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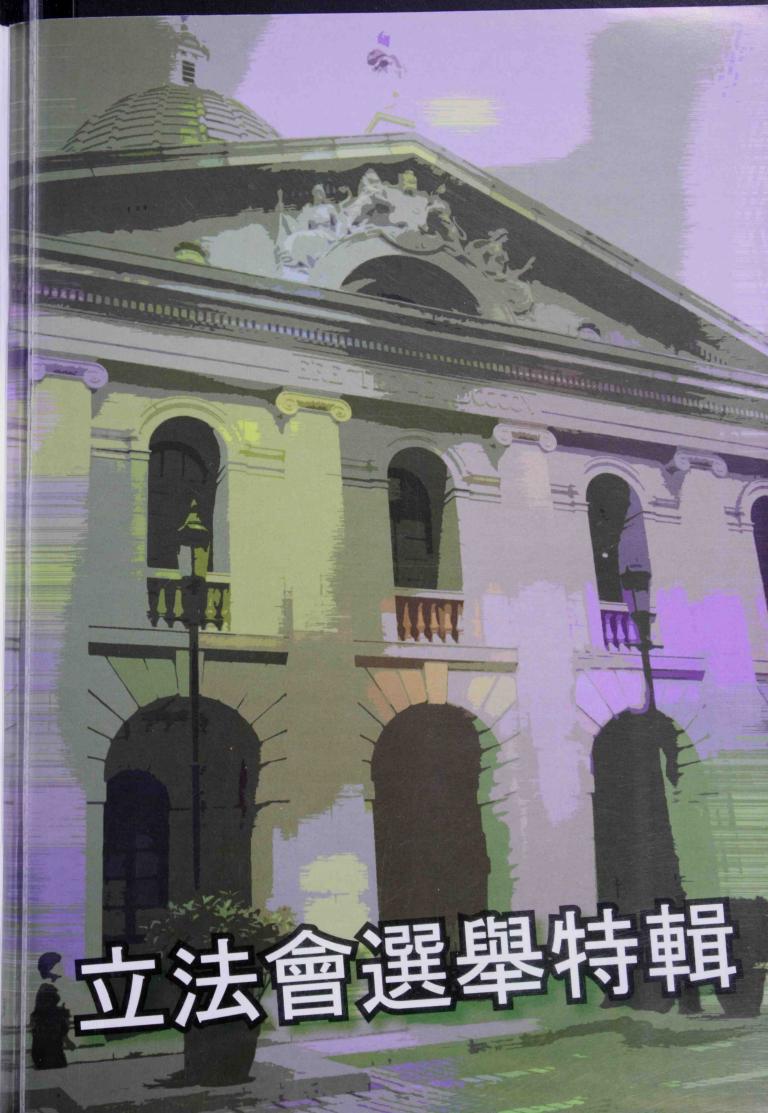
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專訪史泰祖醫生

東 泰祖醫生(一九五二年一)在一九七七年畢業於香港大學醫學院,及後曾移民加拿大。在加國生活的經驗令史醫生體會到民主制度對社會發展的重要性,進而更加堅定了他對民主的信念;同時海外漂泊的生活亦令他更懂得珍惜孕育他成長的香港。基於這兩個原因,史醫生毅然於一九九五年回流香港發展。史醫生其後曾擔任香港醫學會副會長及泛民主派組織新力量網絡主席,積極推動香港發展。在二零零八年他應立法會選舉候選人業劉淑儀邀請,加入其港島區參選名單,排名第二出選。史醫生現時為香港著名的皮膚科醫生。



影響實際的時代: 「Patients died like flies」

史:有一次與蔡堅醫生談及他當年在病房工作的情況。他形容當時醫院人手嚴重短缺,「patients died like flies」。我認為這一點也不誇張。我試過在病房搶救一個病人的時候,另外一個病人的心臟又突然停止,要放下手上的病人趕過去施救。當時只有我一個醫生當値,但一間病房内卻經常有多達八十個病人!病房内只有四十多張病床,多出的時候,就只可以躺在臨時架設的帆布床上。人多的時候,部並未成立,病重的市民只可以跟其他八十個病人住在同一病房,因此病情的變化未必得到及時的注意。在人手和資源嚴重缺乏的情況下,不少心臟停止的病人其實是死於失救,能及時得到救治的病人可能只有十份之一。

史醫生年輕時曾參與政府醫生協會(GDA),為實習 醫生爭取福利。在七十年代,醫生協會可說是衛生 署的喉舌,由衛生署的高層主導。當時實習醫生的 待遇很差,沒有假期之餘,醫院環境亦很不堪。由 於病人太多但醫生太少,當時的實習醫生每次當值 的時間可達五十六小時之久。此外,由於資源不 足,醫院内的針筒也要循環再用,衛生沒有保障。 當時醫生被破損的針筒割傷更是屢見不鮮之事,據 史醫生憶述,當時最少有兩位同事因被受污染的針 筒刺傷而感染乙型肝炎。代表伊利沙伯醫院實習醫 生的史醫生逐聯同瑪麗醫院和瑪嘉烈醫院的醫生代 表,為實習醫生向衛生署爭取更合理的待遇,並計 劃工業行動。經過一輪磋商,衛生署承諾改善實習 醫生的待遇,給予假期和改善針筒質素。中醫生 認為這是香港歷史上第一次醫學界的大型工業行 動,亦深深體會到「有抗爭,才會有改變」。這次 經驗令史醫生更積極參與社會活動,如控煙運動、 改善空氣質素行動等,為社會民生出分力。

實習期滿 工運貨運水貨算帳

史:完成實習後,我獲派到我所鍾愛的伊利沙伯醫院心臟科。在上工的前兩天,部門主管致電通知我,說署方決定對我作出懲處,把我調離伊利沙伯醫院。當時我的部門主管對我的行動稍有微言,說「精人出口、笨人出手」,埋怨我強出頭,令部門的人手編排失了預算。當時我很憤怒,覺得自己因為同業爭取權益而遭到報復,自己的上司卻絲毫也不體諒。最後,我獲派到瑪嘉烈醫院的急症室。儘管如此,相比之下,跟我一起爭取實習醫生權益的兩位同事下場更為坎坷。一位被放逐到香港的邊疆:離市區數小時車程的沙頭角,另外一位更在當時醫生嚴重缺乏的情況下不獲受聘,最後唯有遠渡車洋到英國工作。

「沒言流事 明育改學」

史:我記得完成實習之後,實習醫生便開始有假期,而醫院的針筒又已經換成即用即棄的款式,醫院的環境改善了不少。不久,我被邀請加入政府醫生協會。我覺得這是一種監視我的手段,希望我不要再「搞事」。記得有一次,一位協會高層與我談起當時的工作環境,我表示為當時的待遇有改善而感到高興。誰知瞬即受到訓斥:「你小心講野,不要以為你帶頭代表同學,而令工作環境有改進。你不要claim credit,一切都不是你爭取的成果,一切其實一早計劃好。」

當時署方高層的態度就是那麼傲慢。當時被秋後算帳的經驗在我心中留下了一個烙印。因此,我認為遇到社會上的不平事就一定要去抗爭。社民連的競選口號「沒有抗爭,哪有改變」其實很有道理。回想當年如果我們實習醫生不去爭取應有的權益,實習醫生的工作環境又怎會在如此短的時間內得到改善?

史醫生認為香港泛民主派(泛民)的對抗性過於激烈,把香港人分作兩個派別——愛國愛黨派和民主派。史醫生不同意泛民這個理念,認為支持民主也可以愛國愛黨,兩者可以共存。他參選立法會,是希望把中立持平的聲音帶入議會。史醫生表示香港立法會全面直選只是時間上的問題,加上自己對功能組別興趣不大,因此嘗試參加直選,藉此顯示出醫生在直選上也可以有一番作為。

為何參加地區直選?

史:我認為立法會早晚會全面由直選產生,所以我 覺得應該要在這方面作出嘗試。儘管如此,當決定 夥拍葉劉淑儀出選港島區的時候,有許多重量級人 馬仍未表態放棄角逐,例如陳方安生和李柱銘等, 個人認為自己勝算不高。

雖然自覺勝算不高,我覺得始終要傳遞一個訊息出去:專業人士是可以在地區直選中取得一定成績。 儘管這個成績未能夠送我入立法會,我認為一樣值 得去嘗試,希望從而起到牽頭的作用。

另外,民主和政制改革一直都是我最關心的議題, 而我一直都覺得功能組別應要被廢除。因此,很自 然地我便將我的精神、時間和努力放在地區直選 上。雖然我覺得角逐醫學界功能組別的議席勝算會 較高,但我覺得參加地區直選才符合我的理念。



腦來會否真單功能阻別?

史:既然已經參與過地區直選,我認為將來參與功能組別選舉的機會甚微。但如果要我真的再考慮參加功能組別選舉,就要視乎功能組別的去留問題會否在議會中成為焦點。這個重大議題會否在來屆立法會開展討論還屬未知之數。我認為處理取消功能組別這個議題,需要找一個代表出來,平衡各方意見,並啓動業界討論,讓大家去決定究竟應否保留,從而得出業界以至香港政改的方向。

至於功能組別在爭取醫學界利益的實效,以我多年的觀察,其實作用不大。因為醫學界在立法會只佔一席。如果真正要推動醫療改革,都需要其他不同界別的議員支持。 因此我覺得功能組別沒有存在的必要。 同時,直選議員也可以特別關注醫療界,甚至可能更有作為,因為地區直選議員比起功能組別議員更有公信力。

「我你然是民主派」

史:我覺得即使是一個普通的選民,他昨天和今天的投票意向都可以不同。其實在一個先進的民主社會,這些變化經常發生。以美國總統侯選人麥凱恩為例,他在電視辯論都曾提及過雖然他是共和黨人,但是一向都有跟民主黨合作和溝通。同理,大家不應因為我以前和泛民關係密切,便去批評我支持非泛民人士。

史醫生不滿社會上非黑即白的言論。他認為大多數 人因為葉太昔日推行二十三條立法而將她標籤為反 民主人士,對她並不公平。史醫生斥責這種標籤行 為抹煞了有心為社會服務的人的努力。因此,史醫 生覺得自己有必要站出來表明立場。他認為縱使葉 太曾經犯錯,但她已經公開道了歉,去了外國進修 之後仍有心回港服務大衆,社會對她應該多給予包 容。尊重弱勢,尊重不同聲音才是民主真正的意 義。 6

*部份泛民人士宣稱零七年立法會港島區補選為「正邪大戰」,因為他們不認為留美後的葉劉淑儀跟二十三條立法的時候有任何改變,擔心葉太當選會為香港民主進程帶來負面影響。

家員別館園別屋館就更

史:在表態支持葉太的時候,我已經有心理準備會 遇到嚴苛的批評。選後,我的「政治能量」可以說 已經大為減弱。泛民主派不會再視我為盟友,但是 建制派亦不會因此與我靠攏。儘管我的「政治能 量」被削弱,但是我認為支持葉太是個正確的選 擇。為自己的信念而付出,我覺得是值得的。

回想參選的時候,即使自己因支持葉劉淑儀而飽受 泛民支持者的批評:儘管報紙和網上討論區有無數 批評自己的文章,有些甚至人身攻擊的成分,至今 我仍覺得支持葉太是正確的決定。葉太最後以高票 當選,獲得六萬多票,足以證明市民對葉太的肯 定,亦證明了自己支持葉太的決定是正確的。

展望將來,史醫生坦言自己暫時未有一個明確的計劃。回顧自己從九五年回港到零八年參加直選,整個過程就好比一次長跑。參選立法會是最困難的一段,現在該是停下來休息的時間,思考自己未來該做的事。四年後如若再參選的話,其中一大原因應是對自己的支持者交代。

參選路上史醫生付出了很大努力,亦被很多支持自己的人深深感動。這些人對自己的期望,將會是史醫生考慮再度參選的一大動力。



談及自己的家庭,史醫生認為一個幸福的家庭是他工作的一大動力。他十分感激自己的太太和子女為建立一個美滿家庭所作的努力。史醫生的其中一個女兒患有唐氏綜合症,在孩子成長的過程中雖然經歷了很多困難,不過其中都是喜多過悲,亦令史醫生更熱衷於社會事務,盼能為社會的弱勢人士爭取福利。





專訪郭家麒醫生

早於一九八三年,當時仍然是醫科生的郭醫生便開始為一個名為工人健康中心的志願組織,不少工人因此失去手指,甚至手掌。那工人以及推廣工作安全知識。一九八八年,將實營生參加了政府醫生協會(GDA, Government Doctors' Association)。鑑於當年公立醫院部長已經不能與時俱進,不論在晉升方面或醫院稅稅不能與時俱進,不論在晉升方面或醫門院環境方面都不符合大多數醫生的期爭取更好顧問醫生必數目。例如增加了醫院顧問醫生的數目。

九二年郭醫生加入了香港公共醫療醫生協會 (PDA, Public Doctors' Association),並當 上了香港醫學會(Hong Kong Medical Association)的會董。一九九四年,他成為了第一批 參選區議員的醫生之一,並成功當選為中西區的 區議員,直到零七年為止,在該區共服務了十三 年。 「讀醫學院有一個好處,就是目標十分明確,將來畢業就是要當醫生。但也有一個不好處,就是變化太少,生活圈子和視野窄。若不主動踏出這個圈子,即使你成功畢業,你的國際視野,待人接物,時事常識仍會有不足。啓思為學生提供一種課程以外的訓練,加入啓思是一個特別的經歷,對一個人變得心境成熟有莫大幫助。」

醫學生時代

當初進入醫學院時,郭醫生已經很關心社會事務, 所以決定加入啓思編委會和醫學會幹事會。當上了 啓思的副總編輯,但自覺寫文章不太在行,於是便 選擇去負責一些管理工作。當時的啓思編委會約有 五十人,要管理五十人絕不是一件易事。尤其是開 編輯會的時候,要聆聽並記錄五十人的觀點需花上 很多時間,以致一個議題要召開數次會議才可以收 集所有人的意見。由於人數太多, 莊員要分成小 組。當時有時事組、記者組、醫療組等,而郭醫生 則負責專題組。他形容昔日的啓思和報紙非常相 似,同學們先選定十數個話題,繼而出外訪問收集 資料。那時的話題大部份與醫學並沒有直接關係, 主要探討醫學界以外的社會問題。對他來說,印 象比較深刻的是香港扶幼會則仁中心的探訪(香港 扶幼會則仁中心位於歌和老街,專責處理問題兒 童)。郭醫生十分珍惜參與啓思的經驗,因他在那 段時光學會了選稿、排版、尋覓廣告、印刷出書等 課堂上學不到的知識。郭醫生亦為啓思付出了很 多,除了上課的時間外,他幾乎把所有精力都投放 在啓思上。

立法會並非「分贓會」 推改革督施政不容有怠

問:曾閱讀郭醫生的立法會工作報告,篇幅有爭取 雙普選的,也有平反六四的,以政治議題為多。有 人認為郭醫生代表醫學界,應關注更多有利於醫學 界的議題,你又有何看法?

不少的醫生和牙醫都覺得業界代表的主要工作,便 是爭取他們關心的福利。這種政治生態並不健康。 假設爭取業界利益是每一個功能組別議員的唯一 工作,那這三十個所謂功能組別議員都可以「不 理」,因為他們根本沒有履行立法會議員的職責。 除了上屆的幾位泛民主派議員,例如張超雄、譚香 文並不是純粹關注業界事務外,大部份功能界別議 員都只關注業界利益。

功能組別這個荒謬的選舉制度在全世界絕無僅有。 這個設計在上世紀意大利墨索里尼*的法西斯政權曾 經存在過一段短的時間。很遺憾,功能組別已經成 為香港政制砍不斷的一部分。

*墨索里尼(Benito Mussolini)是意大利於一九二二至四五年間的獨裁者。他與希特勒於一九三九年結盟,並與日本等國組成軸心聯盟。二次大戰後期軸心國兵敗如山倒, 墨索里尼也於一九四五年被游擊隊捕獲處決。

問:郭醫生有沒有考慮過將來參加直選?

郭:從九四到零七年參選區議員期間,我都是參加 直選,在社區拉票,所以在參與直選方面自己是有 經驗、有信心的。但參選功能組別的原因有二:第 一,我當時認為醫學界這個組別的選民不會只要求

醫學界的代表為其利益發言。第二,要影響香港政府的施政,不能只靠直選那三十個議員,功能組別議員的一票也很重要**。

**由議員提出的議案或法案,或議員對任何議案或法案提出的修正案,須分別獲出席會議的功能組別及直選議員各過半數的支持,方為通過。

問:功能組別何去何從?

答:無論中央和特區政府都在找同一個藉口去拖延香港的民主進程。如果要取消功能組別,便一定要得到功能組別議員的支持去「自殺」。因此,取消功能組別的前題,便是要將一個肯定支持民主的業界候選人選進立法會。

問:郭醫生下屆會再參選嗎?

答:二零一二年太長遠了。我過去二十多年都沒有 停止過參與社會事務,所以未來四年我都不會停下 來。至於參選與否,要留待四年後再考慮。

問:踏出議會後,郭醫生將如何繼續參與社會事務?

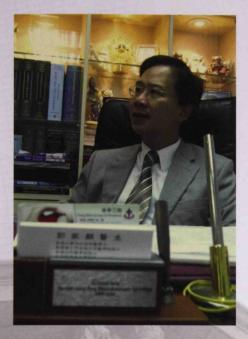
郭:我會繼續服務我參與多年的志願組織和智庫, 並將會投入更多時間。例如醫療政策評議會、一些 保護海港組織以及一些支持普選的組織。

談到三聚氰胺事件

問:談了那麼多政治議題,既然郭醫生是泌尿科的 專科醫生,想問一下你對三聚氰胺事件的看法。 三聚氰胺如何引致腎結石。腎結石又對人體有何傷 害?有腎結石應如何醫治?

答:其實三聚氰胺不應被加入牛奶裏,這種物質會 導致Papillary Calcification,然後結晶變石。不過, 在醫學界很少有文獻記錄三聚氰胺對人體的影響, 因為除了中國內地之外,相信沒有其他地方會將這





種物質加入食物裏。因為醫生對醫治三聚氰胺所引起的腎結石都沒有經驗,所以在醫療方針上都有分歧。這種腎石一般比較柔軟,可溶性亦較高,所以大多數醫生會建議病者多喝水,以溶解並沖走腎石。但有些内地專家則建議病者服食Sodium Bicarbonate,增加血液的鹼性,幫助溶解腎石。從外科醫生的角度來看,這種腎石並沒有一個極有效的療法,只能以手術把體積大的腎石取走,並用水沖走體積小的腎石。可採用之方法為Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL),開孔取石,或Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL)碎石。但是SWL此類手術不適宜在嬰兒進行。因為ESWL碎石機並不是為嬰兒的體形而設。所以到目前為止,醫

學界只能憑臨床試驗去決定哪一種醫療方針比較有效,沒有人有一個明確的答案,因為這種病實是史無前例。

問:現時社會人心惶惶,一聽見食物有奶類成份就避之則吉。您會否認為市民反應過敏?

答:與其責怪市民過度反應,對奶類製品失去信心,倒不如反思一下為甚麼中國的質撿控制如此失敗,令有毒製品可以大規模地流入市場。為甚麼一個國家的道德如此敗壞,為了金錢可以將有毒物質混入牛奶中,毒害無數生命?這些問題其實很值得我們去反思。「毒奶事件」亦帶出了一個很深層次的問題一愛國就不可以批評祖國嗎?國家貪污腐化,難道我們就要當沒一回事,任由他繼續壞下去嗎?難道指出錯誤,希望國家改善是錯?可惜現今一代批判性太弱,對事件沒有自己獨立的思考。社會不停說愛國,但卻容不下任何批評的聲音。國家有錯卻不能批評,不容許指出其不足之處,這其實不是真正愛國的表現。

可是郭醫生卻認為自己的批判思維反而有可能是自己連任失敗的原因

前把體積大的腎石取走,並用水 郭:現今政府作風保守,並不鼓勵別人提出異議。 可採用之方法為Percutaneous 附和的人往往得到利益,而異見者就往往受到冷 令。我作為泛民一員,我的政治立場對選情有一定 自己。 Lithotripsy (ESWL)碎石。但 的影響,我如果少一點「出聲」,勝算就會較高; 宜在嬰兒進行。因為ESWL碎石 反之,如果經常「出聲」就一定不受歡迎,無論在 豊形而設。所以到目前為止,醫 政府、中聯辦甚至大學都一樣。始終醫學界的選民 相對較少,人際關係對選情有一定的影響。





專訪梁家騮議員

大學生活:中大港大大同小異

問:得知梁醫生是香港中文大學醫學院(中大)第 一屆的畢業生,可否跟我們介紹一下中大醫學生的 生活?聞說以前的中大學生須在貨櫃中上課,到底 是怎樣的滋味?

答:以前醫學生的生活其實並沒有中大或港大之分。我們的課程也是五年制的,但入讀醫學院的方法與港大就有些不同。當時中大的醫學生中,有些是考Higher Level (Hong Kong Higher Examination Level)的Lower Sixth學生,另外的則是考A Level (Hong Kong Advanced Level)的Form Seven學生。(問: 考Higher Level是否等同現時的拔尖制度?)Higher Level與拔尖的制度大有不同。因為當時中大一般的非專業科目大部份都是四年制的,同樣的一個科目在香港大學卻是三年制的,所以有志入讀中

大非專業科目的同學會較其他同學早一年考 Higher Level,然後入讀中大,讀少一年 Upper Sixth。當時班中就有些同學是考Higher Level,先入讀中大的 science subjects,讀了一年再轉到醫學院去的。我本人則是直接考A Level進入醫學院的學生,所以就和港大的醫學生一樣,同有五年的大學生活。儘管入學方法有所不同,當時中大和港大的課程卻大同小異。第一第二年都是在大學本部上課,不用臨床,沒有「貨櫃生活」。當到了大學第三年的時候,由於教學醫院來不及興建,第一年要到聯合醫院去上課。雖然那兒有較大的課室,但地方始終不大足夠,所以院方安排了數個貨櫃箱讓學生們休息或上 small group tutorials。當時的貨櫃箱還有冷氣設備,可謂是一個綽頭罷,哈哈!

問:梁醫生在醫學生年代有沒有參與過學生活動, 「搞過事」?

