

立法會衛生事務委員會

衛生防護中心
2004 年至 2006 年的目標及策略

目的

本文件載述衛生防護中心 2004 年至 2006 年的目標及策略。

背景

2. 衛生防護中心於 2004 年 6 月 1 日成立，是衛生署轄下新設的公共衛生架構，其使命是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。衛生防護中心設有六個功能分處，分別是監測及流行病學處、感染控制處、緊急應變及資訊處、公共衛生服務處、公共衛生化驗服務處，以及項目管理及專業發展處。六個分處緊密合作，以協助當局善用現有資源，應付對公共衛生構成威脅的新舊問題和各種慢性疾病。

衛生防護中心的目標及策略

3. 為使香港更能對付各種健康威脅並在傳染病爆發時迅速應變，衛生防護中心承諾集中發展疾病監測、感

染控制、風險通報、疫症爆發處理、應急準備及應變策劃，以及流行病學培訓及應用研究方面的實力。衛生防護中心定出下列目標，以便密切配合這六個優先工作範疇：

- (i) 加強傳染病監測系統及網絡；
- (ii) 作好更佳準備，以應付衛生防護緊急事故；
- (iii) 對傳染病爆發事故作出迅速有效的應變；
- (iv) 提升公共衛生及臨床診斷化驗服務的效率和質素；
- (v) 加強結核病、愛滋病病毒感染／愛滋病及性病的防控工作；
- (vi) 加強非傳染病及環境衛生問題的防護工作；
- (vii) 設立並維持完善機制，以匯集及分享對抗疾病方面的專業知識和技能；
- (viii) 推行策略性培訓及研究計劃，以切合新的需求；
- (ix) 加強向市民發布健康資訊；及
- (x) 鼓勵及促進社會各界參與衛生防護事宜。

剛制定的衛生防護中心 2004 年至 2006 年的目標及策略，載於附件。

徵詢意見

4. 現請委員備悉衛生防護中心 2004 年至 2006 年的目

標及策略。

衛生署
2004 年 11 月

衛生防護中心目標及策略
**CHP OBJECTIVES &
STRATEGIES**
2004 – 2006





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Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the Centre for Health Protection (CHP)'s objectives and strategies for 2004 - 2006.

Established under the Department of Health, the CHP is a new public health infrastructure tasked to enhance existing diseases control and address new challenges. There are high expectations on the CHP, particularly on the strengthening of the surveillance system and response capacity for infectious diseases.

The purpose of this document is to set out the objectives and strategies of the CHP for the next three years. It also highlights the determination to meet the challenges from known and new diseases by taking an anticipatory and pro-active approach towards disease prevention and control.

The vision and mission of the CHP set out clearly the priority on disease prevention and control in Hong Kong. The objectives and strategies listed in this document are the building blocks for accomplishing the vision. These objectives and strategies build on achievements to date and harness the existing capabilities.

This document was developed in consultation with stakeholders. It has taken full account of government priorities and concerns of the community. It will also help partner organizations working alongside the CHP understand what the CHP is trying to achieve.

Implementing this document will require a lot of hard work and strong commitment. The next three years will be important and challenging for the CHP. Every member of staff has a role to play in realizing the goals and moving the CHP towards its vision.

I would like to thank everyone who has been involved in the development of this document, and I commend it to all our staff, stakeholders and collaborators to use as a guide and measure of the CHP's development and performance.

Dr P Y Lam
Director of Health

前言



能與大家分享衛生防護中心2004年至2006年的目標及策略，我感到十分高興。

衛生防護中心是衛生署轄下新設立的公共衛生架構，專責加強現有的疾病控制，以及應付未來的種種考驗。社會各界均對衛生防護中心寄予厚望，其中尤以傳染病監測系統及應變能力的提升，特別受到關注。

這份文件旨在闡明衛生防護中心在未來三年的目標及策略，也凸顯我們銳意透過防患未然和積極主動的疾病防控措施以迎接已知及全新疾病所帶來的挑戰。

衛生防護中心的理想及使命，清楚把在香港預防及控制疾病，列為優先處理工作。這份文件內所列的目標及策略，正是衛生防護中心據之實現理想的基石。我們將會善用現有的實力，把這些建基於至今所得成就的目標及策略加以實踐和推行。

這份文件是在諮詢相關各方後制定的，當中內容已全面考慮到政府政策的重點及社會各界的關注。透過這份文件，衛生防護中心的合作伙伴也將能更加了解中心的工作目標。

要落實這份文件，有賴全體同事肩負承諾及努力耕耘。對於衛生防護中心來說，未來三年可謂意義重大、挑戰滿途。每位同事均須各盡己責，把各項目標一一實現，與衛生防護中心攜手邁向理想。

我謹借此機會，向每位曾經參與制定這份文件的人士致以謝意，並誠請所有同事、相關各方及協作機構把這份文件用作導引和衡量衛生防護中心各項發展及工作表現的根據。

衛生署署長
林秉恩醫生

A hand holding a glowing orb with a circular pattern of text in the background.

Meeting New CHALLENGES

迎接新挑戰

Challenges from New and Known Diseases



We face a changing and unpredictable world. New diseases appear anytime and anywhere. They can spread quickly from city to city, country to country and continent to continent, not least because of the speed and frequency of regional and global travel nowadays. As we have seen with the SARS outbreak, the rapid transmission of infectious diseases poses a real threat to our health.

Much as we need to strengthen the control of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, we must closely monitor influenza and mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis which all have the potential to wreak havoc to our community with incredible speed. On another front, we have to develop plans to tackle non-communicable diseases and environmental health hazards in a more strategic way.

To meet the challenges from new and known diseases is indeed a formidable task. We need to adopt an anticipatory approach to disease prevention and control, with emphasis on awareness, alertness and preparedness which, we believe, hold the key to any success in our endeavour.

全新及已知疾病所帶來的挑戰

我們身處的世界變幻莫測。各種未知的疾病隨時隨地都會出現，更會利用現今地區內及國際間便捷頻繁的交通往來，以及其他有利因素，乘勢在城與城、國與國及洲與洲之間迅速蔓延。一如我們在嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症 (SARS) 爆發時所見，傳染病蔓延速度之快，的確對人類的健康構成嚴峻的威脅。

我們不但須要加強控制結核病、愛滋病病毒感染／愛滋病及性病，同時亦須密切監察流感及登革熱和日本腦炎等經蚊子傳播的疾病，因為這些疾病全部都有可能以驚人的速度肆意蔓延，致令社會受到重大的破壞。另一方面，我們必須制定有關計劃，更有策略地對付非傳染病及危害環境衛生的因素。

要應付全新及已知疾病所帶來的挑戰，無疑是項艱巨的任務。我們必須採取防患未然的疾病防控措施，並須確保社會各界加強防病意識、提高警覺及準備就緒。如能做到這一點，相信定能為我們開啟成功之門。

Constant Alertness and Emergency Preparedness

One of the health protection imperatives is constant alertness and vigilance. This is especially important for the health and laboratory personnel in both the public and private sectors who hold the first line of defence. They must stay alert to any unusual occurrence of infectious diseases in the course of their work, and to illness of their colleagues which may suggest accidental spreading of infections.

Improved surveillance can help to ensure earliest possible detection of new or re-emerging diseases. Our disease surveillance system has to be strengthened by exploiting the benefits of the latest information technology and by enhancing our laboratory diagnostic capacity. Our surveillance network also needs to be expanded by collaborating with our regional and international partners, particularly on exchange of communicable disease data.

