

Medical Museum snapshot

香港醫學博物館 通訊



「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」展覽隆重開幕 SARS Oral Archive Exhibition opens

「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」展覽於2015年7月15日正式開放，歡迎公眾參觀。

2003年在香港爆發的「非典型肺炎」（沙士），是香港醫療發展史重要的一頁。香港醫學博物館學會在2013年沙士十週年之時，開始籌備「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」項目，兩年內訪問了50位親歷沙士的各界人士，包括35位醫療衛生專業人員和15位其他背景的人士，記錄了他們在沙士期間的經歷、反思和汲取的教訓。

博物館學會現將20個訪問記錄的精選片段於館內展出，為學者及社會人士提供珍貴研究資料。項目聯席召集人何屈志淑教授闡述展覽目的：「我們盼望展覽喚起公眾對沙士的回憶，並使大眾意識到我們必須合力預防類似的傳染病再次爆發。另外，亦希望市民參觀展覽後，對抵抗沙士的許多無名英雄有更深的認識。」

The "SARS Oral History Archive (OHA)" Exhibition was officially opened to the public at the Medical Museum on 15 July 2015.

The SARS OHA project was started by the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences (HKMMS) Society in 2013,



食物及衛生局局長高永文醫生(左二)、醫學博物館學會主席余毓靈醫生(右二)、及兩位項目聯席召集人梁明娟醫生(左一)、何屈志淑教授(右一)主持「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」展覽開幕儀式。

Dr Ko Wing-Man, Secretary for Food and Health (2nd left), Dr Yu Yuk-Ling, Chairman of HKMMS Society, Professor Faith C.S. Ho, (1st right), and Dr Pamela Leung, Co-convenors of the SARS OHA Project, officiating at the opening of the SARS OHA Exhibition

ten years after the outbreak of the unprecedented Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) epidemic. Fifty interviewees, including 35 healthcare professionals and 15 individuals with various other backgrounds, were invited and their precious memories and reflections of what they learnt through the catastrophe were recorded.

Video excerpts from 20 of the interviews are now exhibited at the Museum to provide highlights of the interviews

to researchers, and members of the public. As Professor Faith Ho, Co-Convenor of SARS OHA Project Steering Group explained, "This exhibition aims to remind the public about SARS, to promote awareness to help prevent the outbreak of similar diseases.. Moreover, we hope the public, after visiting the exhibition, will have a deeper



appreciation of the role of many unsung heroes during the SARS outbreak."



口述歷史檔案庫仔細羅列了50位不同界別人士在沙士期間的經歷。醫療界人士中，22位為西醫(包括醫療行政管理人員)、6位護士、及物理治療師、放射技師、醫院工程師等。非醫療界別受訪者包括沙士患者、新聞工作者、清潔人員、教師、航空業界人士、高級公務員等。

口述歷史是研究歷史其中的一項工具。經歷過同一事件的不同人士，以第一身述說事件始末，研究人員將訪談攝錄下來，留傳後世。口述歷史珍貴之處，能提供更廣泛不同階層人士的經歷。這些記錄不常見於官方檔案中，使資料更珍貴。「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」捕捉了受訪者在沙士期間的經歷，並將這珍貴的文化遺產保留為日後研究。公眾亦可以由即日起於香港醫學博物館網頁瀏覽訪問記錄的精選片段。歡迎老師使用網上資源作教學用途，藉此討論疾病的影響。

The 50 interviewees of the SARS OHA come from different backgrounds. Among those in the health sector, are 22 medical doctors including hospital senior management, 6 nurses, as well as other Health care professionals such as physiotherapists, radiographers and hospital engineers. Those from other sectors include SARS patients, journalists, cleaner, teachers, airline staff, media personnel, and senior government officials.

