

食物及衛生局局長高永又醫 提字祝賀本會三十周⁴



三十而立

艑輯香港急症醫學期刊 點點滴滴



30th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine & Surgery Commemorative Book 香港急症醫學會三十周年紀念特刊

Plasma-Lyte A

FLUID CHOICE MATTERS!



Post-operative infection rate (P<0.05)

0.9% Saline 3:1 Matched			ned Cohort	(N=	(N=2778) 8.2%	
	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.
00	d transfu	usion rat	e (<i>P</i> <0.00	01)		
00 PL		usion rat 26) 1.8%	e (<i>P</i> <0.00	01)		
PL	(N=92	26) 1.8%	e (<i>P</i> <0.00	,		11

Electrolyte disturbance rate (P<0.05)

	-		(,		
P	Plasma-Lyte (N=926) 8.8%					
0.	.9% Saline	3:1 Mate	ched Cohort	(N=2778)		10.7%
0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0
Dial	lysis rate	(<i>P</i> <0.0	01)			
PL	(N=926) 1	.0%				
0.	.9% Saline		3:1 Match	ed Cohort	(N=2778)	4.8%
L)	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0

Charts adapted from Shaw study of abdominal surgery patients (N=3704 in the matched cohort)1

The key metabolic features of Plasma-Lyte A:

- Physiological chloride, sodium, potassium and osmolarity ^{6,8}
- Formulated without
 - Calcium, therefore can be administered before, during or after blood transfusions ^{6,9}
 - Lactate, therefore can be administered in patients with hepatic dysfunction ^{6,10,11,12}
- Levels of magnesium that minimise the risk of hypomagnesemia ^{13,14} and the need for additional supplementation ¹⁴, essential for cardiac function ¹⁵

	mEq/L					Osmolarity			
	Cations			Anions					
	Na⁺	K⁺	Ca++	Mg ++	CI-	Acetate	Lactate	Gluconate	(mosmol/l)
NaCl 0.9% ²	154	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	309
HARTMANN'S 3,7	131	5.0	4.0	-	111	-	29	-	278
RINGER'S LACTATE ⁴	130	4.0	3.0	-	109	-	28	-	273
RINGER'S ACETATE ⁵	130	4.0	4.0	2.0	110	30	-	-	277
PLASMA-LYTE A ⁶	140	5.0	0	3.0	98	27	-	23	295
PLASMA ^{7,8}	136 - 145	3.5 - 5.0	4.4 - 5.2	1.6 - 2.4	98 - 106	Bic	arbonate 21	- 30	280 - 300
		•							
	Physiological levels of sodium and chloride Dual bicarbonate precursors acetate and gluconate								
No calcium ————————————————————————————————————									

Please review Product Information before prescribing.

PLASMA-LYTE Injection abbreviated Prescribing information

Name and Composition: Plasma-Lyte A solution for infusion. Sodium Chloride 5.26g/l. Potassium Chloride hexahydrate 0.30g/l. Sodium acetate trihydrate 3.68/l. Sodium Gluconate 5.02/l. Indication: As sources of water, electrolytes and calories or as alkalinising agents. Dosage and Administration: As directed by the physician. Dosage is dependent on age, weight, clinical condition and laboratory determinations. Precautions: Congestive heart failure, oedema with sodium retention, hyperkalaemia, potassium retention, metabolic or respiratory alkalosis, severe hepatic insufficiency, diminished renal function, can cause fluid and/or solute overloading. Periodic clinical evaluations and laboratory determinations are necessary. Excess administration may result in metabolic alkalosis. Adverse Effects: Febrile response, infection at the site of infusion, extravasation, hypervolaemia, venous thrombosis, phlebitis. See full PI for more details. Date of preparations: 2013.

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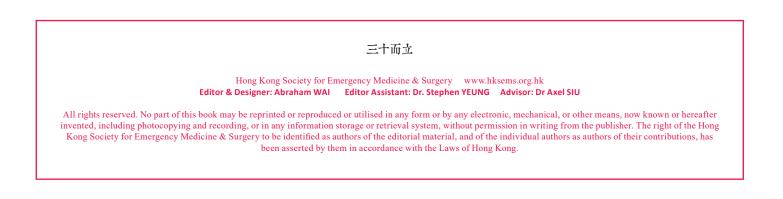
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30th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine & Surgery 香港急症醫學會三十周年









Message from Dr. Wing-man KO, Secretary for Food & Health

香港急症醫學會三十周年紀

念特刊

食物及衛生局局長高永文

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT, HONG KONG COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Every emergency physician in Hong Kong knows that HKSEMS is the 'mother' of Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine (HKCEM). Without the foresight of a group of pioneer Accident and Emergency Department physicians and surgeons establishing HKSEMS in 1985, the specialty of emergency medicine could not have emerged in Hong Kong and the leading role of the specialty in Asia could not have attained. Emergency Medicine in Hong Kong is also quite well known internationally and in our motherland (mainland China) with respect to the quality our fellows and trainees provided to the citizens of Hong Kong.

2015 marks the 30th anniversary of HKSEMS. Apart from 'giving birth' to HKCEM, HKSEMS is also instrumental in the establishment of Hong Kong Emergency Nurse Association and the Hong Kong College of Emergency Nursing. HKSEMS is the only professional organization in Hong Kong linking most if not all the personnel and disciplines providing emergency care from pre-hospital setting to emergency department. The contribution and achievement of HKSEMS in bringing the level of emergency care in Hong Kong to international standard is undisputable. I have full confidence that HKSEMS will continue to pay a key leading role in the development of emergency care in Hong Kong.

I, therefore, would like to congratulate and thank HKSEMS at this memorable moment of 30 th anniversary.



Dr. Hiu-fai HO President

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT, HONG KONG EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION

On behalf of Hong Kong Emergency Nurses Association (HKENA), I am most delighted to extend my heartiest congratulations to the 30th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS).

Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery has provided an invaluable contribution to emergency medicine. HKSEMS has been active in organizing and supporting international conferences to enhance the sharing of professional knowledge, experience and ideas in Emergency Medicine. HKSEMS has established an iconic reputation for the provision of high quality scientific meetings in emergency medicine.

HKSEMS works closely with HKENA in promoting professional training in emergency nursing. It is

our honour to be the partner of HKSEMS. On this memorable occasion, I would like to thank HKSEM for their unfailing support to our Association.

I take this opportunity to wish the Society every success in her future endeavors for many years to come.



Ms WAN, Suk Fan Vivian, President

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT, HONG KONG COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY NURSING

It is our great pleasure to witness the 30th anniversary of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS). The organization has been an essential ingredient for the growth of the emergency medicine in the region and beyond because of her accomplishments in education of nurses and physicians and commitment in evidence based practice.

On behalf of HKCEN I would like to congratulate you all, the pioneers and the new young talents, that you have made the choice to work in the front door. It is one of the most excited jobs in health care: experts in emergency medicine. Personally it has been an honour to be involved with the Society and its members whom I consider to be both my teachers and friends. I look forward to future collaboration, learning and friendship.

Congratulations!



Ms Li Ping, Serena, President

President's Remarks

Dr. Axel Siu 蕭粤中醫生 (2011-2015)

Dear Colleagues,

It is my great honor to invite you to join the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS). The birth of HKSEMS was greatly contributed a group of the pioneer emergency physicians in Hong Kong in 1985. The establishment of HKSEMS created a tight bonding among all the emergency medicine practitioners. As we witnessed the development of emergency medicine in Hong Kong, we also witnessed the growth of HKSEMS. In the past 30 years, there were a lot of great achievements accomplished by HKSEMS, including the introduction of the Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) course to Hong Kong, publication of the Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine and hosting the 3rd Asian Conference on Emergency Medicine, etc.

This year, we are going to step through another decade in the history of HKSEMS. At this great moment, the council of HKSEMS will organize series of activities so that all our members can participate in to celebrate. With the contribution from all our Past Presidents and Council members, we have prepared this book to document the major milestones of HKSEMS in the past 30 years. I hope all of our members can take this opportunity to refresh our precious memory and prepare for the gorgeous future of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery.





PRESIDENT (1985-1989)

Dr MP LEUNG 梁文甫醫生

At her thirtieth anniversary, Dr Leung would like to share with all of you the paths HKSEMS has gone through over the past years.

