## 聖 徳 肋 撒 醫 院 院 訊



## NEWSLETTER

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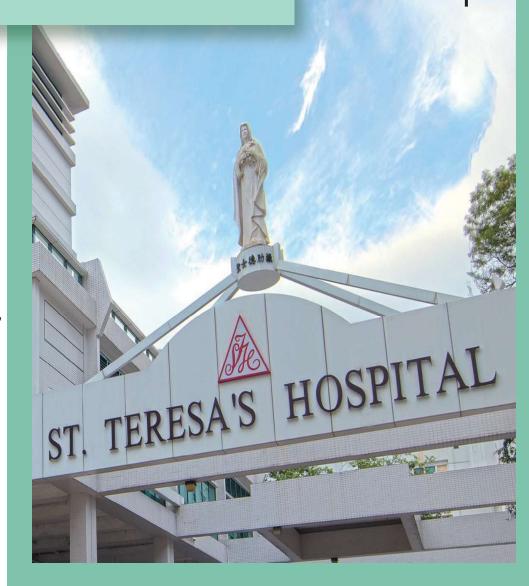
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# Message from the Medical Superintendent



Dr. Wong Chi Ming

The past twelve months had been most challenging to St. Teresa's Hospital with social unrest in the latter half of 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic from the beginning of this year. The way we conduct our business has changed. Thanks to our experience with SARS back in 2003, we have adopted the most stringent proactive measures to restrict visitors, patients, and staff with possible exposure to COVID-19 from St. Teresa's Hospital and manage to keep our hospital safe. Some of us may feel that the measures taken are excessive, but we cannot be too careful as our hospitals have many long-stay patients with chronic disease.

To relieve the burden of HA, we reserved up to half our low charge beds to receive their convalescence cases. We also participate enthusiastically in their private public co-operation initiatives and are looking forward to their referral.

The private medical hospitals are not immune to a drop-in economic activity in Hong Kong. We have taken the opportunity to refurbish our wards for better patient safety and comfort. As we become more familiar with conducting our business via the web, we have introduced a new App for our visiting doctors who can obtain information on inpatients, recently discharged patients, and the results of their investigations and doctor's fee statement from their cell phone. This will eliminate a lot of paperwork and communication errors and our patient's record is only a cell phone away. The App is readily available from our IT department and we welcome any feedback on the system.

St. Teresa's Hospital offers one hundred low charge beds for the benefit of needy patients. In these difficult times when patients must wait a long time for surgery in HA hospital, our low charge beds may be an alternative to those opting for private treatment with limited resources. Further information on admission can be obtained from our admission office.

While COVID-19 is still causing havoc in the rest of the world, Hong Kong and its neighboring cities appear to have overcome the initial phase of the disease. With summer coming and the relaxation of social distancing, it will not be too long before life in Hong Kong will return to normal.

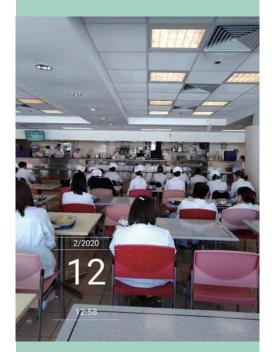
## 2019 冠狀病毒



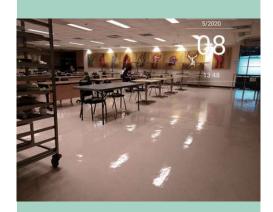
傳染病是指一些具傳播性的疾病,病原體入侵人體繁殖 或產生毒素,破壞身體細胞及其功能,嚴重時會引致死 亡。而新型傳染病是指可由任何病原體,例如病毒、細 菌或寄生蟲等,新出現於人類的傳染病。由於社群對該 傳染病只有低或並未具有免疫力,故其可能導致死亡或 不同嚴重程度的病變,亦可能引致持續性社區爆發或演 變成大流行。形成傳染病的傳播因素主要有四項:病原 體、傳染源、傳播途徑及宿主,稱之為「傳染鏈」。高 傳染性疾病最可怕之處,在於它總是突如其來,並且會 藉著傳染鏈的途徑迅速蔓延。