答:沒有甚麼所謂搞事不搞事的,我們那一代的學生,不單是醫學生,雖然並不像上一代般活躍,但一般都比現在的一代活躍,籌辦的活動較多,參與的課外活動亦較多。

問:那梁醫生有沒有特別參與一些與學生有關的組織,如學生會?

答:我們和你們一樣有一個Medical Society,我亦有參與過學生組織,我當時好像是擔任Medical Society的「外副」和籌委會。反而在中文大學學生會的參與就比較少,因為醫學院剛成立,需要時間去建立自己的內部組織。

關注師弟利益,決心踏上政途

問:(承上題)我們之前曾訪問過一些醫生,了解他們到底甚麼時候開始從政及關心社會和業界的發展。言談間發現他們的政治參與都是由學生時代參與學生活動開始的。請問你又是在甚麼時候開始參與為業界爭取權益的活動?會否因為發生了一些特別的事件而令你開始關心業界的發展,並參與爭取業界利益的前線工作?

答:其實自從一九九二年開始,醫科畢業生已經有不獲全數聘請的情況出現。當時雖然我已經畢業了幾年,但是我還是和幾個同班同學聯同港大的代表一起去跟醫院管理局(醫管局)爭取增聘醫科畢業生。只消數天,事情就已得到解決。當時醫管局的執行總監楊永強承諾在往後的五年内,所有醫科畢業生將會全數獲聘。所以在一九九二至一九九六年,醫管局與政府投放了很多資源在聘請人手方面,導致晉升機會增加,流失率降低。

問: (承上題)當時你是以組織的名義,還是只是純粹與幾位志同道合的同事去跟醫管局爭取?

答:當時中文大學醫學院的校友會有在背後支持,但代表去爭取的是兩間大學的實習醫生,我們只是在後面搖旗吶喊。到了一九九七年,醫學生不盡受聘的情況再現,兩間大學-香港大學與香港中文大學再次組織了兩大的實習醫生,再度與醫管局磋商。但這次並不像九二年般幸運。當時有近百名不獲聘的醫科畢業生,雖然最後受聘了,但他們是以合約的形式受聘的,只簽了三年合約,那就是合約制之始。到了一九九八年,受聘形式就由永久制全變了合約制。

問:其實在一九九七年時你已畢業了超過十年,不 會受這事件影響,為何你還有動力去幫助師弟們?

答:醫學院有一項很特別的元素,就是fraternity。 醫學院內,師兄弟感情比較深厚,所以即使是現時 醫管局內較資深的同事要爭取什麼,其實主要都是 為新同事去爭取。二零零零年,政府削減公務員薪 酬,新入職的醫生也要跟著減薪,醫生的入職點、 增薪點與頂薪點都降低了不少,所以當年公共醫療 醫生協會舉辦了一次靜坐。當時大約有一千三百人 參與靜坐,但那些幾乎全部都是不受影響的舊人。 然而當年經濟環境差,靜坐後也沒有甚麼事可以做 到。與醫管局磋商前,為了增加討價還價的本錢, 我們特意研究醫管局的制度有何不足。最後,我們 發現醫管局沒有給予假期讓醫生休息(如「七日一 休」及公衆假期),唯獨除了醫生外,其他員工都可以放假。所以在商討之時,我們就指出醫管局的政策不合理,如若他們繼續剝削新入職醫生,我們會「告」醫管局!說到做到,由於剝削新人的情況並沒有改善,我們正式入稟法院控告醫管局。儘管醫管局財雄勢大,但若被嚇退實在太沒面子,於是訴訟於零二年開始,經高等法院審理,並於二零零六年有了第一次判決。

問:訴訟的經費是如何籌集得?

答:財政方面,有些是從同事間籌得,不過這是軍事秘密,不能告訴你們籌得多少。另外也要評估一下勝算,勝算大的話就不用擔心財政方面,因為如果我們勝訴的話醫管局是要支付相關的法律費用的。有賠償時,同事也可以分到一些法律費用。

問:不少市民於二零零六年始認識梁醫生,在電視中常見到你談到訴訟的問題。訴訟尚有一部分未完成,可否講解一下進展如何?

答:其實市民也不是零六年才開始認識我,因為之 前(零一至零三年)做了工會會長數年,二千年靜坐 時有些朋友也開始認識我,SARS時我也有代表同 業發聲。不過可能因為零六年的判決影響較深遠才 會有這種錯覺。二零零六年的訴訟分兩部份,一部 份是關於醫生的假期(七日一休),一部份是關於超 時工作。現在年代已不同了,二十年前不夠醫生, 政府想增聘也找不到人,所以前輩們不會太計較工 時。但是到了九七年,甚至前溯至九二年,政府因 為資源問題不聘請新人,其實我們已沒有必要為他 們做義工,大家應根據合約工作四十四小時,多勞 多得,讓醫科畢業生有機會多做幾年培訓更好,所 以超時工作的問題是需要解決的。我們這些舊人的 僱傭合約都寫明正常工作時間為四十四小時,如有 需要超時工作,之後應可補回假期,如果補不到, 到合約完結時便可以現金補償。我相信如果能解決 到超時工作的問題,業界都會有幾年安寧,到你 們畢業時也沒有問題。否則在職的人便要一直當義 工,到醫管局沒有錢時又不能盡數聘用新的畢業

問:超時工作的問題大概什麼時候會明朗化?

答:二零零九年九月尾會在終審法院開庭審訊。

增設醫學生學額 好事?壞事?

問:之前提及醫管局沒有全聘剛畢業的醫生,但來 年中大和港大都將會增加醫學生學額,你覺得中大 和港大應該這樣做嗎?

答織場非市人醫現況的作正失解治的場合是現過是內足有以長營象器是內足有以長營象器是內足有以長營象醫。院到公的公營出情多工這療要內



有太多病人的問題,首要的是讓有能力的病人流出私人市場,而醫管局方面就應盡量挽留醫護人員於醫管局工作,不要讓人材流失。那究竟醫生夠不夠呢?這個問題要待公私營醫療失衡的現象有所改善後才能去評估。而且評估時最好有一個公認的評估方法,有一條方程式去計算量度,比純粹一句「夠」或「不夠」好。我希望大家可以用一個客觀的方法去計算究竟醫學生足夠不足夠。但是有一點是不會錯的,你們畢業後若果是想接受專科訓練,就不應該在實習後立即投入私人市場,這樣對你們沒有益,對社會也沒有益,對醫管局也沒有幫助。你們得不到之後的專科訓練之餘,也舒緩不到醫管局的人手問題,也會令私營市場的人手更加過剩。所以你們畢業後如果是願意的話,應該留在公營機構中服務及接受培訓。

問:畢業生自願留在公立醫院工作固然有助舒解目前人手不足之問題,但你會否覺得與其被動地等畢業生自願留在公營市場,倒不如提升公立醫院新入職醫生的待遇挽留人材,從而減低流失率?

答:公立醫院人材流失,聘用條件不佳是一個主要的問題。有人說醫生「人工高」,那只不過是一個公關策略!我們的薪酬待遇其實是與其他同級的公務員相近的。以前醫生的聘用條件與其他的專業職系如工程師、建築師、律師等相同,有共同的起薪點與頂薪點,大家是看齊的。二零零零年的時候,公務員的起薪點由卅二點減至廿七點。直至去年,

公務員專業職系的起薪點回升至卅二點,但醫管局醫生的起薪點只由廿七點回升至三十點,仍比其他同級公務員低了兩點(註一)。所以現時,不論是香港醫學會也好,公共醫療醫生協會也好,歷屆的立法會議員也好,我們大家一直也在爭取令醫生的聘用條件與其他同級公務員看齊,我們並不是想要比別人多!

問:作為立法會議員,你會怎樣繼續爭取?

答:要爭取改善醫營局內部的聘用條件,不一定需要立法會議員的身份。我一直都有在跟進事件,沒這立法會議員的角色也可處理得到。關於醫生聘用條件方面有需要繼續討價還價的部份,因為有些新合約已沒有了四十四小時的工時上限,仍有待商權,我會繼續跟進。在立法會工作要顧及另一層次的事,如直接看看公私營醫療失衡該如何解決,醫療集團(HMO)可如何監管,醫療保險的覆蓋範圍可怎樣改善,令私營市場變得健康。以上都是我工作的出發點。

問:返回醫學生人數增加的問題。雖然現時公營市場人手不足,但醫學生訓練需時,你會否覺得現時增加醫學生的人數可能於事無補?

答:你所講的情況的確很有可能會發生。所以業界大部份同業都反對在公私營醫療失衡的問題被解決前增加醫學生的學額。同時政府亦未能提出明確理據證明有增加學額的必要。相信當這群醫學生快將畢業時,政府須再次作出檢討,研究醫學生的數目能否跟隨人力需求的改變。

收生制度欠客觀 滿足社會有難度

問:其實醫學生學額跟不上市場需求的情況早已出現,以我們這幾屆為例,醫學生數目就比以前少,主要就是因為五,六年前SARS爆發後經濟轉差,因此要削減學額。但是,當我們畢業時SARS疫潮已經是差不多十年前的事了。業界方面會否爭取一個客觀的收生指標?

答:行政權在政府,是他們投資在醫學生的培訓上。對於他們有沒有固定的指標去計算衡量人手的問題,我們只可提出我們的訴求,不可逼使政府做些甚麼。在我的立場來說,我當然希望大家可以謀求共識,計算出究竟需要多少人手,並跟隨機制去增減學額。要不,當人手過剩之時又要削減學額了。其實五、六年前要削減學額,主要是因為醫管





局資源不足,聘請所有新畢業生會成為醫管局的包袱,所以他們才會同意削減醫科生學額。這幾年市道景氣,醫管局資源多了,可以多聘請畢業生:加上專科人材不斷流失,畢業生就業便不是問題,並製造了有空間增加醫學生學額的表象。再過幾年,倘若市道轉差,加上醫生聘用條件改善,少了人材流失,醫院的空缺就會減少,不能全部就業的情況也許會再度浮現。但當然,如若我們有關薪酬福利的訴訟勝訴,政府須重新計算的話,可能還會有數年的空間去處理這問題。

醫療融資解失衡 還須增稅務誘因

問:剛才提到醫療融資的問題,施政報告中亦提到 下年年初會再次商討這個問題。對於此事,你又有 何取態?

答:社會和業界都不接受一個強制性的供款或保 險,各有其因。就社會來說,一般市民不想額外供 款。業界考慮有二,其一是供款不足以讓市民真正 有自由去選擇看公家或私家醫生。現時看公家醫 生,診金的百份之九十七是由政府補貼,市民只需 付診金的百份之三。一旦有了供款的制度,無論是 储蓄形式也好,保險形式也好,當市民向公家醫生 求診的時候,就要自費約百份之二十的醫療成本。 倘若他們選擇去向私家醫生求診,則要全數支付醫 療開支。公私營機構之收費仍存有鴻溝。這樣的 話,之前不向私家醫生求診的市民,即使有了醫療 保險,他們也未必會轉投私人市場。換言之市民的 供款只可降低政府補貼的比率,由原本的約百份之 九十七下調至約八成,對解決公私營市場失衡未必 有幫助。其二,若市民選擇供款,假設政府到私人 市場購買服務,政府就會成為大莊家,有可能會壟 斷私人市場,令價格偏離於市場指標,影響供求, 因此業界對此方案並不贊成。(問:以上提到的只是 其中一個方案,有沒有其他較為可取的方案?)雖然

有六個方案,但市民和業界都偏向自由保險方案, 那不就正正和現時的情況一樣嗎?

我在競選期間曾思考過醫療保險免稅的方案以鼓勵市民買保險,但個人認為誘因不大,遂提議所有醫療開支免稅(包括保險覆蓋範圍外,或是沒有購買保險人士),當有能力的人自費到私營市場求診時,求診的收費就可免稅。這個稅務誘因或可鼓勵中產轉投私營市場。現時公營市場負擔了逾九成的住院和專科病人。我總不相信香港有九成的病人需要公立醫院的照顧。提供更多稅務誘因或會比供款更能鼓勵中產人士轉投私營市場。

問:雖然要解決公私營醫療失衡的大方向在於鼓勵有能力負擔醫療費用的市民轉投私營市場,但有一方的意見認為中產人士的教育程度較高,有助監察公營機構的服務質素。一旦中產人士離開了公營市場,令其變了「窮人醫療」,公營醫療體系的質素或會大幅下降。對此你有何看法?

答: 貧窮的人未必不懂為自己爭取有質素的服務。 再者留在公立醫院服務的同事也會為病人去跟政府 爭撥資源提升服務素質。

醫療集團須監管 細節仍有待商討

問:雖然香港的醫療集團已經出現了一段時間,但 是業界和市民仍然覺得政府監管不力,你對此有甚 麼看法呢?

答:業界都一直向政府爭取最少兩件事:首先,醫療集團應該有一個醫生作為Medical Director,向醫務委員會負責該集團的服務質素。有些同業甚至曾提議醫療集團的主要股東或大部分股東都應是醫生。第二,作為一個中介人,醫療集團應提高其行政費用的透明度,令市場得知集團從中收取了多少佣金。由於每一個立法會任期都有數百個議案、法案被提出,而關於醫療的議題的優先次序一般較低,所以每每末能討論到這些醫療議案,最後它們就被放進抽屜裡。且看我可不可以把它們再抽出來,把它們再放在議程上討論罷!(*醫療集團的背景可詳見於上一期啓思)

問:你自己對醫療集團的監管又有何看法?

答:監管是必須的,不論是業界還是醫療集團也不會反對這一點的。醫療集團其實是有他們的存在價值。它們可代表病人與服務提供者議價,如若好

好運作會對病人有益。倘若有惡性經營的情況,例如服務質素沒保證,行政費用太高,從病人的診金中抽取大量的佣金,對業界和病人都沒有益處。現時很多醫療集團主要的股東都是醫生,而且運作不俗,跟僱員或有合約的醫生相處融洽。同業們所不滿意的,主要是那些純粹「過水濕腳」的醫療集團,它們也正是我們要處理的對象。

政治取向: 尊重業界意願

問:作為立法會議員,梁醫生對於政改方面有何政 治取向?

答:民主選舉長遠來說對香港有利,可令社會整體變得公平點。但伴隨的可能是政府因要平衡各方面的利益而導致辦事效率降低。儘管如此,香港社會環境富庶,政府運作效率低是可以容忍的。現實情況是中央政府始終有其顧慮,所以要北京透過特區政府提出全面落實普選的機會不大,但可能會有折衷的方案,因此要知道方案的細節如何才可說支持不支持。如若方案比以前差,那一定不行。何謂有改善,那就視乎方案而定,最好當然是有客觀的方法去評估量度。

問:以零五年政府提出的政改方案為例,當時因為 泛民主派議員認為那是「鳥籠民主」**而遭到否 決。假若政府再推出一個類似的方案,你會支持嗎?

答:上次的方案會令親政府的議員比率提高,令民主走了回頭路,被否決了也不算有損失。

**泛民主派不滿意改革方案並沒有附帶普選時間表,擔心政府會借故把普選推行的時間表無限期押後。再者,新的選舉制度被認為會令親建制的候選人有較大的勝出機會。

問:功能組別應否保留?

答:我們只是議會的六十份之一,加上選民都有過萬人,大家的既得利益不多。不過我贊成取消功能組別,但競選時有些選民曾表示不同意。唯有當取消功能組別的方案提出了以後再諮詢業界,再跟隨主流意見行事。

問:有人認為業界現時越來越注重個人利益,並認 為參選人如若少些反對政府的聲音,多些關注業界 的利益,競選時勝算也就會較高。對此你有何看 法?

答:每個界別都會關注自己的利益,這正是剛才我提及到民選政府的效率一般都較低的原因。但這是無可厚非的。功能組別是應該要處理影響社會的事務,但亦要照顧業界的訴求。而且業界訴求未必一定與社會利益有衝突。例如監管醫療組織,提出有較好覆蓋範圍的醫療保險,處理醫療融資等,都是應該做的。對於政治生態方面,我認為多些獨立議員能令議會的生態更和諧。舉個例說,如果立法會主席選舉的結果是三十七比二十三,建制派和泛民(公開表態為泛民議員有二十三位)就會好像處於對立狀態。但當變成了三十六比二十四,大大家也不知誰投了該票,六十位議員同時鼓掌。由於是次是不記名投票,我也不打算透露我的投票意向。總之多些獨立議員在立法會是件好事,不一定要用死一種方法,有時不同的處理方法可能更好。

(註一)

公務員總薪級表:

薪點由2008年4月1日起(\$)

27 36,740

30 42,175

32 46,230

以上資料僅供參考。

1. 香港特別行政區 公務員事務局網頁 http://www.csb.gov.hk/tc_chi/admin/pay/42.html





文: 郭嘉敏 洪淑鈴

專訪李國麟議員



為何修讀了社會科學博士學位?

李:當我接受護士訓練的時候,香港只有護士學校去培訓護士,政府還沒有計劃推行護士學位、碩士及博士等課程。這些課程都是近二十年才在香港慢慢開始推行。當時,如果想修讀博士學位的話,方法有主要有兩個。一是往外國選讀全職或半職的護理博士學位課程。一是留在香港修讀其他科系的博士學位課程。如往外國修讀全職的話需約四至五年,而半職的約需六年完成。大部分人因經濟因素而選擇留在香港完成其他科系的博士學位。由於博士學歷在以前並不太普及,所以學生未必需要修讀

與職業有直接關係的科系,而通常護士會選讀社會 科學或關於健康的科系。我是修讀社會科學是與護 理工作有關的。例如,我會從社會科學的角度及理 論研究護士如何為病症作判斷及結論。

順帶一提,不少人因看到我的名銜「Dr.」而誤當我為醫生,鬧出不少笑話。有時我出外應酬時,仍有人稱我為李醫生!從另一個角度看,護理這老行業在學術上仍算是新的,所以人們不習慣護士會擁有博士頭銜。然而,你們這代已多了些人報讀護理學博士學位,相信將來護理學會有更多發展,如醫生般有臨床專科吧!

護士全面學位化?重開護士學校是否踏上回頭路。

李:先談談過去護士學位在香港的發展。在一九九零年,政府正式撥款香港理工學院(香港理工大學前身)護士學位課程,當時我亦有參與推動這項政策。直至現時,已經過了十八年了,香港仍未全面推行護士學位化,我認為這是過去五至十年政府沒有妥善及有系統地規劃人力資源的結果。政府向來有個做法,就是在有足夠資金時便增聘護士:沒足夠資金時便減少人手,以減輕財政負擔。但是,由於需求並沒有減少,所以護士的供應總追不上需求。

不過,我不認為重開護士學校是走回頭路,而是為大局設想,為解決現時人手短缺問題而妥協。護士學校的學生只需受訓兩年,其課程包括上課及醫院實習。這些學生的實習時間較大學的護理學生長,有助舒緩醫院人手短缺問題。當然這是「快」方法,但不是好方法,因為這種折衷的做法會直接影響護理服務的質素。可是,如果不重開護士學校以解決一時的人手不足,那麼一部份的護理工作便要交給健康服務助理(Healthcare assistant)**負責,令整個健康評估的過程變為「斬件式」的機械程序,實不是病人之福。因此寧願藉正在護士學校接受培訓的學護去舒援人手問題,暫時減慢護士學位全面化的步伐,以避免健康服務助理取代護士的工作。

同時,各大學的護理學士課程已經開始逐步增加學額,以應付未來的需求。預料到了兩至三年後,相關課程的畢業生就可以填補所有護士的空缺。到時,護士學校便會再次關閉。

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護士學校和護理學系的畢業生一樣能入 職註冊護士,這會否造成學歷不同,而 職位相同的現象?

李:根據現時法例,註冊護士不一定須持學位, 他們只須通過考試,符合香港護士管理局 (Nursing Council) 的專業標準便可。但是,無持學位的護士 如欲獲得升遷的機會,便須報讀學位課程進修,因 此不會出現不公平的問題。

月前有些私立高等院校辦的護士課程沒 有得到認可,你有甚麼意見?

李:任何一間學校也可在香港辦各類的課程,不過課程內容須符合相關的專業標準,其畢業生才可取得相關的專業資格。HKIT(香港科技專上書院)的情況就是同學完成了整個課程,仍不能達到護士管理局的要求,所以學生畢業後不能成為註冊護士。

理工大學聯同養和醫院辦了一個護理碩 士課程,對象為一些持其他科系學士學 位的人士,你有甚麼意見?

李:這是養和醫院院長李維達參考美國制度,提供一個碩士學位課程給已持其他科系學士學位的人士修讀。在香港而言,這是革新的做法。但還是需要等候護士管理局的審批才能確定這課程的認受性。

這個課程的內容跟其他專為擁有護理學士學位而設的課程不同,前者只是加入護理行業的門券,即擁有成為註冊護士的資格:而後者的畢業生則擁有更高的專業資格-例如有機會成為專科護士。當然,註冊護士的升遷機會不單只靠相關的專科學歷,相關的經驗亦同樣重要。例如,當一名護士完成了心臟科專科護理碩士學位,也要有在心臟科病房工作數年的經驗,才能成為心臟科專科護士。

將來護士畢業生的就業前景如何?

李:護士人手短缺的問題預計會在零六至零九年間 最嚴重,隨後護士供應量應有所改善。但香港護士 不必擔心失業問題,因為除了公私營醫院外,社區 需求(如老人院)亦不斷增加。另外,根據醫院管 理局現行的政策,護士學校應該會多辦兩至三屆, 每年整體收生約六百至八百人。長遠來說,護士供 應不會因護士學校復辦多幾屆而大幅上升。

香港護理行業專業化為何遲遲未能落 實?

李:雖然香港的護理專業已經發展了一段長時間, 但業界現時仍是「僱主主導」。由於護士職銜沒 有受法律規限,僱主可隨意按其需要而更改。雖然 有一些資深同業會協助訂定不同職級的專業要求, 但基本上都是由僱主決定,無論在公營和私營市場 都是一樣。例如,部份私營醫院為了控制薪酬的開 支,便會索性將較高薪的職位如護士長以較低薪的 「資深護士」的職稱代替。如果想進一步推動護理 專業發展,便需要將職銜和相關的資歷要求規範 化,可是護士管理局一直只安於執行現行的法例。 因此,我們希望能參照香港醫學專科學院(Hong Kong Academy of Medicine)的模式***去籌辦香港護 理專科學院,以統一職位名銜與其資格上的差異, 將護士專業資格規範化,由「僱主主導」變為學術 主導。例如註冊護士需要在學歷及經驗上達到某個 標準才可稱為專科護士。現在護理專科學院的策劃 仍然在起步階段,相信要再過兩至三年才可見到雛

政府將來可能於新界西、天水圍北及大 嶼山興建醫院,那時會否出現更嚴重的 護士人手短缺?

