積 極 拓 展
Years of Expansion

1997
~2007

李樹培院拓展計劃模型
Model of Li Shu Pui Block Redevelopment Project

嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(SARS)

對於香港及世界而言，2003年充滿痛苦回憶，本院亦上了寶貴的一課。世界衛生組織於2003年3月15日向全球旅客發出緊急旅遊警告，指示有關地區出現嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(SARS)的情況，當中更包括香港。香港活於SARS肆虐的陰霾下三個半月，其影響不單是醫療範圍，更嚴重地打擊香港整體經濟。

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

The year 2003 brought painful memory to Hong Kong and the world, and a key lesson to our Hospital. On 15 March 2003, the World Health Organisation issued an emergency travel advisory to international travellers, informing all individuals about the occurrence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) cases when travelling to infected areas, including Hong Kong. The effect of SARS which occurred in a space of about three and a half months was not limited to the health sector alone, it eventually brought about a serious impact on the general economy of Hong Kong.

隔離病房配備獨立負壓抽氣系統、閉路電視通訊系統等
Isolation Unit Installed with Negative Pressure, CCTV Communication System, etc.

1997年7月1日，香港主權回歸中國，香港特別行政區成立，是一個極富紀念性的歷史時刻。慶祝過後，亞洲金融風暴席捲香港，本港不幸跌入經濟衰退期。本地金融市場反覆波動連帶引發本港資產大幅貶值，經濟通縮期隨之而來，持續了一年。直至1999年，本港經濟才漸見起色。此時，美國經濟持續不景氣，影響全球主要經濟市場。香港經濟復蘇，也只是曇花一現。2001年9月11日，美國紐約及華盛頓相繼遭受恐怖襲擊，使全球及本港經濟情況更為嚴峻，進一步打擊消費者的購買意欲。

The reunification of Hong Kong with China with the inauguration of the Special Administrative Region on 1 July 1997 was momentous and historic to mark the beginning of a new era for Hong Kong. Shortly after the celebration, however, Hong Kong was swept into recession due to the Asian financial crises at the end of that year. Volatilities in the local financial markets were followed by a big property price slump. Deflation lasted for one year and the economy only slowly picked up in 1999. The revival was brief when the U.S. economy slowed down which affected all major economies of the world. The terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on 11 September 2001 aggravated the situation with erosion of consumer confidence. Hong Kong experienced economic booms as well as downturns in close step with the world economy as a result of globalisation.

為減低SARS在本院擴散的風險，本院亦即時採取相應行動。醫院管理層每天監察事態發展後作出指示，並把防感染控制措施升級。事發初期，本院曾於四月接收一名患有呼吸症狀的病人入院治療，後來才證實該病人為SARS患者。可見在疫症爆發期間，醫院在接收或拒收病人入院一事上，應在知情下採取合理的判斷，而全港各私家和公立醫院都必須緊密合作，聯手抗疫。

The Hospital took immediate actions to minimise the risk of SARS contamination within its confines. The Hospital Management assessed the situation on a daily basis, issued direction as necessary and escalated infection control measures. Early on when the virus was still novel to many, the Hospital admitted a patient with respiratory symptoms in April, only to find out later that he was infected with SARS. An important lesson was learnt from the incident which carried the implication that sensible judgement and precautions had to be exercised on the admission of patients. Close collaboration among all private and public hospitals was essential to contain infection in times of an epidemic.

全院上下一心防範沙士疫症
The Hospital on Full Alert Against SARS

本院採取措施包括制訂程序指引，為門診及住院病人進行分流，並教育員工有關SARS感染控制措施。本院亦撥出四樓右翼整層作為臨時隔離病房。有賴醫院員工上下團結齊心，本院幸而未有受SARS波及。

