

Medical Museum Snapshot

香港醫學博物館 通訊



延續捍衛文康的精神 Continuing the health protection spirit

麥衛炳醫生 Dr Mak Wai-Ping
香港醫學博物館學會主席
Chairman, Board of Directors
Hong Kong Museum of
Medical Sciences Society

老鼠令我想起細菌學檢驗所及它的歷史任務。

近年老鼠出沒及滋生有上升趨勢。去年9月，世界首宗確診人類感染老鼠戊型肝炎病毒 (HEV) 個案在港出現。人類感染老鼠 HEV 屬非常罕有，但今年5月，卻再有3名人士被傳染。

令人擔憂的是，當人類與老鼠增加接觸，會讓嚴重的鼠傳疾病容易從老鼠傳到人類身上。



鼠傳疾病中，最惡名昭彰及最令人恐懼的是鼠疫。1894年，鼠疫在第三次大流行期間橫掃香港。由5月份首宗確診病例至9月份疫情結束，死亡人數超過2500，約佔當時人口1%。

太平山當時是貧民窟，衛生情況駭人，頓成重災區，所有房子因為不再適合居住而不得被拆卸。但仍創出科學突破：亞歷山大耶爾辛發現鼠疫桿菌。

政府吸取了鼠疫的可怕教訓，著手改善衛生設施、居住環境、醫療服務及公共衛生基建。1906年，細菌學檢驗所於太平山的一個角落成立，是香港第一所專為臨床和公共衛生而建的實驗室，以預防和監控鼠疫及其他傳染病為任務。1929年，香港再沒有鼠疫發生。

Rats remind me of the Bacteriological Institute and its historic mission.

Rat sightings and infestations had been increasingly reported in recent years. Last September, the world's first ever case of human infection by Rat Hepatitis E virus (rat HEV) was diagnosed in Hong Kong. This is rare. Yet in May this year, three more people were also infected by rat HEV.

The concern is that increasing contact with rats will make it easier for severe diseases to spill over from rats to humans.

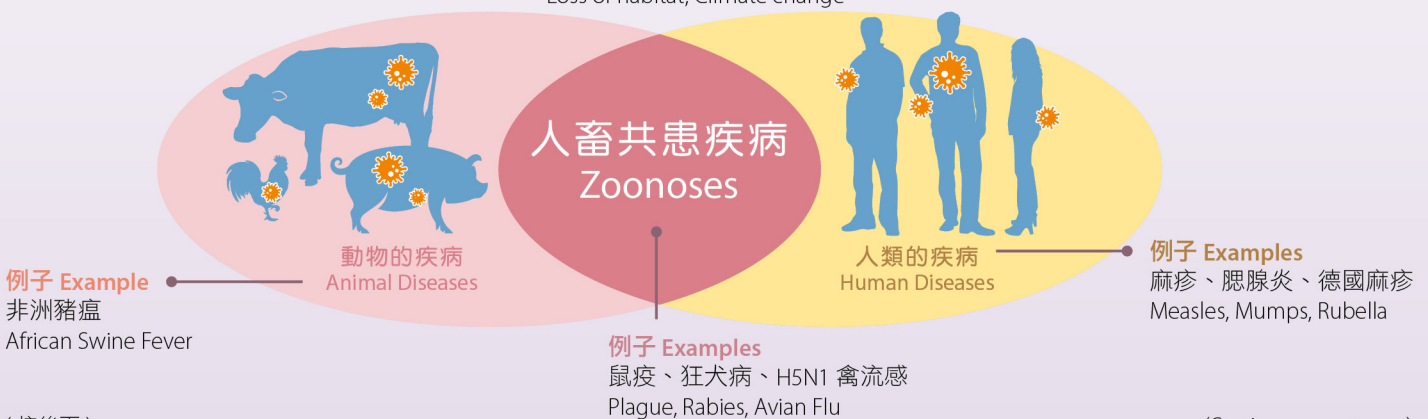
The most infamous and fearful of the rat-borne diseases is the Plague. It swept through Hong Kong in 1894 during the 3rd plague pandemic. From the first case diagnosed in May till end of the epidemic in September, over 2500 people died, about 1% of the then whole population.

