Force was renamed the Infection Control Standing Committee in 1999 with the official publication of the guidelines as "The Basic Protocol". The Committee has since continued to update government recommendations and infection control standards, provide training to our dental staff, and share our experience with the dental professionals. The outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome in 2003 has had a transforming effect on infection control

practices around the globe. The Dental Services was put to the test during the crisis and earned its reputation as a shining example of Hong Kong's high infection control standards.

Looking forward, we are committed to providing high-quality dental services and striving for continuous improvement.

- ▶ The Infection Control Standing Committee was awarded the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award (Internal Service) in 2005. 牙科服務感染控制常務委員會於2005年榮獲公務員優質服務獎(內部支援服務)。



- ▼ The Hospital Dental Service provides specialist care to patients requiring oral maxillofacial surgery. 醫院牙科服務為有需要的病人提供口腔頰面外科手術的服務。



- ▲ Publication of the guidelines as "The Basic Protocol" and continued to update government recommendations and infection control standards. 出版《基本指引》並持續為政府更新相關的感染控制建議及標準。

香港公務員及合資格人士均享有由衛生署牙科服務所提供的全面牙科福利。牙科服務由1945年成立時的三間牙科診所，發展至今天擁有設施齊全及運作成熟的40多間政府牙科診所以及兩間牙齒矯正科診所；其中11間牙科診所的牙科街症服務，為市民提供止痛及緊急牙科服務，並於七間公立醫院設立口腔頰面外科及牙科部，為有需要的市民服務。透過這公營牙科

網絡，公眾可享用緊急牙科服務，或透過轉介形式接受口腔頰面外科的專科治療。

牙科服務感染控制工作小組檢視牙科服務所採用的感染控制措施，並以全面性防護措施的概念制定了一系列新的感染控制指引。工作小組在1999年易名為牙科服務感染控制常務委員會，將指引正式出版為《基本指引》，

不但持續為政府更新相關的感染控制建議及標準，亦為牙科人員進行培訓及與牙科業界分享經驗。2003年嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症疫情期間，牙科服務的工作亦備受考驗，但最終憑藉高水平的感染控制工作，贏得業界口碑。

展望未來，我們將本著不斷求進的精神，全力以赴，提供優質的牙科護理服務。



▲ Celebrating the 70th Anniversary of Dental Services cum 35th Anniversary of the School Dental Care Service in 2015. 2015年慶祝牙科服務成立七十周年暨學童牙科保健服務成立三十五周年典禮。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

The Centre for Health Protection is a professional arm of the Department of Health for disease prevention and control.

衛生防護中心乃衛生署轄下執行疾病預防及控制的專業架構。

In a city where high-density living and cross-border contact are the norm, the risk for diseases to spread fast and wide becomes greatly elevated. The battle against infectious diseases is a collective one that requires concerted efforts from public and private organisations, communities and individuals.

At the moment, the world is faced with a long list of public health crises — from outbreaks of communicable diseases and the threat of novel viruses, to growing rates of non-communicable diseases (NCD) and the health impacts of climate change — all weighing on our health care system. In the Department of Health's mission to enhance the capacity of Hong Kong's public health system to deal with these challenges, professionally and effectively, no efforts are spared.

高密度居住環境及頻繁的跨境接觸，均大大增加了疾病傳播的風險。我們必須與公共及私人機構、社會大眾、市民個人等社會各界的所有持份者，保持通力合作，才能夠戰勝與傳染病對抗的持久戰。

這一刻，世界正面對各種各樣的疾病威脅 — 不論是傳染病的爆發，新型疾病的威脅，非傳染病日益嚴峻的挑戰，還是氣候變化對人類健康的影響，均對我們的醫療健康系統造成沉重考驗。面對種種挑戰，衛生署一直致力提升香港的公共醫療健康系統效能，以應付未來可能出現的任何健康風險。



V 理想 ISION

To be a centre of excellence in disease prevention and control.
成為卓越的疾病預防及控制中心。

M 使命 ISSION

To achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with local and international stakeholders.
與本港及國際的衛生機構合作，務求在香港有效地預防及控制疾病。

Effective Surveillance and Control of Communicable Diseases

Established in 2004, the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) co-ordinates and implements public health programmes in disease prevention and control, including surveillance, outbreak control, health promotion, risk communication, emergency preparedness and contingency planning, infection control, laboratory services, specialised treatment and care services, as well as training and research. It is evidence of our commitment to protecting the health of the community, promoting healthy living and lasting partnerships with stakeholders. We believe that in order to achieve effective prevention and control of diseases, close collaboration with local and international partners is paramount.

In fighting communicable diseases, the CHP adopts a three-pronged strategy of the '3Rs' — real-time surveillance, rapid intervention and responsive risk communication. The Communicable Disease Branch works closely with other branches of the CHP in fighting infectious diseases and collaborates with local, regional and international stakeholders in preventing and controlling communicable diseases. At the local level, it works closely with the Hospital Authority and private doctors in strengthening the control of hospital and community outbreaks. At the regional and global levels, a speedy and effective communication channel has been established with the Guangdong and Macao health authorities. The CHP also monitors communicable disease intelligence globally and maintains close liaison with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international health authorities.

Over the years, we have made steady progress in improving our capacity and effectiveness in stemming infectious diseases, and will continue to do so in the years to come.

高效監測 防控疫症

自2004年衛生防護中心成立以來，中心負責統籌及執行有關疾病預防及控制的公共衛生項目，包括疾病監測、疫症爆發控制、健康促進、風險通報、應急準備及應變策劃、感染控制、化驗服務、專科臨床治療服務，及培訓和研究。以上種種，均是衛生署對守護大眾健康、推廣健康生活，與各界持份者保持長期合作承諾的證明。我們相信，與本地及國際伙伴保持緊密合作，亦是達至有效防護及疾病控制的關鍵。

面對傳染病挑戰，衛生防護中心採取「三時」的三管齊下策略 — 實時監測、及時應對及即時通報風險。在傳染病防控方面，傳染病處與中心內其他分處合作無間，並與本地、區域及國際伙伴保持緊密合作：本地層面而言，中心積極與醫院管理局及私家醫生合作，加強醫院及社區內的爆疫管理。在地區及國際層面，中心與廣東省及澳門衛生當局建立快速而有效的溝通渠道；同時監測全球傳染病情報，與世界衛生組織等國際性健康組織，保持密切聯繫。

繼往開來，我們將繼續努力提昇應對傳染病的能力及表現。





▲ Photo of the then Director of Health, Dr PY Lam and senior staff of the CHP taken in May 2004.
時任衛生署署長林秉恩醫生與衛生防護中心管理層合攝於2004年5月。



▲ Emergency Response Centre.
緊急應變中心。



▲ Conduct temperature screening for inbound travellers at boundary control points as a health quarantine measure.
在出入境管制站為入境旅客進行體溫檢測，以作衛生檢疫措施。



▲ A Department of Health's team conducted field investigation and carried out quarantine measures at the hotel patronised by the first imported case of human swine influenza in Hong Kong in May 2009.
衛生署人員在2009年5月在香港首宗人類豬型流感輸入個案的酒店進行實地調查，並採取檢疫措施。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

World Class Public Health Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch (formerly known as the Pathological Institute) consists of three functional divisions, namely, the Microbiology Division, Histopathology and Cytology Division and Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division. The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch has been supporting the medical sector and the community in the forefront of microbiological and viral testing for more than a century and its services have achieved international standards and are ranked among the best in the

world. The Branch provides prompt detection and identification of bacteria and viruses to support the functions of CHP and other government departments in the surveillance, prevention and control of infectious diseases.

The Public Health Laboratory Services Branch plays a pivotal role in combating infectious diseases such as the avian flu, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and human swine flu. It is also designated by WHO as National Influenza Centre, National Polio Laboratory and National Measles Laboratory. Other WHO reference laboratories in the Branch include global reference laboratory for the

diagnosis of influenza A (H5) and SARS, the measles and rubella regional reference laboratory for the Western Pacific Region and the supranational tuberculosis reference laboratory.

世界級公共衛生化驗服務

香港的公共衛生化驗水平一直走在世界前列，對遏止疾病蔓延起着舉足輕重的作用。衛生防護中心轄下的公共衛生化驗服務處(前身為香港病理檢驗所)，逾百年來一直服務香港醫學界及社會，肩負微生物及病毒化驗工作。服務處由微生物科、組織病理及細胞科及化學病理及血液科三個分科組成。當社區爆發疾病時，公共衛生化驗服務處會迅速檢測及鑑定細菌、病毒，並協助衛生防護中心和其他政府部門監測、預防及控制傳染病。

不論早年的禽流感、嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(「沙士」)以至人類豬型流感，公共衛生化驗服務處均擔當非常重要的支援角色，更是世界衛生組織指定的國家流感中心、國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室以及國家麻疹病毒實驗室。而公共衛生化驗服務處轄下的世界衛生組織指定參比實驗室包括：全球甲型流感(H5)實驗室、全球嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室、西太平洋區域麻疹及風疹病毒參比實驗室及跨國結核參比實驗室。



▲ Public Health Laboratory Centre.
公共衛生檢測中心。

Cultivation of an Infection Control Culture

Fostering a culture of infection control and safety is key to reducing epidemic infections and minimising the spread of disease. To this end, the CHP set up the Infection Control Branch, which takes on a wide variety of responsibilities to meet the evolving challenges of infectious diseases. The Infection Control Branch develops, promulgates and evaluates best practices in infection prevention and control; organises training in infection prevention and control for health care and community settings; provides infection control advice to healthcare

professionals, institutions and the public; supports epidemiological investigation of communicable disease outbreaks; and conducts surveillance on infection hazards.

The Antimicrobial Resistance Office (currently the Antimicrobial Resistance Division) was set up in 2016/17 to provide support in tackling the threat of antimicrobial resistance.

推動感染控制文化

在社會建立重視感染控制和衛生安全的文化，對減低疫症傳播可說是事半功倍。因此衛生防護中心特別成立感

染控制處，擔當應對防疫工作挑戰的角色。感染控制處負責制定、推廣及評估感染控制指引；為醫護及社區提供感染控制訓練；為醫護工作人員、醫療衛生機構及公眾提供感染控制建議，支援傳染病爆發的流行病學調查，及監測感染風險。

我們亦在2016/17年度成立抗菌素耐藥性辦公室(現為抗菌素耐藥性事務科)，以支援應對抗菌素耐藥性的威脅。



▲ Annual Hand Hygiene Awareness Day rolled out in 2010. 每年一度的「手部衛生關注日」於2010年開展。



▲ The Hong Kong Strategy and Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (2017-2022) was launched in July 2017. 《香港抗菌素耐藥性策略及行動計劃(2017-2022)》於2017年7月推出。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

Emergency Response and Programme Management

Time is gold in public health crises. As part of emergency preparedness, the Emergency Response and Programme Management Branch plans and coordinates exercises and drills regularly, covering different scenarios of major communicable disease outbreak and public health incidents, to ensure that all relevant Department of Health units, Government departments and stakeholders are familiar with the established standard operating

procedures, and are capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities in times of major public health emergencies.

To mitigate the health burden of recurrent influenza outbreaks, the Government has, over time, increased subsidy for influenza vaccination to cover children up to 6 years of age and persons aged 50 or above, in addition to certain population groups at higher risk of influenza complications, to be administered in public and private healthcare facilities.

緊急應變 項目管理

發生重大公共衛生事件時，衛生署的應對工作可說是分秒必爭。緊急應變及項目管理處作為公共衛生危機處理機制的重要一環，負責制定及定期舉行練習和演習，就公共衛生緊急情況，確保所有衛生署相關服務單位、政府部門及持份者均熟悉行動細節，以便在重大公共衛生緊急情況發揮職能，作出應變行動。

為了減低爆發流感的風險，政府對季節性流感疫苗的資助有增無已，如今計劃已覆蓋至六歲以下的兒童及50歲以上香港居民。他們可選擇在公或私營醫療機構接種疫苗。



- ▲ The exercise, code-named Maple, was organised by the CHP in response to the SARS Expert Committee's recommendations of the development and regular testing of contingency plans by the Government to deal with public health emergencies.
「楓葉」演習由衛生防護中心主導，以回應「沙士」專家委員會報告中建議政府需要就危害公眾健康的事件制訂應變計劃並定期測試。

The CHP, in collaboration with other government departments and organisations, held a public health exercise code-named Ziron at a purpose-built housing block for the elderly to test the preparedness against Legionnaires' Disease.

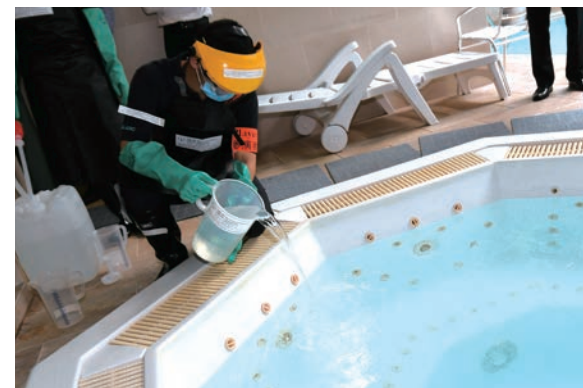
衛生防護中心聯同多個政府部門和機構在一個專供長者租住的屋苑舉行代號「鑽石」的公共衛生演習，以測試應對退伍軍人病的協調能力。



▲ A speaker explained the water supply layout plan of the housing block.
演習人員講解屋苑的供水系統平面圖。



▲ Water samples being collected from a water dispenser.
演習人員從一部飲水機採集水樣本。



▲ Disinfection being conducted at the Jacuzzi.
演習人員在按摩池進行消毒。

Establishment of the Scientific Advisory Structure

The Scientific Advisory Structure of the Centre for Health Protection serves as a platform for experts from different sectors to meet regularly for deliberation and professional exchange, to formulate effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system. A Board of Scientific Advisers and six Scientific Committees: Scientific Committee on AIDS and STI, Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases, Scientific Committee on Enteric Infections and Foodborne Diseases, Scientific Committee on Infection Control, Scientific Committee on Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Scientific Committee on Vector-borne Diseases, advise on issues of public health significance.

成立科學顧問架構

衛生防護中心的科學顧問架構，由不同領域的專家成員組成，透過定期會面審議及專業交流，制定有效策略，加強本地健康防護系統。中央科學顧問委員會及六個科學委員會：愛滋病及性病科學委員會、新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會、腸道傳染及食物傳播疾病科學委員會、感染控制科學委員會、疫苗可預防疾病科學委員會，及傳病媒介疾病科學委員會，均就重大公共衛生議題提供專業建議。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis

The Tuberculosis and Chest Service is responsible for surveillance and control of tuberculosis (TB) in Hong Kong, with focus on free diagnostic and treatment service; contact screening and prophylactic treatment for high-risk groups; coordinating Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccination; health education and promotional activities; and research on TB and related chest diseases. The Service also provides assessment for claims of compensation related to pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma through the Pneumoconiosis Medical Board at Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and chest X-ray service for other clinics.



▲ Chest Clinics provide directly observed treatment to patients suffering from TB.
胸肺服務診所為結核病患者提供全監督藥物治療。

肺結核的預防及控制

衛生署胸肺服務專責執行香港結核病監測及防控策略，包括提供免費結核病診斷和治療服務、提供高風險群組的接觸篩查和預防性治療、協調卡介苗接種、舉行健康教育和宣傳活動及進行結核病和相關胸肺疾病的研究。部門亦透過位於肺塵埃沉着病診所的肺塵埃沉着病判傷委員會，對與肺塵埃沉着病和間皮瘤有關的賠償要求進行評估。此外，部門的放射診斷單位亦為其他部門提供肺部X光診斷服務。



▲ Celebrating the annual World TB Day, photo taken in March 1997.
慶祝每年世界防癆日，攝於1997年3月。



▲ Signing the co-operation agreement with Guangdong and Macao in February 2019 for prevention and control of TB in the Greater Bay Area.
2019年2月簽署粵港澳大灣區結核病防控聯合體合作協議。

Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections

The Social Hygiene Service is responsible for monitoring, control and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STI) in Hong Kong. Social hygiene clinics provide walk-in and free of charge STI clinical and counselling services to local citizens. The Service is also the major public service providing specialist dermatology care to people with skin diseases and specialist training to doctors.

性病的預防及控制

社會衛生服務專責監察、控制和預防香港的性傳播感染。社會衛生診所為本港市民提供無須預約及免費的性病治療和健康輔導服務。社會衛生服務亦為皮膚病病人提供皮膚科專科服務，並為醫生提供專科培訓的主要公共服務單位。



▲ Promotional materials on the prevention of STI in 1990s.
1990年代預防性病的宣傳資料。



▲ Social Hygiene Clinics provide service users counselling to reduce spread of STI.
社會衛生科診所為服務使用者提供輔助，以減少性病傳播。



▲ Nurse obtained and read the specimen under microscope to perform on-site diagnosis service.
護士採集樣本後，立即在顯微鏡下進行現場診斷服務。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS

The first case of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in Hong Kong was recorded in 1984. Since then, the number of newly reported HIV infection has increased over the years, while it began to decline after reaching the peak in 2015. The Government is credited for implementing targeted HIV prevention programme early in the epidemic and for making available the “cocktail” antiretroviral therapy to HIV-infected individuals in the 1990s. Effective

treatment has transformed HIV infection from an invariably fatal disease to a chronic medical condition. It not only improves survival and quality of life of people living with HIV, but also markedly reduces their risk of transmitting the virus to others.