Oral history is one of the methods utilized in historical research. Through interviews, researchers record the thoughts

and experience of the people who had first-hand experience of an event or a topic. Oral history also offers alternative perspectives and historical information rarely found in official records. The



出席分享環節的嘉賓包括許樹昌教授(左起二)、高永文醫生及曾浩輝醫生。主持人為陳凱欣小姐(左一)。何屈志淑教授介紹課題。主持人及嘉賓都是「沙士口述歷史檔案庫」的受訪者。

Professor David Hui Shu-Cheong (2nd left), Dr Ko Wing-Man, and Dr Tsang Ho-Fai shared their experience of SARS at a panel discussion. Moderator was Ms Rebecca Chan Hoi-Yan (1st left). Professor Faith Ho introduced the topic. Panelists and moderator were all interviewees of the SARS OHA project.

「沙士」主要統計數字

全球確實感染沙士人數：
8,098名(31個國家)，當中774名死亡(佔9.6%)



Total Number of confirmed SARS cases worldwide:
8,098 (in 31 countries), with 774 deaths (9.6%)

香港沙士病案總數：
1755人，當中299人死亡(佔17%)



Total Number of SARS cases in Hong Kong:
1755, with 299 deaths (17%)

香港受感染的醫護人員人數：
386人(佔香港證實個案22%)，其中8名死亡



Number of Health Care Workers infected in HK:
386 (22% of all cases in HK) with 8 deaths

淘大花園確實受感染人數：
329人(佔香港案例18.8%)，當中42人死亡



Number of SARS Cases from Amoy Gardens:
329 (18.8% of all cases in HK) with 42 deaths

淘大花園E座沙士病人數目：
136人(佔淘大花園病例41%)



Number of SARS patients from Amoy Gardens Block E: 136 (41% of Amoy Gardens cases)

SARS OHA captures the interviewees' experience during SARS and preserves this treasured heritage for future research. The SARS OHA interview excerpts can now be viewed at the HKMMS website. Teachers are most welcome to use this resource for their teaching and discussion on the impact of the disease.

古時為害，至今還在：如何治療瘧疾？

Ancient scourge, modern problem : How do you treat *malaria*?



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The author, Dr Ria Sinha, is a Post-doctoral Fellow in Humanitarian Studies at the Centre for the Humanities and Medicine, The University of Hong Kong.

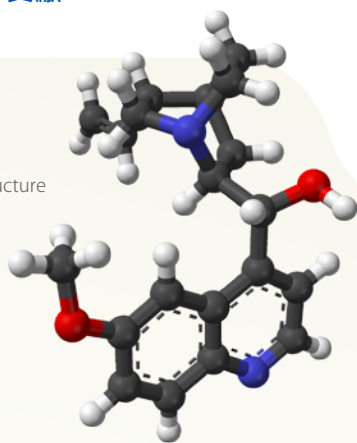
上世紀，瘧疾的全球死亡率雖然下降，但數以百萬計人類已經因此病離世。今天，瘧疾仍然威脅全球逾半人口的健康。治療瘧疾要視乎病人的臨床情況、所感染瘧原蟲的品種及其對抗瘧藥物的易感性而定。

在這裡，我們簡要地討論兩種從藥用植物研發出來的抗瘧藥，及其對治療瘧疾的古今貢獻。

Despite gains in reducing mortality globally over the last century, malaria has killed millions of people and continues to threaten the health of more than half the world's population. Treatment depends on the clinical condition of the patient, the species of infecting malaria parasite and its drug susceptibility.

Here we briefly discuss two key antimalarial drugs that have been developed from medicinal plants and their contribution to treating malaria past and present.