The Early years: Struggle for Survival: Beg, steal or borrow

In compliance with the UK Platt report, Casualty consultant posts were established in the late 70's in Hong Kong but by and large they were not filled. The only post that could be filled was at Tang Shiu Kin Hospital as there was some orthopaedic work with the post. It was naturally filled by Orthopaedic surgeons rather than career Casualty staff. The appointment of full time Casualty consultants did not materialize until 1981. Further consultants were "stolen" from other specialty departments. Attrition remained high and frequent due to uninteresting work and greener pastures outside government service. There was constant fear for the survival of the specialty from the very beginning.

Despite the appointments of consultants, there was no formal training program for junior doctors. The year of 1982 was a turning point when the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh started a new FRCS (A&E) examination together and prescribed its minimum training requirements.

However, trainees still faced great difficulties in getting training jobs as other specialties had no interest in accepting trainees coming for short rotations. Only one candidate, Dr. Dickson Chang, was able to fulfill the dual specialty training requirements and he subsequently became the first doctor in HK to pass the FRCS Ed (A&E) examination. Some other trainees went for the traditional specialty training in Medicine and Surgery but understandably most chose to stay behind instead of returning to AED for an uncertain career prospect.

Senior doctors were "borrowed" from specialty units to maintain some form of clinical supervision. Some of them came for periods as short as 3 months and naturally there was little incentive for staff training.

Adolescence: Unity, vision and Ingenuity

With the appointments of more consultants in subvented hospitals, a bigger group started to emerge by 1985. This small group of pioneers all longed for a vision for proper development of the specialty. After a short period of preparation, the group finally got together and formed the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery.

As there was no financial backing the initial activities were confined to a few clinical meetings only, taking advantage of existing internal sponsorships such as the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals sponsored overseas guest speakers. Sponsorships from pharmaceutical companies previously directed towards individual departments were channeled to create society-wide activities for the benefit of all members.

Furthermore, as a group, we were able to undertake some income generating work. We accepted the offer from the Government Nursing Officers Association to run courses for nurses on an income sharing basis. All the senior doctors contributed to the teaching sessions voluntarily and without remuneration. Over several years of hard work this enabled the Society to have a small reserve for the pursuit of future activities.

In 1989, we were invited to play a minor role in the 4th World Congress in Emergency and Disaster Medicine held in Hong Kong. The donation we received at the conclusion of the Congress further strengthened our financial situation.

At the end of the decade, our strength and morale were considerably boosted with the recruitment of a number of middle rank doctors who had completed specialist training in various specialties. These doctors played an important role in the subsequent development of the specialty and indeed many of them still contribute actively in various positions in the profession.

In 1991 we invited the Justice Institute in British Columbia, Canada to Hong Kong and started the first local ACLS program. This proved to be hugely successful and also financially sustainable. The program is now a recognized core pre-requisite not only for our College fellowship but also in many others. Other programs of similar nature were to follow with equally good response and positive recognition by other Academy colleges as well. They also provided a healthy and sustained income for the society through the years.

Adulthood, Metamorphosis and coming of Age

Despite the setback in 1993 when the specialty did not achieve collegial status in the HKAM at its inauguration, we continued our academic and professional training programs vigorously and continued to lobby for recognition of our specialty status. We finally prevailed in 1997 and was recognized as an independent college of the Academy.

With a healthy financial status in the Society, the College was able to start her own examinations right away. Finally with the College firmly established the Society generously agreed to transfer the bulk of her financial assets to the College, ensuring her healthy development in the years to come.

With her historical mission completed, the society now focuses on the training and development of Emergency Medicine to all other professionals, true to the guiding principles laid down by her pioneers thirty years ago.

I look forward to her continued prosperity and vitality under the management of our young leaders to a better and brighter tomorrow.

PRESIDENT (1989-1993) Dr CH CHUNG 鍾展雄醫生



For 30 years, we have been struggling to upgrade the standard of Emergency Medicine to the same status as other clinical specialties. We have achieved a lot in the past 30 years, including the establishment of the Accident & Emergency Training Centre in 1994, formal recognition as a specialty under the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine in 1997, index of the Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine in 2004 and hosting of the International Conference on Emergency Medicine in 2014. All these imply that we have attained international standard and recognition in Emergency Medicine. In addition, the work of the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery laid the foundation for the establishment of Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine – the youngest college in Hong Kong Academy of Medicine.

Because of the innate nature of the case mix and practice of Emergency Medicine itself, emergency departments are always crowded, diluting real emergencies with minor ailments. Case attendance is unpredictable. Training by simulation, preferably in training centres, is the solution. The same also applies to prehospital care. The Society has been actively involved in training in the past 30 years, not only for doctors, but also nurses, ambulance crew, firemen, police, first aiders and other healthcare providers. In addition, the Society has remarkable contributions towards subspecialty development, such as resuscitation, toxicology, disaster medicine, sports medicine, wilderness medicine, transport medicine, prehospital care and emergency ultrasonography. However, we should not be complacent as there is still a long way to go before we can obtain high respect from colleagues of other specialties and the general public. Nevertheless, I can see the enthusiasm and impetus of the new group of office bearers and council members of the Society and I have full confidence that they can bring the specialty a great stride forward in the near future.

Congratulations to all who work for the advancement of Emergency Medicine in Hong Kong.



PRESIDENT (1993-1995) Dr TW WONG 黃大偉醫生

The Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery was established in 1985, the year I joined the Accident & Department (ED) of Kwong Wah Hospital. In 1987, I became a Council Member of the Society and I have been fortunate to bear witness the growth and maturation of the specialty under the auspices of the Society.

The establishment of the Society is one of the most significant milestones in the development of Emergency Medicine (EM) in Hong Kong. It signified the birth of a new specialty with a group of dedicated practitioners who were eager to improve the quality of emergency care in local hospitals. For years, the ED (or Casualty before 1983) was considered a stepping stone by the newly graduated doctors to another specialty. Most of them would be transferred to another discipline within 6 months to one year. Supervision of junior doctors was minimal and organized teaching was non-existent. The Society had a mission: to organize training and education for doctors and nurses working in the ED. I was one of the organizers of the first induction course for new medical officers in 1991. From then on, we have produced muchneeded training manuals in different aspects of emergency care. The manuals also helped to unify practices among different local emergency departments. Another notable achievement of the Society was the introduction of international life support courses to Hong Kong. The first ACLS course was introduced in 1991 as a joint venture with JIBC of Canada. This is an important venture as it raised our standards to international level and helped build up the image of the specialty especially in the area of resuscitation.

The Society has yet another role, which it might not envisage at its inception. It gave birth to and nurtured a host of second generation organizations in emergency care. In 1993, as President of the Society, I was given the task to lead an ad hoc group to try to establish a College of Emergency Medicine under the newly formed Hong Kong Academy of Medicine. The College was inaugurated in 1996 and became an Academy College in 1997. In 2002, nursing colleagues within the Society thought it an opportune time to form Hong Kong Emergency Nurses Association. In 2011, almost a decade later, Hong Kong College of Emergency Nursing was established to promote better education in emergency nursing. The fact that the Society and its related organizations are still co-organizing local scientific meetings is a good indicator of the very close relationship. Indeed, it is still a very closely knitted family.

After the establishment of the College, the Society needs to take on new roles as specialist training will be the sole ambit of the College. I am glad to see that the Society is taking an active role in the promotion of interest in emergency medicine among other health professionals and the public.

On the 30th anniversary of the Society, I hope the Society will grow from strength to strength and remain, as always, a strong advocate of quality emergency cares for the local community.



PRESIDENT (1995-99) Dr FL LAU 劉飛龍醫生

When I first joined the A&E specialty in July 1982, the A&E department was more like a casualty unit where patients with minor injury were treated and most other ill patients were admitted with minimal stabilization nor investigation. There was neither training for the doctors working there, nor any specific specialty examination available for the doctors who want to pursue further in the field.

It was the formation of HKSEMS 30 years ago that jumpstarted the development of the specialty with provision of systematic training, attracting more committed clinicians to join the field and paving way for the establishment of HKCEM.