李:在興建醫院之前,整體人力資源策劃是重要的 考慮因素,不能純粹因為有空地便多建醫院。我最 關心政府有否安排好一批醫護人員來應付新落成醫 院的人手需求。例如一張病床需要多少個醫生和護 士,何時訓練這批醫護人員。

回歸前,港英政府領導層在處理人手問題時欠缺長遠的規劃,或因他們只著眼滿足撤出香港前社會的需要,而忽視回歸後的人手短缺問題。為冤重蹈覆

轍,在計劃興建醫院前,政府應評估長遠的醫療服 務需求及制訂政策去確保未來醫護人員的供應。

過去,我曾參與過威爾斯親王醫院建院的計劃。當時,我們早於威爾斯親王醫院啓用前三年便開始安排一批瑪嘉烈醫院的醫護人員到威爾斯親王醫院落成後工作。醫院開始運作時,我們先將二百個床位投入服務,然後逐步的慢慢將其他病床投入服務。 反觀現時計劃興建新醫院時,似乎欠缺類似的仔細規劃,因此不排除會有人手不足的問題。

何時開始有從政的念頭?

李:我在八零年入行,在八四年加入工會(香港護理員協會)。加入的原因可能是由於我的性格及年輕時愛抱不平的緣故吧!初時我留意到業界有些不合理的現象,可以透過爭取的方式去改善。後來接觸多了政府官員和醫院管理階層,我發覺到不少問題都是源於業界和決策者的溝通問題。由於有關官員可能未充分諮詢業界便要擔當討論、立法等角色,因此未能作出符合各方利益的決定,而我認為在這方面我可以擔當橋樑的角色以改善溝通。

其實我並沒有計劃過自己的政途,一直都是專著於自己的份內事。不過,我從政的轉捩點大約在零二或零三年出現。當時工會主席因要照顧女兒而退任,我便接任主席一職。不久後,有人提議我參加立法會選舉,我便抱著一試何妨的念頭參選,誰知最後順利當選。

然而,當議員有別於一般工作,應有自己的政治意識形態。我屬於泛民主派,因為我覺得凡事可有商有量,並照顧各方的需要。但在討論民生有關的議題上,我的泛民身份並不代表我支持政府「派錢」。香港始終是資本主義社會,不是社會主義社

會,庫房的錢應小心運用,不然會對納稅人不公平。在此問題上,不同的泛民黨派有不同的看法。 回望過去四年,我不單關心業界發展,還關心非業 界的社會事務,因為立法會議員應該為全港市民服 務。

在立法會中不單關心業界發展,還關心 非業界的社會事務

李:我認為所有立法會議員都有三個主要的職責包括監察政府、審閱預算案和處理立法工作。



因我來自功能界別,所以我處理社會事務的定位是先由業界的專業角度出發。我的責任是由衛生服務界的角度去審視政策,將醫護界的觀點帶入議會。不過,立法會議員的工作並不會像工會成員般,只看業界的事務,如薪酬和福利等。當然,我也會處理業內的事務,但我會以香港護士協會主席的平台為護士爭取,這些與立法會整體工作無關。作為一個議員,我相信業界選民投票給我,不單只期待我處理業界內的事務吧!不過當接觸到其他涉及其他專業的議題(如金融)時,便不會太深入研究,因

為箇中太複雜了,應交由其他相關界 別的議員負責。



對普選的看法

李: 普選並不是解決所有問題的方法。不過普選的政治制度可以大大加強市民對政府的監察,亦可促使政府真正的對市民問責。普選行政長官並不一定能夠選出好的行政長官,但不應因為這個原因而不普選。

曾有人問我為何支持特首曾蔭權增聘副局長及政治助理的法案。既然行政長官並不是普選出來的,現時推行的高官問責制便是政府唯一對市民問責的機制,而我認為增設副局長及政治助理便是擴大問責制的機會,因此我對這個新的制度投下支持的一票。雖然這件事出了岔子(多位副局長及政治助理被揭發擁有外國國籍,引起風波)但不是因為副局長及政治助理制度本身的問題,而是在遴選程序上出了問題。

出身於功能組別,但又反對功能組別的存在?

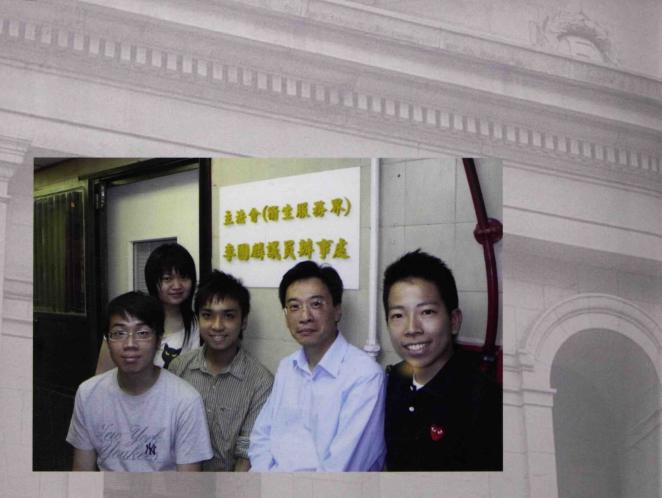
李:既然我透過參與功能組別的方式進入議會,為了向我的選民交代,我會努力代表業界完成功能界別的工作。同時,我亦會告訴建制派的朋友及政府,功能組別的議席應該被廢除,由直選議席所取代。這個立場我在競選期間已經很清楚的作過交代,因此我相信這也是衛生服務界大部份選民的希望。

*除了護士之外,聽力學家、聽力學技術員、足病診療師、 牙科手術助理員、牙科技術員、牙科技師、牙科治療師、營養師、配藥員、製模實驗室技術員、視覺矯正師、臨床心理 學家、教育心理學家、義肢矯形師、言語治療師及科學主任 (醫務)等醫護相關的專業都屬於衛生服務界功能組別。 (資料來源:選舉事務處)

**現時健康服務助理主要處理普通護理的工作如量血壓、餵食、個人護理、扶抱病人等。

***香港醫學專科學院根據「香港醫學專科學院條例」 (Cap.419)正式成立,以滿足社會對大學以上程度醫學教育 與培訓的需求,香港醫學專科學院成立的宗旨是促進醫學技術的發展:鼓勵延續醫學教育:提高專業及執業操守與專科 執業水準:促進改善香港市民健康護理:提升執業醫生間的 合作精神:以及促進醫學資訊及意見交流。香港醫學專科學 院乃一所獨立的法定機構,有權組織、監察及評核所有醫學 專科訓練,並頒授有關資格,同時亦負責提供延續醫學教育。

(資料來源: www.hkam.org.hk)



I have all the time for my students.

An Interview with our New Dean

Professor Sum-ping Lee

Tim Wong

Professor Sum-ping Lee (李心平) received his MBBS and MD degrees from University of Hong Kong in 1970 and 1980 respectively, and his PhD in 1978 from the University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Gastroenterology, and a Member of the American Association of Physicians and the American Society of Clinical Investigation.

At the University of Washington, Professor Lee held the Cyrus E Rubin Endowed Chair. He was also previously the Head of Gastroenterology at the University of Washington School of Medicine Teaching Hospitals, Professor of Medicine in the University of Washington School of Medicine, and Chief of Gastroenterology Section of Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Centre in Seattle, Washington, USA.



Despite the arduous administrative and research work, Professor Lee still manages to allocate time in teaching and patient care, due to his belief that medical education and ultimately taking care of the sick are his life's calling. The UW "Gut Course," in which he participated, has ranked to be the best course in the UW Medical School 15 of last 16 years. The fact that he is voted to be on the honour role of the "Best Doctors in the USA" for ten years in a row also recognises his compassionate and caring heart in patient care.

On February 20, 2008, the Council of the University of Hong Kong announced the appointment of Professor Sum-ping Lee as the new Dean of Faculty of Medicine for a fixed term of five years. He assumed the office in August 2008.

"I have all the time for my students"

I have wandered on this planet and have worked in many places, and all my assistants would tell you that my students have top priorities of my time. Whenever there is a clash of schedule, students always trump faculty members, news agencies, lawyers and other visitors. Because the most important responsibility of a school is to make sure the next generation is not just healthy and happy, but will do better than our generation.

Childhood

Dean: I was born in the southern coast of China and spent early childhood in the mainland. I worked hard, I studied hard and I had to work other jobs to support myself. You would not have witnessed the most traumatic period of political strive and political turmoil in China, as she went through her evolution. When I was about nine years old, my mother had to take me and my sisters to Hong Kong. That was most traumatic. Even now I would still suppress such memories.

I grew up in Hong Kong in relative poverty. I went through secondary school in Diocesan Boys' School, after taking the then Joint Primary School Exams. When I was there, I developed an interest in literature and poetry. I was the editor of the school magazine "Steps."

When I entered the Medical Faculty, I continued on with those hobbies and interests. I have a strong interest in reading and writing, and I contributed to Elixir and Caduceus. As we speak, I have in my briefcase 38 essays from the Medical Faculty Essay Competition, which has seen tremendous response. I would very much enjoy going through those. I think everyone who enters is a winner. Although there can only be one winner, it is going to be a happy-headache to make that decision.

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The Caduceus and Elixir serve as a bridge within the Medical Faculty

Dean: When one takes part in putting together either a student magazine or newspaper, one connects with the student body as a whole, as a community. It is a vehicle for them to express themselves. It is also vital in maintaining a sense of community and belonging. Since our lives, even as students, are so saturated with work, there is relatively little time to truly have a corner of your mind as a sanctuary. I think reading and writing is such a sanctuary. What is at stake for our medical students, is that lives are so pressurised, and torn by so many forces. You are only left with a lonely soul wandering by yourself, while everybody is placing instructions and demands onto you. There is no sense of belonging. I think the two publications serve the purpose to bridge the gap between individuals and the community.

Career After Graduation

Dean: After I graduated from the Medical Faculty in 1970, I worked at Queen Mary Hospital as a faculty staff until 1973. Then, I went to Auckland, New Zealand and began my career in scientific research. After becoming consultant in gastroenterology, I quitted and went back to school and laboratory, and finally received my PhD in biochemistry and cellular biology. This further consolidated my interests in intellectual inquiry and asking scientific questions. That intellectual curiosity drifted me from institutes to institutes, from Auckland to Sydney, Melbourne, back to Auckland, London and Boston. 23 years ago, I went to the University of Washington in Seattle, and stayed there until two months ago.

What influenced your decision to come back?

Dean: One day, a head hunter reached me at my

office and asked for my curriculum vitae, because the Medical Faculty needed a new dean. At first, I was reluctant to consider leaving Seattle. Therefore, I recommended several other candidates and supported them in writing. Nonetheless, when my CV went in, things evolved. Then, I went through some interviews through internet conferencing. Not long after, I was invited to come to the Faculty to look at the job as a final candidate.

In considering this job, it compelled me to examine the story of my life. I thought to myself: I am having a decent career, I can stay in Seattle and write more research grants and publish ten or twenty papers in the future. I can meanwhile continue to train scientists and fellows and medical students. Would that be my entire career, the things that I have been doing for so many decades? The interviews afforded me to reflect on my own growth, differentiation and career.

To use American football as an analogy: I have been a player who has experience in all positions, so I understand the game well, the players well and the dynamics well. I have experiences in administrative, clinical, teaching and research positions. Hence, I thought the time was mature for me to be the head coach. Finally, I decided that coming back to be the Dean of the Medical Faculty shall be the next chapter in my career.

I am a wandering son for many years. It is time for me to come home to serve my alma matar; to share my experiences from all these years; to achieve further greatness in this excellent institution. I felt it was a calling, and I was so overwhelmed by the sense of mission.

What are some of the characteristics of medical students around the globe? Is there anything we can learn from them?

Dean: New Zealand is a rather socialistic country,



where tax rate is high. The system makes people more faculty members are facing each day. Their lives are equal in terms of income. As a result, doctors do not

have very high income. I think that students who go into medicine tend to have their hearts at the right place.

like yours: intense and pressurised. Their recognition

"I have learnt a lot from my teachers and colleagues.

But I have learnt a great deal from patients, and

I have learnt the most from my students."

In the United States, doctors, especially in some specialties, can earn high incomes. Therefore, the materialistic drive is bigger, so the intentions to be a doctor are different from those who go to medical schools in New Zealand.

Another difference is institutional. Many western countries require entrants to possess a first degree before being admitted into medical schools. Most of the students are more mature in terms of life experience. In Hong Kong, admission criteria are still heavy biased towards one's academic strength, whereas in the United States, personal qualities are just as important. When I served on the admission committee for medical students, I interviewed and judged, besides academic credentials, on the candidates' attitudes, maturity and what s/he wants in their lives on the whole. Is s/he going to be a good doctor? Excellence in academic performance is necessary but not sufficient.

A third year student remarks that she has once expected that the Medical Faculty would be like an institution where students come first and also where role models for the future healthcare providers are found. However, the MBBS programme resembles a vocational training programme more than the whole-person education that a university should deliver.

Dean: This is an area that we need to do much better. Sometimes, you have to understand the challenges our of success is not teaching, which sometimes make students a "burden." In this sense, we as teachers have failed you. I would want the faculty members to do much better in terms of mentorship and caring for the students. I intend to lead by example, so I have put down my name to be trained as a PBL tutor. When I have had my registration completed, I will be wandering in the wards and meeting with the students in their clinical years.

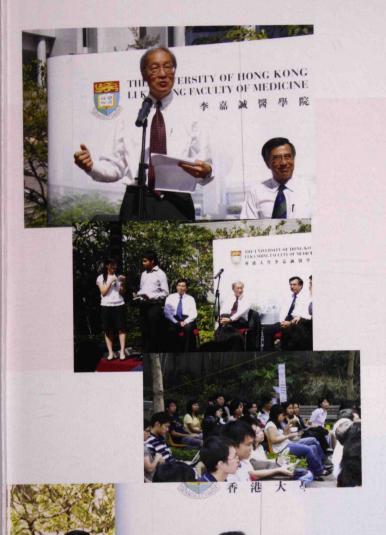
"Teachers should also be Mentors"

Dean: Mentor is a character in Greek mythology. who is the best friend of Odysseus. As Odysseus was preparing to set sail to fight in the Trojan War, knowing nothing about whether he could ever make it back, he sent for his good friend Mentor and asked him to take good care of his son, Telemachus. Mentor did as promised, and had become a role model to Telemachus.

I want our teachers to be better mentors. Teaching is a bilateral relationship, instead of a unilateral flux of information or knowledge. You should give feedbacks to your teachers about what you would like. Do not be intimidated and shy because teachers are "authorities." I will also ask my teachers to be good listeners as well. Because of all the things I have learnt through listening. I have learnt a lot from my teachers and colleagues. But I have learnt a great deal from patients, and I have learnt the most from my students. My students have kept me on my toes, thus I read ferociously, because I do not want to disappoint them, I want to live up to the expectations they have on me.



「醫護人員的社會責任——專業以內及以外」座談會



今醫學發展一日千里,醫護人員除了要 與時並進外,還應該關心社會上的弱勢 社群。然而,作為準醫生、準護士的你們,又可曾 想過你們在社會中擔當著一個怎樣的角色,可以為 社會做些甚麼?

香港大學李嘉誠醫學院聯同學生資源發展中心日前 舉辦了一個以「醫護人員的社會責任-專業以内及 以外」為題的座談會,並邀請了世界宣明會中國辦 事處總幹事陳思堂醫生分享他對是次議題的看法, 他熱衷於社會服務的原因,以及他如何分配他的時 間以平衡服務及家庭。言談間,他亦提醒各位醫護 學生不要只往書裏鑽,外面的世界很大,有很多人 需要我們的幫助,「書讀得夠便行」。

是次座談會於二零零八年十月三十一日下午一時至 一時五十分假香港大學醫學院芬培花園舉行,由醫 學院院長李心平教授致開幕辭,為座談會展開序 幕。司儀簡單介紹過講者陳思堂醫生後,便是陳醫 生分享及與學生的對話的環節。最後活動以學術網 絡及學生事務副院長陳應城教授的結尾辭作結。

雖然同類活動是首次在芬培花園舉行,但是反應熱 烈,座椅都不敷應用。未來香港大學學生會醫學 會、護理學會及中醫學會將會在芬培花園安排更多 的公開講座,討論不同的議題。大家拭目以待罷!

23

Old School Medic Lifestyle Never Went out of Fashion

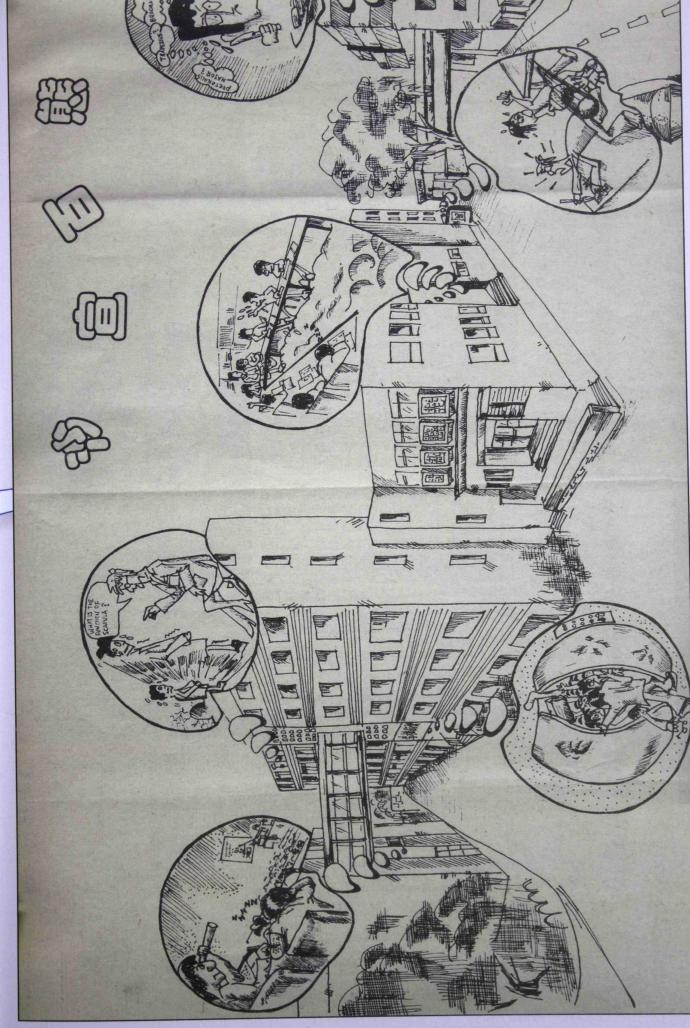
Do you know how medical students' life was like in the past? Cramming lecture notes all day long? Not engaging in any hall or jong activities? Doing nothing other than study?

If you think so, you are definitely WRONG!

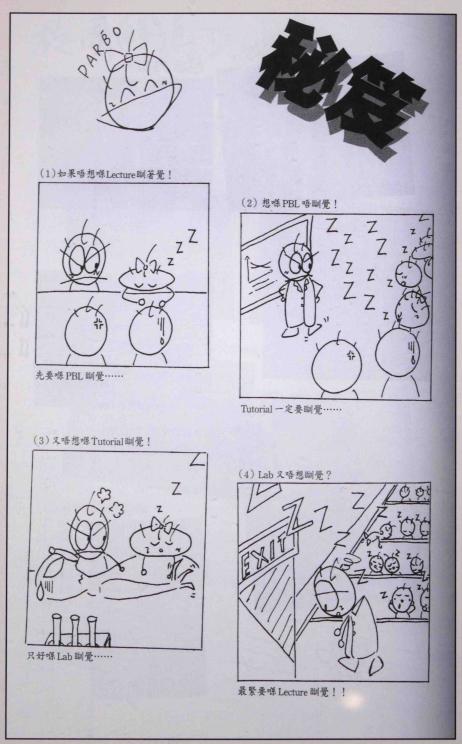
In fact, the lives of medical students haven't changed much over the decades. They studied; they took part in jong or hall or whatever activities; they had fun at school; they were as worried as us before exams, and they had their "hea" (the term "fussy" was the pre-1990 equivalent) moments too. We are exactly "living" their life as if we have inherited it.

Not believing it? Let's see what they did in the past!