Hong Kong’s HIV/AIDS programmes are executed by a variety of agencies. Amongst all, the Special Preventive Programme was established to offer comprehensive services towards prevention and control of HIV, consisting of the Integrated Treatment Centre which

provides one stop clinical and care services to people with HIV; AIDS counselling and testing; AIDS hotline, voluntary counselling and testing, and the Red Ribbon Centre which specialises in HIV prevention and health promotion.

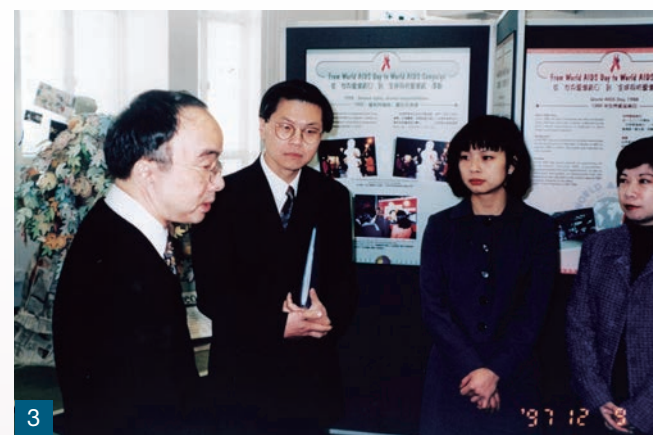
Moreover, we provide secretariat support to the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS, which advises on HIV/AIDS policies in Hong Kong; and to the AIDS Trust Fund established to provide ex-gratia payment to eligible patients, fund medical projects and support HIV-related research and projects aiming to raise HIV/AIDS awareness.



1 The Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS was set up in 1987 to coordinate local AIDS publicity and education programmes. 愛滋病教育及宣傳委員會於1987年成立，統籌本港預防愛滋病的宣傳及教育工作。



2 The Government produced the first TV API on AIDS in 1987 to inform the public of the incurable nature of AIDS. The “AIDS pyramid” was introduced in this API to symbolise the rapid spread of the infection. 1987年，政府推出第一套預防愛滋病的宣傳短片，告訴市民愛滋病是絕症，片中以三角形為宣傳徽號，比喻愛滋病人數的迅速倍增。



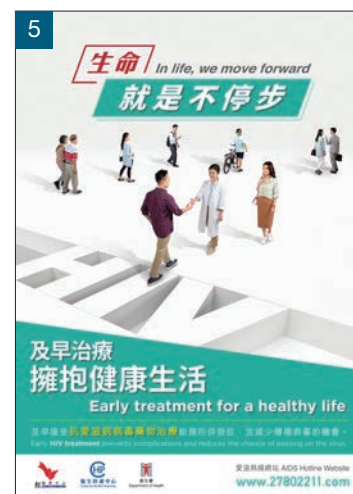
3 Dr David Ho (2nd on the left) visiting Red Ribbon Centre. Dr Ho’s use of a “cocktail” of protease inhibitors and other antiviral drugs has shown remarkable promise in controlling the AIDS virus in 1996. This highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) became available in Hong Kong in 1997. 何大一博士(左二)到訪紅絲帶中心。何大一博士於1996年利用蛋白酶抑制劑與其他抗病毒藥物作「雞尾酒式」療法，成功抑制愛滋病病毒。而香港亦於1997年開始提供高效能抗愛滋病病毒藥物。

愛滋病的預防及控制

香港於1984年錄得首宗愛滋病毒病感染個案。及後，錄得新的感染個案數字持續上升，至2015年到達頂峰後始見回落。政府早在疫情初期就實施了不少針對愛滋病的預防計劃，並在1990年代為感染愛滋病毒人士提供了「雞尾酒」抗逆轉錄病毒療法。藥物治療有效地將愛滋病毒病感染由一致命疾病轉為可以控制的慢性疾病，不僅提高感染者的生存率和生活質素，還能顯著降低其將病毒傳播給他人的風險。

香港的愛滋病預防及健康推廣活動一直由各個愛滋病服務單位推行，其中，衛生署成立特別預防計劃以提供全面服務，包括綜合治療中心一站式的治療護理服務；愛滋病輔導和測試；愛滋病熱線、自願性輔導及測試計劃，及專門負責愛滋病預防和健康教育的紅絲帶中心。

此外，我們為香港愛滋病顧問局秘書處提供支援——顧問局就本港的愛滋病政策，向政府提供意見；亦為愛滋病信託基金秘書處提供支援——該基金為合資格病人提供特惠補助金，資助愛滋病相關的醫療項目，並支援與愛滋病相關的研究以及提升公眾對愛滋病認知的活動。



- 4 Exhibition of “10 Years of AIDS in Posters” in 1996. 於1996年舉行的香港愛滋病十年宣傳海報展。
- 5 With the advance in treatment, HIV/AIDS is no longer incurable. This set of publication and advertisement titled “In life, we move forward” in 2019 was produced to bring forth a more positive image of HIV/AIDS. 隨著治療的不斷進步，愛滋病不再被視為絕症。於2019年製作的宣傳刊物和短片以「生命就是不停步」為題，為愛滋病帶出更正面訊息。

- 6 Health messages about HIV/AIDS and its prevention were delivered via target specific channels with promotion of HIV self-testing for men who have sex with men via online platforms. 受眾為本的愛滋病健康訊息推廣，透過線上平台推廣為男男性接觸者提供的愛滋病自我檢測。
- 7 Disseminating health messages on prevention of HIV/AIDS and STI via social media platforms that were popular amongst ethnic minorities. 在不同受少數族裔歡迎的社交平台上推廣預防愛滋病／性病的健康訊息。

Non-communicable Disease Prevention and Control

Cancer, cardiovascular diseases such as heart disease and stroke, chronic lung diseases and diabetes mellitus are major killers which together accounted for about 57% of all registered deaths in Hong Kong in 2018.

To address the rising burden of NCD, CHP monitors the population health status through analysis of vital and health statistics, healthcare utilisation and expenditure patterns, behavioural risk factor surveys, physical measurements, biochemical surveys and other studies, to enable target setting, action monitoring and evaluation of public health programmes. In 2018, the Government launched the “Towards 2025: Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Control Non-communicable Diseases in Hong Kong” with the primary aim of reducing NCD burden. The Action Plan targets at

four modifiable behavioural risk factors namely unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol.

In 2019, the Hong Kong Cancer Strategy was launched to reduce population cancer burden and improve the quality of life and survivorship of cancer patients. The Strategy provides the basis for coordinated efforts that reduce behavioural risks, vaccinations that guard against Hepatitis B virus and Human Papillomavirus infection, and screening programmes that prevent cervical cancer and colorectal cancer.

At the same time, by providing public health input to policy making as it relates to the physical environment, including the air we breathe, water we drink and soil we touch, we safeguard a living environment that is beneficial and sustainable for health.

積極防控非傳染病

癌症、心臟病和中風等心血管疾病、慢性肺病以及糖尿病被稱為都市殺手病，佔香港2018年所有登記死亡人數約57%。

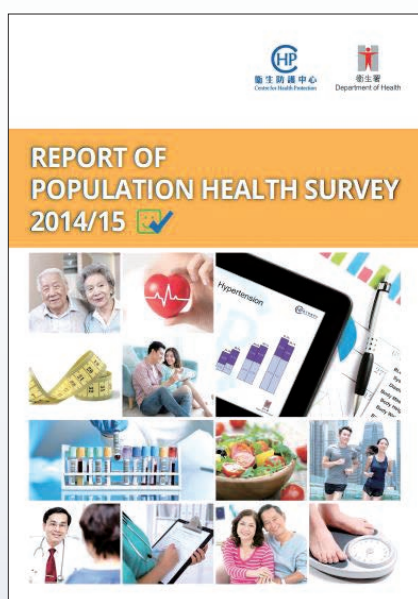
為應對非傳染病對社會構成日益沉重的負擔，衛生防護中心透過分析生命和健康統計數據、醫療服務使用和支出模式、行為風險因素調查、健康檢測及其他研究去監察人口健康狀況，以就公共衛生計劃設定目標、監控過程及評估成效。2018年，政府制定了《邁向2025：香港非傳染病防控策略及行動計劃》，主要目的是減少非傳染病帶來的負擔。該行動計劃針對四項可改變的行為風險因素，即不健康飲食、運動不足、吸煙以及酒精禍害。

2019年，政府公布《香港癌症策略》報告，該策略報告為以減低行為風險為目標的預防非傳染病行動提供基礎，亦推動預防乙型肝炎病毒和人類乳頭瘤病毒疫苗接種，同時鼓勵預防子宮頸癌和大腸癌的篩查計劃。

同時，我們透過把與自然環境(包括我們呼吸的空氣、飲用的水以及接觸的土壤)相關的公共衛生考量納入政策議題，以確保生活環境有利健康且可持續。



▲ WHO Regional Forum on Protecting Young People from the Harmful Use of Alcohol held in 2016 in Hong Kong.
2016年世界衛生組織西太平洋區域保護年輕人免受酒精禍害論壇在香港舉辦。



◀ Report of Population Health Survey 2014/15.
2014至2015年度人口健康調查報告書。

◀ The Department of Health launched cancer prevention and screening promotional campaign with academia, medical sector and stakeholders in 2015.
衛生署與學術界、醫學界及持份者於2015年展開防癌及篩查宣傳教育運動。

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROTECTION

衛生防護 保障社區健康

Community Engagement and Health Promotion

Instilling a healthy living concept in the community is a key mission of CHP. CHP collaborates with stakeholders in different sectors to promote healthy eating, which covers children in schools and preschool institutions as well as workers in the workplace. Mobilising community participation and support is critical to achieving our health goals. CHP continues to maintain close partnership with District Councils and community stakeholders in mounting health educational campaigns and publicity programmes such as roving exhibition, seminars, social media and mobile application etc. to disseminate information and guidelines to increase public awareness of public health threats and preventive measures.

公眾參與促進健康

加強公眾對健康生活的認識乃衛生防護中心的主要工作之一。透過與社會各界不同持份者合作，衛生防護中心積極在學校、學前機構及工作場所宣揚健康飲食的概念。公眾的參與和支持，是實踐健康目標最重要的基石，

因此衛生防護中心與區議會及社區組織合作無間，共同舉辦健康教育和宣傳活動，如巡迴展覽、研討會、社交媒體宣傳和手機應用程式製作等，提供公共衛生威脅及預防措施相關的資訊和指引。



#酒為下著
#AlcoholFails





- ◀ Collaborated with Ocean Park to promote fruit eating in Joyful Fruit Month.
與海洋公園於「開心『果』月」攜手推廣多吃水果。



- ▲ “Eat and Play Smart for Better Health — Get, Set, Go!” Launching Ceremony of the “Action Plan to Promote Healthy Diet and Physical Activity Participation in Hong Kong” was held in September 2010 with the support of various government departments as well as stakeholders and health promotion partners in the non-government sector.
「健康有計 適飲適食齊起動—香港促進健康飲食及體能活動參與的行動計劃書啟動儀式」於2010年9月舉辦，並得到多個政府部門以及政府以外的持份者和健康促進伙伴支持。



- ▲ Jointly organised “Healthy Exercise for All Campaign Roving Exhibitions 08/09” with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in various shopping centres, promoting “sport for all” and heightening public awareness that health can benefit from regular exercise.
衛生署聯同康樂及文化事務署在全港多個商場舉辦「普及健體運動巡迴展覽08/09—齊來運動迎奧運」，以加強宣傳普及健體運動，並讓市民深入認識勤做運動的好處。

STRENGTHENING HEALTH REGULATION 監管執法 利港惠民

To cope with changing needs of time, health standards and regulations are increasingly required to ensure people's access to safe and quality healthcare and for protection of public health.

時代不斷變遷，衛生標準守則及規管亦需與時並進，確保市民可享優質安全的健康服務，同時保障公共衛生。

Tobacco and Alcohol Control

Smoking remains the biggest preventable cause of death in Hong Kong. With an aim of building a tobacco-free culture in Hong Kong through multi-sectoral collaboration and community mobilisation, the Department of Health established the Tobacco Control Office in 2001, which was renamed Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office in 2018.

Regulation is a key strategy in tobacco control. With a view to taking forward the evidence-based measures that have been codified in the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) underwent a major amendment in 2006 to extend the smoking ban to most indoor public areas, prohibit tobacco advertising and promotion, and mandate that graphic health warnings be placed on cigarette packs.

Thanks to the coordinated efforts of the tobacco control allies and the support of an informed public, the amendment ordinance was enacted after two years of legislative debates. The revamp has been one of the most important milestones in the history of tobacco control in Hong Kong. People can now enjoy smoke-free indoor public places and workplaces as well as many outdoor public areas.



▲ Carried out a tobacco control publicity operation, reminding members of the public to comply with the law and not to smoke in statutory no-smoking areas.

進行控煙執法宣傳行動，提醒市民遵守法例，不要在禁止吸煙區吸煙。

Besides, provision of smoking cessation service is one of the cornerstones in reducing the demand for tobacco use. The Department of Health collaborates with non-governmental organisations in providing community-based smoking cessation services. These services are provided in a variety of settings such as dedicated smoking cessation clinics, mobile clinics, and workplaces. A comprehensive range of cessation support is made available for free, including telephone counselling, behavioral support, pharmacotherapy, and acupuncture.

In 2018, Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office also took on the new task of enforcing prohibition of sale and supply of intoxicating liquor to minors under 18 years of age to prevent young people's access to alcohol.

煙草及酒精管控

吸煙依然是香港頭號可預防死因。衛生署在2001年成立控煙辦公室，專責推動跨界別合作和社區動員以達至在香港建立無煙文化的目標。辦公室在2018年易名為控煙酒辦公室。

立法規管是控煙工作的核心策略。為推行世界衛生組織控煙框架公約所訂定的實證有效控煙措施，《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)於2006年作重大修訂，擴大禁煙範圍至大部分室內公眾地方，禁止煙草廣告及傳銷，並要求煙草產品加入新的健康忠告圖象。

在反吸煙同盟的齊心協力以及知情公眾的支持下，條例修訂經歷時兩年的立法辯論後獲得通過，這是本港控煙歷史上的一個重要里程碑。如今，市民能夠在室內和辦公室以及大部分戶外公共空間，享受無煙環境。

此外，衛生署與非政府機構合作，透過指定戒煙診所、流動診所，及工作間外展隊等多種渠道，提供全方位以社區為本的戒煙服務，包括電話輔導、行為治療、藥物治療，及針灸治療，以上服務均完全免費。

自2018年起，控煙酒辦亦肩負執行禁止向18歲以下未成年人售賣及供應令人醺醉酒類的工作，防止青少年接觸酒類，減少酒精相關危害。



▲ Tobacco and Alcohol Control Inspectors conducted a night operation. 控煙酒督察進行晚間巡查。



▲ Carried out an alcohol control publicity operation, reminding the shopkeepers to comply with the law to display the prescribed notice and not to sell or supply intoxicating liquor to minors. 進行控酒執法宣傳行動，提醒店員遵守法例，展示訂明通知和不要向未成年人售賣或供應酒類飲品。

STRENGTHENING HEALTH REGULATION 監管執法 利港惠民

Chinese Medicine Regulation and Development

Chinese medicine is a unique and irreplaceable part of Hong Kong's cultural legacy and medical heritage, and a specialised set of regulations is needed to facilitate its preservation and development in the modern age. The establishment of the Department of Health's Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office and the introduction of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549) are significant milestones in the city's regulation of Chinese medicine practices, wholesaling and retailing of Chinese

herbal medicines and manufacturing of Chinese medicine products. So far, the Department of Health has assisted the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong in registering around 10,000 practitioners, 7,000 traders and 8,300 products.

Enforcement aside, standards for some 300 commonly-used Chinese medicines have been developed through the Hong Kong Chinese Materia Medica Standards project. Attaching great importance to fostering international collaboration, the Department of Health has worked closely with the World Health Organization and was designated as a collaborating centre

for traditional medicine in 2012 — a hallmark of international recognition. Today, we play a unique role in developing Hong Kong into an international hub for scientific research on Chinese medicines testing and quality control. The newly launched Government Chinese Medicines Testing Institute will strengthen the quality control of Chinese medicine products in Hong Kong through setting internationally recognised reference standards and promoting technology transfer.



▲ Launching ceremony of “Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China – Hong Kong Programme 2018”.
「中醫中藥中國行香港活動2018」啟動儀式。

中醫藥規管及發展

中醫藥乃香港文化的獨特體現，不但是許多市民日常生活的一部分，亦是重要的文化承傳和醫學遺產。因此我們需要一套度身訂造、與時並進的條例，以促進其保育和發展。衛生署中醫藥規管辦公室和《中醫藥條例》(第549章)的成立，正正是香港對中醫的執業及中藥的使用、售賣和製造，進行規管發展的重要里程碑。至今衛生署已協助香港中醫藥管理委員會為約10,000名中醫、7,000個中藥商及8,300種中成藥註冊。

除了規管工作，中醫藥規管辦公室亦開展香港中藥材標準計劃，為約300種常用中藥材制訂標準。我們亦與國際機構保持緊密合作，與世界衛生組織合作，於2012年成立傳統醫藥合作中心，乃國際認可的一重要例證。今天，我們致力將香港發展成為中藥檢測及品質控制的國際科研中心。新成立的政府中藥檢測中心，透過研發國際認可的參考標準及技術轉移，進一步加強香港的中藥品質控制。



▲ Chinese Medicines Herbarium of the Government Chinese Medicines Testing Institute. The herbarium is to promote the development of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong by collecting and managing of Chinese medicines and Lingnan herbal medicines specimens, as well as providing physical specimens for comparative identification and studies.
政府中藥檢測中心內的中藥標本館，收集和管理中藥以及嶺南草藥等標本，提供實物標本供對比鑒別和研究，推動本港中醫藥的發展。



▲ Guests officiating at the launching ceremony of “Promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China – Hong Kong Programme 2018”.
嘉賓為「中醫中藥中國行香港活動2018」啟動儀式主禮。

STRENGTHENING HEALTH REGULATION

監管執法 利港惠民

Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities

Private hospitals and other healthcare facilities in private market represent an indispensable medical resource in Hong Kong. The Office for Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities is responsible for the regulation of private healthcare facilities (PHFs) to ensure that the public can enjoy services from these facilities that is safe and up to standard.