When I joined the council of HKSEMS, I chaired the training subcommittee and initiated the induction course for all new A&E doctors in July 1991. During the same year, PWH, KWH and UCH took turns to organize the interdepartmental clinical meetings. A couple of years later, the meeting was extended to all the AEDs and continued non-stop as the college monthly joint clinical meeting. The initial induction course manual was later replaced by the Core Manual for Training in Emergency Medicine which

"serves as a quick reference for A&E doctors in their daily practice".

It is also through HKSEMS that doctors and nurses in A&E work together to strive for a better A&E service with better training and career development. The society initiated "Emergency Nursing Course" which help to establish the high professional standard of the A&E nurses in Hong Kong.

Looking back, the current high quality A&E service and professional standard of emergency doctors and nurses in Hong Kong would not possibly be attained if HKSEMS had not played its vital role in the early development of Emergency Medicine. To look forward, the future role of HKSEMS would definitely be as important.

Best wishes for the continuous development of the Society.



PRESIDENT (1999-2003) Dr Patrick WONG 王國良醫生

I am delighted to express my congratulation message to Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS) for celebrating her 30th Anniversary.

Thirty year ago when the specialty of Emergency Medicine was still at its infancy, not just in Hong Kong but also in more "developed areas" like the United Kingdom, our local group of doctors working in A&E Department (the "Casualty Department") already had the forward wisdom of conglomerating the doctors and nurses working in this field to form HKSEMS for nurturing the academic and professional development in Emergency Medicine. This laid the foundation and paved the way for the subsequent formation of an independent College of Emergency Medicine under Hong Kong Academy of Medicine in 1997; and more recently in 2011, Hong Kong College of Emergency Nursing – the present organizations for the training, standard setting and continuous education for our Emergency Doctors and Emergency Nurses in Hong Kong.

In the past, we were usually being mocked by others

as being "admission officers" and were shy to tell others, including our relatives and close friends, that we are working in the field of Emergency Medicine. Nowadays we will not be ashamed to tell others that we are working in the specialty of Emergency Medicine; and many-atimes we are commemorated for working in the forefront of the healthcare system taking care of the acutely sick and urgent situations including disasters and diseases outbreaks. This will not be possible without the hard work of the Presidents and Office Bearers of HKSEMS in all these thirty years guiding the development and promotion of Emergency Medicine and leading the specialty to be recognized by our society. It is also encouraging to note that the HKSEMS is now playing an active role liaising with Emergency Medicine organizations in other countries and other areas of China, and hosting various joint academic conferences together with our counterparts.

At this time, congratulation to the 30th Anniversary of HKSEMS.... And I am confident that we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary, 50th, and etc. in the years to come.

PRESIDENT (2003-2009) Dr MH NG 吳民豪醫生



Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS) was established in 1985 with the majority opinioned that its mission were to establish a College of Emergency Medicine and develop Emergency Medicine (EM) into a specialty which we could be proud of it. We made it! Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine was set up in 1996 and the College was accepted by Hong Kong Academy of Medicine as a member College in 1997. Emergency Medicine is a specialty in Hong Kong since then and Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine came under the joint ownership of both HKCEM and HKSEMS, while the former being the prime administrator.

I was elected as the President of HKSEMS in 2003. At that time, the very important questions we had were, "what is the role of HKSEMS now?", or "have we completed our duty?" Our members (both inside and outside the Council) had lots of brainstorming for a possible answer. We decided to take up a different role. While HKCEM focused on training for doctors, service standard to our patients and research, HKSEMS shoulod not confine ourselves to these roles only.

In 1999 and 2000, under Dr Patrick Wong's leadership, I managed to liaise with Prof Liao Xiao Xin from Guangzhou to make HKSEMS a participating organization for the Cross Strait Four Places Emergency Medicine Conference in Guangzhou in 2000. All our participants enjoyed the trip , both in meeting new friends and broadening our horizon. The Council decided that liaison and academic partnership with mainland EM organizations should be our important function. History proves that we were right, and this remains as our main activities today. I have witnessed friendly interactions with mutual benefits on both sides. We are now a regular partners of various EM conferences organized in mainland and locally.

We have been organizing training courses in EM for dentists with thankful appreciation. We extended this training role to other professions. We have organized the training for Chinese Medicine students at Baptist University, ambulance staff of Shenzhen 120, and EBM courses for doctors and nurses. Anyone interested in Wilderness Medicine, Sports Medicine, Off street Emergency Medicine, Mediation in Medicine can attend courses held in partnership with Federation of Medical Societies of Hong Kong. Dr Chan Kwok Hei has been coordinating training courses on psychological aspects in Medicine in last few years. I apologize for omitting various other training courses organized by our Society through the hard work of our members.

Collaboration with Asian Society for Emergency Medicine (ASEM) is another important role. To promote closer relationship between Asian and local doctors, we decided to invite HKCEM to share one of the two seats in the ASEM council.

Emergency Nurses have been the backbone of our Society. We exchanged ideas with them on the setting up of Emergency Nurses Association (HKENA) and I am happy to see the Association is up and running. We handed over the ownership of TNCC to HKENA with pride; since we shall have one more comrade to advance emergency care together. Whenever there is need, we continue to organize courses in Emergency nursing.

In order to confine the financial liability of our Society, we transformed into a limited company in 2006. To ensure a smooth transition, I was elected as President in 2005. For a total of 6 years; I was able to be the President of HKSEMS proudly.

Longer than usual, a 6-year term as President of HK-SEMS, has enriched my career, and indeed my life, significantly. I developed friendship with colleagues locally, with colleagues from Mainland China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, Japan and members of ASEM. I could feel and understand the dedication of various members in Emergency Medicine. Peter Pang from speaking no Putonghua to reasonable fluency, becomes a main bridge between Mainland and Hong Kong. Ma Hing Man and Siu Yuet Chung have always been the engine for any EM conference. Our past Presidents continue their passion to HKSEMS and remain as invaluable advisors.

30 years since the formation, part of our vision has made real and part is still in fantasy. I am sure the young doctors' dream can fly beyond. Panorama in Emergency Medicine is awaiting you, young Emergency doctors.



香港急症醫學會(HKSEMS)轉眼已成立了三十年。

子曰:「吾,十有五,而志于學,三十而立,四十而不 惑,五十而知天命,六十而耳順,七十而從心所欲,不 踰矩。」可見三十年是人生重要的里程碑。推而廣之, 對HKSEMS來說,三十年來立足香港醫學界,見證急症 專科由「孕育」、「出世」到壯大的過程,意義重大。 香港急症科醫學院在1996年成立,並在翌年成為香港 醫學專科學院的第十五個專科學院,負責培訓、考核及 認證急症科專科醫生。香港急症科護理學院也在2011年 成立,是臨時香港護理專科學院十四個創會成員之一, 為急症科專科護士的培訓、考核及認證踏出重要一步。

HKSEMS會員包括了對急症有熱誠的醫生、護士、救護員 等不同專業人士。我們通過HKSEMS可以整合在急症服務 的不同專業,團結大家,提高急症服務的整體水平,彌 補香港急症科醫學院及香港急症科護理學院照顧不到的 地方。HKSEMS也可以讓年青一代的急症醫護把不同的新 思維、新意念引入,看看是否可行。HKSEMS也可以扮演 一些工會的角色,為急症員工的工作環境及待遇發聲。

在這裡,我記起了岳飛的滿江紅:「三十功名塵與土,八 千里路雲和月。莫等閒、白了少年頭,空悲切。」三十 年前,HKSEMS為推動急症科的誕生而成立。三十年後的 現在,急症專科已具規模,HKSEMS是否已完成使命?我 看未必。擁有不同急症專業會員的HKSEMS在走了這三十 個年頭和「八千里路」後,請「莫等閒」,讓新一代的 醫護一起把香港的急症服務推向新高峰,使急症室再不 只是把求診人士分流入院的地方,而是全方位照顧求診 者,在穩定病情後,讓他們在最合適的地方診治及跟進。

Photo Gallery -- Hiking Activities







LIST OF COUNCILS

1985-87	
President	Dr. LEUNG Man-po
Vice-President	Dr. CHUNG Chin-hung
Hon Secretary	Dr. Gary LAU
Hon Treasurer	Dr. CHANG Tai-sing, Dickson
Council Members	Dr. KWA Will-pong, Matthew
	Dr. LAI Cham-kwan
	Dr. LEE Chok-huen
	Dr. MH MEHAL
-	