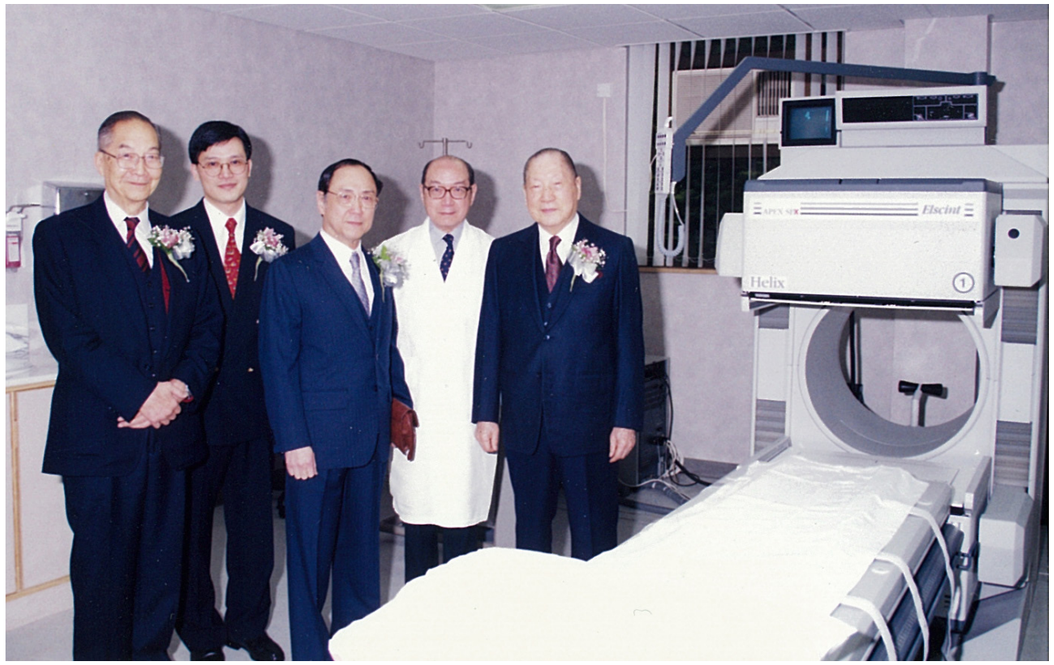
Guidelines were instituted immediately for screening of outpatients and inpatients. All staff were well drilled in infection control measures for SARS. The entire 4/F Right Wing Block was set aside to provide temporary isolation rooms. It was through the concerted efforts of all staff and doctors that enabled the Hospital to remain SARS-free.

防患於未然，本院一直保持高度防疫警覺，時刻戒備任何如SARS等傳染病的爆發。2004年，位於中院右翼三樓之隔離病室正式啟用，專為接收傳染病患者而設。同年，本院舉行為期半天的SARS演習，旨在向公眾顯示一旦疫症爆發，私家醫院如何作出應變，預防傳染病爆發。2005年11月，本院亦進行了禽流感應變演習，以便當香港爆發禽流感時，本院醫護人員能立即執行應變及預防措施，預防禽流感進入院內。

To maintain a state of preparedness against any outbreak of infectious diseases such as SARS, a specially-designed Isolation Unit was built in 2004 on 3/F Right Wing of the Central Block to accommodate patients with infectious diseases. In the same year, a half-day SARS drill was undertaken to test the readiness of our Hospital in infection control in the event of an outbreak. In November 2005, an Avian Influenza contingency drill was also conducted in the Hospital to prepare staff for undertaking contingency precautionary measures to minimise the spread of infection in case of an avian influenza outbreak occurring in Hong Kong.

疫情對香港經濟造成沉重打擊；其後，本港經濟於2004年全面復蘇，在出口、外貿、本地旅遊業及消費等各方面均錄得強勁增長，至2007年底一直蓬勃發展。

Hong Kong's economy, after weathering the negative impact arising from SARS, entered into a full-fledged upturn in 2004. This was a broad-based upward surge marked by thriving exports and offshore trade, vibrant inbound tourism, and strong pick-up in consumer spending. The pace of expansion of the economy continued through the end of 2007.



