

# Medical Museum snapshot

香港醫學博物館 通訊

圖片來源：香港醫學博物館學會  
Source: Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society

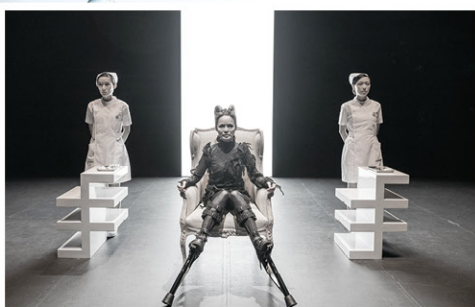


▲ 1961 年醫學博物館前身舊病理檢驗所忙於生產疫苗對抗霍亂。  
Producing Cholera vaccine at the Old Pathological Institute in 1961. The building is now the Museum of Medical Sciences.

《疫症都市》是英國倫敦慈善機構衛爾康基金會的跨國文化項目，透過多個揉合當地文化、藝術及歷史元素的活動，窺探紐約、日內瓦及香港等國際城市的市民與病原體在城市環境中的相互作用，以及疫症如何影響身體、社會及文化而塑造城市。

香港部份的《疫症都市》講述由 19 世紀鼠疫至 2003 年沙士爆發「城市與傳染病」的故事。應邀的六個本地夥伴為藝術在醫院、亞洲藝術文獻庫、油街實現、大館當代美術館、香港大學核心課程和香港醫學博物館。

在香港醫學博物館，駐場藝術家徐世琪去年於醫學博物館進行研究工作後，創作了以錄像及表演為本的作品，現於大館當代美術館《既遠亦近》展覽展出。香港醫學博物館將於 3 月推出「太平山醫學史蹟徑」流動應用程式，為《疫症都市》項目的重要部分。



探索都市人與病原體的關係

## 疫症都市。



▲ 2003 年 SARS 疫症時的恐懼、孤立和無助。  
The fear, isolation and helplessness during SARS.  
圖片來源：香港醫學博物館學會  
Source: Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society

## CONTAGIOUS CITIES - exploring how pathogens shape a city

Contagious Cities is an international cultural project of the London-based charity Wellcome Trust. Through local activities involving culture, art and history in the global cities of New York, Geneva, and Hong Kong, it explores how people and microbes interact and how infectious diseases affect citizens physically, socially and culturally to shape the city.

Hong Kong will tell the story of its battles against infectious diseases, from Plague in the 19th century to SARS in 2003. The 6 local partners Wellcome Trust invited include Art in Hospital, Asia Art Archive, Oil!, Tai Kwun Museum of Contemporary Art, Hong Kong University Common Core Course, and Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences.

At the Medical Museum, artist-in-residence Angela Su created a video- and performance-based work, which is now on display at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Tai Kwun. In March, the Medical Museum will launch an important part of the project: a brand new application that includes mobile guide and interactive story-telling for the Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail.

◀ 藝術家徐世琪於中醫的哲學思想取靈感，作品《宇宙急 Call》。  
Artist Angela Su took inspiration from the philosophy of Chinese medicine, and created the work "Cosmic Call".

三月推出  
Launch in  
March

# Medical history at your fingertips 指尖上漫遊醫學歷史



**太平山醫學史蹟徑** - 下載「太平山醫學史蹟徑」的流動應用程式後，您可沿路線追尋史蹟徑各站，在上環太平山區搜尋多個在本地醫療發展史上舉足輕重的建築及地標，透過多張珍貴的歷史照片，讓你舊影回甘。

**老居民訪問片段** - 此外，程式輯錄了昔日於太平山區成長的老居民的訪問片段，由他們親身述說關於此區的醫療歷史小故事。

**太平山專題故事** - 除了醫療發展歷史，點入「太平山故事」部分，會發現 12 個專題，包含從香港開埠初期至二次世界大戰後區內的歷史、文化特色和區內居民的生活點滴，愛好歷史的人不容錯過。

**Guided Trail** - As you follow the stations on the Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail guided application, you will see many important buildings and landmarks in the history of medical development in Hong Kong. Several of the photos are precious historical photos shown for the first time.

**Residents interviews** - In addition, the app includes interviews with erstwhile residents who grew up in the Taipingshan area. They will recount tales of medical developments that took place right where it happened.