▲ The Symposium on Healthcare Facilities Management 2019 provided operators of PHFs an overview of the Private Healthcare Facilities Ordinance (Cap. 633), which was gazetted in November 2018. 「醫療設施管理研討會2019」向業界簡介了在2018年11月刊憲的《私營醫療機構條例》(第633章)。

The Office for Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities (previously known as the Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions) was originally responsible for the registration and regulation of private hospitals, nursing homes and certain non-profit sharing medical clinics. With a view to better regulating private healthcare services, the Government introduced the Private Healthcare Facilities Bill in June 2017 proposing to regulate four types of PHFs, namely private hospitals, day procedure centres, clinics (including dental clinics) and health services establishments. The new Private Healthcare Facilities Ordinance (Cap. 633) was gazetted on

30 November 2018. The Ordinance put in place a new regulatory regime and replaced the old one which had operated for decades.

The Government aims to implement the Ordinance in phases starting from mid-2019. All PHFs under the Ordinance are required to obtain either a licence or a letter of exemption from the Department of Health. Codes of practice will be issued to set out the licensing standards in respect of the governance, staffing, facilities and equipment, service delivery, quality and safety of care, price transparency and other relevant matters related to the operation of PHFs.



▲ The Department of Health and the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine jointly organised the Symposium on Healthcare Facilities Management 2018. 衛生署和香港醫學專科學院聯合舉辦「醫療設施管理研討會2018」。



規管私營醫療機構

私家醫院和其他在私人市場的醫療機構是香港不可或缺的醫療資源。私營醫療機構規管辦公室負責規管私營醫療機構，以確保公眾可從這些機構享用安全及符合標準的服務。

私營醫療機構規管辦公室(前身為「醫護機構註冊辦事處」)原負責私家醫院、護養院和部分以非分享利潤形式

營辦的診療所的註冊和規管工作。為更有效規管私營醫療服務，政府於2017年6月提交了《私營醫療機構條例草案》，建議規管四類私營醫療機構，即私家醫院、日間醫療中心、診所(包括牙科診所)及衛生服務機構。新的《私營醫療機構條例》(第633章)(《條例》)已於2018年11月30日刊憲。《條例》引入新的規管制度，並取代已沿用多年的舊例。

政府目標從2019年中開始分階段實施《條例》。根據《條例》，所有私營醫療機構均須向衛生署取得牌照或豁免書。衛生署將頒布實務守則，列載有關管治、人員、設施及設備、服務提供、護理質素及安全、收費透明度以及其他有關營辦私營醫療機構的發牌標準。



- ▲ The seminar on Healthcare Engineering Systems of Private Hospitals was jointly organised by the Department of Health and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2019 and was supported by relevant professional bodies. The seminar briefed engineering and healthcare professionals on the requirements and standards of healthcare engineering systems of private hospitals in Hong Kong.
- 衛生署和機電工程署於2019年聯合舉辦私家醫院醫療工程系統研討會，並得到相關專業團體的支持。研討會向工程及醫療衛生業界的專業人士介紹了香港就私家醫院醫療工程系統的要求及標準。

STRENGTHENING HEALTH REGULATION

監管執法 利港惠民

Regulation of Pharmaceutical Products and Traders

Crucial to ensuring patients could receive proper treatment, pharmaceutical products supplied in the market must be safe, efficacious and of good quality. Good practices adopted by the pharmaceutical industry and quality assurance of their products must be maintained at all times, and this is where the Drug Office steps in. To regulate pharmaceutical products and traders, the Drug Office provides professional and executive support to the Pharmacy and Poisons Board to evaluate the applications, make recommendations on granting approval for registration of pharmaceutical products and licensing of traders; the Drug Office also regulates clinical trials and medicinal tests of medicine, carries out inspections on traders, makes causality assessment on adverse drug reaction reports, conducts market surveillance and discharges law enforcement work under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap.138), the Antibiotics Ordinance (Cap. 137), the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) and the Undesirable Medical Advertisements Ordinance (Cap. 231), to enhance safe drug use in Hong Kong. In addition, as Hong Kong is a member of the Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme, all pharmaceutical

products, registered here, locally-manufactured or imported, must comply with the Scheme Good Manufacturing Practice standards; and the Good Manufacturing Practice inspection team of the Drug Office is also recognised as one of the competent Good Manufacturing Practice Inspectorates.

In addition, the Drug Office supports the procurement and dispensing services for all Department of Health clinics. The Drug Office enhances its service efficiency with the help of digital tools, for example the Pharmaceutical Licence Application and Movement Monitoring System (PLAMMS) for import and export licensing, and the Pharmaceuticals Registration System (PRS2.0) for drug registration.



▲ Special Citation Award of the Civil Service Outstanding Service Award Scheme 2019 for PLAMMS by the Drug Office.

藥物辦公室推行的藥物的進出口證申請及流向監察系統獲公務員事務局頒授2019年度公務員優質服務獎勵計劃下的特別嘉許獎。

藥劑製品及藥商的規管

市面上流通的藥物安全有效、品質良好，可說是確保市民得到適當治療的基本步。藥物辦公室的工作，正正是確保藥物及藥劑業界的工作，在任何時候均達至應有水平。以藥物安全為目標，藥物辦公室向香港藥劑業及毒藥管理局提供專業及行政支援，審批藥物登記，為藥物認證及發牌工作提供建議，並為藥品不良反應作因果關係評估及報告，亦監管藥劑製品的臨床試驗及藥物測試；辦公室亦同時密切監測市場運作，執行《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)、《抗生素條例》(第137章)、《危險藥物條例》(第134章)及《不良廣告(醫藥)條例》(第231章)下的法定工作，以提升香港的用藥安全。此外，香港作為國際醫藥品稽查協約組織成員，所有在香港登記，無論本地製造或進口的藥劑製品，必須符合國際醫藥品稽查協約組織的生產質量管理規範標準。辦公室的生產質量管理規範稽查組亦得到協約組織的認可。

藥物辦公室亦負責為衛生署轄下診所採購和配發藥物。辦公室同時引進電子工作系統，協助提升其服務效能，包括藥物的進出口證申請及流向監察系統，及藥劑製品／物質註冊申請系統(PRS2.0)，分別負責進出口證申請及藥物註冊。

Special Services

In accordance with the Radiation Ordinance (Cap. 303), the Radiation Health Division monitors workers' radiation exposures and enforces protective actions to minimise ionising radiation hazards for protection of workers' health and that of the public. In emergency situations such as the London Polonium-210 incident in 2006 and the Japan Fukushima Nuclear Accident in 2011, the Division actively participated in the Government's response actions to educate the public and protect public health.

The Department of Health plays an important supportive role for other law enforcement activities. For example, the Forensic Pathology Service provides forensic pathology and clinical forensic medicine services to government

departments, for both death investigation and criminal investigation purposes.

The Methadone Treatment Programme offers a readily-accessible, legal, medically-safe and effective alternative to opiate drug use.

The Medical Device Division is responsible for implementing the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System and developing a long-term statutory regulatory framework for medical devices.

特別服務

根據《輻射條例》(第303章)，放射衛生科監測輻射工作人員暴露於工作間的輻射劑量，並提供適當措施，保障員工和公眾免受電離輻射的危害。面對突發情況，如2006年倫敦鈷-210及2011年的日本福島核事故，放射衛生科亦積極參與政府的應急行動，透過教育和相關措施保障公眾健康。

衛生署亦為其他執法職能扮演重要的支援角色。法醫服務為政府部門提供的法醫病理學及臨床法醫學服務，協助死因調查及刑事調查。

美沙酮治療計劃則提供方便、合法、醫學上安全和有效的方法，協助吸毒人士避免依賴鴉片類藥物。

醫療儀器科負責推行自願性的醫療儀器行政管理制，及制定長遠的醫療儀器法定規管架構。



▲ Calibration facility in the new Radiological Dosimetry Calibration Laboratory at Radiation Health Division.
放射衛生科新輻射校準實驗室內的校準設備。



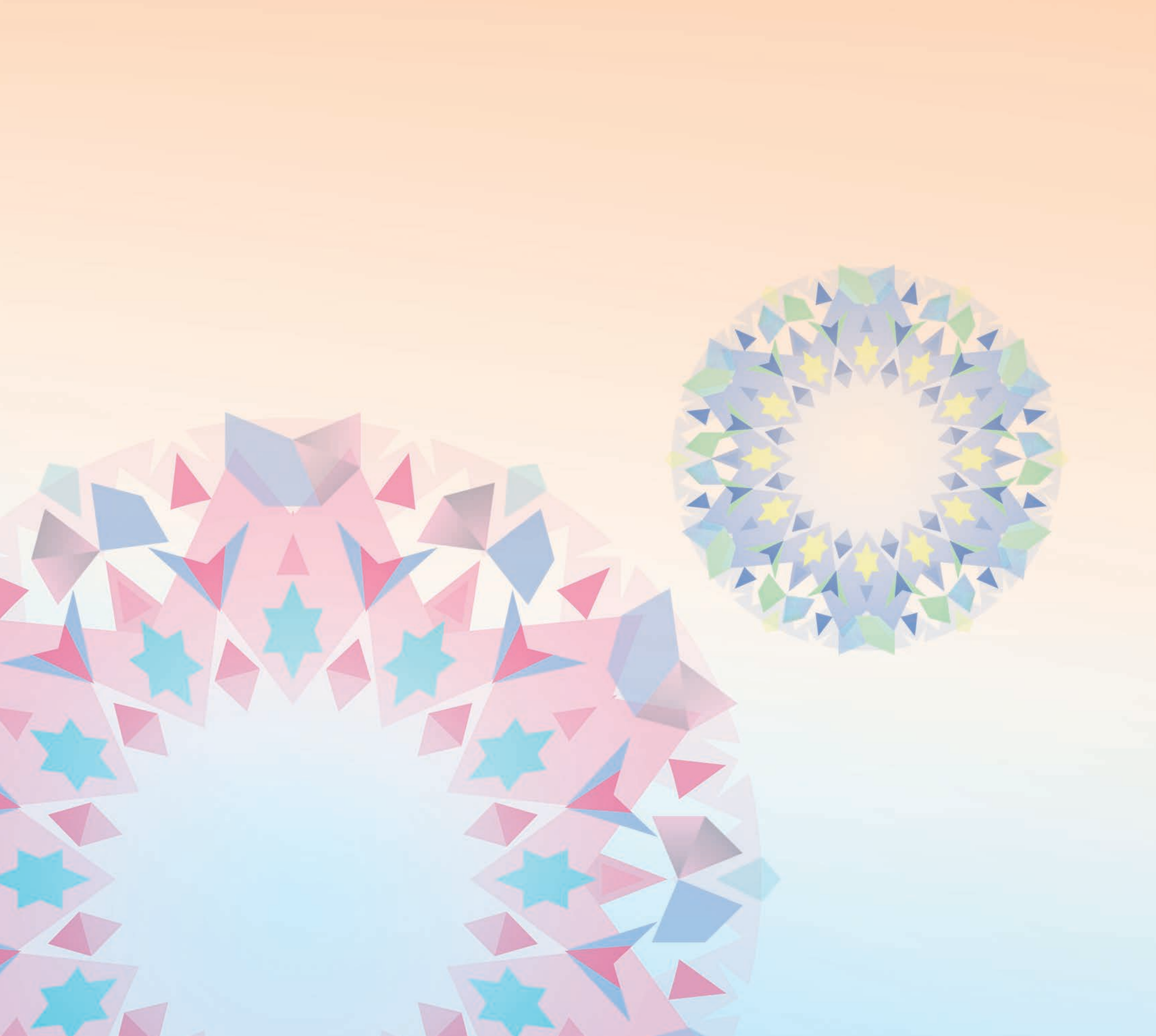
▲ Organised the Symposium on Emergency Preparedness and Management of Mass Fatalities.
舉辦應急預備及重大傷亡處理研討會。



▲ Hosted the 14th Meeting of the Asian Harmonization Working Party to promote regulatory convergence of medical devices.
舉辦亞洲醫療器械法規協調組織第十四屆會議以促進醫療儀器的規管融合。



**PATHS WE
CROSSED WITH
THE DIRECTORS OF
HEALTH
與歷任署長
一起走過的日子**





▲ Inauguration Ceremony of the Department of Health
衛生署成立典禮 (1989)



▲ Directorate Committee
首長級委員會 (1991)

(From left to right 由左至右)

Back Row 後排：

Dr WI Ho Dr Cindy Lai Dr FH Ng Dr Susanna Lo Mrs Cynthia Lai Dr WK Lo Dr PY Lam
何焯業醫生 黎潔廉醫生 吳福康醫生 盧時楨醫生 黎李齊馨女士 羅偉基醫生 林秉恩醫生

Mr Benjamin Fu Mr WL Law Mr Henry Tsui Dr NC Liou Dr CM Ngan Dr Monica Wong Dr WL Chan
傅孫聰先生 羅榮樂先生 崔恒輝先生 劉南章醫生 顏松銘醫生 王曼霞醫生 陳榮倫醫生

Front Row 前排：

Ms Margaret Wong Dr TA Saw Dr WM Chan Dr KH Pang Dr SH Lee
王曼雲女士 蘇天安醫生 陳慧敏醫生 彭國雄醫生 李紹鴻醫生

Dr Margaret Chan Mr AM Height Dr MB Ali Mrs Regina Tong
陳馮富珍醫生 許德先生 李函宓醫生 湯譚婉卿女士



▲ Directorate Committee
首長級委員會 (2001)

(From left to right 由左至右)

Third Row 第三排：

Dr Heston Kwong Dr Thomas Tsang Dr Thomas Chung Dr KH Mak Dr TH Leung Dr PY Leung Dr TK Au Dr YH Chong
 鄺國威醫生 曾浩輝醫生 鍾偉雄醫生 麥國恒醫生 梁挺雄醫生 梁栢賢醫生 區德光醫生 莊裕開醫生

Second Row 第二排：

Dr Marina Sum Dr YC Lo Ms Debbie Ho Dr SK Chuang Dr Shirley Leung Ms Kittie Chan Dr Cindy Lai Dr Monica Wong Dr Amy Chiu Ms Agnes Yeung
 岑淑美醫生 盧艷莊醫生 何德瑜女士 張竹君醫生 梁士莉醫生 陳純潔女士 黎潔廉醫生 王曼霞醫生 趙佩燕醫生 楊淑貞女士

Front Row 前排：

Mrs Kathryn Wong Dr Regina Ching Dr LY Tse Dr TA Saw Dr Margaret Chan Dr PY Lam Dr Elizabeth Kwan Dr Constance Chan Dr WM Chan
 黃區潔霜女士 程卓端醫生 謝麗賢醫生 蘇天安醫生 陳馮富珍醫生 林秉恩醫生 關林惠英醫生 陳漢儀醫生 陳慧敏醫生



▲ Directorate Committee
首長級委員會 (2005)

(From left to right 由左至右)

Third Row 第三排：

Dr Heston Kwong Mrs Jenny Yu Dr Thomas Tsang Dr Shirley Leung Ms Kittie Chan Dr Sarah Choi Ms Vyora Yau Dr Teresa Choi Dr SY Lee Dr Jacqueline Choi
 鄭國威醫生 余關翠雯女士 曾浩輝醫生 梁士莉醫生 陳純潔女士 蔡美儀醫生 邱小敏女士 蔡敏欣醫生 李小苑醫生 蔡曉陽醫生

Second Row 第二排：

Mr David Chan Dr Henry Kong Dr Regina Ching Dr Cindy Lai Dr KH Mak Dr Monica Wong Dr Mandy Ho Ms Helen Tang Dr Amy Chiu Dr SK Chuang
 陳永熊先生 江永明醫生 程卓端醫生 黎潔廉醫生 麥國恒醫生 王曼霞醫生 何孟儀醫生 鄧婉雯女士 趙佩燕醫生 張竹君醫生

Front Row 前排：

Dr Constance Chan Dr LY Tse Dr WM Chan Dr PY Leung Dr PY Lam Dr TH Leung Dr Joseph Chan Mr John Leung Dr Gloria Tam
 陳漢儀醫生 謝麗賢醫生 陳慧敏醫生 梁栢賢醫生 林秉恩醫生 梁挺雄醫生 陳祖貽醫生 梁熾輝先生 譚麗芬醫生



▲ Directorate Committee
首長級委員會 (2014)

(From left to right 由左至右)

Fourth Row 第四排：

Mr Lot Chan Dr Eddy Ng Dr Edwin Tsui Dr Thomas Chung Dr Yonnie Lam Dr SK Chuang Dr Raymond Ho Dr Ronald Lam Mr Frank Chan Dr YK Wan
陳詩濤先生 吳國保醫生 徐樂堅醫生 鍾偉雄醫生 林秋娟醫生 張竹君醫生 何理明醫生 林文健醫生 陳凌峯先生 溫遠光醫生

Third Row 第三排：

Dr Sammy Ng Dr TY Wong Dr Tina Chan Dr Teresa Li Dr Christine Wong Dr Emily Leung Dr Fung Ying Ms Shirley Tsui Mr Daniel Wong Ms Konnie Kong Mrs Jenny Yu
吳秉琛醫生 黃天祐醫生 陳少梅醫生 李敏碧醫生 黃宏醫生 梁芷薇醫生 封螢醫生 崔秀嫻女士 王健樂先生 江珮珊女士 余關翠雯女士

Second Row 第二排：

Dr Anne Fung Dr Kellie So Dr Liza To Dr Monica Wong Dr Sarah Choi Ms Linda Woo Ms Winnie Cheng Dr Jackie Leung Dr Rita Ho
馮宇琪醫生 蘇佩嫦醫生 杜美琪醫生 王曼霞醫生 蔡美儀醫生 吳婉宜女士 鄭慧鳳女士 梁靜勤醫生 何家慧醫生

Front Row 前排：

Dr Heston Kwong Dr Amy Chiu Dr Regina Ching Dr TH Leung Dr Constance Chan Dr Joseph Chan Dr Cindy Lai Dr Raymond Leung Dr YY Ho
鄺國威醫生 趙佩燕醫生 程卓端醫生 梁挺雄醫生 陳漢儀醫生 陳祖貽醫生 黎潔廉醫生 梁禮文醫生 何玉賢醫生

DR LEE SHIU-HUNG

李紹鴻醫生

1989-1994



The Great Architect of Hong Kong's Public Health

If history is made by biography of great men, the life of Dr Lee Shiu-hung (1933–2014) certainly left his mark. Deemed the Father of Public Health of Hong Kong, Dr Lee was the first Director of Health when the Department was established in 1989 and instrumental in advancing Hong Kong's public health development. An expert in public health, occupational health and administrative medicine, Dr Lee had been involved in the successful containment of various infectious disease outbreaks including tuberculosis, malaria, diphtheria, rabies, cholera, and so on.