李樹培醫生(右一)
Dr. Li Shu Pui (first from right)

李樹培醫生逝世

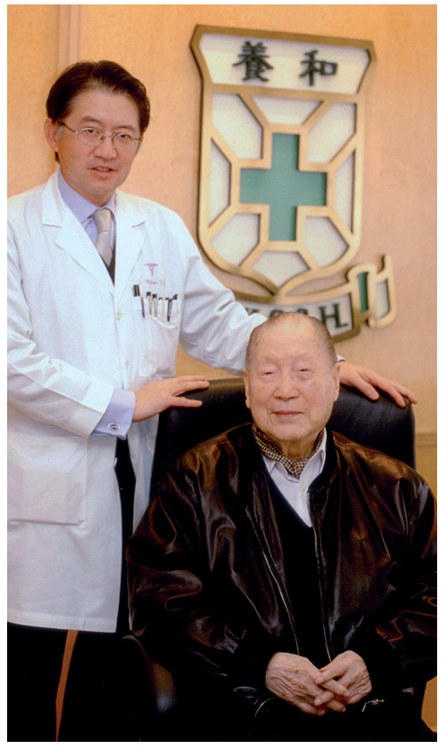
李樹培醫生於2005年逝世，享年一百零二歲。李樹培醫生參與醫院管理工作超過七十年。在他擔任本院院長四十年以來，憑著他的才智及努力，為醫院確立一個健全的管理系統及理財原則，使本院有今天之成就。自2005年9月起，李維達醫生繼任本院董事會主席及院長。

The Passing of Dr. Li Shu Pui

Dr. Li Shu Pui died in 2005 at the age of 102. Dr. Li participated in the management of the Hospital in every way for over 70 years, 40 years of which as helmsman of the Hospital. That the Hospital has reached the size and the state of development as it is today is the result of a solid foundation together with sound management and financial principles laid down over the years through dint of hard work by Dr. Li Shu Pui. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Walton Li as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Medical Superintendent in September 2005.

李樹培醫生參與醫院管理工作超過七十年。
在他擔任本院院長四十年以來，憑著他的才智及努力，
為醫院確立一個健全的管理系統及理財原則，使本院有今天之成就。

Dr. Li participated in the management of the Hospital in every way for over 70 years, 40 years of which as helmsman of the Hospital. That the Hospital has reached the size and the state of development as it is today is the result of a solid foundation together with sound management and financial principles laid down over the years through dint of hard work by Dr. Li Shu Pui.



(上圖)李樹培醫生與夫人李曹秀群博士
(左下圖)李樹培醫生與兒子李維達醫生合照
Above: Dr. Li Shu Pui and Dr. Ellen Li
Bottom left: Dr. Li Shu Pui with His Son Dr. Walton Li

強度調控放射治療
IMRT (Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy)

設備齊全之手術室
Fully-Equipped Operating Room

醫院發展 *Development*

醫院拓展計劃第二期

鑑於本院的持續發展，李樹培院二期工程於1998年正式展開。位於李樹培院旁的龍潛台之舊有建築物全部拆卸，讓出空間建造有五層高的平台及平台上八層高的建築。平台上的露天廣場則連接至李樹培院四樓，可自由穿梭往來。

2001年，李樹培院二期的建設及內部裝修工程已大致完成。門診與特約門診部、放射治療部及放射診斷部亦相繼遷至李樹培院地下及一樓。李樹培院二樓興建的全新手術室，擁有香港及亞洲首屈一指的先進外科設施。

Phase II Development of the Li Shu Pui Block

In view of the need for further expansion, the Hospital commenced the development of the Li Shu Pui Block Phase II in 1998. The old buildings at Lung Chim Terrace next to the Li Shu Pui Block were demolished to make room for the construction of a new extension consisting of a 5-storey podium and an 8-storey upper structure. An open deck on the podium was designed to provide free flow of foot traffic to and from the 4/F of the Li Shu Pui Block.

The construction and fitting out works of the Li Shu Pui Block Phase II were largely completed in 2001. Outpatient Department with Private Patient Clinic, Radiotherapy Department and Department of Diagnostic Radiology were relocated to the ground floor and 1/F of the Li Shu Pui Block. The new Operating Theatre Suite was housed on the 2/F which is one of the most advanced surgery establishments in Hong Kong.