## 2019 冠狀病毒

### COVID-19



員工餐廳在2月份開始 將座位改成單向排列



首次開放9樓會議室作為用膳場地, 提供更多座位空間

自2003年,「冠狀病毒」這個名詞幾乎無人不知。冠狀病毒是在動物和人體中發現的一個大型病毒家族。當中一些冠狀病毒會感染人類,引起感冒以及中東呼吸綜合症(MERS)和嚴重急性呼吸綜合症(沙士)等較嚴重疾病。2019冠狀病毒(COVID-19)的最常見病徵包括發燒、乏力、乾咳及呼吸困難。其他病徵包括鼻塞、頭痛、結膜炎、喉嚨痛、腹瀉、喪失味覺或嗅覺、皮疹或手指或腳趾變色。有些受感染者只有很輕微或不明顯的症狀。根據世界衛生組織的資料,大約百分之二十的患者病情嚴重,並出現呼吸困難。年齡較大或有慢性疾病的患者(例如高血壓、心肺疾病、糖尿病或癌症等),有較大機會出現嚴重情況。

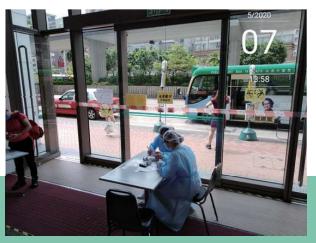
世界衛生組織於三月初正式宣佈,COVID-19在全球「大流行」(PANDEMIC),各國接連出現疫病大爆發。累計確診個案數目已突破一千萬。儘管曾經歷過「沙士」疫症的香港人齊心抗疫穩守傳播防線,隨著數以萬計市民從外地回港,確診數字一度急增。當中不少本地感染病例無法追蹤其感染源和傳播途徑,令人非常擔憂。自二零二零年一月到今天,本地COVID-19確診個案已逾四千宗,猶幸本院處於抗疫前線的醫護人員仍然緊守崗位,在每一個防控環節做足工夫,冀望能阻截病毒傳播鏈,以保障我們的醫護團隊和病人的健康。

於二零二零年一月廿五日,本院跟隨衛生防護中心發出的指引,將新型冠狀病毒的應變級別提升至「緊急級別」,並且加強感染控制措施包括限制醫院出入口、縮短探病時間、為進入醫院人士探熱和分流等。當時的個人防護裝備用品一度供應緊絀,感謝醫院管理層的支持和總務部採購同事的努力不懈,才能維持個人防護裝備用品的配給。讓我們回顧一下抗疫的點滴:









自對疫症的來臨、爆發和反覆,令人感到這個疾 病難以駕馭。由於潛伏期長而且病徵不明顯,醫 護人員難免會有不安。請緊記正確穿戴及卸除保 護裝備和保持手部衛生是最有效防止疾病傳播的 方法。

「願賜平安的主,隨時隨事親自給你們平安。願 主常與你們衆人同在。」

## 靜脈曲張的預防<sup>°</sup> 及緩解

物理錦囊



靜脈曲張(Varicose Vein)是指靜脈血管系統出現問題,靜脈血液回流機能異常,導致血管擴張變形。正常的靜脈都有瓣膜,以防止血液受地心吸力影響倒流。而由於腿部距離心臟較遠,所以血液便過多積聚在下肢部位,增加下肢靜脈的壓力。若瓣膜出現問題而不能正常運作,血液便會淤積於腿部靜脈,長期發生時便會使到血管壁變形,誘發靜脈曲張。

靜脈曲張患者早期大都感到腿部經常沈重、腫脹、 及無力又找不出原因,外觀上可能發現或多或少不 同粗幼的青筋狀及蜘蛛網紋血管絲。許多時候高風 險族群都是與患者的職業有關,長期久站或久坐的 人仕最高危,當中以售貨員、教師、護士、廚師、 髮型師等,最容易患有靜脈曲張。還有50歲以上的 女性,都屬於高風險群族。其他形成靜脈曲張的因 素包括靜脈及腹內壓力增加,例如懷孕、腹水、腹 部腫瘤等都會增加靜脈壓力,造成曲張;另外若家 族有靜脈曲張病史,其後代也容易罹患靜脈曲張; 年長者會因血管缺乏彈性而患有相同疾病,而女性 因受黃體素等荷爾蒙影響,罹患此症的機率高於男 性。

靜脈曲張的治療方法須依據症狀、位置、嚴重程度 和病因決定,其方法包括調整生活習慣、壓迫療法



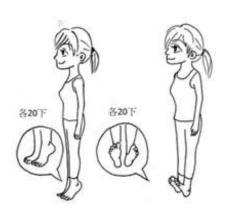
、硬化劑注射、微創血管内雷射及外科手術治療法等,但通常靜脈曲張難以完全根治,嚴重的患者需以多種治療手段才可有效控制症狀。