Hardest hit was Taipingshan, then a slum with appalling sanitation. All the houses had to be torn down because they were no longer fit for human habitation. But there was also scientific breakthrough: discovery of the plague bacterium by Alexandre Yersin.

After the horror of the plague, the government undertook reforms to improve sanitation, living environment, healthcare and public health infrastructure. In 1906, the Bacteriological Institute (BI) was established at a corner of demolished Taipingshan. BI was Hong Kong's first purpose-built clinical and public health laboratory, and given the mission to prevent and control the Plague and other infectious diseases. Hong Kong became plague-free since 1929.

傳染病 INFECTIOUS DISEASES

生態系統 Ecosystems
棲息地喪失、氣候轉變
Loss of habitat, Climate change



一九八三年，我剛成為香港醫務衛生處的病理科顧問醫生，負責管理舊病理檢驗所。「舊」是因為所有實驗室工作(包括製造疫苗)已經搬遷到有現代化設施的地方。

In 1983, I had just become Consultant Pathologist of Hong Kong's Medical & Health Department. My work included looking after the Old Pathological Institute (OPI). ("Old" because all the laboratory work, including vaccine production) had been relocated to modern facilities elsewhere.

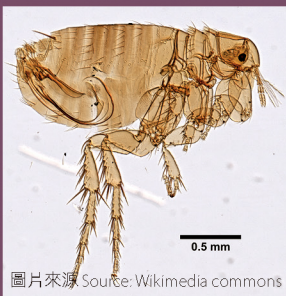
我第一次到訪，便驚覺這座愛德華式的建築物很美麗，心想當時只用作儲存醫療物資和化學品，又日久失修，實在可惜。我已萌生將之改作博物館的想法。



On my first visit, I was much impressed by the beauty of the Edwardian style building. However, at that time, it was in disrepair and only used as a store for medical consumables and chemicals. What a pity! This building should be a museum!

一九九零年，舊病理檢驗所被定為法定古跡，肯定了它的建築價值及在香港醫療發展史上的重要性。翌年，何屈志淑教授和我在香港病理學專科學院的會議上，提出將舊病理檢驗所改為博物館，獲大家同意並向政府提交了申請。經過數年的艱苦籌款、策劃及籌備，香港醫學博物館學會 1995 年成立，而博物館順利於 1996 年 3 月開幕。

In 1990, the OPI was declared a monument, protected from removal or demolition, and affirming its architectural value and importance in the history of medical development in Hong Kong. The following year, Prof. Faith Ho and I, at a council meeting of the Hong Kong College of Pathologists, proposed to convert the OPI into a museum. The idea was supported and an application was submitted to the government. After years of fundraising, planning and preparing, the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society was established in 1995 and the Museum was opened in March 1996.



鼠疫是一種人畜共患疾病，由鼠疫桿菌 *Yersinia pestis* 所致，感染鏈複雜，涉及野外鼠、城市家鼠及其跳蚤。病媒並非老鼠，而是跳蚤。跳蚤的叮咬將鼠疫桿菌傳染給人類。

Plague is a zoonotic disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. The infection chain is complex, involving wild and domestic rats and their fleas. It is the bite of the flea that transmits plague to humans.

◀ 東方鼠蚤 *Xenopsylla cheopis* 是鼠疫最有效的病媒。
Oriental Rat Flea - *Xenopsylla cheopis* - the most efficient vector for plague.

本著延續病理檢驗所捍衛民康的精神，博物館展出香港獨特的醫療發展、重述鼠疫和其他傳染病的故事和教訓、及舉辦多種活動為促進市民的健康。

Continuing the spirit of the PI to protect the health of the public, the Museum presents Hong Kong's unique medical development, the lessons learnt from the Plague (and other infectious diseases), and holds a variety of activities to promote health.