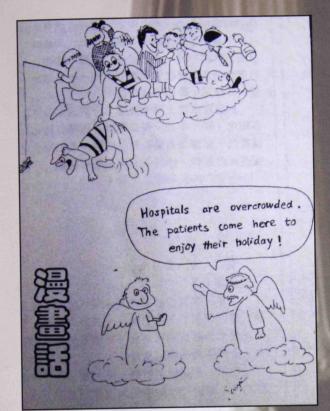
1983



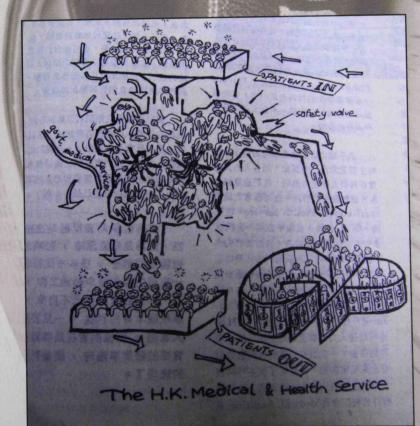
Can you find yourself among them? (1980s)



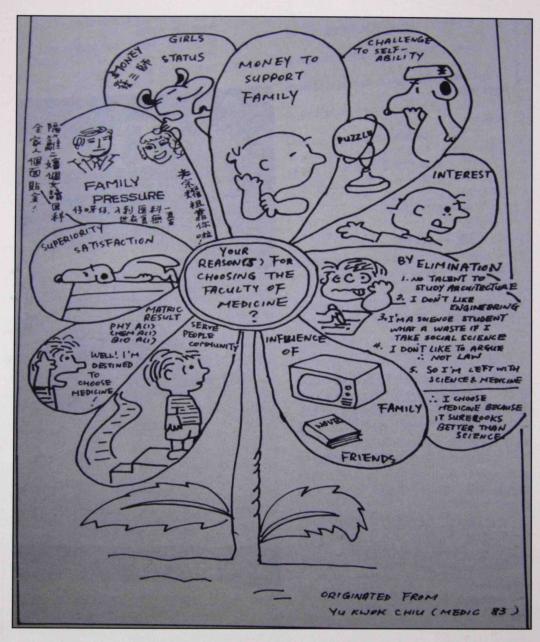
A useful tip not only for them, but also for us. =] (1990s)



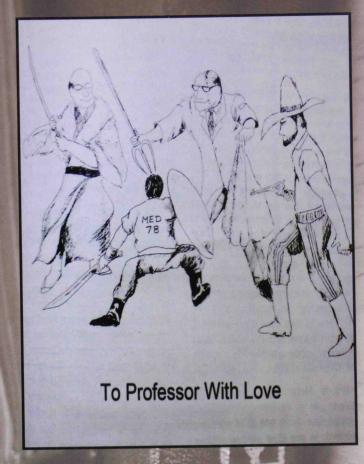
When could the problem of overcrowding in hospitals be solved? Or would the situation linger on for another 30 years? (1980s)



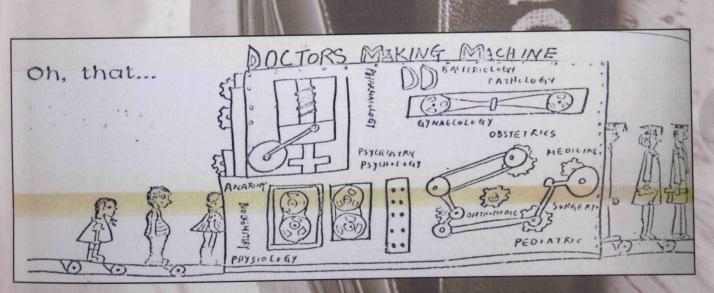
(1980s)



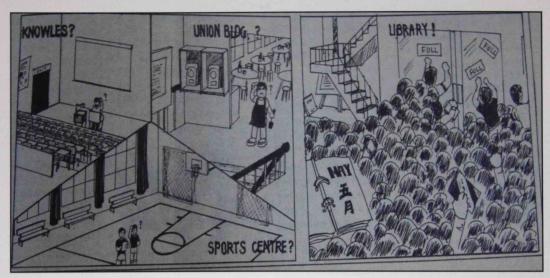
Did you want to enroll in the Medical Faculty for the same reason(s)? (1980s)



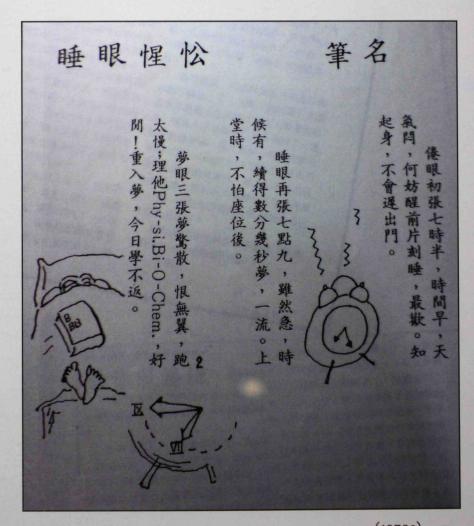
Were they fighting against the beloved professors? Surely not, they were just struggling to tackle the lovely challenges from the professors. Add oil colleagues in M78! (1970s)

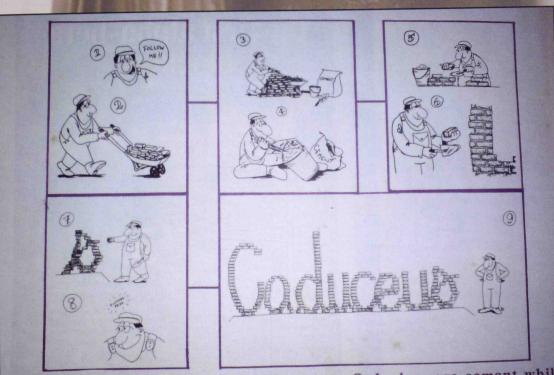


Medical students' consistent fear of being modelled into the same 'product'. But I am sure our seniors did not come out from the Doctor Making Machine. (1970s)



This scene seems familiar... huh? (1980s)



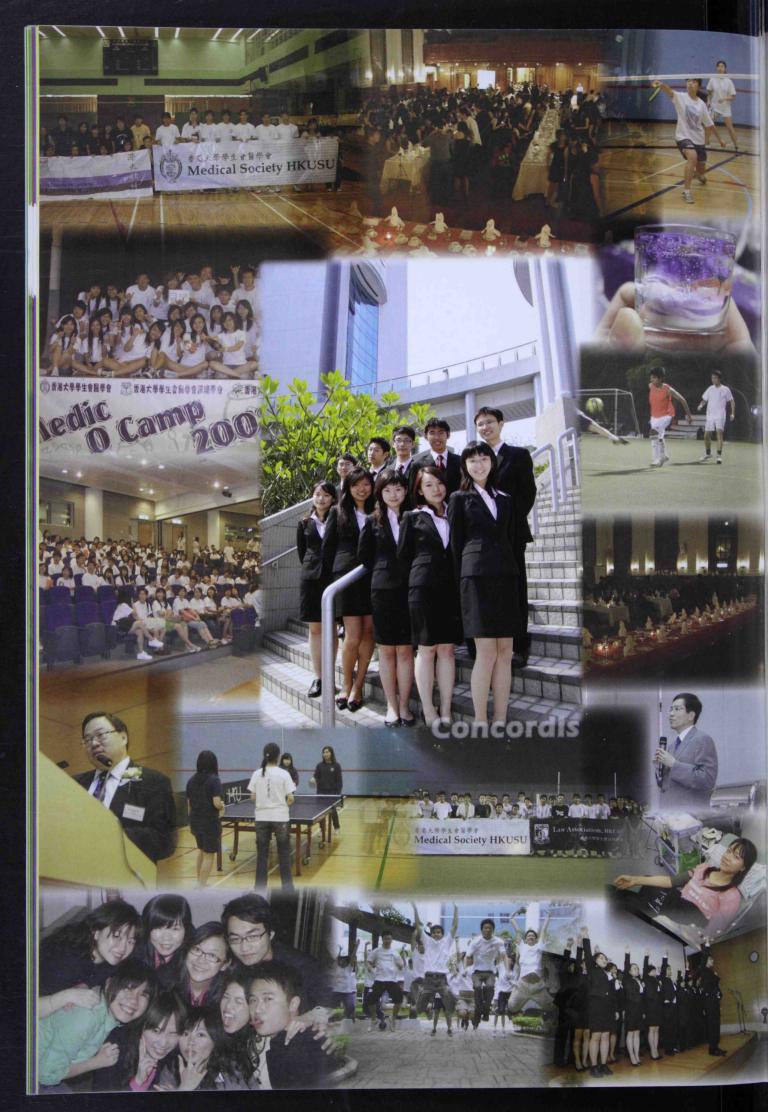


(1980s)

Caduceus is made up of bricks and cement. Caducians are cement while bricks are you!

Do you want to share your memorable life in the Medical Faculty with our fellow students or even the medical students after thirty or fifty years like what our seniors did? If you do, don't hesitate to submit your works!

We welcome essays, pictures, comics....anything that can be printed on paper!





Simon Luk is the Chairperson of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008, and the best Chair any student body could ask for! Responsible, humble and good-looking...they don't make boys like that anymore nowadays!

香港大學學生會醫學會,在去年剛加入醫學院這大家庭時,我只喚她為Med Soc。在一年後的今天,醫學會對我來說,已經不只是一個學生組織,而是我的驕傲,我的另一個家。

在一開始的時候,我只知道醫學會歷史悠久,是一個服務醫學院學生的學生組織。這個名字,可說是既陌生, 又令人充滿期望。就在自己參加醫學會所舉辦的迎新活動時,我深深受到感動,最終決定成為幹事會的一員, 還在誤打誤撞下成為了2008年度的主席。

這一年裏,有得到,亦有失去。可能大家會認為我得到很多工作及處理各種事務的經驗。沒錯,我確實得到了,但這些並非我所得到之中最重要的。Concordis,是我們的莊名,意指和諧及團結。在上莊開始,心中有著很多,很大的宏願,希望能把醫學會的使命和力量發揮到最大,而對自己的莊名,好像還沒有甚麼感覺。直到現在,可能我們能做到的沒有預期中的多、預期中的好,可是,我是真的感受到,我們莊的友誼跟默契真的如我們莊名一樣,變得深厚起來。各位同學,特別是M13的同學,應該都聽我反反覆覆的不停說吧?但這是因為這些確是很真切的感受。沒有醫學會,就沒有Concordis;沒有Concordis,我就沒有一群好莊友;沒有一群好莊友,我這一年肯定沒過得那麼充實。

Michelle,謝謝你一直以來無論在公事或者是私事上的支持,我是永遠不會忘記的;Robert,一直以來都知道你在Union Council要做很多的事,但你還是默默地為這個莊做了很多,很感謝你;Shirley,雖然你是Acting的身份,但你依然盡心盡力,謝謝你;Rex,很慶幸有你處事的冷靜,讓我們渡過了很多難關,感謝你;Sam,知道你一直覺得自己做得不好,但我想說,盡了力已代表你已經做得很好,謝謝你;Yannie,知道你在Hall也有很繁重的工作,但依然願意投放時間到我們莊,感謝你;Boris,在Hall裏是兩個運動隊伍的PIC,在樓也要面對很多,但我知道你能做到的,我對你有信心,因為你是我引以自豪的Sports Captain,感謝你;Lucy,真的被你對運動的熱心所感動了,你所付出的是有價值的,謝謝你;Lorraine,沒有你的付出和努力,我們的海報和宣傳品就沒可能這麼美麗,感謝你。

今年,我們還有一個突破,就是再次跟護理學會及中醫藥學會舉辦了大O。故名思義,大O就是無論是醫學生、護理學生或者是中醫藥學生都可以一起參加的OCamp,做到真正的「同一天空下,不分你我他」。個人來說,真的很希望大家可以由這裏開始,真真正正的認識到醫學院的其他朋友,不只做點頭之交,而是成為交心的朋友。在這裏,很想感謝護理學會的阿柴、Janice、Candy、Katherine、阿勁、阿Sky,還有中醫藥學會的阿昆、Jason、Tammy、William、Erica、Josephine、Kenny、Mandy、Kania。沒有你們,這次的大O肯定不能成事:沒有你們,大家肯定不會有這麼一個難忘的OCamp!

一年轉眼就過去了,要感謝的人實在多不勝數。現在心中留下的,除了一個又一個想感謝和珍惜的人,還有就是對醫學會未來的期望。希望大家在將來能多多支持醫學會的一切活動,亦同時祝願下莊可以事事順利,並且 友誼永固! Michelle Yu is the Internal Vice-Chairperson of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. Her blue-if-not-black attire was characteristic of her, but we have observed changes over the year – whether this is to be attributed to her jongmates' influence or new romances remains unclear, but we do expect Michelle to be sporting neon pink in the very short future.



A year full of challenges, surprises, fun and work but by all means no regret! I would be lying if I told you it was easy, for me it has been a learning process through and through, difficult at times yet every experience was a memorable one filled with joy and happiness.

Running for Internal Vice Chairperson was a decision I made after many sleepless nights. The decision, including all that it entails, has now become a part of my fondest memories. The seemingly never ending Campaign, the touching Inauguration, the fun-filled Orientation Camp and many more have been etched in my heart forever.

Moreover, it has been full of opportunities allowing me to step out of the box and achieve goals I never thought possible. Expanding my horizons and meeting new people were only the beginning of an unbelievable year!

Above all, the lifelong friendships built have made every minute of it worthwhile. Coming back from the UK was difficult for me at first and I wouldn't know where I would be if I didn't have the nine of you to support me. The times we spent together, the tears, the laughter and the spontaneous excursions, I will treasure, more than you could ever imagine.

Concordis has made a difference in my life. Being part of the Executive Committee has truly been my pleasure and I thank the nine of you from the bottom of my heart.



Robert Chan is the External Vice-Chairperson of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. He takes great pleasure in conversing with the XX-chromosomed species, as well as taking photos that are too inappropriate to ever be shown in public.

Choosing to run for the External Vice-Chairperson of Medical Society, HKUSU is one of the best decisions I have made in life. I have got lots of chances to meet student representatives from various faculties or halls, and even the teaching staff within our Faculty or at the level of University authority. All these widen my horizons so much that my mind becomes more mature and I have improved my interpersonal relationship. To be a doctor aiming at serving our society, we should sometimes jump out from the medical field and have a look at the society that we need to serve.

Shirley Wong is the Acting General Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. When she's not contemplating her next prank, she spends her time in the Medical Society Office singing, playing Bejeweled 2, and leaving semi-full macaroni containers around for Sam to clear away.



I'll admit it. Joining the Executive Committee of Medical Society was probably one of the least well thought out decisions I've made, so thank goodness for spontaneity, because being part of Concordis turned out to be one of those precious experiences I wouldn't swap anything for.

The nature of my work – which involves nagging others to complete tasks, as well as to take care of the bits and bobs of activities – has brought out maternal instincts that I didn't know about myself. In retrospect, I have matured and come a long way from the inexperience freshman I was last September.

If I had to pick only one best thing about Medical Society, it will be the people we got to meet. For starters, developing friendships as special as the ones I have with the nine other wonderful people that run the Society Office this year is not something you get to do everyday. And then, there is everyone else: our counterparts from other curriculums, doctors-to-be from all different years, respectable professors and faculty staff I otherwise would not dare approach, representatives from reputable external organisations... the list goes on, and we've met some pretty great people this summer – ask Michelle if you don't believe me.

This has been an amazing year and, if you have a big heart and big dreams, it is high time you come join us and play!



Rex Cheng is the External Affairs Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. We believe he is the only sane one out of us nine. He can often be found with Simon occupying two of three couches in the Society Office.

Being the External Affairs Secretary, I communicate with external organisations and the Medical Faculty to facilitate the events organised by the Medical Society, HKUSU. This year, I learnt how to deal with the external bodies and communicate with various parties through my duties. I would never have such precious experience if I had not run for this post. What I treasure most, however, is the friendship among the executive committee members. At the beginning, we knew little about one another. During the year, we organise activities together, face challenges together and share joys together, making us very close friends. Having such friends in university is not easy. I treasure the friendship and I am sure that the experience acquired here will help me become a responsible and insightful doctor.

Yannie Chan is the Welfare Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. In addition to working with Concordis, playing hockey and discussing the subject of tall, sporty boys with Lucy and Shirley, Yannie has recently discovered a new interest in snowflake- and duckshaped paper cutters.



做了福利秘書差不多一年了,我並不知道自己是不是為醫學院帶來一點了方便和福利,但這個職位,的確為我帶來了很多難忘的回憶。

二零零八年二月十三日,最不能忘記這一天。 情人節DIY WORKSHOP,是CONCORDIS上莊後第一個活動,亦是我的第一個PIC活動。站在電磁爐旁把蠟燒熔,替同學們把蠟倒進他們的製成品上,看著他們幸福地離開SOO房,莊友們悉心地把一個個製成品包裝好,情人節正日全莊在班上派發禮物,聽著班上的人興奮的叫聲,整個醫學院頓時充滿了幸福的粒子。很感動,雖然不是什麼大型活動,卻是我最喜歡最享受的一個EVENT。

我這個福利秘書,自問離「稱職」這兩個字距離甚遠,但如果沒有您們對我工作上的分擔和精神上的支持,我知道自己將會跟那二字距離更遠。

大學生活過了一年,說不上是人生中最開心的的一年,但的確是這二十年人經歷最多,嘗試最多,歡笑最多,淚水亦是最多的一年。BORIS說得很對,第一年做醫學生,是最寫意最沒煩惱的一年,於是便什麼都想嘗試想做好,卻沒有想過怎樣平衡好,只懂一鼓勁兒衝,但可幸的是原來自己這年來的喜怒哀樂,都有您們九人一起與我分享和分擔。



Samuel Lo is the Financial Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. With the Society Office being his second home, Sam keeps his office drawer well-equipped with toiletries, a change of clothes, and an unlimited stash of energy bars supplied by Lorraine.

Graduating from high school was a surprise. Getting into HKU was even more surprising. Learning hall culture and joining a student society was something I'd never expected. Yet these experiences have formed many of my most dear memories from my first year of University. The lessons learnt all contribute to character.

So what's it like to be in Medical Society? Well, its fun. There's freedom and responsibility, and a huge room to utilise. I met lots of new people I wouldn't otherwise have met, and forged some amazing friendships. What are the downsides? I guess cleaning up the room is one of my less favorite activities, along with the painful-but-necessary bureaucratic process to any activity we might want to do. Many people have often referred to the amount of time we have to put into Medical Society matters, and it's not a small amount! However, it's well known that give and receive are proportionate – whilst we gave much to Medical Society, it also gave back to us in ways which we wouldn't otherwise have imagined.

Overall? It was an amazing experience which isn't for everyone unless they are willing to put in time and effort, and have a heart to serve others and also learn more.

Happy studying.

獨馬基 2008年度香港大學學生會醫學會體育隊長. As Sports Captain of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008, Boris' preferred method to tune up his football skills and endurance levels is by playing Winning Eleven until very, very late. He often wins in the intrajong mahjong games too.



上莊不經不覺已近一年,見著下莊漸漸成形,猶記得當年雄心壯志的我心中有著一團熾熱的火,決定嘗一嘗上莊的滋味。回想起上莊的心路歷程和種種原因,真是有點兒那個… 那時的我害怕沒有人上莊,只想著沒有了醫學會幹事會,就沒有人為醫學生謀取福利,更甚的是不能在一些系際的運動比賽中大展所長,於是本著初生之犢不畏虎的精神,昂然肩負起體育隊長的職責,也不奢望亦不期望會在上莊期間能有甚麼甚麼得著。

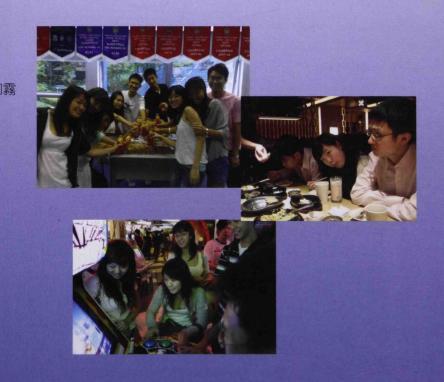
上任初期我只有一個信念: 『我要做好哩份工!』 畢竟我熱愛運動,對自己在醫學生界打出一個名堂的確頗有信心。但時也命也,一個連中學班長也沒做過的大學生逐漸對『哩份工』感到吃力,感覺上無法在舍堂生活、學業問題和莊務中取得一個令人滿意的平衡。現在回想,一天只有廿四小時,不論時間管理有多好,也無法全情投入做所有自己想做的事情,要學懂對某事作出取捨。 當中上莊的其中一個原因也是想透過『pub野』改善我的演講能力,我以前的確是『怕醜仔』一名(真的呀!!),現在已經好很多了!

不可不提的就是認識了一班難能可貴的摯友,一班並肩作戰的知己,每一刻當我面臨崩潰時,沒有了您們的支持和鼓勵,我還能撐下去嗎?

特別鳴謝我親愛的體育秘書Lucy她永無怨言,任勞任怨的做妥每一件我兼顧不下的大小事情,對之前飄忽的情緒致意萬分的抱歉,謝謝您對我無限的包容!

譚詠麟- 朋友

繁星流動和你同路 從不相識開始心接近 默默以真摯待人 人生如夢朋友如霧 難得知心幾經風暴 為著我不退半步 正是你 遙遙晚空點點星光息息相關 你我那怕荊棘舖滿路 替我解開心中的孤單 是誰明白我 情同兩手一起開心一起悲傷 彼此分擔總不分我或你 你為了我 我為了你 共赴患難絕望裡緊握你手





Lucy Liu is the Sports Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. Other than scoring goals in Interfaculty Soccer, Lucy satiates her competitive nature by beating Shirley on Bejeweled 2, as well as regularly bringing in cakes and cookies to trump Sam and Lorraine's baking skills.

上莊就黎一年,轉眼又就快要落莊啦。諗起一年前既好多事好似就係眼前。

哩一年做左好多以前沒有做過既事。挑戰體力既Campaign,辛苦既Medical Council,混亂既Sports Council,仲有每個星期從不間斷既比賽。雖然有時會覺得一切好似好晒時間,但我證番個時都會認為自己係鍾意同享受哩一年既。

有時我會認自己一年既努力究竟做到左咩。見到Sing Con有一班係踢波時識既一齊去唱歌,見到自己班踢波勁左,贏多左。識到其他莊既Sports Sec,一齊搞Caduceus Cup,一齊係Sports Council玩,我每次認起就會覺得好開心。雖然我打電話既時候成日覺得唔知點解要辛苦自己辛苦人地咁逼人去打波游水踢波跑步,不過見到大家玩得開心,贏波時我就覺得自己前一晚既努力係值得既。

當然,哩一年既一切都唔係我自己一個人做既,多謝係一直支持interfac同各類比賽既players。多謝深夜都仲聽我電話然後係我最徬徨時肯來打波既players。多謝黎睇比賽既莊友,多謝係我交錯曬form搵唔到球證player時一定有辦法搞掂既Sports Cap. Boris。係你地令我今年既一切變得有意義。

Lorraine Ma is the Publications Secretary of Medical Society, HKUSU, Session 2008. She pretends she binges when she really doesn't, then proceeds to perform handstands and other dangerous moves she learns from Yoga class after singing with Shirley in the Society's Office.



"Not joining MedSoc, not joining MedSoc, not joining MedSoc" I kept on hypnotising myself with these words this time last year after tremendous workload from Medic Festival 2007. The hours needed for a society is definitely the major factor that has been stopping people to become a member of the Executive Committee. Yet, on the day that the rest of the committee was buying the suit for the cabinet, I was there. I always question myself (even now) about whether I am being overly impulsive. But when I list out all the pros and cons, there is no regret in what I am doing now.