奎寧分子結構
Quinine molecular structure



奎寧 Quinine

在十七世紀，耶穌會傳教士探索南美洲新大陸時，注意到秘魯當地人用的一種抗瘧疾藥物，由原生植物金雞納樹的樹皮研成粉末製成。其後這藥物被名為奎寧，因為能清除血液裏的瘧原蟲而有效治瘧。奎寧是西方醫學的首種有效治療瘧疾的方法，並成為首選抗瘧藥，一直原用至一九四零年代。

到了二十世紀，瘧原蟲對奎寧的抗藥性轉強，因此必須尋找新抗瘧藥。科學界製造了多個仿效奎寧抗瘧疾作用的合成化合物，如甲氟喹及氯喹，並在一九四七年開始臨床使用。

In the 17th century, Jesuit missionaries exploring the New World lands of South America discovered a Peruvian antimalarial drug produced from the powdered bark of native Cinchona trees. Named quinine, it was found to be effective in curing malaria by clearing parasites from the blood. It was the first effective treatment for malaria in western medicine and remained the antimalarial drug of choice until the 1940s.

Increasing parasite resistance to quinine in the 20th century led to a search for new antimalarial drugs. Various synthetic compounds

金雞納樹
Cinchona officinalis
(Cinchona Tree)

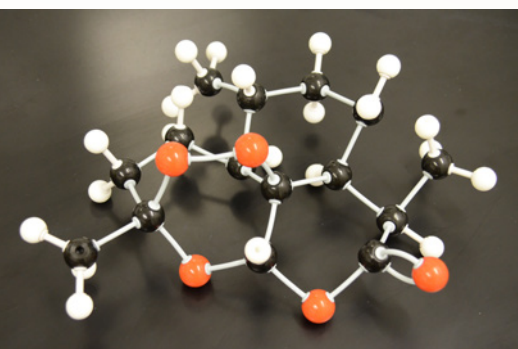


modeled on the antiparasitic action of quinine were produced, including mefloquine and chloroquine, which began clinical use in 1947.

青蒿素 Artemisinin

一九六七年，中國政府啟動了秘密研究項目「五二三」，尋找治瘧新藥。繼篩選二千餘藥方後，注意力集中在草藥青蒿。以青蒿治類瘧疾（間歇性熱病）首錄於公元四世紀成書的《肘後備急方》。科學家按藥方中使用青蒿的方法，於一九七零年代初成功從青蒿提取到青蒿素。

青蒿素的分子結構有別於奎寧，作用機制亦因此不同。由於青蒿素能迅速清除血液中的瘧原蟲，且副作用少，是目前治療瘧疾的首選方法。二零零二年，世界衛生組織將青蒿素（與一種來自另一類抗瘧藥合成的復方）列入基本藥物標準清單。



青蒿素分子結構
Artemisinin molecular structure

近年，瘧原蟲在東南亞一些地區（包括中國南部邊境），對青蒿素出現抗藥性，且情況迅速蔓延。雖然瘧原蟲出現抗藥性難以避免，但可以減緩演化，讓現時有效的抗瘧藥繼續發揮功能。重點在使用兩種或以上合成的復方治瘧。

In 1967, the Chinese government initiated a secret project (Project 523) to find new antimalarials. After screening over 2000 prescriptions, the project focused on the herb *Artemisia annua* (青蒿). The first record of the prescription of this herb for the treatment of malarial-like fevers was in the *Handbook of Prescriptions for Emergencies* (肘後備急方) published in the 4th century. Taking reference from the prescription instructions, Artemisinin was extracted from *Artemisia annua* in the early 1970s.

Artemisinin has a structure, and hence a mechanism of action, that is different from that of quinine.

It is currently the preferred treatment for malaria because of its rapid clearance of parasites and few side effects. In 2002, the World Health Organisation placed Artemisinin (in combination with another antimalarial drug of another class) on the Model List of Essential Medicines.

The recent emergence and rapid spread



青蒿
Artemisia annua
(Sweet Wormwood)

of parasite resistance to Artemisinin in pockets of South East Asia, including the southern borders of China, has highlighted the importance of formulating combinations of two or more different classes of antimalarial remedies to slow this inevitable evolution and prolong drug efficacy.

