



公私合作紓緩急症室壓力

Ease the pressure on the A&E departments through the public-private partnerships

原文

聖誕節假期加上冬季服務高峰，聯合醫院、威爾斯親王醫院及伊利沙伯醫院多間公立醫院急症室，聖誕節當日非緊急病人候診時間一度長達8小時，大批市民在醫院大堂苦候看診。每逢假期，急症室「爆滿」現象一再重演，增加市民痛苦。醫管局應增加假期維持服務的普通科門診，為急症室分流，加強宣傳發佈急症室候診時間的網上通報系統，讓市民了解候診時間，合理調整求診安排。醫管局還應通過公私合作，加快建設社區健康中心，讓市民就近獲得所需的醫療服務，減少對急症室不必要的使用，紓緩急症室的壓力。

聖誕節、農曆新年等節慶期間，大部分普通科門診和私家診所都不提供服務，這段時間通常又是冬季流感高峰期，發病的市民，即使病況輕微，在別無他選的情況下，只能前往急症室求診，加重急症室壓力，候診時間有增無減。2017聖誕節、2018農曆新年，都出現過多間急症室高峰期非緊急病人需輪候逾8小時的情況，公院內科病床的佔用率

「破百」。有市民通宵等候逾12小時仍未獲安排見醫生，更有人因為候候時間太長而放棄求診。

急症室主要功能是搶救重大危急病症，並非醫治普通傷風感冒。特首林鄭月娥2017年10月發表的施政報告中表示，政府會投放資源改善醫療體系及服務，有關措施包括大力推動基層醫療健康，減少病人重複入院及糾正市民以急症服務作為求診首個接觸點的現象。但是急症室一到長假期就人滿為患，前線醫護人員超負荷工作，身心俱疲，市民長時間等候苦不堪言，怨聲載道，這樣的情況不見好轉，反有惡化之勢，醫管局必須正視，下決心加以改善。

現時醫管局轄下全港73間普通科門診，只有23間在星期一至五提供夜診（即由下午六時至下午十時）服務，當中只有13間在提供夜診服務之餘，還提供星期日及公眾假期診症服務。因應急症室長假期的求診需求越來越大，醫管局應積極考慮增加公眾假期繼續服務的普通科門診數目，為急症室分擔壓力。另外，醫學會指出，不少私家診所

期都有營業，病情較輕的市民可先找私家醫生。醫學會正研究推出手機應用程式，透過即時定位功能，方便市民找到附近有營業的私家診所。

醫管局2016年12月開始，於網上及手機應用程式「醫管局與你」，發佈各間公立醫院的急症室候診時間。可惜，至今大部分市民仍未認識有此網上通報系統，令系統未能有效發揮分流病人的作用，醫管局應多做宣傳推廣，更應研究將假期仍繼續服務的私家診所資訊納入系統中，讓普羅大眾透過系統選擇更適合自己的醫療服務，無需稍有頭暈身熱，就第一時間湧到急症室。

政府正全面檢視基層醫療服務規劃，構思建設以嶄新形式運作的地區健康中心，由政府出資，利用地區網絡購買服務，加強在社區內的醫護及復康服務，使市民在社區內獲得所需的照顧，減少對公立醫院急症室的依賴。這項利民建設應加快，改變市民以急症室為首選求診服務的習慣。

(標題為編輯所加)
(摘錄自香港文匯報社評26-12-2018)



每逢假期，急症室都「爆滿」。資料圖片

Exercise

1. 普通科醫生
2. 基層醫療
3. 專科門診
4. 分流/分診
5. 救護員

1. general practitioner (GP)
2. primary care
3. specialist out-patient clinics
4. triage
5. paramedic

Answer

譯文

Crowds of patients were forced to wait outside of emergency wards as the winter surge hits local hospitals during the Christmas holidays. On Christmas day, non-urgent patients visiting accident and emergency (A&E) wards at United Christian Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital all had to wait for up to eight hours before being treated. A&E wards have been stretched to breaking point time and again during holidays, and it has added to the suffering of patients. The Hospital Authority (HA) should extend the number of general out-patient clinics that provide service during public holidays in order to divert patients from emergency wards. Publicity of its online platforms which show the A&E waiting time reference should also be stepped up, so as to enable the public to make more informed decisions when deciding where to seek medical attention. The HA should also hasten the development of community health centres through public-private partnerships with a view to making

healthcare services more accessible to the public, for when the number of non-urgent patients visiting emergency wards is reduced, the pressure on A&E departments could be eased.