古蹟活化澤社群
醫學傳承勵維新
健康教育惠眾民

*History of Medicine to inspire
Heritage Building to serve
Health Education for positive health*

麥衛炳醫生，病理科專科醫生，曾任多間醫學團體的主席及委員。90 年代任衛生署病理部主任，95-99 年代任香港病理學專科學院院長，2018 年起任香港醫學博物館學會主席。

Dr Mak Wai-Ping is a medical doctor, specializing in Pathology. He was chairman and committee member of several medical organizations. In 90's, Dr Mak was the Consultant pathologist in charge of the Pathology service in the Department of Health and was President of the Hong Kong College of Pathologists from 1995-99. Since November 2018, Dr Mak is Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society.





香港眼科醫療發展展覽

Hong Kong Ophthalmological Development - an Exhibition

香港眼科技術一日千里，發展歷史自上世紀開始不斷變遷，眼科專家盡力提供妙策良方，力求治療各類頑疾。為與大眾重溫眼科歷史，及慶祝香港眼科醫學院 25 周年及香港眼科學會 65 周年，兩間機構聯合舉辦了「香港眼科醫療發展之回顧及展望」展覽，由即日起至 9 月 22 日於醫學博物館展出。

展覽介紹多個香港常見眼疾，及展示經典眼科工具。



▲ 訪客可戴上立體眼鏡，觀賞白內障手術的過程。展覽上亦展示了一塊白內障人工晶體。
Visitors wear 3D glasses to watch the Cataract operation. An intraocular lens is on display.

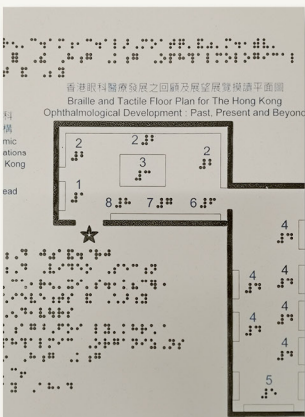


▲ 開幕當日，眼科界多位新知舊雨聚首一堂。圖中的展品是由程伯京醫生家人捐贈，是程醫生昔日出診時的醫療箱。程醫生是首位在港推出隱形眼鏡的眼科醫生。
Ophthalmologists, young and senior. The medical box (centre) belonged to the late Dr Renald Ching, who pioneered contact lenses in Hong Kong. The box was donated to the Museum by Dr Ching's family.



Ophthalmological Society, the two organisations jointly present a review of the "Ophthalmological Development in Hong Kong" in an exhibition. Vintage tools will be on display as well as an introduction to common eye diseases. The exhibition will run in the Medical Museum till September 22.

Over the past century, Ophthalmology in Hong Kong underwent exponential development as technology rapidly advanced and ophthalmologists strove for excellence in the treatment of eye diseases and care for patients. To celebrate the 25th Anniversary of The College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong, and the 65th Anniversary of The Hong Kong



▲ 展覽設有語音導航系統及凸字展覽平面圖，讓視障人士可以自行參觀。
Voice navigation equipment and tactile map is available for people with visual impairment.

醫學歷史興趣組 — 第十七次聚會

想全方位了解眼科醫療發展歷史？

9 月 21 日的精華講座，一定讓你大開眼界！

香港眼科醫療發展之回顧及展望

Part A. 鄭柏文醫生 眼科專科醫生

Part B. 許少萍醫生 眼科專科醫生

Part C. 唐柏泉醫生 眼科專科醫生

日期及時間：2019 年 9 月 21 日 (星期六) 2:30 – 4:00 pm

地點：香港醫學博物館

詳情請登入 event.hkmms.org.hk

CME has been applied and pending confirmation

恭賀 Congratulations

梁智仁教授

Professor John Leong Chi-Yan

恭喜香港醫學博物館學會榮譽顧問梁智仁教授獲頒授金紫荊星章，以表揚他致力推動香港公共醫療體系發展。

Congratulations to Professor John Leong Chi-Yan, SBS, JP, Honorary Adviser of HKMMSS, who was recently awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star in recognition of his dedicated and distinguished contributions to public and community service, particularly in respect of public healthcare services in Hong Kong.

