

- NEWSLETTER -

ST. TERESA'S HOSPITAL

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院訊



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Dr. Wong Chi Ming



Medical Superintendent, STH

I am glad to report that our new cyclotron has finally commenced service in March this year. Upgrade of the cyclotron was planned five years ago, but installation took longer than expected. With the new cyclotron operational, we have now at our disposal new isotopes such as ¹¹C-Acetate for the diagnosis of liver cancer; ¹¹C-PIB for Alzheimer's disease; ¹⁸F-PSMA for prostatic cancer ¹¹C-Methionine for Glioma ¹⁸F-FDOPA for Parkinson's disease. With the addition of our new PET MR and PET CT scanners, we can make diagnosis at the early stage of illness, which will lead to early and more effective treatment.

Other improvements of our laboratory services include Carbapenem-resistance Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) and insulin-like growth factor 1 screening, as well as and PCR for infectious diseases of gastroenteric and respiratory origins. Such early diagnosis often leads to appropriate treatment in the early stage of ailment, with good clinical outcome.

Our endoscopic department is now fully equipped to perform submucosal resection of colonic cancer thanks to the availability of both clinical expertise and the state-of-the-art equipment. Our cardiac catheterization laboratory has recently introduced intracoronary lithotripsy which increases our success rate in treating heavily calcific coronary stenosis.

With the implementation of the voluntary health insurance scheme, we anticipate more patients seeking private care. Our N9 and M5A have completed refurbishment, shortening the waiting list of our patients. Additional operating theatres have also been opened, curbing the surgical waiting list.

Price transparency not only reduces the anxiety of patient seeking private medical care, it also improves the patient and doctor relationship. I am glad to report that over 90% of our patients are given an estimate on elective procedures upon hospitalization and most patients are discharged within budget.

Our hospital will undergo a periodic review by the ACHS in the coming November. Such occasions are invaluable in our continuous quality improvement. I would like to thank our staff for working hard in anticipation of the survey and I have no doubt we will greatly benefit from the exercise.

Over the past few months, most private hospitals experience an overwhelming demand for their services. While our staff do their best to accommodate the increase in workload, they always have the quality of the service in mind. I hope all doctors will understand when faced with a long waiting list for non-emergency cases.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF DR. CHRISTINA CHOW PO-WONG

MBBS(HK), FRCOG(UK), BBS, MBE, JP 1921-2019





Dr. Christina Chow Po-wong, former Medical Superintendent of St. Teresa's Hospital, passed away on 24 February 2019. On behalf of St. Teresa's Hospital, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr Chow for her dedications to St. Teresa's Hospital and the development of health care in Hong Kong.

Dr Christina Chow was born in 1921, the youngest of four children. She attended St. Mary's Canossian College, a girl school where no science subjects were taught at the time.

When Christina was admitted to Hong Kong University to read medicine, it must have been a very remarkable event. In those days, woman hardly got admitted to the university, not to mention reading medicine. Her medical study was interrupted by the Second War World but not even a world war could stop her from becoming a doctor. She qualified in 1947, the only lady doctor in her class. In those days, becoming a specialist often took decades but she became a member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in London in 1953 and was elected fellow of the College in 1964.

When Dr Chow became medical superintendent at St. Teresa's Hospital in 1967, Hong Kong was undergoing a political crisis. Business confidence collapsed but through Christina's faith and perseverance, the North Wing was added to our hospital, which was pivotal in establishing our hospital as a premier hospital in Kowloon. Again, a few years before 1997 when most business stopped expanding, under the leadership of Christina, St. Teresa's Hospital acquired a piece of land adjacent to the existing premise, practically doubling its size. From a hospital with less than three hundred beds, St. Teresa's is now a thousand bed institution, offering a most comprehensive medical service.

Dr Chow was a visionary. Back in 1968, she was instrumental in breaking away from the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association and established the Hong Kong Medical Association. She became its president from 1970-1972. She was also Chairman of the Hospital Governing Committee at Caritas Medical Centre.

Her charitable work and tremendous contribution to the development of Medical Services in Hong Kong was recognized when she was awarded Justice of the Peace in 1979, a Member of the British Empire for services in 1997 and a Bauhinia medal in 2002.

Dr Chow did devote not only her life to the public health care in Hong Kong, she was also a mother to five children, all of whom distinguish themselves in the medical, legal and business profession in Hong Kong.

St. Teresa's Hospital shall always remember Dr Chow's contribution and expresses its deepest condolences and sympathy to her family and prays that they have the fortitude to bear this great loss.