Dr Lee was actively involved in a number of initiatives in public health, infectious disease control, health education, occupational and environmental health, health policy and medical health management. He was instrumental in the commencement of methadone clinics and regularly disseminated medical and health-related messages to the public. At the first confirmed local case of AIDS in 1985, he embarked on a series of measures to monitor the situation to prevent the spread of HIV through blood donation.

Dr Lee instilled the concepts of public health and primary healthcare in the local health scene. While strengthening the Department's organisation of functional capacity in communicable diseases control, Dr Lee oversaw the establishment of Clinical Genetic Service, Oral Health Education Unit, Family Medicine Service, Pathology Service and Chiropractors Council. He successfully led the Department through numerous public health crises including outbreaks of cholera, the influx of Vietnamese boat people in the 1980s, and the HIV epidemic control. He also worked relentlessly for the advocacy and implementation of tobacco control, promotion of organ donation, and chaired a series of medical and health reform. In addition, he facilitated a ban on the sale of smokeless tobacco products by the Hong Kong Government in 1987.

Apart from his countless contributions to the Department of Health, he was devoted to Hong Kong's medical advancement by contributing to the establishment of the territory's first school of public health at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. After the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Dr Lee was appointed member of the SARS Expert Committee whose key recommendation, among others, materialised in the following year with the establishment of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP). Dr Lee's life-long dedication in the development and training of public health professionals, as well as the prevention of infectious diseases, has made significant contributions to shaping what the public health system is today and sowing the seeds for the Department of Health's work in improving population health.

香港公共衛生的奠基者

若說歷史是由一頁頁的偉人傳記寫成，那李紹鴻醫生的事跡，亦絕對如雪泥鴻爪般，在香港公共衛生史中留下重要痕跡。這位香港公共衛生之父，在衛生署於1989年成立時就任第一任衛生署署長，對推動香港公共衛生發展，有著不可多得的貢獻 — 作為公共衛生、職業健康及醫療行政方面的專家，李醫生曾帶領香港成功對抗肺結核、瘧疾、白喉、瘋狗症及霍亂等多場疫症的威脅。

李醫生積極參與多項公共衛生、傳染病控制、健康教育、職業及環境健康、健康政策及醫療衛生管理工作。他不但大力推動美沙酮診所的成立，亦經常向公眾講解各種醫學及健康知識。1985年，香港發現首宗愛滋病個案，他隨即主導一系列的應變措施，監測疾病傳播情況，成功預防愛滋病毒透過捐血過程傳染。

李醫生一直竭力將公共衛生及基層醫療概念植根社群，同時加強衛生署在對抗傳染病風險的能力。在他的監督之下，醫學遺傳服務、口腔健康教育組、家庭醫學服務、病理化驗服務部及脊醫管理局先後成立。他成功領導衛生署戰勝多場公共衛生危機，包括霍亂的爆發、80年代越南船民湧入以及愛滋病的疫情監控。多年來，他鍥而不捨地進行控煙及推動器官捐贈的工作，主導多場醫療及健康改革；當中包括促成香港政府在1987年推行禁止售賣無煙煙草產品的規例。

李醫生帶領衛生署為香港公共健康建樹良多，同時致力促進香港的醫療發展，例如推動香港中文大學成立香港第一所公共衛生學院。在嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症一役後，他被委任為嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症專家委員會成員，對成立衛生防護中心等工作出謀獻策。李醫生畢生致力推動公共衛生人才的培育及發展，加強香港對抗傳染病風險的能力，乃塑造今天香港公共健康系統的靈魂人物，並為今天衛生署的工作奠下良好基礎。



DR MARGARET CHAN

陳馮富珍醫生

1994-2003



Making History

Dr Margaret Chan joined the Department in 1978, and in 1994, she was appointed the first female Director of Health. She launched new services to prevent disease and promote health, and saw to it that primary health care services would be provided for the people from conception to old age. She also introduced new initiatives to improve communicable disease surveillance and response, enhanced training of public health professionals, bettered local and international collaboration, and put Chinese Medicine on a firm footing of promotion, development and regulation.

Dr Chan's leadership at times of crises is well recognised. She effectively managed the outbreak of H5N1 avian influenza in 1997 by ordering a cull of the city's entire poultry population within days. This move has been praised for averting a pandemic, and became a model overseas for controlling the disease.

Dr Chan took a keen interest in chronic disease prevention and control, food and drug regulation and anti-tobacco work, and introduced preventive and promotive health care services for children, adolescents, women, men and the elderly. Other health strategies and programmes that she formulated and implemented cover disease surveillance and response, training of public health physicians and other healthcare professionals, improvement of public health laboratory capacities, and building of an information system to support evidence-based policy making. Not least, the Department of Health worked with Chinese medicine practitioners and relevant stakeholders to spearhead the promotion, development and regulation of Chinese Medicine.

In 2006, Dr Chan was elected to the post of Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), subsequent to her position as Assistant Director-General for Communicable Diseases. To this day, Dr Chan is still actively serving in the international public health domain, and is now the inaugural Dean of the Vanke School of Public Health of Tsinghua University and Emeritus Director-General of WHO, providing health advice to policy making and training the next generation of public health leaders.

締造歷史

1994年成為香港首位女性衛生署署長的陳馮富珍醫生於1978年加入衛生署。陳醫生積極部署新的疾病預防及健康推廣措施，確保市民從出生到年老，均可享有政府提供的基層醫療服務。她亦推行新的傳染病監察及應對措施，提升公共衛生專業人士的培訓，加強本地與國際組織之間的合作，並以實質行動確立香港對中醫藥的推廣、發展和規範方向。

陳醫生曾多次在疫症時期帶領衛生署成功應對危機。1997年香港爆發H5N1禽流感，她果斷下令撲殺全港的雞隻及其他家禽，令疫情得以快速受控——此做法亦成為日後其他國家及地區，應對禽流感的典範。

陳醫生特別著重慢性病的預防及控制、食品及藥物的規管和控煙方面的工作，並積極推行一系列針對兒童、青少年、女性、男性及長者的疾病預防及推廣服務，整合疾病監測及應對、公共衛生醫生和醫護專業人員培訓，提升公共衛生化驗服務的檢測能力，建設資訊系統協助釐定以實證為本的公共衛生政策。衛生署亦在陳醫生的領導下，與中醫師及業界持份者攜手致力推廣、發展及規管中醫藥。

繼擔任世界衛生組織助理總幹事(傳染病事務)後，陳醫生於2006年正式獲選為世衛總幹事。直至今日，陳醫生仍以清華大學萬科公共衛生與健康學院首任院長及世衛名譽總幹事的身份，活躍於國際公共衛生領域，培訓未來棟樑之餘，亦屢就公共衛生方略出謀獻策。



In Gentleness is Power

Dr Lam joined the government in 1978 and is a specialist in Community Medicine. As head of administrative and health services, he took the Department's work on health regulations and specialised infectious disease programmes, such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS control, to the next level.

As the Deputy Director of Health since 1996, Dr Lam had been assuming the leading role to orchestrate public health actions by engaging important stakeholders, educating the public and gearing up community efforts. Such efforts had opened the door to greater government-stakeholder collaboration. In 2003, Dr Lam was appointed to the position of health chief to lead the Department of Health.

Dr Lam spearheaded the establishment of the CHP in 2004, and continued to strengthen the CHP's role in communicable diseases control. The Prevention and Control of Disease Ordinance (Cap. 599) came into force in 2008, and the "Centre for Health Protection Strategic Plan on Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases 2007-2009" was launched to set out the strategic direction for future undertakings.

Dr Lam was a particularly strong force in tobacco control, introducing the fixed penalty system, expanding the smoking ban in public places, advertising and packaging, and facilitating better smoking cessation support. His progressive approach was a big leap forward in tobacco control as smoking prevalence rate dropped drastically from 23.3% in 1982 to 10.7% in 2012.

Under Dr Lam's leadership, the Department of Health took non-communicable disease (NCD) prevention as one of the primary objectives, and issued the "Promoting Health in Hong Kong: A Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases" in 2008, which outlined the working principles of the Department of Health's endeavours in combating NCD. In 2007, the Department of Health also published the "Building Healthy Cities — Guidelines for implementing a Healthy Cities Project in Hong Kong", working in partnership with global counterparts to prevent NCD.

It was under Dr Lam's leadership that the Department of Health set up the Primary Care Office to boost the implementation of policies and initiatives to enhance primary care while mandatory registration of proprietary Chinese medicines commenced to ensure safety, quality and efficacy of proprietary Chinese medicines manufactured, imported, or possessed in Hong Kong. His contribution to public health stretches far and wide, over time and space, like the soft power of Chinese martial arts, flowing perpetually.





剛柔並濟

林醫生於1978年加入政府，是社會醫學專科醫生，在擔任香港政府的衛生行政事務主管期間，一直竭力提升衛生條例規管效率，並完善肺結核和愛滋病等特別傳染病的預防計劃工作。

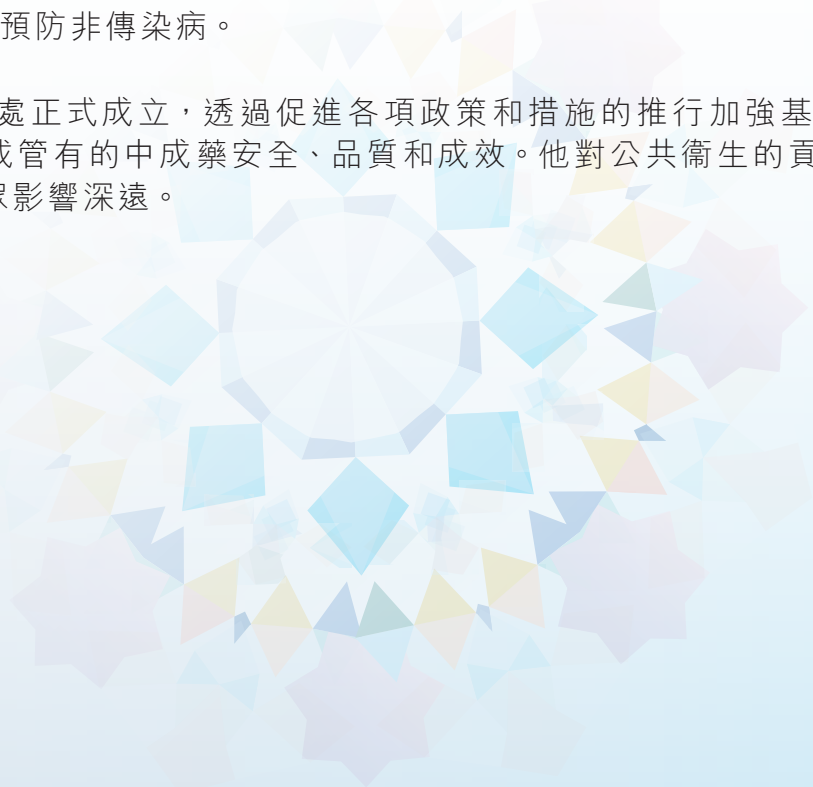
林醫生自1996年起出任衛生署副署長，肩負領導公共衛生協調工作的重任，透過積極接觸主要持份者、教育公眾以及加強社區關係，大力促進政府與持份者的長期合作。2003年，林醫生獲委任為衛生署署長，執掌香港公共衛生工作。

2004年，林醫生主導的衛生防護中心正式成立，自此成為傳染病控制工作的核心基地。隨著《預防及控制疾病條例》(第599章)於2008年正式通過，配合《衛生防護中心防控傳染病策略計劃2007-2009》，為日後的疾病防護方針設下重要的工作框架。

林醫生一直堅定不移地推行控煙工作，除針對吸煙罪行實施定額罰款制度外，亦擴大公眾場所的禁煙範圍，加強對煙草廣告和包裝的規管，同時優化戒煙支援工作。這種循序漸進的方式成效顯著，令香港的吸煙人口由1982年的23.3%，跌至2012年的10.7%。

在林醫生的領導下，衛生署確立預防非傳染病為其中一個首要工作目標，在2008年發表《促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架》，為對抗非傳染病工作提供指引。衛生署亦於2007年發表《建設健康城市－在香港推展健康城市計劃的指引》，與全球各大主要城市合作預防非傳染病。

在林醫生任內，基層醫療統籌處正式成立，透過促進各項政策和措施的推行加強基層醫療。中成藥註冊制度亦正式落實，以確保在香港製造、進口或管有的中成藥安全、品質和成效。他對公共衛生的貢獻有如他熱衷的中國武術一般，氣韻悠長，連綿不斷，對社會大眾影響深遠。



DR CONSTANCE CHAN

陳漢儀醫生



“The Department of Health spares no effort in taking forward our work in all fronts, including disease prevention, health promotion, provision of quality care and rehabilitative services, strengthening health regulation, community partnership and international collaboration. We have put great emphasis on promoting a wholesome life, in which physical and mental wellbeing play a key role. By integrating the concepts of ‘sharing’, ‘mindfulness’ and ‘enjoyment’ into our emotional mechanism, we can all lead a happy and fulfilling life.”

**Dr Constance Chan,
Director of Health**

2012-Present 現在

In Unity there is Strength

A specialist in Public Health Medicine, Dr Constance Chan first joined government service in 1988 and became the Director of Health in 2012. Her past duties included overseeing health administration and planning in the Department of Health, development of health legislation and code of practice for regulating private health institutions and reproductive technology, and regulation of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong. In addition, she served as the Controller of the Centre for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, overseeing the planning and implementation of policies and programmes on food safety control.

Dr Chan assumed the leadership role in safeguarding the health of the Hong Kong people with a clear goal in mind. “As the threat of NCD looms large, we need to put a renewed focus on addressing major NCD,” said Dr Chan. In 2016, the major NCD, namely cardiovascular diseases including heart diseases and stroke, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, accounted for more than half of all registered deaths. Compounded by population aging, NCD represent a leading threat to human health and development.

“Poor health impacts on the individual, family and healthcare system, and if not addressed, on society and economy. A growing body of evidence is available to show that NCD can be effectively tackled through population-based interventions that encourage healthy lifestyles including healthy eating, physical activity, and reduced consumption of tobacco and alcohol,” said Dr Chan.



眾志成城

陳漢儀醫生是一位公共衛生專科醫生，於1988年加入政府，並於2012年獲委任為衛生署署長。她過去的職責包括主理衛生署的衛生行政和策劃工作，制定用以規管私營醫療機構和生殖科技的衛生法例和實務守則，以及對香港的中醫藥規管工作。在擔任食物環境衛生署的食物安全專員期間，她亦掌管有關食物安全監控各項政策及措施的籌劃和實施工作。

履任衛生署署長一職時，陳醫生已訂下明確的工作目標—「面對日益嚴峻的非傳染病威脅，衛生署的非傳染病工作必須與時並進。」2016年，因心血管疾病（包括心臟病和中風）、癌症、糖尿病和慢性呼吸系統疾病等非傳染病導致死亡的比率達整體數字逾半，而這問題亦因人口老化而加劇，對人類的健康及社會的發展構成重大威脅。

陳醫生認為：「健康欠佳不但影響個人、家庭和醫療系統，更會對社會和經濟造成打擊。同時，愈來愈多證據顯示，採取健康的生活模式，包括健康飲食、參與體能活動及減少吸煙和飲酒，可以有效解決非傳染病問題。」

「衛生署耕耘不斷，推展各個範疇的工作，包括預防疾病、促進健康、提供優質醫療及康復服務、強化衛生監管、加強社區及國際合作。我們深信身體和精神健康同樣重要，因此我們鼓勵市民在日常生活中融入『與人分享』、『正面思維』和『享受生活』的概念，從而享有更健康、快樂而充實的人生。」

衛生署署長陳漢儀

The “Towards 2025: Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Control Non-communicable Diseases in Hong Kong” was launched in 2018 and set out actions to prevent and control NCD by creating equitable health-promoting environments that empower individuals to lead healthy lives; improving health literacy and capacity of individuals to make healthy choices; strengthening health systems for optimal management of NCD through primary healthcare and universal health coverage; and monitoring action progress with clear targets and indicators.