1987 - 89			
President	Dr. LEUNG Man-po		
Vice-President	Dr. CHUNG Chin-hung		
Hon Secretary	Dr. Gary LAU & Dr CHAN Kwok-hei Paul		
Hon Treasurer	Dr. CHANG Tai-sing, Dickson		
Council Members	Dr. John HEREWARD		
	Dr. HO Hon-lau		
	Dr. KWA Will-pong, Matthew		
	Dr. MH MEHAL		
	Dr. WONG Tai-wai		
	Dr. YAU Hon-hung		

1989 - 91	
President	Dr. CHUNG Chin-hung
Vice-President	Dr. CHANG Tai-sing, Dickson
Hon Secretary	Dr. YAU Hon-hung
Hon Treasurer	Dr. LAU Fei-lung
Council Members	Dr. CHAN Kwok-hei, Paul
	Dr. KWA Will-pong, Matthew
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30th Anniversary









The Birth of Advanced Cardiac Life Support in Hong Kong – November 1991

Dr. CHUNG Chin Hung 鍾展鴻醫生



Souvenir presentation at the 10th Anniversary Celebration of ACLS in Hong Kong, Sheraton Hotel, 13th November 2000. From left to right:

Dr KL Wong, President, Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine & Surgery Dr CH Chung, President, Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine Dr Tony Williams, Director, Paramedic Academy, Justice Institute of British Columbia American Heart Association published its first cardiopulmonary resuscitation guidelines in 1974, which played a pivotal role in the development of Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) course started in 1975. ACLS is a practical, instructor-led, classroom course designed for healthcare professionals who either direct or participate in the management of cardiopulmonary arrest and other cardiovascular emergencies, enhancing the resuscitation skills in cardiac arrest, peri-arrest and immediate post-arrest care of adult victims. It also covers airway management and related pharmacology. It highlights the importance of team dynamics and communications. In this course, skills are taught in large, group sessions and small, group learning and testing stations where case-based scenarios are simulated and presented. ACLS rapidly emerged as the international standard for cardiopulmonary resuscitation training. It was only 16 years later that this course was first introduced into Hong Kong.

The Happening

The seed was sown on a fortuitous occasion. In September 1989, at the 6th World Congress on Disaster & Emergency Medicine held in Hong Kong, of which the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery (HKSEMS) was a 'co-organizer', Dr Charles Sun (Director, Medical Program, British Columbia Ambulance Service, Canada) met Mr. TS Pang (Chief Ambulance Officer, Hong Kong Ambulance Command) and close contact was thus established between the two parties.

Dr Dickson Chang (Vice President, HKSEMS) learned from Mr Pang that the Paramedic Academy, Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC), was interested in promoting ACLS teaching overseas and raised the issue in the 24th Council Meeting of HKSEMS on 6th September 1990, The Council appointed Dr Chang to explore the feasibility of such a project in Hong Kong to upgrade the local standard.

In January 1991, Mr. Pang received a letter from Mr. Tony Williams (Director, Paramedic Academy, JIBC) offering to send a team of specialists to Hong Kong to teach ACLS courses under the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada (HSFC) which had mutual recognition with American Heart Association. 1991, Dr KK Lai (Council Member, HKSEMS) reported that funds from the Hospital Services Department were available for staff to attend the proposed ACLS courses. This was very encouraging as the Society had very little financial reserve at those early years of its formation.

At the 28th Council Meeting on 11th July 1991, it was unanimously decided to go ahead with the ACLS project. From then onwards, correspondences were faxed to-and-fro across the Pacific Ocean. As almost all local doctors and nurses were not certified in Basic Life Support (BLS), it was also decided to add BLS-Level C courses in the evenings of the first days of ACLS courses to satisfy the requirement of ACLS certification. Course manuals, teaching equipment, manikins, and electrocardiogram rhythm simulators, were air-lifted from Canada to Hong Kong. Ms Sandy Barabe (ACLS and BLS Co-ordinator, JIBC) arrived in Hong Kong on 11th November 1991 to help the preparation and setup of this inaugural project.

A few days later, Mr. Tony Williams, with a team of experienced ACLS instructors - Dr Charles Sun, Dr James Christenson, Dr Christopher Rumball, Dr Sheldon Glazer, Dr Ken Buchanan, Dr Paul Zickler, and Dr Paul Assad - and BLS instructors - Mr Ian Dailly and Mr John Schinbein - arrived in Hong Kong. The project would not have been possible without Mr. Williams' efforts in securing a grant from the Government of British Columbia in promoting emergency health services in Asia and also sponsorship from Physio Control Ltd.

The courses were held at Tang Shiu Kin Hospital, Wanchai – a small casualty hospital with 120 beds. A vacant ward was used for setting up the skills stations. The Medical Superintendent's Office was turned into the Faculty Room. Three ACLS Provider courses, each with 24 students, were run on 18-19, 25-26 and 27-28 November 1991, and a combined ACLS Provider/Instructor course was strategically conducted on 20-22 November, to make provision for instructor-candidate monitored-teaching. Lunch, coffee and tea were sponsored by Goodwin Health Care Ltd. and Glory Electro-Medical Equipment Ltd.

The courses were exhausting but exciting, both for instructors and students, starting from 8 am and finishing at 7 pm on the first day, due to the additional BLS training. Although there were 91 registrations, there were only 89 students as 2 did not turn up. Ultimately, only 79 passed (59 doctors and 20 nurses). Six were successful as the first batch of certified ACLS instructors – Dr WL Cheung, Dr CH Chung, Dr CC Lau, Dr KL Wong, Dr TW Wong, and Dr SH Yip.

The Implications

The success of the ACLS project is a milestone of development in Hong Kong, not only for Emergency Medicine itself, but also for healthcare professionals as a whole. It engendered widespread influences on subsequent healthcare training in Hong Kong. First, this was the first 'Advanced Life Support' course in Hong Kong, introducing a systematic, algorithm-based approach in training, emphasizing team work and communication. The teaching methodology was quite new to Hong Kong: team teaching, small group learning, electrocardiogram simulation, case scenario practice, clinical skill stations, and the 3-D instructional technique (Describe, Demonstrate, and Drill). More than 10 similar international courses were subsequently introduced into Hong Kong. Second, as ACLS was new to Hong Kong, for the first time doctors and nurses working in Accident & Emergency Departments became 'experts' in practicing systematic, standardized and up-to-date team resuscitation. Gone were the days of 'load and go' and 'no death certification in the Casualty'. Subsequently, doctors and nurses of other specialties joined the courses which became more and more popular among healthcare professionals, attesting to the pioneer and leadership roles of emergency physicians in the field of resuscitation.

In 1994, in response to the increasing demands and diversities in emergency training, Tang Shiu Kin Hospital established an Accident and Emergency Training Centre, the first of its kind in Hong Kong. Other specialties and hospitals soon followed, establishing similar training and simulation centres. Again, this attests to the pioneer and leadership roles of emergency physicians in the field of training.

HKJEM & Publication Donkey Work

FROM NO MAN'S LAND TO MULTI-NATIONAL INTEREST Dr CW KAM 甘澤華醫生



The Birth of HKJEM in 1994

Emergency Medicine in Hong Kong in the 1990's was in her peri-natal period. There were only handfuls of innate emergency physicians qualified by the RCSEd Exam in A&E Medicine & Surgery together with a new small scale academic University EM Unit.

Most senior emergency doctors were converted from conventional specialties from Surgery, Orthopaedics & Internal Medicine. On one hand, service and academic research in Emergency Medicine were not attractive enough; on the other and, staff man-power & expertise could only primarily cater for the patient care & limited training.

The Vision of HKJEM

It was the collective wisdom of the HKSEMS Council to endorse the establishment of HKJEM in 1994.

As the Founder Editor-in-chief of the HKJEM in 1994, I had a DREAM ! A DREAM to facilitate & to enable the local emergency doctors & other pertinent specialists to voice, share, discuss & critically analyze their clinical experience, data and experiments in a structured & organized manner with an easy collection, review, dissemination & archive system.

The Bitter Days at the Commencement

It was more than a challenge since the resources & support at the infancy stage of the HKJEM was very basic. There was no official publisher or printer. Both financial & clerical support was minimal. The Chief Editor boldly entered into the lone entrepreneurship & one-man band working status for a long period of time. The first task was to obtain the ISSN (International Series Serial Number) of 1024-9079 to commence the branding.

