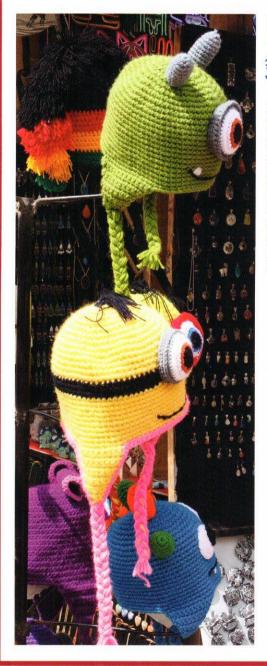


保健文摘

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1. 口唇疱疹 Herpes Labialis

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Abstract

Herpes Simplex viruses produce primarily orolabial and genital infections characterized by primary and recurrent vesicular eruptions. After a primary mucocutaneous infection, the virus ascends to the dorsal root ganglion. It remains dormant until reactivated, often by triggers such as sunlight, alcohol, stress or trauma to the area.

In recurrent herpes labialis, the pain, discomfort and temporary disfigurement of these lesions can be reduced by using medications at the first sign of prodromal symptoms of localized pain, burning, tingling and tenderness before vesicles appear.

Xerese® cream applied 5 times a day for 5 days at the earliest onset speeds healing, reduce cold sore progression and reduce incidence of ulcerative lesions.

本刊2010年4月第28期介紹了疱疹病毒及 當時的療法。時至2014年,有更新的療法面世, 現與各讀者再討論一下此病。

單純疱疹病毒(Herpes Simplex) 主要感染口唇和生殖器。其特徵可分為初發性和復發性疱疹。水疱成群分部,或成為臍形水疱,也可發展為膿疱以至潰瘍。通常能於2-6週內結痂,症狀得以緩解。

口唇疱疹主要由單純疱疹病毒1型所致, 而生殖器疱疹通常由疱疹病毒2型所引發。單純 疱疹病毒1型首次感染皮膚後,可沿神經軸突移 至脊神經節,並能長久處於潛伏狀態,直至皮膚 受到如陽光、酒精、壓力或創傷等外因而激活, 造成皮膚上單純疱疹的復發。這些復發的症狀就 是大眾所謂的冷瘡或發燒水疱。

有小部份的患者,可產生復發性口唇疱疹 (recurrent herpes labialis) RHL。從美國的資料顯示,在14至49歲的組別內,呈單純疱疹1型病毒血清陽性率為57.7%。大部份復發性口唇疱疹(R.H.L.) 每年發病不超過2次,但5-10%的患者每

年可發病6次以上。再發的疱疹通常比初發時期的量較少、病情會較輕和痊癒比較快。

Xerese® (acyclovir 5% and hydrocortisone cream 1%)是一種抗病毒和抗發炎的藥物。它既可以控制病毒的複製,也可以減輕局部炎症的反應。適用於治療患有復發性口唇疱疹而免疫功能正常的成人及12歲以上青少年。作用是針對嘴唇和口腔附近的冷瘡,可減低其惡化為潰瘍的次數。

每支藥膏是5g包裝,每日塗搽患處5次,連續使用5天。如在先兆症狀出現時便開始使用,是縮短治療時間和減輕痛楚的要訣。先兆症狀包括疱疹出現前的局部疼痛、燒灼感、麻木、痕癢、和觸痛等感覺。

如何避免患上冷瘡?

- *避免共用毛巾、剃刀、餐具、杯子等。
- * 避免直接接觸冷瘡患者的患處。
- *經常使用潤唇膏和防曬霜。

觸發冷瘡的成因包括:

- * 日頃。
- * 酒精。
- *傷風、咸冒或發燒。
- * 牙科手術或嘴唇、牙肉的創傷。
- *身體或精神壓力。
- *免疫系統減弱。





2. 放射治療肺癌

Radiotherapy for Lung Cancer

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Abstract

Lung cancer is the number one cause of cancer related mortality in both men and women in Canada. Lung cancer causes more deaths than breast cancer, colorectal cancer and prostate cancer combined.

The Princess Margaret Radiation Medicine Lung Cancer program sees more than 800 new patients with thoracic cancer and has approximately 9000 patient visits every year. We do so within a multidisciplinary environment working closely with our colleagues at University Health Network and other partner hospitals in the community.

Radiation Therapy is used for cure in: early stage lung cancer patients; locally advanced cancers (often with chemotherapy); and sometimes after surgery. Radiotherapy is also used for palliation of: chest symptoms, bone and brain metastases.