Placing greater emphasis on population wellness, promotion of mental wellbeing is particularly crucial, which is realised through greater investment in population-based campaigns aiming to promote health awareness of body and mind. Dr Chan cited Joyful@HK as one of many initiatives of the Department of Health targeting at adolescents, adults and the elderly, aiming to help the public achieve a higher state of physical and mental health.

Among the many policy initiatives that she championed, improving the governance structure for medical practices, healthcare professionals and institutions stands out as one of the most essential and impactful. Dr Chan said, “In October 2019, the Department of Health completed the restructuring of the department to strengthen health regulations and enforcement functions. The recent establishment of the Health Sciences and Technology Office, in particular, epitomises our commitment to keeping up with the latest healthcare technologies with the assistance of an effective monitoring system. The same applies to ongoing efforts in pharmaceutical products and Chinese medicine regulation.”

In all, the reorganisation is expected to enable the Department of Health to better mobilise resources and enhance our regulatory capacity in the more challenging future. As is our work in upholding the standards of medical practice and promoting better access to family doctors, the restructuring is an integral part of Dr Chan’s vision to weave a wider, stronger and safer healthcare net for all local citizens.





- ▲ The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Matthew Cheung, officiated at the opening ceremony of the Health Promotion Symposium cum Central Health Education Unit 40th Anniversary Celebration on 4 May 2018.
政務司司長張建宗於2018年5月4日主持健康促進研討會暨中央健康教育組四十周年慶典開幕禮。

是次重組，將有助衛生署更有效地運用資源，在充滿挑戰的未來發揮更重要的規管角色。衛生署將繼續秉持提供高水準醫療的使命，確保市民享有更充裕而安心的家庭醫生服務，並透過是次架構重組進一步邁向陳醫生為市民提供更強大而安全醫療網絡的目標。

因此，衛生署於2018年制定《邁向2025：香港非傳染病防控策略及行動計劃》，透過創造平等的健康促進環境，增強個人能力以實踐健康的生活；增強市民健康素養水平和個人能力以作出健康選擇；透過基層醫療服務和全民醫療保障，加強醫療系統以優化非傳染病的診治；以及訂立明確目標和指標，以監測行動的進展等等具體措施，防控非傳染病。

在陳醫生的領導下，衛生署投放更多資源於全民健康推廣運動，對精神健康尤為重視。陳醫生引述一連串針對青少年、成年人及長者的全民推廣運動，包括好心情@HK，以提升市民對身體及精神健康的關注，透過宣揚全人健康理念，塑造更健康的人生。

在陳醫生倡導的眾多政策措施當中，對醫療行為、醫護專業人員及醫療機構管理架構的改革，可說是最關鍵而影響深遠的工作。她指出：「2019年10月，衛生署完成對部門上下的架構重整，全面提升立法和執法的功能。新成立的健康科學及科技辦公室，利用高效的監察系統確保規管制度可靈活配合急速發展的醫療科技。我們亦致力提高藥劑製品及中醫藥監管的工作效能。」



Eight years into her directorship, Dr Chan is expanding the city's public health capacity by improving governance structures for medical practices and envisioning a holistic approach to health for all.

Talking about the public health challenges faced, Dr Chan reiterated that concerted community effort was the key to success. She said, "The power of togetherness is crucial, not only for our continuous battle against communicable diseases and NCD but for many other health issues. Time and again, it has been shown that only with active participation from the public can we successfully tackle public health issues and achieve true health of body and mind."

擔任衛生署署長八年以來，陳醫生一直致力完善本地醫療衛生架構，全方位守護大眾健康。

談及當下的公共衛生挑戰，陳醫生再一次強調「不論是衛生署對抗傳染病或是非傳染病的預防及宣傳工作，還是其他大大小小的公共衛生議題，均需要市民上下齊心，才能夠戰勝疾病威脅，達至真正的身心健康。」



▲ (From the left) Dr Margaret Chan, Dr Constance Chan and Dr P Y Lam celebrated the 30th Anniversary of the Department of Health.
(左起) 陳馮富珍醫生、陳漢儀醫生及林秉恩醫生慶祝衛生署成立30周年。





- ◀ ▲ Dr Chan presented the calligraphy written in 2015 by Professor Jao Tsung-I, a world-renowned Sinologist, to the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific. The calligraphy, comprising three Chinese characters '治未病', was specially written as a gift to the Art Gallery at the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China. The phrase is contained in *Huangdi Neijing Suwen*, an ancient Chinese medical text. The entire sentence reads: *The sage did not treat those who were already ill, but treated those who were likely to fall ill.*

陳醫生向世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處送贈了由舉世聞名的漢學家饒宗頤教授於2015年揮毫書就的墨寶。墨寶上寫有「治未病」三個漢字，乃供中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府贈予世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處藝術館而題寫。此語出自中國古醫典籍《黃帝內經·素問》，全句為：「聖人不治已病治未病。」

衛生署成立三十周年



Department of Health

30th Anniversary
1989 - 2019



▲ Directorate celebrated the 30th Anniversary of the Department of Health.
管理層慶祝衛生署三十周年紀念。



TOGETHER WE EXCEL **並肩同行 再創佳績**

Hong Kong's health indices rank among the best in the world — we have extremely low infant mortality rates, we come out on top in terms of life expectancy at birth. These are indicators of the outstanding performance of our social infrastructure and public health system, and are the best rewards for years of our constant hard work. Children in Hong Kong now live without the threat of crippling infections, polio being a typical example. Notable achievements have been made to curb smoking rates, improve cancer screening services, and contain emerging infections with global efforts.

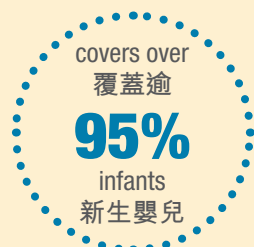
香港的健康指標在世界上名列前茅—嬰兒死亡率近乎全球最低，出生時平均預期壽命則位居全球之首。這些指標充份顯示香港社會基礎設施和公共衛生系統的出色表現，也是我們多年以來不斷努力的最佳回報。現時，香港兒童的生活不再受嚴重傳染病的威脅，脊髓灰質炎便是一個典型例子。我們致力遏止吸煙率、改善癌症篩查服務及與全球攜手防控新傳染病，成效顯著。

BROADENING HEALTHCARE COVERAGE AT PRIMARY LEVEL

擴大基層醫療範圍

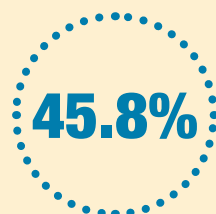
VACCINATION 防疫注射

Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme
香港兒童免疫接種計劃



Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Programmes

- coverage rate for children aged from 6 months to under 12 years
- 季節性流感疫苗接種計劃
- 6個月至未滿12歲兒童的接種率



2018/19

SCREENING 篩查

Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme
大腸癌篩查計劃



~97%

of enrolled primary care doctors do not charge participants
參與此計劃的基層醫療醫生不向參加者收費



>70%

of enrolled colonoscopy specialists do not charge participants
參與此計劃的大腸鏡醫生不向參加者收費

BREASTFEEDING 母乳餵哺

The ever breastfeeding rates at hospital discharge
出院後的母乳餵哺率

44.2% ▶ **87.5%**

1997

2018

Exclusive breastfeeding rates at 4 months
嬰兒出生後四個月的全母乳餵哺率

6.0% ▶ **29.1%**

1997

2018



ELDERLY HEALTH CARE VOUCHER SCHEME 長者醫療券計劃

% of eligible elders who used vouchers
合資格長者使用醫療券的比率

28% ▶ **98%**

2009

2019



No. of participating healthcare providers
參與此計劃的醫療服務提供者數目

2,539 ▶ **9,095**

2009

2019



NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RISK FACTORS (ADULTS AGED 18 – 64)

非傳染病風險因素（18至64歲成年人士）

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSUMPTION

蔬果進食量

5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables per day

每天食用**5**份或以上蔬果



17.7%

2004

20.5%

2016

BODY MASS INDEX ≥ 25

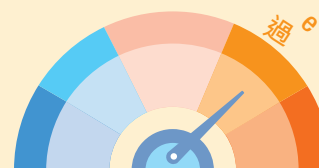
體重指標25或以上

21.6%

2004

20.7%

2016



LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

體能活動水平



Low 低

21.3%

17.0%



Moderate 中

52.4%

54.4%



High 高

22.0%

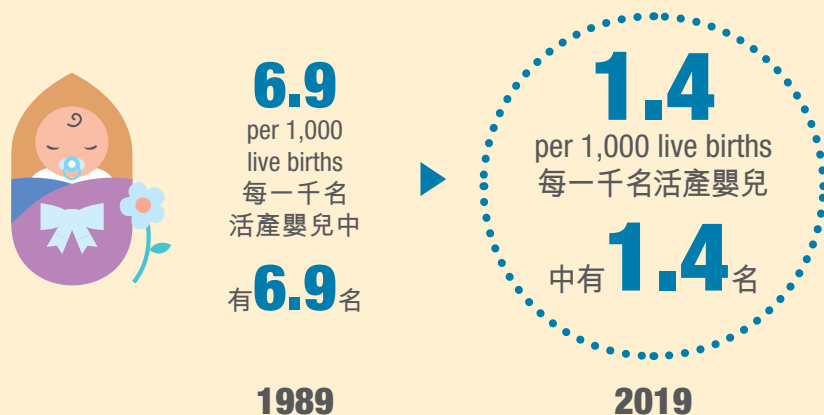
26.1%

2006

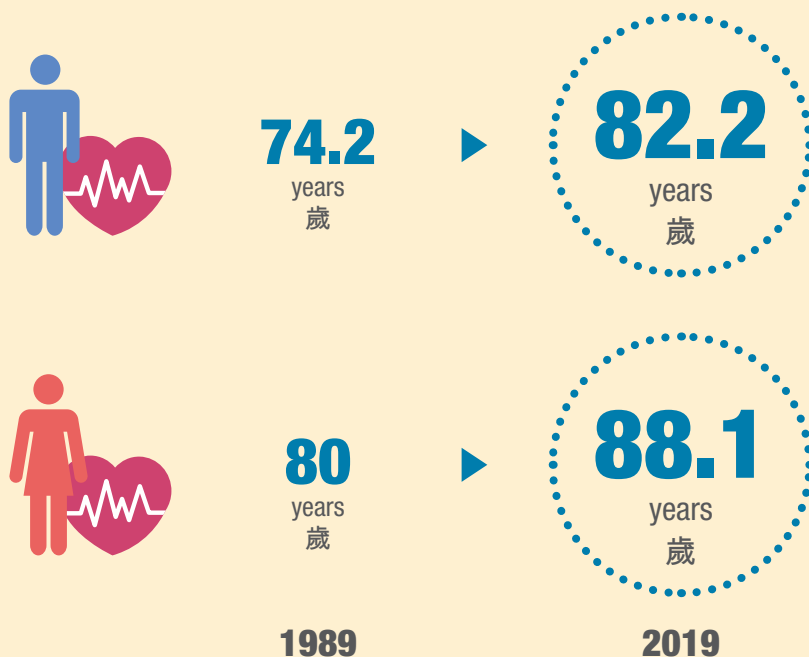
2016

REMARKABLE VITAL STATISTICS 生命統計數字表現優異

EXTREMELY LOW INFANT MORTALITY RATE: 嬰兒死亡率極低：



HIGHEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 全球最長出生時平均預期壽命：



CONTAINMENT OF GLOBAL EMERGING INFECTIONS 成功控制全球突發性傳染病

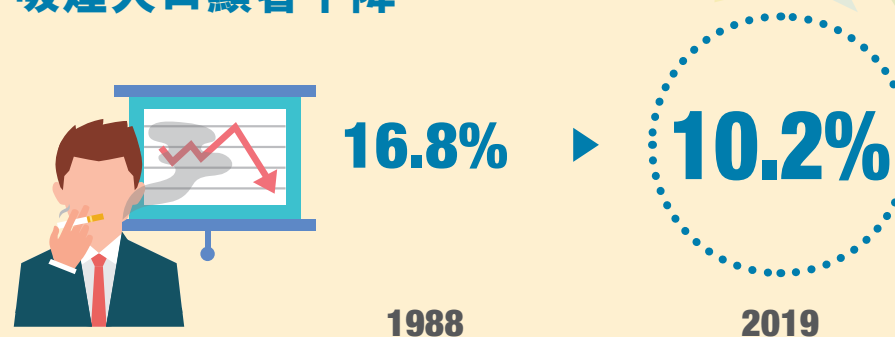


ERADICATION OF POLIO AND ELIMINATION OF MEASLES 消滅小兒麻痺症及消除麻疹



- 2000 — HONG KONG ACHIEVED
POLIO-FREE STATUS
小兒麻痺症在香港絕迹
- 2016 — HONG KONG ACHIEVED
INTERRUPTION OF
ENDEMIC MEASLES VIRUS
TRANSMISSION
香港達至中斷麻疹病毒在
本地傳播的目標

MARKED DROP IN SMOKING POPULATION 吸煙人口顯著下降



GREATER RECOGNITION, MORE RESPONSIBILITY 屢獲獎譽 任重道遠

Throughout the years, the Department of Health has acquired numerous awards and recognition for its dedication and quality work, some granted by the world's most prestigious authorities, including the World Health Organization. Such recognition serves as a constant reminder of our need to strive for higher levels of commitment and professional excellence in serving the public while strengthening our position in regional and global public health. The honour, which comes with commitment and responsibility, continues to motivate us to serve Hong Kong and beyond, as best we can possibly do.

一直以來，衛生署憑藉不懈努力與優秀表現屢獲殊榮及表揚，包括榮獲世界衛生組織等享負盛名之國際機構所授予的獎項。這些榮譽不斷提醒我們，在加強香港在區內以至全球公共衛生領域的地位之同時，更要精益求精，不斷提升公眾服務以及專業卓越水平。每一份榮譽都蘊含著承諾與責任，時刻鞭策我們竭盡所能服務香港以至全球眾多地區。



**INTERNATIONAL
RECOGNITIONS**
國際認可



**REGIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
COLLABORATION**
地區及國際合作



AWARDS
獎項



**RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT**
研究及發展





International Recognitions 國際認可

- **Designated facilities of World Health Organization (WHO)**
世界衛生組織指定設施
- Laboratories**
實驗室
 - ▶ National Influenza Centre
國家流感中心
 - ▶ National Polio Laboratory
國家脊髓灰質炎病毒實驗室
 - ▶ National Measles Laboratory
國家麻疹病毒實驗室
 - ▶ Supranational Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory
跨國結核參比實驗室
 - ▶ Regional Reference Laboratory for Measles and Rubella in the Western Pacific Region
西太平洋區域麻疹及風疹病毒參比實驗室
 - ▶ Global Influenza A (H5) Reference Laboratory
全球甲型流感(H5)參比實驗室
 - ▶ Global Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Reference Laboratory
全球嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室
- Collaborating Centres**
合作中心
 - ▶ WHO Collaborating Centre for Smoking Cessation and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence
世界衛生組織控煙及煙癮治療合作中心
 - ▶ WHO Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine
世界衛生組織傳統醫藥合作中心
- **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Collaborating Centre**
聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心
 - ▶ Red Ribbon Centre is the UNAIDS Collaborating Centre for Technical Support
紅絲帶中心為聯合國愛滋病規劃署合作中心(專業支援)
- **International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certified services**
取得國際標準化組織認證的服務
- ISO 9001 Quality Management System Accreditations**
《質量管理體系》認證
 - ▶ AIDS hotline
愛滋病熱線服務(2002)
 - ▶ School Dental Care Service
學童牙科保健服務(2003)
 - ▶ Radiation Board Licensing Service
輻射管理局牌照服務(2004)
 - ▶ Radiological Dosimetry Calibration Service
輻射劑量校準服務(2004)
 - ▶ Radiation Monitoring Service
輻射監察服務(2004)
 - ▶ Licensing of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of pharmaceutical products
藥劑製品製造商、批發商及零售商的發牌管理系統(2005)
 - ▶ Screening of undesirable medical advertisements in newspapers and magazines published for sale
審閱刊登於為出售而出版的報章及雜誌內的不良醫藥廣告程序(2005)
 - ▶ Good Manufacturing Practice inspection of manufacturers of pharmaceutical products
藥劑製品製造商生產質量管理規範巡查(2009)

International Recognitions 國際認可

- ▶ Neonatal Screening Programme
初生嬰兒篩查計劃(2007)
- ▶ Quality management of the operation of public mortuaries
公眾殮房的運作及管理(2011)

- **ISO 15189 Medical Laboratories – Requirements for Quality and Competence**
《醫務化驗所—質量及能力的要求》認證
Public Health Laboratory Services Branch
公共衛生化驗服務處

- ▶ Histopathology and Cytology Division
組織病理及細胞科(2005)
- ▶ Microbiology Division
微生物科(2005)
- ▶ Chemical Pathology and Haematology Division
化學病理及血液科(2007)

Clinical Genetic Service **醫學遺傳服務**

- ▶ Neonatal Screening Laboratory
初生嬰兒普檢化驗所(2006)
- ▶ Genetic Laboratory
遺傳化驗所(2009)

- **Other ISO Accreditations**
其他國際標準化組織認證

Public Health Laboratory Services Branch **公共衛生化驗服務處**

- ▶ ISO 17025 for non-clinical microbiology testing
非臨床微生物試驗(2006)
- ▶ ISO 17043 as Proficiency Testing Provider
能力驗證提供者(2010)

- A proclamation signed by world health experts and scientists of the WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in USA, in December 1998 to applaud actions taken by the Hong Kong Government against avian virus in 1997, which might have saved the world from a pandemic.
1998年12月由多位世界著名專家及科學家簽署宣言，盛讚香港政府對付1997年禽流感所採取的措施，可能已令人類避過一場大流行。