At first, I merely wanted to be a 'functional unit' – just get posters done with and the duties done. But slowly, I learnt that team work is not just about working. Sometimes, it's good to just spend time to chill-out together at the space we have, chatting about random bits and frustrations of lives. Some of us might grab a beer, others a bar of chocolate. We have really gone from a group of people who hardly knows each other to a group of closely bonded friends and truly concorded.

Coming to the end of the year, I will miss all those time spent together at the Medical Society's Office. We seriously have such a high adherence to this place that we haven't managed to get out of it for some other fun. (Perhaps it's too much fun already)







AGE

護理學會主席 Chaionardo

上莊為何?為何上莊?

有人問:「為何你會上莊?」

有人答:「一,服務大衆。二,自我增值。三,多交朋友。」

有人問:「上莊辛苦嗎?」

有人答:「一點也不辛苦,因為我不是一個人上莊,我們六個人一起上莊。」

有人問:「上莊有甚麼做?」

有人答:「難題。有甚麼做,多與少,只在乎你想不想去做。我一甚麼嘗試做。不是因為別人不做,只

是因為想學習更多,得到更多。」

十二個月前—剛成為「新鮮人」的時候。阿柴堅決地對身邊的朋友說他不會上莊,因為上莊需要付出很多時間,怕自己應付不來,上莊需要燃燒GPA,上莊會被人harsh。

十個月前—阿柴突然改變初衷,與另外五位泛泛之交開會,一起討論莊名、學會活動,籌備諮詢大會、 買莊suit、影莊相、印海佈、宣傳。最後,把心一橫,決定上莊。

現在一阿柴有五個令他人生覺得自豪的好朋友,阿柴沒有因為莊務而令他做不了他想做的事,阿柴仍然 擁有一個他滿意的成績,阿柴沒有覺得上莊是一件痛苦的事,阿柴——樂於其中。

每個人,每件事能夠存在於世上,都必定有他/它存在的原因和意義。如果只單單憑他人的說法去斷定一個人或一件事的好壞,這種做法未免太膚淺了吧。人生應該甚麼也去嘗試(不包括作姦犯科之事),嘗試了,遇到合適的,必然有所得著。嘗試後,遇到不合適的、不喜歡的,也不會損失甚麼,這才是人生,我堅決相信。

所有有關上莊的問題都不會有標準答案,一定要有真切的見到才會有真切的感受。

我的感受?!「暗爽」,你明白嗎?

If you're quiet, you're not living. You've got to be noisy and colorful and lively. 默默而生,活著也沒意思,你必須吵吵嚷嚷,活蹦跳跳,務求一切多姿多彩

<讀者文摘>

『你「上莊」?辛苦嗎?』很多時候,當別人知道你是一個「上莊」的人,都會聽到這樣的回應。沒錯,當你投入一件事情的時候,總會有這種感覺,很希望自己可以把活動籌辦得成功、把自己的責任履行得完善。但這種感覺是值得而且是享受的,看見同學們積極地參與活動、看見身邊的朋友踴躍地幫忙,真的,這些都使我享受當中的工作,推動我不斷努力,又或者可能是在完成一件自己喜歡的事吧!

由「傾莊」至今,原來已經有一年的時光。這一年來,的確有很多地方值得改善,也有進步的空間。回想最初上莊時的一團火 - 為所有護理學會的會員服務,是推動我的原動力。有時會有一些時間會感到失落,但很慶幸,我擁有一群很好的莊友!在你感到沮喪的時候支持你,感到無助的時候伸出援手,我不會忘記你們五個。

一年級生的生涯已經完結了。在這年不但學到很多照顧病人的技巧、也學懂如何去關心身邊的人,「上莊」更使我明白時間管理的重要性。就是因為時間表是那樣的緊密,考試的筆記是那樣的繁多,所以更加要掌握好一分一秒,不要讓時間管「你」。

A&E — Affinity & Eagerness,雖然只有六個人,但絕不會因此而退縮,我們依然本著服務人的一顆心,希望憑著我們的努力為護理學系添上色彩!

護理學會外務副主席 Candy

不經不覺,上莊的任期亦差不多完了,但當天組莊的情形仍歷歷在目。回想起去年剛踏進香港大學護理學系時,迷茫非常,心中只想著「讀書,上莊,住hall…」,但樣樣都不知門路。剛好上莊的出現,令我腦海中冒起了「護理學會」這個名字。

剛組莊時,大家不斷努力地作各種準備,雖然只有六人,但每人心中亦有一團火。經過一連串的競選活動,這團火不但沒有減弱,反而越燒越旺。於inauguration時,主席呀柴的一句「六個人,一條心」,也許在座的人會認為是門面說話,但是這句話卻打進我的心中。這句話真是一語中矢,把我們六人的感覺一語道出。直至現在這一刻,我們六人的心,亦未曾分開。

現在回想起當時大家安排的莊内職位亦十分恰當。主席阿柴,行事大膽多主意,亦會將心彼心為他人設想: 内務副主席,行事小心,心思細密: 財務秘書,處事嚴謹,數□精明: 外務秘書,極具交際技巧,處事面面俱圓: 出版秘書,創意無限,具有風格: 從莊友們的身上,這半年學到了不少的東西,是上一輩子的課亦學不到,感受不到的!

最後,我想補充一句,雖然上莊會有辛苦,但總是被開心蓋過,由始至今,我從沒後悔,亦很**愛**我的莊 友們!

護理學會外務秘書 Katherine

一開始上莊的時候,我純粹是為了要完成大學五件事,所以便懷著雄心壯志地去上莊。但是上莊後發現,我毫無疑問地是減少了讀書的時間,但是得到的卻比這少少的時間多很多。

第一樣是跟其餘五位莊友的友情,經過一起工作,一同籌備活動,我們之間的了解比起做朋友的**還要更**多!雖然我們難免會有意見不合的時候,但是我們總是能夠把難題解決,不但沒有傷害我們之間的感情,而且令我們了解對方更多!

第二樣當然是舉辦活動的經驗了。雖然不是每個活動都會有幾百個會員一起參與,但是每舉行一個活動 我們都是由零做起的,令我完全了解到平時自己可以輕鬆去參與的活動背後是怎麼一手一腳被籌劃出來 的。

除了莊内的友誼,上莊亦都可以給予我們機會去認識其他莊的幹事,就好像醫學會和中醫藥學會,今年 我們合作機會多了,相處融洽,所以上莊實在令我獲益良多。 不知不覺間,上莊的日子,轉眼已快一年了。

回想起當初決定上莊的一刻,有的只是一顆熱心和一股勇氣:但這刻的我有的是一班不離不棄的莊友以及一堆開心難忘的回憶。腦海間刹時掠過昔日「傾莊」,諮詢大會,就職典禮,「勁過飯」,北上交流等等的畫面,原來A&E已陪我走過了這麼長的一段路,但我們前頭還有更多的路等著我們攜手走過呢……

上莊確實是一個難忘的體驗。莊是學習成長的地方,是貢獻所長的地方,更是我的第二個家。我們每個莊友都有自己獨特的一面,都有自己的缺點,但我們會互相包容,求同存異,亦學懂了用心聆聽和尊重體諒。每一個活動,從構思、籌備、到實行,我們都會盡心盡力去做,充足的事前準備工夫是不可或缺的。活動過後的滿足感,亦是推動我們不斷改善進步的原動力。回望過去的自己,上莊改善了我待人接物的技巧,使我更樂於與不同的人接觸相處,擴闊社交圈子。

莊務是會有繁重和吃不消的時候的,但別忘記,背後支持你的還有一班莊友。我們一起笑,一起哭,一起癲,還有一起捱過考試的日子。莊員間緊密的關係便是這樣的一點一滴地建立起來。這亦正好考驗我們的時間管理,雖然看似難以兼顧,但只要肯堅持下去便會另有一番新景象。學習時間管理絕對是大學裡寶貴的一課,而且會是畢生受用。驀然回首,莊期裡的一切都會成為他朝美好的回憶。

有人說大學生有五件事(讀書,住宿,上莊,拍拖,兼職)是值得和應該做的,但我認為大學生可以做的事絕對不應局限於這五件。其實我們身邊有很多的人和事都是很值得我們去珍惜和爭取的。只要你願意付出,便會有意想不到的收穫。四年的大學生涯要怎樣過掌握在自己手中,每個人都會有各自的選擇,但願大家,特別是一年級的新生,都能早日找到自己的目標,向著標竿直跑。

你希望自己在四年的大學生涯後帶走甚麼呢?

護理學會出版秘書 Sky

上莊對於我來說可以說是機緣巧合之下而做的一件事。還記得當時自己說過上莊是不可能的事,不論任何理由也不會去上任何一個莊。但此時此刻,我卻已經上了一年莊了。上莊完全是因為主席阿柴的一句話:「就算只有一個人也會上莊。」他的那一團火深深的感動了我……

的而且確,上莊以來總會有很「灰」的時候,工作的時間排得滿滿的,甚至想找一點時間去做自己想做的事也沒有。當然,這也因為當時的自己有著舍堂的生活。每一次又有新的會,新的工作的時候,自己彷彿都有一點後悔上莊的感覺。工作從四方八面而來,一點呼吸的空間也沒有。但到了此刻,我卻是無悔上過這一支莊。莊期內我找到的是一段又一段的回憶,活動過後的滿足感,不斷增進的友情……多慶幸自己上了莊。最使我值得珍惜的是我們六個人之間的感情,我們六個人走到這一刻經歷過的資詢大會,就職典禮,迎新活動都使我們之間更加彼此了解,彼此支持得更多。每一天在學會室內一起談天說地,一起瘋癲的玩,一起"捱"過每一個活動,由原本完全不認識彼此去到莫逆之交整整用了一年去建立彼此之間的感情,這些都使我對這個莊期找不到任何理由去後悔。

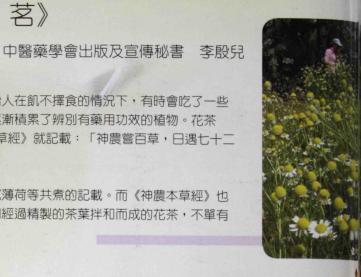
機會總是在人的周圍無間斷的出現,而我可以肯定的說,我找緊了上莊的機會,一個使我得到很多回憶的機會。每一個一起走過的時刻都深深印在我的腦海內,總是希望大家彼此的友情可以好好的維持……

(花藥) 就是其中的一種。對於茶的藥效,《神農本草經》就記載:「神農嘗百草,日遇七十二

毒,得茶而解之」。

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早在《陸羽茶經》就有在茶葉中調入蔥、薑、橘皮或薄荷等共煮的記載。而《神農本草經》也 記載有「茶味苦,飲之使人益思,少臥。」將鮮花和經過精製的茶葉拌和而成的花茶,不單有 益思的作用,也有讓人放鬆心情的效果。



花茶的興起

花草茶完全來自植物,既天然,又健康,而且花茶所散發的自然香氣及特殊的味道,使它瞬間成為了潮流飲品。 人們為求方便而發明的化學合成食品,並不能完全代替天然的草藥植物。因為傳統草藥的特性單純而溫和,較能 與人的體質配合。人既為大自然的一份子,本來就有自我調息的能力,這正是中醫的基本理念,而且草藥帶給人 的心靈感受, 並不是現代科學可以解釋的。

人們愛花茶,除了是為了達到保健調養的功效以外,更是因為它所帶來的浪漫與優雅。久居煩囂的都市,有誰不 對悠閑的鄉村氣息抱有渴望?誰不想輕輕的呷一□花茶,來緩解生活的壓力呢?清晨喝茉莉花茶讓人神清氣爽: 在焦慮的下午喝一杯薰衣草茶能使緊張的心情放鬆:洋甘菊有助鬆弛神經,使人甜蜜的進入夢鄉…… 雖然我們 沒法時時刻刻都置身大自然,但花茶卻使我們整天都浸在園野的氣息中,喚醒身體深處的靈魂。

花茶與器官的配應

既然各種花茶有不同的效用,如果能針對自己想調理的臟腑來喝相應的花茶,效果必然 會更為顯著:

器官	解釋	花茶方
肺	肺是人體主要的呼吸器官,長期生活於城市的人,肺部或多或少也會受到污染。污濁的空氣及二手煙的危害讓你覺得喉嚨難受透了,有時還會因呼吸不暢順以致咳嗽不止。	紫羅蘭、百里香、業草根三個一起, 加少量陳皮可以潤肺:紫羅蘭加桂花 也可達致相同的效果。
腸	腸胃不好的人通常都有腸部蠕動失調而致 的便秘問題,宿便會造成身體毒素積聚, 傷害直腸,進而對人的體內環境造成污 染。	洋甘菊、茉莉花、薄荷、紫羅蘭具有增加腸胃蠕動,改善胃脹氣的功效。
肝	肝臟是人體内很重要的代謝器官,不少藥物都會在肝臟進行代謝。固此,肝臟不佳就好容易使毒素積聚,使身體禍患無窮。	檸檬草、迷迭香、朝鮮薊、馬鞭草, 以加強肝臟的代謝和解毒功能。
製	腎有統管人體各臟腑陰陽的功能,是人體 陰陽的根本。腎陽起著溫暖脾陽、調節大 小便的作用。同時,腎亦對人體的津液有 重要的主持及調節作用。	迷迭香、蒲公英、杜松果、歐石楠同 有利尿的效果,並能強化腎的功能。





白羊座 (3月21日~4月20日)

黃道上的第一星座,率真直接,開朗果斷,有冒險精神,精力旺盛的星座,但缺乏耐心,容易上火, 故往往被熱量、炎症和發熱性的疾病所困擾。所以在選花茶的同時,也要注意補腦提神,不要讓自己 過度疲勞。薄荷或檸檬等清爽的飲料是個不錯的選擇。



金牛座 (4月21日~5月21日)

黃道中可以支持人體機能和增強身體忍耐力的星座。他們正直誠懇,刻苦耐勞,内心固執,不善決 策,重實際也重美感,惟要特別注意喉嚨等器官的保養。草莓、水蜜桃等果香較重的茶,較能滿足金



雙子座 (5月22日~6月21日)

勇於嘗試新鮮事物,風一樣難以捉摸的雙子座,喜歡多變化的生活。有濃郁口感及成分多重的飲料很



巨蟹座 (6月22日~7月23日)

個性實在,善解人意,柔順溫和,帶著母愛光輝的巨蟹座,經常感到神經緊張,有極度戀家的傾向, 帶有奶香的茶能填補他們的不安。消化問題是他們的健康毛病,可飲用含有橘橙片、薄荷的飲料。



獅子座 (7月24日~8月23日)

個性活潑,積極自信,有領導風範又講求氣派的星座,向日葵口味的果茶最適合。但若要使他們舒緩 厭力, 董衣草是個不錯的選擇。



處女座 (8月24日~9月23日)

重内涵,愛乾淨,講求真善美,有點挑剔的處女座,一股帶著高雅的氣質。紫羅蘭、薰衣草和藍莓口 味的花果茶都非常適合。



天秤座 (9月24日~10月23日)

愛美,喜歡瘦身,舉止穩重優雅,凡事追求平衡與公正,有著天生的外交本領,周旋在各式人物之 間。綜合了所有的花草與果粒的各種花果茶,是最適合的飲料。花果茶如白毫烏龍茶,浪漫與口感都 兼備,是適合不過的飲料。



天蝎座 (10月24日~11月22日)

神秘詭譎,喜歡冥想,令人猜疑的星座。神秘和美麗似乎與天蝎座劃上等號。色澤動人、香醇濃郁的 茶,例如櫻桃、藍莓等口味的果茶可吸引蝎子品嚐。



人馬座(11月23日~12月21日)

熱情、率真、熱愛大自然,樂於追求夢想的人馬座,像是個永遠長不大的大小孩。熱帶水果□味,最 適合他們的浪子心。



山羊座(12月22日~1月20日)

山羊具有「鐵杵磨成針」的毅力和耐心,講求效率,謹慎務實。來點帶有菩提子花及檸檬草的飲料, 可緩解長期的壓力與煩躁,使事業和愛情都能開花結果。



水瓶座 (1月21日~2月19日)

思想超前,理性自重,思考敏銳,反應靈巧且聰明機智,趨勢和流行帶領者,茉莉花香淡雅細膩,香 味馥郁,可以幫助水瓶座人士冷靜思考。



雙魚座 (2月20日~3月20日)

浪漫多情,感性唯美,執著、纖細、敏感,粉紅玫瑰再加點薰衣草淡淡的香味,更能襯托浪漫的雙魚 座,而優雅的紫羅蘭,柔柔的紫色帶有芬芳的「感覺」。

花茶的選購與鑒別

3. 香味濃郁

一杯好的花茶能使心靈平靜,使人遠離煩囂的社會,那究竟怎樣才能選出好花茶?

1. 新鮮乾燥	不論是果實、花朶還是花草,都必須具有乾燥感,更要保持相當新鮮的顏色。這樣,化果余泡出
	來的香氣才能使人有心曠神怡之感。
0 ###	龙草茶以形狀完整為佳。若是殘破不堪,又或花草均碎成小塊,都是保存方法不妥善或存放大久

的現象。 好的花果聞起來有一股自然的清香,使人有心曠神怡的感覺:如果花茶不新鮮,就會有一股陳舊

味或是霉味。同時,用鼻子間一間也可初步了解自己是否喜歡此種花的味道。 花茶需要完全乾燥的環境,如果包裝不緊密,絕對會影響其質素。生產日期、保存期限都是關 4. 密封包裝 鍵,假如買到過期貨,泡出來的茶不但不好喝,而且還會有異味。

常聽人說,「大暑」、「小暑」、「冬至」、「春至」…… 究竟二十四氣節是甚麼來的呢?

二十四氣節的根據

在古時候,,沒有鐘錶計時,人們便以「立竿見影」的方法來了解時間的變化。而周而渡始的天象及耕作 紀事,更是古人創制二十四節氣的重要依循。

一年中地球圍繞太陽運行所引起的氣候變化形成了二十四節氣。如果以「立竿見影」的方法觀察,我們可以發現每天中午所看到的竿影,也有不同長短。而這個變化是有規律、並且是可循的。由最長變到最短,再由最短變到最長。這「竿影」的最長與最短,就是「夏至」和「冬至」。另外,在春季以及秋季則各有一天的晝夜時間相同,這就是「春分」和「秋分」。隨著地球圍繞太陽轉而形成的照射角度的差異,每個季節也就各自再區分出六個節氣,組成二十四節氣。.

節氣(節) 中氣(氣) 月份 雨水 正月(寅) 立春 春分 二月(卯) 驚蟄 清明 穀雨 三月(辰) 四月(日) 立夏 小滿 五月(午) 芒種 夏至 大暑 小暑 六月(未) 處暑 七月(申) 立秋 白露 秋分 八月(酉) 九月(戌) 寒露 霜降 立冬 小雪 十月(亥) 冬至 十一月(子) 大雪 大寒 十二月(丑) 小寒

每月第一個節氣為「節氣」,第二個節氣 為「中氣」。節氣和中氣交替出現,各歷 時15天。

AND INC.

二十四氣節養生與食療

既然自然界的與袞枯榮都會對人體健康產生影響,跟據同一理 論,就連日常生活飲食也應跟據氣候變化而有所不同。中醫 學有五味歸五臟之說:「酸入肝、辛入肺、苦入心、咸入腎、 甘入脾。」遵循天人合一的養生觀,人的飲食養生也必順應時 節,符合四季二十四氣節更替變化的客觀規津,達到健康長壽 的目的。

二十四氣節的第一個——立春

既然飲食與季節息息相關,適逢春天將至,就讓我們向大家介紹一下立春的養生經,以可於此時吃甚麼對身體有益,讓大家 參考參考。

在每年的二月四日前沒就是二十四氣節的第一個節氣——立春。自秦代以來,我國就以立春作為春季的開始。立春過沒白天漸長、陽光漸暖,氣溫亦漸漸上升,日照、降水量也漸漸增多。這時陽氣生發,萬物始長,故此時最重要就是要保護陽氣。按自然的屬性,春屬木,與肝相應。肝主條理,有疏通的功能,又因為木有生發的特性,所以肝屬「木」。人們常說肝火上升,因此這個時期最重要的就是護肝,而護肝首要從心情著手。要力戒暴怒,做到樂觀向上,保持心境愉快。

立春是二十四氣節之首。此時氣候轉暖,氣溫漸漸上升,陽氣始發,人體的肝陽、肝風、肝火也隨之上升。在五臟與五味的關係中,酸味入肝,具收斂之性,于利於陽氣的生發和肝氣的疏泄。由於飲食調養要投臟腑所好,考慮到春季陽氣初生,自然應多吃點甘辛發散之品,而不宜吃酸收之味。

立春食療治病法

1. 雪梨飲

用料: 大甜水梨一個

製用法:將甜水梨洗淨,去皮去核,切成薄片,用冰鎮礦泉水泡半日,頻頻飲服,每

日一劑。

功效:滋養陰液 適用症:麻疹恢復期 用料:銀花30克,淡竹葉10克,粳米50克

製用法:將銀花、竹葉加熱取濃汁,放入己熟

的粳米粥内,再煮沸即成。 功效: 青熱解毒、透疹

適用症: 邪熱内盛所致的小兒風疹, 高熱, 心

煩不寧,小便黃少等等

3. 川貝梨

用料:梨一個,川貝5克,冰糖適量

製用法:將朵洗淨,去皮、核,切碎,川貝母 **搗碎,與冰糖共置碗内,隔水蒸即成。每晚**

1劑,服至病癒。

功效:滋陰清熱,潤肺化痰 適用症:肺炎發熱,咳嗽

二十四氣節的背淺意義

自古以來,儒家就提倡「天人合一」的整體觀。這種天人合 一的整體觀,是養生法中最高的境界,而當中主張的,就是 養生與自然的和諧統一。

春夏秋冬二十四氣節是自然現象,基於天人合一的整體觀, 人與自然界是一個統一的整體。一年四季二十四氣節的變 化,隨時都影響著人體的生理變化。故此,自然界的興衰枯 榮都會對人體健康產生影響。

古人以宇宙為鐘,以日月、星晨、四季、候風、萬物為指 針,敏感細心地觀察著自然界的溦妙運亓和變化,及時及地 調整著生產、生活。這種符合自然之道的生活,實在值淂我 們現代人好好學習。

立春進補食療方

1. 枸杞粥

原料: 枸杞15-20克,糯米50克,白砂糖適量

制作: 將枸杞除去雜質洗淨,與糯米同入砂鍋中,加水500毫升。用文火

煮至米開花,湯稠有油時即停火燜5分鐘,加入砂糖拌勻即可。

用法:每日早晚溫熱服食

功效: 補血明目、滋陰益腎

應用: 肝腎陰血虧虚所致的頭暈眼花、視力減退、目眩昏暗、腰膝酸軟等

注意: 感冒時及常胸悶腹脹、納差泄瀉者不宜服用

2. 首為粥

原料: 制首烏15克,粳米50克,白砂糖適量

制作: 先將首烏入沙鍋, 加水適量煮取藥汁, 再用藥汁與粳米以

文大共煮稀粥, 诗粥熟爛浚,調入白砂糖拌匀即可。

用法: 毎日早晚溫熱服食、忌用鐵器煎煮

功效: 益精血、補肝腎

應用: 肝腎精血項虚所致的面色萎黄、形體消瘦,腰膝酸軟無

力、頭量耳鳴、頭髮早白、肢體麻木等

3. 蝦仁韭菜

原料: 蝦仁30克,韭菜250克,雞蛋一隻,菜油、醬

油、麻油、鹽各適量

制作: 將蝦仁用溫水浸20分鐘, 瀝乾。將韭菜洗淨, 切 成約3厘米長的小段,備用。將蛋打破盛於小碗內,拌 匀浅放入蝦仁。持備有菜油的熱鍋冒煙時,倒入蝦仁翻 炒,蛋稍凝淺再放入韭菜同炒,最淺調入鹽與醬油即成

用法: 佐餐食用, 適量

功效: 補腎壯陽, 通益乳汁

應用: 腎陽項虚所致的腰膝酸冷、精冷稀少、小便頻

數,以及女性的產 後乳汁稀少等

A Passionale Journey with Joses

M₁₃ Lo Hui Yin

Hundred years ago, theologists argued that Jesus never smiles - they were wrong. In fact, Jesus is the one to put smiles on our faces. He not only smiles, he also laughs. He rocks.