2002年，位於李樹培院二期四樓的演講廳正式啟用。演講廳座位可容納一百四十四人，側旁附設大堂，使與會者可在節目開始前相聚。原位於李樹培院一期的行政部門及護士宿舍，亦分別遷至李樹培院二期，騰出原有空間以用作本院擴展婦女健康部及體格健康檢查部等。

In 2002, the Hospital Auditorium located on the 4/F of the Li Shu Pui Block Phase II was opened. It has a seating capacity of 144, annexed to an assembly area for participants to congregate prior to attending the event of the day. Non-clinical offices and nurse quarters were relocated from Phase I to the Phase II part of the building to vacate space for expansion of Department of Women's Health and Department of Health Assessment.

門診部
Outpatient Department

演講廳
Auditorium

醫院評審計劃

由2000年起，全港各私家醫院接受英國國家醫療服務Trent Accreditation Scheme評審計劃的嚴格檢核，旨在向市民顯示私家醫院的服務質素符合國際認可的標準。本院在每兩年一次的審查中均達高度水平，審查報告亦讚揚本院致力提供優質醫療服務。

Quality Assurance through Hospital Accreditation

Since 2000, to demonstrate to the public in Hong Kong that the quality of their services was up to internationally accepted standards, local private hospitals have been subject to close scrutiny by the Trent Accreditation Scheme, National Health Service, United Kingdom. Our Hospital has been awarded Full Accreditation every two years and highly commended for our commitment to the delivery of quality health services.

本院首次舉行集思會
First Staff Retreat (2004)

集思會為期兩日一夜，加強管理層與員工之間的交流
The 2-Day staff retreat enhances communication between the management and staff members.

集思會

本院於2004年2月舉行第一屆集思會，旨在集思廣益，並收集建議，從而改善不足之處，以進一步提升服務質素。此後每年舉行一次，使職員、醫生和醫院管理層能彼此交流，精益求精，同心前進。

Staff Development through Retreats

In February 2004, the Hospital held its first Staff Retreat to identify the deficiencies and problems encountered in various areas of services and to garner ideas and suggestions for improvement. Since then, a Staff Retreat has been held annually as an occasion for staff, doctors and the Hospital Management to brainstorm for improvement and to move forward in solidarity and has been achieving positive results.

養和大使：至誠服務 樂意效勞
HKSH Ambassadors : Happy to Help Sincere to Serve

設立統籌主任，加強對病人的服務
Establishment of Coordinators to Enhance Patient Care (2004)

統籌主任制

本院於2004年底委任三十二位資深護士及專職醫療人員為統籌主任。獲選為統籌主任的人員接受病人為本服務、服務管理、統籌及溝通技巧的全面培訓後，在所屬中心或部門肩負重任，除致力提供超越顧客期望的優質服務，以及協助醫生的臨床工作外，更成為與本院管理層溝通的關鍵橋樑。

為提升服務質素，本院加強待客禮儀方面的員工培訓。本院邀請香港君悅酒店分享經驗和指導，然後以酒店的服務標準為藍本，設計一套適合醫院的顧客服務培訓課程，內容包括電話禮儀、護送病人、處理投訴等。自2006年中起，新入職同事亦由上班首日開始接受待客禮儀培訓，目的為確保所有同事均能以專業態度接待病人。

Patient-Centered Service through the Coordinator System

At the end of 2004, the Hospital introduced a new rank of staff in wards and departments by the appointment of 32 senior nurses and technical staff as Coordinators of their respective service units. They were given special training in patient-centered service, service management, coordination and communication. Their main functions were to provide a high quality service with a view to exceeding client expectations, to facilitate the clinical work of doctors and to serve as a communication link with management. With their senior ranks and experience, the Coordinators serve as the ambassadors of the Hospital as well as patients' advocates to attend to the individual needs of patients.

To enhance our service quality, the Hospital injected special efforts and resources in the training of staff in hospitality service. With the Grand Hyatt Hong Kong as our role model and advisor, a training programme was designed with features applicable to our patients in the hospital setting, such as telephone etiquette, escorting patients and handling complaints. The concept of hospitality has also been introduced in the staff orientation programme since mid-2006 to ensure that all new staff of the Hospital are trained to achieve customer service excellence.