鄭培偉醫生 掃描部放射科主管 二零一九年六月

聖德肋撒醫院的迴旋加速器已於2019年1月正式 投入服務。為了讓業界加深了解,本院於2019年 3月28日晚上舉辦了「迴旋加速器研討會」,討 論有關嶄新放射性診斷藥物及正電子磁力共振掃 描(PET-MR)的發展。研討會邀請了海外專家醫 生、本院掃描部顧問醫生及放射化學師主講,反 應踴躍,超過200名來自醫療界人仕報名參加。

本院迴旋加速器能提供一系列嶄新的放射性診斷藥物(詳情請見下頁圖表),特別對於診斷腦癌、肝癌、前列腺癌及各種腦退化症(包括認知障礙症、柏金遜症)的效果更為顯著;配合本院掃描部先進的分子影像診斷服務,包括正電子電腦掃描及正電子磁力共振掃描,為病人提供更優良及更精準的診斷服務。



左起:沙爾德聖保祿女修會省會長張月娥修女、香港中文大學內科及藥物治療學系榮休教授胡令芳女士、本院院長周志潔修女、沙爾德聖母會院院長呂煥卿修女及本院藥劑部總藥劑師黃騏先生參加研討會。



掃描部資深放射科顧問馬天競醫生為研討會致 開幕謝辭。





左起:掃描部放射科主管鄭培偉醫生為研討會作主持、迴旋加速器部門資深放射化學師郭明杰博士、台灣林口長庚紀念醫院神經影像診療科主任杜振豐醫生、掃描部核子醫學科主管謝家明醫生、掃描部放射科顧問安邦醫生為研討會作演講。

附表: 放射性診斷藥物的應用

	正電子放射性追蹤劑	臨床應用
	¹⁸ F-FDG (氟18-脱氧葡萄糖)	腫瘤、感染
全身範圍	¹⁸ F-PSMA (氟18-前列腺特異性膜抗原) ⁶⁸ Ga-PSMA (鎵68-前列腺特異性膜抗原)	前列腺癌
圍	⁶⁸ Ga-Dotatate (鎵68-奥曲肽)	神經內分泌腫瘤、類癌、 神經母細胞瘤
	¹¹ C-Acetate + ¹⁸ F-FDG (碳11-乙酸鹽 及 氟18-脱氧葡萄糖)	肝癌、腎癌、 多發性骨髓瘤、 胃腸道基質瘤
	¹¹ C-Methionine + ¹⁸ F-FDG (碳11-蛋胺酸 及 氟18-脱氧葡萄糖)	膠質瘤、 神經母細胞瘤
腦部	11C-PIB + ¹⁸ F-FDG (碳11-匹茲堡化合物B 及 氟18-脱氧葡萄糖)	認知障礙症
	¹⁸ F-FDOPA + ¹⁸ F-FDG + ¹¹ C-Raclopride (氟18-多巴胺及氟18-脱氧葡萄糖 及 碳11-雷氯必利)	柏金遜症



主講嘉賓解答提問,左起:郭明杰博士、掃描部放射科顧問謝民立醫生、 謝家明醫生、杜振豐醫生、安邦醫生。



主講嘉賓與台下人仕交流。



當晚研討會後設有晚宴。

領洗後感

不經不覺在聖德肋撒醫院已經服務了差不多十二年。在不同的日子裏,参加了多次醫院安排的宗教活動,當時的參與,心裡就只是有一份尊重。直至兒子入讀天主教小學後,開始想認識天主多一點。跟兒子一起在星期日上慕道班。慢慢地感受到天父的愛,學習到在祂內,日常工作上及家庭中的問



題,只要盡好自己的責任,總是可以解決的。終於,我和兒子在今年的復活節一起領受入門聖事。我好感恩在工作中能有機會去認識和接觸天主!我明白從今以後,我的人生不是再無風無浪,但只要在天父的眷顧和聖神的帶領下,我相信一定可以得到平安的。

人力資源部 張毅敏



夏季旅行 2019 Mar - Apr

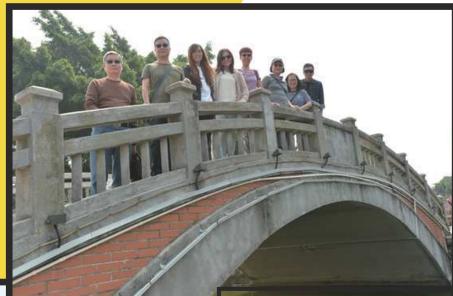
江山





行程安排既豐富卻又輕鬆。第一天早上乘高鐵前住潮汕站,用過潮州小食宴後,大家先到楓溪陶瓷城遊覽,再去潮州古城遠眺湘子橋、廣濟門及牌坊街。晚餐品嘗正宗潮菜,回酒店後,有人休息、有人享用酒店設施、有人逛街購物、也有人去按摩,總之各自各精采。