The importance of devising and updating an overall outbreak management plan cannot be over emphasized. That encompasses comprehensive contingency plans tested by regular exercises and drills to deal with different outbreak scenarios, efficient deployment of outbreak response teams, strengthened surge capacity backed by regular training and intersectoral liaison, and effective risk communication with the general public and across the public and private healthcare sectors.

There is no doubt that the better we are prepared for a public health emergency, the quicker we can respond to the situation, and the greater chance we will have to avert crises and reduce the impact of infections. To be prepared for challenges that may arise from new diseases, we need to give greater emphasis to applied research which can provide scientific evidence of effective disease preventive and control measures. Moreover, we have to ensure that staff in the public health service are well trained and supported, and that professional knowledge and expertise are pooled and developed through increased collaboration among agencies and stronger international linkage.

時刻保持警覺， 做好應急準備

時刻保持警覺是衛生防護的必要元素之一。對於公營及私營機構中堅守第一防線的醫護及化驗人員來說，這點尤其重要。他們必須在工作期間留意有否出現不尋常的傳染病，亦須注意同事患病是否意味傳染病意外傳播。

加強監測工作，有助確保初次或再度出現的疾病得以盡早察覺。我們必須利用先進的資訊科技並提升化驗診斷的能力，增強疾病監測的系統。此外，我們亦須加強與地區及國際伙伴的合作，特別是在傳染病數據交換方面，從而擴大監測網絡。

制定及更新疾病爆發整體處理計劃的重要性，不容忽視。這項工作包括：擬備全面的突發事故應急計劃，並須定期練習及演習以測試該等計劃是否足以處理各種疾病爆發的情況；有效調配疾病爆發應變隊伍；透過定期訓練及跨界別聯絡，加強應變能力；以及向市民大眾及公私營醫護界別有效地通報風險。

在防範公共衛生緊急事故方面的準備愈是充分，在疾病爆發時化解危機及減低傳染病衝擊的機會便會愈大。為迎接全新疾病可能帶來的挑戰，我們應該加倍重視應用研究工作，因為這些研究能為有效防控疾病的措施提供科學證據。此外，我們必須確保公共衛生服務界別的員工訓練有素並獲充足支援，亦須確保能透過與相關機構及國際伙伴加強合作和聯繫而匯集及發展各項專業知識及技能。

Public Awareness and Community Support

Public awareness, or lack of it, can make a significant difference between success and failure in health protection. People need to be aware of the fact that communicable diseases are still a problem and that new diseases will continue to emerge despite advances in medical science and technology. We have to help people develop the capacity to live with the threat of diseases and encourage them to take responsibility for their own health.

A public with better understanding of environmental health risks will not only be able to take care of themselves but also to cooperate with and contribute to government's preventive measures. In any major public health incident, people will see how to protect themselves best provided they are well informed. The efficient flow of authoritative and up-to-date information can allow individuals and communities to make choices based on the best available scientific evidence.

Communication with the public, therefore, must be seen as an integral part of public health effort. We must promote more widespread community understanding of risk assessment and decision-making. We need to engage the community in health promotion activities and health campaigns. We should ensure that there is ongoing programme of public education on public health issues. There should be better partnerships with the media which can play a very positive role in promoting public discussion of such issues.

Human behaviour does influence disease transmission, emergence and evolution. Personal acceptance or disregard of a communicable disease risk can increase the risk for others. We need to strike a balance between individual rights and public benefit in the imposition of control and quarantine measures. In this respect, community support is essential especially when legislative changes are required to cope with new circumstances.

公眾的防病意識 及社會各界的支持

公眾具備防病意識與否，是衛生防護工作的成敗關鍵。市民必須意識到傳染病依然為患，縱使醫學昌明、科技進步，但各種未知的疾病仍會相繼出現。我們必須協助市民建立面對疾病威脅的能力，並鼓勵他們注重自己的健康。

公眾如對環境衛生的風險有更深入的了解，不但能夠照顧自己，還會響應並配合政府的疾病預防措施，從而增強該等措施的成效。在任何重大的公共衛生事故中，市民只要掌握充分的資料，便會知道如何最能保護自己。權威可信的最新資料能夠有效流通，可讓個人及社會各界根據所得的科學證據作出知情選擇。

因此，與公眾保持溝通，是公共衛生工作中重要的一環。我們必須促使更多市民了解風險評估及決策過程，並鼓勵社會各界參與健康促進活動及倡導健康的運動。我們應該確保各類公共衛生事宜的公眾教育計劃得以持續，並與傳媒加強合作，因為他們在促進公眾討論相關問題上能夠發揮積極推動的作用。

人類行為的確會對疾病的傳播、出現及演變有所影響。如有人容忍或漠視傳染病的風險，便會增加其他人受到感染的機會。為此，在實施疾病控制及檢疫措施時，我們必須在個人權利及公眾利益之間取得平衡。就此而言，社會各界的支持十分重要，特別是當政府需要修改法例以應付新的疾病情況時，尤需獲得市民大眾的支持。

The Best Strategy

In fighting the seemingly never-ending battle against communicable and non-communicable diseases, our best strategy is to ensure that the community is well informed and that our health professionals, specialists and workers continue to be well trained and supported. We need to build and sustain a resilient health protection system backed by well trained workforce, solid research expertise, an informed community, good working partnerships among agencies and sound collaboration with the regional and international communities.

Only when we are vigilant and well prepared will we have confidence in our ability to face the threat from new diseases. Preparedness means the readiness to expect the unexpected, rise to the occasion and manage emergency well. If we succeed in making health protection a collective effort and everybody play a part in disease prevention and control, Hong Kong is well placed to meet the disease challenges of the future. The Centre for Health Protection is committed to playing a pivotal role in making that happen.

Dr P Y Leung
Controller, Centre for Health Protection

最佳策略

在對抗傳染病及非傳染病這場看似沒完沒了的戰役中，最佳的策略莫過於確保社會各界都能掌握充分的資料，以及確保醫護專業人員、專家及工作人員時刻訓練有素並獲充足支援。我們必須建立及維持靈活的衛生防護制度、訓練有素的支援工作隊伍、扎實的研究專業知識、知情的社會大眾、相關機構之間良好的工作伙伴關係，以及與地區及國際社會的穩固合作。

只有在提高警覺及準備就緒時，我們才有信心面對新疾病的威脅。準備就緒的意思，是指時刻預計、奮起對付及妥善處理突發和緊急事故的能力。我們如能推動各界合力落實衛生防護工作及全民參與疾病防控事宜，香港便可處於有利位置，應付日後種種疾病所帶來的考驗。衛生防護中心將會致力擔當關鍵角色，務使這個目標得以實現。

衛生防護中心總監
梁栢賢醫生

Going for

EXCELLENCE

力臻完善

Vision and Mission

Who we are

The CHP was established on 1 June 2004 as a new public health protection organization under the Department of Health.

What we want to achieve

We have a common **vision**:

To be a centre of excellence in disease prevention and control.

Why we are here

We have a clear **mission**:

To achieve effective prevention and control of diseases in Hong Kong in collaboration with local and international stakeholders.