**Taipingshan stories** - This section consists of 12 special topics on the history, cultural characteristics and life of residents in the Taipingshan area from the early days of Hong Kong to the post-World War II period.

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TPS Medical Trail

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## 世紀疫症 會重臨嗎？ SARS - Why SARS Has Not Returned

被稱為「病毒偵探」及「沙士抗疫英雄」的香港大學微生物學系講座教授袁國勇，在本館與香港科學館於 2019 年 1 月 12 日聯合主辦的公開講座中深入淺出講解，讓在場 260 名公眾人士上了精彩的一課。

袁教授講述沙士期間他帶領港大微生物學系的研究團隊發現冠狀沙士病毒。他親身走入淘大花園調查屋苑的環境因素如何導致大爆發，更深入內地野味市場從野生動物收集樣本，尋找病毒的源頭。

袁教授在講座上主要從五方面分享疫症沒有重臨的原因：

1. 關閉野生動物市場，防止人類被感染
2. 減低蝙蝠和其他野生動物交叉感染的機會
3. 加強公共衛生監控，預防和控制疫症
4. 增加對疫症進行研究的準備工作
5. 公眾對於衛生意識的提升

在最後的提問環節，袁教授被問及有甚麼因素可在短時間內找到疫症的源頭。袁教授表示，最重要的是要短時間內掌握資料如病人情況和樣本，而這全賴團隊合作和各間醫院醫生的配合。

是次講座乃醫學博物館《疫症都市》的項目部份，由衛爾康基金會支持。

"Virus detective" and "SARS hero," Professor Yuen Kwok-Yung, Chair Professor of Infectious Diseases, Department of Microbiology, HKU, explained those profound theories in simple language at a public lecture last January 12 at the Hong Kong Science Museum.

Professor Yuen spoke to a full house. He recounted how he led his research team to discover the SARS coronavirus. He looked into the living environment of Amoy Gardens to uncover the reasons of the outbreak. He even went to the wildlife markets in mainland China and obtained samples from wild animals to find out the source of the coronavirus.

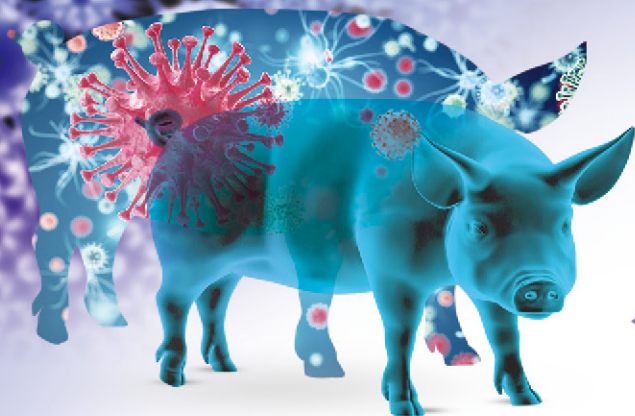
Professor Yuen then summarised the reasons why he thinks SARS has still not returned:

1. All wild animal (game food animal) have since been markets closed to prevent human infection
2. Reduced chance of cross infection between bats & other animals
3. Improved public health surveillance to prevent and control infectious diseases
4. Increased research preparedness for epidemics
5. Increased public awareness of hygiene

In the Q & A session, Professor Yuen was asked how he found the source of the SARS outbreak in a short period of time. Prof Yuen explained the importance of team work with doctors in different hospitals, and the availability of information and materials such as patient condition and clinical specimen samples.

This lecture is part of the Medical Museum's "Contagious Cities" Project supported by the Wellcome Trust, UK. The lecture was co-organised with the Hong Kong Science Museum.





# 非洲豬瘟

## African SWINE Fever

什麼是非洲豬瘟？  
What is African Swine Fever (ASF)?

非洲豬瘟是一種高度傳染性且致命的疾病，只會傳染豬隻（家豬或野豬）。非



洲豬瘟個案必須向世界動物衛生組織報告。感染急性非洲豬瘟的豬隻會出現高燒、厭食、乏力、出血、流產、嘔吐、腹瀉等症狀並且在 6-13 天內死亡。非洲豬瘟在豬隻之間傳染性非常高，可在短時間內造成大量豬隻死亡。目前並無有效疫苗預防和治療非洲豬瘟。

ASF is a highly contagious and deadly disease affecting only pigs (domestic and wild). It is a disease notifiable to the World Organisation of Animal Health. Acute ASF (the severe form) presents with high fever, loss of appetite, weakness, bleeding, abortion, vomiting, diarrhoea and death within 6-13 days. ASF can rapidly infect large numbers of pigs and kill them all within a short period of time. Currently there is no effective treatment or vaccine against ASF.