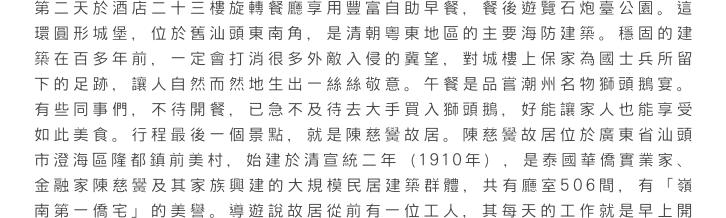












始打開506間廳室的每一道窗,而下午再把所有窗關上。地方之大叫人咋舌。

物理錦囊

現今在街上或乘車時,都可見到盡是把玩手機或平板電腦的低頭族,他們都長時間地在錯誤的姿勢中機不離手,有時更會看到他們手指飛快地頻繁動作,如果只是短時間地操作,對手指、手腕等影響不大,但長期的重複活動便會對肌腱造成勞損,導致手部及上肢疼痛,就算平時簡單的刷牙、扭毛巾、拿東西等動作也會受到影響,有時甚至影響睡眠,其中最常見的肌肉痛症,包括俗稱「媽媽手」的狹窄性肌腱筋滑膜炎(De Quervain's Disease),扳機指或彈弓指(Trigger Finger)及腕管綜合症(Carpal Tunnel Syndrome).

1. 狹窄性肌腱筋滑膜炎

(De Quervain 's Disease)

由於過度使用智能手機,特別是需要經常打字或打字很快的手機族,很容易出現肌腱筋滑膜炎(De Quervain's Disease)患者的大拇指較外側的肌腱,由於重複過度使用和不當地用力,造成慢性勞損發炎和腫脹,出現疼痛和活動障礙,最嚴重時患者甚至連紙張也無法拿起。

2. 板肌指或彈弓指 (Trigger Finger)

當手指彎曲時會卡住而無法立刻伸直,有時需倚靠另一隻手將其拉直,嚴重時當手指屈曲後,用力會仿似彈弓般板直,或無法伸直,故名為「彈弓指」。手機族因長期重複用力進行手指彎曲與伸直的動作,以致該手指的筋膜被不斷磨擦、加厚和勞損,最後便發出痛楚,屈曲時有雜音並難以發力,患者以拇指、中指及無名指為多,部份甚至多於一隻患指。

3. 腕管綜合症 (Carpal Tunnel Syndrome)

俗稱「電腦手」的腕管綜合症,是一種長期使用電腦,並以常常不正確緊握滑鼠姿勢而所引起的痛症,是一些需要經常使用滑鼠的人仕患症的機會較高。腕管位於手心位置內,由多塊細骨和筋腱所組成猶如一條隧道的空間,由於管內空間狹窄,一些重複性的手部轉動動作,便容易令管內的肌腱發炎和腫脹以致令管道內更加狹窄,並且壓迫正中神經,導致拇指、食指、中指和半截無名指感到刺痛、麻痹和灼熱,患者可能會在睡覺時因手痛和手部麻痹而甦醒過來,嚴重時手腕方力,手掌肌肉更會出現萎縮的情況。

痛症的治療

1. 保持正確姿勢

要減少患上以上痛症的機會,使用電玩手機等用品時必須保持正確姿勢,腰背要挺直,緊靠椅背,可用軟墊承托;手肘要放於座椅手板上屈曲成80至100度;並避免鍵盤過份傾斜而令手腕過度彎曲,引致勞損;電腦滑鼠應靠近身體,避免前臂過度伸展,並保持手腕平直

2. 適當的休息,避免過勞活動

休息是最好的消炎方案,特別是當操作手機和電腦時,手腕可盡量不要懸空以減少受力,使用手提或平板電腦產品最好每隔一小時休息十分鐘,以避免長時間屈曲手指和手腕,亦避免過分重複用力使用手指,以助減少筋腱與其他組織發生黏連的機會,並適時改變姿態伸展筋腱肌肉。

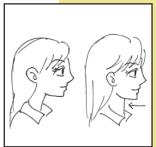
3. 保守治療: 運動治療與物理治療

患者可利用伸展動作來舒緩手腕,腕管周圍及指關手指肌腱的壓力,物理治療師有時會輔以超聲波治療、衝擊波治療、電療或針類等手法幫助控制炎症,同時也會進行不同的主動性或被動性運動以為關於疆硬,訓練手部肌肉和舒緩肌腱壓力。患者可透過如和熱數來減輕痛楚。深層按壓也是不錯的「自療」方法,患者可用於彈弓指或滑膜處的壓痛點上來回按壓,並稍為用力施按患處方的筋膜。如保守治療無效或患症復發,便要者更大壓,對對於壓壓,對對於壓壓,對於壓壓,以放鬆壓力。能需要外科手術來割開崩緊或黏連的筋滑膜和韌帶,以放鬆壓力。