丁新豹博士

Professor Joseph Ting Sun-Pao

恭喜香港醫學博物館學會榮譽顧問丁新豹博士獲頒銅紫荊星章，以表揚丁博士在推廣文化及博物館服務、弘揚中國歷史文化，以及加深公眾對香港歷史的認識。

Congratulations to Professor Joseph Ting Sun-Pao, Honorary Adviser of HKMMSS who was recently awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star in recognition of his dedicated public and community service, particularly his significant contributions to the promotion of culture and museum services, Chinese history and culture, as well as deepening the public awareness of the history of Hong Kong.

程卓端醫生

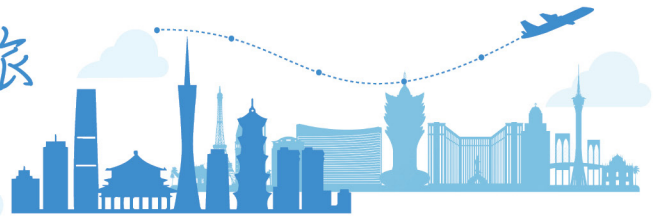
Dr Regina Ching Cheuk-Tuen

恭喜香港醫學博物館學會教育及研究委員會會員程卓端醫生獲頒銅紫荊星章，以表揚程醫生盡心竭力服務政府逾三十四年，克盡厥職，表現出眾。

Congratulations to Dr Regina Ching Cheuk-Tuen, JP, Member of Education & Research Committee, who was recently awarded the Bronze Bauhinia Star in recognition of her dedicated and meritorious service to the Government for over 34 years.

二〇二〇年廣州及澳門學習之旅

An Exciting Study Tour to Guangzhou and Macau in March 2020



大家有沒有在從事醫護工作的長輩口中，聽過從前在廣州有名的博濟、柔濟和達保羅等醫院呢？溯古尋源，博物館為大家在明年預備的項目亮點之一，將會是於3月5至8日舉行的一項名為「粵澳早期醫療史——西方宣教士對華南醫療服務之影響的學習之旅」。



是次旅行，我們誠邀前香港歷史博物館總館長丁新豹教授策劃及帶領！丁教授是著名研究華南歷史的專家，承蒙他的幫忙，實感榮幸。

四日三夜的旅程中我們會參觀廣州和澳門多間醫院，大部份是在十九世紀開創的；亦會旁及一些與醫護工作有關的教會建築。參觀機構名單及參加詳情，將於下期會訊刊出，敬請有興趣的會友關注並預留時間。

One of the highlights of the Museum's 2020 calendar has to be a study tour, to take place from 5 to 8 March, entitled The Early Medical History of Guangzhou and Macau - the Influence of Western Missionaries in Southern China.

The study tour will be curated and led by Professor Joseph Ting, retired Chief Curator of the Hong Kong Museum of History and renowned expert on the history of Southern China. The four-day three-night tour will cover a number of hospitals, mostly founded in the 19th century, in Guangzhou and Macau, as well as a handful of ecclesiastical establishments which were associated with the missionaries' medical work. A confirmed list of the institutions to be visited will feature in our next announcement.

Interested members are requested to mark the tour dates, and to watch out for further details.

永遠懷念 In Memory of Mrs Mary Rosalie Leong

香港醫學博物館學會創館委員會成員 *Member of the Museum Steering Committee*

香港醫學博物館學會 致敬
Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society

麻疹疫情再出現 接種疫苗莫遲延

兒童專家趙長成醫生
Dr Daniel CHIU
Specialist in Paediatrics

Re-emerging Measles Infection



麻疹皮疹通常從頭部出現再蔓延全身，可能癢癢，約一星期後漸漸消退。

Measles rash, typically starting from the head and spreading to the body. It may be itchy and fades after about a week.