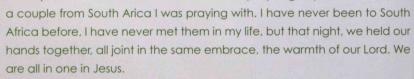
On the 16th of October, my friend Cally and I attended the Passion World Tour Hong Kong - a Christian concert and conference for university students held in Queen Elizabeth Arena. After tying up our Passion wristband, we entered the stadium with other 2,100 people, waiting for a great night in a great name, Jesus, the God of this city.

Since 1997, Passion starts to gather college and university students, working for the spiritual awakening in this generation. This year, leading by Louie Giglio, Christian singers Chris Tomlin, David Crowder and his bands, together with many Christians, Passion was traveling all around the globe to make Jesus famous.

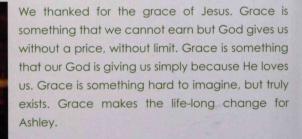




The night started with Chris's songs. We all stood up, jumping, singing and shouting with all other people from many different countries and cultures, our brothers and sisters in Jesus. Others may have thought it was like any other rock concert, but it was not - it was not the music, the rhythm or the singer we were so passionate for, it was all about Jesus. After several songs for us to "warm up", Louie the preacher came out and asked us to pray in groups of three. It was







Ashley was a final year university student when the story began. Her parents divorced. Her Christian mother

re-married with another Christian later gave birth to a Christian, and her father is an antitheist. She was not a Christian at that time, she hated them. She didn't need them in her life and she was closer to her father. She loved running, and she was a 'party animal'. She has a boyfriend that she loved so much. However, she later discovered that her boyfriend cheated on her. She forgave him, and he did it again. So she kicked him out of her apartment, and Krista moved in. Krista was a freak to Ashley. She is a Christian who thought attending Passion conference was the best thing she had ever did. She was still a virgin although she had a boyfriend for more than 1 year and they decided to get married after graduation. Ashley could not believe that such people still exist, but since Krista had never cheated on her yet, she kept her, only calling her "fruitcake" in her personal diary. She sometimes suggested praying for Ashley, but Ashley refused every time. Days later, like many TV shows, her boyfriend showed up again, she denied, went back to her apartment, cried, and had a whole bowl of ice-cream, and cried. Then Krista came back, and shared the ice-cream, without saying much. She started to run

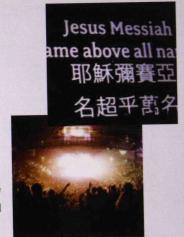
with Ashley, and suggest watching sermons DVD by Passion together. Ashley was amazed ("Fruitcake can run!" and "Christians got sermons on DVDs!") and, since "she had nothing else to do", she accepted the offer.

Then her life was totally changed. She couldn't believe there is actually someone out there truly loves her as she is, care for her, and get her back every time, no matter what things she had done. His name is Jesus. She had never imagined that there is something called 'Grace', even for someone like her whose life was all messed up. She started to go to the church, join the fellowship, read the bible. She had a beautiful life waiting for her. Few days before her graduation, she copied the lyrics of the song "Might to save" in her diary. "This is really AMAZING!!!"



"Mighty to save, Hillsongs Everyone needs compassion A love that's never failing Let mercy fall on me Everyone needs forgiveness A kindness of a Savior The hope of nations My Savior He can move the mountains My God is Mighty to save He is Mighty to save Forever Author of salvation He rose and conquered the grave Jesus conquered the grave So take me as You find me All my fears and failures Fill my life again I give my life to follow Everything I believe in Now I surrender Shine your light and let the whole world see We're singing for the glory of the risen King... Jesus"

She had become Christian for three months at that time, and she decided to give her life for the glory of Jesus. Few days later, she visited her parents. On the way back, she was killed in a car accident.



Many may ask, why would God do this? She had such a bright way in front of her, she had so much yet to do - why did God take her? The fact is, her life was bright. In the short three months, her story amazed her mother, Krista, Louie (who had several emails with her and posted her story on the Passion blog) and inspired her father. And after those three months, her light was carried around the world by Louie and the diary she left, shining, for all of us to see. (She prayed for this in her diary, through the lyrics. God answered her prayer.) Her life was so much more than we could imagine. Besides, her life up there continues, beautifully and bright, which will never end.

That's what God can do. That's how grace can work - it changes your life completely, in a way that it's too good to imagine. He gave it to Ashley, and he will give it to you too. Simply ask. Living with Jesus is not a religion, but a fantastic life which will never ends!

How can we express our amazement? Try Woooooooooooooooo! (The Chinese version of "wow", thought Chris and Louie)

Wooooooooooooo, then there were more songs, more crazy drums and guitar, loads more screams and jumps, making our throats sore and dry that we were so grateful that there was not any PBLs the next day!

不能忽視的「碑蝕」

五年醫學課程的基礎部分,讀起來既枯燥,又乏味。每次溫習完畢,過了幾天之後很容易就付諸東流。這不禁讓醫學生產生不少疑問:「究竟這些知識是不是以後行醫所需要的呢?」「讀完之後很快就會忘記,那麼讀來有甚麼用呢?」「沉思」良久,就很容易產生放棄的念頭,寧願把時間寄託在「其他」事情上以調劑一下身心的疲累。

作爲醫科二年級的學生,對於基礎課程的枯燥性,我「C5, C6, C7, C8」表示贊同。醫科一年級的知識,我也沒辦法統定記。人的腦袋畢竟是個有限的「袋」,始終會有裝滿的時候。當我們溫習到腦袋快要炸開的時候,很自然地,我們會開始鬆懈,開始「篩選」,把我們主觀地認爲用處不大的東西清洗乾淨……

有一天,我在贊育醫院探訪「PCP-MB」孕婦的時候,遇到了一位年輕的師兄……

梁小姐向醫生表示自己經常腰痠背痛,看過私家醫生都未能處理好,希望這次到贊育醫院覆診能順便解決。師兄給了一個很瀟灑的答覆:「正常!個個大肚婆都是這樣的啦!吃點止疼藥好不好?」梁小姐似乎不大滿意這個答覆:「不過真的很擾人!私家醫生說可能是脊椎韌帶發炎,但吃了藥也不見好轉。究竟還有甚麼原因呀醫生?」師兄臉有難色,只顧望著電腦屏幕做些「似是而非」的修改動作,始終都沒有正面回應梁小姐的疑問。最後,師兄爲梁小姐草草地做了檢查,安排了物理治療,便打發她走了。我與另外兩位同學目睹全個過程,頭顱上都長滿了問號……

梁小姐向我們抱怨到:「你們以後要做得比他更好!」

後來,在葉嘉勳副教授的解剖課上,透過一張簡單的投影片,不花一分鐘的講解,我學會了甚麼叫「脊柱前凸」 (Lordosis)······

一位好醫生,醫技與醫德缺一不可。醫技取決於知識的累積,醫德取決於品行的修養。兩者互有關聯,不能「別樹一幟」。醫術再高明的醫生,也會因爲缺乏醫德而慘敗收場;知識匱乏的醫生,就算人格有多好,也不能幫病人解決問題。現代外科醫學之父Ambroise Paré有一句令我印象深刻的話:「Cure occasionally, relieve often, console always.」現實上,醫生與病人溝通最頻繁的階段,不是斷症,而是解釋病情與輔導。除了要有良好的溝通技巧外,知識的底蘊絕對不可或缺。以前的病人視醫生爲「上帝」,採取絕對服從的態度;今天這個年代,資訊氾濫,人均教育水平比以前高。而隨著社會愈見富裕,人們對健康的追求愈見懇切,對醫療服務的要求自然隨日而增。因此,醫生的專業知識會經常受到無情的挑戰。這個挑戰來自兩種病人。第一種病人,他們對自身健康非常重視,希望詳細知道每一個症狀的原因與治療方法;第二種病人,他們對健康更重視,經常透過互聯網或向親戚朋友收集一大堆「似是而非」的醫學理論,以嘗試爲自己「斷症」。經綸滿腹又擅於辭令的醫生自然能夠應付自如,準確到位地回應病人的詢問,使病人心悅誠服,謝恩不絕。言不及義,被問幾句就「書到用時方恨少」的醫生,只會繼續把病人推向混亂與迷惘。病人心裡第一個感覺就是「這醫生很「廢」」,只有醫生自己才會「理智」地認爲「病人不瞭解醫生與醫學」。一旦失去了病人的信任,病人對療程便會心存疑慮,繼而不再跟從,令病情得不到理想的改善。狹義來講,就是病人無益,醫生失職;廣義來講,醫療機構的權威,以至香港大學醫學院的聲譽,會因爲病人對某些醫生的不滿而蒙上污點。

醫學院的取錄,是對我們毅力與能力的肯定。所以我們應該擔心的,不是沒有能力去「熟能生巧」,而是不知不 覺地花了太多時間去應酬醫學以外的「事務」。少一兩條根柢不容易察覺,但所謂「從量變到質變」,效果總會 有顯現的時刻,而且可大可小,無人能準確預計與控制。穿梭機缺少了一個膠圈也可能落得半空解體的下場,樓 房少打幾條樁柱就會變成「豆腐渣」工程。所以,千萬別小看基礎知識的累積!那一點一滴的苦澀,是讓我們成 爲好醫生的重要資產。

堕胎,不用多加解釋,已足以使人感受到那份恐怖與殘忍。時代的轉變,現今多元的社會,已經能夠 包容這種殘酷對待生命的手段,更將它正名為「終止懷孕」。因此,本為迎接生命的婦產科醫生,也 不能不受訓,為保障孕婦的生命,而結束另一個生命---新的生命。

新生命,在雨性的配子融合下,便相繼誕生。這個新生命,雖要留在母體內四十周之久,卻絕不是母 體原有的部份,那它斷不是屬於母親的,所以,母親是沒有放棄它的權利。而且,我們已把受精卵, 看作新的生命。那麼,終止懷孕,不就是謀殺的美名?

所有胚胎學的書籍,已能言簡意賅、圖文並茂且客觀地,把胎兒的變化詳細記述下來。但,胎兒主觀 的感受,又有誰理會呢?

即使是還未植入子宫內膜的細胞群,我們作研究科學的,還未找到一個理論解釋胚胎怎能感到痛楚, 但那就代表它不會有感覺?縱使肉體真的還未發展至可以感受及理解痛楚,但我們就可以容讓胚胎, 在大量人工外加的賀爾蒙影響下,失去植入的機會,那原有的機會?

腹中的胎兒死去,不論是執意決定的,或是無奈選擇的,多少也會對母親的生理、心理留下或大或小 的傷痕,任由時間怎樣沖,怎樣刷,總是永遠殘存的。

為了解決腹中之「物」,那些狠心的母親,甘心冒著被細菌及病毒感染的機會、失血過多的危險、永 久不育的可能,毅然决定堕胎。如果是經合法途徑,後遺症可會減低少許,但對子宮的傷害是無法避 免的。如果是從非法的渠道解決,受感染的危機,則更變得難以預算。

縱使身體上的傷口,或有癒合的一天,但心靈中的烙印,印著「自救殺胎」,或「自私殺胎」的罪 行,則是不論怎樣的心理療法,也難以徹底清除。她們或會對將來的懷孕,留下揮之不去的陰影。

孕婦為「處理」腹中的胎兒,作出放棄的選擇,固然難受,但為其進行墮胎手術的醫生,何嘗不是苦 痛地執刀?

本為救助垂危的醫生,也要參與這種摧毀生命的過程,這種痛苦的決定,是毋庸置疑的。在香港法例 下,只要有兩名註冊醫生的許可,便能在香港的指定醫院,由註冊醫生進行終止懷孕手術。在醫生施 藥,或是施行手術時,那又有多少人能看到,他們那顆淌著血的心?

跟據世界衞生組織的統計(1),在已發展國家,每年每五宗懷孕中,便有大約一宗終於終止懷孕手術。 這種結束生命的手術,有九成二是在安全、及合法的情況下進行的。

終止懷孕手術,即或已具中性詞意,但它對嬰兒、孕婦及主治醫生所造成的痛楚,可以是不言而喻的。

(1)世界衞生組織的統計表示,在二千三百萬宗的懷孕,當中超過四成是意外懷孕的,而內裏的二成八,最終是施 行堕胎解决的。相信在道德、法律及醫學上,不得不進行堕胎手術的情況,應該只佔少數的。要不,那些亂倫、強 姦、致命遺傳病的新聞,則必定充斥著每天的報章。因此,實況是,大多數的墮胎或事後避孕的原因,也是源於血 氣方剛的青少年們,一時的好奇、一刻的任性、一瞬的衝動。

既然知道作出终止懷孕的決定是痛苦的,又知道逼使醫生及母親們下這個決定的,大多是不安全性行為,那為何不 在第一級預防階段---教育方面先著手呢?

香港的性教育如此貧乏,也難怪短視的青少年們,能拋開一切顧慮,只顧那轉眼即逝的快感。性教育不足,或許不 能被每年高踞的堕胎數字(2)直接反映。但,作為學生的我們是心裏有數的!

如果性是一個可開放地教育、開揚地討論、開心地學習的課題,我們的中小學老師又為何那麽尷尷尬尬地教授呢? 學校又為何很少提供,這些在青春期,極需要認識的知識呢?大眾媒體、政府學童保健處又為何不把性教育,與交 友、心理成長的課題放在一起,教導我們呢?

墮胎,作出這個犧牲「不能反抗者的生命」的決定,是痛苦的。如能早在源頭上,滅少意外懷孕的機會。或許,在 這個醫學昌明的世代,能夠少一點無聲的掙扎、殘存的哀痛和無奈的內疚。

註1: Facts on Induced Abortion Worldwide, the Guttmacher Institute and the World Health Organization, www.who.int/reproductive-health

註2: 香港合法終止懷孕的百份比為29.6%,而已發展國家的,則為25%

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醫學院徵文比賽

Medical Faculty
Essay Competition

Reflections of an Old Alumnus

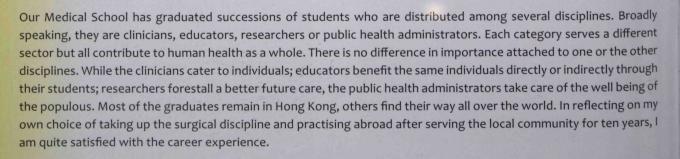
- Merit

In his later years, General Douglas MacArthur, American hero of the Second World War, once said that he just wanted to fade away like an old soldier. Many great men like him chose to remain humble, history however would still assure their deserved prominence. Their memory will forever be a stimulus to those who aspire to excel. The greatest hero of our Medical School, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is another example of such personality. He established a Republic without clinging to power. His preaching that our country should belong to the people endowed us with the idea of liberty and equality for the first time in our national history. Admittedly, members of our Medical Faculty with similar caliber are necessarily far and between. Many will still achieve distinction in their service to mankind, and advance the frontiers of our discipline. As an average alumnus in retirement, fading away as an old soldier, I find it meaningful in reflecting on the total experience since joining our Medical Faculty some 50 years ago. It helps to review how well one has stood up to the expectation of our School, how succinct the philosophy of practice was formulated, as well as what measures of contributions had been made along the tradition of our School. If my reflection may serve as a small stimulus to our undergraduates and young alumni, so that they too may serve well and reflect on themselves with satisfaction in later years, it may have found its purpose.

The primary expectation of any Medical School is to enroll a group of dedicated students, educate them and train them into able physicians. The selection committee may carefully evaluate the candidates' academic standing, extra curriculum interests, available testimonials, and appropriateness in response during the interviews. Unfortunately the motive of any candidate in taking up medical career cannot be objectively assessed. The prospective applicants should be alerted to self-evaluate this aspect in earnest. Empathy and enthusiasm in rendering relief of human suffering or better still, in fostering physical and mental health are essential. If monitory gain is a consideration, other lines such as commerce, banking etc. should be pursued. My own motive to become a doctor can be traced back to a soothing personal experience at the age of 7 when superb medical care, compassion and kindness were provided to an immediate family member. It came to my realization that a good doctor would be of help not just to patients but their families as well.

The first lecture I had attended in our Medical School created a lasting memory. It was in the Department of Pathology. The very stern and commanding Professor P.C. Hou was presiding. He wrote a giant Chinese character occupying the whole of the black board. It was a word equivalent to "Grab" in English (phonetically "Low" in Chinese). In a serious tone, he cautioned that any one who cherished that word would never become a good doctor. Under such astounding guidance and the superb teaching of all the other excellent educators, all 72 of our class were nurtured into young and promising doctors.

My own philosophy of practice has been simple "Treat each and every client as if a member of my own family". This certainly will bring the very best of care one can provide.



While service to patients remains the prime purpose of all graduates, the burden as an ambassador of our Medical School is added to those who have migrated abroad. It is the demonstration of an excellent knowledge base, dedication, efficiency as well as leadership at work that spreads the fame of the School. Towards this aspect, I hope to have genuinely rendered some contribution even if in small measures. By serving in capacities varying from Chief of General Surgery, Chair of Interne Education Committee and Medical Audit Committee etc. endeavours were made to upgrade and assure the quality of care rendered by colleagues. The American College of Utilization Review Physicians had incorporated my publication on assurance of quality of care for study by candidates taking the Board examination. Likewise, the Portuguese Surgical Association in conjunction with their Vascular Surgical Society had organized a symposium on Chronic Leg Ulcers centred on the keynote lecture I was honoured to deliver. While in retirement I have published a book entitled "10 Vital Minutes In The Doctor's Office" (Trafford Publishing). This has been designed to guide patients in securing the best of physician care as well as educating medical students and young graduates how to meet the rightful expectation of their prospective clients. Mentioning of those personal experiences is just to provide a stimulus to an average undergraduate and Alumnus or Alumna as to the minimum that should be aspired to achieve.

As our Medical School grows to more and more international prominence, the duties of her Faculties and Alumni will necessarily increase. Let the tradition of the School guide us all in the service to humanity. It is my humble wish that everyone connected with our School will one day reflect on his or her experience with satisfaction and pride.

A Forgotten People

- Merit

Ms Ee-lyn TAN Student (MPH I)

The nurse lifted the pot cover excitedly, revealing about a dozen small boiled potatoes. This was the feast she promised me when we began our trek that morning to this remote village, a leper colony up in the Liangshan mountains in China's southwestern province of Sichuan.

I accepted the food gratefully, ravenous after a steep, and at times dangerous, three-hour climb. A group of children crowded around the doorway of the hut staring and giggling, delighted to see a visitor.

This village of Xide hardly gets any visitors. And if it does, they are almost always volunteer doctors, nurses or aid workers.

Xide is home to about 50 former lepers, who were exiled here in the early 1950s after they were diagnosed with the disease. Although there were drugs to treat leprosy by then, fear of the disease was so strong that victims were banished to far-flung places so they would not be seen and would have no contact with the public.

In fact, some would argue that lepers were better treated after the Communists took over. Before 1949, lepers were burnt and buried alive in China.

But as we now know, leprosy is far from highly infectious and 95 percent of the world's population are immune to it. No one is sure how the Mycobacterium leprae is transmitted person to person, but it is believed to be passed through close, prolonged contact with infected individuals.

Once incurable, leprosy became easily treated from 1982 with a 6-12 month multi-therapy antibiotic regimen. Owing largely to this, China and many other countries stopped institutionalising lepers in the 1980s.

However, hundreds of these villages remain to this day in China as these recovered victims, their children and grandchildren have nowhere else to go because of the strong stigma that still surrounds the disease.

Most of these villages are without clean running water, electricity, sanitation and healthcare. Most have no school, which means at least three generations of people have been deprived of education, putting them at a distinct disadvantage even if they try to rejoin the larger society.

In Xide, a few of the original inhabitants tried to return home after they recovered decades ago. But their families lost no time in disowning them when they showed up. The father of one woman demanded to know why she returned to shame the family. Then he promptly threw a rope on the floor and told her to hang herself.

Facing heavy prejudice, all of them eventually went back to the village, married other recovered lepers and raised families of their own.

Today, Xide has more than 300 residents, most of them children and grandchildren of the recovered lepers. But unlike the older generation, the younger people have never been infected as leprosy is not inherited, nor is it passed from mother to foetus.

However, most of them have certainly never stepped outside the village. Uneducated, heavily stigmatised against and totally isolated, not only are the original inhabitants interred in a place from which they cannot leave, but their perfectly healthy descendents seem destined to the same damning fate.

What puts them at a bigger disadvantage is that these banished and forgotten people belong to the Yi ethnic minority, an indigenous people in Sichuan and Yunnan who speak their own dialect.