1. 頸部肌肉伸展 運動: 先點頭,後望

天。

2. 肩膊肌肉伸展 運動: 雙手手指放於 肩膊上·雙肘



3. 肩頸減壓、姿勢改善運動: 眼望前・腰挺直・下巴往後收,直至頸和 肩膊有拉緊感覺。

由前至後打圈。



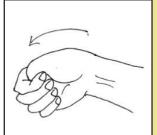
4. 後肩胛肌肉伸 展運動: 雙手緊扣,放

整于素扣,放於胸前,盡量向前伸展直至有拉緊感覺,維持10至20秒,然後放鬆。



5. 前肩胸肌伸展 運動:

雙手緊握·放於背後·儘量向後拉直至有緊感覺·維持10至20秒·然後放鬆。

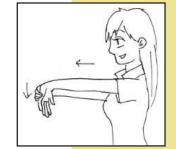


6. 大拇指肌腱伸展運動:

大拇指內收握拳,手腕向下伸展直至有拉緊感覺,維持10至20秒,然後放鬆。



手肘伸直·手腕向上或下伸展直至有拉緊感覺維持10至20秒·然後放鬆。



復康中心物理治療主任: 鍾恩亮先生

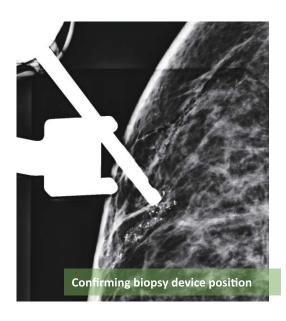
Mammotome

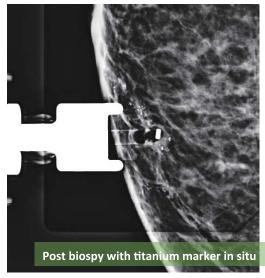
Breast cancer contributes to approximately 18% of total cancers in female patients worldwide. If not diagnosed and treated in the early stage, it can be life-threatening. Breast cancer arises from terminal ductal lobes; upon diagnosis, it is classified as non-invasive (or in-situ), or invasive, where cancer cells invade into adjacent normal tissues.

Mammotome, or vacuum-assisted biopsy, is often used for diagnosing breast cancer. Compared with traditional core biopsy, it is more accurate because more samples can be collected through a single incision of biopsy device. Mammotome is under either stereotactic (i.e. mammographic) or ultrasound guidance. Although ultrasound guidance is more comfortable for the patient, stereotactic guidance is often more useful in targeting suspicious lesions that are characterized by micro-calcifications. Therefore, the latter will be introduced in this article.



Before stereotactic-guided mammotome, the mammographer will study the patient's most recent mammograms to determine the best possible approach of the biopsy device with the least damage to the patient's breast. The mammotome path depends on the following factors – lesion location in breast, breast thickness when compressed and incision path length. During mammotome, the patient lies on a special-designed chair in order to facilitate the procedure with the maximum patient comfort. The breast of interest is compressed by the mammographic machine for the whole procedure. Images are acquired before and after the insertion of the biopsy device, after the biopsy and after the insertion of a titanium marker. Most of these images are obtained at two different angles, 15 degrees from the left and 15 degrees from the right of the machine; this allows accurate calculation of the lesion's position in 3 dimensions (x, y, z). After biopsy, an inert titanium marker is inserted into the breast for further follow-up use, as most of the lesion might be removed. The specimen image is taken as well to make sure that enough sample is collected for cytology.







POST-MAMMOTOME CARE

Immediately after the procedure, the biopsy site is compressed for 10 to 15 minutes to stop bleeding and prevent hematoma formation. Proper wound care (e.g. bandage dressing) is then given by the nurse. In our hospital, the patient usually stays overnight for close observation. The patient can resume daily activities in 48 hours.