The gold standard treatment of early stage nonsmall cell lung cancer is surgical resection. With the advent of Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT), an alternative to surgery can now be offered. Compared with conventional radiotherapy, SBRT is able to deliver much more potent doses, resulting in higher rates of local tumour control. SBRT is generally well tolerated, even in patients who are frail and elderly or have significant co-morbidities. It can therefore be utilized in patients deemed unable to undergo surgery.

Radical conventional radiotherapy is one of the main modalities used for curative intent in locally advanced lung cancers ie. Stage III (spread to mediastinal lymph nodes). It is often combined with chemotherapy and sometimes surgery. With all the recent advances in technology that can be incorporated in radiotherapy treatment such as: 4D-CT (4 dimensional CT); PET-CT; intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT); image guidance cone beam CT (CBCT), improvements in local control and survival have resulted in improved outcomes over the past number of years.

Lastly, for those patients with incurable lung cancer ie. Stage IV disease, palliative radiotherapy can provide symptom relief and the side effects from radiotherapy are generally mild. Examples include patients with: chest symptoms (cough, hemoptysis, shortness of breath, chest pain); bone metastases; and brain metastases.

在加拿大,無論在男性和女性中,肺癌是癌 症相關死亡的首要原因。肺癌導致的死亡超過乳腺 癌,結直腸癌和前列腺癌的總和。

在瑪嘉烈醫院放射部門肺癌計劃組(Princess Margaret Radiation Medicine Lung Cancer Program), 我 們與大學健康網絡 (University Health Network)和其他 醫院夥伴通過跨學科緊密合作,每年接受超過800位 患胸部癌的新病人和大約有9000次會診。

放射治療適用於治療:早期肺癌患者:局部 晚期肺癌(通常與化療同時進行);有時候用於癌症 切除手術後。放射治療也可用於緩解肺癌的胸部症 狀,及癌細胞擴散至骨和腦部者。

早期非小細胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer) 的標準治療方法是手術切除。隨著立體定向放射治 療 (stereotactic body radiation therapy) (SBRT) 的使 用,給我們提供了手術外的另一替代療法。與常規 放射治療相比,立體定向放射治療能夠提供更強的 劑量,從而提高腫瘤局部控制率。立體定向放射治 療一般耐受性良好,即使體弱病人,老人或同時有 其他合併症的病人也可以採用。因此它可以用於無 法接受切除手術的患者。

根治性常規放射治療是用於治療局部晚期 肺癌的主要方式之一,例如第三期肺癌(即擴散到 縱隔淋巴結)。通常它與化療和切除手術治療聯 合使用。隨著許多新技術與放射治療的聯合使用, 如:4D-CT(四維CT); PET-CT(正電子發射斷層顯 像/X線電腦體層成像;調強放療 (intensity modulated radiotherapy)(IMRT); 圖錐引導放療 (cone beam CT) (CBCT)(錐束CT),導致局部控制肺癌和患者生存 率都有進步,在過去幾年中成果顯著。

最後,對於那些無法治癒的肺癌患者,如第 四期肺癌患者,緩解性放療可以幫助緩解症狀,例 如胸部症狀(咳嗽,吐血,呼吸困難,胸痛),癌 已擴散至骨和腦者。放療的副作用一般輕微。



3. 更新疫苗接種時間表:新的預防B型腦膜炎疫苗 Immunization Update: A New Vaccine to Prevent Type B Meningitis

資料來源:加拿大衛生部門 安省保健及長期 護理部門 Health Canada, Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care

編譯:馮根英家庭醫生 Dr. Kan Ying Fung MD. 李永昌醫生Dr. Dominic Li MD



Abstract

Starting Sept 2014, the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) through all public health units require all school children to have proof of immunization against three more diseases, pertussis, varicella and meningococcal disease in addition to the existing six namely: tetanus, diphtheria, polio, mumps, measles and rubella. Most vaccines to protect against these nine diseases are already publicly funded. Reader can refer to the attached table to find out what vaccines are scheduled at what ages.

There are different vaccines to prevent meningitis caused by the various types of Neisseria meningitides (meningococci). For children starting school between 3-5 years of age, the meningococcal vaccine that most children would have received is the publicly funded menjugate vaccine that was given at one year of age. Menjugate protects against type C meningitis. This would satisfy the new MOHLTC requirement for school entry. There is another vaccine to prevent meningitis called Menactra. Menactra protects against types A,C Y and W-135 meningococci. Menactra is recommended to be given at two years of age. However, Menactra is not publicly funded if given at this age. MOHLTC includes Menactra for children at grade 7 and is given at school and is publicly funded. As of Dec 2013, a brand new vaccine Bexsero® has been approved in Canada. Bexsero protects against type B meningococcus infection.

Invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) is caused by meningococci infection. IMD is a disease that usually presents as an acute febrile illness with rapid onset and progresses rapidly with symptoms of meningitis or septicemia (meningococcemia), or both with high mortality. One third of survivors may have long term sequelae, which include hearing loss, neurologic disabilities, and digit or limb amputations.

N. meningitidis are classified into at least 13 different serogroups according to the immunologic reactivity of the capsule polysaccharides, of which five serogroups (A, B, C, W-135 and Y) are frequently associated with invasive disease.

Serogroup B IMD is the most common type of IMD in Canada with an average annual incidence of 0.33 cases per 100,000 population from 2005 to 2010. Infants less than one year of age are at especially susceptible and infection is associated with high case fatality. In 2007, serogroup B accounts for 80% of IMD among infants < 1 year of age, 67% among children 1-4 years of age and 62% among adolescents 15-19 years of age. In 2011, 108 (62%) of 175 reported cases of

IMD in Canada were due to serogroup B; 18.5% of serogroup B IMD cases were infants, the majority less than 6 months of age.

Bexsero® (4CMenB) is a multi-component meningo-coccal serogroup B vaccine. It is the first available vaccine against serogroup B IMD in Canada. The vaccine is protective against strains that express antigens contained in the vaccine at sufficient levels. A meningococcal antigen typing system (MATS) was designed to predict how well 4CMenB vaccine will protect against circulating meningococcal strains. Canadian data to date predicts that 4CMenB vaccine will protect against somewhere between 40% and 80% of serogroup B meningococcal infections, depending on age group. Each dose is 0.5 ml and is given intramuscularly. The vaccine should be stored between 2°C to 8° C. The vaccine is not publicly funded in Ontario at the present time.

In Canada, the 4CMenB vaccine has been authorized for use from age of 2 months to age 17. For the 2 months to 5 months age group, the primary immunization schedule consists of four doses: 0 months, 1-2 months later, 3-4 months later and a booster dose between 12 to 24 months of age. For the 6 months to 11 months age group, the schedule consists of three doses: 0 months, 2 months later and a booster dose between 12 and 23 month of age with at least two months between the second dose and the booster dose. For the 12 months to 10 years old group, two doses with at least two months apart is recommended. For the 11 years old to 17 years old group, two doses with at least one month apart is recommended. The vaccine has proven to be safe for up to 55 years of age using the same schedule as the adolescents. The long term duration of protection after immunization is still being studied. The need for a booster dose is not established at this point.

Fever has been observed when 4CMenB vaccine is given simultaneously with other routine infant vaccines. The immune response to routine infant vaccines and the 4CMenB vaccine does not appear to be affected though. The rate of fever is found to be reduced if acetaminophen is given either before or after the injection and/or if 4CMenB is given at separate visits from routine vaccines.

4CMenB vaccine is contraindicated in persons with a serious allergy to any vaccine components or previous dose. There are no studies of 4CMenB vaccine in pregnant or lactating women, persons less than 2 months and over 55 years of age, persons with a chronic medical condition and those

with previous meningococcal infection. Rare side effects such as febrile seizures and juvenile arthritis have also been reported.

In April 2014, The National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) after a systematic literature search and review on serogroup B invasive meningococcal disease epidemiology, multicomponent meningococcal B vaccine characteristics and other factors for consideration has issued an advisory committee statement for the use of 4CMenB.

NACI has issued 8 recommendations:

- 1. 4CMenB vaccine **may be considered** on an individual basis for persons greater than or equal to two months of age.
- 2. There is insufficient evidence for the use of 4CMenB vaccine in routine immunization programs at this time.
- 3. 4CMenB vaccine **should be considered** for active immunization of individuals greater than or equal to two months of age who are at high risk of meningococcal disease to prevent IMD caused by serogroup B N. meningitides.
- 4. 4CMenB vaccine **should be considered** in addition to chemoprophylaxis, for protection of individuals 2 months of age or older having close contact with a case of invasive meningococcal disease caused by serogroup B N. meningitidis.
- 5. During IMD outbreaks caused by serogroup B N. meningitidis or the emergence of hyperendemic and/or hypervirulent N. meningitidis strains that are predicted to be susceptible to the vaccine based on MATS testing, immunization with 4CMenB **is recommended** for individuals greater than or equal to two months of age.
- 6. Routine prophylactic administration of acetaminophen and/or separating 4CMenB vaccination from routine vaccination schedule may be considered for preventing fever in infants and children up to three years of age.
- 7. It is recommended that a comprehensive surveillance and vaccine evaluation program be implemented to monitor and evaluate the effects of immunization with 4CMenB vaccine, whether for routine use, outbreaks or for high risk groups/settings.
- 8. Travellers do not ned to receive 4CMenB vaccine unless they are travelling to an area with a hyperendemic strain or an outbreak that is known to be caused by N. meningitidis serogroup B that can be prevented by the vaccine.