Where we focus our efforts

Our **priorities** are:

- Surveillance
- Infection control
- Risk communication
- Outbreak management
- Preparedness and contingency planning
- Epidemiology training and applied research

抱負及使命

成立的背景

衛生防護中心於2004年6月1日成立，是衛生署轄下新設立的公共衛生防護機構。

成立的目標

我們擁有共同的**抱負**：

成為卓越的疾病預防及控制中心。

成立的原因

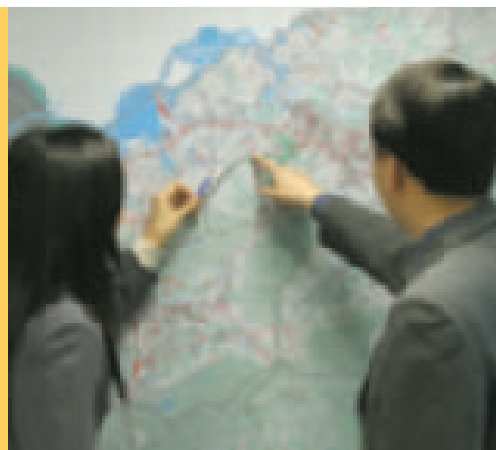
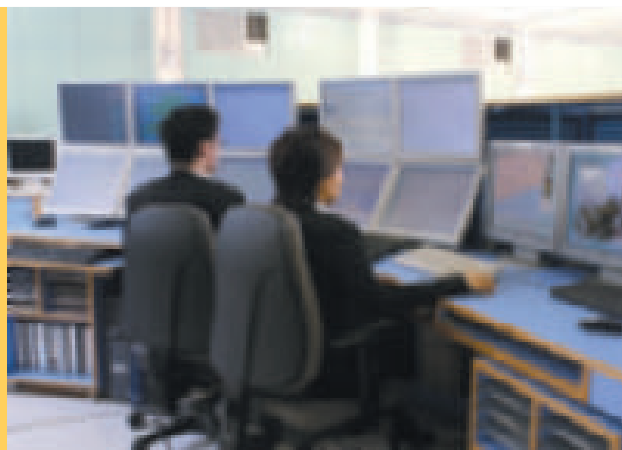
我們肩負明確的**使命**：

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。

成立後致力推行的重點工作

我們將會**優先處理**以下工作：

- 疾病監測
- 感染控制
- 風險通報
- 疫症爆發處理
- 應急準備及應變策劃
- 流行病學培訓及應用研究



What we pledge

Our **commitment** is three-fold:

- **Real-time surveillance**

This means efficient appraisal of disease burden and early recognition of unusual patterns of disease, in order to act promptly to prevent and control disease spread.

- **Rapid intervention**

This means quick and effective investigation into outbreaks, such that appropriate control measures can be implemented at the earliest possible time.

- **Responsive risk communication**

This means responsiveness to impending disease threats, typified by issue of timely alerts and orderly dissemination of credible information on disease risks, in order that various sectors of the community can take precautionary measures as early as possible.

成立後致力履行的承諾

我們在三方面作出**承諾**：

- **實時監測**

迅速評估疾病在各方面所造成的負擔，及早察覺不尋常的疾病模式，以便立即採取行動，預防及控制疾病蔓延。

- **迅速介入**

對爆發事故進行快速有效的調查，以便盡早執行適當的控制措施。

- **適時通報風險**

在面臨疾病威脅時作出反應，特別是適時發出警告及有系統地發布有關疾病風險的可靠資料，以令社會各界盡早採取預防措施。



Integrated Organization

The CHP has been created after an in-depth analysis of the hitherto health protection system. More specifically, the structure of the Department of Health (DH) has been reviewed and services divisions re-organized to facilitate the set up of the CHP. The design of the CHP also takes into account overseas experience, the health needs and circumstances of the local population and the relevant recommendations of the SARS Expert Committee.

We have six functional branches:

- Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch (SEB)
- Infection Control Branch (ICB)
- Emergency Response and Information Branch (ERIB)
- Public Health Services Branch (PHSB)
- Public Health Laboratory Services Branch (PHLSB)
- Programme Management and Professional Development Branch (PMPDB)

While there is clear demarcation of duties, the six branches work cohesively as a team to help leverage available resources to respond to public health threats and emerging issues as well as chronic health conditions.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club has pledged to contribute \$500 million to support the establishment of the CHP, including \$114 million as contribution towards 50% of the cost of developing a sophisticated computer system to enhance the surveillance of communicable diseases, and \$72 million for the conversion of Kowloon Hospital Nurses Quarters into a CHP investigation, control and resources centre. We have a headcount of around 1 500, and our annual recurrent budget is \$1 billion. We will strive to consolidate our existing financial base over the next three years.

To sustain a fully integrated organization will require us to be flexible and prepared to develop a culture that leads to improved ways of working. We will ensure effective communication and coordination between the frontline staff and the CHP management as well as among CHP and other stakeholders in the event of an outbreak. Since we are a new organization, we will continuously review and refine our structure and scope of work to cater for the needs of the community.

綜合組織

衛生防護中心是對現行衛生防護系統進行深入分析後而設立的綜合組織。更具體來說，衛生署透過檢討其架構及重組轄下各服務單位，以配合衛生防護中心的成立。衛生防護中心的設計構思，亦已考慮到外國的經驗、本港市民的健康需要與情況，以及 SARS 專家委員會的相關建議。

衛生防護中心下設六個功能分處：

- 監測及流行病學處
- 感染控制處
- 緊急應變及資訊處
- 公共衛生服務處
- 公共衛生化驗服務處
- 項目管理及專業發展處

六個分處雖有明確分工，但亦無礙其團結一致、緊密合作，以協助當局善用現有資源，應付對公共衛生構成威脅的新舊問題和各種慢性疾病。

為支持成立衛生防護中心，香港賽馬會已承諾撥款 5 億元，當中 1.14 億元用作支付開發先進電腦系統的一半成本，以加強傳染病的監測工作；另外 7,200 萬元用以改建九龍醫院護士宿舍，作為衛生防護中心轄下的調查、控制及資源中心。我們的人手約有 1 500 人，每年經常開支預算為 10 億元。在未來三年，我們會盡力鞏固現有的財政基礎。

要維持衛生防護中心各項工作配合得宜，我們必須靈活變通和準備就緒，以建立精益求精的文化，把工作方式不斷改善。我們會致力確保疾病爆發時，前線員工與衛生防護中心的管理層之間，以及衛生防護中心與其他相關各方之間，均能保持溝通無間、協調一致。由於衛生防護中心成立不久，我們將會不斷檢討和調整組織架構和工作範疇，以切合社會的需要。



Multi-disciplinary Operation

We have a mixed workforce with professionals in different fields coming from DH, Hospital Authority (HA) and other different engagement mechanisms. This enables us to reap the benefit of multi-disciplinary operation in that professional staff in different disciplines work in synergy and contribute collectively to the disease prevention and control functions on a day-to-day basis.

The ERIB, for example, is manned by a multi-disciplinary team consisting of medical, police and administrative officers responsible for coordinating emergency response, contingency planning, formulating risk communication strategies, facilitating the development of preventive strategies and cross-sector logistic support. We draw on the expertise of police officers to institutionalize the concept of emergency response in collaboration with medical professionals, and we rely on the input from administrative officers who are generalists with broad exposure and experience as well as proven administrative and cross sectoral coordination skills.

The PMPDB provides another example. There is a rich skill-mix from the fields of community medicine, nursing, management, health promotion and education, public relations and copywriting, social marketing, creative design, community development, research and information technology to facilitate a multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary approach to health protection.