預防及緩解靜脈曲張症狀的方法,主要集中幫 助下肢靜脈的血液回流,以避免血管發生病變 。首先,高危的患者需適時運動,例如大約10 分鐘的健行便能透過下肢肌肉的收縮來促進靜 脈血液上流至心臟,更可達至減低體重以避免 肥胖所導致的靜脈曲張;患者平時也可把身體 躺平,並提高雙腳於心臟的位置,讓下肢的血 液回流心臟;而因應工作姿勢,患者若需要有 4小時以上的久站或久坐情形,應適時更換姿 勢和活動下肢;如有需要,患者可穿戴彈件襪 或醫用輔助襪,這些壓力襪能幫助及促進下肢 深層靜脈往上的血流,並降低靜脈血壓及預防 下肢局部潰傷。但緊記彈性襪並非越緊越好, 要依據下肢靜脈血管疾病來區分彈性襪的加 壓效果。如無明顯症狀或輕微症狀的, 可選擇加壓效果低於15mmHg的一般保 健用彈性襪;如需改善蜘蛛網狀的曲張 及下肢水腫等,可選擇15至20mmHg的 醫用輔助襪,可產生防止下肢靜脈滯留 血液的效果。

### 預防靜脈曲張的運動

### 1. 雙腳踮腳尖,再踮腳跟,各20下

此動作可幫助小 腿肌肉收縮,促 進下肢血液回流



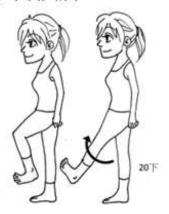
## 2. 單膝向後彎曲,用力擠腿後 側20下,再換腳練習

運動時大腿後側 肌肉會緊緊的, 有助小腿血液回 流



## 3. 單膝上抬,小腿前踢時膝蓋 用力伸直約20下再換腳

膝蓋上方肌肉感 到緊繃,有助血 液回流兼防膝蓋 痛



復康中心物理治療主任 鍾恩亮先生

## 新型口服抗凝血藥 (Novel Oral Anticoagulant/ Direct Oral Anticoagulant)



藥劑部

實習藥劑師 Kerry Kwok 藥劑師 Ricky Tou

傳統□服薄血藥,華法林(Warfarin)面世近一個世紀,臨床使用歷史悠久,累積了充份數據證明它能夠有效預防中風,不過服藥期間的限制甚多,劑量控制要求十分精準,病人要時常抽血檢驗凝血指數(INR)來調校劑量,因為藥效過低時,預防血栓效力不足,過高時隨時流血不止。而且,有很多藥物和食物均與華法林相沖起來,影響藥效不穩定。譬如病人要避免或控制食用不同種類的綠葉蔬菜,視乎當中的維他命K含量而定。試想像這些病人,大多已經因為心血管疾病、糖尿病等要控制肉類、澱粉質及糖份等攝取量,現在連蔬菜類等也要「戒□」,實在令人苦惱。

新型口服抗凝血藥 (例子: Dabigatran, Apixaban, Edoxaban, Rivaroxaban), 直接抑制特定凝血因子,減少了與其他藥物的相沖問題,更不受維他命K影響,因此病人無須「戒口」。而且劑量控制方面也容易很多,病人無需定期驗血。

這樣看來,新型藥確實為病人省卻不便,縱然藥費較高,現時有不少非心瓣性的心房顫動(Non-valvular Atrial Fibrillation)病人使用來預防中風,也有用於預防及治療靜脈血栓塞(Venous Thromboembolism)。雖然如此,新型藥並非能夠完全取代華法林所適用的病症上,因為如果病人患有二尖瓣狹窄(Mitral Stenosis)而出現心房纖顫,或是更換了人造心瓣,華法林仍然是最合適的,因為新型藥在這類情況下並未有足夠的臨床研究證明有效。

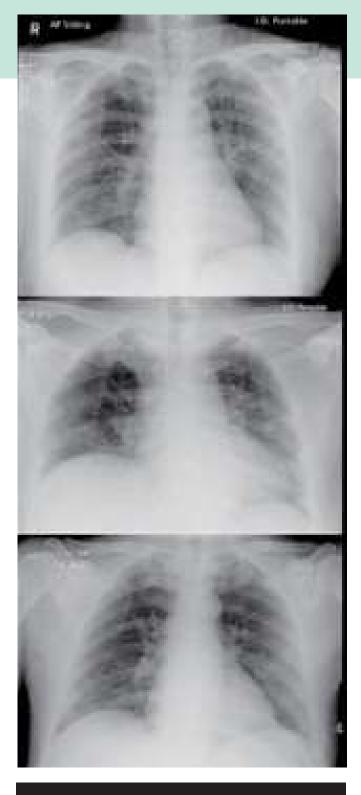
無論是服用華法林或新型口服抗凝血藥,病人要留意出血有關的徵兆,包括:皮膚瘀痕、流鼻血、牙肉出血、大小便帶血/呈深黑色,嚴重時應立即求醫;同時服用非類固醇消炎止痛藥(NSAIDs)時也會增加出血機會。如病人準備接受牙科或其他手術前,應向醫生說明正在服用的薄血藥,由醫生評估風險後斷定是否需要手術前暫時停藥,病人不要擅自決定,因為未必所有手術也需要暫定薄血藥的。手術後也不要忘記按醫生指示重新開始服藥,因為停藥時間越長,中風的風險也增加。