Tedious donkey work starts from paper writing, review, editing, and sending to printer, to the delivery of the printed journals to the 15 A&E Departments in the 1990's. However, these were also rewarding & fruitful for both academic advancement and professional development. Network gradually expanded to cover not only the whole Hong Kong but the nearby countries across the Pacific Ocean and later world-wide. Paper category promptly grew to include, but not limited to, Editorial, Original, Review, Research Methodology, Case, Quiz, Letter & Special Features to meet the expectations & interests of the growing readers.

Some Landmark & Milestone Articles

One of the important original work was on ETCO2 increase associated with ROSC in cardiac arrest patient (Kam& Mak HKJEM 1994), which was later confirmed in larger scale study, leading to amendment of CPR guide-lines by AHA in 2010.

The Journal Succession & Modernization

The Chief Editorship was subsequently succeeded by Dr KL Ong, Dr CH Chung (HKJEM changed to Joint Ownership by HKSEMS & HKCEM, the daughter association of the Society) & followed by Dr KL Tsui. The impact factor has tremendous advancement in the recent years after the inclusion into the EMbase index.

The current trend to operate a professional journal is by a Manuscript Tracking System (MTS). The authors would submit the papers & receive the reply for revision via a web-based system. The system is manned by an administrator who provides IT support to the Academic Editors & Managing Editors.

In the system, the Chief Editor can assign a paper to an Editor to coordinate the review. Subsequently, the Editor can choose potential Reviewers from the built-in database according to the subspecialty strengths or to invite his own preferred relevant Reviewers of his connection. Most MTS are configured with a time line & reminder function to complete the assignment though none offers a bonus feature to motivate the Reviewers. Besides, many MTSs provide free access to the literature database to facilitate reviews.

Since all the work are mediated by electronic means, it is very meticulous & streamlined so that every step is properly logged. Submission, approval, reply & most communication are very timely & can be instant unless the system is down or the approver is disconnected.

This MTS model can save tremendous amount of donkey work in Journal processing. I wish that sophisticated IT was born earlier in the 1990's to relieve my over-whelming workload, to reduce the sleepless nights to meet the publication target dates & to prevent the occurrence of the panda-liked dark circles of my already small eyes.

香港急症服務導向調查 2012

香港急症醫學會急症服務關注小組

2012年2月至3月,香港急症醫學會進行了一項香 港急症服務導向問卷調查,收集了506份有效之問 卷(佔整體急症科醫護人數之42%(506/1216))。

受訪者整體上覺得工作壓力很大,其中尤以對多 不勝數的求診人士感到壓力。與病人接觸方面,大 部份人都覺得不夠時間接觸病人,亦擔心沒有時間 向病人說明病情。只有大概四分之一的受訪者覺 得病人會被急症專科醫生診治,而大部份受訪者 都不認為非專科醫生在處理就算是比較簡單的第 四類(次緊急)和第五類(非緊急)病人時能像專 科醫生一樣的好。大部份受訪者都認為急症專科 醫生對急症服務有保障。

受訪者普遍認為急症服務的人手嚴重不足,而其中 又以護士為甚。受訪者普遍認為急症專科護士應 該予以肯定,超過九成的受訪者同意該等資歷應 獲一個增薪點。大部份人都覺得自己的部門沒有足 夠的助產士應付突發的緊急分娩,並有超過九成 的人同意助產士在急症科應獲得一個增薪點。

無論是上級或下級,都覺得不能有效地在日常的工作中指導下級或獲得指導,亦有超過三成的受訪 者表示,過去六個月中,培訓曾經因為服務的需求 而遭取消。而缺乏培訓的結果,使到有超過一半的 人表示害怕因為專業知識不足,而使其無法正確 判斷病人的危急程度。同樣,只有少過一半的人覺 得工作時能完美地發揮自己的專業。

受訪者普遍都是熱忱於服務病人的,而只要是能 治癒病人的,他們都會努力去做。但受訪者並不認 為自己是工作狂:雖然大部份的人都非常投入他們 的工作,但他們並非只為工作而生活。有百份之七 十的受訪者表示未來一年有可能離開急症室的工 作(百分之五表示一定會離開),而其中最多人表 示的原因就是工作量過大。

解決雙非問題,可以減低雙非孕婦對急症室產子 構成的壓力。實行特別酬金計劃(SHS)常規化,並 劃分不同時段不同薪酬可解決部份夜班醫生不足 的問題。定期培訓和重視培訓,可提升香港急症 科水平,有利挽留人材和保障服務質素。減低工作 間暴力亦可改善急症室的環境,有利於挽留員工。 增加其他職級支援人手,是比較容易實行的短期 措施,長遠也可減低醫護的工作壓力。提供溝通 培訓,則有利於醫患溝通,間接加快流程、減少爭 拗,亦可減少投訴。落實急症科為第二級每月定額 津貼(Tier 2 Fixed Rate Honorarium)的待遇,可肯 定急症科醫生的實時(solid hours)工作艱難情況, 提升士氣。落實五天工作天,對部份未實施的急症 室,這只是與其他已實施五天工作天的看齊。增加 對公眾教育及盲傳,如何正確使用急症室,使到真 正有需要的病人可以得到最快的治療。加強基層 醫療是不可或缺的一環,如基礎醫療不到位,急症 服務只會被分薄作了部份的基礎醫療。延長藥房 時間,是提升對市民的服務,同時可減少急症室派 藥的風險。增加晉升,急症服務在過去二十年不斷 發展,必須透過晉升去留住一些有經驗的員工,將 來的趨勢也是以專科醫生專科護士為主的醫治團 隊。基於有意見認為士氣低落,適量的康樂活動可 增加員工的歸屬感。增強內部溝通,消除隔膜,有 利於締造和諧的工作環境。增加長夜(Long-night Shift)是很多護士的訴求,而這亦有利於減少其他 護士的夜班頻率。醫生的夜班安排,也可用一些新 思維去構想一些新的方案,例如用"不同時段不同 薪酬"的特別酬金計劃(SHS)去吸引人當額外的夜 班∘

長遠而言,急症科需增加人手(醫生、護士和健康助理),並研究合理的人手編制。設立專科護士制度,鼓勵同事增加有關的專科知識。增加工作的彈性,考慮各種不同的彈性工作安排。設立非臨床工作時間,去因應實際的工作需求。多肯定員工的工作,有助改善工作間的氣氛。增加其他專科的支援,如精神科的支援。增加其他職系員工亦能有效減低專職員工的工作量。增撥資源,改善急症室的空間及設備。如此,香港的急症服務才能與時並進,滿足急速發展的香港社會的需要。



鳴謝 Now 新聞台

Emergency Medicine in the Era of Globalization

Dr TW Wong



are said to be living in an era of globalization now. In this new era of globalization, the global village is more interconnected and the world has shrunken and become flatter than before. We can all remember how SARS spread from Hong Kong to many countries thousand miles apart within a short period of time in 2003. Recently, the Ebola epidemic in West Africa also serves to remind us of our vulnerability in this globalized world. The liberalization of trade and rapid development of information technology also cause changes in our life styles. With a more westernized life style, noncommunicable diseases, such as heart diseases, are becoming more prevalent even in less developed countries. Globalization also means that we are more interdependent in finding a solution to our health problems. Obviously, the spread of Ebola cannot be stopped by the affected African countries working by themselves.

Emergency Medicine, as a relatively young specialty, needs to find its niche in this new era of globalization. So, what is the role of Emergency Medicine (EM) in this new global health paradigm? How do we as a specialty respond to this new challenge of globalized health agenda?

First, how globalized is EM? According to World Health Organization (WHO) statistics, formal emergency physician (EP) training in the six WHO regions varies from less than 50% (South East Asia) to nearly 90% (East Mediterranean).(1) So, more efforts are needed to establish the discipline in more countries.

