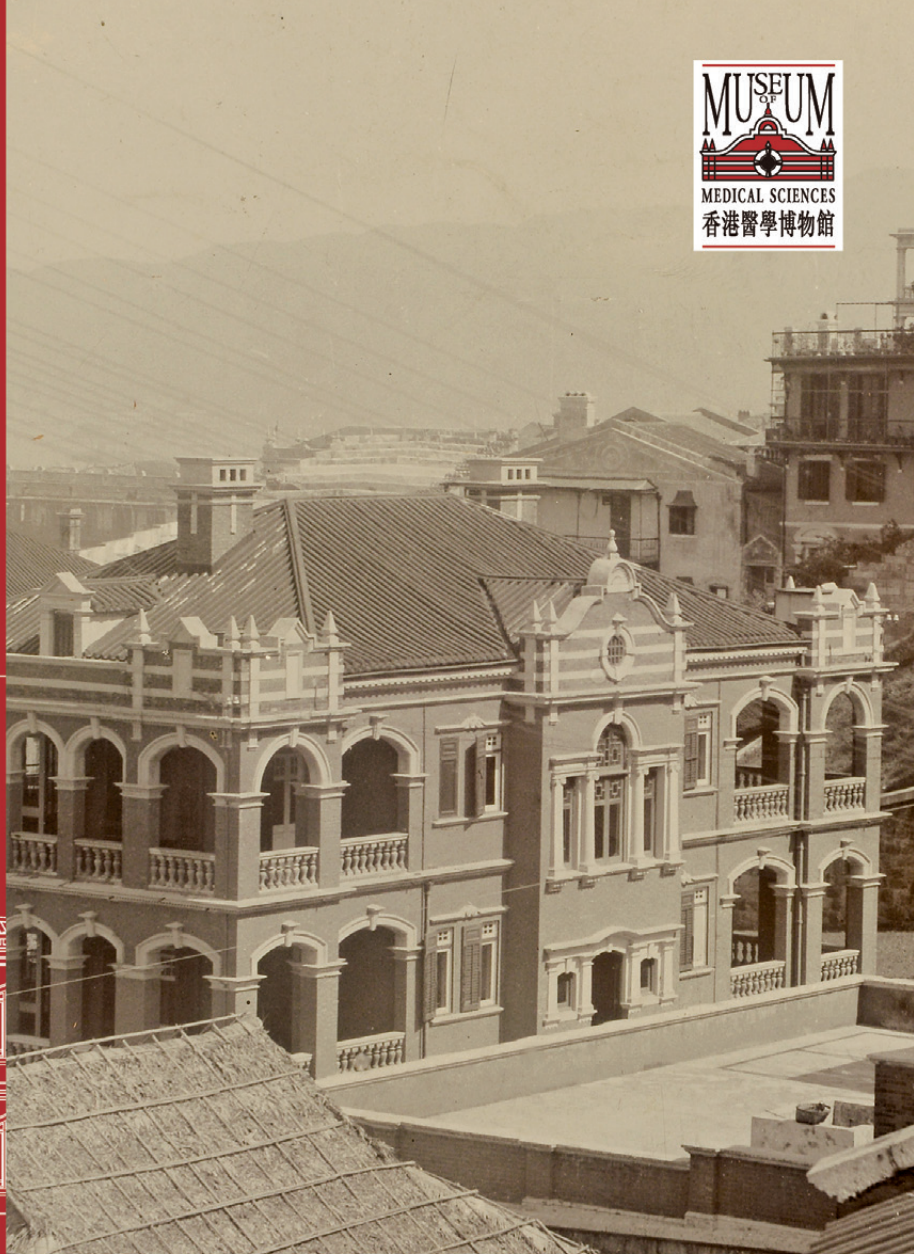


NEWSLETTER

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

香港醫學博物館 通訊

2026 Autumn,
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博物館未來三個月動向

Upcoming Activities in the Next Three Months



10 月 11 日 (星期日)
11 October (Sunday)

「我是小醫生」工作坊
Little Doctor Workshop



10 月 17 日 (星期六)
17 October (Saturday)

太平山醫學史蹟徑探索之旅
The Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail



10 月 24 日 (星期六)
24 October (Saturday)

醫學歷史興趣組 — 第三十二次聚會
Medical History Interest Group – 32nd Meeting



10 月 25 日 (星期日)
25 October (Sunday)

「我是小醫生」工作坊
Little Doctor Workshop



11 月 19 日 (星期四)
19 November (Thursday)

香港醫學博物館 30 周年籌款晚宴
HKMMS Fundraising Dinner 2026



11 月 21 日 (星期六)
21 November (Saturday)