新型藥備有「逆轉針劑」,當病人因各種情況大量出血,或需即時進行緊急手術時,PRAXBIND(Idarucizumab)能即時解除Dabigatran的抗凝血藥效。



# 測光瀏覽匣

## DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF CHEST X-RAY FOR COVID-19



Findings in common:

- Bilateral air-space opacities/infiltretes
- No pleural effusion

of COVID-19 has proven its diagnosis a challenging task. Regardless of the few asymptomatic yet contagious cases, with common symptoms (i.e. fever, dry cough, shortness of breath) as other upper respiratory tract infections, the clinical COVID-19 manifestations of non-specific, making the disease even more difficult to differentiate from flu or common cold.

Reverse **Transcription Polymerase** Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) is the laboratory test used to diagnose most of the cases. Although it is the current standard of reference for diagnosing COVID-19, it requires a number of reagents and is time-consuming (Fang, et al., 2020); its false-negative rate is also considerable in the early stage of the manifestation. On the other hand, chest X-ray and computed tomography (CT) chest scan can be useful. For cases of COVID-19, typical CT signs such as peripheral and sub-pleural ground-glass opacities (GGO) are often observed in the

Since late-December, 2019, the outbreak lower lobes (Fang, et al., 2020). According to recent studies, the sensitivity of a chest CT scan (98%) is suggested to be higher than that of RT-PCR (71%); despite their negative RT-PCR results, suspected cases recommended to undergo chest CT scans (Fang, et al., 2020). Therefore, to diagnose COVID-19 in the lack of RT-PCR reagents, radiologists in China tend to order CT chest scans because of its high sensitivity and short duration. However, it comes with drawbacks including high radiation dose (~7.0 mSv), higher examination cost and relatively limited availability (McConnell, 2011).

> As for chest X-ray, appearances in COVID-19 cases are often non-specific with great variation (Figure 1). In some cases admitted due to positive lab results, their chest radiographs were unremarkable in the early stage of the manifestation (Figures 2 and 3). Hence, radiologists in China do not recommend using chest X-ray for early detection of the epidemic. However, the diagnostic value of chest X-ray for COVID-19 was demonstrated in the following case.

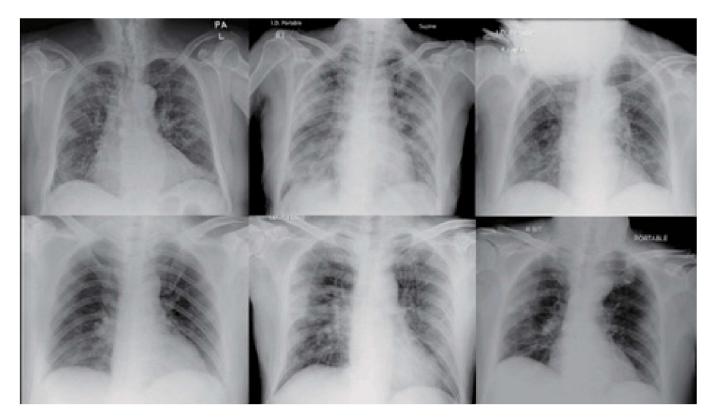


Figure 1. Non-specific chest radiographs in 9 confirmed cases at PMH. 10

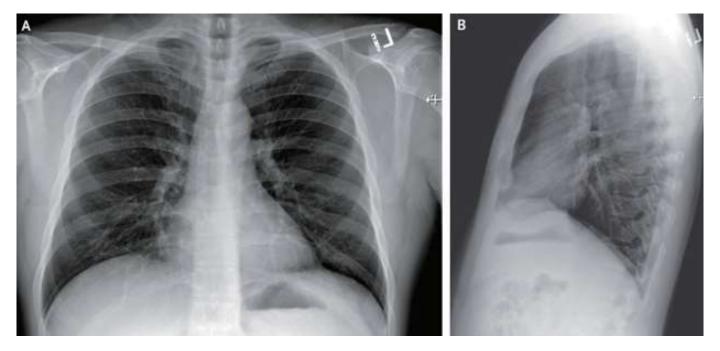


Figure 2. First confirmed case in US. Onset Day 4, Admission Day 0. No abnormalities noted.