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HKMMS free App →



醫學博物館 加入 「Google 虛擬博物館」

HKMMS joins Google Cultural Institute

5月20日Google虛擬博物館於揭幕禮上宣佈醫學博物館及本地三間機構正式加入其網上無遠弗屆的平台，與四百間世界著名藝文團體一同於網上展示珍貴展品及收藏，藉以教育及啟發下一代。Google展示了利用超高像素攝影技術拍攝海事博物館的彩畫圖像、及360度街景技術拍攝香港醫學博物館的館內建築，又推出新Android手機應用程式讓用戶可免費下載，瀏覽Google 虛擬博物館及其他參與機構網站。醫學博物館學會董事高展鵬先生代表博物館出席開幕。

At a launching ceremony on 20th May, Google Cultural Institute (GCI) announced that the Medical Museum and 3 other new partners in Hong Kong have joined their world-wide platform where more than 400 world renowned institutions are already making their exhibits and archival materials available on-line “to educate and inspire future generations.” Technology highlighted includes capturing museum artifacts on high

gigapixel images, 360 degrees “street view” of the interior of buildings, and an application (available free of charge) developed specifically for android

phones to easily access GCI and partner websites. The Medical Museum was represented at the ceremony by Mr David Ko, a director of the HKMMS Society.

1 四位新加入谷歌虛擬博物館的機構代表：香港海事博物館 Mr Richard Wesley (左二)、聖雅各福群會黃英琦太平紳士 (左三)、西九文化區M+ Mr Aric Chen (左四)、及醫學博物館學會董事高展鵬先生 (右二)，獲邀出席揭幕禮上的「超越保育：香港藝術文化數碼新時代」公開論壇。

Panel discussion “Beyond preservation: Activating a new digital future for art and culture in Hong Kong”. Representatives of the four new Google Cultural Institute partners: Mr Richard Wesley, Hong Kong Maritime Museum (2nd left); Ms Ada Wong, JP, St James Settlement (3rd left); Mr Aric Chen, M+ Museum of West Kowloon Cultural District (4th left), and Mr David Ko, Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences (2nd right).

Mr Anthony Lun 倫永亮先生
Music Director • Guest Performer 音樂總監 • 表演嘉賓



Ms Deanie Ip 葉德嫻女士
Guest Performer 表演嘉賓



Dinner Organizing Committee

Chairman: Dr Simon H W Wong

Members: Dr T K Cheung, Mr David Ko, Dr Roland Leung, Dr Florence Li, Dr Betty Young

「熱病：香港瘧疾史」展期延至夏季

Malaria Exhibition extended throughout Summer

「熱病：香港瘧疾史」於4月24日正式開幕，一眾主禮嘉賓包括香港大學李嘉誠醫學院人文醫學中心陳立昌教授、食物環境衛生署防治蟲鼠組主管袁銘志先生、展覽策展人冼霞莉博士及醫學博物館學會董事會成員何屈志淑教授，於開幕儀式上將祝福句語繫在蚊帳上，寄望世界各地盡快不再受瘧疾威脅。

透過本地歷史文獻、食環署借出的藏品及教育遊戲，參觀者可學習瘧疾病媒蚊子的生命歷程，了解香港消滅瘧疾的經過，瘧疾在世界各地肆虐的情況，更重要是當這種病媒蚊子在本地依然存在，我們應該如何防止瘧疾重臨。

特別為展覽設計的「做個小小瘧疾學家」工作坊亦是今次展覽焦點之一！小朋友換上實驗室袍學習使用顯微鏡，細看受瘧原蟲感染的紅血球，短短一個多小時的活動，大人小孩都大呼有趣，樂在其中！

展覽由香港大學李嘉誠醫學院人文醫學中心及香港醫學博物館合辦，並由香港大學知識交流基金資助。展期至2015年8月30日。

"Fever: The History of Malaria in Hong Kong" exhibition was opened on 24th April with Officiating Guests and visitors pinning their "Malaria Wishes" on mosquito nets. Officiating at the ceremony were Professor LC Chan, Co-Director of the



Centre for the Humanities and Medicine; Mr Ming-Chi Yuen, Pest Control Officer-in-charge, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Dr Ria Sinha, curator of the exhibition, and Professor Faith Ho, member of the Board of Directors, Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.

