



# Health, Welfare and Food Bureau

衞生福利及食物局



#### The Five Strategic Drivers

五個策略性方針

Population
Based Disease
Prevention

人口為本的 疾病預防

Adopting International Best Practices

採用國際最佳做法

提高警覧 防疫抗炎 Vigilant and Prepared

**Emergency Response** 

緊急應變

Centre for Health Protection

衞生防護中心

IT as Health Protection Tool

以資訊科技作爲衞 生防護工具



#### **Inter-departmental Coordination**

# 跨部門合作

- HWFB to play a more proactive role in coordinating inter-departmental and inter-sectoral efforts
  - 衞生福利及食物局將在協調各部門及界別的工作時扮演更積極的角色
- ▶ Inter-departmental Action Co-ordinating Committee to examine collective preparedness for a possible return of SARS 跨部門行動協調委員會將審視各部門針對沙士有可能重臨的整體預防工作





#### **Cross-sectoral Coordination**

#### 跨界別協作

➤ Inter-departmental Task Force to follow up the recommendations of the SARS Expert Committee 跨部門工作小組跟進沙士專家委員會的建議

A Monitoring Committee to oversee the progress of implementation of the SARS Expert Committee's recommendations

監督委員會將繼續檢視政府執行沙士 專家委員會建議的進展

➤ Enlisted the support of academic, business and voluntary sectors 推動學術界、商界和志願組織的支持



#### **International Best Practices**

#### 國際最佳做法

- ➤ Institutionalised the epidemic intelligence exchange and experience sharing with other health authorities (e.g. WHO, Mainland and US CDC) 與其他衞生組織(例如世衞,內地和美國疾控中心)建立系統化的疫症情報交換及經驗分享安排
- Forging strategic alliances with overseas health protection agencies (eg, UK's HPA)

與海外衞生防疫機構(例如英國衞生防護中心)建立策略伙伴聯盟





#### **Centre for Health Protection (CHP)**

# 衞生防護中心

- ➤ Launched on 1 June 由六月一日開始運作
- ➤ A multi-disciplinary workforce comprising medical professionals, police officers, administrative officers, etc. 擁有多個專業組成的工作隊伍,包括醫療專業人員、警務人員,以及政務主任等
- ➤ To become a linchpin of our public health infrastructure 成為我們公營醫療架構的重要推動部份







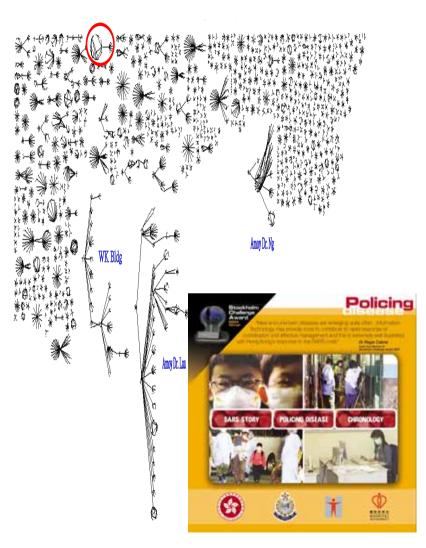




#### IT as a Health Protection Tool

#### 資訊科技作爲衞生防護工具

- ➤ Marriage of HA/DH's databases with Police's criminal tracking system during SARS outbreak 在沙士擴散期間,把醫管局/衞生署的資料庫與警方的罪案追蹤系統結合
- ➤ Recently won the Stockholm Challenge Award 2004 最近贏得2004年斯德哥爾摩科技挑戰大獎賽





#### IT as a Crisis Management Tool

# 資訊科技作爲危機管理工具

"New and unknown diseases are emerging quite often ... Information Technology may provide tools to contribute to rapid response of coordination and effective management and this is extremely well illustrated with Hong Kong's response to the SARS crisis"