- The School Dental Care Service was accredited the EQUIP6 for Oral Health Services by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards.
學童牙科保健服務獲得澳洲醫療服務標準委員會頒發EQUIP6口腔健康服務認證(2017)。



Regional and International Collaboration 地區及國際合作

- The Forty-third Session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific was held from 7 to 11 September 1992. 1992年9月7日至11日舉辦世界衛生組織西太平洋區域委員會第四十三屆會議。



Regional and International Collaboration 地區及國際合作

- Meeting on the Control of Communicable Diseases in Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong and Macao was held from 2 to 4 June 1998.
1998年6月2日至4日舉辦廣東省、海南省、香港和澳門的傳染病控制會議。
- The WHO Meeting on Methodologies for Research and Evaluation of Traditional Medicine was jointly organised by the Department of Health and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries from 10 to 14 April 2000.
2000年4月10日至14日聯同香港工業總會，舉辦世界衛生組織傳統醫學會議，會議主題為傳統醫藥研究與評估方法。
- The Tenth International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities was held from 24 to 27 June 2002.
2002年6月24日至27日舉辦第十屆國際藥品管理機構會議。
- The First and Second Workshop on HIV Surveillance and Epidemiology in the Pearl River Delta Region were held in December 1998 and June 2000. The Third Workshop was organised in collaboration with the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention of Guangdong Province in November 2002 and it was the first time that the forum was held in the Mainland (in Shenzhen).
第一屆和第二屆珠江三角洲愛滋病監測與流行病學研討會分別於1998年12月和2000年6月舉行。在2002年11月，與廣東省疾病預防控制中心合作籌辦了第三屆研討會，成為首個在中國內地(深圳)舉行的研討會。
- The Evidence of Health Promotion Effectiveness Technical Meeting was held from 23 to 25 October 2003 in collaboration with the WHO.
2003年10月23日至25日舉辦世界衛生組織世界健康促進成效證據技術會議。
- Supported the WHO in conducting Workshop on Cell Culture Techniques and Internal Quality Control, Hong Kong from 1 to 6 December 2003.
協助世界衛生組織於2003年12月1日至6日舉辦香港細胞培養技術及內部質量控制工作坊。
- Supported the WHO in conducting Hands-on Training on the Laboratory Diagnosis of Measles for countries in the region from 13 to 18 March 2006.
協助世界衛生組織為地區國家於2006年3月13日至18日舉辦麻疹實驗室診斷實踐培訓工作坊。



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- The Centre for Health Protection joined the International Association of National Public Health Institutes as a founding member in April 2006.
衛生防護中心於2006年4月加入國家公共衛生機構國際協會成為創會成員。
 - The Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao health authorities organised a joint exercise, code-named Great Wall, on emergency response for a major infectious disease on 13 November 2006.
內地、香港和澳門三地衛生部門於2006年11月13日首次舉行名為「長城」的重大傳染病防控聯合應變演練。
 - Joint Symposium on New Paradigms in Medical Genetics was held from 24 to 26 November 2006 in collaboration with the Hong Kong Society of Medical Genetics and the Asia Pacific Society of Human Genetics.
2006年11月24日至26日聯同香港醫學遺傳學會及亞太地區人類遺傳學會合辦醫學遺傳學的新模範交流研討會。
 - Public Health Laboratory Services Branch was designated by the WHO to conduct global external quality assessment programme for the detection of influenza viruses by reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction in 2007.
公共衛生化驗服務處在2007年獲世界衛生組織指定主辦利用逆轉錄聚合酶鏈反應檢測流感病毒的全球外部質量評估計劃。
 - Hosted the 6th Asian Harmonization Working Party Technical Committee Meeting from 25 to 27 April 2007.
於2007年4月25日至27日舉辦亞洲醫療器械法規協調組織技術委員會第六屆會議。
 - The Second WHO Expert Consultation Meeting on Preventing Chronic Diseases: A Framework for Country Action was held from 12 to 15 November 2007.
2007年11月12日至15日主辦預防慢性病：國家行動框架第二次世界衛生組織專家顧問會議。
 - Supported the WHO in conducting Training Workshop for the Detection of Influenza A Viruses by Polymerase Chain Reaction from 25 February to 1 March 2008.
協助世界衛生組織於2008年2月25日至3月1日舉辦利用聚合酶鏈反應進行甲型流感病毒檢測培訓工作坊。
 - Hosted the WHO Working Group Meeting on Development of Traditional Medicine Modules for Inclusion in the International Classification of Diseases from 11 to 13 May 2009.
於2009年5月11日至13日舉辦世界衛生組織有關傳統醫學納入國際疾病分類的工作會議。



Regional and International Collaboration 地區及國際合作

- The Sixtieth Session of the WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific was held from 21 to 25 September 2009.
2009年9月21日至25日舉辦世界衛生組織西太平洋區域委員會第六十屆會議。



- Supported the WHO in organising Hands-on Training on the Laboratory Diagnosis of Measles and Rubella from 27 to 31 October 2009.
協助世界衛生組織於2009年10月27日至31日舉辦麻疹及風疹實驗室診斷實踐培訓課程。
- Hosted the 14th Meeting of the Asian Harmonization Working Party together with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council from 6 to 7 November 2009.
與香港貿易發展局於2009年11月6日至7日合辦亞洲醫療器械法規協調組織第十四屆會議。
- Hosted the First WHO Meeting on the International Classification of Traditional Medicine from 26 to 29 May 2010.
2010年5月26日至29日舉辦第一屆世界衛生組織傳統醫藥國際分類會議。
- Hosted the 8th Standing Committee Meeting cum the 4th International Symposium of the Western Pacific Regional Forum for the Harmonization of Herbal Medicines from 28 to 30 October 2010.
2010年10月28日至30日舉辦西太平洋區草藥協調論壇第八屆委員會會議暨第四屆國際學術研討會。
- Supported the WHO in conducting the 2nd Intercountry Hands-on Training Workshop on the Laboratory Diagnosis of Japanese Encephalitis in the Western Pacific Region from 15 to 19 November 2010.
協助世界衛生組織於2010年11月15日至19日舉辦第二次多國西太平洋區日本腦炎實驗室診斷實踐培訓工作坊。
- Organised the Experts' Consultation Meeting on Regional Strategy for Traditional Medicine in the Western Pacific Region 2011–2020 with the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office from 18 to 19 November 2010.
與世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處於2010年11月18日至19日舉辦2011–2020年西太平洋區域傳統醫藥地區策略專家顧問會議。
- Supported the WHO in conducting the 4th Regional Hands-on Training Workshop on the Laboratory Diagnosis of Measles and Rubella Focusing on Molecular Diagnosis from 22 to 27 November 2010.
協助世界衛生組織於2010年11月22日至27日舉辦第四次區域性麻疹和風疹實驗室分子診斷實踐培訓工作坊。
- Hosted the WHO International Classification of Traditional Medicine Annual Network Meeting from 29 March to 3 April 2011.
2011年3月29日至4月3日舉辦世界衛生組織傳統醫學國際疾病分類項目周年聯網會議。
- Co-hosted Expert Consultation on Approaches and Priorities for the Optimal Use of Medical Devices in Hong Kong from 11 to 13 April 2011 with the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office.
與世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處於2011年4月11日至13日合辦適當使用醫療儀器一方向與優次專家會議。

Regional and International Collaboration 地區及國際合作

- Co-organised the 28th International Conference of the International Society for Quality in Health Care from 14 to 17 September 2011.
與國際醫療品質協會於2011年9月14日至17日聯合舉辦第二十八屆國際會議。
- Co-hosted the WHO Western Pacific Regional Meeting on Non-communicable Disease Prevention and Control through Reduction of Alcohol-related Harm from 10 to 13 April 2012.
2012年4月10日至13日合辦世界衛生組織西太平洋區域減低酒精相關危害會議。
- Supported the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office in conducting Macao-WHO Healthy City Leadership Programme for the experience sharing of health promotion and Healthy Cities Project from 14 to 16 May 2012.
協助世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處於2012年5月14日至16日舉辦澳門—世界衛生組織健康城市領袖計劃就健康促進和健康城市計劃等議題進行交流。
- Supported the WHO in conducting the 5th Regional Hands-on Training Workshop on the Laboratory Diagnosis of Measles and Rubella from 29 October to 3 November 2012.
協助世界衛生組織於2012年10月29日至11月3日舉辦第五次區域性麻疹和風疹實驗室診斷實踐培訓工作坊。
- Hosted the Fourth WHO Working Group Meeting on Traditional Medicine Strategy from 24 to 26 April 2013.
2013年4月24日至26日舉辦世界衛生組織傳統醫藥策略第四次專家會議。
- Jointly organised the WHO Western Pacific Regional Meeting on Addressing the Harmful Use of Alcohol by Young People from 12 to 14 November 2013.
與世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處於2013年11月12日至14日聯合舉辦應對年輕人有害使用酒精會議。
- Supported the WHO in conducting Hands-on Training Workshop on Cell Culture Techniques for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Polio/Enteroviruses and Measles/Rubella Viruses in the Western Pacific Region from 19 to 23 May 2014.
協助世界衛生組織於2014年5月19日至23日舉辦西太平洋區域脊髓灰質炎／腸病毒及麻疹／風疹病毒實驗室診斷細胞培養技術培訓工作坊。
- The Hong Kong Pharmacy and Poisons Board became a member of the Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme with effect from 1 January 2016.
由2016年1月1日起香港藥劑業及毒藥管理局成為國際醫藥品稽查協約組織會員機構。
- Supported the WHO in conducting the 6th Regional Hands-on Training on Laboratory Molecular Diagnosis of Measles and Rubella from 29 February to 4 March 2016.
協助世界衛生組織於2016年2月29日至3月4日舉辦第六次區域性麻疹和風疹實驗室診斷實踐培訓。

- Co-organised the WHO Regional Forum on Protecting Young People from the Harmful Use of Alcohol from 29 to 30 April 2016.
2016年4月29日至30日與世界衛生組織合辦保護年輕人免受酒精禍害區域論壇。
- Hosted the First Meeting of Hepatitis Programme Focal Points from High-Burden Countries in Asia organised by the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office from 22 to 24 June 2016.
2016年6月22日至24日舉辦世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處「First Meeting of Hepatitis Programme Focal Points from High-Burden Countries in Asia」。
- Co-organised the meeting on Policy and Programme Responses to Mental and Behavioural Disorders associated with Excessive Use of the Internet and other Communication and Gaming Platforms from 6 to 8 September 2016 with the WHO.
與世界衛生組織於2016年9月6日至8日合辦討論應對過度使用互聯網及其他通訊和遊戲平台引致精神及行為障礙的政策和計劃會議。
- Supported the WHO in organising the 6th Meeting of the WHO Expert Working Group of Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System for Surveillance on Antiviral Susceptibility from 10 to 11 April 2017.
協助世界衛生組織於2017年4月10日至11日舉辦第六次世界衛生組織全球流感監測與應對系統抗病毒藥敏專家組會議。
- Supported the WHO in organising the 9th WHO Working Group Meeting on reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction for the Detection and Subtyping of Influenza Viruses and the Use of Next Generation Sequencing in Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System from 12 to 13 April 2017.
協助世界衛生組織於2017年4月12日至13日舉辦第九次世界衛生組織流感病毒分子檢測及分型和於全球流感監測與應對系統使用新一代測序技術工作組會議。
- Supported the second Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Health Cooperation Conference on 25 February 2019.
2019年2月25日協辦第二屆「粵港澳大灣區衛生健康合作大會」。



Regional and International Collaboration 地區及國際合作

- Participated in Joint Meetings of Senior Health Officials of the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao.
參與內地、香港、澳門衛生行政高層聯席會議。



- Participated in Tripartite Meetings of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao on the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases to enhance regional cooperation and preparedness against communicable diseases.
參與粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議提升三地合作應對及防治傳染病的能力。





Awards 獎項

- Dr Margaret Chan, the then Director of Health and Professor Ken Shortridge of Department of Microbiology of the University of Hong Kong were jointly awarded the Prince Mahidol Award 1998 in recognition of their contribution towards eradicating avian flu.

時任衛生署署長陳馮富珍醫生及香港大學微生物學系邵力殊教授獲泰國皇室頒發1998年Prince Mahidol Award獎項，以表揚他們為抗禽流感而作出的貢獻。

- The WHO certified Hong Kong has achieved the polio-free status in 2000.

世界衛生組織在2000年宣布小兒麻痺症已在香港絕迹。



- Special Recognition Award given by the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office in 2012 to the “EatSmart School Accreditation Scheme” under the EatSmart@school.hk Campaign for its national-level contribution for scaling up healthy cities.

在「健康飲食在校園」運動下的「至『營』學校認證計劃」於2012年獲世界衛生組織西太平洋區域辦事處頒發特別嘉許獎項，以表揚計劃推動及建設健康城市所作出的貢獻。



- The WHO confirmed that Hong Kong achieved the interruption of endemic measles virus transmission in 2016. 世界衛生組織在2016年確認香港中斷麻疹病毒於本地傳播。



- ▲ The Department of Health received a certificate from the then WHO's Regional Director for the Western Pacific, Dr Shin Young-soo after Hong Kong was verified as having achieved measles elimination by WHO in September 2016. 獲世界衛生組織核實消除麻疹後，時任世衛組織西太平洋區域主任申英秀博士在2016年9月向衛生署頒發證書。

Awards 獎項

- Winner of the Awards for Breastfeeding Support of the Family-friendly Employers in 2015/6 and 2017/8.
獲頒2015/6及2017/8年度家庭友善僱主獎勵計劃「支持母乳餵哺獎」。
- EatSmart website awarded 2017 Meritorious Websites Contest by the Office for Film, Newspaper and Article Administration.
健康飲食專題網站獲電影、報刊及物品管理辦事處頒發2017十大優秀網站獎。
- The Centre for Health Protection website granted Outstanding Website Award by the Web Marketing Association of the United States in 2018.
衛生防護中心網站於2018年獲美國Web Marketing Association頒發「優秀網站獎」。
- Colorectal Cancer Information Technology System which supports the territory-wide colorectal cancer screening programme, was developed riding on the Electronic Health Record Sharing System, for which was awarded the Innovative eHealth Solutions Award of the World Information Technology and Services Alliance Global Information and Communications Technology Excellence Awards 2018.
大腸癌資訊系統以電子健康紀錄互通系統作為平台支援全港性大腸癌篩查計劃，因而獲頒「世界資訊通訊與服務業聯盟2018環球資訊及通訊科技卓越成就獎」的創意數碼健康大獎。
- The mobile applications for Interhospital Multi-disciplinary Programme on Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (IMPACT) awarded the “Outstanding Achievement” in both Healthcare and Education categories in the Interactive Media Awards™ 2018.
《效果》流動應用程式獲頒授 Interactive Media Awards™ 2018 年度「互動媒體大獎—傑出成就獎（醫護組別及教育組別）」。





Research and Development 研究及發展

- As part of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative, three Maternal and Child Health Centres were awarded Baby Friendly Maternal and Child Health Centre in 2019.
為響應「愛嬰醫療機構」行動，三間母嬰健康院於2019年獲得認證為愛嬰母嬰健康院。
- Received WHO's World No Tobacco Day Award in 2019 for accomplishments in tobacco control.
於2019年獲世界衛生組織頒發「世界無煙日獎」肯定控煙工作成就。



- The installation of Next Generation Sequencing platform in the Genetic Laboratory of Clinical Genetic Service in 2014 marked the transition from “genetic” to “genomic” era.
醫學遺傳服務的遺傳化驗所於2014年裝置次世代核酸測序平台，標誌著從「遺傳學」過渡到「基因組學」年代。
- Assessment tools developed by Child Assessment Service to enhance diagnostic accuracy for local children with suspected developmental problems:
由兒童體能智力測驗服務研發為本地兒童提供整體發展及行為評估的工具：
 - ▶ Hong Kong Cantonese Receptive Vocabulary Test
香港粵語詞彙理解測驗 (1996)
 - ▶ Hong Kong Cantonese Articulation Test
香港粵語發音測試 (2006)
 - ▶ Hong Kong Cantonese Oral Language Assessment Scale
香港兒童口語(粵語)能力量表 (2006)
 - ▶ Hong Kong Comprehensive Assessment Scales for Preschool Children
香港學前兒童綜合發展量表 (2014)
 - ▶ Hong Kong Dyslexia Early Screening Scale
香港讀寫障礙及早識別量表 (2016)
 - ▶ Children Reading Acuity Test
兒童中文閱讀視力測驗 (2017)
 - ▶ Hong Kong Test of Preschool Oral Language (Cantonese)
香港學前兒童口語(粵語)能力測試 (2019)

MILESTONES OVER 30 YEARS

30載里程碑

1989

- The Department of Health was established on 1 April 1989 following the re-organisation of the former Medical and Health Department. The Oral Health Education Unit, Pathology Service, Public Health Nursing Division and Radiation Health Unit came under the Department of Health with dedicated and enhanced public health functions.

衛生署於前醫務衛生署改組後於1989年4月1日成立。同年成立口腔健康教育組、病理化驗服務部及公共健康護理部，而放射衛生部亦成為衛生署的一分子專責強化公共衛生職能。

- The Department of Health's logo depicts the letter "H" in "Health" with a healthy figure in the centre symbolising the mission of the Department.

衛生署的標誌展示著一個代表健康的英文字母「H」，中間輔以一個健康的人像，正好標誌著本署的任務。

1989

- Clinical Genetic Service was established.
醫學遺傳服務成立。
- Registration of Medical Laboratory Technologists and Occupational Therapists commenced.
醫務化驗師及職業治療師註冊的規定生效。

1990

1992

- Family Medicine Service, Education and Training Centre in Family Medicine commenced.