設立委員會

為加強管理效率，本院於2005年成立臨床管治委員會。此外，本院在2004至2005年期間為不同專科服務成立醫務諮詢委員會、臨床專業水準稽核委員會、學術研究委員會及醫學道德委員會，致力提升本院服務質素及公眾對本院的信心。

Social Accountability through Committees

To further strengthen management, in 2005 the Board of Directors invited notable personages in Hong Kong, being not connected to the Hospital, as members of a Clinical Governance Committee to independently oversee its operation. During 2004 and 2005, the Hospital set up a number of Medical Advisory Committees, Clinical Audit Committee, Research Committee and Research Ethics Committee to enhance the quality of service and boost public confidence in our Hospital.

李樹培院第三期

根據原本規劃，李樹培院樓高為三十層，但於1993年之第一期工程中只興建了十七層。隨著醫院持續發展，於2003年著手籌備醫院拓展計劃第三期。由於政府放寬建築條例，加上改用鋼架作樓宇結構，因此決定將李樹培院加建至三十八層。有關工程於2005年9月展開，鋼架及外牆於2007年終完成。醫院拓展計劃第三期完成後，中院、李樹芬院及右翼的設施將遷進李樹培院，以便將前者拆卸重建。由於服務需求迅速增長，有關重建工程分期進行。

Phase III Development of the Li Shu Pui Block

The Li Shu Pui Block was initially designed to be a 30-storey building. In 1993 only 17 storeys were built. By 2003 the Hospital felt a need for more space to accommodate further development. As there was a relaxation of building restriction and along with the use of steel structure, the new building was planned to be extended to 38 storeys. Construction commenced in September 2005 and the building frame was completed in late 2007. The development of Phase III enabled the Hospital to decant the facilities in Central Block, Li Shu Fan Block and Right Wing for redevelopment at a later date. As the Hospital experienced rapid growth in demand for services, the redevelopment work of the old buildings was conducted in phases.

入院登記處
Admission Area (2006)

入院登記處外之等候區
Waiting Area outside the Admission Office (2006)

入院登記處
Admission Office (2006)

咖啡廊
Lobby Lounge (2006)

本院同時致力提升設施。於2006年重新裝修入院登記處，面積擴大兩倍，採用開放式兼屏風式設計，給人親切的感覺，亦能保障私隱。另一新猷是在李樹芬院地下開設咖啡廊，使病者及親友在寧靜舒適的環境中享受一刻悠閒。

Enhancement of existing facilities was continued. In 2006, Admission Office was redesigned, providing an area twice it had before. To foster an atmosphere of customer-oriented service, open reception counters, separated by partitions to ensure privacy, were installed. THE LOBBY, a lounge for visitors, was provided on the ground floor of the Li Shu Fan Block. It has a quiet and comfortable atmosphere for visitors to enjoy a moment of leisure which proved to be most popular.

服務、設施與科技 *Services, Facilities & Technology*

拓展專科範疇

1996年，本院成立全港首間視力矯正中心，將先進的角膜切割激光矯視手術引入香港，有助改善屈光不正等視力問題。後來於2002年遷址擴展，並命名為陳蔭燊視力矯正中心，以紀念中心創辦者陳蔭燊教授。

Expanding Medical Services

The Hospital set up the Refractive Surgery Centre on 5/F Central Block, being the first of its kind in Hong Kong, in 1996. The Centre introduced to Hong Kong the latest technology in refractive surgery, LASIK (Laser In-situ Keratomileusis) for correction of refractive errors. The Centre was expanded and relocated to 5/F Li Shu Pui Block in 2002, and renamed as Guy Hugh Chan Refractive Surgery Centre in memory of Prof. Guy Hugh Chan, the founder of the Centre.