Second, what is the place of EM within the global health agenda? There are eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have been promulgated in the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration since 2000. Some of the goals are related to public health e.g. reduction of under-5 (Goal 4) and maternal (Goal 5) mortalities; tackle AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (Goal 6).(2) Many such programmes are run on a massive scale in a vertical manner, with focused, proactive, disease-specific interventions having one goal only. Emergency care thus is often not a focus or even a component of such vertical programmes. The weakness of such an approach is that it will not help the development of a robust health care delivery system. In the event of crises, e.g. disasters, the lack of emergency care capabilities will weaken the effectiveness of the response. Public health specialists have argued for a diagonal approach, which is aiming for diseasespecific results through improved health systems. Under this new approach, emergency care system should be given a priority as emergency care can flexibly tackle different conditions, which can span from injuries to obstetrics, infectious and non-communicable diseases.(3)

The public health functions of an emergency care delivery system may not be obvious to us in HK. But we are an integral part of the public health system when we screen cases for potential infectious diseases, and report food poisoning cases to the Centre of Health Protection. In the setting of less developed countries, a robust emergency care network could contribute much more in public health initiatives.

The Millennium Development Goals will expire in 2015 and new initiatives are expected. As the global burden of diseases has changed, there will be more emphasis on non-communicable diseases. In 2013, the World Health Assembly of WHO called for a 25% reduction in deaths from cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer, and diabetes in individuals aged 30-70 years by 2025. WHO has a Global NCD Action Plan and under Objective 4 it advises governments to strengthen and orient health systems to address the prevention and control of NCDs and the underlying social determinants through people-centred primary health care and universal health coverage. Within this broad framework, it is further suggested that such system should improve the availability of lifesaving technologies and essential medicines for managing noncommunicable diseases in the initial phase of emergency response.(4) So, EM can have a role in the secondary prevention of complications in relation to noncommunicable diseases. At the moment, there is still a lack of research to quantify the impact of EM on decreasing the burden of noncommunicable diseases. Road traffic injuries may be a good starting point. A good emergency response system to help injured victims may save lives and decrease disabilities. As road traffic injuries are a significant burden in many developing countries, the economic impact could be significant.

Third, how do we prepare ourselves to face the global challenges? EM is a young specialty and it should play a more active role in the global health agenda. The International Federation of Emergency Medicine (IFEM), which is the global representative of EM, has indicated its intention to collaborate with WHO in establishing and maintaining high quality EM in all countries.(5) IFEM has already had a representative in the WHO's Trauma Care Committee. But, of course, there is a need for advocacy for EM in other global platforms e.g. United Nation, World Bank where the future of global health is to be framed. In order to advocate for EM, we must learn to speak the language of public health and be familiar with the rules in relation to global initiatives. We must overcome common misperceptions that emergency medical care must be expensive and hightech and thus not suitable for low-income countries. There are emergency interventions that are basic and effective.(3)

In countries where EM is more mature, there is already a trend for the setting up of international EM programmes to help promote EM in less developed countries. The Australasian College of EM, for example, has an International EM Special Interest Group and they have been very active in promoting EM in the Pacific islands. Recently, the HK Academy of Medicine has established a HK Jockey Club Disaster Preparedness and Response Institute. This will also provide an opportunity for us to equip ourselves to participate in disaster and humanitarian relief works outside of Hong Kong. Hong Kong's EM community has been thriving in the last 30 years and it is perhaps a right time that we set our sights at the global stage. It is our duty to contribute towards the development of the specialty especially in the Asia-Pacific region.



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第四屆港深急診 高端論壇2013



第四屆港深急診高端論壇 籌委會主席 蔡振興醫生

第四屆港深急診高端論壇由香港急症醫學會和深 圳市醫學會主辦,香港中文大學意外及急救醫學 教研部及深圳市醫學會急診醫學專委會協辦,香 港急症科醫學院、香港急症科護理學院、香港急 症科護士學會、聖約翰救傷隊及深圳市急救中心 為支持單位的第四屆港深急診高端論壇於2013年

4月25至27日在香港中文大學威爾 斯親王醫院舉行。是次會議的主題 為「港深醫療合作」。

本屆會議為港深兩地急症醫學組織 第四次聯合會議。首次的港深急症 醫學論壇舉辦於2008年;第二次的 會議舉辦於2009年。之後確立了機 制,成為兩地每兩年一度的急診界 盛事,並由兩地的急症醫學會輪替 舉辦,提供一個平台給雙方的專家 互相切磋,分享研究成果和急診醫

學的實踐經驗,提高港深兩地急診服務的整體水 平,還促進區域內醫療專業人士的相互了解及各 學術機構之間的合作。近年隨着中國對外開放及 經濟起飛,越來越多的外國專家也趁着這個機會 與中港的急症專家互相交流。是次的會議尤其令 人難忘,因為很多中國內地、台灣和亞太地區的著 名嘉賓於大會發言及講課,其中包括許四虎(深圳 市衛生和人口計劃生育委員會副主任)、李春盛(中華醫學會急診分會主委暨北京朝陽醫院急診科 主任)、蔡維謀(台灣急診醫學會理事長暨馬偕紀 念醫院新竹分院急診醫學科主任)及蕭萊萊(新加 坡陳篤生醫院急診高級顧問醫生)。

食物及衛生局局長高永文醫生也十分重視是次會議,除了在4月26號主持開幕典禮,更在4月25號晚 上全程參與了大會的貴賓晚宴,而晚宴更是「大中

> 華中毒救治培訓慈善基金」的成立 典禮。「大中華中毒救治培訓慈善 基金」是「香港急症科醫學院」設 立的慈善基金,宗旨是為大中華區 內的年青醫生提供津貼以來港接 受臨床中毒救治之培訓,學習最新 之毒理知識,加速大中華區臨床中 毒之醫學發展,逐步完善區內之中 毒資訊與救治系統。晚宴參與人數 就超過110人,盛況可謂一時無兩。

是次參與會議的人數及地域也較 之前三屆為多,打破了歷屆的紀錄:會議出席人數 為277人,其中157人來自香港以外地區。參與的省 市及地區計有北京、廣州、上海、西安、湖南、滿洲 里、澳門、台灣、星加坡及加拿大。最後,除了得到 食物及衛生局的肯定,及打破了以往與會人數的紀 錄,更重要的是可以和國內不同地區的急症科專 家聚首一堂,互相交流,為將來中港急症醫學的發 展打下紮實的基礎。



本會赴深圳參加第五屆深港急診高端論壇

港深急診高端論壇是香港及 深圳雙方輪任承辦的急症醫 學學術研討會。2015年「第五 屆深港急診高端論壇」由深圳 市醫學會和本會主辦,深圳市 醫學會急診醫學專業委員會、 深圳市寶安區人民醫院及深 圳市急救中心承辦。 是次論 壇已於2015年5月30及31日假 深圳市寶安區寶立方會議中 心舉行。 本港急症全寅赴會,與深圳及 其他國內外的急症醫學代表 聚首一堂,交流醫學教育、管 理體制、臨床實踐及醫學模擬 訓練等方面經驗及心得,同 包括深港急症醫學跨境交流 合作、院前急救模式、心肺 圍 全作、院前急救模式、心肺 圍 全術表參觀附近深圳市寶安 區人民醫院。







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RD ASIAN CONFERENCE FOR EMERGENCY MEDICINE

The Asian Society for emergency medicine was founded in 1998 at its inaugural conference in Singapore with HKSEMS as one of the founding society member, other founding society members including EM societies from Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia and Japan. In 2001 the 2nd ACEM was held in Taipei. As the president of HKSEMS, I was elected as the vice-president of the ASEM. Dur-



ing that conference, Hong Kong bid for the hosting of 3rd ACEM. As the most popular Emergency Medicine Conference, namely the International Conference of Emergency Medicine are held every 2 years during the even number years, our initial plan was to have our 3rd ACEM organized in Nov 2003 and the subsequent ACEM every two years thereafter. However, starting from the spring of 2003, while the preparation of 3rd ACEM was in full swing, Hong Kong had an outbreak of SARS. With Hong Kong labelled as an infectious disease outbreak city, we worried that most of the potential participants may be threatened off from coming to an outbreak city .Hence we made a bold decision to defer the conference one year to 7-10th October 2004.