During the Christmas and Chinese New Year holidays, most of the general out-patient clinics and private clinics are closed. As the winter flu season usually peaks between the same period of time, patients with even the mildest symptoms are often left with no choice but to visit emergency wards at public hospitals. This exacerbates the pressure on A&E units, and further stretches patients' waiting time. During the 2017 Christmas and 2018 Chinese New Year festive periods, non-urgent patients' waiting time at A&E wards had gone up to over eight hours, while the occupancy rate of public hospital medical wards was over 100 per cent. Some patients waited for over 12 hours and still could not see a doctor, while some other decided to give up due to the long queue.

The primary function of A&E departments is to rescue those who are in criti-

cal conditions, not treating mild illnesses like common cold or flu. In her Policy Address delivered in October 2017, Chief Executive Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor said the government would allocate resources to improve the healthcare system and services. The relevant measures included vigorously promoting primary healthcare, reducing repetitive admission of patients to hospital, and rectifying the phenomenon where A&E services were regarded by members of the general public as the first point of contact in seeking medical consultation. However, emergency wards are still overflowed during every holiday season. Frontline medical workers are severely overworked and utterly exhausted, while patients have to suffer as they are made to endure long queues. Instead of seeing any improvements, the situation seemed to have deteriorated. The HA must take the problem seriously and commit to tackling it.

Currently, among the 73 general out-patient clinics under the HA, only 23 of them provide evening consultation services (i.e. from 6pm to 10pm) from

Mondays to Fridays, and only 13 of them provide, in addition to evening consultation services, consultation services on Sundays and public holidays. As the demand for healthcare services during holiday seasons is growing, the HA should actively consider increasing the number of general out-patient clinics that open on public holidays, so as to alleviate the pressure on A&E departments. In addition, the Hong Kong Medical Association have pointed out that many private clinics are still open for business during holidays. Patients with milder conditions can seek medical care from the private sector first. The Association is now designing a mobile application that aims to assist the public in finding a private clinic through GPS.

Via the internet and its mobile app "HA Touch", the HA has started to publish emergency ward waiting time references for public hospitals since December 2016. However, most people are still not aware of this online notification system, rendering it ineffective in diverting patients. The HA should step up

promotion and publicity work, and look into the possibility of adding private clinics that open for business on holidays into its notification system. By doing so, the general public could better choose the medical service that is more suitable for them via the system, and in turn, patients will no longer need to rush to A&E wards with even the slightest sickness.

The government is conducting a comprehensive review of the planning for primary healthcare services. A District health centre with a brand new operation mode and funding from the government is being planned. This centre will make use of the local network to procure services for strengthening medical and rehabilitation services in the community, so that the public can receive the necessary care in the community, and unwarranted use of public hospital services can be reduced. This idea would be beneficial to the public and should be expedited, so that patients will be less likely to consider A&E departments as their first choice for medical services.

創新推節能 環保夢成真

騎士王多嗜好 國庫支持不到

智惜用電@校園

近年政府倡議推行STEAM的教育方針，冀能透過科學、技術、工程、美術及數學五大元素裝備學生，港燈智「惜」用電計劃推出「綠色能源夢成真」，正好提供一個難得的平台讓學生親身體驗及應用STEAM，實踐生涯規劃。比賽鼓勵中學生就環保節能的議題，以創新意念構思項目，推廣能源效益、可再生能源或能源可持續發展，將他們的環保夢實現成真。

今年一共有13支入圍中學隊伍，他們在港燈資助下，由年輕工程師或專業人員提供技術指導，於年內在校園及社區落實計劃，推廣綠色智慧生活。

比賽簡報日暨頒獎禮早前於港燈總部舉行，經過專業評審後，各得獎隊伍亦順利誕生。擔任評審之一的港燈集團發展總經理余德秋表示，很高興看到不少項目結合環保和社會議題，令它們不再是環保夢，而是大家的未來，是對人類有裨益的成果。

今屆冠軍得主港大同學會書院的「我，惜電人」計劃，便透過舉辦課堂空調用電節電比賽和在校天台設置太陽能發電裝置，探討節電成效和使用可再生能源的利弊；亞軍隊伍宣道會陳朱素華紀念中學的「綠化堆填釋能源、念親減碳兩周全」計劃，則更富創意地建議將堆填區綠化成為「念親園」，開發沼