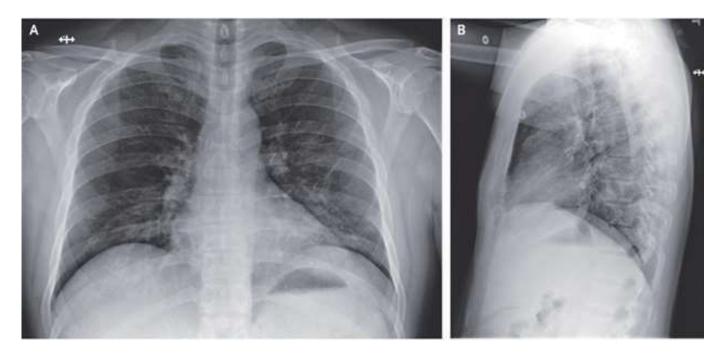


Figure 3. First confirmed case in US. Onset Day 10, Admission Day 6. Stable streaky opacities at lung bases observed.

As reported by EJ Insight (2020), the 61<sup>st</sup> diagnosed case in Hong Kong, a Filipino domestic helper whose employer was the 52<sup>nd</sup> confirmed case in the city, showed persistent clinical symptoms but was tested to be negative for the virus. However, her doctor found shadows on her chest radiograph, and thus ordered a follow-up CT chest scan and a further laboratory test on her respiratory samples. At last, a

positive result was obtained in the latter.

This shows that any abnormal appearance of chest X-ray helps prevent missed diagnosis with clinical correlations. Had this case been diagnosed simply based on the negative result from the first lab test, its chance of spreading the virus through daily contact within the community would have increased tremendously.

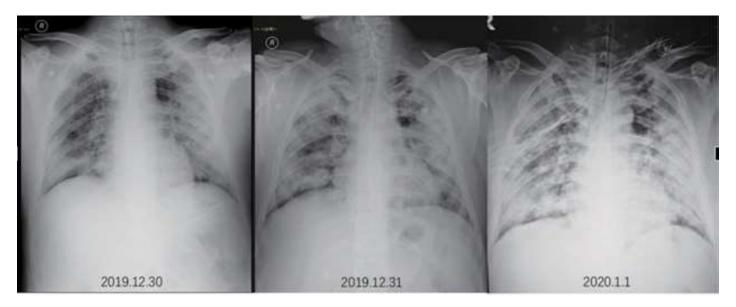


Figure 4. Chest X-ray for daily progression monitoring

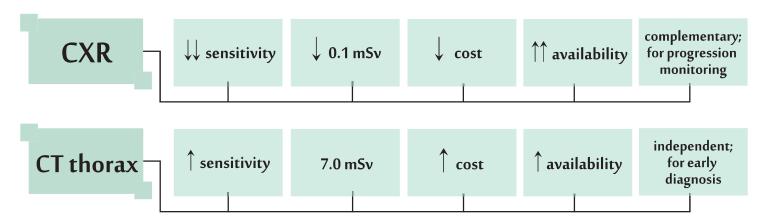


Diagram 1. Comparison between chest X-ray and CT thorax for diagnosis of COVID-19.

To conclude, chest X-ray might not be as useful as RT-PCR test or CT as an independent examination for early diagnosis of COVID-19. However, as illustrated in the mentioned case, through correlation with clinical presentations and other tests, chest X-ray helps prevent missed diagnosis and hence communal

spread. In addition, chest **X-ray** is most useful for monitoring progression (Figure 4), considering its advantages including minimal time required, minimal radiation dose (0.02 mSv for PA only, ~0.1 mSv for PA + LAT), low examination cost as well as high accessibility (McConnell, 2011) (Diagram 1).

X-Ray & Ultrasound Department Tsang Ho Nam, Mong Hiu Tung

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Fang, Y., Zhang, H., Xie, J., Lin, M., Ying, L., Pang, P., & Ji, W. (2020). Sensitivity of Chest CT for COVID-19: Comparison to RT-PCR. Radiology, 200432. doi: 10.1148/radiol.2020200432 Friends of Filipino maid with Covid-19 being sought. (2020, February 19). EJ Insight. Retrieved from http://www.ejinsight.com/20200219-friends-of-filipino-maid-with-covid-19-being-sought/

McConnell, Jonathan. Index of Medical Imaging. Wiley-Blackwell, 2011. https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2001191

## 病理快訊



### □驗到?驗不到?是否靠彩數?

"華盛頓州一位機師因為頭暈、呼吸困難,出現全身發冷又發熱的症狀,求醫兩天後,院方告訴他檢測結果陰性,沒想到4天後又被通知確診感染新冠肺炎。"

西雅圖時報

類似的報導在新型冠狀病毒肺炎期間大家應該看過不少吧!上面提及的「檢測」是用公認敏感度極高的聚合酶連鎖反應(PCR)進行的,既然方法用對了,為甚麼結果會這樣靠不住呢?