NACI did conclude and stated that these recommendations would be updated when new data on epidemiological, economical and other programmatic/operational factors such as vaccine safety, efficacy ,duration of protection, herd immunity, carriage, special populations and surveillance become available.

從2014學年開始,安省衛生及保健部門 Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care(MOHLTC) 的公共 衛生局要求所有入學小孩出示接種了預防九種疾病的 接種疫苗記錄。其中包括三種新加的預防的疾病是: 百日咳(pertussis),水痘(varicella/chickenpox)和腦膜炎 (meningitis)。其他六種原本就需要出示有接種過疫苗 預防的疾病是破傷風(tetanus),白喉(diphtheria),小兒 麻痹(polio), 腮線炎(mumps), 麻疹(measles) 和德國麻 疹,也稱風疹(rubella)。其中的預防腦膜炎疫苗需要 澄清一下。在安省,3至5歲開學的小孩應接種了的預 防腦膜炎的疫苗是Menjugate。Menjujgate是12個月大 時免費接種的。這疫苗可預防C型腦膜炎。出示這記 錄,便符合了公共衛生局的要求。省府也免費供應的 另一預防腦膜炎疫苗叫Menactra。Menactra是讀第七 班時在學校接種的。此疫苗可預防A,C,Y及W-135四 型腦膜炎菌。2013 年底,有另一預防B型腦膜炎疫苗 Bexsero® 也在安省推出了。現將這疫苗的資料與大家 分享一下。

什麼是侵襲性腦膜炎 (Invasive Meningococcal Disease {IMD}) 雙球菌病?

侵襲性腦膜炎是由腦膜炎雙球菌Neisseria meningitidis (meningococci)引起的。這是一種急性,發 熱性疾病,病情轉變迅速,癥狀可包括腦膜炎或敗血 症或混合兩者的特性如發燒,頸部疼痛,皮疹。總體 死亡率約為10%。多達三分之一的倖存者可能有長期 的後遺症:包括喪失聽力,神經功能障礙,以及截指 或截肢。

腦膜炎雙球菌,根據其莢膜多醣(capsular polysaccharides)的免疫反應性,被分為至少13種不同的血清型,其中5種血清型(A,B,C,W-135和Y)最常引起侵襲性疾病。

在加拿大,B型腦膜炎球菌病是最常見的類型。不同的數據有相似的發病率。從2005年至2010年,平均每10萬人口中,每年有0.33個案。雖然發病率低於其他感染性和非感染性疾病,但一歲以下幼嬰兒是特別高危感染一族,感染者的死亡率很高。2007年數據顯示,在一歲以下的腦膜炎患者中,80%是B型。一歲至四歲患者中,67%是B型。十五歲至十九歲的患者中,也有62%是B型。2011年,在加拿大有175確診的腦膜炎個案,108宗(62%)是由B型菌引起

的。在B型腦膜炎個案中,18.5%是嬰兒,多數患者是 六個月以下的。

根據腦膜炎雙球菌的莢膜多醣類型,被批准在加拿大使用的有三種防C型腦膜炎球菌結合疫苗(Menjugate®(MenC-C),NeisVacC®和Meningitec™);有兩種預防ACY和W-135四型的腦膜炎球菌結合疫苗Menactra®和Menveo™和一種預防四型A,C,Y及W-135腦膜炎球菌多醣疫苗(Menomune®)。幾年前,預防 C 和 A,C,Y及W-135 型的疫苗開始使用後,由ACY及W-135 血清型引起的IMD 繼續下降。由B 型菌引起的相繼增加。在Bexsero®未推出前,是沒有疫苗預防B 型菌的。

什麼是多組份 (multi-component) 腦膜炎雙球菌B血清型疫苗 (4CMenB)?

Bexsero®(4CMenB)是一新的預防B型腦膜炎雙球菌感染的疫苗,4CMenB實際上含多類B菌抗原,是一多成份的抗B型菌疫苗multi-component meningococcal serogroup B 疫苗。這是第一種可預防B型腦膜炎菌在加拿大推出的疫苗。研究人員從腦膜炎球菌抗原類型系統 (meningococcal antigen typing system) (MATS) 研究數據估計這疫苗,可預防40%至80%之間的B型腦膜炎雙球菌感染。這疫苗可預防疫苗內所包含的抗原,但不是所有B型細菌都可以預防的。

目前Bexsero®在加拿大批準接種的年齡是由兩個月大至17歲。但有數據顯示至55歲人仕,疫苗也可安全注射。這疫苗的設計是已預先包裝在針筒內的。每份劑量0.5ml。是注射在肌肉內的。應保存在2°C至8°C,不應冷凍的。目前這疫苗沒有被納入免費接種的疫苗範圍內,是要自費的。



這疫苗是怎樣接種的呢?

