

Medical Museum snapshot

香港醫學博物館 通訊

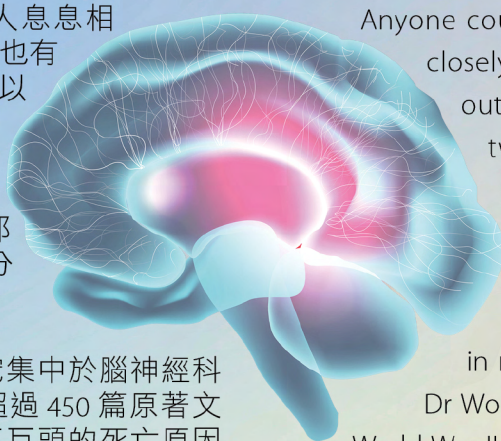
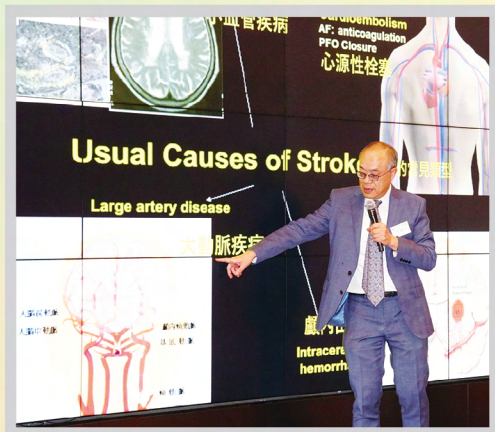
MHIG 26 第二十六次醫學歷史興趣小組聚會 中風及認知障礙：過去現在及將來 Stroke and Dementia: the Past, Present and Future

中風及認知障礙症與人息息相關，皆因常見及任何人也有機會患上。是次講座正以這兩個常見症狀為題，邀請在這兩個領域相當出眾的專科醫生為大家講解此次講座，第一部分講述中風、第二部分講述認知障礙症。

黃家星醫生，多年研究集中於腦神經科的臨床研究，並發表超過 450 篇原著文章。黃醫生以二戰時三巨頭的死亡原因作引子，講述中風的定義、特徵、類別和因素。並用不同數據作助證，表示中風 90% 可以預防，而中風在香港的發病率有增加和年輕的趨勢。最後探索未來能有甚麼可能方法幫助中風病人，例如大數據、精準醫療等。

區穎芝醫生，主要研究為認知障礙症、帕金森症及基因遺傳學。區醫生為我們講解認知障礙症在全球的狀況、如何診斷及預防症狀，並釐清我們經常出現「沒記性」的情況並不一定與認知障礙症相關，而是有其他因素導致。

雖然中風和認知障礙症是年老出現的症狀，但並不是獨有，兩位講者亦提及兩者有年輕化的跡象，但只要從生活習慣、環境等方面入手，就能有機會預防。



Anyone could suffer from stroke and dementia, making them closely related to our society. We invited experts who are outstanding in this field and the talk focused on these two common conditions. The lecture is divided into two sessions, the first on stroke and the second on dementia.

Dr Wong Ka Sing is renowned for his clinical research in neurology and has published more than 450 articles.

Dr Wong used the causes of death of the Big Three during World War II as an opening for his talk, to highlight the definition, characteristics, categories, and contributing factors of stroke. With the support of various data, he stated that 90% of stroke cases can be prevented. There is an increased incidence of strokes in Hong Kong, and those among the younger populations have been rising. Finally, Dr Wong explored possible ways to aid stroke patients in the future, such as big data and precision medicine.



Dr Lisa Au, specializes in Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and genetics. Dr Au shared with us the global situation of dementia, methods to diagnose and how to prevent symptoms. She also clarified that the so-called "lapse of memories" is not necessarily related to dementia, but a result of other causes.

Although stroke and dementia are more common among the elderly, they are not exclusive. Both speakers mentioned how the younger population can be affected by these two conditions. However, with the right lifestyle and living environment, stroke and dementia can be prevented.

MHIG 27 第二十七次醫學歷史興趣小組聚會

近代中國華南的麻風病史

麻風病肆虐全球多年，在中國亦有過千年歷史。直至現在，在中國某些地區仍然存在麻風病。但日新月異的治療和防治手法，令患上麻風病的人數逐漸減少、傷害亦減至最低，但麻風病究竟從何而來、在中國歷朝歷代是如何發展的？

梁其姿教授為香港大學榮休教授，主要研究領域包括中國與東亞的醫療文化、衛生與健康、食物、慈善等歷史。梁教授講解了中國及外國對麻風歷史的論述及中國麻風在古代至近代發展的歷程。明清至民初時期中國社會對麻風病的看法出現重大改變，源於大眾對麻風病的恐懼。同時，因清末民初乃殖民主義高峰時期，麻風病不僅僅代表為一個疾病，更加是代表中國民族的落後與體質虛弱的象徵。

儘管麻風病在中國歷史上肆虐多年，但現今情況逐漸改善，感染人數亦逐漸下降，民間對麻風病的恐懼逐漸減低，不過我們亦不能忘記麻風病的影響，應引以為鑑，以其經驗應付日後其他傳染病發生。

Leprosy has been raging around the world for a very long time, and it has a long history in China. Although this disease still exists in some areas in China, with improving treatment and prevention methods, the number of Leprosy patients has been reduced. However, where did leprosy originate and how did it evolve throughout the Chinese dynasties?