The exhibition engages the public with local historical archives, artefacts on loan from FEHD, and educational games. Visitors learn about the complex life history of malaria's vector mosquito, what it took to eradicate malaria from Hong Kong, the seriousness of the contemporary malaria situation in other regions of the world, and what we can do to keep malaria from returning since the vector mosquito is still present in Hong Kong today.

Highly recommended are the weekend "Malariologist @ Old Laboratory" workshops, where kids become the "malariologist", learnt to look at real malaria medical samples and see the parasites under the microscope. Those who have attended found it big fun, not just for kids but for adults too!

The exhibition is co-presented by the Centre for the Humanities and Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences; and funded by the HKU Knowledge Exchange Fund created by the University Grants Committee. The exhibition will run till 30th August 2015.



香港國際博物館日 2015 International Museum Day

今年的香港國際博物館日於5月16及17日舉行，博物館館長董嘉欣女士獲香港科學館邀請，與13位博物館館長共同出席一連兩日的「館長講座」，為今屆主題「博物館致力於社會的可持續發展」作演講。

This year, celebration programmes were held on 16-17 May. HKMMS Curator, Ms Yan Tung, was one of the thirteen curators to speak at a conference on the theme "Museums for a sustainable society" held at the Science Museum.



左起：董嘉欣女士(香港醫學博物館)、鄧慶榮先生(香港藝術館)、史秀英女士(東華三院檔案及歷史文化辦公室)、Mr. Richard WESLEY (香港海事博物館)、袁月寶女士(香港科學館)、梁惠娟女士(保良局歷史博物館)
From left: Ms Yan Tung (Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences), Mr Sunny Tang (HK Museum of Art), Ms Stella See (Records and Heritage Office, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals), Mr Richard Wesley (HK Maritime Museum), Ms Ronne Yuen (HK Science Museum), and Ms Rosanna Leung (Po Leung Kuk Museum)

百年前的實驗室 The Laboratory a Hundred Years Ago

5月中旬，香港醫務化驗所總會成員及專業人員，參觀了醫學博物館的「舊實驗室」展覽廳，由醫學博物館學會董事麥衛炳醫生當導賞員。他們對這棟過百年的實驗室陳設嘆為觀止。實驗室1906年啟用時，其設施堪比歐洲最好的實驗室之一。

Laboratory professionals from The Hong Kong Association of Medical

Laboratories (HKAML) were guided by Dr Wai-Ping Mak, HKMMS director, on a visit to the Old Laboratory gallery of the Medical Museum last May. The visitors marveled at the century-old laboratory fittings. When it first opened in 1906, its facilities were considered to be comparable to one of the best laboratories in Europe.

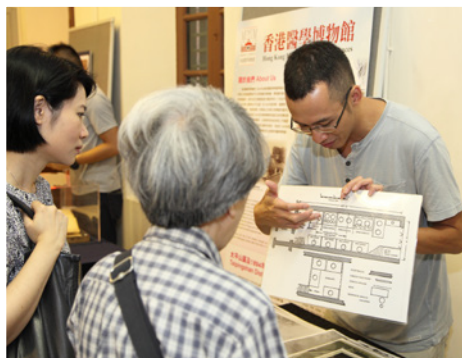


左起：麥衛炳醫生及香港醫務化驗所總會成員：楊震球先生、梁楊世嫡女士、彭永祥博士。
From left: Dr Wai-Ping Mak and the members of HKAML, Mr Thomas Yeung, Ms Marianne Leung, Dr Richard WC Pang

國際檔案日 International Archives Day

今年「國際檔案日」，本地多間檔案中心及博物館均響應由香港檔案學會舉辦的活動，6月13日於長春文化古蹟資源中心設置攤位，展示各項香港歷史文物資料，讓公眾加深認識檔案作為文獻遺產的價值和重要性。

The Medical Museum was one of 13 organisations to share stories from their archives at an exhibition organized by the Hong Kong Archives Society on 13th June at The Conservancy Association Centre for Heritage. The exhibition



was part of the activities of International Archives Day, aimed at promoting public awareness of the value and importance of archives as a documentary heritage.