長者用藥須知



作為醫院藥劑師,每天所覆核的長期藥物,普 遍是處方給長者用的,其實需要服食一至兩種 長期藥物的長者大有人在,服用十幾種的也不 難找到。作個別藥物諮詢服務時,有察覺到部 份長者處理藥物方面存在問題,而且後果可大 可小。

藥物應 放在貼有配藥標籤的藥袋內

有些長者會把不同的藥物都放進某一藥袋裡,原來各自貼有配藥標籤 (label)的藥袋就不見了,這種「大雜燴」的擺放藥物方法會造成混亂,隨時食錯藥也不知道。



有次一位長者從他的「大雜燴」藥袋裡拿出一排白色小圓形藥片,想告訴我這排消胃氣藥的效用大不如前,拿來一看卻是一排糖尿藥(gliclazide),他食錯了降血糖藥,誤以為是消胃氣藥 (simethicone),他當然仍然胃氣脹,險些弄得低血糖!另一次長者食錯了止肚瀉藥(loperamide)當作另一大小相約膠囊裝的止痛藥(ibuprofen),膝關節痛未有止痛之餘,更得了便秘。其實配藥標籤上印有藥物名稱、用途、劑量、服法等,值得保留下來好讓服藥前先留意這些重要提示。視力較差的長者,家人或照顧者也能透過配藥標籤來協助他們正確服藥。而且日後有需要看不同的醫生或入院時,這些配藥標籤便是一個有用的溝通方法,來清楚告訴醫護人員現時的藥物記錄。

注意存放藥物的正確方法

,因此,除了服藥的時候,請儘量避免預先把所有藥物從原有的包裝拆出。

從前就遇過一位長者帶來一些白色受潮溶了的藥片,外觀令人卻步,那是前列腺藥(tam-sulosin),受潮後加速分解藥效漸失,全都要報銷了。如果想使用特別設計的藥盒來分配一星期的藥物,請先諮詢藥劑師正確的處理方法。

避免囤積不必要的藥物

很多長者喜歡囤積藥物,主要是過往剩下來的舊藥並未有棄掉,有長者認為當長期藥不足夠時可作不時之需,亦有長者擔心「頭暈身髮」而無法立刻求醫時,可用「看門口藥」來應付燃眉之急。這些擔心是可以理解的,但問題在於有沒有用錯藥物,因為不當使用除了未能對症下藥外,還會耽誤病情,隨時使病情惡化。還有,過往剩下來的長期藥往往是舊劑量的,已經不再是現時最合適的劑量,曾好幾次看到長者入院是因為食錯了舊的心臟血壓藥而病情反覆,白白住院幾天!另外,囤積下來的藥物可能早已過了有效日期,又或者原裝樽經開啟後,原來標示的有效期已不再作準,所以也盡可能在三至

又或者原裝樽經開啟後,原來標示的有效期已不再作準,所以也盡可能在三至 六個月內使用,值得一提的是,開啟後的眼藥水和眼藥膏只能存放一個月 ,心絞痛用的脷底丸(glyceryl trinitrate)原裝樽經開封後只能存放八星期。

不要把自己的藥物胡亂給別人使用

不要自行停藥或更改劑量

沒有傷風感冒時不需要食止咳藥,沒有發熱時不需要食退燒藥,然而譬如血壓藥、糖尿藥等長期藥物,卻是另一回事,因為大部份有高血壓的人都沒有感到任何不適,年長有糖尿病的人因為神經感覺減弱也未必會察覺到糖尿病的典型症狀,有時候長者認為感覺良好時就自行停藥或把長期藥劑量減半,直至身體感到抱恙時,情況已轉嚴重,這時併發症常已出現。想改變藥物治療前,請先諮詢專業意見,為病人處方藥物及調校劑量是醫生的工作,還是交給他們診斷吧!

有別於其他物品,藥物是絕對不適合互相轉贈的,因為每個人的身體狀況不一樣,也有可能對不同的藥物有敏感反應。有次一位患有早期心臟衰竭的長者出現肩關節痛,鄰居一番好意把自己曾用過非常有效的消炎止痛藥(diclofenac)給她吃,結果服藥幾天後,長者嚴重氣喘及水腫,是非類固醇消炎藥(NSAIDS)引發的急性心臟衰竭,實在好心做壞事!

藥物要使用得當才會是「良藥」

踏入年長階段,身體出現各樣毛病是無可厚非,藥物治療可以幫助長者有更好的身體機能過日常生活,但最要緊的是,藥物要使用得當才會是「良藥」。有疑問的話,與其「估下估下」或道聽途說,還不如「問清問楚」,向你的藥劑師諮詢專業意見!