Despite the conference was organized by the ASEM, it was co-hosted by the Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery and the Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine . The conference was held in the Hong Kong convention and exhibition center. Dr Wong Tai-wai and I was the co-chairman and Dr Leong Che-hung, President of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine was the guest of honor. speakers The plenary of the conference included: Dr. David Skinner 1) ,Dean of Faculty of A&E Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, and Prof Yuen Kwok Yung, 2) Head of Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, HKU. In addition to the 3 days scientific program, we had 3 pre-confer-

ence workshop, namely clinical Singapore and Prof. Lee Chen-hsen toxicology course, Retrieval Medi- of Taiwan. Thereafter both HKcine and Trauma Nursing Core SEMS and HKCEM had contributed Course taking care of the need of a lot to the success of the subsequent the doctors, nurses and paramedics. ACEMs in various part of Asia. The conference was successfully held with more than 300 local and overseas attendances. Dr. LAU Fei-lung 劉飛龍醫生 The scientific program was exciting and highly educational, the logistics were smooth and the social program interesting .Hence the conference won the compliment of participants from all over the world. At the end there was a significant positive balance that we donated a portion to the ASEM. With the successful running of the conference, I was "awarded" with the election of the President of the ASEM during that conference after the Founding President Dr V. Anantharaman of

命邊緣的守護

病死各種塵世磨難的縮影。急症科醫生深刻了解自己工作的意義,也倍感任重而道遠,故夙夜匪懈,痌瘝在抱。就是為了這些擁有不盡相同悲歡離合故事的病人,我跟其他的急症科同袍一道,即使這戰場日夜炮聲 隆隆,仍願意每當衝鋒的號角再次吹響,就立刻披甲上陣,義無反顧。」

這是我在即將於六月前出版的新書《生命邊緣的守護者》中的一篇文 《急症室醫生的一天》裏寫下的一段文字,希望借助文學的色彩塗繪 出本港急症科方方面面的細緻景象。這本書是為了慶祝「香港急症醫學 會」(Hong Kong Society for Emergency Medicine and Surgery)成立三 十週年而集合當今急症界各方力量寫成的,參與其中的有急症科的醫生 和護士,也有消防處、聖約翰救傷隊及醫療輔助隊的救護員,更少不了 尚未畢業的醫科學生和急症室病人家屬,因此廣泛地涵括了與急症醫學 相關的所有持份者的意見和心聲,所以在本地同類書籍中極具權威性 和代表性。本人獲激為該書的主編,與有榮焉。

這本書的寫作目的除了要向廣大市民灌輸急症科的正確概念和信息,以加深普羅大眾對這個專科的認識,在社會上為這行業樹立起鮮明的形象,同時亦負起為奮鬥於這個專業不同戰線的戰友鼓舞士氣,提升同袍之間歸屬感和凝聚力的重要任務。書中以諸多真實的緊急拯救案例作為 引子,簡明地闡釋了急症科慣常的工作原則,更透過當事人第一身的敍 述,剖析了不少本地急症界重要事件的內幕秘辛,包括香港政府飛行服 務隊(GFS)的輔助空中醫療隊的創建過程、南丫海難中醫療支援隊的現 b援工作實況、以及醫管局海外醫療支援隊(HAOMST)歷次海外救援 任務的經驗分享等。

冀望籍着書中感人的真實故事,能為讀者呈現一個急症科完整的面貌。



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	General 1	AST ALT BUN CREA ALP UA
	General 2	AST ALT GGT CHOL GLU CREA HDL TG
	General 3	AST ALT GGT TBIL CHOL ALB TP BUN CREA HDL TG ALP AMY
	СМР	AST ALT TBIL GLU ALB TP BUN CREA ALP Na K CI Ca tCo2
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HKSEMS offered opportunities for medical students to explore the world of emergency medicine and how rubust is its development. Dr Yeung Chi-yeung received sponsorship from HKSEMS in 2011 to present his research in ACEM.

It was a great experience for me to join The 6th Asian Conference for Emergency Medicine 2011 held in Thailand in 2011 summer. Participating in international conference can give me a chance to meet experts in emergency medical fields all over the world and gain practical experience from them.

Medical technologies are advancing every minute, during the conference, I was very privileged to be able to recognize the latest development in emergency medicine including resuscitation equipments and vital signs monitors.



It also gave me a chance to listen to various duties as an physician and emergency make me greatly inspired by the variety of medical topics that involve in AED and the wide range of knowledge and skills that an emergency physician equipped. I was impressed genuinely by the fundamental role of an emergency physician in trauma care and their prompt crisis management skills in times of emergencies.

Researches are important in every specialty, in the way that they will help the development of that specialty and thus improvement of patient care. During this conference, I could have a chance to do an oral presentation of my study. That was an unforgettable experience during my life in medical school. Doctors and researchers from different countries showed their recent works in different aspects of emergency medicine. Experts in the field also shared with us on resuscitation, natural disaster, toxicology & environmental poisoning and paramedic management etc. These are topics that I may not have a chance to know in details in the formal medical school teaching and I am glad that I could attend these symposiums.

The conference enhanced my understanding and interest in emergency medicine and these were all fascinating experiences and have convinced me to pursue this specialty as a career.





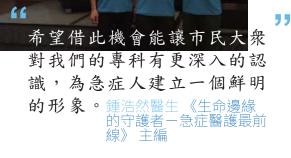
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解構香港急症— 歷史、運作、醫護最前#

28

醫護最前線



生命邊緣的守護者

年中無休、人氣旺盛的急症室,看似是醫院裏普通人最容易 接觸的一處,卻是爭分奪秒、危癥繁多、最容易令病患誤解 埋怨的場所。本書讓讀者有系統而多角度地了解香港急症室 內救治、戶外急癥、災難事故等工作實況。解說不同的醫學 常識與謬誤,並道出病榻間或奇趣或觸動的心情故事。

三十周年晚宴

本會將於2015年9月25日假香港跑馬地山光道48號香港賽馬 會跑馬地會所舉行三十周年晚宴,各位歷年支持香港急症科 醫學會的新舊好友聚首一堂,為本會的三十而立作一個見 證。食物及衞生局副局長陳肇始教授及香港醫學專科學院院 長李國棟醫生將撥冗為是次晚宴擔任主禮嘉賓。

公開醫學教育講座

香港急症醫學會與康樂及文化事務署香港公共圖書館合辦「 居安思危一急救常識篇」系列講座共三節,以鼓勵市民大眾 關注對長者疾病、家居事故及運動引致損傷等急救常識,藉 着醫生講者的演講,參加者可以了解日常生活中可以應用的 醫護知識。 第一節由梁遠雄醫生主講「長者常見疾病急救 知識」,已在2015年6月6日下午於九龍公共圖書館舉行。 第二節由樊潔玲醫生主講之「長者家居急救知識」則已於 2015年7月25日下午假土瓜灣公共圖書館舉行。2015年8月 15日於九龍公共圖書館由梁展新醫生主講「運動急救知多 點」。



《生命邊緣的守護者》講座剛剛 完結,現場出現索取簽名人龍。



市民踴躍出席早前於九龍中央圖 書館舉辦的長者急救講座。

心肺復甦馬拉松

如心臟病患者病發時,能及時施行心肺復甦法(CPR),可大 大增加患者的存活率。為推廣社區認識CPR,本會將於2016 年初舉辦一項公眾參與的心肺復甦實習活動,詳情請留意本 會通訊。





Dr Rex Lam 林沛堅醫生

本會三十周年紀念 品,彌足珍貴。

Introducing our redesigned website

It is with great pleasure and excitement that we unveil the redesigned website of the Hong Kong Society for

Emergency Medicine & Surgery. With a brand-new look and a user-friendly interface, the new website is simple to navigate. Designed to reach a wider audience, the content can be instantly switched between English, Traditional Chinese and Simplified Chinese. Everything you want to know about our society: the past, the present and the upcoming events are now at your fingertips. Application forms for various sponsored activities can easily be downloaded with a simple click. This website also supports mobile devices so you can take the pulse of our society anytime anywhere. It is linked to our society's Facebook account as well such that you can keep track of the daily movements of our society.

Come and take a look of our new information hub at http:// www.hksems.org.hk. We hope the redesigned website can become a bridge between our members and give the public a fresh impression of our society at its 30th anniversary.