Multi-disciplinary operation is also evident in other branches which invariably comprise staff of the medical, scientific and technical grades who bring in expertise from diverse disciplines. Moreover, cross-cutting health protection programmes will be set up to examine, deliberate and develop disease prevention and control strategies and plans. Such programmes will bring experts from different agencies and disciplines together and adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to controlling health hazards.

多專業協作

我們的人手包括不同範疇的專業人員，有些來自衛生署及醫院管理局（醫管局），有些則來自其他不同的聘任機制。這使我們享有多專業人員匯集協作所產生的增益效應，對日常的傳染病防控工作大有幫助。

以緊急應變及資訊處為例，這個分處轄下由醫務、警務及政務人員等不同專業人員所組成的工作隊伍，負責協調緊急應變措施、應變策劃、制定風險通報策略，以及協助制定預防策略及安排跨界別後勤支援。我們需要借助警務人員的專才，與專業醫務人員合力把緊急應變概念加以落實。我們亦需借重政務人員的通才，他們不但接觸層面廣泛、經驗豐富，而且具備行政及跨界別協調方面的純熟技巧。

項目管理及專業發展處又是一例。這個分處匯集社會醫學、護理、管理、健康促進與教育、公共關係與撰稿、社會市場學、設計創作、社區發展、研究及資訊科技等多個範疇的專業技能，有利於多方面及跨專業的衛生防護工作。

多專業協作的特色，亦見於其他分處。醫療、科學及技術職級的人手組合，為各個分處注入廣泛的專門知識。此外，我們亦會設立跨分處的衛生防護項目，以便研究、審議及制定疾病防控策略和計劃。這些項目將集合不同機構和專科的專家，以多專業協作的方法來控制健康危機。

Partnerships and Collaboration

As highlighted in our mission statement, collaboration with local and international stakeholders is the cornerstone of our work in health protection. In this respect, we have a sound base to work from.

Local

The new scientific and advisory structure of the CHP is established to strengthen our interconnectedness with the medical, scientific and community sectors, which in turn increases the relevance of our work to public health protection. The Board of Scientific Advisers and the Scientific Committees provide forums for experts from various disciplines, organizations and sectors to share and contribute on health issues that are of major public health importance.

Some 30 HA staff will be seconded to work in the CHP. The Head of ICB is also a core member in the Central Committee on Infectious Disease of HA. There is close collaboration between the staff of HA and CHP in the investigation and control of outbreaks in hospitals and community institutions including elderly homes, and the implementation of guidelines and protocols on best practice at hospital and community levels.

We maintain a comprehensive disease notification system with healthcare providers and institutions from the public and private sectors. We coordinate a network of about 110 sentinel doctors from general out-patient clinics and the private sector to monitor the trends of important infectious diseases in the community. We share the latest outbreak news and surveillance results with healthcare providers and professional associations, and hold regular meetings with them to maintain dialogue and exchange views.

We form partnerships with voluntary agencies, notably Auxiliary Medical Services and Civil Aid Services, to provide assistance during public health emergencies. We also work closely with other government departments, non-governmental organizations and professional bodies to further the cause of health protection.

伙伴與合作關係

一如使命宣言所強調，我們的衛生防護工作建基於與本港及國際衛生機構的合作。在這方面，我們已建立了穩固的基礎。

本港方面

衛生防護中心新設的科學及顧問架構，可使我們與醫療、科學及社區界別的聯繫得以加強，繼而令我們的公共衛生防護工作更加適切。中央科學顧問委員會及其屬下科學委員會，為不同專科、機構及界別的專家提供議事機會，就對公共衛生有重要影響的事宜互相交流及提出意見。

醫管局約有30名人員將會借調至衛生防護中心，而感染控制處主任亦為醫管局傳染病中央委員會的主要委員。在調查及控制醫院和安老院等社區院舍的傳染病爆發事故，以及在醫院與社區層面推行有關最佳感染控制的指引及程序方面，醫管局及衛生防護中心的人員將會保持緊密合作。

我們與公營及私營界別的醫護服務機構和院舍之間，設有全面的疾病通報系統。我們亦統籌約由110名來自普通科門診診所及私營機構的醫生所組成的定點監察網絡，以監察社區內主要傳染病的趨勢。我們與醫護服務機構和專業組織互換最新疫情及監測結果，並與他們定期舉行會議，以便保持溝通和交換意見。

我們與志願機構（特別是醫療輔助隊及民眾安全服務隊）建立伙伴關係，以期在公共衛生受到威脅的緊急情況下獲得協助。我們亦與其他政府部門、非政府機構及專業團體緊密合作，加強衛生防護工作。



Mainland/International

We build close alliances with the Mainland's Ministry of Health and health authorities in Guangdong and Macau to facilitate regular exchange of information on selected diseases. Bilateral and multi-lateral meetings and forums are held from time to time to strengthen cooperation and communication between Mainland and Hong Kong health authorities.

We liaise closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) and engage in collaborative projects with overseas health protection agencies and academic institutions. The signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Health Protection Agency of England and Wales in May 2004 opens up opportunities for collaboration in public health training, laboratory technical support, emergency preparedness planning and infectious disease modelling.

內地／國際方面

我們與內地衛生部及廣東和澳門的衛生機關建立密切聯繫，促進定期交換選定疾病的有關資料。我們不時舉行雙方及多方會議與論壇，藉以加強中港兩地衛生機關的合作與溝通。

我們又與世界衛生組織（世衛）保持密切聯繫，並參與各項和海外衛生防護機關及學術機構合辦的項目。於2004年5月與英格蘭及威爾斯衛生防護局簽署的諒解備忘錄，為我們在公共衛生培訓、化驗技術支援、緊急情況戒備計劃及傳染病模擬方面開拓合作機會。





Realizing
CORPORATE GOALS

實現目標

Fulfilling Strategic Commitment

We are dedicated to fulfilling our commitment which is represented by 3 'R's:

Real-time surveillance
Rapid intervention
Responsive risk communication

履行策略性承諾

我們致力履行以下承諾：

實時監測
迅速介入
適時通報風險

Objective 1 目標一

To strengthen the surveillance system and network for infectious diseases
 加強傳染病監測系統及網絡

Key Strategies/Activities

- Streamline disease reporting channel
 - Set up central notification office (CENO)
 - Launch on-line reporting of infectious diseases
- Improve sensitivity of outbreak detection at the community level
 - Set up sentinel systems covering elderly homes, childcare centres, and Chinese medicine practitioners
 - Set up system with pharmacists to monitor pharmaceutical use in relation to infectious diseases
- Enhance surveillance on healthcare associated infections
 - Develop nosocomial infection surveillance scheme with focus on endemic hospital acquired infections and occupational hygiene
 - Set up territory-wide antibiotics resistance surveillance system
- Monitor emerging infectious diseases in Hong Kong
 - Set up specialized offices for surveillance of targeted diseases
 - Update list of notifiable diseases
- Collect disease intelligence and outbreak news in other places and assess the impact on Hong Kong
 - Enhance communicable disease data exchange with Guangdong and Macau
 - Set up registry of international contacts to enhance the speed of obtaining infectious disease information
- Improve the collation and compilation of statistical data on public health to facilitate the production of statistical analyses
 - Further roll out the Public Health Information System (PHIS)
- Develop real-time IT system to integrate infectious disease data from different sectors
 - Set up the Communicable Disease Information System (CDIS)