視乎病人在什麼年齡接種,雖然所接種的劑量一樣,只是接種相隔的時間和次數有些小差異。現 把資料歸納在以下圖表,供各讀者參考:

Bexsero®接種的時間表

開始接種第一針的年齡	基礎接種系列	接種加強針時間
兩個月大至5個月大	0,1-2個月後,	12個月至24個月大時,
	3-4個月後。共三針。	例如18個月大時
6個月大至11個月大	0,兩個月後。共兩針。	12個月至24個月大及與
		第二針至少相隔兩個月
1 歲至 10 歲	0,兩個月後。共兩針。	不需要
11 歲至 17 歲	0,一個月後。共兩針。	不需要
18 歲至 55 歲	0,一個月後。共兩針。	不需要

^{*18}歲至55歲不是正式批準接種的年齡,但數據顯示安全

研究人員注意到如4CMenB疫苗與其他嬰幼兒疫苗同時在不同位置接種,四天內,有48%至63%的接種者會出現發燒現象。但嬰兒常規疫苗和4CMenB疫苗的免疫反應似乎沒有受到影響。與其他疫苗分開接種,和在接種前或後服用退燒藥,可能減少50%的發燒反應,而不影響其作用。另外也有報導其他非常少見的副作用包括發燒導至癲癇和少年性的關節炎。

如使用者對疫苗內所含任何成份有過敏現象,或接種第一針時有任何過敏反應是不適合再接種的。現時沒有資料研究4CMenB疫苗在懷孕或哺乳期婦女,在少於兩個月大的嬰兒和超過55歲的人仕,在有慢性疾病的人仕和以前感染過腦膜炎雙球菌的人仕,適合不適合接種。

這疫苗可保護多久呢?

現時研究資料報告包括測試嬰兒接種了3針+1 加強針系列後,十二個月後的抗體指數;青少年接種 了兩針,六個月後的抗體指數;成人接種了兩針,一 個月後的抗體,證明具有產生免疫功效。現時的研究 資料所提及的時間稍短。抗體能持續多久尚在研究 中。固需不需要再接種加強針,尚待研究。

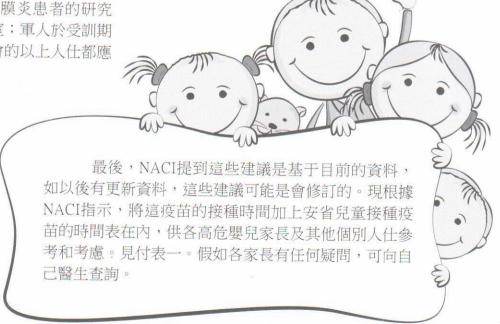
疫苗推出後,加國疫苗諮詢委員會National

Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) 審閱了所有相關文獻,研究報告,複閱在加拿大B型腦膜炎病的發病率,各型菌的病例和傳播方式等等。再加上人口統計資料,各年齡符合接種疫苗的人數和省政府需要預算費用,疫苗的功效,副作用等等。發表了詳細聲明。供安省保健及長期護理部門及醫護人員參考。

2014年4月,NACI作出對4CMenB疫苗的建議如下:

- 1·NACI建議根據個別情況,年齡在兩個月以上的嬰兒及人仕,**可考慮**接種此疫苗。已有足夠數據顯示這疫苗可預防感染疫苗內所含的類型的抗原。但要注意疫苗可能產生的副作用,如疫苗處疼痛和發燒反應的現象和怎樣處理。NACI建議有提及雖然在加拿大,這疫苗只是批準給兩個月大至17歲接種,但研究的數據顯示可應用至55歲的人仕,也是安全的。
- 2·根據目前資料,NACI認為未有足夠數據建議把這疫苗納入免費標準兒童接種疫苗的時間表內。 他們用的其中一理據為由2007至2011年,在加拿大確診為B型血清引起的侵襲性腦膜炎,每年平均有22宗發生在一歲以下者,每年有21宗的患者是一歲至四歲。他們認為全民接種的成效未付合經濟效益。
- 3·但NACI建議所有兩個月大或以上的高危嬰兒和其他人仕,應考慮接種這疫苗。高危嬰兒包括健康不正常者,有不正常器官,如缺脾,鐮刀血球病。有先天性缺抗體等等。另外NACI也建議愛滋病患者;有可能接觸到腦膜炎菌或腦膜炎患者的研究人員,工業實驗室,臨床教學實驗室;軍人於受訓期間,人口密集,有可能增加感染機會的以上人仕都應接種。