Walking around Xide, I saw young mothers with their infants, waiting for their older children outside the gates of a primary school. I was told that of all the leprosy villages in this region, Xide is the only one with a school, built a few years ago with donations from the Catholic church in Macau.

"I have recovered lepers at home, nobody will hire me. Not only am I uneducated, I don't even speak Mandarin," said Jibuwuniu, 28 and mother of two.

"That's why I want to send my children to school. If not, they won't be able to speak or write Chinese and they won't have a future. I don't want them to be like me," she added.

Later, I visited her home, a hut which her family shared with a small flock of chickens and some pigs. These people were so impoverished that they would keep their animals inside their houses at night for fear that they would be stolen.



The interior walls of the house were all black, owing no doubt to constant indoor fuel burning for both cooking and keeping warm.

Throughout the time I spent at her home, I was assailed by a constant stench, coming from trash and waste matter that were piled just outside the house.

By way of nutrition, these people had very little. Living high on the slopes of a mountain, there was little arable land. Their diet consisted mainly of radish, potatoes and corn. Rice was non-existent. Only on the odd festive occasion would they have meat. A child would get an egg on his birthday.

But we are afterall in the 21st century and this is China, an economic powerhouse that has enjoyed robust economic growth for decades.

Enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are articles stating that we are all equal in dignity and rights, that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services.

But staring at me was a situation I couldn't comprehend. What can we do to make life more liveable for so many of us, who to this day have no access to clean water, basic healthcare, sanitation and education? For those of us who are disadvantaged by just one simple fact: where we happen to be born?

What is needed is a more equitable allocation of resources for a start, by a strong leadership determined to bring change to these neglected, forgotten people. And we need a huge dose of education, to reverse centuries of misperception, ignorance and prejudice. That may prove more difficult.

From biological science to scientific humanities

- Merit

Mr Chi-kin LO Student (MBBS IV)

"I will remember that there is art to medicine as well as science, and that warmth, sympathy, and understanding may outweigh the surgeon's knife or the chemist's drug." –an extract from the Hippocratic Oath. Its classical version dates back to Ancient Greece more than two thousands years ago. The Oath lays down the value of medical practice. According to the Oath, surgical skill or drugs may not replace the one who seeks knowledge of his patients' world. Already at that time was Medicine recognized as a dichotomous discipline of science and humanity. Its spirit lives on in the Declaration of Tokyo and Code of medical ethics of the world medical society that we have today. But looking back on the years before entering the Faculty, I had gone a long way from simply acknowledging science as the only aspect of Medicine.

Recalling years ago, the general public, including me, then a matriculated student, tend to believe that medicine is a science subject trying to discover the secret of human body. With the advancement of biological science in the 21st century, the scientific aspect of medicine often catches the spotlight of mass media. For example, the invention of a new anti-cancer drug that had just begun its first phase of clinical trial became the headline of newspapers. It seemed to me that Medicine was a field dealing with diseases, generating miraculous chemicals and inventing surgical technique to relieve the sufferings of mankind. Doctors were sophisticated scientists making accurate diagnose of people with disease and providing them with curative treatment.



After going through the years of medical training, I began to realize the limitation of medicine; many diseases are either self-limiting or chronic. Disease like common cold, which doctor sees day in and out in medical practice, gets better in seven days, with treatment, in one week. On the other hand, diabetes mellitus and hypertension, being the prototype chronic disease that could only be controlled by medication without a permanent cure, started to become more popular in this modern era. While scientists were still searching for the solution to overcome the problems, the medical practice started to shift from the heroic search for curative method to a more holistic and humane approach to controlling disease. The job of doctors is far more complicated than simply making a diagnosis and writing a prescription.

But the years of medical studies have taught me what Medicine really deals with. As human beings live in a world of complex value systems in which the physical body is only one of the components, the presence of disease can signify the breakdown of

multiple systems instead of a single organ dysfunction. Using coronary heart disease as an example, microscopically, it is caused by the obstruction of coronary vessels by atherosclerotic plaque. The plaque is, in turn, caused by a combination of hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus and obesity, commonly referred as metabolic syndrome, signifying dysfunction of multiple body organs. However, when we adopt a holistic approach, coronary heart disease is actually caused by sedentary lifestyle and westernized diet. This involves the understanding of how the patients live their lives- their physical and social environment. Technology might help us visualize the blocked blood vessels, but only a medical doctor could seek the knowledge of the patient by inquiring after his lifestyle. Making a diagnosis in medicine is not limited to an organ, but the patient, and the environment where the patient is living in.

I learn from my professors that the role of a doctor is to cure sometimes, to relieve often, and to comfort always. In the management of cancer patient, even with the advancement in surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, a large number of patients was diagnosed too late that they were already in their terminal stage. With the increasing prevalence of cancer, medical professionals have to deal with more and more terminal cancer patients. In the practice of palliative care for patient in terminal disease, doctors not only provide relief of signs and symptoms of the disease, but to deal with the psychological, social and spiritual aspects of the patients and sometimes that of their families. Even though there is a multidisciplinary approach where clinical psychologist, social worker, it is the doctors who face

the patients regularly, and are at the frontline identifying and dealing with complex problems before referrals could be made. The skills in counseling and providing emotional care are beyond the scope of scholarly medical training and the textbooks could only outline principles, whereas soft skills could only be learnt from daily medical practice.

Thanks to the development of evidence-based medicine, clinical trials and studies are conducted to improve medical practices and management approach while abolishing those which yield minimal benefit or even doing harm. Although science advancement has shed light on medicine, the humane aspect of medicine could never be overlooked. There were some believes that with the advancement of technology, one day a super computer might replace the role of doctors and provide standardized and optimal treatment to patients. Yet as long as medicine is still dealing with living human beings with flesh and blood, a doctor can never be replaced. As Edmund Pelligrino said, "Medicine is the most humane of sciences, the most scientific of the humanities".

仁心·仁術 - 一位年輕醫生的回顧與反思

- Merit 優異

Dr Emmy Ll Alumnus (MBBS 2004)

中學的時候因積極參與義務工作,常到不同的醫院探訪病人。當面對大學選科時,毫不猶豫地選擇了醫科,立志要做一位德智兼備,關愛病人的好醫生。

誰不知初習醫科,一切都從基礎科學開始。終日面對都是生物化學中複雜的分子結構、生物學中艱深難明的物理程式、病理學中紅紅藍藍色的切片和微生物學中古拉丁文般的細菌分類。這不禁令人有點迷失方向,到底認識這一切值的能夠幫助病人嗎?還是這只是爲了應付考試?

到了臨床實習的學期,大家的注意仍仍然側重於知識和理論。同學之間追求的是怎樣熟 背每一個病的臨床表徵,能數多少個鑑別診斷。老師同樣以學生答問題的能力來判別學 生的好壞,只有部分資深的教授會留意學生和病人之間的互動。即使醫學院努力引入 「病人關係與溝通技巧」的課程,對於許多同學來說,卻只是一場話劇的演練。

「仁術」似乎還有點價值,「仁心」早已被拋諸腦後。

到真正成為醫生,起初著眼點總是如何作一個準確的診斷,並根據臨床證據提供適當的治療。作為一位外科醫生,更是一心想要把手術做好,認為那就是對病人最大的幫助。然而,從工作上的觀察,我漸漸明白到病人向醫生求診,不僅為尋求治療的方法,也希望得到心靈上的支持。事實上,大部分人都接受生、老、病、死乃人生必經的過程,亦理解即使科技進步,並不代表所有的疾病可以治癒。疾病帶來的痛苦,除了內體上的不適,更大部分來自對疾病,從病因到進程到結果,理解不足而產生的擔憂。很多時一些我們認為最直接不過的事實,卻可以是令病人失眠數晚的課題。因此,用心聆聽,真誠地去了解病人的憂慮和需要,並提供適切的解釋和輔導,往往比靈丹妙藥更有價值。

我記得我有一位年輕的病人因「糖尿上眼」而導致視力受損,年輕人因此失去工作,他的姐姐亦因要照顧行動不便的弟弟而常要請假。第一次在門診見他們的時候,姐姐淚流滿面,訴說她的恐懼,我翻閱病歷,知道病況嚴重,即使做手術也不可能完全恢復視力,手術亦有一定的風險。我坦白告訴他們病情的進展,可行的選擇,討論手術的利弊,最終弟弟選擇不接受手術,雙目幾近失明。儘管我沒有治癒他的眼病,但他們卻對我非常感激,甚至寫信到電台公開致謝,他們解釋,詳細地說明病況令他們能夠更有計劃去走前面的路,支持的態度亦使他們更有勇氣去面對挑戰;「關心」其實就是一種治療。

醫生和病人的關係是相對的,有病人,醫生才是醫生;否則我們只是一群對身體運作有多些了解的知識份子。我相信病人心目中真正的好醫生,並不只是技術超凡的高手,而是真心關懷尊重他們的醫生。

「仁心」比起「仁術」,來得更爲重要!

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好醫生與叮噹的機器醫生

- Merit 優異

Ms Tracy LAU Student (MBBS III)

給大家重溫一個童年回憶。

小時候,我們都愛看叮噹,那可愛的藍色叫我們一看就覺得親切。叮噹的各種經歷很傳奇,就連它身上的藍色也有 段小故事:小時候的叮噹是橙色的,有一天它午睡時,不小心被老鼠咬破了耳朵。它被急急送去醫院,卻被糊塗的 機器醫生把它兩邊耳朵整整切掉。之後叮噹回家被女朋友取笑嫌棄,它因爲傷心過度,哭了三天三夜,哭到身上原 來的橙色脫落,這才變成後來我們慣看的藍色。

這一段故事也許很多人都耳熟能詳。小時候的我看了只覺得好笑,叮噹很笨,機器醫生更傻。長大後成爲醫學生,當我重新看這段故事,卻是感慨不少。

現代醫學進步迅速,每天地球的某個角落都有新發現、新發明。我們對科技的倚賴愈來愈重,意味著很多我們以往獨有的技能已經少了用武之地。你還在費心思分辨percussion sound是resonant還是dull嗎?趕快照張Chest X-ray吧!還在努力摸估胎兒的大小嗎?超聲波上看得清楚,還會替你量度;把數據輸入電腦,它還會告訴你這是否正常、在一百個同齡胎兒排第幾!先進的造影技術、電腦爲樣本做的生化分析、基因排序配對,漸漸成了我們斷症的殺手鐧。有時候我的同學都感嘆,也許有一天世界不需要我們了。



<mark>真的是這樣嗎?細心想想,在愈來愈多人類技能可以被機器取代的今日,我們最寶貴的價值、最不能被取替的能力是甚麼?</mark>

回看叮噹的故事,如果我們認真對待和思考,叮噹的不幸其實一點也不可笑,這就是我一開始說的感慨。我想,這樣子的醫療失誤,是誰的錯?在以後的故事裡,我們可以反覆看到叮噹很害怕也很抗拒健康檢查,也最怕見到醫生,看來那一次耳朵切除手術,真可算得上是不能磨滅的童年陰影。應該怪機器醫生嗎?也許要爲它們辯護:耳朵對於叮噹只是外貌的裝飾(叮噹的「收音」不靠耳朵),它爛成那樣子,最簡單又沒有後遺症的處理方法,怕是將之完全切除吧!廿二世紀的機器醫生想必比我們斷症要快捷準確,也許在百分之一秒之間,便已經把所有治療手段計算過,並選擇了最有效、最合乎成本效益的一個。然而,這卻做成了叮噹的慘痛經歷。

我們看見別人的不幸總會想想有沒有更好的「如果」。我的想法是,「如果」叮噹遇到一個好心又懂易地而處的人類醫生,他可能會考慮其他方法,問問它的家人朋友,又或把叮噹喚醒詢問,是要把耳朵切掉呢?還是把耳朵修好?一定要切掉的話,要裝假耳上去嗎?即使一定要切掉耳朵,醫生還是可以跟它談談它可能會遇到的困難和不安,讓它有心理準備,囑咐它日後有甚麼問題回來傾談。這樣子也許能改變它藍色的命運、或是至少讓它以後不那麼懼怕醫生。

挑剔兒童漫畫裡的角色實在像無理取鬧,如果機器醫生像我說的一樣嘮嘮叨叨,小朋友怕要弄得一頭霧水。但這個故事也許就是我們能看到的,人類和人道醫學不能被機器和科技取代的地方。人性化的現代醫學要我們時刻考慮疾病對病人在心理和社會生活上的影響、思考更多醫學上的道德問題,由此叫在科學知識裡成長的我們明白如何尊重病人所想、如何專業地把疾病對身心的影響減到最低。近年醫護服務及各樣藥物研究愈來愈重視病人的生命素質(Quality of Life),而不再單純計算病人倖存與否,我想便是這個概念的最好體現之一。這些宏觀的概念大眾未必留意,但微小的地方病人卻感覺得到,例如少了醫生會堅持說服臨終病人進行痛苦的治療、少了醫生根據自己的信念自把自爲、多了醫生花時間問你最近生活怎樣,這些都讓病人更覺溫暖舒服。 醫護專業只有不忘道德人性,才會有血有內,不是表面冷冰冰的白色。

所以在機器能擁有和人一樣的思考和感情之前,好醫生存在的最大價值,除了知識,在於他的一顆熱心,和那種對人性有血肉的了解體會。能尊重病人意願、懂得從病人的處境出發、懂得易地而處、對病人有愛、有同理心的好醫生,是甚麼樣的科技、機器都不能比的。

- Merit 優異

對直理和知識的追求並爲之奮鬥,是人的最高品質之一。

一愛因斯坦

自進入文明社會以來,醫學就一直呵護著人類的健康,東西方莫不如是。中國遠古的先哲云:醫者易也。指出「易」作爲中國古代便形成的通俗唯物主義哲學,在指導社會及科技發展過程中,始終發揮著極其重要的作用。而歷代醫學先賢,無不對「易」有著深刻的理解。「不知易,不足爲大醫」之論也始終是歷代醫者所遵循的至理名言。的確如此,人類社會的發展,無不體現在「變」的過程之中,傳統哲學「易」的形成及發展,不僅本身是變的展示,而且對變化之道進行了精確的闡述,而東方醫學的形成及發展正是在這種理論的指導之下產生並逐步發展完善的。

我國唐代的醫學家孫思邈曾有《大醫精誠》的名篇,書中曰:「凡大醫治病,必當安神定志,無欲無求,先發大慈惻隱之心,誓願普救含靈之苦。若有疾厄來求救者,不得問其貴賤貧富,長幼妍蚩,怨親善友,華夷愚智,普同一等,皆如至親之想。如此可爲蒼生大醫」。《大醫精誠》論述了有關醫德的兩個問題:第一是精,亦即要求醫者要有精湛的醫術,認爲醫道是「至精至微之事」,習醫之人必須「博極醫源,精勤不倦」。第二是誠,亦即要求醫者要有高尚的品德修養,以「見彼苦惱,若己有之」感同身受的心,策發「大慈惻隱之心」,進而發願立誓「普救含靈之苦」,對醫者提出了很高的要求,就像香港大學的校訓「格物明德」,中國的先賢也在實踐中總結到醫者「格物」(精研易理)與「明德」(大醫精誠)的最高標準。

五四運動以降,西風東漸,先行者以膽識引入「賽先生」,中國逐漸接受了西方現代醫學體系,傳統醫學在式微中 也逐漸改良,逐漸有了新的機遇;而以生理學,化學和生物學爲基礎的西方現代醫學也在實踐中不斷暴露出很多弊端,近年逐漸受到重視的循證醫學則在很大程度上彌補了這些弊端,也爲實踐意義上的中西醫結合開拓了光明的坦途,正所謂殊途同歸。

余有幸遊學於港大醫學院,深感這裏東西交融,實在是做學問的好地方。在浩若煙海的余振強醫學圖書館求索,在 芬培花園的蓮池邊探討,在臨海的鐘江海會議中心寬敞明亮的講堂裏聽課,無不讓人流連忘返。在這裏讀書,讓人 深切感受到無時不浸潤在醫學的海洋裏,學生和教授之間永遠是平等的交流與對話,師生間有一種難以言表的和諧 融洽的溝通和醫學精神的傳承,這種文化的浸潤終將影響我的一生。港大校訓也終將成爲我一生追尋的目標和奮鬥 方向。母校給我的教育使我的一生都將獲益匪淺。

國人有修齊治平的傳統追求,在港大醫學院,尤其余所在的社會醫學系,無時不把七百萬港人,十三億中國人乃至全人類的健康擔於肩上。每一堂課,從空氣污染到環境治理,從社區醫療服務到財務風險管理,從禁煙禁酒到公共衛生未來之路,無不抽絲剝繭,嚴謹分析,科學決策。她不是一個象牙塔,而是胸懷天下,心系百姓疾苦的精神家園。在這樣一個科學殿堂裏體悟醫學之道,探尋呵護人類健康的奧秘,是余之所幸。

- Merit 優異

近日,在港大醫學院附近皆很容易看到一張深藍色的海報,海報上有三個十分引人注目的英文字 "Making Doctors Human"。原來,這張海報是宣傳一個以「醫道」、「醫德」爲主題的研討會。

看畢這三個英文字,我第一時間想到的中譯是「培育仁醫」。醫生除了要擁有技術之外,還必須擁有人文精神。其實,如何培育擁有人文精神的醫生已是數百年來大學醫學倫理教育的重要課題。

現在被廣泛認同的醫學倫理道德規範主要有:《日內瓦宣言》、《赫爾辛基宣言》及《里斯本宣言》。《日內瓦宣言》簡單地勾勒出一個臨床醫生對待病人應有的原則。隨著醫學的發展,規範各醫學研究的《赫爾辛基宣言》及保 障病人權益的《里斯本宣言》亦應運而生。



這些宣言已廣泛地被醫生所遵守,尤其是醫學研究及病人權利方面已經有很明顯的成就。從生理上講,患者的痛苦大大緩解了,但醫患關係爲甚麼越來越緊張,矛盾越來越尖銳呢?我們應如何去給中、西醫科生照射出一條更仔細更全面的「醫學之道」呢。

醫學教育要包含人文教育。首先要讓醫科生明白醫業的本質。《醫學源流論》簡而精地把醫業的本質道出:「醫,小道也、精義也、重任也、賤工也。」。「小道」是指醫生能做到的事微不足道,試問每天有那麼多人瀕死,醫生又能夠在當中拯救多少人的生命?「精義」是指醫學知識深奧精微,普通人是不能掌握的;「重任」是指醫生手握的是連皇帝都不能主宰

的生命;「賤工」帶出當醫生要有一個謙卑的心。知道自己的責任及能力,才可以履行責任及善用能力,如果醫科 生連醫業的本質都不能弄個明白,不用說當庸醫困難,更徨論當一個仁醫。

隨此之外,醫科生亦要明白從事醫業的意義。唐代醫家孫思邈解釋《千金要方》爲何以「千金」命名:「人命至重,有貴千金,一方濟之,德逾於此,故以爲名也。」。原來,救人一命,所積之德貴過千金。

可是,生與死只是一線之差,為人醫者必須要憑良心為人類服務、以病人生命安全為首。《日內瓦宣言》除了明確 地指出這一點外,更曰:「……盡量維護醫業的榮譽和高尚的傳統。」,這表達了敬業與樂業的重要性。《千金要 方》的《大醫精誠》篇曰:「… 世有愚者,讀方三年,便謂天下無病可治;及治病三年,乃知天下無方可用。故學 者必須博極醫源,精勤不倦,不得道聽途說,而言醫道已了,深自誤哉!」。只有敬業樂業,誠心以醫業爲榮的醫 生才會「博極醫源,精勤不倦」,最終幫助更多的病人。

《大醫精誠》曰:「凡大醫治病,必當安神定志,無欲無求,先發大慈惻隱之心,誓願普救含靈之苦。若有疾厄來 求救者……普同一等,皆如至親之想,亦不得瞻前顧後,自慮吉凶,護惜身命。見彼苦惱,若己有之……一心赴 救,無作功夫形跡之心。如此可爲蒼生大醫,反此則是含靈巨賊。」。能力愈大,責任愈大。當醫生要「醫者父母 心」,同時不得瞻前顧後,考慮自己的利益得失;治病時不得有任何裝模作樣的心。否則醫生與大賊無疑。無疑, 真誠待人的態度是很重要的。

只有真誠待人,誠心與病人溝通,才能成爲受病人尊敬的醫生。《大醫精誠》再曰:「夫爲醫之法,不得多語調 笑,談謔喧嘩,道說是非,議論人物,衒耀聲名,訾毀諸醫,自矜己德,偶然治差一病,則昂頭戴面,而有自許之 貌,謂天下無雙,此醫人之膏肓也」。所謂「禍從口出」,醫生使用刻板的醫學術語解釋,不但加重了病人的心理 負擔,他們更會被醫生的話「嚇壞」。關心病人始終比關心疾病更重要,因爲人類僅是內體動物,更有喜怒哀樂,一旦病人情緒激動,加之醫生缺乏言語技巧,醫患糾紛瞬間就會爆發。除了言語不夠人情味,沒耐性聆聽病人的訴求及看病時連頭都不抬一下亦正是香港醫生經常爲人詬病的地方。

誠然,中西醫學倫理交相輝映,如果把中西醫學倫理互相融入醫學教育中,同時加強人文教育,相信可以鞏固中、 西醫科生的醫學倫理觀念,提升他們的人文精神及改善他們的溝通技巧,從而爲社會培養出一批醫術精湛,有悲天 憫人之心,能與患者眞誠溝通的仁醫。

華人西醫百年致意與前瞻

- Merit 優異

一九一一年,一個火紅的時代,神州大地上發生了一場接著一場的戰爭。東北三省發生了嚴重的鼠疫,死亡人數達六萬人。當時,第一位於劍橋大學取得醫學博士的華人科學家伍連德臨危受命,以其現代公共衛生學的專業知識,與大自然的災害搏鬥。同一年,曾於香港西醫書院就讀的孫中山,終以武裝革命的方式,推翻了滿清政府,也結束了中國二千多年的封建帝制。近百年前,華人的醫生都窮其一生與自然、或與人相互搏鬥;近百年後的今天,我們還在打仗嗎?我們的敵人又是甚麼?更重要的是,我們在爲誰而戰?