陳蔭燊視力矯正中心
Guy Hugh Chan Refractive Surgery Centre (2007)

整形外科中心
Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery Centre (2007)

綜合腫瘤科中心
Comprehensive Oncology Centre (2007)

外科中心
Surgery Centre (2007)

骨科及運動醫學中心
Orthopaedics & Sports Medicine Centre (2007)

婦女健康及產科部
Department of Women's Health & Obstetrics (2007)

此後，為進一步拓展專科範疇，本院成立了十多間專科中心，包括整形外科中心（1998）、乳房護理中心（1999）、內分泌及糖尿病中心（前稱糖尿病中心）（2002）、微創外科中心（前稱微創外科及內鏡中心）（2003）、陰道鏡中心（2003）、婦女理遺尿中心（2003）、輔助生育門診（2003）、骨科及運動醫學中心（2004）、心臟科中心（2004）、心臟導管及介入治療中心（2004）、綜合腫瘤科中心（2004）、化療中心（2004）、內鏡中心（2005）、義肢矯形部（2005）、婦產科中心（2006）、白內障中心（2007）、泌尿外科中心（2007）及外科中心（2007）。

The Hospital continued to set up other specialist centres in the ensuing decade. Over ten centres were established, including Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery Centre (1998), Breast Care Centre (1999), Endocrine & Diabetes Centre (formerly known as Diabetes Centre) (2002), Minimally Invasive Surgery Centre (formerly known as the Minimally Invasive and Endoscopic Surgery Centre) (2003), Colposcopy Centre (2003), Female Continence Centre (2003), Reproductive Health Clinic (2003), Orthopaedics & Sports Medicine Centre (2004), Cardiology Centre (2004), Cardiac Catheterisation & Intervention Centre (2004), Comprehensive Oncology Centre (2004), Chemotherapy Centre (2004), Endoscopy Centre (2005), Prosthetic & Orthotic Unit (2005), Obstetrics & Gynaecology Centre (2006), Cataract Surgery Centre (2007), Urology Centre (2007) and Surgery Centre (2007).

體格健康檢查部
Department of Health Assessment (2007)

白內障手術中心
Cataract Surgery Centre (2007)

腫瘤科基因中心開幕典禮
Opening of Cancer Genetics Centre (2007)

病理學部
Department of Pathology (2007)

此外，本院於2007年成立腫瘤科基因中心，提供乳癌及卵巢癌的臨床及支援服務，由基因篩選、診斷至治療和輔導；並同時與美國史丹佛大學合作，推出「香港遺傳及高危乳癌普查計劃」。這是本港首個同類性質的計劃，旨在收集乳癌高危人士的相關數據。

The Hospital established the Cancer Genetics Centre in 2007 to offer a wide spectrum of clinical and supporting services, from genetic screening and diagnosis to treatment and counselling. In collaboration with Stanford University, the Centre introduced the Hong Kong Hereditary and High Risk Breast Cancer Programme, the first community-wide programme of its kind to collect data on the relevant high-risk population.

為配合醫院的發展，本院在服務架構中設立醫療部門，提升運作效率。部門的主要責任為協調各中心和醫生的服務，並透過臨床審查和研究提升醫療質素。

個別部門亦進行重組，包括由病理學部於2002年統籌臨床病理部、分子病理部和組織病理部；婦女健康及產科部(前稱婦女健康部)(2003)統籌婦產科中心、乳房護理中心、婦女健康普查門診、婦女理遺尿中心、輔助生育門診、體外受孕中心和陰道鏡中心；以及成立麻醉科部(2007)及外科部(2007)。外科部統籌外科中心、泌尿外科中心、整形外科中心、耳鼻喉科、兒科和血管外科門診等；放射診斷部由於包括不少介入治療服務，於2007年改名為診斷及介入放射部。本院同位素及正電子掃描部亦於2009年成立。

To advance in parallel with operational development, the Hospital set up departments to enhance the organisational structure of medical services. An important function of a department is to oversee the services of various units and centres and all doctors to continuously improve the quality of care through clinical audit and research.