是什麼引致非洲豬瘟？  
What causes ASF?

非洲豬瘟病原體是一種頑強的 DNA 病毒（非洲豬瘟病毒科）。病毒可在冷藏豬肉存活數個月並維持高度傳染性。部分品種的野豬和蜱身上會帶有非洲豬瘟病毒，因此病毒難以根絕。

The pathogen, the ASF virus (ASFV) is a very hardy DNA virus in the Asfarviridae family. It can remain infectious in frozen pork for several months. Certain wild pigs and ticks are carriers of the virus, thus making it difficult to eradicate the virus.

染病豬肉可以吃嗎？  
Is pork from ASF-infected pigs safe to eat?

非洲豬瘟並不是人畜共通病，不會傳播給人類。因此，它不是公共衛生或食品安全風險問題。豬肉或豬肉製品必須徹底煮熟才可食用。

ASF is not a zoonotic disease and will not be transmitted to humans. Hence, it is neither a public health nor a food safety risk. Well-cooked pork and pork products are safe for consumption.

非洲豬瘟會否傳入香港？  
Is ASF coming to Hong Kong?

非洲豬瘟約一百年前在非洲首次被發現。此後，歐洲部分地區、南美洲、加勒比海、歐亞大陸（自 2007 年）和中國內地（2018 年）都有出現非洲豬瘟病例。自 2018 年 8 月在遼寧爆發疫情後，非洲豬瘟「跳躍式」蔓延至其他省市，在同年 12 月傳到廣東珠海。目前，香港未有發現非洲豬瘟病毒。

ASF outbreaks were first reported in Africa about a century ago. Since then, outbreaks have been reported in Europe, South America, the Caribbean, Eurasia (since 2007), and 2018 in mainland China. From Liaoning in August 2018, it "jumped" to other provinces and reached Zhuhai, Guangdong in December. So far, the virus has not been detected in Hong Kong.

為什麼要撲殺豬隻？  
Why kill all the pigs?

如發現豬場內有豬隻感染非洲豬瘟，豬場內所有豬隻都會被撲殺。人道撲殺可消滅非洲豬瘟病毒，及防止非洲豬瘟蔓延。如果不全面撲殺，而非洲豬瘟病毒存活下來，將來可能會像 2003 年的沙士病毒一樣，在病毒變種後傳染人類。

All pigs at a farm would be killed if some of them were found to have caught the ASFV. Pigs are culled, as humanely as possible, so that ASFV will die out and the spread of ASF will stop. The concern is that if allowed to remain, the ASFV may in future, like SARS in 2003, jump species and infect humans.



如何預防非洲豬瘟？  
How to prevent ASF?

接觸染病活豬或死豬（包括血液、分泌物、排泄物或未經烹煮的豬肉產品，如廚餘），或接觸受污染的物件，例如運輸豬隻的車輛、農場設備或服裝等都是令健康豬隻染病的媒介。

隨著非洲豬瘟疫情越來越接近香港，必須採取一切可行措施防範非洲豬瘟傳入本地豬場。措施包括加強內地供港活豬的生物安全規範、禁止廚餘養豬而改用飼料餵養、加強運豬車、存豬欄及屠房的清潔和消毒工作等。ASF spreads when healthy pigs come into contact with infected live or dead pigs (including their blood, secretions, excretions, or uncooked pork products such as in kitchen refuse), or through contact with contaminated objects (such as vehicles used for transporting pigs, farm equipment and clothing, etc.).

As ASF outbreaks come closer to Hong Kong, every action must be taken to prevent spread of ASFV to the local pig population. Measures include tightening biosecurity on mainland farms that supply pigs to Hong Kong, stopping swill feeding and switching to formulated feed, more frequent thorough cleansing and disinfecting of livestock conveying trucks, lairages and slaughter houses, etc.