主要策略／工作

- 精簡疾病呈報渠道
 - 成立中央呈報辦公室
 - 設立網上傳染病呈報系統
- 提升社區層面偵測疾病爆發的敏感度
 - 設立定點系統，範圍涵蓋安老院、幼兒中心及中醫
 - 與藥劑師設立系統，監察與傳染病有關的藥劑使用情況
- 加強醫護環境的感染監測
 - 制定醫院感染監測計劃，集中監察醫院環境下感染及職業衛生情況
 - 設立全港細菌抗藥性監測系統
- 監察香港新發現的傳染病
 - 設立專責監測指定疾病的辦事處
 - 更新須呈報疾病的名單
- 收集其他地方的疾病情報及最新疫情，以及評估對香港的影響
 - 加強與廣東及澳門交換傳染病數據
 - 設立國際聯絡處，加快獲取傳染病資料
- 改善公共衛生統計數據的整理及編製，以利便統計分析的工作
 - 進一步推展公共衛生資訊系統
- 開發實時資訊科技系統，匯集不同界別的傳染病數據
 - 設立傳染病資訊系統

Objective 2 目標二

To improve the preparedness for health protection emergencies
作好更佳準備，以應付衛生防護緊急事故

Key Strategies/Activities

- Develop and regularly review contingency plans and emergency response plans
 - Conduct regular exercises and drills
 - Organize regular forums with professional groups, institutions, and non-governmental organizations
- Establish the Emergency Response Centre as the nerve centre for dealing with public health emergencies
- Strengthen the risk communication system
 - Formulate risk communication strategy and action plan
 - Adopt standard template for reporting hospital outbreak to facilitate notification and programme monitoring
 - Enhance risk communication through better networking and liaison with HA and private practitioners
 - Enhance the risk communication network with neighbouring health authorities
- Develop surge capacity in infection control
 - Liaise with relevant government departments and organizations in different sectors and provide training to their staff
- Develop a specialized workforce on applied epidemiology and infection control

主要策略／工作

- 制定及定期檢討突發事故應變計劃及緊急事故應變計劃
 - 定期進行練習及演習
 - 定期與專業團體、相關組織及非政府機構舉行討論會議
- 設立緊急應變中心，作為處理公共衛生緊急事故的神經中樞
- 加強風險通報系統
 - 制定風險通報策略及行動計劃
 - 採用標準範本呈報醫院爆發的疾病，以利便事故呈報及計劃監察工作
 - 改善與醫管局及私家醫生之間的網絡及聯繫，藉以加強風險通報的工作
 - 加強與鄰近衛生當局的風險通報網絡
- 建立感染控制方面的應變能力
 - 與相關政府部門及不同界別的有關機構聯絡，為其員工提供訓練
- 建立應用流行病學及感染控制的專門工作隊伍

Objective 3 目標三

To respond quickly and effectively to infectious disease outbreaks
對傳染病爆發事故作出迅速有效的應變

Key Strategies/Activities

- Issue timely alerts on impending infectious disease threats
- Improve interface with hospitals in outbreak investigations
 - Arrange manpower to achieve coterminosity with HA clusters
- Assemble field investigation tool kits with enhanced IT capabilities
- Activate the Emergency Response Centre
 - Disseminate timely, consistent and authoritative information to healthcare providers, media and the community
 - Coordinate outbreak response across all sectors in the health system
 - Activate surge capacity if circumstances warrant
- Maintain close contact with the WHO and neighbouring health authorities on outbreak development and control

主要策略／工作

- 面臨傳染病威脅時發出適時的警報
- 改善與醫院在疾病爆發調查方面的配合
 - 安排人手，與醫管局醫院聯網保持緊密聯繫
- 為實地調查工具套件配備強化的資訊科技功能
- 啟動緊急應變中心
 - 向醫護服務機構、傳媒及市民發布適時、一致和權威可信的資料
 - 協調醫護制度內各個範疇的疾病爆發應變工作
 - 視乎情況所需啟動應變措施
- 與世衛及鄰近衛生當局在疫情發展及控制方面保持緊密聯絡

Objective 4 目標四

To enhance the efficiency and quality of public health and clinical diagnostic laboratory services

提升公共衛生及臨床診斷化驗服務的效率及質素

Key Strategies/Activities

- Enhance diagnostic capacity
 - Develop more efficient methods for direct detection of viruses in clinical samples
 - Develop molecular methods for detection of potential outbreak viruses and newly emerged viruses such as SARS and influenza A (H5N1)
 - Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and data analysis
 - Conduct serological surveillance on new potential outbreak viruses
 - Conduct and coordinate microbiological laboratory surveillance for infection control purposes
 - Build up a genetic database to facilitate tracking the source and spread of infections to guide control measures
 - Perform microbiology risk assessment e.g. water, air, soil, etc in community settings
 - Implement the Laboratory Information System for interfacing with the HA, CDIS and PHIS
 - Promote laboratory safety
 - Conduct audit programme on handling of SARS isolates/ samples and other high-risk viral isolates between laboratories in conjunction with HA
 - Develop an enhanced scope of services
 - Develop application of DNA microarray for rapid viral diagnosis
 - Quantitation of viruses of clinical and epidemiological significance
 - Develop anti-viral drug resistance testing
 - Adopt new technology in gynecologic cytology via introduction of computer-aided screening methodology
 - Promote quality assurance in the field of laboratory testing
 - Administer quality assessment programme for laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases such as SARS, tuberculosis and malaria
- ### 主要策略／工作
- 提升診斷效能
 - 研究採用更高效率的方法，於臨床樣本直接檢測病毒
 - 研究以分子技術檢測可能引致爆發及新發現的病毒如 SARS 及甲型流感 (H5N1)
 - 加強流行病學監測及數據分析
 - 對可能引致爆發的新型病毒進行血清學監測
 - 進行及協調微生物學監測以作感染控制用途
 - 建立基因數據庫，協助追查感染來源及監察蔓延趨勢，以採取適當的控制措施
 - 對社區環境的水、空氣、泥土等進行微生物學風險評估
 - 推行實驗室資訊系統，與醫管局、傳染病資訊系統及公共健康資訊系統配合
 - 促進實驗室安全
 - 與醫管局共同就實驗室之間處理 SARS 病毒分離株／樣本及其他高風險病毒分離株進行審核計劃
 - 擴展服務範圍
 - 研究應用脫氧核糖核酸微陣列技術，以作快速病毒診斷用途
 - 對在臨床及流行病學上重要的病毒進行定量檢測
 - 研究病毒耐藥性的測試方法
 - 採用嶄新的婦科細胞學技術以電腦作輔助檢查
 - 提倡化驗測試的質量保證
 - 為 SARS、結核病及瘧疾等傳染病的實驗室診斷進行質量評估計劃

Combating Known Diseases

對抗已知疾病

Apart from coping with the threat from new and emerging infectious diseases, we also accord priority to combating significant chronic infections and non-communicable diseases on an on-going basis.