人類與病魔之戰是永不止息的。在二十一世紀,隨著公共衛生水平提升,人均壽命的延長,各地的醫生都致力於根治癌症、心血管病等病症。然而事實上,中國人仍然在受結核病、愛滋病、肝炎以及數年前的非典型肺炎所害——我們與傳染病的戰爭,根本從未休止。在藥廠推出層出不窮的抗癌標靶療法的同時,在壯陽藥、抗抑鬱藥等產品不斷推陳出新的時代,大家有否忽略了對治療傳染病的研究呢?無可否認,以上這些突破是重要的,但可悲的是,一些有如結核病等在西方國家發病率較低的病症,我們時至今天所用的主要藥物,如異煙胼(Isoniazid)、利福平(Rifampicin)等,竟然已達四五十年之久而無所改進。這固然與藥物無利可圖有關。因此,中國的科學家與流行病學家,更應有別於歐美醫藥界以市場主導的主流,而去致力處理這些與我們的同胞憂戚相關的問題。尤其在我國日益強盛,國力足以辦奧運、征太空的今天,如何定下發展醫療和科研的路向,有緊迫的現實意義。

然而,這場戰爭中的敵人,又豈止是細菌和病毒而已?沒有非法的血漿交易,又怎會有河南的愛滋村?沒有在奶粉中弄手腳而自肥的商人,又何來數以萬計的「大頭嬰兒」和腎石病童?又假如沒有隱瞞疫情的官員,非典又何以在內地以驚人的速度肆虐?這說明了貪婪的心、錯誤的施政、以及知識的缺乏,才是我們真正的敵人。更嚴重的是,今日內地的醫療衛生體制有著以私利掛帥的問題。根據國務院衛生部日前公布《第三次國家衛生服務調查主要結果》,全國竟有近五成的居民生病而不就診。藥費之貴與看病之難,大大窒礙了人民健康的保障。一個個由醫藥商、醫院管理層、醫生等組成的利益鏈條,蔓延著斂財牟利的「醫德」「醫風」,他們又怎可能擔當著救急扶危的角色呢?明顯地,這種貪腐確是威脅中國人健康性命的大敵。如魯迅先生所言:「人心的醫治比內身的醫治更重要。」爲醫者應謹守希波克拉底誓詞(The Hippocratic Oath):「病人的利益,余必有先考慮;對病人又害的,都被

禁絕。」除此之外,香港西醫界的專業守則以及監管方法頗爲成 熟,也有很多值得內地借鏡的地方。



中國的崛起,同時也爲醫生們帶來了新的課題:在我們面對世界之際,我們在爲誰而奮鬥?近二百年中國受到列強欺凌,中國人被冠以「東亞病夫」的蔑稱。我們今天終於能夠吐氣揚眉、精神飽滿的生活在自己的國土上,更能在奧運競技中稱雄。然而我認爲,在歷史進步的軌道上,我們應邁出更大的步伐 —— 華人的醫生,應爲世界人民的健康擔當更大的角色。除了一些蜚聲國際的海外華人科學家外,內地的醫護在國外的貢獻實在乏善可陳。即使有如「無國界醫生」的人道救援組織,去年內地卻只有四名的志願人員出國參

與救援項目。除人道救援外,國內醫生對處理創傷、控制疫症等方面的研究和經驗,也應可爲第三世界國家帶來幫助。中國的醫生若能以開放的胸襟擁抱世界,透過國際間的互動與交流,除有益於他人外,也能提升自我水平。

一九一一年,也是香港大學正式成立的一年。中國人能夠在家園接受高等教育的啓蒙,也是民族進步的一個里程碑。就正因爲「士不可以不弘毅」,身在香港的我們,任重而道遠。做醫生難,當中國人的醫生更難,當有益於世界的醫生最難。謹以此與各醫護與同學共勉。

- 2nd Runner-up

"Mr. Lai, the report shows that you have a large aneurysm in your neck. There is a risk that it may burst and when it does, you will suffer a massive stroke. We can try operating on it but given its location, the chance of success is only 50-50."

"Doctor, what should I do?"

"Well, there are two options. You can either opt for operation now or we can observe you and re-evaluate your condition in another three months."

"Doctor, which is better for me?"

"Well, each carries its own risks. (Here the doctor reiterated the risks.)
It is entirely up to you."

"But doctor, I don't know which to choose. Can you tell me what I should do?"

"They are both risky... (hesitatingly) I can't decide for you. I suggest that you go home and discuss the matter with your family."

The 47-year-old construction worker left the outpatient clinic worried and troubled. All of a sudden, he began to feel the pulsation deep inside his neck, pulsating like a ticking clock.

Although hypothetical, the above scenario was compiled from a few real incidents. If asked who has the right to make the decision for Mr. Lai? In this era of patient rights, the likely answer will be Mr. Lai himself. Yet, it is obvious that something went wrong in this encounter. Mr. Lai was left to decide on his own, lost in a sea of uncertainties.

Decision making is an integral part of medicine in practice. Medical intervention entails deliberate decision making based on evidences. While this seems to denote objectivity in medical decision-making, the process of reaching a decision in real clinical situation is far more complex. Western medicine constitutes Hong Kong's mainstream healthcare. Based on the principle of beneficence, reinforced by the concept of the sick role and the high esteem ascribed by the general public to the medical profession, traditional medical decision-making was more a doctor's soliloquy under the preconception of "I (doctor) know what is best for you (patient)." Patient passivity was accepted, even expected at times.

This model of medical decision making had been under fire in the past decades for its paternalistic approach and was refuted in modern medicine. Patient rights and patient autonomy are hailed instead. Included in the Hong Kong Hospital Authority's Patients' Charter is a "patient's right to accept or refuse any medication, investigation or treatment, and to be informed of the likely consequences of doing so".1 Similar declarations can also be found among healthcare organizations and medical professional bodies. Medical ethics and patient rights are taught in medical schools. Public awareness is raised through frequent media exposure to related news. Indeed, it is not uncommon to hear lay compliments on the "politeness" or "improved attitudes" of healthcare professionals in comparison with older days.

Respect for patient autonomy is a noble undertaking. Patient's right to decide implies that patient's wishes should be and will be respected even when these wishes seem odd or contradict expert opinions. It empowers the patient and

establishes a collaborative, rather than authoritative relationship between the care provider and care recipient. Patient involvement in decision-making may translate into increased patient satisfaction, increased treatment compliance and improved doctor-patient relationship. Given all the goods, is "let the patient decide" an optimal approach to making medical decision? Informed decision-making precedes patient's right to decide. However, the sharp rise in medical litigations and grievances in the west and in Hong Kong related to patients' complaints of being inadequately informed before a procedure point to a job poorly done in areas of doctor-patient communication and the proper exercise of this patient right.

There is a risk of the pendulum swinging to the other extreme where medical decision making becomes the patient's solo. Doctors may resort to play the role of the 'neutral' information conveyor, striving to give information, often quoting statistics, while refraining from indicating their own preferences as illustrated in the opening scenario. There can be various underlying reasons, fear of interfering with the patient's freedom to choose for one and fear of litigation for another. Strictly speaking, however, the act of information-giving is seldom 'neutral'. What is said and how it is said are choices influenced by the conveyor's values and beliefs. In settings where complex procedure or treatment with substantial risks and benefits are involved, the neutral approach may do more harm than benefit if patients lack the ability to comprehend the health information or to decide on their own. It only adds to the frustration and helplessness of the patients, and opens the door to subsequent disputes.

Patient rights are notions originated from the west, the construction of which is primarily based on western values and individualism. Interpretation of and practicing the right to information and the right to decide may vary across cultures and countries. Traditional Chinese ideologies emphasizing subservience to authority and precedence of family or groups over individuals influence the Chinese sick role. Furthermore, information is not the sole factor upon which patients decide. Decisions concerning one's own medical care are often made by patients out of a sense of self-perceived inadequacy and trust towards the medical professional even when they couldn't fully comprehend what was being told. It is also common for Chinese patients, especially elderly patients, to voluntarily forfeit their right to choose and leave the matter to the doctors.

Undoubtedly, patient has the right to decide. Doctors, equipped with medical expertise and experiences, can play a proactive and sometimes pivotal role in assisting patients to decide. Use of lay language in communicating health information is the first crucial step, which is easy to say than do, requiring patience, sensitivity and self-awareness of the doctor. Taking time to listen and to ask facilitate doctor's understanding of patient's real concerns and preferences. Doctors need to be aware of the influences of context, communication style and personal characteristics on decision-making. There are situations when it is necessary for doctors to disclose their values, which can be properly done if patients are made aware of it, in order to navigate patients down the path towards a decision reflecting patients' true wishes. And there are other times when patients want to delegate their right to decide to someone else, including the doctor. In a way, these are two sides of the same token - one side finds the right to decide and the other, the right not to decide. Both sides are worthy of respect. Brock's (1993) interpretation of autonomy captures the essence of its application – patient has the right to participate, but should not be obliged to participate in making decisions for one's healthcare. 3 Medical decision making is a dynamic and interactive process, necessitating not a solo by the doctor or the patient, but a duet by both.

- Hong Kong Hospital Authority. (1999) Patients' Charter. Hospital Authority: Hong Kong.

 Retrieved from: http://www.ha.org.hk/charter/index.htm. Date retrieved: 3 October, 2008.
- 2 Kirklin, D. (2007) Framing, truth telling and the problem with non-directive counseling.

 J Med Ethics, 33:58-62.
- Brock, D. (1993) Life and death: philosophical essays in biomedical ethics. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK.

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午夜之後,病房很平静,一直到零晨三時,我才收到第一次召喚,但卻是極緊急的情況,一個我從來沒有遇見過的情況:許雨,我的一個血癌病人,忽然完全看不見東西。

我到達病房的時侯,許雨站在他的小房間裏,兩手在空氣裏亂抓,他在叫:「爲甚麼會這麼黑的?爲甚麼?…護士!…護士!…醫生!」房間裏的光管照得一切慘白,空氣裏盡是驚惶。

當值的護士是一個很有經驗的護士,但我們平時很少說話,因爲她給人的感覺總是冷冷的,但今晚,她好像有點不一樣。她扶著許雨的肩膊,叫他躺回病床上去,但許雨怎麼也不肯,雙手還是在空氣裏亂抓,最終他找到了我的手,他把我的雙手緊緊的握著,惶恐的在問:「爲甚麼把燈至關掉?爲甚麼會這麼黑的?」他的一雙手至濕了,都是汗。

我叫許雨不要驚,我然後掙脫他的手。我努力的不去看他的臉,那裏只有驚慌,驚慌不能使我解決問題。我叫自己冷靜,去想想,怎麼去解決現在這個問題。是視網膜中央動脈阻塞嗎?還是靜脈阻塞?是否心房纖維顫動?為甚麼是雙眼呢?會否是中風?我嘗試問他的病情,再爲他做身體檢查,做眼底檢查,做心電圖,再打算抽血化驗和做電腦掃描。

當我做著這些的時候,那護士用她的雙手把許雨的雙手輕輕的包著,許雨好像安靜了下來,他沒有再亂叫,房間裏反而有一種異樣的沉寂。許雨不再掙扎,護士低下頭,在他耳邊說話,說得很輕。許雨的雙眼已微微的合上,開始迷迷糊糊的在說話,像夢囈,聽不清。沒多久,許雨便陷入昏迷,更心臟驟停了。

其他的護士,醫生都來了幫忙。我們盡力的想去救許雨,但我想,太遲了!徒勞!我們這一切都終會是徒勞。

那護士一直執著許雨的雙手。好像媽媽安慰孩子一樣的專注。只有一次,我看到她的眼睛,眼裏的盡是憐愛。

第二天,我整天都彷彷彿彿。下班的時候,已是黃昏。我踏出醫院,樓房街道已經暗下來,街燈剛亮起來,還是凄凄的。天空卻是燦爛的紫紅。我抬頭望著,對自己說:「這麼漂亮的天空!可卻這紫紅色很快就要暗下來的了。」在這個燦爛紫紅的大天空底下,我忽然的覺得自已很渺小,孤零零的走在蒼白的街燈下,我低下頭,問自己:「我是不是做錯了?在他最需要我的時侯,我竟然掙脫開他的手。作爲一個醫生,也許我做對了,我爭取時間去找出原因,希望可以救活他。但作爲一個人,我不能肯定自己是否做對了。」我想起了那個護士,她那憐愛的眼光,她那雙手。昨晚她做的全對了,那正正是許雨所需要的。

後來,我有機會跟那個護士說話,我問她:「那晚,你在許雨耳邊說了 甚麼?」

「我只是跟他講,累了,就不用再鬥了,安心的走吧。」

「可是,也許我們可以救活他的。」

「也許吧。但有些時候,我們卻是贏不了的,我只是想他不要害怕。」

我不知道要說甚麼好。我當時沒有想到這些,我知道許雨害怕,但我沒有感受到他的害怕,我更沒有做些甚麼來使他安心下來,我甚至掙脫開他的手。我忽然的明白,醫生,有些時侯,就這麼一點點的關懷,一下輕輕的執手,對 病人是多麼多麼的重要。只是,我當時都不明白。

Ms Wenjing LU Student (PhD, Dept of Surgery)

- 1st Runner-up 亞軍

在一座遙遠的山裏,向陽的山坡,有種名叫向日葵的植物在生長,笑臉爲形,眞金如色,且懂得尋找陽光.....

序曲

從我呱呱墜地之時起就和醫院結下了不解之緣,從小體弱多病的我便三天兩頭的穿梭於各大醫院之間,打針吃藥自是家常便飯,至今還能憶起注射青黴素時那種齜牙咧嘴的感覺。或許是那些痛苦的記憶讓我對醫院深惡痛絕,不是被父母逼到萬不得已是堅決不去的。但事與願違,誓言決不當醫生的我在十七歲那年陰差陽錯的踏進了醫學院的大門,從此開始了我和醫學的不解之緣。

白衣飄飄的年代

帶著猶豫不決的心我踏進了醫學院,也許我沒有察覺到的是與此同時我已經開啓了另一片屬于自己的天空。在那段靈動的歲月裏,雖有五彩斑爛,光鮮奪目,但大多的記憶還是停留在誦讀那些厚重的醫學書籍上面。夏天在沒有空調的教室裏,吱呀呀轉的電扇把酷熱的風甩來甩去,沒有絲毫涼意。意識在逐漸的模糊,沈沈地睡在書本裏,醒來的時候發現手肘壓過的書頁上是一片濕漉漉的汗水;冬日又是另一番景象,屋內和屋外一樣冰冷的空氣把手腳都凍得麻木了,略微蜷縮的身體仿佛可以聽到骨頭在打顫地聲音,伴隨我的除了孤燈仍然是那些醫書,翻開書頁,字裏行間都散發著暖意,我沈浸期間,漸漸的忘記了窗外飄落的雪花……在花開花落間四年一晃而過,在日複一日的苦讀之中我漸漸的習慣了這種單調的生活,有的時候也會憧憬做醫生的感覺,而更多的時候還是在擔心自己淺薄的知識無法勝任。那時的我就像失水的海綿一樣瘋狂的吮吸著,不知疲倦。雖然對醫學的堅持耗費了我大學生涯的全部精力,但現在回想起來,仍然慶幸自己有過一段如此單純而執著的時光,畢竟遠離塵囂,全身心沈浸於書本的歲月已經離我漸行漸遠了。

靈魂深處的哭泣

在結束了四年的書本學習之後,終於開始了醫院實習。那是一種完全不同於學校的生活,真實的病人就在眼前,他們的喜怒哀樂都會牽動著我平靜的生活,我不再是醫學的旁觀者。

記憶還封存在四年前的那個冬天。從我踏進腫瘤科的那一刻起,不時撞擊心扉的痛就迎面而來。3床是個青年畫家,就在籌備一次畫展的前夕被查出了惡性淋巴瘤晚期,突如其來的疾病爲他28歲的生命畫上了短暫的句號。有的 患者爲了不拖累家人,拒絕治療,更有甚者,縱身從11樓跳下,從此解脫了……

作爲實習醫生,每一天都要面對患者無助的眼神,就是在這雙眼眸深處,藏著的是對生命的無限向往。我知道那火一樣的生命只有在快燃盡之時才會引人悼念,我所能做的只是盡力讓生命的火焰慢一點熄滅。在夜深人靜的時候翻看著病例,憶起那些逝去的生命就覺得自己愧對了醫生二字,辱沒了「健康所系,性命相托」的誓言。在盡了最大努力之後仍然無法挽救那些痛苦的靈魂,深深的自責時時在困擾著我。就是在這樣複雜的心情下,我輪轉了一個又一個科室,知識在累積,心智在成長,我終於知道,醫生本來就是和病人緊密相連,不可分割的。

生生不息

八年了,我一路與醫學院相伴而行,歲月如風,驀然回首,曾經時時被病魔折磨的我也已經站在了捍衛生命的最前沿。無論是那些逝去的靈魂還是正在與生命賽跑的堅持者,從他們身上流露出對生命的熱愛之情一直感染和激勵著我一路前行,披荊斬棘。看著自己身後的腳印,深深地紮進泥土,面前雖依舊荊棘叢生,卻不再彷徨和害怕,因爲我擁有最實貴的生命。

生命其實是一首偉大的讚歌,無論是逐漸繁榮,還是即將枯萎,此時此刻才是我的人生。也許曾經遙遠的路已經在腳下,曾經軟弱的心已經堅強!行文至此,突然想到冰心先生的一句話: 「愛在左,同情在右,走在生命的兩旁。隨時撒種,隨時開花,將這一徑長途,點綴得香花彌漫。使穿枝拂葉的行人,踏著荊棘,不覺得痛苦,有淚可落,卻不是悲涼。」

Liberal arts originated in Ancient Greece as a body of knowledge considered essential for a *free man*. Not many students in Hong Kong have the opportunity for a pre-medicine undergraduate education in liberal arts. Some accept it with regret or indifference, others rejoice or wonder. Few entertain that Medicine already is our liberal arts.

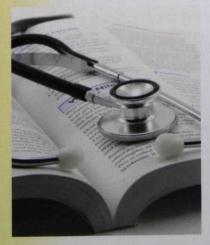
The *Trivium* of grammar, rhetoric, and logic, together with the *Quadrivium* of geometry, music, astronomy and arithmetic, were the seven liberal arts in medieval times. These evolved into a modern curriculum which now includes literature, science, languages, history, philosophy and art. In North America, an undergraduate education in liberal arts is often recommended as a desirable preparation for medical school. It aims to impart not only general knowledge, but also training for the intellect and nourishment for the soul.

Medicine and liberal arts value the same attributes in the educated. What enables a physician to detect pallor and anaemia, and diagnose alcoholism and depression in one patient, and an occult tumour in another? Prepared observation for details, a panoramic view of the consortium of known facts, organized thinking, informed decision-making and timely action are what make a competent doctor. In much the same way, a liberal arts education promotes these qualities to prepare its graduates as future governors, engineers, bankers or scholars. It is the tuned intellect and the practical mind that the two curricula nurture, well beyond the mere acquisition of factual information.

Both emphasize an active engagement with knowledge. Learning is a life-long and lively process. A few years in university will not instill all that one needs to know. A liberal arts student learns how to learn, and how to continue to learn years after a graduation gown was donned. To see things in context and to career upon a journey of continuous self-education is also what medicine asks of its practitioners. The climate in medical schools is changing and students are no longer passive recipients of facts. The introduction of Problem Based Learning in this Faculty is an example of Medicine acknowledging its duty to coach self-teaching. By acquainting with the dynamics of the latter, students may also embrace teaching others in later years with ease and passion. It rises above problem-solving. A study on the genealogy of Ivy League professors will testify.

And Medicine is creative just as liberal arts encourage the cross-fertilization of ideas. When we recount the development from Mendel's work on pea-plants to gene therapy, or the aesthetics underpinning I.M. Pei's Pyramids of the Louvre, we provide our students with glimpses of how a trained and creative mind is capable of surprises and benefits to mankind. While liberal arts students may at times mistake creativity for nonconformity, medical students should

recognize their potential and duties in transforming not only medical practices but this world also.



Indeed, Medicine should be taught like liberal arts. Functioning high above information gathering are the faculties for critical evaluation of evidence and argument. Whether evidence-based medicine leads to better patient care is one discussion that will outlast the shelf-lives of our beloved journals. But it has undeniably ignited our minds for clear and independent thinking when faced with distortions and dogmas. What gives Medicine the unique distinction over other sciences in this respect is that Medicine, for all its worth, is not exactly a science, or at least not an exact science, but an art based on science. Liberal arts guide us to live certainly in an uncertain world. In Medicine, we are taught to make hard decisions based on incomplete information, forever balancing the risks and

benefits to our patients amidst the internal dialogues between our conscience and ego. Liberal arts and Medicine echo each other in this symphony of human conditions; their students must learn to master its lyrical and mathematical beauty – orderly but never the same, soberly passionate, calculated and spontaneous.

A liberal arts education illuminates the coherence and relationships between facets of our lives. A country, one comes to understand, may find its roots of unhappiness in economical, political, religious and cultural conflicts, individually contributory and mutually influenced. Doctors must similarly appreciate the interplay between physical diseases and psychology in their patients, and prescribe treatment compatible with the existing ethical standards, resources and expectations of families and society. Nothing short of a holistic world-view will suffice.

But aren't we doing all these already as enlightened medical teachers?

Yes, but so far only for producing better doctors. It is only by elevating medical training to the level of an explicit and complete education for individuals that we will also produce better leaders, citizens, colleagues, teachers, spouses, parents and friends. And there is more than just utilitarian gain. Medicine shows us that work and responsibilities can be fun, that our transient existence is precious and miraculous; just as logic unveils for us the comedy behind a paradox, and geometry makes us marvel at the hidden beauty of foliage on the first day of summer.

To treat Medicine as a stand-alone or part of a liberal arts curriculum is not about drawing comparison and borrowing from each other. Medicine already possesses many elements of a liberal arts education. What is important and lacking is the very *awareness* that it does. It is an awareness that must be articulated and shared by both students and teachers.

Medicine was deficient in the past with its rigid curriculum and a relentless desire to download (or is it 'upload'?) time-honoured bytes of unusable information. The divorce of education from application in the guise of scholarship had ill-prepared doctors for this ever-changing and occasionally hostile world. Now that we are armed with core and optional modules, blessed with an extended curriculum, and woken up to the calls from our doctors and the public on what is wanted and needed, there is no better time to address what medical education in Hong Kong can do and must do – to give birth to our unborn liberal arts, to graduate our students as a future class of *free man*.

Champion 冠軍

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