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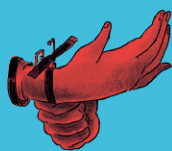
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保存醫學遺產



Living medical heritage in the community

2019



日期及時間 Date & Time : 2-3 March 2019, 10am to 6pm

開幕儀式 Opening Ceremony : 2 March, 3pm

地點 Venue: 香港醫學博物館及堅巷花園

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences & Caine Lane Garden

豐富節目：攤位遊戲、講座、工作坊、導賞團、醫學戲劇

活動由香港醫學博物館及超過 30 個機構舉辦，市區重建基金贊助

Programme: booth games, lectures, workshops, guided tours, medical drama performance

The event is organised by Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences with over 30 collaborators and supported by the Urban Renewal Fund.

COME AND JOIN IN THE FUN WHILE LEARNING ABOUT HEALTH AND CULTURE!

## DRAW HK

畫出香港

### 拎起支筆，畫出香港

「畫出香港」活動日將於三月十日在PMQ元創方和附近社區舉行，插畫家葉曉文和Dirty Paper將帶領參加者走入香港醫學博物館，在草藥園了解各種植物，並參觀館內醫學科學和生物的研究，從中汲取靈感創作天馬行空的插畫作品。

### Start with a pencil – Draw HK

Ignite your passion for drawing at the Draw HK event day at PMQ and other nearby locations! Join us and get creative at our fun drawing workshops, and learn just how easy it is to create beautiful drawings. Try your hand at sketching plants in the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences' Herbal Garden or create whimsical illustrations inspired by the museum's bacteriology display with illustrators Human Ip and Dirty Paper.



Draw HK 畫出香港

### 活動日 Event Day

10 | 03 | 2019 10am – 5pm

元創方及香港醫學博物館

PMQ and Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

部分工作坊場次和名額有限，必須網上登記預約，詳情可留意 Facebook專頁的最新消息。  
Selected workshops require online registration in advance. Follow us on Facebook for the latest updates.

### 展覽 Exhibition

01 – 12 | 03 | 2019 10am – 8pm

PMQ 元創方

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### 撰稿 Contributors

鄭詠詩女士 Ms Dorothy Kwong  
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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)

### 地址 Address

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### 電話 Telephone

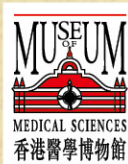
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# 人工智能 在放射學上的角色

## Artificial Intelligence in Radiology

簡單來說，人工智能是指利用不同的科技訓練機器（電腦），使機器具有像人類一樣的學習能力。人工智能有時亦被稱為機器學習或深度學習。

機器學習就是使用機器的算法從數據中辨識規律。例如，先讓機器學習辨識「有腫瘤」及「沒有腫瘤」的放射圖像，之後輸入新的放射圖像時，機器的算法便能評估該圖像是否存有腫瘤。深度學習是人工智能較為先進的一種模式。

在放射學日常的工作裡，放射科醫生需要目測放射圖像以辨認病變特徵。人工智能可以自動評估放射圖像，從數據中辨別出不同的疾病模式，協助放射科醫生診斷疾病及製作報告。

放射學在多個情況都會使用人工智能，例如電腦輔助偵測肺結節、乳房病變及結腸息肉，以及在三維掃描後處理資料時將器官的資料組成完整的 3D 模型而將器官「自動分割」。

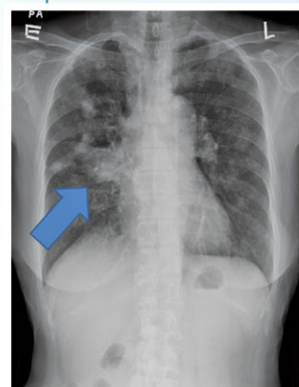
當進行放射篩查時，人工智能能夠辨認疾病模式，協助放射科醫生篩選出緩急疾病，以便病人及早得到診斷和治療。

結合放射科醫生和人工智能的能力，即可創造一種混合智能，可望改善放射學的工作流程，令診斷更便捷，讓病人得到更好的照顧。

#### Reference:

1. Hosny A, Parmar C, Quackenbush J, Schwartz LH, Aerts HJWL. Artificial intelligence in radiology. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2018 Aug;18(8):500-510.
2. Tang A, Tam R, Cadrin-Chenevert A, Guest W, Chong K, Barfett J et al. Canadian Association of Radiologists White Paper on Artificial Intelligence in Radiology. *Can Assoc Radiol J*. 2018 May;69(2):120-135.