- 4·NACI 也建議所有與B型腦膜炎患者有接觸的兩個月大或以上的嬰兒和人仕應考慮接種這疫苗。所有接觸人仕包括同住在同一單位者,跟患者有身體接觸,如接吻,共吸一支煙或分享同一杯子或瓶者,在托兒所工作的員工等等。這建議也適用於其他腦膜炎疫苗的。這些接觸者除必要接種疫苗外,也應服用預防藥物。
- 5·如有B型腦膜炎疫情爆發,NACI**建議**所有兩個月大的嬰兒和成人接種這疫苗的。公共衛生局一慣建議在C型和B型菌爆發時,接種相關的其他腦膜炎疫苗證實為有效的策略。
- 6 · 兩個月大至三歲接種此疫苗者,NACI建議可考慮接種前或接種後馬上服用退燒藥acetaminophen和將4CMenB疫苗,和其他疫苗分開接種,減少接種後發燒的機會。雖然減少發燒不等如一定減少發燒可能引起的癲癇。
- 7·NACI建議訂下一全面搜集和評估此新疫苗使用者的資料。不管是例行接種,高危者接種或疫情爆發時接種。觀察可預防感染的類型情況等等。以後能作出更多精確的建議。
- 8 · 這疫苗不是出外旅遊時必需接種的疫苗,除非目的地有B型腦膜發炎爆發。



圖表一 2014年10月安省兒童接種疫苗時間表

			N: 500 184	0 20 85 85		4855 W.C.		W 01 02 02										
	疫苗	Pediacel	Adacel-Polio Boostrix-Piio	Adacel / Boostrix		Pneumo-	conjugate	Rotarix (Rot -1)	IX®	Varivax III / Varilrix	Priorix-Tetra (MMRV)	Multi-component Meningococcal B	Meningo-	Conjugate	(HB	Engerix-B		Fluviral, Vaxigrip
1+4	TE			Bo		5	C	Rot	101.	E	etra				ivay	В		Va
	種	五	四	[el]			la l	ix (8/Pı	/ax	i-Xi	ero	actra	nga	mp	rix-	asil	iral,
年	齡	聯	聯	vdac	Ld	0	Ic	kotai	MMR/Priorix®	/ari	rior	Bexsero 4CMenB	Menactra	Menjugate	Seco	nge	Gardasil	luv
	1516			4		-	-	1				<u> </u>	9-2	_		-	<u> </u>	
	白喉 15 Lf Diphtheria 2 Lf	~				13型	肺炎	輪狀	麻疹		麻疹	B型	A, C, Y 及 W-	C型			第6,11,16	流
預			~	~	~	雙球	菌所	病毒	腮腺炎		腮腺 炎	0 至	及 W-	0 重			及18類人	感
防	破傷風 Tetanus	~	~	~	~	引起	的腦	引起	德國	水痘		DCC		1世書	乙型	肝炎	類乳頭瘤狀 病毒引起的	
1000	百日咳 20 mcg	~				膜炎	肺炎	的腸	麻疹	1.00.00.00.00.00	德國 麻疹	服	膜炎雙 起的腦	球 題 な			子宮頸癌及	
的	Pertussis 2.5 mcg		~	_		等病		胃炎			水痘	及	敗血症				性病疣	
疾	107 1074-07 10 1017	400					Ę.				<u>_</u>		Types	_			al be	
病	小兒麻痹症 Polio	~	~				o se	ýç			Measles, Mumps, Rubella Varicella (Chickenpox)	Type	A, C, Y	Type			Cervical cancer and genital warts caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) type 6,11,16 and 18	
							type	ed 1	nps.	_	s, R	В	& W-135		-		and g Hum HPV	
	乙型流感嗜血 桿菌引起的腦					s,	13 cci	Diarrhea caused by Rotavirus	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Varicella (Chickenpox)	Measles, Mumps, Rube Varicella (Chickenpox)			Meningococci		~	Cervical cancer and geni warts caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV) ty 6,11,16 and 18	
	性風51延151版 膜炎	~				giti	l by	ea c	a a	Ila	s, M la (C		gitis	goc		tis	l car nused navi and	nza
	Haemophilus					nins	eum	Diarrhea c Rotavirus	saslo	Varicella (Chicken	asle		Meningitis caused by	u u		Hepatitis B	Cervical cancer warts caused by Papillomavirus 6,11,16 and 18	Influenza
	influenza B (Hib)					Me	caused by 13 types of pneumococci	Dia Ro	Me	Va (C	Me		Cau	Ĭ	=	Не	Cer wai Par 6,1	III
	固月大														X^3	X^4		
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3 {	固月大													X^2				
4 (固月大	X				X	X	X				X^0						
5 1	固月大													X^2				
6 1	固月大	X					X					X^0				X^4		
7 1	固月大													X^2	X^3			X
9 1	固月大												X^{00}					
12	個月大					X			X					X				六個
15	個月大						X			X								月月
18	個月大	X										X^0						大至成
23	個月大												X^{00}					成
兩点	裁			ir.			種過此						X^1					人,
4 痘	裁					100000000000000000000000000000000000000	或未完 系列者			X 接種	X							每
5 点	裁		X							過兩針	7							年
11	歲									MMR者					-			秋 武
12	歲					健	有						X 在學	X	X在	學校		秋或冬季免費接種
13	歲					康正	疾病						校接種	12歲至		2針	A.	季
14	歲					常	/]\					NACI	9個月	21歲末 接種過	不論	任何		費
24	歲			v	17	小孩	孩					個月或	大至23 個月大,	此類疫	年龄	,家庭	X	接
50	歲			X	X 以	加國羽	克苗語			有特殊		以上高	自費接種面針	苗者,可 在診所	成員 型肝	有乙 炎帶	八年班的女 童在學校免費	1 1
64					後每	問局強	建議18			疾病易		或高危 接觸B	至小陽	免費接	菌者	適合	接種三針如在	
65	歳				+	歲以」 者接種	上高危 重這類			感染的 人仕,		型腦膜	三個月。	種。	的話費接	可 理此	學校未接種或 未完成系列者	
					年	疫苗。以上	50歲			也可免 費接種		炎患者 應考慮	55歲,接		疫苗		可在衛生局補	
						感染质	市炎菌,			直疫苗。		接種,	性一 <u></u> ゴ,	有特殊			種其他男女童 要自費。	
						也建設都是要	義接種.					別可考	免費,其他自費。	的人位 接種這	,也可知		女口貝。	
						HPAE 3			L			應按種	IDD A	12.12.62			* W ~ HI HI 001.1	