「資訊科技可以是一種工具,有助於迅速回應、協調及有效管理。香港處理沙士危機的反應,正是這方面的表表者。」



#### **Dr Regis Cabral**

Lead Jury Member at Stockholm Challenge Award 2004

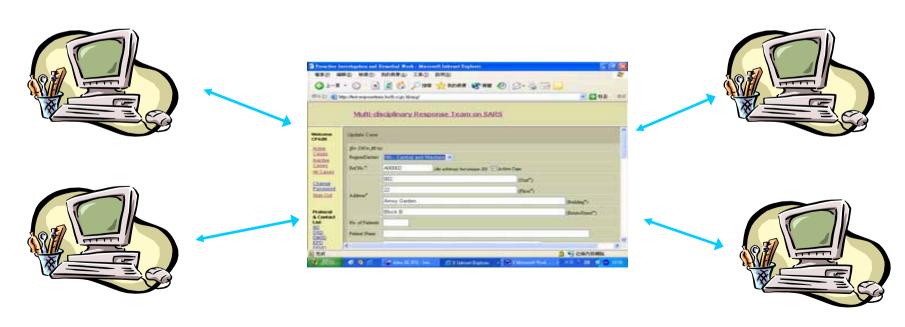
2004年斯德哥爾摩科技挑戰大獎賽評審委員會首席成員



# IT for Better Surveillance and Prevention

# 資訊科技達致更佳的監測及預防

- Web-based Disease Reporting System launched in June 2004 於2004年6月推行互聯網疾病呈報系統
- Next milestone "Communicable Disease Information System" 未來目標: "傳染病資訊系統"





#### **Emergency Response**

#### 緊急應變

- ➤ An overall contingency mechanism 整體應變機制
- ➤ Detailed contingency plans prepared by over 40 departments and agencies 超過四十個部門及機構已制訂了詳細的應變計劃
- ➤ Over 50 drills in the hospital and community settings 在醫院及社區環境中已進行超過五十次演習
- ➤ A multi-party drill with overseas observers this autumn 本年秋季會有另一次大規模演習,屆時會有海外觀察員參加





#### **Lessons Learned from SARS**

# 沙士給我們的啓示

- ➤ Public health infrastructure (CHP, isolation wards, etc.) 公共衞生基礎建設(例如衞生防護中心,隔離病床等)
- ➤ Infectious disease Notification Mechanism with Mainland 和內地的疾病通報機制
- ➤ Collaboration with international community 與國際社會合作
- ➤ Population-based prevention and vigilance 人口爲本的預防措施
- ➤ Surveillance & data management 監測及資料管理
- Command Structure 指揮架構
- ➤ Infection control in health care setting 醫護環境的感染控制



#### **Lessons Learned from SARS**

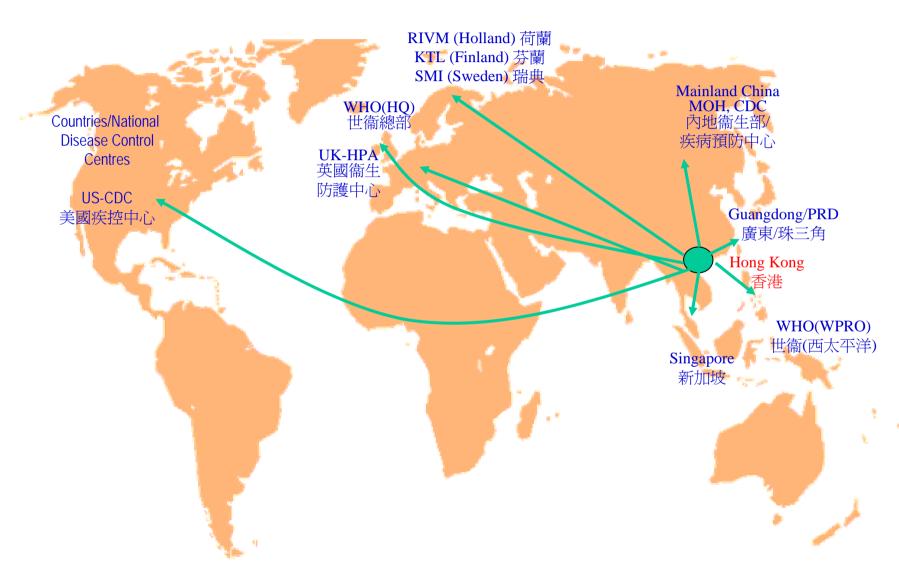
# 沙士給我們的啓示

- ➤ Contingency planning 擬定應變計劃
- ➤ Cross-sectoral emergence response 跨界別緊急應變
- ➤ Risk communication 風險傳遞
- ➤ Surge capacity 應變能力
- > Training 培訓
- ➤ Partnership with academia private practitioners, NGOs, etc. 與學術界、私營界別和非官方機構等的伙伴關係



#### Hong Kong as a Safe City

香港發展爲國際健康都市





# **Thank You!**

多謝!