圖片來源：趙長成醫生 Photo Source: Dr. Daniel CS Chiu

今年春，香港國際機場爆發了麻疹疫症，頓使香港響起警號。多年來香港每年的麻疹個案甚少，在2016年香港更被核實為消除麻疹地區（即沒有在區內傳播的麻疹個案）。不過，2019年的首五個月麻疹病例驟升到77宗，而2016年全年只有9宗，2017年有4宗，及2018年則有15宗。麻疹病例急升現象同樣出現在其它麻疹消除地區如美國或日本。

In spring this year, Hong Kong was alarmed by a measles outbreak in the airport. For many years, Hong Kong has had low annual total numbers of measles cases, and in 2016, achieved measles elimination status (i.e., absence of endemic measles transmission). However, in 2019 up to May, the number of measles cases had already surged to 77, compared to 9 in the whole of 2016, 4 in 2017 and 15 in 2018. This surge in measles cases is also occurring around the world, even in measles elimination places like the United States or Japan.

危險疾病

麻疹由一種RNA病毒引發，只會感染人類。病毒進入呼吸通道（引致流鼻水、眼水及打噴嚏等病）然後擴散全身（引致發燒、痛楚、出疹等）。病人在出疹前、後四日極具傳染性。未有疫苗之前，麻疹曾經導致嚴重併發症，例如肺炎，嚴重腹瀉致脫水，腦炎，智障及殘障，全球每年死亡人數以百萬計。

高度傳染性

麻疹病毒傳染性非常高，透過空氣中飛沫傳播。感染者咳嗽或打噴嚏時，會噴出大量病毒。較大體積的喉鼻分泌物通常落在一米範圍內，而體積較小的飛沫可以散佈到更遠，甚至懸浮在空氣中兩小時。一旦吸入飛沫或接觸到分泌物便會受到感染。乏麻疹免疫力的人仕感染率高達90%，尤其是兒童和免疫力較低的人仕。

爆發度症

世界眾多地區例如非洲及東南亞，往往因貧窮，營養不良，公共衛生設施不足等原因，未能推行有效防疫注射，令大量人口容易感染麻疹，麻疹成為流行病。

已經消除麻疹的地區通常由受到感染的外地訪客傳入麻疹，或者由本地人外遊受感染後帶回來，麻疹通常在未有接種疫苗群組中爆發。

群體免疫

接種疫苗是個人對抗麻疹的最佳防護。一劑足以提供93%防護，而兩劑則高達97%。當人口中95%接受了防疫注射，整個社區裏的人實質上可以受惠，包括因年幼而未能接種的嬰兒及免疫功能不全的人士。這就是群體免疫力。

由於麻疹傳染性的確非常強，一旦疫苗接種覆蓋未夠全面，就算接種率相當高，一些高危人士仍然可能受到感染。專家認為，麻疹疫苗接種率偏低是原於對麻疹警覺性不足及對防疫注射錯誤認識所致。

可以預防

麻疹疫苗既安全又有效，應據免疫接種計劃按時接種。同時，亦要維持良好個人及環境衛生。假如不能肯定自己的麻疹接種情況，應該找醫生檢查血液的IgG麻疹抗體。如有需要可以接受補充注射。



▲ 趙長成醫生 兒科專科醫生、中文大學兒科榮譽臨床副教授
Dr Daniel Chiu, Paediatric Specialist, Assistant Professor, Department of Paediatrics, CUHK

Highly contagious

Measles virus is extremely contagious. It spreads through the air via droplets and aerosols. When an infected person coughs or sneezes, enormous amounts of the virus are hurled out. The infective droplets (larger particles) settle on surfaces within a metre while the aerosols (smaller particles) travel further and can remain suspended in air even 2 hours afterwards. Simply breathing in this air or coming into contact with the droplets may lead to infection. For people non-immune to measles, the risk for contracting it is 90%. Children and the debilitated are particularly at risk.

Outbreaks

In many parts of the world, e.g. Africa and South East Asia, where poverty, malnourishment, inadequate public health infrastructure and various other reasons that prevent effective immunization, a large part of the population remains vulnerable to measles. Measles is endemic.

In declared measles elimination places, measles is usually imported by sick overseas visitors or by their own citizens contracting the disease abroad. Outbreaks more likely occurred in unvaccinated groups.