太平山醫學史蹟徑探索之旅
The Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail



12 月 19 日 (星期六)
19 December (Saturday)

太平山醫學史蹟徑探索之旅
The Taipingshan Medical Heritage Trail





回顧香港早期天花史

A Look Back at Hong Kong's Early Smallpox History

肆虐全球三千多年的傳染病天花，曾奪走數以億計的生命，最終於 1980 年正式宣告滅絕。然而在天花滅絕前，香港亦無法倖免於難，歷史上曾多次爆發疫潮，令全城人心惶惶。

香港開埠初期，社區天花死亡族群集中於幼童，因為成人多已於幼時出痘，致使民間普遍將天花這種「小兒必經之疹」誤認為源自胎毒而非疫病，始令無數孩童無法得到適切治療而身亡。

在上世紀初的香港，每年秋季是全城戒備天花之始。皆因天花的傳播與氣候及居住環境息息相關，香港夏季高溫潮濕，使飛沫沉降並降低病毒活性，因此夏季疫情往往自然平息；但秋冬乾燥寒冷，有利天花病毒生存與飛沫傳播。

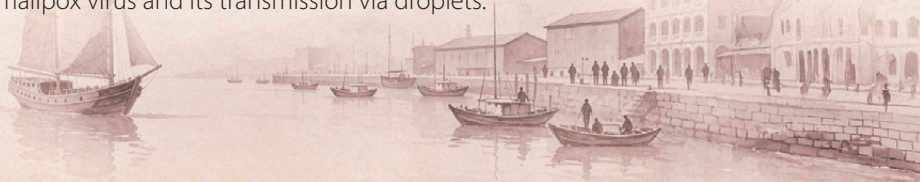
Smallpox, a contagious disease that ravaged the world for over three thousand years, claimed hundreds of millions of lives before it was officially declared eradicated in 1980. Prior to its eradication, Hong Kong was not spared from this disaster. The city suffered multiple epidemic outbreaks throughout history, casting widespread panic over the entire population.

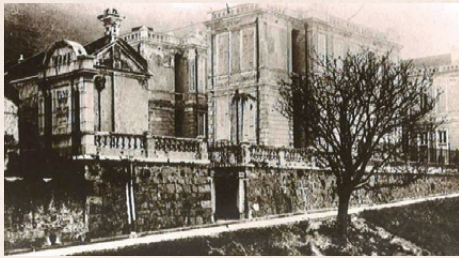
In the early years of Hong Kong's British rule, deaths from smallpox in the community were concentrated among young children. Because most adults had already contracted the disease during childhood, the general public mistakenly viewed smallpox -- a rash considered an "inevitable childhood rite of passage" -- as originating from foetal toxicity rather than being an infectious disease. This misconception resulted in countless children failing to receive proper treatment and ultimately dying.

In Hong Kong during the early 20th century, autumn marked the start of citywide vigilance against smallpox. This was because the spread of smallpox was closely tied to climate and living environments. Hong Kong's hot and humid summers forced droplets to settle and reduced viral activity, which often allowed summer outbreaks to subside naturally. However, dry and cold weather in autumn and winter favoured the survival of the smallpox virus and its transmission via droplets.



天花的歷史可追溯至 3000 年前的古埃及，考古學家在法老拉美西斯五世的木乃伊上發現了疑似天花水泡痕跡。The history of smallpox can be traced back over 3,000 years to ancient Egypt. Archaeologists discovered traces of suspected smallpox blisters on the mummy of Pharaoh Ramses V.





堅尼地城傳染病醫院，初建於 1901 年作收容鼠疫患者，1910 年改建為東華局，再轉為堅尼地城傳染病醫院後拆卸

Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital: Originally built in 1901 to accommodate plague patients, it was converted into the Tung Wah Smallpox Hospital in 1910 and later became the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital before eventually being demolished

此外，當時內地難民因戰亂或生計湧入香港，社區人口極為稠密，市區唐樓每層平均居住人數由原本約 15 人驟增至 30 甚至 60 人。加之冬季及農曆新年期間，中港兩地親友拜年團聚頻繁，居民因氣溫及節慶傳統更傾向留於室內社交，易釀成大規模社區爆發。

1938 年的大爆發更使醫療系統不勝負荷。當年堅尼地城傳染病醫院收治了大量天花個案。惟因病床嚴重不足，工務司署創紀錄地在 9 天內建造了 3 座可容納 50 張病床的防蠅病房。此外，當年全港衛生巡察員人手短缺，導致大量天花個案被漏報，許多個案甚至是死者被棄屍街頭後，方於殮房登記列冊。1952 年 6 月後，香港便再無發現新天花個案，正式於本地為這場古老的傳染病劃上句號。

Furthermore, mainland refugees flooded into Hong Kong at the time due to war and livelihoods, making the community extremely densely populated. The average number of residents per floor in urban tenement buildings surged from around 15 people to 30 or even 60. Coupled with frequent family visits between Hong Kong and Mainland China during winter and the Lunar New Year, residents tended to remain indoors for social activities due to low temperatures and holiday traditions, which easily led to large-scale community outbreaks.