家庭醫學服務的家庭醫學深造培訓中心成立。



- Registration of Optometrists commenced.
視光師註冊的規定生效。

- The first Woman Health Centre in Lam Tin commenced operation in May to provide preventive health service for women aged 64 years and below.

設於藍田的首間婦女健康中心於5月開始投入服務，為64歲及以下的婦女提供預防性的健康服務。



1994

1995

- Registration of Radiographers commenced. Practising Certificate System for registered nurses and enrolled nurses was implemented.

放射技師註冊的規定以及註冊／登記護士執業證明書制度實施。

- Free centre-based student health service was introduced for primary school students which was extended to secondary school students in 1996.

學生健康服務成立，為小學生提供免費服務，並於1996年擴展至中學生。



- The first case of human infection of the H5N1 virus detected in Hong Kong. The Department of Health collaborated with other departments and took decisive and rigorous actions to contain the disease.

香港發現首宗人體感染H5N1病毒的個案，衛生署聯同其他部門採取果斷及有力的行動控制禽流感。



- Large scale Measles catch up campaign was conducted.

推行大規模麻疹加強劑注射運動。

1997

- The Red Ribbon Centre for AIDS education and research was officially opened on 30 May.

紅絲帶中心於5月30日開幕並正式啟用。



- Chinese Medicine Division was set up.
中醫藥事務部成立。
- Registration of Physiotherapists commenced.
物理治療師註冊的規定生效。

1998

- Elderly Health Service was established and the launching ceremony was officiated by the then Chief Executive Mr Tung Chee Hwa. Free annual influenza vaccination to elderly living in residential care homes was also commenced.

設立長者健康服務，並由時任行政長官董建華主持成立典禮。一年一度的安老院舍免費流感疫苗注射於同年展開。



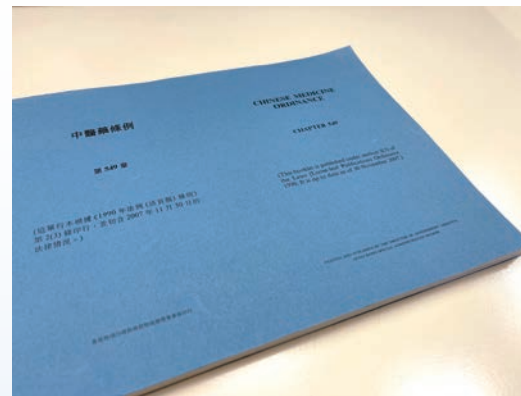
- Integrated Treatment Centre was opened to provide one-stop clinical and care services to people with HIV.

綜合治療中心正式啟用，為愛滋病病毒感染者提供一站式臨床治理服務。



- The Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Cap. 549) was passed in the Legislative Council, for the regulation of the practice of Chinese medicine practitioners and the use, manufacture and trading of Chinese medicines. In the same year, the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong was established with the Chinese Medicine Division providing professional and administrative support.

立法會通過《中醫藥條例》(第549章)，訂明中醫執業及中藥使用、製造和售賣的規管措施。同年香港中醫藥管理委員會成立，由中醫藥事務部提供專業和行政支援服務。



1999

2000

- Travel Health Service was established with the setting up of two Travel Health Centres to provide pre-travel health services for outbound travellers and a Travel Health Website to disseminate travel-related health information to the public.

提供旅遊健康服務並成立了兩間旅遊健康中心，為出境旅客提供旅遊前健康保健服務。此外，亦推出旅遊健康網站，為市民提供旅遊健康資訊。



- Implemented the Department of Health's breastfeeding policy including the implementation of "Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding" and "International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes" in the Maternal and Child Health Centres; and the creation of a positive environment in all services and workplace to support breastfeeding clients and employees.

推行衛生署母乳餵哺政策，除了提倡母乳餵哺外；也於母嬰健康院履行「成功母乳餵哺十項要點」、「國際母乳代用品銷售守則」；並在所有服務單位和辦公室建立支持顧客和僱員授乳的環境。



- Commencement of the registration system for Chinese medicine practitioners.

中醫註冊制度生效。

- Implementation of Universal Thalassaemia Screening of pregnant women.

推出產前地中海貧血普及測試。

- Introduction of Practising Certificate System for midwives.

助產士執業證明書制度實施。

2000

2001

- The Adolescent Health Programme was launched to provide outreach school-based health education programmes to secondary school students.
青少年健康服務計劃正式推出，為中學生提供以學校為本的健康教育外展活動。
- Commencement of the registration system for Chiropractors.
脊醫註冊制度生效。
- Tobacco Control Office was established to enhance the Government's tobacco control effort by facilitating and assisting the public to comply with the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371), and building a smoke-free culture in Hong Kong.
控煙辦公室成立，透過促進及協助市民遵守《吸煙(公眾衛生)條例》(第371章)的規定，加強政府的控煙工作，在香港建立無煙文化。

- Implementation of the Newborn Hearing Screening Programme, Developmental Surveillance Scheme and Universal "Happy Parenting" and Intensive Triple P Programme in Maternal and Child Health Centres.

實施新生嬰兒聽力普查及兒童發展監察計劃，並於母嬰健康院全面推行「共享育兒樂」普及親職教育計劃及3P親子「正」策課程。

2003

- In collaboration with relevant sectors in society, the local and international communities, mounted a massive intersectoral response to the emergence of SARS. On 23 June 2003, the WHO removed Hong Kong from the list of areas with recent local transmission.

衛生署與本地及國際社會相關界別合作，針對嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症「沙士」的出現展開大規模的跨界別應對行動。2003年6月23日，世界衛生組織將香港由最近本地傳播的地區名單中剔除。



- Public Health Laboratory Centre was designated by the WHO as a global SARS Reference Laboratory.

公共衛生檢測中心被世界衛生組織指定為全球嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症參比實驗室。

2004

- The Centre for Health Protection was established comprising six functional branches and a robust Scientific Advisory Structure.

衛生防護中心成立，設立六個職能部門和一個科學顧問架構。



衛生防護中心
Centre for Health Protection

- Implementation of Cervical Screening Programme and Preschool Vision Screening Programme.

推行子宮頸普查計劃及學前視力普查。

- Student Health Service introduced urine sugar testing for Diabetes Mellitus among obese students.

學生健康服務為肥胖學生引入尿糖篩驗。

- Deployment of a professional team for post-disaster rescue in Phuket, Thailand, after the South Asian Tsunami.

派遣專業醫護前往泰國布吉島，參與南亞海嘯災後救援工作。

- Implementation of the voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System.

推行自願性的醫療儀器行政管理制。

- Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic jointly devised with Hospital Authority.

與醫院管理局聯合制訂《流感大流行應變計劃》。

- Comprehensive Child Development Services were introduced in all Maternal and Child Health Centres.

於全港母嬰健康院推行兒童身心全面發展服務。

- Establishment of Office for Registration of Healthcare Institutions (Reorganised as Office for Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities in 2016).

成立醫護機構註冊辦事處(於2016年重整為私營醫療機構規管辦公室)。

2005

- Guangdong, Macao and Hong Kong health authorities entered into an agreement of establishing a co-operative mechanism among the three places for the prevention and control of emergency public health incidents.

廣東省、澳門和香港衛生部門簽署《粵港澳突發公共衛生事件應急合作協議》，為三地聯防聯控突發公共衛生事件和重大傳染病建立合作機制。

- Launched the "EatSmart@school.hk" Campaign with the Education Bureau and stakeholders.

與教育局和多個合作伙伴於全港小學開展「健康飲食在校園」運動。



2006

2007

- The Human Reproductive Technology Ordinance (Cap. 561), Human Reproductive Technology (Licensing) Regulation, Human Reproductive Technology (Fees) Regulation and the relevant licensing system came into full operation.

《人類生殖科技條例》(第561章)、《人類生殖科技(牌照)規例》、《人類生殖科技(費用)規例》及相關發牌制度全面實施。

- A strategic framework document titled “Promoting Health in Hong Kong: a Strategic Framework for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases” was published.

名為《促進健康：香港非傳染病防控策略框架》的框架文件正式發布。



- Deployment of a professional team in the earthquake rescue work in Wenchuan County, Sichuan.

派遣專業醫護前往四川省汶川縣，參與地震救援工作。

- Supported in the 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Equestrian Events.

全面支持2008奧林匹克運動會及殘疾人奧運會馬術比賽。



2008

- The Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Ordinance (Cap. 600) was enacted setting the scene for strengthened control in line with the WHO’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

立法會通過《定額罰款(吸煙罪行)條例》(第600章)以確保禁煙執法與世衛煙草控制框架一致。

- Launched the EatSmart@restaurant.hk campaign to promote healthier dishes.

推出「有營食肆」運動，推廣更健康菜式。



- Set up the Centralised Organ Donation Register to make it more convenient for prospective donors.

設立中央器官捐贈登記名冊，方便有意捐贈器官者自願登記。

2009

- A full scale response was mounted against human swine influenza outbreak and a vaccination programme was launched.

採取全面措施遏制人類豬型流感疫情，並展開疫苗接種計劃。



- Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme was launched as a pilot targeting elders aged 70 or above.

以試驗性質推出長者醫療券計劃，為年滿70歲或以上的長者提供醫療券。

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine was incorporated into the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme.

肺炎球菌結合疫苗納入香港兒童免疫接種計劃。

- “Action Plan to Promote Healthy Diet and Physical Activity Participation in Hong Kong” was launched.

發表《香港促進健康飲食及體能活動參與的行動計劃書》。



- Set up the Taskforce on Hong Kong Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes to develop and promulgate a code of marketing and quality of formula milk and related products and food products for infants and young children.

成立香港母乳代用品銷售守則專責小組，以制訂和頒布配方奶及相關產品和嬰幼兒食品的銷售及品質守則。

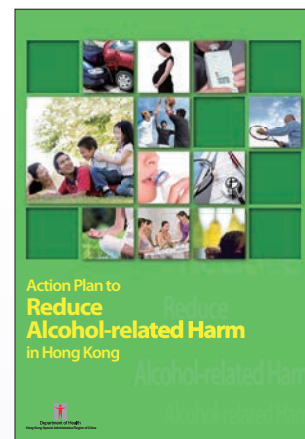
- Mandatory registration of proprietary Chinese medicines commenced.

中成藥註冊生效。

2010

- “Action Plan to Reduce Alcohol-related Harm in Hong Kong” was launched.

發表《香港減少酒精相關危害行動計劃書》。



2011

2012

- HKSAR Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic was developed and promulgated.
香港特別行政區政府—流感大流行應變計劃制訂及實施。
- Launched the “I’m So Smart” Community Health Promotion Programme in collaboration with community partners to promote healthy eating and regular physical activity.
與社區伙伴合作推出「我好『叻』」社區健康推廣計劃，以鼓勵健康飲食及恆常運動。



- Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office (then Tobacco Control Office) was designated by the WHO as the Collaborating Centre for Smoking Cessation and Treatment of Tobacco Dependence.
控煙酒辦公室(當時為控煙辦公室)獲世界衛生組織委任為控煙及煙癮治療合作中心。
- Chinese Medicine Regulatory Office (then Chinese Medicine Division) was designated by the WHO as the Collaborating Centre for Traditional Medicine.
中醫藥規管辦公室(當時為中醫藥事務部)獲世界衛生組織委任為傳統醫藥合作中心。
- Launched the “StartSmart@school.hk” Campaign with the Education Bureau, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and stakeholders.
與教育局、康樂及文化事務署和多個合作伙伴開展「幼營喜動校園計劃」。

- HKSAR Preparedness Plan for the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Preparedness and Response Plan for Ebola virus disease were developed and promulgated.
Launched timely response in the light of avian influenza, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Ebola outbreaks.
香港特別行政區政府—中東呼吸綜合症應變計劃及埃博拉(伊波拉)病毒病準備及應變計劃制訂及實施。
針對禽流感、中東呼吸綜合症和埃博拉(伊波拉)病毒疫情爆發及時採取了應對措施。

- Provided professional and technical support to the Committee on Promotion of Breastfeeding set up under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary for Food and Health. Multi-pronged strategies are adopted to promote breastfeeding. The aim is to promote breastfeeding as the norm for baby care in the community.
為由食物及衛生局副局長擔任主席的母乳餵哺委員會提供專業及技術支援。衛生署循多個方向推動母乳餵哺，目標是令社會廣泛接受母乳餵哺是最佳的育嬰方式。

- The installation of the first Next Generation Sequencing platform marked the transition from “genetic” to “genomic” in Clinical Genetic Service.
安裝首個次世代測序平台，標誌著醫學遺傳服務從「遺傳學」邁進「基因組學」年代。
- Launched the Facebook Fanpage of the Centre for Health Protection.
推出衛生防護中心 Facebook 專頁。

2014

2015

- 20th Anniversary Ceremony of the Student Health Service cum Seminar was held.

舉辦學生健康服務成立二十周年典禮暨講座。



- “Action Plan to Strengthen Prevention of Unintentional Injuries in Hong Kong” was launched.

發表《香港加強預防非故意損傷的行動計劃書》。



- Launch the “Pilot Study of Newborn Screening for Inborn Errors of Metabolism”, which was subsequently regularised in 2017.
2015年推行初生嬰兒代謝病篩查先導計劃，並於2017年恆常化。

- The Communicable Disease Information System was fully commissioned.

傳染病資訊系統全面啟用。



- HKSAR Preparedness and Response Plan for Zika virus infection developed and promulgated.

香港特別行政區政府－寨卡病毒感染準備及應變計劃制訂及實施。

- Launched the Joyful@HK Campaign.
開展「好心情@HK」計劃。

- The Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme was launched as a pilot in 2016 and regularised in 2018.

2016年推出大腸癌篩查先導計劃，並於2018年恆常化。



- Clinical Information Management System started sharing data with the Electronic Health Record Sharing System.
臨床訊息管理系統與電子健康紀錄互通系統共享資料。

2016

2017

- Release the findings of Population Health Survey 2014/15.
發布二零一四至二零一五年度人口健康調查結果。



- Implementation of Mental Health Programme and launching of “YouthCan.hk” as an infotainment website to disseminate information about mental health and well-being to teens.

推廣精神健康計劃，包括設立資訊娛樂多媒體網站“ YouthCan.hk”，向青少年傳播精神及心理健康訊息。

- Director of Health was conferred with power to recall from the market any proprietary Chinese medicine or Chinese herbal medicines under specified circumstances.

衛生署署長獲賦予權力在特定情況下從市面回收任何中成藥或中藥材。

- Government Chinese Medicines Testing Institute commenced operation.

政府中藥檢測中心開始運作。

- Launched the voluntary Hong Kong Code of Marketing of Formula Milk and Related Products and Food Products for Infants and Young Children.

推出《香港配方奶及相關產品和嬰幼兒食品銷售守則》。



2017

2018

- “Towards 2025: Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Control Non-communicable Diseases in Hong Kong” was launched. In the same year, a large scale “Healthy Hong Kong 2025 | Move for Health” publicity campaign was rolled out.

發表《邁向2025：香港非傳染病防控策略及行動計劃》，同年展開「健康香港2025 | 郁一郁•健康啲」大型宣傳運動。



- Enactment of the Dutiable Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 (Cap. 109) to prohibit the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor to minors under 18 years old. Tobacco Control Office was expanded and renamed Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office to oversee relevant enforcement duties.

隨著《2018年應課稅品(修訂)條例》(第109章)生效，控煙辦公室亦正式更名為控煙酒辦公室，執行禁止向18歲以下人士售賣和供應酒類飲品的條例。

- The School Outreach Vaccination Pilot Programme and Enhanced Vaccination Subsidy Scheme Outreach Vaccination were launched to provide free seasonal influenza vaccination to students at primary schools, kindergartens and child care centres. The Pilot Programme for primary schools was regularised in 2019/20.

推行「學校外展疫苗接種先導計劃」及「優化疫苗資助外展接種計劃」，為小學、幼稚園及幼兒中心學童提供免費流感疫苗接種。小學外展的先導計劃於2019/20年度已恆常化。



2018

2019

- The 30th Anniversary of the Department of Health.
衛生署成立三十周年。



- Signing of “Co-operation Agreement on Regulation of Drugs” and “Co-operation Agreement on Construction, Research and Management of Chinese Medicines Herbarium” between Food and Health Bureau and National Medical Products Administration.

食物及衛生局與國家藥品監督管理局簽署《關於藥品監管領域的合作協議》和《關於中藥標本館建設、研究與管理的合作協議》。



2019

- Implementation of the Private Healthcare Facilities Ordinance (Cap. 633) by phases to regulate private healthcare facilities including dental clinics.

分階段實施的《私營醫療機構條例》(第633章)，規管私營醫療機構，包括牙科診所。



- Launched the “EatSmart Restaurant Star+” Campaign as the enhanced version of the “EatSmart@restaurant.hk” Campaign.

優化「有營食肆」運動，推出「星級有營食肆」運動。



2019

- The “Hong Kong Cancer Strategy” was launched. 發表《香港癌症策略》。



- The Special Oral Care Service for pre-school children with intellectual disability was set up at the Hong Kong Children’s Hospital in collaboration with the Hospital Authority.

衛生署與醫院管理局合作，在香港兒童醫院設立智障學前兒童特殊口腔護理服務。



- The Clinical Genetic Service relocated to the Hong Kong Children’s Hospital to enhance genetic services in Hong Kong.