除了應付初次出現及性質未明的傳染病所帶來的威脅外，持續防範重要的慢性感染及非傳染病也是我們優先處理的項目。

Objective 5 目標五

To strengthen the prevention and control of tuberculosis (TB), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and sexually transmitted infections (STI)

加強結核病、愛滋病病毒感染／愛滋病及性病的防控工作

Key Strategies/Activities

- Develop and uphold standards in TB, HIV/AIDS and STI management
 - Review existing guidelines on management
 - Publish updated manuals on the clinical management of TB, HIV/AIDS and STI
- Enhance diagnostic and treatment services
 - Provide treatment for latent TB infection
 - Obtain accreditation of HIV counseling service
- Improve screening and preventive health services
 - Enhance coverage of neonatal BCG vaccination
 - Expand the provision of voluntary HIV tests in hard-to-reach population
 - Upgrade service facilities at Red Ribbon Centre
- Introduce measures to curb the spread of infections
 - Strengthen the capacity and mechanism for contact tracing in STI and TB
 - Develop an effective STI surveillance system through collaborations with various stakeholders in the health sector
- Develop intervention programmes targeting vulnerable communities to be determined based on research and trend analysis

主要策略／工作

- 制定及維護結核病、愛滋病病毒感染／愛滋病及性病的治理標準
 - 檢討現行的治理指引
 - 發布最新的結核病、愛滋病病毒感染／愛滋病及性病臨床治理手冊
- 加強診斷及治療服務
 - 提供潛伏性結核病感染治療
 - 就愛滋病病毒感染輔導服務獲取認可資格
- 改善篩查及預防保健服務
 - 提高新生嬰兒卡介苗防疫注射的覆蓋率
 - 把愛滋病病毒感染自願測試的涵蓋範圍擴及難以接觸的人口
 - 提升紅絲帶中心的服務設施
- 推行措施遏止傳染病蔓延
 - 在追查曾接觸性病及結核病患者的人士方面加強追查能力及改善機制
 - 與醫護界別的相關各方合作，制定有效的性病監測系統
- 根據研究結果及趨勢分析，為易受感染的社羣制定相關的應對計劃

Objective 6 目標六

To reinforce the protection against non-communicable diseases and environmental health hazards

加強非傳染病及環境衛生問題的防護工作

Key Strategies/Activities

- Develop a framework for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
 - Determine priority on health issues based on trend analysis on mortality rate and health risks
 - Identify risk factors for non-communicable diseases
 - Disseminate information to relevant parties
 - Implement evidence-based intervention programmes in collaboration with other stakeholders
- Establish a surveillance system on the morbidity, mortality and risk factors of non-communicable diseases
 - Set up the Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
 - Conduct health surveys
- Conduct health risk assessment on environmental hazards with public concerns and disseminate information on risk averting measures to protect the public

主要策略／工作

- 制定防控非傳染病的架構
 - 根據死亡率及健康風險的趨勢分析釐定各項健康問題的優先次序
 - 識別非傳染病的風險因素
 - 向相關各方發布資料
 - 與其他相關各方合作推行以實證為本的介入計劃
- 設立非傳染病發病率、死亡率及風險因素的監測系統
 - 設立致病行為風險因素監測系統
 - 進行健康調查
- 就公眾關注的環境問題進行健康風險評估，並向市民發放有關健康風險緩減措施的資料

Building Professional Expertise

建立專業知識

We attach importance to harnessing and consolidating professional knowledge and expertise so that we can be better placed to tackle health threats and respond to outbreaks.

我們注重專業知識及技能的運用及鞏固，以便作好準備應付健康威脅及處理疾病爆發。

Objective 7 目標七

To set up and maintain a sound mechanism for pooling and sharing the professional knowledge and expertise in combating diseases

設立並維持完善機制，以匯集及分享對抗疾病方面的專業知識和技能

Key Strategies/Activities

- Promote collaboration with regional and international partners
 - Expand international networks by establishing collaborative arrangements with other health authorities and agencies
 - Enhance attachment and exchange programmes
 - Step up visit programmes and international symposium
 - Establish an electronic platform for sharing of epidemiologic information in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region
- Strengthen communication with HA and other local partners for technical exchange and skill sharing
 - Develop infection control guidelines for hospital and institutional use to facilitate alignment of practice
 - Pilot on clinical pathological conference with megacluster infectious disease representatives
- Set up and support the operation of the Board of Scientific Advisers and Scientific Committees
 - Coordinate with experts in different fields through institutionalized forums
- Initiate and administer health protection programmes for targeted communicable diseases and other health issues

主要策略／工作

- 促進與地區及國際伙伴之間的合作
 - 與其他衛生當局及機構建立合作安排，藉以擴大國際網絡
 - 加強暫駐實習及交流計劃
 - 加強訪問計劃及國際會議
 - 設立電子平台，供珠江三角洲地區互換流行病學資料
- 與醫管局及其他本地伙伴加強溝通，以交流技術知識及實際技能
 - 為醫院及院舍制定感染控制指引，以加強統一有關措施
 - 就與特大聯網的傳染病代表召開臨床病理學會議展開試驗計劃
- 設立中央科學顧問委員會及科學委員會並支援其運作
 - 透過制度化的討論會議，與各個領域的專家協調交流意見
- 針對特定傳染病及其他健康問題，設立及推行衛生防護計劃

Objective 8 目標八

To introduce strategic training and research programmes to meet new demands
推行策略性培訓及研究計劃，以切合新的需求

Key Strategies/Activities

- Support applied research for public health control of infection
 - Identify research needs and formulate research plans
 - Produce public health reports on research studies
 - Coordinate research projects in collaboration with universities, HA and other government departments
 - Undertake research on priority areas, including microbiology risk assessment and HIV/AIDS, in conjunction with other institutions
 - Establish a genetic database for various viruses and bacteria to facilitate epidemiological studies and research
 - Set up strategic training programmes to meet specific capacity needs in epidemiology, laboratory management, risk communication, infection control, clinical infectious disease and health promotion
 - Facilitate overseas training for professional staff
- 支援公共衛生感染控制方面的應用研究
 - 識別研究需要並制定研究計劃
 - 就各項研究編製公共衛生報告
 - 與大學、醫管局及其他政府部門合作進行研究計劃
 - 就微生物學風險評估及愛滋病毒感
染／愛滋病等優先項目，與其他機構
合作進行研究
 - 建立各種病毒及細菌的基因資料庫，以促
進流行病學研究及調查
 - 設立策略性培訓計劃，以切合在流行病
學、實驗室管理、風險通報、感染控制、
臨床傳染病及健康促進方面的特定需要
 - 促進專業人員的海外培訓

Promoting Community Involvement

We place emphasis on keeping the community abreast of health risks and means of risk aversion, as well as augmenting public involvement in, and support for, the cause of disease prevention and control.

促進社會各界共同參與

我們著重讓社會各界了解健康風險及其紓解之法，也致力爭取更多市民參與及支持疾病防控工作。

Objective 9 目標九

To buttress dissemination of health information to the public
加強向市民發布健康資訊

Key Strategies/Activities

- Publish health reports and disseminate useful health information continually through websites and various channels
- Launch large scale educational or publicity campaigns on important health issues
- Strengthen regular communication with various sectors of the community including District Councils and local health care agencies
- Update and promulgate infection control guidelines to community institutions

主要策略／工作

- 繼續透過網站及其他不同途徑，發表健康報告及發布有用的健康資訊
- 就重要健康問題推行大型的教育或宣傳運動
- 與區議會及本港醫護機構等各個社會界別加強定期溝通
- 更新及發布社區機構適用的感染控制指引

Objective 10 目標十

To encourage and facilitate community participation in health protection
鼓勵及促進社會各界參與衛生防護事宜

Key Strategies/Activities

- Develop and implement a PR policy to build up public confidence in the CHP
- Launch health promotion projects and programmes targeting the entire population or specific population groups
 - Encourage the public to take precaution against chronic diseases and infectious diseases
 - Promote cervical screening in the female population
 - Assess health needs of men and empower them in choosing a healthy way of living
- Involve the community in planning and decision making
 - Invite public representatives to join the Risk Communication Advisory Group
 - Conduct public consultations on major health issues

主要策略／工作

- 制定及推行公共關係政策，以建立市民對衛生防護中心的信心
- 推行以全港市民或特定社羣為對象的健康促進計劃及活動
 - 鼓勵市民採取預防慢性疾病及傳染病的措施
 - 在女性人口中推廣子宮頸普查
 - 評估男士的健康需要，協助他們選擇健康的生活方式
- 連繫社會各界共同參與策劃及決策
 - 邀請公眾代表加入風險傳達顧問小組
 - 就主要健康問題進行公眾諮詢

A blue microscope is centered in the frame, pointing downwards. The background is a bright yellow with faint, circular, overlapping patterns. These patterns contain text in various colors (blue, red, orange, green) that is partially obscured and repeated. The text includes phrases like "Monitoring Performance", "Meeting New Challenges", "Realizing Corporate Goals", and "Going for Excellence".