港燈行政總裁尹志田親身透過VR虛擬實景，體驗亞軍隊伍宣道會陳朱素華紀念中學的構思，利用裝上太陽能板的貨櫃用作骨灰龕。作者供圖

氣發電之餘，更在園內設置由貨櫃改裝而成、用太陽發電的骨灰龕，同時解決環保、缺乏土地和社區對堆填及骨灰龕抗拒的難題。

雙季軍由香港聖公會何明華會督中學的「轉出綠色生活」和梁式芝書院的「心懷綠草」奪得。前者利用遙距探測器監察家中電器是否已關上，協助劏房戶、獨居長者及弱勢社群節電；後者則善用時下流行的饒舌舞步 (Rap Dance) 和嘻哈音樂拍攝短片，巧妙地唱出節電貼士，並在社交媒體如face-

book、Instagram大力推廣，成功把握潮流脈搏，向公眾宣揚環保訊息。

各評審均表示，今屆入圍的項目題材多元化又具創意，並緊貼社會發展和潮流。他們亦讚賞同學在執行上除研究、思考和分析外，也着重推廣、項目管理和發佈技巧等，是一次很好的環保和生涯規劃的學習經驗。

「綠色能源夢成真」比賽就好比一個能源夢工場，讓同學勇敢為環保發夢。有關各個項目的詳情，請繼續留意本專欄。

流行歷史

遊戲的另外一個主要勢力法國，時任國王為法蘭索瓦一世。在歷史上，作為遊戲背景的16世紀，文藝復興浪潮已經從意大利擴展到整個歐洲。文藝復興是歐洲歷史裡其中一段重要的時期，泛指從14世紀開始，由意大利佛羅倫斯開始，文學、藝術、歷史、天文學等範疇迅速發展，並逐漸散播至整個歐洲。

法蘭索瓦一世即位後，大力支援法國的藝術發展。他除了成為藝術品的大買家之外，同時也向藝術家提供保護，當中最著名的藝術家就是達文西。達文西的著名畫作《蒙娜麗莎》就是在法蘭索瓦一世主政時完成。除此之外，他鼓勵他的臣民多讀書，並在建築上投入了大量的預算，包括將羅浮宮改建，變成今時今日大家所見的藝術博物館。

在軍事上，他是一名勇於在前線衝鋒陷陣的將軍，因而獲得「騎士王」的稱呼，但戰功卻說不上彪炳。他數度與神聖羅馬帝國交戰，全都以戰敗告終，甚至在1525年的帕維亞之戰中，被神聖羅馬帝國皇帝查理五世俘虜，被迫簽下割地條款。

不過他獲釋返回法國後隨即反口，不承認條約內容，反悔行為更獲得了教皇承認，令他在國內獲得支持，並直接導致查理五世決定揮軍攻打教皇國，引起連場混亂。

法蘭索瓦一世對歐洲歷史的另一個成就，就是帶動了歐亞的政治交流。在遊戲中，除了法國之外，另一個主要牽制神聖羅馬帝國的勢力就是鄂圖曼帝國。鄂圖曼帝國是位於土耳其的伊斯蘭帝國，16世紀正值其極盛之時，征服了匈牙利王國之餘，更兩度揮軍進逼神聖羅馬帝國的主要都市維也納，不過卻被擊退。對於法蘭索瓦一世而言，大家都是神聖羅馬帝國的敵人，而「敵人的敵人就是朋友」的身份，與鄂圖曼帝國締結了聯盟，甚至在1543年在尼斯發動了一場聯合海軍行動。

法蘭索瓦一世這舉動，為當時以基督教為單一宗教的歐洲大陸帶來了極大的震撼，更開始改變了昔日歐洲領袖一貫以宗教主義優先的施政方針。

從上文可見，相信大家也有個印象，16世紀的法國在內政、軍事、外交等方面皆有很多舉動，這一點亦反映在遊戲內。法國玩家的自由度很大，既可以選擇專注發展文藝，又可以選擇專心與神聖羅馬帝國交戰，甚至將國力投放在開拓新的殖民地。但是，法國的國力無法支撐她做好所有事情，所以玩家必須在選擇上作出取捨。

這個遊戲設計同時告訴我們一件事：法蘭索瓦一世雖然為歐洲歷史帶來很多變革，但同時他的嗜好全都是燒錢玩意，對法國的經濟造成很大的傷害，導致日後法國的國力日漸衰退，不過這都是後話了。



達文西的著名畫作《蒙娜麗莎》就是由法蘭索瓦一世購買，自此一直留在法國。資料圖片

港燈智「惜」用電計劃，致力教導年輕一代及公眾人士培養良好的用電習慣，目前已有四百多間全港中小學校加入「綠得開心」學校網絡。如欲了解詳情，歡迎致電3143 3727或登入www.hkelectric.com/smartpower。

馮沛賢（新聞系畢業，興趣歷史相關遊戲，香港青毅舍總幹事，現從事社區及青年事務工作）