醫學遺傳服務遷至香港兒童醫院，以提升本港的遺傳服務。

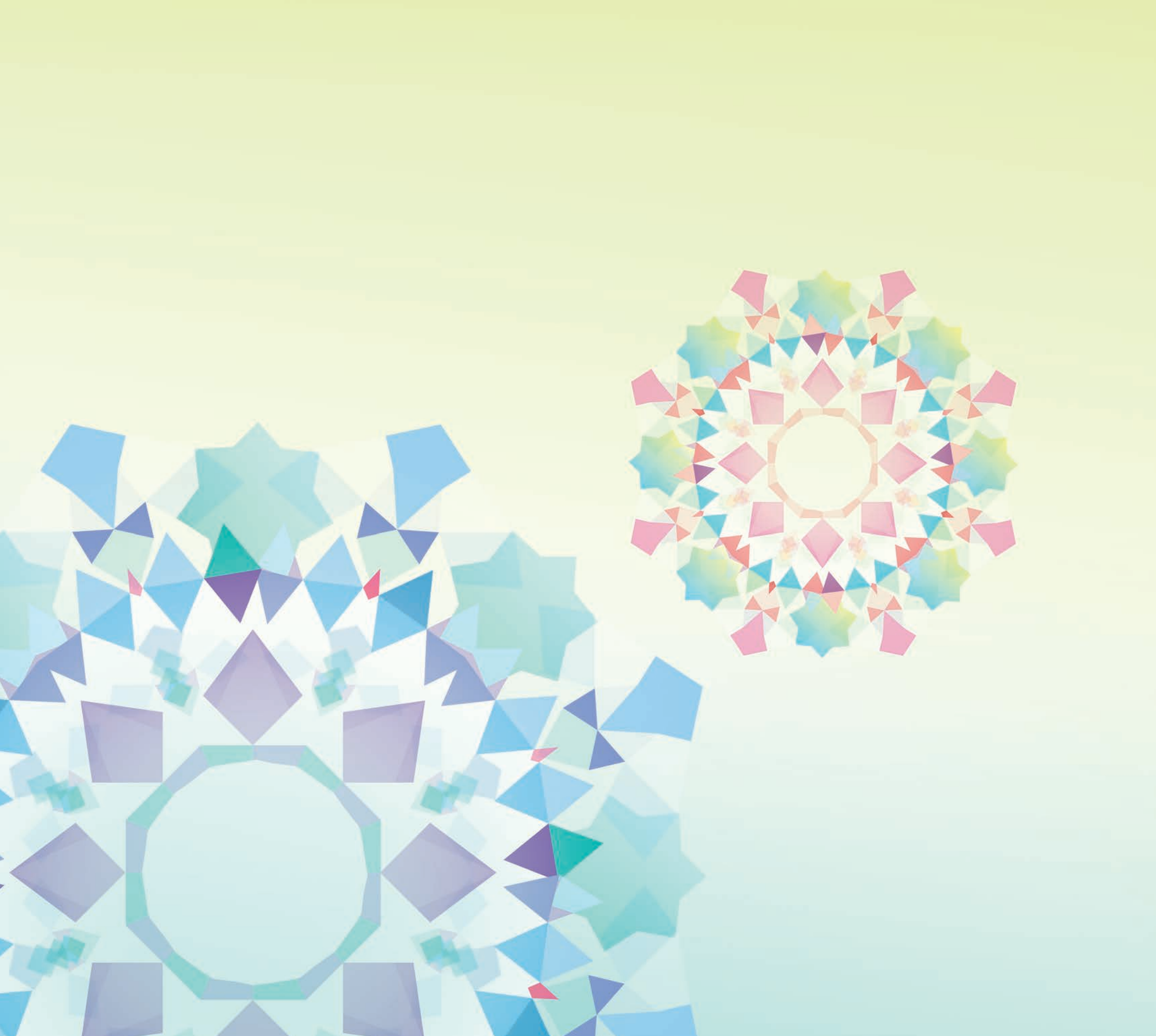
- Human papillomavirus vaccine was incorporated into the Hong Kong Childhood Immunisation Programme. 子宮頸癌疫苗被納入香港兒童免疫接種計劃。



創新求進

跨越未來

BRAVING
THE FUTURE



BRAVING THE FUTURE 創新求進 跨越未來



中文版



English version

Over the past 30 years, the Department of Health has been moving Hong Kong's public health forward and safeguarding people's health. In the coming years, adding years to life and life to years will continue to be our clear goal.

過去30年，衛生署積極推動香港公共衛生發展，守護市民健康。未來，部門的明確目標是繼續讓市民同享長壽及身心康泰。

9 local NCD targets 項本地目標



Reduce premature mortality from NCD
減少市民因罹患非傳染病而早逝的情況



Reduce harmful use of alcohol
減少酒精相關危害



Reduce physical inactivity
減少體能活動不足



Reduce salt intake
減少鹽攝入量



Reduce tobacco use
減少吸煙



Contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure
遏止市民的高血壓患病率上升



Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity
制止糖尿病及肥胖問題上升



Prevent heart attacks and strokes through drug therapy and counselling
透過藥物治療及輔導服務來預防心臟病和中風



Improve availability of affordable basic technologies and essential medicines to treat major NCD
為市民提供可負擔用作治療主要非傳染病的基本設備和必需藥物

▲ Strategy logo, QR Code and 9 local NCD targets of "Towards 2025: Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Control Non-communicable Diseases in Hong Kong".
《邁向2025：香港非傳染病防控策略及行動計劃》標誌、二維碼及9項本地目標。

For this reason, the “Towards 2025: Strategy and Action Plan to Prevent and Control Non-communicable Diseases in Hong Kong” will continue to steer our efforts as we strive to meet a number of local targets, among which are reductions in the risk of premature death from major non-communicable diseases (NCD), alcohol-related harm, physical inactivity, salt intake and tobacco use; and a halt in the rise in the prevalence of high blood pressure, diabetes and obesity.

For cancer control, the “Hong Kong Cancer Strategy” report published in 2019 has provided the overarching principles to drive cancer prevention and screening efforts undertaken by the Department of Health, which together with cancer surveillance, early detection and diagnosis, timely and effective

treatment, technology and support, survivorship and palliative care as well as cancer research carried out by relevant healthcare providers and institutions, will contribute collectively to reducing population cancer burden in the next couple of years.

As antimicrobial resistance continues to be one of the major global and local health concerns, the “Hong Kong Strategy and Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (2017-2022)” launched by the Department of Health in 2017 outlined principles and actions in combatting the increasingly ubiquitous menace. We will continue to provide expert advice at the governmental and public level, regarding the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance and other dire health threats.

BRAVING THE FUTURE 創新求進 跨越未來

The Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of Viral Hepatitis was established in July 2018 to formulate the Hong Kong Viral Hepatitis Action Plan in accordance with the World Health Organization's recommendations, international practices and local situation. It will be a milestone towards significantly reducing the burden of chronic hepatitis B and C, with the ultimate vision to render Hong Kong free of chronic viral hepatitis.

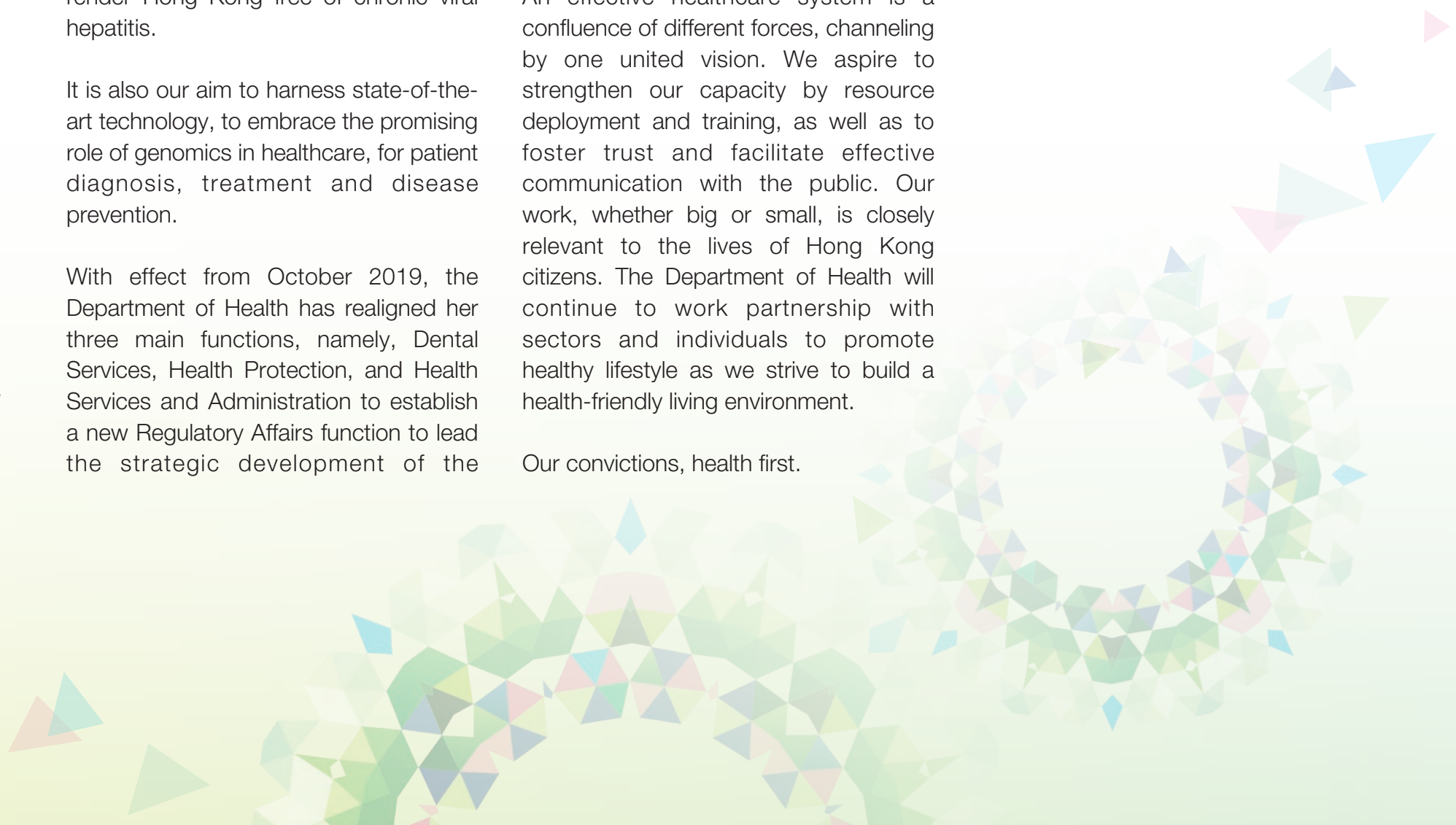
It is also our aim to harness state-of-the-art technology, to embrace the promising role of genomics in healthcare, for patient diagnosis, treatment and disease prevention.

With effect from October 2019, the Department of Health has realigned her three main functions, namely, Dental Services, Health Protection, and Health Services and Administration to establish a new Regulatory Affairs function to lead the strategic development of the

Department of Health's regulatory functions, ensure organised efforts of the regulatory offices in delivering health policies, network with relevant regulatory authorities, oversee capacity building and ensure responsiveness in the regulatory regimes having regard to rapid development of healthcare technology and international standards.

An effective healthcare system is a confluence of different forces, channeling by one united vision. We aspire to strengthen our capacity by resource deployment and training, as well as to foster trust and facilitate effective communication with the public. Our work, whether big or small, is closely relevant to the lives of Hong Kong citizens. The Department of Health will continue to work partnership with sectors and individuals to promote healthy lifestyle as we strive to build a health-friendly living environment.

Our convictions, health first.



因此，《邁向2025：香港非傳染病防控策略及行動計劃》將繼續主導我們未來的工作，力求達至多項本地目標，包括減少市民因非傳染病而導致早逝的風險、飲酒相關危害、體能活動不足、鹽攝入量和吸煙情況；同時遏止高血壓、糖尿病及肥胖問題的上升趨勢。

針對癌症的防控工作，2019年出版的《香港癌症策略》報告為衛生署推動的癌症預防及篩查工作提供總體原則，配合相關醫護服務單位和機構進行的癌症監測、早期發現和診斷、及時而有效的治療、技術及支援、存活及紓緩治療以至癌症研究，將有助減少未來數年市民因患癌帶來的負擔。

此外，抗菌素耐藥性問題一直是全球及本港主要健康議題之一，因此衛生署於2017年推出《香港抗菌素耐藥性策略及行動計劃(2017-2022)》，闡述為控制日益嚴重的抗菌素耐藥性問題而計劃實行的一系列措施和活動。我們將繼續在政府及公眾層面提出專家意見，以應對抗菌素耐藥性問題及其他迫切的健康危機。

預防及控制病毒性肝炎督導委員會於2018年7月成立，將根據世界衛生組織的建議、國際間做法並考慮本地實際情況，訂立《香港病毒性肝炎行動

計劃》。該行動計劃是減輕慢性乙型及丙型肝炎疾病負擔的重要里程碑，以實現在香港消除慢性病毒性肝炎的最終願景。

我們亦致力採用先進科技，並適當納入基因組學在醫療保健的應用以協助患者診斷、治療及預防疾病。

2019年10月，衛生署重新規劃三大服務範疇，即牙科服務、衛生防護、衛生服務及行政，並成立新的規管服務範疇，就規管職能制訂策略方向；協調各規管單位以推行衛生政策；聯繫有關規管當局；確保規管制度與時並

進、績效並重，配合日新月異的醫療科技，及符合相關的國際標準。

有效的醫療系統有如百川匯聚，有賴各方力量朝著共同願景邁進。我們期望透過資源投放及培訓加強實力，促進與公眾的信任和有效溝通。我們的工作，無論大小，都與香港市民的日常生活息息相關。衛生署將繼續扮演市民的健康夥伴，與各界攜手推廣健康的生活模式，並構建有利健康的生活環境。

我們深信，健康第一。



▲ The Government promulgated Hong Kong's first cancer strategy on 26 July 2019. 政府於2019年7月26日公布本港首份癌症策略。

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1843年至2019年醫務衛生部門首長

Colonial Surgeon

1843 – 1844	Dr Alexander Anderson
1844 – 1846	Dr Francis Dill
1846 – 1847	Dr Peter Young
1847 – 1853	Dr William Morrison
1854 – 1857	Dr James Carroll Dempster
1857 – 1858	Dr Edward Menzies
1858	Dr William Aurelius Harland
1858 – 1859	Dr T. A. Chaldecott
1859 – 1873	Dr John Ivor Murray
1873	Dr Robert William McCoy
1873 – 1897	Dr Philip Bernard Chenery Ayres

Principal Civil Medical Officer

1897 – 1912	Dr John Mitford Atkinson
1913 – 1924	Dr John Taylor Connell Johnson
1924 – 1928	Dr Joseph Bartlett Addison

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services

1929 – 1936	Dr Arthur Robartes Wellington
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Director of Medical Services

醫務處處長

1936 – 1937	Dr Arthur Robartes Wellington
1938 – 1941	Dr Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke
1946 – 1947	Dr Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke
1947 – 1950	Dr Isaac Newton

Director of Medical and Health Services

醫務衛生處處長

1950 – 1951	Dr Isaac Newton
1951 – 1958	Dr Yeo Kok-cheang 楊國璋醫生
1958 – 1963	Dr David James Masterton MacKenzie 麥敬時醫生
1963 – 1970	Dr Teng Pin-hui 鄧炳輝醫生
1970 – 1976	Dr Choa Gerald Hugh 蔡永業醫生
1977 – 1988	Dr Thong Kah-leong 唐嘉良醫生

Director of Health

衛生署署長

1989 – 1994	Dr Lee Shiu-hung 李紹鴻醫生
1994 – 2003	Dr Margaret Chan 陳馮富珍醫生
2003 – 2012	Dr Lam Ping-yan 林秉恩醫生
2012 – present	Dr Constance Chan 陳漢儀醫生

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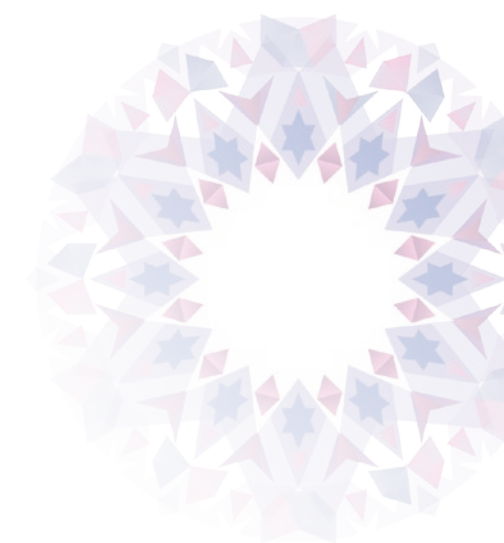
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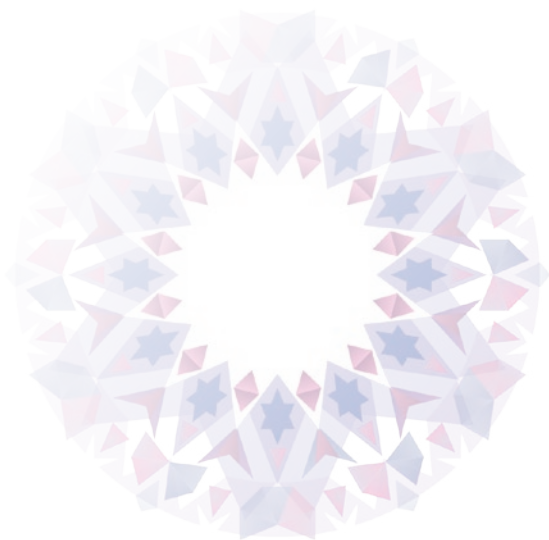
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