Courtesy of Journal Club of Chinatown Physicians (JCCP) October, 2014

華埠醫學進修會提供 2014 年 10月

X 安省政府免費供應的疫苗 X^0 加國National Advisory Committee on Immunization (NACI) 建議高危感染或高危接觸感染者及其他個別情况考慮接種, 是自費的。

 X^{00} 美國Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) 建議高危者接種,是自費的。

 X^1 加拿大BC 省兒科協會及美國ACIP 建議接種,是自費的。 X^2 加國NACI 建議接種,是自費的。

X³來自多肝炎感染國家的家庭,其七歲以下的兒童可免費接種乙型肝炎疫苗。在醫生診所開始接種的時間表。

 X^{+} 如初生嬰兒的母親是乙型肝炎帶菌者,嬰兒在醫院接種第一支疫苗,其他兩支疫苗在醫生診所免費接種的時間表。



4. 光輝的50歲:中年婦女的保健 Fantastic at 50: Health Maintenance for The Middle- aged Women

作者: Dr. Susan Goldstein MD 翻譯:張惠琴醫生

Dr. Iris Chang MD, Simon Chang



Abstract

With new recommendations reducing the need for "annual health exams", patients are unsure as to when they do need to visit their doctors for a 'check-up'. While there are no standardized time intervals, it is helpful for middle aged women to ensure they book a complete check-up with their healthcare providers at age 50; a time when a number of new health care interventions become necessary.

What should be addressed at that visit for the low risk female patient?

1. Cancer screening:

Breast cancer: For most women, mammograms should be ordered every 2 years. This can be ordered through your health care provider OR women can register with the Ontario Breast Screening Program, in which case you will automatically be recalled every 1-2 years until age 74.

Cervical cancer: women who have ever been sexually active are at risk and need a pap smear for screening. Pap smears should be performed every THREE years, in accordance with new Cancer Care Ontario guidelines, until the age of 70.

Colon cancer: Starting at age 50 screening for colon cancer can be done either using a Fecal Occult Blood test (FOBT), available through your health care provider; or if there is a family history of colon cancer, through a colonoscopy. If you have had a normal colonoscopy in the past, you do not require screening again for up to ten years sometimes.

2. Cardiovascular health promotion:

All women should be screened for hypertension, by having their blood pressure measured. Blood tests screening for lipids (cholesterol) should be done every three years, or more often if at increased risk. Patients should all be assessed to see if they are at risk for diabetes, and if so, blood tests will be performed. New blood tests can be done for screening that do not require fasting!