The massive outbreak of 1938 pushed the healthcare system past its limits. That year, the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital admitted a huge number of smallpox cases. Facing a severe shortage of hospital beds, the Public Works Department built three fly-proof wards capable of accommodating 50 beds in a record-breaking 9 days. In addition, a shortage of health inspectors across Hong Kong led to underreporting of numerous smallpox cases. Many cases were only registered at the mortuary after the deceased were abandoned on the streets. After June 1952, no new smallpox cases were detected in Hong Kong, officially putting an end to this ancient infectious disease locally.

天花小知識 SMALLPOX FACTS

天花是一種古老的傳染病，歷史可追溯至三千多年前的古埃及。發病初期，患者伴隨高燒、疲倦及口腔潰瘍等症狀，其後全身會陸續出現斑丘疹，並演化為痘泡，最後結痂脫落。天花致死率高達 30%，即使患者康復後終身免疫，亦會在皮膚留下永久性疤痕。

Smallpox is an ancient infectious disease with a history dating back over three thousand years to ancient Egypt. In the early stages, patients experience symptoms such as high fever, fatigue, and oral ulcers, followed by the progressive appearance of maculopapular rashes across the body, which then develop into pustules and eventually scab over and fall off. Smallpox carries a mortality rate as high as 30%. Even though survivors gain lifelong immunity, the disease leaves permanent scars on the skin.



出疹第 9 天：
膿泡已達到最大體積，並開始變平

Day 9 of the rash:
The pustules have reached their maximum volume and have begun to flatten out



出疹第 20 天：
皮痂已經脫落，留下色素減退的區域

Day 20 of the rash:
The scabs have fallen off, leaving depigmented areas behind

牛隻種痘檯 — 昔日牛痘疫苗的生產基地

The Calf Vaccinating Table – The Former Production Base for Smallpox Vaccines

香港醫學博物館最矚目的展品，莫過於一組位於地牢的模型：兩位工作人員圍繞着一頭小水牛在「牛隻種痘檯」上工作，重現了昔日細菌學檢驗所製造牛痘疫苗的場景。此種痘檯由衛生署於 1996 年移交予香港醫學博物館。

首先，工作人員會將一頭小水牛牽領至堅固的柚木檯旁。檯面設有孔洞和凹槽，以排走洗牛的污水，且可垂直翻起，方便用麻繩穿過檯身，將小牛緊縛於檯上。待小牛無法動彈後，工作人員會放平檯面使牠朝上側臥，並將其右腿綁在彎曲的鐵架上以完全露出腹部，經剃毛、清洗和消毒後，以「劃痕法」在牛腹上接種疫苗。



平放的牛隻種痘檯 A horizontal Calf Vaccinating Table



工作人員為小牛的腹部剃毛及消毒後，正以蒸餾水清洗乾淨
Staff shave, disinfect and rinse the calf's abdomen
with distilled water

這張柚木種痘檯展示了昔日細菌學檢驗所在處理水牛時的設計智慧，是檢驗所最具代表性的歷史文物，更見證了當年本地疫苗生產的獨特歷史。

(本文摘譯自：《香港醫學雜誌》2017 年 2 月，第 23 卷，第 1 期)



閱覽英文全文
Read Full Article in English

文字迷宮 Word Maze

(Chinese version only)

用《館藏專欄》所提及到的詞彙找到出口

Find an exit using the vocabulary mentioned in the Museum Artefact Collection Column



入口 START



接

疫

天

花

中

種

苗

痕

法

藥

流

劃

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牛



出口 EXIT

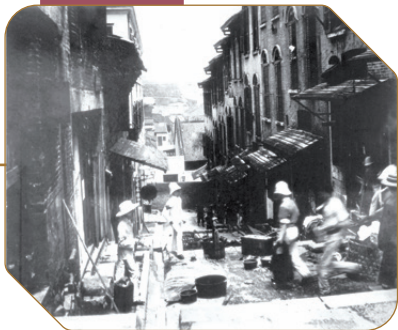


穿梭舊病理檢驗所百年史

Traversing the Century-Old Pathological Institute



1894



香港迎來一場恐怖的淋巴腺鼠疫症，並持續了 29 年。在此期間共錄得 21,867 宗感染個案，導致 20,489 人死亡，死亡率到達 93.7%。

Hong Kong was struck by a fearful outbreak of bubonic plague that recurred over the next 29 years. A total of 21,867 cases were recorded, with 20,489 deaths, yielding a case fatality rate of 93.7%.