永遠懷念

醫學博物館學會前董事

勞永樂醫生

香港醫學博物館學會 致敬

In Memory of

Dr Lo Wing Lok, former Member of

the Board of Directors

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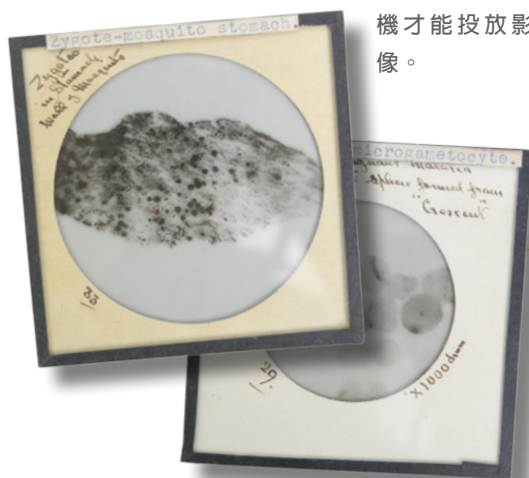
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勞勃森教授的瘧疾教學幻燈片

Professor R C Robertson's teaching slides on Malaria

勞勃森教授在擔任香港大學病理學系教授前，曾任上海雷氏德醫學研究院病理學系主管（1929 - 1939）。任職期間他的廣泛研究要在中國多處進行，包括上海郊區實地檢驗蚊患情況作瘧疾控制。部份研究成果亦記錄在一套教學幻燈玻璃片上。這些教學幻燈片現於本館「熱病：香港瘧疾史」展覽中展出。

每片幻燈片約8厘米 x 8厘米，製作方法是將景象投射到玻璃片的感光乳劑覆蓋層上。講課時要使用特定的投影機才能投放影像。



Before Professor

Robert Cecil

Robertson took up

the Chair of Pathology at the

University of Hong Kong, he was Head of the Division of Pathological Sciences of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research in Shanghai from 1929 to 1939.

During this period, his research took him on extensive travels throughout China, including field surveys for mosquitoes in the Shanghai area for malaria control. Some of his research results were captured in a set of glass lantern slides. Several slides from the collection are now on display at the Museum's exhibition "Fever: The History of Malaria in Hong Kong".

Each slide is about 8cm by 8cm, and prepared by exposing the image onto photographic emulsion coated glass. A special projector is used to project them for lectures.

這套幻燈片為香港大學病理學系捐贈予香港醫學博物館的部份藏品。

These slides are part of a collection donated to the HKMMS by the Department of Pathology, University of Hong Kong.

以上內容根據何屈志淑教授的資料撰寫。
Based on information provided by Prof. Faith Ho.

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HKMMS launches revamped website!



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博物館資訊 Museum Information

開放時間

星期二至六 早上10時至下午5時
星期日及公眾假期 下午1時至5時

Opening Hours

Tuesday to Saturday 10 am to 5 pm
Sunday and Public Holidays 1 pm to 5 pm

入場門票

\$20 成人
\$10 小童、全日制學生、六十歲以上長者或殘疾人士
\$50 家庭套票 (包括兩位成人及最多三位小童使用)

Admission Fee

\$20 Adults
\$10 Children, full-time students, senior citizens (aged 60 or above) and disabled persons
\$50 Family Package (2 adults and maximum of 3 children)

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