本會一直推廣急症醫學教育的角色不頻餘力。舉辦多年的「 急症科醫生入門導引課程」(Emergency Medicine Induction), 近年已經獲醫管局支持成為急症科其中一門指定課程(Commissioned Training)。另外本會亦獲邀教導急症科護士及本港 牙科及中醫本科學生。 針對近年來公眾對醫護人員溝通技巧的重視,本會亦率先引入NLP(Neuro-linguistic Programming 身心語言程式學) 執行師證書課程。多位本會會員亦於近年接受調解訓練,考 獲專業調解員資格。他們亦推動醫護調解教育,以提升醫患 溝通,改善醫患關係。



NLP課程由陳國禧醫生主理,受訓學員多不勝數。



本會因應日益增多的醫療糾紛,分別邀請醫療保障學會(MPS)張明經醫生 (Dr. TEOH Ming-Keng)、新加坡國立大學鄭瑞娟教授及香港大學廖雅慈 教授主講醫務法律研討會。





本會早於九十年代率先獲 醫院管理局邀請,合作舉 辦急症科護士專科證書課 程。 本圖攝於第一屆畢 業禮晚宴。

精進日新的多元急症教育





症醫學三十年了。今天的三十 歲,不算老,甚至可以說是很 ,不過也是時候回顧一下走過的 **全**彦 有,

港時就署問訂者法、

"... the role of A&E service should be clearly defined to facilitate both its opera-tion and future planning and development.

... the role of A&E service in Hong Kong should be defined as...

To provide emergency life support for the

critically ill patients; To direct patients to appropriate sources of continuing care;

To provide disaster management when there are massive casualties in the community;

munity; To participate in pre-hospital care of critically-ill patients before they can be transferred to A&E;... To provide continuously accessible A&E services for the general public with acci-dents or urgent conditions." 今天回首我們急症專科是否(或者應 否)向這個定位發展則見仁見智。然 而,之後的歷任會長都在這樣的背景 下領導全寅為急症醫學的不同範疇盡 力發展。

香港急症醫學會發展初年重視急症醫學會發展初年重視急症醫學病發展人力各種和分子。 臺學術發展、與愛古堡皇急症為學術以及與愛古星高急症 會學提院合作,在創立學術刊物《Emergi-News》,總而再發展為《香醫為症科科 1996年成立學專科學院成員,急症醫學的學術發展漸漸轉移至專科學院。

香港急症醫學會同時也肩負團結 急症科同業,爭取改善急症服務的 角色。早在1990年,時任《Emergi-News》編輯的張大成醫生在創刊號對 急症醫學發展有以下的見解: "The strategy for the future development

Professional emergency medicine practice is of knowledge and skills to provide prompt & appropriate medical management within short period of time

我們的急症醫學:適切嗎?時間夠短嗎?

of our specialty in Hong Kong Will necessarily be : (1) through providing an exemplary standard of service, whereby winning the trust and confidence of both our patients and colleagues in the other fields, (2) through active participation in undergraduate and postgradu-ate education and training, with the view to establish a Emergency medicine department in the Universities and earning a College status in the future Academy of Medicine, (3) through having our own research and publi-cations. (4) and finally through having our own advocates in the resouce allocation mechanism within the administration and gaining influence and media impact through a high public profile. Then, and only then, can we truly say that we have established ourselves as a specialty amongst others in Hong Kong

之後的《Emergi-News》也有不少篇幅連載有 關醫療質素管理的介紹,25年後回首一看,不禁詫 異當時急症科醫生的高瞻遠矚。當時也有新急症室 的介紹,以祈和同業分享急症科服務在硬件上的發 展。無疑對當時初生的急症醫學,這些進展都足以 鼓舞對急症科抱有熱忱的新一代醫生。

急症醫學服務和社會脈搏緊緊相連。針對近年 公立醫院急症科人手緊絀,香港急症醫學會成為公 衆認識急症服務重要橋樑。香港急症醫學會2012年 公布有關急症室醫護人員士氣調查結果引起 社會輿論廣泛討論,醫管局亦因而逐漸正視急症室的人手危機。香港急症醫學會在媒體上評論急症服 務日漸增多。

急症護理的開展,香港急症醫學會亦功不可 沒。除了歷史悠久的急症護理課程,近年也推出NLP 課程提升醫患溝通能力。香港急症醫學會亦夥拍香 港醫學組織聯會舉辦一系列有關院前急救、醫護調 解、運動急症醫學和野外醫學課程。尤其醫護調解 方面的發展,急症人配合有關當局推動調解作為處 理民事糾紛重要渠動,以及鼓勵醫護人員改善溝通 技巧發揮核心角色,推出相關教育及促進科際協 作。

香港急症醫學會漸漸與香港急症科醫學院之間 發揮優勢互補的角色。兩者合作的大中華辦公室增 強香港同業與大中華地區急診醫學組織的連繫和交 流;同時又在各自的領域貢獻自己的力量。

在專業服務發展、促進醫護合作、與及提升公 衆教育三方面香港急症醫學會都發揮了不可或缺的 角色。三十而立,香港急症醫學會也應向前思考會 務方向和發展策略。適逢三十周年獲會方委以重 任,得以回顧香港急症醫學會發展歷程,也籍此一 探急症醫學在香港近代醫療體制上人與事所作出的 貢獻。

1990年甘澤華醫生有關急症科醫生英文正名的提議。張大成醫生的回應同樣有趣

Editor's Reply

Letter to Editor

Dear Editor,

ReiNomenclaturé - Emergentist As Hong Kong enters the new era of the emergence of the A&E specialty in the past decade, it is essential to coin a name for the A&E doctors for their distinct role in the execution of the medical expertize - Emergentist!

in the execution of the medical expertize - Emergentist! The realm of the Emergentists are:
1) To assess and treat the emergency patients.
2) To stabilize the conditions of the critical prior to safe transport for investigation or hospital admission.
3) To relieve pain at the earliest feasible time.
4) To allay anxiety.
5) to inform the relatives of the appropriate prognosis as a psychological preparation for an imminent mortality or severe morbidity to improve doctor-relative com-munication.

munication.

munication.
Well equipped for the management of disaster, group trauma, group poisoning, epidemic diseases and on-field emergency.
Be at the summit of advanced CCPR.

Needless to say, the realm is ever expanding and only whole hearted devotion from the majority of us can achieve recognition and fame for all !

Dr. C.W. Kam

Dear Dr. Kam, Thank you for your innovative sugges-tion. Indeed, we have been called by many 'names' for a long time. I shall skip those 'bad' names and list some of the good ones for consideration by all members. Archaic terms like Casualty Officer, controversial terms like Emergency Physician or Casualty Surgeons, more neutral terms like A&E Specialist, some more mouthfuls like Traumatologists, Resuscitologists, Reanimationists or Cartoonist' Emergi-Doc.... Emer-gentist is certainly fresh and appealing though I per-sonally would go after Emergency Physician, perhaps we should solicit the opinions of other colleagues in our specialty. specialty.

Dr. Dickson Chang

我作為後輩,感謝各位前輩在急症醫學發展上不可或缺的努 力和耕耘。沒有你們的貢獻,急症醫學斷不能有今天的基礎,也 不可能有今天的地位。可是,我們不滿足於此。我們面前的困難 了不可能有,上一輩的真知卓見還未有完成,人口老化對急症醫療服 務需求日益攀升,醫護人手長期偏低,而管方亦須就人手世代更 替改變管理手法,加上醫療科技的發展、市民對醫療質素及安全 日益提高的要求、醫療制度的進一步改革和醫療資源的不穩定更 使急症醫學發展更具挑戰。

這一切一切,都需要各位群策群力去一步一步實行。上一代 急症人為我們打下良好的基礎,如何發展急症醫學的下一個三十 年——和大家一起打拚了!



歷史文物:本會的會籍證書





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- Easier helping make your job easier with the smallest and lightest professional-grade AED among leading global manufacturers*
- Better helping support a culture of continuous improvement with data management solutions



Across the Board



AutoPulse® Sure, smart and safe, the AutoPulse Resuscitation System provides consistent, continuous high-quality chest compressions. R Series® The ZOLL R Series supports clinicians in delivering high quality CPR and improve clinical outcomes.

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Helping you deliver high-quality CPR

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¹ Davis DP, et al. Resusciation. 2015;92:63-69.

² Bobrow BJ, et al. Ann Emerg Med. 2013 Jul;62(1):47–56.e1.

³ Sell RE, et al. Circulation. 2009;120 (18 Supplement): S1441.

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