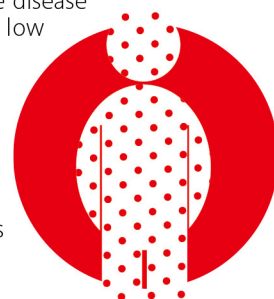
Herd immunity

Vaccination is the best protection for the individual against measles. One dose provides 93% protection while two doses provide 97% protection. When 95% of the population is vaccinated, virtually all the people in the community can be protected, including infants who are too young to be vaccinated, and others at risk. This is protection by herd (community) immunity.

Being so contagious, when there are gaps in vaccination coverage, the measles virus will easily find and infect those pockets of vulnerable people – despite overall high vaccine coverage. Experts say that complacency about the disease and disinformation about the vaccine are factors for the low vaccination coverage.

Preventable

Keep vaccinations up to date. The vaccine is safe and effective. Maintain good personal and good environmental hygiene. Those who are uncertain about their vaccination status should seek medical advice for checking blood anti-measles IgG antibodies and supplementary vaccination as appropriate.



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想親眼看到及
 了解甚麼是
 「氙燈光凝固器」？
 請快來醫學博物館
 參觀最新眼科展覽。

Want to know how "Xenon light photocoagulator" looks like? Please come to our museum and view the eye exhibition on show now!

氙燈光凝固器

1945年，Gerhard Meyer-Schwickerath 醫生從太陽日蝕啟發他研發氙燈光凝固器。當患者曾在日食期間望向太陽時，他注意到一個患有右側黃斑的小色素癍痕的患者，跟他在表面透熱療法後看到的疤痕類型非常相近。於是，他研發一種利用光能產生視網膜灼傷的儀器。基於黃斑灼傷與陽光的關聯，他提出了光凝術的概念，用作治療黃斑裂孔。他的技術是將陽光聚焦在黃斑上，延長治療時間，直至整個黃斑裂孔變白。

Xenon light photocoagulator

The development of xenon arc photocoagulator by Doctor Gerhard Meyer-Schwickerath was stimulated by the eclipse of the sun in 1945. In observing patients who had looked at the sun

during that eclipse, he noted one with a small pigmented scar of the right macula which closely resembled the type of scar he had seen following surface diathermy. It occurred to him that, if solar energy could make retinal burns similar to those of surface diathermy, he could develop an instrument which would use light energy to create retinal burns. Based upon his association of macular burns with sunlight, he developed the concept of photocoagulation with the idea of treating macular holes only. His technique was to focus sunlight on the macula and increasing the treatment time until the edges of the entire macular hole were whitened.

甚麼是氙？

氙是一種惰性氣體元素，在元素週期表上排在第 54 位。它的化學性質非常不活躍，不容易與其它分子產生反應形成化合物，故在空氣中以單質形式存在，也因此可由液態空氣分離提純取得。氙因具極高的發光強度，在現代照明工業中廣泛應用，多用於製造閃光燈管，紫外燈以及鐳射設備。在常溫常壓條件下，氙呈無色無味的氣體狀態；但在放電管內卻能呈現出美麗的藍色或綠色。這種奇妙的氣體在 1897 年被科學家拉姆齊（William Ramsay）和特拉維斯（Morris W. Travers）在分離液態空氣時發現。其英文名 "Xenon" 在希臘文裡是「未知」之意。

What is Xenon?

Xenon is an inert gas element that ranks 54th in the periodic table. Its chemical nature is very inactive and not easy to react with other molecules to form a compound, so it exists in the form of a simple substance in the air and thus can be obtained by separation and purification of liquid air. Due to its extremely high luminous intensity, it is widely used in modern lighting industry, mostly used in manufacture of flash tubes, UV lamps and laser equipment. Under normal temperature and pressure conditions, Xenon is in a colorless and odorless gas state. However, it can exhibit beautiful blue or green color in the discharge tube. This wonderful gas was discovered in 1897 by scientists William Ramsay and Morris W. Travers when separating liquid air. Its English name "Xenon" means "unknown" in Greek.

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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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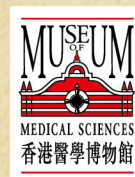
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TPS Medical Trail