相信各位都知道,化驗室從不會在病人身上做檢驗,我們做的是體外診斷 (in vitro diagnostics),而將病人和化驗連起來的,就是標

本 specimen。以病毒為例,其實就是找出化驗室收到的標本裡面是否含有想檢測的病毒。所以整個過程的第一步就是標本的質量要好,至少:要拿得其所。

講病毒大家可能會悶,用一樣較為醒神的東西 -- "錢"來做比喻又如何?試想一下要找出一 間屋裡面有沒有錢會往那裡找?你必會入房翻

## 化驗室 鍾立人隨筆

箱倒篋,因為那是存放錢的地方,要是屋內有錢的話就會最容易被發現。至於甚麼時候入屋找較好?估計是屋主剛提完款之後吧!那要怎樣才能增加找到的機會呢?可以的話便找多幾個抽屜嘛!

只要將這個比喻套在肺炎的例子上,就很容易明白不同的病毒感染的位置固然有異,就算同一種病毒亦會因應感染階段而在不同的位置出現。當病毒最初還在上呼吸道的時候,拿鼻咽樣本是個不錯的選擇,但當病毒已經走進肺部而變成肺炎,從氣管抽出來的樣本就明顯更合適。而有足夠多的標本就等於讓我們檢測到更大範圍,提高命中機會率。

上述的三個因素:採集位置、採集時間、標本量之間是會互相影響的。老實講在病毒數量極高的情況下對標本的要求是較低的。試想像家中有五千萬現金,在整間屋塞滿銀紙就連地上枱上都有的情況下;就算閉起一只眼也會找到吧!但若果全屋加起來連一百元都沒有,成功率就難以保證。所以大家會見到出現「陰轉陽」的都是屬於感染初期又或者已經康復的"水尾"期。因為病毒數量少,流程上只要有一個環節做得不好就會令可供化驗室檢測的病毒量變得更少,降低命中率,繼而出現如標題所說要靠彩數的情況出現。

記得在 2013 年尾香港就有例子: 印傭在深圳感染 Flu A H7N9 的病例,在頭兩次用鼻咽拭子做流感 PCR 都是陰性,最終用下呼吸道樣本才成功檢測。流感普遍是上呼吸道的東西,但偏偏就陰差陽錯跑了落下呼吸道而避過檢測。由此可見化驗檢測並沒有百份之一百滴水不漏這回事,縱使技術不斷提升,仍需要各方面的配合才能夠發揮效果。



# 中醫中藥

一場突如其來的疫情,讓人們的生活節奏、工作秩序、人生規劃變得一時手足失措,然而最令人困擾的是COVID-19的高傳染性和缺乏明確可行的特效藥,讓大家擔憂不已。中醫有云:"正氣存内,邪不可幹;邪之所湊,其氣必虚"。所以提高自身免疫力不但某種程度上能抵禦病邪,更能促進疾病的更快痊癒

,減輕症狀,提高生活質量。

對於這場疫情,所有醫護人員辛苦的付出都是有目共睹的!現代西醫挽救了無數寶貴的生命,令人肅然起敬!!然而在國內中醫中藥的臨床介入,也創造了一個又一個的生命奇跡。比如廣東的"肺炎1號"方劑,在治療早期新冠肺炎的有效率達94.21%。中醫從來都是本著有病治病,無病防病的目的,在民間發揚光大。藉此機會與大家分享一下中醫中藥在防疫COVID-19的一點資訊。





一·從治療角度上:國内官方在治療COVID-19的共識中,有廣東的"肺炎1號"方和中醫藥管理局的"清肺排毒湯"。具體方藥如下: "肺炎1號"方:

銀花15g 連翹30g 山慈菇20g 柴胡5g 黃芩10g 太子參30g 青蒿5g 蟬蛻10g

土鱉蟲5g 烏梅30g 玄參15g 蒼朮10g 前胡5g 川貝10g 黃芪45g 茯苓30g

此方具有清熱解毒 疏散風熱 益氣養陰,適用於輕症確診或疑似個案,用方特點上很符合嶺南人的氣候環境與體質特點,尤其濕熱體質(上述劑量需因人而異)。

另"清肺排毒湯"方: 則適用於寒濕相對較甚的北方氣候,此次不做詳細介紹。

- 二·從預防角度上:國内數位國醫大師為了做好普羅大衆的防疫措施, 精選調配"防疫香囊"現介紹如下:
  - 1. 國醫大師 中醫界泰斗---顏德馨 芳香包處方: 羌活12g 白芷15g 艾葉15g 蒼朮15g 草果12g 丁香10g 廣木香15g 川芎10g

