



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府總部食物及衛生局
Food and Health Bureau, Government Secretariat
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
The People's Republic of China

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1 April 2021

Clerk to Panel on Health Services
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong
(Attn: Mr Colin CHUI)

Dear Mr CHUI,

Panel on Health Services
Letter from Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan

Thank you for your letter of 15 March 2021. Our response to the letter from Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan is set out at the **Annex**.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Belle MOK'.

(Ms Belle MOK)
for Secretary for Food and Health

Encl.

c.c.

Director of Health

(Attn : Dr Rita HO and Dr LO Yim-chong)

Government's Response

The Government briefed the Members of the Panel on Health Services on 10 July 2020 on the key findings of the Government-commissioned study conducted by The University of Hong Kong on the risk factors associated with breast cancer for local women, and the revised recommendations on breast cancer screening made by the Cancer Expert Working Group on Cancer Prevention and Screening (“CEWG”) of the Cancer Coordinating Committee. As mentioned in the 2020 Policy Address, the Government will, based on the revised recommendations of the CEWG, and adopt a risk-based, instead of age-based or population-based, approach for breast cancer screening. The Department of Health (“DH”) will, based on the revised recommendations on breast cancer screening and the personalised risk stratification model, provide breast cancer screening service to eligible women aged between 44 and 69. The Food and Health Bureau (“FHB”) plans to report the progress to the Members later within the second quarter of 2021.

Regarding osteoporosis, the DH would continue to provide health education on the prevention of osteoporosis through its various services, e.g. Centre for Health Protection, Elderly Health Service and Family Health Service. With a focus on prevention, District Health Centres (“DHCs”) attend to promote primary prevention of osteoporosis and osteoporotic fracture through evidence-based measures which include education on sufficient calcium and vitamin D levels, regular weight-bearing exercise, fall prevention, and avoidance of tobacco and excessive alcohol. For high-risk elderly, muscle strength and balance training, advice on mobility aids and gadgets as well as advice on home hazards and safety intervention or modification will be provided as appropriate. For patients that are referred by the Hospital Authority or network medical professionals to join the hip fracture rehabilitation programme, individualised treatment sessions by a range of allied health professionals (including physiotherapists and occupational therapists) and suggestion on home modification to prevent repeated falls would also be offered.

Under the steer of the Steering Committee on Primary Healthcare Development, the FHB will keep in view the service scope of DHCs with a view to providing evidence-based, effective and efficient primary healthcare services via district-based medical-social collaboration in the community.