Angel Leung is Emeritus Professor of the University of Hong Kong. Her main research areas include the history of medical culture, hygiene and health, food, charity and other aspects in China and East Asia. Professor Leung explained the history of leprosy in China and abroad, including its development from ancient to modern China. She emphasised the period from Ming and Qing Dynasties to the early Republican China, when leprosy was increasingly stigmatized. The early years of the Republic of China was also considered the peak of colonialism, leprosy was much more than an illness, but a symbol of backward development of the nation and physical weakness of the Chinese population.

Leprosy has been rampant throughout Chinese history, but the situation is now improved, with less infected cases and declined public fear. We must not forget the impact of leprosy and should always use this experience to battle other possible infectious diseases in the future.



Fundraising Dinner 2023 Thanks for your support !

博物館籌款晚宴圓滿結束 多謝支持！

香港醫學博物館籌款晚宴 2023 於去年 11 月 21 日假香港醫學專科學院圓滿結束。參與是次晚宴的嘉賓共有 200 多位，感謝主禮嘉賓香港房屋局局長何永賢，JP 蒞臨，特別鳴謝冠名贊助商怡豐實業（國際）有限公司。承蒙各界社會賢達及醫學界人士鼎力相助，是次晚宴籌得善款共超過二百萬，讓博物館繼續會澤社群！

More than 200 guests joined the Museum Fundraising Dinner held on 21 November 2023. We are honoured to invite Ms Winnie Ho, JP, Secretary for Housing, to be the Guest of Honour. Special thanks to the evening's Title Sponsor, Yee Fung International Limited. Over \$2 million were raised to sustain the Museum's service for the community.



From left: Dr Luk Che-chung (Dinner Chairman), Ms Winnie Ho, JP (Guest of Honour), Dr Mak Wai-ping (Chairman of HKMMS)
左起：陸志驊醫生（晚宴主席）、何永賢女士，JP（主禮嘉賓）、麥衛炳醫生（香港醫學博物館學會主席）



MC: Dr Patricia Poon, Dr Raymond Ho
主持人：潘智文醫生、何民傑博士



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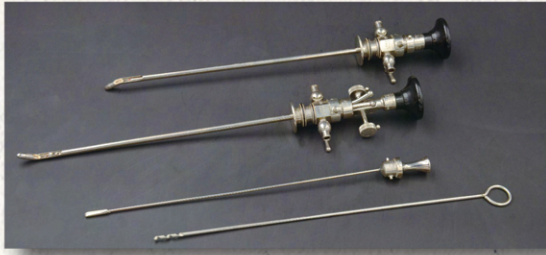
Auctioneer: Ms Sara Mao
拍賣官：毛國靖女士



Guest performers: The High Rollers
表演嘉賓：The High Rollers 樂隊

膀胱鏡

Brown - Buerger Cystoscope

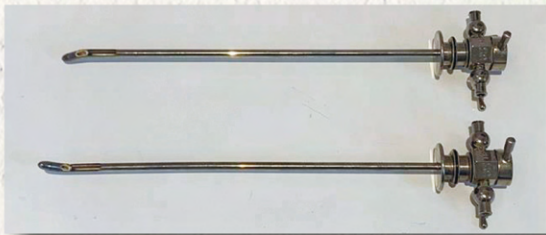


製造商 **Maker:** American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.
生產日期 **Manufacture date:** 1950s
類別 **Category:** 診斷與治療 **Diagnostic and treatment**

這套老式膀胱鏡曾經用於檢查尿道和膀胱的內部，進行膀胱手術，以及將導管插入輸尿管。

This set of vintage cystoscopes was for examination of the interior of the urethra and bladder, carrying out bladder operations and catheterisation of the ureters.

整套膀胱鏡包括 It consists of:



鞘管 Sheaths

兩枝鞘管，一枝向上彎拐，另一枝向下彎拐。鞘管遠端有小燈泡，頂端有連接光源的燈柱。小水龍頭（旋塞閥）用於控制沖洗膀胱的水流。

Two sheaths: one concave and one convex. Each sheath has a small bulb at the distal end, and at the top end a light bulb that connects with the light source. Small taps (stopcocks) are for the control of the flow of water for irrigation the bladder.