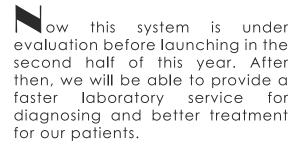
BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel

neumonia is a common infection causing inflammation to the lungs by mostly bacteria and viruses. Globally, pneumonia kills almost a million children a year. According to the Department of Health in 2017, pneumonia was the second leading cause (17.5%) of death in Hong Kong. People of all ages can be affected, but children, elderly, and immunocompromised patients are more prone to suffer from pneumonia. For instance, the pneumonia increased death rate due to remarkably after the age of 70. Symptoms of pneumonia are much like the other respiratory diseases such as coughing, fever, and breathing difficulty. This seemingly mild condition can be worsened within a short period of time; therefore necessary for clinicians to diagnose pneumonia as soon as possible

Bacteria		Atypical Bacteria	Viruses	Antimicrobia resistance genes
Acinetobacter baumanni Enterobacter cloacae Escherichia coli Haemophilus influenza Klebsiella aerogenes Klebsiella oxytoca Klebsiella pneumonia Moraxella catarrhalis	Proteus spp. Pseudomonas aeruginosa Serratia marcescens Staphylococcus aureus Streptococcus agalactiae Streptococcus pneumonia Streptococcus pyogenes	Chlamydia pneumonia Legionella pneumophila Mycoplasma pneumoniae	Adenovirus Coronavirus Human Metapneumovirus Human Rhinovirus Enterovirus Influenza A Influenza B MERS-CoV Parainfluenza Virus Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	CTX-M IMP KPC NDM OXA-48-like VIM mecA/C and MRE J



new system, BioFire FilmArray Pneumonia Panel, which executes nested multiplex PCR in a closed system, was developed for simultaneously diagnosing different pathogens that causes pneumonia. These panel tests are shown as below a board group of probable pathogenic bacteria, atypical bacteria, and viruses. Sputum or bronchoalveolar lavage-like specimens are suitable sample type for the system.



nlike time consuming of conventional bacterial culture and susceptibility tests, this advance testing platform can rapidly provide a comprehensive laboratory report that gives not only an overview of possible pathogens, the estimate quantitation of the pathogenic bacteria in the sample by measuring the number of genomic copies per milliliter and also the presence of their antimicrobial resistance genes within one day of testing time, giving physicians an idea of what antibiotics to For example, detection prescribe. Staphylococcus aureus (SA) together with the presence of mecA/C and MRE J gene suggests existence of Methicillin Resistance Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). 每年五月教會定為聖母月,特別恭敬聖母,勤唸玫瑰經,為罪人回頭,並為煉靈祈禱。 五月十一日是中華聖母紀念日,聖母瑪利亞是全人類母親的模範,她完全承行天父的旨意,有堅強的信德和絕對依恃天主,參與救贖人類的工程,服務人誠懇及週到。我們祈求聖母為我們轉求天主,使全國人民得到一切所需要的恩寵。做一切事為光榮天主,中悅聖母。

五月第二個星期日,亦是母親節,容向我們的母親同事,說一聲:母親節快樂。我們為天下的母親祈禱,求主降福保守她們身、心、靈健康,平安和喜樂,得到家人的支持和愛護,子女的尊重和孝順。我們掛念身兼父職的母親,求主賜她們堅強及勇氣,守護孩子和家庭。懷念所有在天堂的母親,她們以往的照顧和教導,永遠存在於家人的心中,不會被遺忘。願她們階同諸聖共享永恆的福樂。

雖然現時代職業母親的角色,可能有母親、家姑及家務助理去分擔。但全職母親在家庭 所扮演的角式實在繁多,例如:

- 1. 準時的鬧鐘:晨早叫醒全屋人起身返工、返學。
- 2. 職業司機:返工、返學管接管送,用汽車或11號私家車。
- 3. 營養師兼廚神:可能她從未上過烹飪課,但一年就要煮無數飯餐,重要有營有款。(有營養、天天新款)
- 4. 傳統醫生:煲涼茶、湯水。 (熱氣、咳、喉嚨痛、去濕)
- 5. 護士:子女跌倒、弄傷要包紮,如果生病,須全天候照顧。
- 6. 小姐、少爺的跟班和工人:抹鼻涕、打蝴蝶、打絲帶、梳辮、縛鞋帶、扣鈕。飯前 餐具準備妥當先招呼他們入座,飯後把生果批皮、切塊。
- 7. 補習教師 : 督促子女做功課、是一本百科全書、通天曉, 解答所有疑難。
- 8. 精明的法官:打架及爭執時,要判斷誰是誰非。
- 9. 清潔女工 : 打掃、洗碗碟、洗熨衣服、執拾煙灰盅。
- 10. 採購部長 : 全家人的服裝、飾物、家庭用品添置等等。
- 11. 美容師 : 自己要化妝、打扮, 實行入得廚房、出得廳堂。
- 12. 外交官 : 過時過節做人情、送禮、出席紅白二事;應酬學校老師及家長、丈夫的同事等。
- 13. 一台電腦 : 家人生日日期、結婚週年紀念。
- 14. 節目主持人:安排主日去聖堂、旅行、游水、生日會、看電影,遊樂園。
- 15. 一名社工:耐心的聆聽、去分析、開解、安慰、輔導。
- 16. 福音傳播者:培育子女的宗教信仰,注意他們人格成長。
- 17. 興趣小組負責人:插花、養金魚、種盆栽、摺紙、砌拼圖等。
- 18. 廢物收集站:空盒、橡筋、紙袋、膠袋,隨時需要,立刻送上。 垃圾筒:專門處理剩餘的食物,把他們放入肚子裡。
- 19. 精打細算的會計師:去街市或超級市場買東西時.會比較價錢.保證每月不會超支。
- 20. 丈夫的好伴侣:温柔、體貼。
- 21. 兼任戰靶:過失的承擔者。專門預鑊。
- 22. 神奇女俠:銅皮鐵骨,不會累、不能病。
- 23. 全屋最夜睡眠的人:關煤氣、電燈、水喉、防盜;半夜爬起來關窗、蓋被。