Monitoring PERFORMANCE

監察表現

Over the period covered by this document, our performance will be measured primarily against two criteria:

- (a) our success in building a new organization that lives up to the expectations of our stakeholders and the community in general; and
- (b) our success in making disease prevention and control a collective effort, with our strategic directions and health protection initiatives understood and supported by our partners and the public at large.

We recognize that these criteria are largely based on the delivery of our planned programme. We will develop a framework of performance indicators and targets that measure progress towards achievement of the goals and objectives described earlier in this document.

在這份文件所涵蓋的期間，我們主要會按兩大準則來衡量工作表現：

- 1. 能否建立與相關各方和市民大眾的期望相符的新組織；以及
- 2. 能否令工作伙伴和市民大眾了解並支持我們的策略性方向和衛生防護工作，繼而與他們合力預防和控制疾病。

我們明白，要符合上述準則，很大程度上取決於我們如何落實所定計劃。我們會擬訂一系列工作表現指標，以衡量前文所述各項目標和方針的進展。

Appendices 附錄

Appendix I Event Calendar

附錄 I 大事紀要

April 2004

Appointment of Controller, CHP

2004 年 4 月

委任衛生防護中心總監

May

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with HPA of England and Wales

5 月

與英格蘭和威爾斯的衛生防護局簽署諒解備忘錄

Participated in the Workshop on Surveillance and Epidemiology of TB in the Western Pacific Region held in Manila

參加在馬尼拉舉行的西太平洋區結核病監測及流行病學研討會

Launched the new Birth Defects Surveillance System

推行新設的出生缺陷監測制度

June

Establishment of CHP

6 月

衛生防護中心成立

Set up the Central Notification Office for disease reporting

設立中央呈報辦公室以供相關各方呈報疾病個案

Launched the CHP website

設立衛生防護中心網站

Launched the on-line biweekly publication entitled "Communicable Disease Watch"

推出名為《傳染病直擊》的網上雙周刊

Staged the Reporting Session on Hong Kong's Anti-SARS Measures cum Inaugural Ceremony of the Scientific Advisory Structure of the CHP

舉行香港防範沙士工作匯報暨衛生署衛生防護中心科學顧問架構成立典禮

July

Participated in the XV International AIDS Conference in Bangkok

7 月

參加在曼谷舉行的第 15 屆國際愛滋病會議

Conducted second round of the pilot study of STD surveillance involving private doctors

與私家醫生合作進行第二輪性病監測試驗研究



August

Hosted the 4th Tripartite Meeting which was attended by medical experts and health care professionals from Guangdong, Macau and Hong Kong to discuss and share experiences in prevention and control of infectious diseases

Launched Phase 1 of the Public Health Information System

8 月

舉辦粵港澳防止傳染病專家組第四次會議，來自廣東、澳門和香港的醫學專家和醫護專業人員討論和交流傳染病的防控經驗

推出第一期公共衛生資訊系統

September

Attended the Launching Ceremony of European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control in Stockholm

Issued tender specifications for the conduct of a feasibility study for the Communicable Disease Information System

Launched the on-line publication entitled 'NCD Aware'

9 月

出席在斯德哥爾摩舉行的歐洲疾病預防及控制中心開幕典禮

就傳染病資訊系統可行性研究發出招標規格說明

推出名為《非傳染病資訊天地》的網上刊物

October

Staging the CHP Inauguration cum Symposium on Health Protection Systems for Combating Communicable Diseases

Initiating an applied epidemiology training programme

Participating in the 34th IUATLD World Conference on Lung Health in Paris

10 月

舉行衛生防護中心成立典禮暨傳染病衛生防護體系研討會

展開一個應用流行病學培訓計劃

參加在巴黎舉行的國際防癆和肺病聯合會第34屆肺健康全球會議

November

Implementing a sentinel surveillance system for infectious disease conditions in childcare centres and elderly homes

Launching the Healthy Exercise for All Campaign 2004/05

Holding a Team Building Workshop to strengthen the cooperation between CHP officers and the Infection Control Teams of HA

11 月

在幼兒中心和老人院實施有關傳染病情況的定點監測制度

推行 2004/05 年度普及健體運動計劃

舉行團隊精神工作坊，以加強衛生防護中心人員與醫管局轄下各感染控制小組之間的合作

December

Setting up an on-line reporting system for reporting of infectious diseases

12 月

設立有關通報傳染病的網上呈報制度

Appendix II Boards and Committees

Board of Scientific Advisers

The Board of Scientific Advisers formulates comprehensive and effective strategies that reinforce the local health protection system.

Chairman

Dr LEUNG Pak Yin

Controller, Centre for Health Protection

Members

Professor LAU Yu Lung

Head of Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Professor LEE Shiu Hung

Emeritus Professor of Community Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Vice President, Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association

Dr LEUNG, Gabriel

Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Professor LEUNG Nai Kong

Honorary Professor, Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Honorary Professor, Department of Paediatrics, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Professor NELSON, Edmund Anthony Severn

Professor, Department of Paediatrics, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dr SETO Wing Hong

Chief of Service of Microbiology and Infection Control Officer

Hospital Authority's Hong Kong West Cluster

Dr SIMON, John

Honorary Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong

Professor SUNG Jao Yiu, Joseph

Chairman, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Director, Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Professor YUEN Kwok Yung

Head, Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong

附錄 II 顧問委員會及其屬下委員會

中央科學顧問委員會

中央科學顧問委員會負責制定全面而有效的策略，以強化本港的衛生防護制度。

主席

梁栢賢醫生

衛生防護中心總監

成員

劉宇隆教授

香港大學兒童及青少年科學系系主任

李紹鴻教授

香港中文大學榮譽退休教授

香港防癆心臟及胸病協會副主席

梁卓偉醫生

香港大學社會醫學系副教授

梁乃江教授

香港大學醫學院榮譽教授

香港中文大學兒科學系榮譽臨床教授

倪以信教授

香港中文大學兒科教授

司徒永康醫生

醫院管理局港島西聯網微生物學部門主管及感染

控制主任

鍾世文醫生

香港大學微生物學系榮譽副教授


沈祖堯教授

香港中文大學內科及藥物治療學系系主任

香港中文大學防疫研究中心主任

袁國勇教授

香港大學微生物學系系主任



The Board of Scientific Advisers is supported by seven scientific committees which share the following terms of reference:

- To advise the Controller, CHP on the scientific basis of public health actions aimed at protecting the community from infectious diseases.
- To review and develop strategies for prevention and control of a specified group of infectious diseases/risk factors in the light of changing epidemiology and advances in medical science.