The Department of Pathology was reorganised in 2002 to integrate the services of Clinical Pathology Division, Molecular Pathology Division and Histopathology & Cytology Division; Department of Women's Health & Obstetrics (formerly known as Department of Women's Health established in 2003) incorporated Obstetrics & Gynaecology Centre, Breast Care Centre, Well Women Screening Clinic, Female Continence Centre, Reproductive Health Clinic, In-Vitro Fertilisation Centre, and Colposcopy Centre. In 2007, Department of Anaesthesiology and Department of Surgery which included Surgery Centre, Urology Centre, Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery Centre, ENT & Head & Neck, Paediatrics and Vascular Surgery, were also established. Department of Diagnostic Radiology was renamed in the same year as Department of Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology as interventional radiology has become an essential and indispensable part of its service. The Department of Nuclear Medicine & Positron Emission Tomography was established in 2009.

心臟科中心/心導管及介入治療中心
Cardiology Centre / Cardiac Catheterisation & Intervention Centre (2007)

資訊科技發展

本院發展迅速，電腦部在規模和服務功能上亦隨之而不斷擴展，在2004年正式易名為資訊科技部。同年，本院成功開發及採用電子醫療記錄系統和臨床管理系統，為醫院數碼化邁出廣闊的一步。電子醫療記錄系統是一個綜合所有中心和部門的中央數據庫，方便醫護人員輸入和索取病人資料；臨床管理系統包含醫生控制台，醫生除可透過電腦輸入和索取病人資料外，亦可翻查掃描影像和化驗報告，並即時發送配藥處方。

同年，本院購入影像儲存及傳輸系統，此中央數據庫讓醫生可透過電腦索取儲存的所有影像檔案和報告。

Information Technology Development

In line with the rapid development of the Hospital, Electronic Data Processing Department continued to expand in size and scope of services, and in 2004 was renamed Department of Information Technology. In the same year, a centralised database of Electronic Medical Records and the Clinical Management System (CMS) were developed, with significant progress in the computerisation of the Hospital. The Electronic Medical Records System integrated all digital information from all centres and departments and allowed doctors and staff to document and retrieve patient information with ease. The Doctor Console, which formed an integral part in the CMS, enabled easy online entry and retrieval of clinical information. Doctors could also access the images and test reports from the archive and order prescriptions.

Also in 2004, the Hospital acquired the Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS), a centralised storage system of all radiological data and historical studies, whereby images and reports are readily available to doctors.

運用資訊科技配合醫院發展
Adoption of Information Technology throughout the Hospital

專業教育及培訓 *Education & Training*

重新開辦登記護士課程

鑑於業界提倡護士學歷一體化，推行護理學教育由醫院培訓提升為大學學位課程，本院於2002年起曾暫停訓練註冊護士。這項政策導致護理界出現人手嚴重短缺的問題。因此，本院於2004年11月重新開辦護士學校兩年制之登記護士課程。

Resumption of Enrolled Nurse Training Programme

The Registered Nurse Training Programme of the Hospital was suspended in 2002 in line with the professionals' advocacy for a one-level-nurse policy to upgrade nursing education from hospital-based to degree level in tertiary institutions. This new policy had resulted in a serious shortage of nursing manpower supply. To alleviate the shortage of nurses, the Hospital, on its own, resumed the 2-year Enrolled Nurse Training Programme at our School of Nursing in November 2004.

重辦後首屆登記護士畢業禮
First Graduation Ceremony of Enrolled Nurses after Programme Resumption (2006)

合辦護理學學士課程

本院於2005年與香港公開大學合辦護理學榮譽學士學位(普通科)課程，成功完成此四年制課程的學生，將取得由香港公開大學頒發之科學學士(護理學)資格。

Joint Bachelor of Nursing Programme

In 2005, the Hospital started a joint full-time bachelor degree programme with The Open University of Hong Kong for the training of General Registered Nurses. This four-year programme would lead to the award of Bachelor of Science (Nursing) by The Open University of Hong Kong.