陳皮10g 苦參10g大青葉15g 黃芩10g 蛇床子10g 冰片10g 製法:將上藥烘乾搗碎成細粉,過篩裝入香囊袋,可佩戴於胸前 或別在白大褂。

2. 國醫大師 中醫工程院 王琦院士的配方

藿香20g 蒼朮20g 石菖蒲15g 草果10g 艾葉10g 白芷12g 蘇葉15g 貫衆20g

此方功效上具有芳香化濁辟穢,可以用煎藥進行空氣薰蒸的方式 或研磨成粉裝入香囊佩戴。

中藥芳香療法猶如現代流行的香薰療法,是將一些具有芳香、揮發性的中藥材,透過合理的君、臣、佐、使進行配伍,從而起到一定的防禦治病,驅散病邪的目的。COVID-19 屬於呼吸道疾病,中醫認為主要病位在"肺",所以芳香療法除了能芳香闢穢,清新身邊一定範圍內的空氣,具揮發性的中藥經呼吸進入體內,不僅能補益正氣,又能活血化瘀,通腑攻下,驅邪體外等作用。此法改變其他藥味、藥性,亦可引申作為治療失眠,過敏性鼻炎,咳喘等臨床內科雜病。

中醫保健中心註冊中醫姚飛龍博士

整修物部

## 耶穌的犧牲

陳婉如修女



### 同大家分享一個故事:

有一天,一位青年阿德在往聖堂途中,看見鄰居 小明拿著一個雀籠,籠裡面有三隻凍到打顫以及 非常驚慌的麻雀,阿德就問小明:「你拿著些什 麼東西?」小明就答說:「啊!三隻麻雀仔。」 阿德問:「你打算怎樣處置這些麻雀仔呢?」小 明說:「我帶回家去玩耍,我會除掉牠們的毛, 讓牠們打架,我就感覺很有趣。」阿德又說:「 當你厭倦玩耍牠們的時候,又怎樣處置牠們呢? 」小明說:「我家裡有幾隻貓,貓兒喜歡捉雀仔 的,我就讓貓兒玩弄牠們。」阿德就問小明:「 你要多少錢才可以賣這些麻雀給我呢?」小明就 答說:「這些麻雀不懂唱歌,羽毛又不美麗,你 不會喜歡的。」阿德堅持想買這些麻雀,於是再 問小明:「多少錢才可以賣給我呢?」小明以為 阿德傻頭儍腦,就說:「30元。」阿德從口袋裡 取出30元給小明,小明好像旋風一樣飛奔走了。 阿德很小小拿著雀籠,去到花園的草地上,慢慢 拉開門門,打開門引麻雀仔飛出去,讓牠們可以 在溫暖的陽光下,自由自在的飛翔。



分享另一個類比的故事:

地球是天主賜給人類快樂生活的地方。有一天, 魔鬼剛剛走過地球一圈之後見到耶穌,魔鬼就和 耶穌展開對話。魔鬼很驕傲地向耶穌說:「我設 計了一個陷阱,利用很多人類喜歡的事物包括金 錢、名譽、地位等來引誘人,使他們沒法抗拒。 這些誘惑都令大部份人跌入了我的陷阱中,我已 經俘虜了他們。」耶穌就問:「那你想怎樣處置 他們呢?」魔鬼說:「我設計的這個遊戲還未玩 完,我要繼續玩弄他們!我會教他們怎樣結婚, 然後使他們有言語衝突,他們的家會不停因雞毛蒜 皮的事而争吵分裂。使他們彼此憎恨和折磨對方 ,然後導致離婚。我要教其他人酗酒、吸毒、咒 罵,製造核武、槍械及炸彈,讓他們彼此殘殺, 這樣我就會完成我的心願而非常快樂!」耶穌便 說:「你完成了這些事之後,又如何呢?」魔鬼 說:「啊!那我要把他們全部消失在這世界!」 耶穌說:「立刻停止!他們是屬於我深愛的人, 你需要我付出什麼代價,才會放過他們呢?」魔 鬼說:「耶穌,你不會想擁有這些人的,他們都