Membership of the scientific committees is shown in the ensuing pages.

中央科學顧問委員會下設七個科學委員會，它們的職責範圍如下：

- 就保障市民免受傳染病影響的公眾衛生措施，向衛生防護中心總監提供科學依據。
- 因應流行病學的變化和醫療科學的進展，檢討及擬訂有關防控某類傳染病或其風險因素的公共衛生策略。

隨後各頁載列各個科學委員會的成員名單。

Scientific Committee on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Chairman

Professor LAU Yu Lung

Head of Department of Paediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Members

Dr CHAN Kin Keung, Eugene

President, Hong Kong Dental Association

Professor CHEN Char Nie

Ex-Professor of Psychiatry, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dr JONES, Brian

Senior Hospital Immunologist, Queen Mary Hospital

Dr LAI Sik To, Thomas

Consultant Physician, Department of Medicine & Geriatrics, Princess Margaret Hospital

Professor LAM Tai Hing

Chair Professor and Head, Department of Community Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Professor LEE Shiu Hung

Professor in Community Medicine, Department of Community & Family Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dr LI Chung Ki, Patrick

Chief of Service, Department of Medicine, Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Dr LIM Wei Ling, Wilina

Head, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Dr LIN Che Kit

Hospital Chief Executive, Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

Dr LO Kuen Kong

Consultant Dermatologist in-charge, Public Health Services Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Dr LO Wing Lok

Specialist in Infectious Disease

Professor NG Man Lun

Professor, Chief of Education Division, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Dr SETO Wing Hong

Chief of Service of Microbiology and Infection Control Officer
Hospital Authority's Hong Kong West Cluster

Dr WONG Ka Hing

Senior Medical and Health Officer (Special Preventive Programme), Public Health Services Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

愛滋病科學委員會

主席

劉宇隆教授

香港大學兒童及青少年科學系系主任

成員

陳建強醫生

香港牙醫學會主席

陳佳釅教授

前香港中文大學醫學院精神科學系講座教授及系主任

鍾伯恩博士

香港瑪麗醫院高級免疫師

黎錫滔醫生

瑪嘉烈醫院內科及老人科顧問醫生

林大慶教授

香港大學醫學院社會醫學系講座教授及系主任

李紹鴻教授

香港中文大學社會醫學系教授

李頌基醫生

伊利沙伯醫院內科部門主管

林薇玲醫生

衛生署衛生防護中心公共衛生化驗服務處主任

連智傑醫生

香港紅十字會輸血服務中心院長

盧乾剛醫生

衛生署衛生防護中心公共衛生服務處皮膚科主任
顧問醫生

勞永樂醫生

感染及傳染病科醫生

吳敏倫教授

香港大學醫學院精神醫學系教授

司徒永康醫生

醫院管理局港島西聯網微生物學部門主管及感染
控制主任

黃加慶醫生

衛生署衛生防護中心公共衛生服務處高級醫生
(特別預防計劃)

Scientific Committee on Advanced Data Analysis and Disease Modelling

Chairman

Dr LEUNG, Gabriel

Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Members

Dr HO Lai Ming

Honorary Lecturer, Department of Community Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Dr LIU Hing Wing

Consultant (Clinical Effectiveness), Hospital Authority

Dr TSE Lai Yin

Head, Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Professor WONG Tze Wai

Professor in Community Medicine, Department of Community & Family Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Mr YEUNG Wai To, Simon

Senior Statistician, Health Statistics Section, Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

數據分析及疾病模型科學委員會

主席

梁卓偉醫生

香港大學社會醫學系副教授

成員

何禮明博士

香港大學社會醫學系榮譽講師

廖慶榮醫生

醫院管理局顧問醫生

謝麗賢醫生

衛生署衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處主任

黃子惠教授

香港中文大學社區及家庭醫學系社區醫學教授

楊偉濤先生

衛生署衛生防護中心監測及流行病學處衛生統計組高級統計師

Scientific Committee on Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases

Chairman

Professor YUEN Kwok Yung

Head, Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong

Members

Professor CHAN Kay Sheung, Paul

Professor, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dr ELLIS, Trevor

Senior Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Laboratory, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Dr GUAN Yi

Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, the University of Hong Kong

Dr HUI Shu Cheong, David

Head and Associate Professor, Division of Respiratory Medicine, Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dr LIM Wei Ling, Wilina

Head, Public Health Laboratory Services Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Dr LO Wing Lok

Specialist in Infectious Disease

Dr MAK Sin Ping

Deputy Director (Food and Public Health), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Professor PEIRIS, Joseph Sriyal Malik

Professor, Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

Dr RUBIRA, Richard

Senior Veterinary Officer (Import & Export)

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Dr SAW Thian Aun, Paul

Ex-Deputy Director of Health, Specialist in Community Medicine

Dr TSANG Ngai Chong, Dominic

Consultant Pathologist (Microbiology), Queen Elizabeth Hospital

Dr TSANG Ho Fai, Thomas

Consultant Community Medicine (Communicable Diseases), Surveillance and Epidemiology Branch, the Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health

Dr YAM Yin Chun, Loretta

Chief of Service (Medicine), Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital

新發現及動物傳染病科學委員會

主席

袁國勇教授

香港大學微生物學系系主任

成員

陳基湘教授

香港中文大學醫學院微生物學系教授

艾勵新獸醫師

漁農自然護理署高級獸醫師（獸醫化驗）

管軼博士

香港大學微生物學系副教授

許樹昌醫生

香港中文大學內科及藥物治療學系呼吸科主任兼副教授

林薇玲醫生

衛生署衛生防護中心公共衛生化驗服務處主任

勞永樂醫生

感染及傳染病科醫生

麥倩屏醫生

食物環境衛生署副署長（食物及公共衛生）

裴偉士教授

香港大學醫學院微生物學系教授

盧本立高級獸醫師

漁農自然護理署高級獸醫師（入口及出口）

蘇天安醫生

前衛生署副署長，社會醫學專科醫生

曾艾壯醫生

伊利沙伯醫院病理學（微生物）顧問醫生

曾浩輝醫生

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Risk Communication Advisory Group

Terms of reference

- To advise on the formulation of risk communication strategies and action plans for the CHP.
- To establish and reinforce communication networks for timely and effective communication of risks associated with communicable diseases (CD) and non-communicable diseases (NCD).
- To facilitate CD and NCD risk communication using a variety of channels and means.
- To provide independent assessment and feedback on the effectiveness and relevance of risk communication actions implemented by the CHP.

Convener

Mr WAN Chi Keung, Aaron

Assistant Commissioner, Auxiliary Medical Services

Members

Mrs CHEUNG NG Chui Yiu, Jennifer

Chairman, Board of Directors, Pok Oi Hospital

Ms Debbie HO

Communication Specialist

Ms Lisa LAU

Committee Member, Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education

風險傳達顧問小組

職責範圍

- 就為衛生防護中心制定風險傳達策略和行動方案提供意見。
- 建立和強化溝通網絡，務求適時及有效地傳達傳染病及非傳染病的風險訊息。
- 採用各種渠道和方法以利便傳染病及非傳染病的風險傳達。
- 就衛生防護中心推行的風險傳達措施提供成效及適切性方面的獨立評估及意見。

召集人

尹志强先生

醫療輔助隊助理總監

成員

張伍翠瑤女士

博愛醫院董事局主席

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傳訊專家

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公民教育委員會委員



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