培訓未來醫護領袖
Training for Future Healthcare Leaders

在職護士專業培訓

本院與多間海外著名學府合作培訓本院護士，以提升護理質素，達到國際認可標準。本院護士學校與澳洲墨爾本大學於2006年開設手術護理課程。於2007年，美國耶魯大學教授專程來本院培訓護士，設有腫瘤科、糖尿科、心臟科及研究等科目，並舉辦其他與海外大學合作的培訓課程，讓本院護士汲取新知，在專業領域上不斷進步。

Professional Development for Nursing Staff

The Hospital has been forging ahead to set up close working partnerships with prestigious institutions overseas, raising the quality of nursing care and obtaining international recognition of the Hospital's standard. In collaboration with The University of Melbourne, the School of Nursing started a peri-operative nursing course in 2006. Lecturers from Yale University were invited to provide specialty training in oncology, diabetes, cardiology and research in 2007. More overseas collaboration programmes were organised to enable our nursing staff to gain new knowledge and experience as well as higher ground in the profession.

舉辦持續醫學進修課程，提供最新醫學資訊。
Continued Medical Education (CME) programmes provide the latest updates on medicine.

持續醫學進修課程

醫學發展一日千里，本院遂開辦不同專科的持續醫學進修課程，公開讓全港醫生參加，使同業緊貼醫學最新發展，而有關課程亦備受稱許。

Continued Medical Education Programmes

In view of the need for doctors in Hong Kong to keep abreast of the rapid development of medical science, the Hospital began to organise Continued Medical Education (CME) programmes in various specialties. The attendance was open to all doctors in Hong Kong. The response from doctors was positive.

培訓香港大學醫學生

自1998年起，本院與香港大學醫學院合作於本院培訓高年級醫學生，為期一星期的課程把學生分成小組，由本院醫生領導，使學生認識及加深了解私家醫院的運作模式，以及病人與醫生的互動關係。

Training of Medical Students of The University of Hong Kong

Since 1998, the Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine of The University of Hong Kong had collaborated to formulate a programme for the training of senior year medical students at the Hospital. The students were divided into small groups led by tutors being doctors of the Hospital in their respective specialties. This one-week programme enabled students to understand the practice in the private sector, such as doctor-patient relationship.

港大醫科生在本院接受培訓
Training for HKU Medical Students at the Hospital

教育及培訓委員會

本院於2004年設立教育及培訓委員會，並計劃於委員會轄下成立不同的專科部，負責統籌有關專科之教育及培訓工作，並促進專業及學術交流。外科部及家庭醫學部乃最早成立之兩個專科部。

Education and Training Committee

The Hospital set up an Education and Training Committee in 2004. It was decided that various divisions were to be formed to coordinate education and training and to encourage professional and academic exchanges in different specialties. The Surgical Division and the Family Medicine Division were the first two specialty divisions formed under the Committee.

本院家庭醫學中心於2001年與香港大學家庭醫學中心合作，獲認可為醫生提供家庭醫學專科訓練的培訓中心，現已獨立運作。外科部自2004年11月起與香港大學外科部合作，提供外科駐院醫生培訓課程，到2006年4月，本院獲外科醫學院認可為外科專科培訓中心。眼科部自2006年起為醫管局眼科專科醫生提供訓練。

Family Medicine Centre was accredited as a training centre in 2001 to provide higher training in Family Medicine, in conjunction with the Family Medicine Unit of The University of Hong Kong. The centre is now operated independently. Department of Surgery (formerly known as Surgical Division) has provided a Surgical Resident Medical Officer Training Programme in conjunction with Department of Surgery of The University of Hong Kong since November 2004, and was accredited by the Hong Kong College of Surgeons to provide higher surgical training in April 2006. Department of Ophthalmology has started to offer higher training to Ophthalmologists from the Hospital Authority since 2006.

員工活動 *Activities*

山村會成立

本院於2007年成立山村會，負責籌備公餘康樂活動，如跑步、遠足、羽毛球、足球和高爾夫球，除鼓勵本院員工多運動著重全人健康之外，亦期望透過不同活動加強團隊精神。

Establishment of Village Club

To promote total well-being among staff, the Hospital established a staff recreation club, The Village Club, in 2007, to organise a wide array of recreational activities, including running, hiking, badminton, football and golf. The Club also aimed at nurturing a spirit of unity through various activities.

養和醫院健步會
HKSH Running Club