不是什麼善良的人,他們會憎恨你,咒罵你,睡棄你,鞭打你,還會釘死你在十字架上的!」耶穌說:「開個價!」魔鬼陰險地笑著回答:「我要你全部的眼淚和流盡你的寶血!」耶穌想也不用想,便立刻答說:「成交!」耶穌交出了自己的性命,為大衆作贖價。

弟兄姊妹們,我們什麼時候才清醒過來,不再跌入魔鬼的陷阱呢?現在是時候聽聽耶穌的教導和指引,一切誡命的總綱,就是全心、全靈、全意、全力愛天主在萬有之上,並愛近人如你自己。愛天主嘅行動包括:祈禱、讀經、參與敬拜天主嘅禮儀,參與團體嘅靈修聚會,培育自己在信仰上的成長。人與人之間應彼此相愛、互相尊重,效法耶穌的榜樣,盡力去成為和平的工具,宣揚基督帶來給我們的正義、仁愛、寬恕和諒解,彼此以愛心服務,在絕望中依然懷有希望,在痛苦困難中依然堅忍不屈,能跨越憤怒、咒罵、怨恨的束縛,擁有天主兒女的自由,在一切事情上承行天父的旨意。

婚姻是神聖的,在天主的恩寵下,男女結為夫婦 ,從一而終,人不可以拆散。雖然在家庭生活中 兩人依然有許多磨擦和困難,但耶穌教導我們要 彼此相愛。在漫長的人生旅途上,讓耶穌基督的 聖言成為我們的導航,使我們不至於迷失方向, 最終能到達至永恆的天國福地。聖保祿宗徒致羅 馬人書第十二章記載:「愛情不可是虛偽的。你 們當厭惡惡事,附和善事。論兄弟之愛,要彼此 相親相愛;論尊敬,要彼此爭先。論關懷,不可 疏忽;論心神,要熱切;對於主,要衷心事奉。 論望德,要喜樂;在困苦中,要忍耐;在祈禱上 ,要恆心;對聖者的急需,要分擔;對客人,要 款待。迫害你們的,要祝福;只可祝福,不可詛 咒。應與喜樂的一同喜樂,與哭泣的一同哭泣。 彼此要同心合意,不可心高妄想,卻要俯就卑微 的人。不可自作聰明。對人不可以惡報惡,對衆 人要勉勵行善;如若可能,應盡力與衆人和睦相 處。」





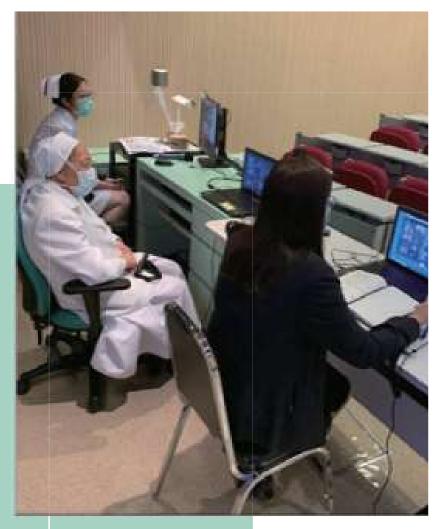


## **芥子園**



Dr. KUAN Hau Yee Vice School Principal School of Nursing

In response to the outbreak of COVID-19 the novel coronavirus in Hong Kong, regular classes in a lecture theatre or a seminar room were suspended. Subsequently, the School of Nursing has conducted online teaching and learning since February 2020. Our teaching team has endeavoured to apply technologies in an effective way to facilitate online synchronous learning and teaching and student collaboration.





Using video conferencing service Zoom, teachers and students could see each other and maintain interaction. Teachers can elaborate on challenging concepts or address misconception when students are struggling. Students can get immediate feedback on any aspect of the learning process. Teacher could interact with students in real-time, making group activities, such as group discussion (Zoom breakout rooms) possible.

However, the dynamic of real-time online learning and teaching is very different from face-to-face classroom interactions, so it is essential to keep the online sessions productive, interactive, smooth and enjoyable. To prepare students for the online meetina session, teachers distributed a meeting note informing students of the date, time, meeting details, the objectives, and what they have to prepare before the meeting. To enhance the quality of teaching and learning via Zoom, teachers re-organized the lesson plan, assigned some preparatory reading or task sheets. This is to enhance immediate response from students and facilitate student interaction as the Zoom session begins.

Teachers also made use of forum discussion in the Blackboard (previously named Moodle Rooms) to allow real time student discussion. Student feedback and comments are posted on Blackboard for peer review and sharing. Upon completing student presentation, students started the next session with peer feedback and sharing which was followed by teacher feedback.











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