In simple terms, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the use of various technologies for training machines (computers) to behave like intelligent beings. AI is sometimes referred to as machine learning or deep learning.



Machine learning is the use of algorithms that focus on data pattern recognition, for example using training based on radiology images labeled as "tumor" or "no tumor", then when given a new radiology image to assess, the machine learning algorithm can determine the presence or absence of "tumor". Deep learning is a more advanced type of AI.

In daily radiology practice, radiologists visually evaluate radiology images for the detection and characterization of lesions. AI can be used to automatically assess medical images and recognize various patterns of disease in imaging data, helping radiologists in disease diagnosis and report generation.

AI has been used in radiology in a number of ways, such as in computer-aided detection of lung nodules, breast lesions and colonic polyps, and auto-segmentation of organs in 3D post-processing.

AI can also help with identifying disease in radiology screening examinations, prioritizing patients for earlier image interpretation and for seeking earlier medical attention.

Combining the capabilities of radiologists and AI can create a hybrid intelligence that can potentially improve radiology workflow, facilitate diagnosis and improve patient care.

## 籌款晚宴空前成功 Fundraising Dinner

超過 300 位嘉賓於去年 11 月 8 日參與香港醫學博物館籌款晚宴，感謝任志剛太平紳士（中）擔任今屆晚宴的主禮嘉賓。晚宴籌款委員會主席何鴻光醫生（右）致辭衷心感謝社會各界支持，左邊是醫學博物館學會主席余秋良醫生。

More than 300 guests were at the Museum Fundraising Dinner held on 8 November 2018, including the Hon Joseph Yam Chi-Kwong, GBM, GBS, JP, who was Guest of Honour (at centre). Dr Duncan Ho (at right), Chairman of the Fundraising Dinner Organizing Committee thanked all the guests and all who helped to make the Dinner a success. At left is Dr Edwin Yu, Chairman of the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.



## 草藥園繪畫坊 Sketching in the Herbal Garden



▲ 禾思理博士作示範  
Workshop tutor, Dr Alan Worsley.

12 月 15 日是一個陽光和煦的周末，大人小孩都揮動鉛筆及水彩，在博物館草藥園內繪畫，親子都樂也融融。

博物館長期支持者禾思理博士既是藥理化學 / 毒理學學家，亦是香港植物愛好者，帶領參加者欣賞草藥園植物，隨後還示範悠閒繪畫植物，及介紹以科學角度準確識別藥用植物的重要性。

December 15 was a warm day with mild sunshine. Not only the children had a good time, but parents also enjoyed the rare chance of sketching with pencils and painting with water colour.

Dr Alan Worsley, medicinal chemist/toxicologist with special interest in Hong Kong plants, and a long-time supporter of the Museum, led the participants to appreciate the plants in the garden. He then demonstrated drawing for leisure, and introduced the importance of scientifically accurate illustration of plants in identifying medicinal plants.



## 「草藥園」及「歷史建築」 導賞員訓練班招生

若你有興趣解讀這所愛德華式風格古建築、又或對對城市種植及草藥感興趣，歡迎你加入醫學博物館導賞大使！

**日期** : 2019 年 4 月 27 日  
(星期六)

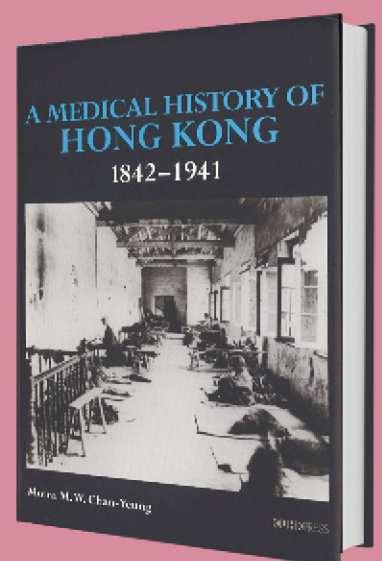
**地點** : 香港醫學博物館

**課程內容** : 草藥園部分 - 認識中草藥及西藥來源的植物及了解草藥園的設計。

歷史建築部分 - 認識愛德華式的建築風格，及以醫學博物館為例，了解歷史建築的保育工作。

**網上報名** : [hkmms.org.hk](http://hkmms.org.hk)

**查詢** : 2549 5123 與鄺小姐聯絡。



Moira M.W. Chan-Yeung

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