1906



殖民地政府推行《太平山收回條例》後，於堅巷興建「細菌學研究所」，用作用作日常細菌學檢驗和研究工作。

Following the enactment of the Taipingshan Resumption Ordinance, the colonial government allotted the site on Caine Lane for the Bacteriological Institute (BI). This site was opened for the routine bacteriological examinations and research work.

1946



第二次世界大戰後，「細菌學研究所」更名「病理檢驗所」，以便更切合反映其工作範圍。當中包括疫苗生產等保障公眾健康的工作。

After World War II, BI was renamed the Pathological Institute (PI) to better reflect the scope of its work, including the production of vaccines and other broader roles in protecting the health of the public.





1960



「病理檢驗所」遷至西營盤。原址被稱為「舊病理檢驗所」，部分疫苗生產則繼續進行。

PI moved to new premises at Sai Ying Pun Polyclinic. The site became known as the Old Pathological Institute (OPI). Vaccine production continued at OPI.

1990



「舊病理檢驗所」於 1990 年 6 月 13 日被列為古蹟。

OPI was declared a monument on 13th June, 1990.



1996



政府與香港醫學博物館學會簽約，租借這座法定古蹟作為博物館。香港醫學博物館於 1996 年 3 月 22 日正式開幕。

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences (HKMMS) Society successfully applied to the Government for this heritage to be used as a museum. HKMMS opened in the OPI on 22nd March, 1996.

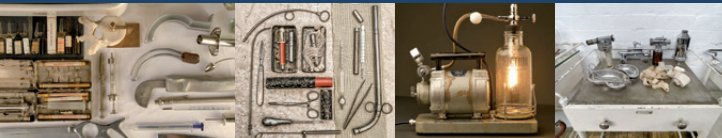


香港醫學博物館

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

醫學及公眾衛生文物徵集行動

Artefact Collection: Medical & Public Health



有意者可將資料及影像以郵寄、電郵或傳真方式送交本館。獲選藏品不僅豐富館藏，更有機會於展覽中公開亮相，讓大眾重溫香港醫學發展的砥礪歷程。

Contributions may be sent by post, e-mail or fax; selected pieces will enter the collection and be displayed, allowing the public to rediscover Hong Kong's pioneering medical journey.

文物種類徵集詳情 Collection Items Details:

1. 醫學及公共衛生相關文物
(外科器械、診斷工具、實驗室設備及相關器材)
Medical & Public-Health Artefacts
(e.g. surgical instruments, diagnostic tools, laboratory equipment, and related apparatus)
2. 文件(日記、報紙、證書、宣傳海報等)
Historical Documents (e.g. diaries, newspapers, certificates, posters)
3. 歷史照片
Historical Photos



捐贈方法 Note for Collection:

請將文物的資料，如捐贈者姓名、聯絡方法、建議捐贈物件的描述和相片通過以下方式與博物館職員聯絡。
Interested parties can share the donor's name, contact details, description and photos of the proposed artefacts with Museum staff through the following channels.

如有意向捐贈，請透過以下方式聯絡我們

To make a contribution, please contact us via:

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請踴躍支持 Please give your support!

香港醫學博物館是香港本地少數獨立自資營運的博物館，香港醫學博物館學會並沒有獲得政府、大學或任何機構財政資助，營運經費全賴公眾支持。你們捐助的一分一毫將直接支持博物館保存本地醫學歷史文物及教育工作活動，讓公眾人士繼續可以欣賞及使用這座優雅的文物建築。
The Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences is one of Hong Kong's few independent museums. It is operated by the HKMMS Society without any financial assistance from the Government, universities, or other institutions. The Museum relies solely on public support for its continued existence. Your contribution will help the Museum continue with its educational programmes and for the public to continue to enjoy the beautiful heritage building in which the Museum is housed. Support us now!

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- * Donations of HK\$100 or above are tax-deductible in Hong Kong.

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Fill in the Donation Form, make out a crossed cheque payable to "Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences Society", and mail the completed form and crossed cheque to: Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences 2 Caine Lane, Mid-Levels, Hong Kong



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(逢星期一休館 Close on every Monday)

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聖誕日前夕及農曆除夕開放時間為上午十時至下午三時正。

Closed on Christmas Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Lunar New Year.

Christmas Eve and Lunar New Year's Eve 10:00a.m. to 3:00p.m..



香港醫學博物館 Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences



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香港醫學博物館