至於母親的期望是什麼呢?

她們付出的並不奢望回報,但求子女能夠體諒明白她們所做的一切,知道所享有的一切都不是必然的,事事感恩,多謝天主, 在社會上能夠堂堂正正站起來,不會成為其他人的負累。

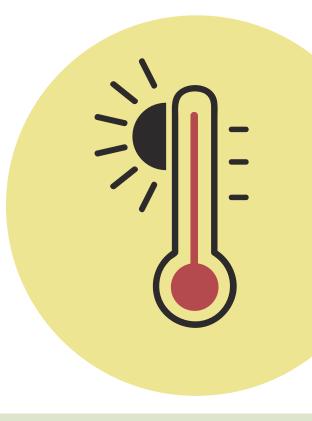
我們該如何孝順母親?

我們可以尊敬、愛護、關心、欣賞、讚美、體諒、支持及幫忙 做家務去表達。而母親健在的兄弟姊妹, 別忘向母親說一聲:





夏天防暑之道



在全球暖化的影響下,香港的炎熱夏季早來了。在30 多度的街道上行走,人體需要張開毛孔,排泄汗液來減低温度,但登上交通工具或進入商場便立刻享受到透心涼的空調。溫度相差8-10度,毛孔即時被冷卻收縮,導致熱氣無法散出。這時便容易生病,中醫形容為「感暑」,即感受到夏天特有的致病因素「暑氣」。平素多吃生冷凍飲的便會出現消化系統的症狀,包括:食慾減退,消化不良,大便溏泄。平素運動不足,有鼻感敏,工作或家居多用冷氣空調的,便容易出現呼吸系統的症狀,包括:鼻塞、流涕,咳嗽有痰,喉嚨發炎。而兩者皆由「熱」所致,所以通常會頭脹痛,嚴重口乾,自覺身熱,多汗,疲倦無力,精神不振,影響睡眠。

防暑之道,便是保持身體健康,提昇防病之能力,避免「過寒過熱,過濕過燥」。多吃 消暑食物及少吃肥甘厚腻食物,採用健康的烹調方法及健康的飲食行為。

過寒過濕:

過寒,影響做温機能,令機體功能減弱。

過濕,影嚮消化及循環系统功能,不能保持正常 運作。

提防過寒過濕

- 1. 外在因素 不要長時間使用冷氣,利用其他 方法降温,例如:使用風扇,儘量打開窗門,增 加對流空氣,及冲凍水涼。避免整夜使用冷氣, 温度保持適中(23-25oC)。
- 2. 內在因素 避免過量或空着肚子進食冷凍食物飲料。例如啤酒,汽水,果汁,沙律,魚生,雪糕,冰條,豆腐,蟹,奶茶,豆漿,綠茶。

過熱過燥:

過熱,身體水份流失,心臟負荷增加,心力 衰竭,引致中暑。

過燥,體液不足,毒素相對增加減。身內廢物 (大便,小便,食物)積存,變成病理廢物(痰,宿便,瘀血,食積)。

提防過熱過燥

保持良好排毒機制,大小便通暢,衡常運動,多菜少肉,經常進食生果蔬菜,多飲水,避免過量飲食及煎炸肥甘厚腻食物。

消暑食物:西瓜,冬瓜生薏仁湯,苦瓜,荷葉,薄荷茶,檸檬茶,節瓜,絲瓜。 肥甘厚腻食物:肥肉,多油,甘甜,多添加,醃製,重口味,過多調味,壅滞,難消化。 採用健康的烹調方法:蒸,烤,白焯,快炒,焓,炆。少用不健康的烹調方法:烤,炸,焗, 燒,鹵,鹽焗,使用微波爐。

採用健康的飲食行為:少鹽,少糖,少油,少添加,均衡飲食,吃七分飽,定時定量,日吃 三餐。避免不健康的飲食行為:打邊爐,自助餐,放題,燒烤,齊夜。



聖德肋撒堂長者聯權



是次聯歡午宴,參加的院友都十分高興,認為能加強溝通及活動能力,以下是長者出席後的

林爺爺:

適逢今年是林爺爺百歲人壽啊! 很多 教友前來熱情恭賀及邀請爺爺一同 拍照留念。

李女士

今次午宴得到兩位職員細心 照料,如為長者剪碎食物去 雞皮等, 甚感窩心, 非常感動。 這次長者午宴真的十分開心, 感謝天主, 賜予各長 者有健康的體魄,能夠聚首一堂,共享歡樂。多謝 工作人員細心照顧,祈天主降福大家。

參加者心



馬先生

感到堂區的工作人員舉辦是 次長者午宴, 對長者充滿愛 心。另外,感謝負責接送的院 方司機美鳳及本院職員義工 ,她們都和藹可親及細心。

何女士

今次午宴得到兩位職員細 心感到很開心,多謝教會 安排活動,關愛長者。



南座三樓 王凱倩姑娘

芥子園

The School of Nursing strives to provide quality academic programmes to prepare enrolled nurses and registered nurses with the ultimate goal of meeting the changing health needs and improving the health of individuals and the local community. With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between St. Teresa's Hospital School of Nursing and Hong Kong Red Cross in March 2018, both parties established a collaborative relationship and shared the goal of furthering health promotion and nursing education.





Student Ambassador Trainer

Hong Kong Red Cross (HKRC) offered training sessions on health talk preparation and delivery. Students who have attended the training sessions were appointed as Student Ambassador Trainer of HKRC. These trainers then took part in the training of School Ambassadors and other health promotion activities organized by HKRC.

Clinical Practicum & Clinical Enhance Programme

HKRC supported the clinical practicum for primary health care and gerontological nursing for our PDN students by networking with primary schools, secondary schools and elderly community centres and organizing health promotion activities. HKRC also supported the Clinical Enhancement Programme by

offering training opportunities to our teaching staff in the aspect of primary health care. This initiative has provided 11 training sessions of health check / first aid and 8 health talks to 1015 School Ambassadors from secondary schools, and primary schools, 1735 primary and secondary school students and 105 elderly in different districts of Hong Kong.

The School of Nursing is actively seeking opportunities to establish partnerships with other institutions / organisations to provide more opportunities for students to engage in local community health or service activities. This network will enable the development of collaborative activities, training, visits and community health service initiatives that broaden our students' knowledge, horizons and expertise.



Dr. KUAN Hau Yee Vice Principal School of Nursing



聖誕聯歡















義工活動2018 明愛賣物會11/11/18













健康推廣



道路安全運動嘉年華







屆參與於二零一九年一月十九日由香港兒科 基金和道路安全委員會舉辦的道路安全運動 嘉年華的活動的統籌, 今年共有八位兒科的 同事主動一同參與義工工作、為九龍城區出 一分力,實在高興極了!今年我們設有

兩個主題攤位;一個是「繽紛交通安全城」 - 另 一 個 是 「 逃 出 家 居 陷 阱 」 。 有 關 這 兩 個 主題也有口號的、分別是「行人過路要小心 照顧老幼要留神」及「家居安全知識多, 齊 來 建 造 安 樂 窩 」 。 藉 著 這 口 號 , 喚 醒 九 龍 城街坊對交通安全及家居安全的認識。當天 的市民都熱烈參與遊戲包括問答遊戲及滾兵 乓球遊戲!

很開心當天楊醫生及梅姑娘也親身到場為我 們打氣!

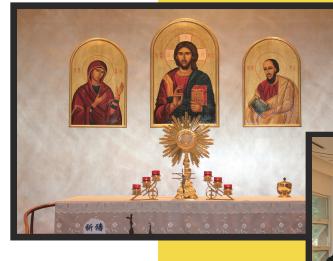


何志佳 BBS 太平紳士

龍城區道路安全運動委員會「致意

一九年一月十九日

|週年避静



二零一九年三月八日及十五日, 聖德肋撒醫院于上水樂靜院舉行醫院週年避靜。是次活動是為院內天主教員工, 及對天主教有興趣的同事而設。神師黃君右神父以「我們必須有所



奉獻」為主題,讓參與的同事在寧靜安逸的環境中,放下煩忙的醫療工作,叫心靈稍作休息,與主契合。

春茗2019











服務25週年









Hand Hygiene 2019-22 &24 May 2019











ST. TERESA'S HOSPITAL



Newsletter

Issue 33

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聖德肋撒醫院 - 院訊編輯小組

顧問: 周志潔修女成員: 黃騏. 吳趙鳴心

內容如非得院方批准,不可轉載