閉孔器 Obturator

閉孔器要先固定在鞘管中才將鞘管插入尿道。閉孔器的鈍圓頭可防止在插入過程中令尿道受損。

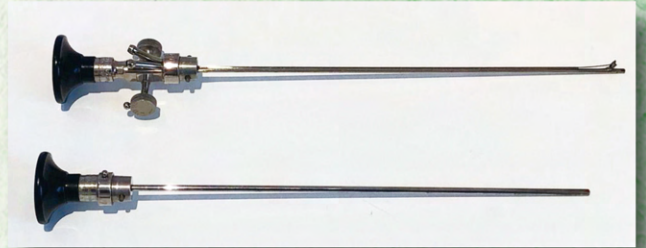
The obturator is secured in the sheath before the sheath is inserted into the urethra. The blunt rounded tip of the obturator prevents damage to the urethra during insertion.

膀胱鏡鏡頭（透鏡系統）

Cystoscope lens (lens system)

兩枝均配有黑色目鏡的膀胱鏡鏡頭：一枝只用於觀察，另一枝則用於膀胱手術和輸尿管插管「可互換膀胱鏡」。這鏡在尖端附近有一個偏轉器（Albarran 偏轉器），有助於將導管偏轉入輸尿管中。

Two lenses, both with black eyepiece; one for examination (examining cystoscope), and one for conducting operations in the bladder and catheterising the ureters (convertible cystoscope). This cystoscope lens has a deflector (Albarran lever) near the tip to help deflect the catheters into the ureters.



配件 Accessories

配件包括一小瓶油脂、鞘管清潔棒、電線、"Bugbee 電極"、備用燈泡和導管夾。

Accessories include a pot of grease, a cleaning rod for the sheath, an electrical cable, "Bugbee electrodes", spare bulbs, and catheter clip.

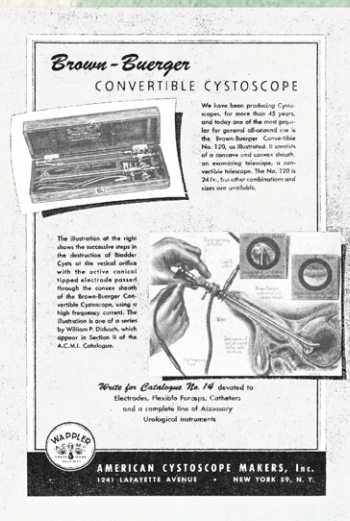


設計 Design

1899 年，外科醫生 Frederic Tilden Brown (1853-1910) 使用兩種不同的透鏡系統來觀察膀胱。為避免將儀器多次插入尿道，兩套鏡頭可以在同一鞘管進行交換使用。

後來，泌尿科醫生 Leo Buerger (1879-1943) 擴展了 Brown 的想法，將鞘管更改了一點，讓更多不同的儀器可以穿過同一鞘管。

1907 年，Brown-Buerger 膀胱鏡推出，成為標準儀器，直到 70 年代被光纖照明和現代鏡頭系統所取代。



製造商 **ACMI 目錄的背面**

The back matter of a catalogue produced by American Cystoscope Makers Inc. (ACMI)

In 1899, Frederic Tilden Brown (1853-1910), a surgeon, used two different lens systems to visualize the bladder. These lens systems could be swapped over using the same sheath to prevent re-instrumentation of the urethra.

Later, urologist Leo Buerger (1879-1943) expanded on this idea and made certain changes to the sheath.

The Brown-Buerger cystoscope was introduced in 1907, and became a standard instrument until fiberoptic illumination and modern lens systems replaced it in the 1970s.

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中文版售價：HK\$100

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余氏家族：百年醫學傳承一書分別講述五位醫生在香港行醫近一個世紀的故事，他們的故事側面展現第二次世界大戰前後西醫的發展狀況及醫療服務與香港市民的生活息息相關，正面則是印證五位在香港醫學史上無私的貢獻，實現了多方面具開創性的成就。無論是普羅大眾、抑或是醫學中人、又或是想了解香港醫學歷史的讀者，均值得細閱、一飽眼福。

"The Yu Family: A Century of Medical Excellence" tells the story of five doctors who served Hong Kong for almost a century. These episodes reveal the development of Western medicine before and after World War II, and how medical services are closely linked to the lives of Hong Kong citizens. The story also confirms the contribution of the five doctors in the medical history of Hong Kong and their groundbreaking achievements in various aspects. Regardless of your background, the book is worth a read.



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博物館資訊 Museum Information

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星期日及公眾假期 下午1時至5時

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Sunday and Public Holidays 1 pm to 5 pm

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\$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)

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