In some women there is a benefit to take aspirin(ASA) to prevent stroke. This is particularly useful for women with diabetes, but should be discussed with your health care provider first, as there can be risks of bleeding and complications from taking ASA

3. Immunization:

All adults require a tetanus booster every 10 years. Once during adulthood, that tetanus booster should also include "acellular pertussis" to protect from whooping cough. In addition, a pneumonia vaccine is indicated at age 65, but may be useful to certain younger women with

other medical conditions. A new vaccine for shingles is now available. It is recommended for adults age 60+ but is available to adults starting age 50. This vaccine is not paid for by the government, but is covered by most private health care plans.

4. Bone health:

Some women will require a bone density test at age 50, if they have particular risk factors. You can review these with your health care provider at your checkup, to determine if you need a bone density test now, or can wait until age 65.

5. Lifestyle:

Remember prevention is best! Regular exercise (150 minutes a week or 30 minutes most days) is recommended to help maintain good health. Weight bearing exercise twice a week will also help, and for those with balance issues, tai chi, yoga and/or postural training are important.

A well balanced diet (see the Canada's food guide) is necessary, as is maintaining a healthy body weight. This is particularly important as one enters menopause. Make sure to include lots of calcium rich foods. Women should have a total of 1200 mg of calcium daily (derived from diet, supplements or a combination of both) and 800-1000 IU of Vitamin D daily (which helps your body absorb calcium and keep your bones strong).

Smoking is bad for your health in many ways. Now is the time to quit; your health care provider can assist you! As for alcohol, moderate drinking is fine, but a maximum of 7-10 drinks a week is allowed (where one drink=5 oz wine, one 12 oz beer or 1.5 oz spirits). Drinking beyond this limit negates any benefit, and instead, increases risk.

6. Menopause:

The average age of menopause is 51. However, associated symptoms, such as hot flashes, vaginal dryness, sleep disturbance, joint pains and mood changes can start well before your periods stop. In addition, as women age, trouble with urinary frequency or lack of control can begin. These are all topics that you may find difficult to raise with your health care provider, but very important to discuss nonetheless. If you aren't asked about these, please do your best to discuss them. Or just bring this article, circle this paragraph and hand it to your health care provider.

7. Other considerations:

Eye evaluation: Glaucoma becomes a concern after age 40: an eye evaluation by your local optometrist every 2 years or so is a very good idea. Also remember to maintain good oral hygiene and regular dental checkups. Associations between gum disease and heart disease have been observed. Lastly, skin cancer continues to be a health concern, remember your sunblock!

隨著政府新建議要減少"每年的身體檢查",省民不能確定應隔多久找他們的醫生做"體檢"。 儘管目前還沒有一個標準的時間表,所有女性在50歲時都應當和他們的醫生預約作一個詳細的檢查。在這歲數,有需要增加了一些新的檢查項目。

低風險的女性在體檢時,應注意那些事項呢?

1. 癌症篩查

乳癌:多數婦女應每兩年做一次乳房X光檢查 mammogram。這可以通過您的醫生要求或可以在安大 略省乳癌篩查計劃登記,以後每1-2年你會自動接到 通知信檢驗直到74歲。

子宮頸癌:有過性經驗的女性便有患子宮頸癌風險, 需要做子宮頸抹片篩查(pap smear)。按照安大略省癌 症協會新指示,低風險者每三年進行一次抹片檢查, 直到70歲。

結腸癌:由50歲開始,可從醫生診所提供的檢查卡片進行糞便隱血試驗 Fecal Occult Blood test (FOBT) 每兩年一次或如有家族史,做結腸鏡檢查來篩查結腸癌。如果你有一個正常的結腸鏡檢查報告,你可能十年內,不再需要篩查。

2. 心血管保健策略

所有的婦女應測量血壓,來篩查高血壓。每 三年檢查血脂(膽固醇),如屬高風險者,可頻密些 檢查。也要評估她們有沒有患糖尿病的風險。如有的 話,便需要抽血檢查。新的測試方法,不需要空腹也 可抽血的!

某些婦女,服用aspirin(ASA)有利於預防中風。這對於患糖尿病的婦女,特別顯著,但首先應與您的醫生相量。因服用ASA有出血和併發症的風險的。

3. 疫苗注射

所有的成年人需要每10年注射預防破傷風 (tetanus) 疫苗加強劑。從15歲開始至成年,需注射一 次包含"百日咳"(acelllular pertussis) 的破傷風加強 劑。

此外,在65歲時,可注射預防肺炎疫苗。65歲以下,有某些疾病易感染者,也可接種預防肺炎疫苗。現已推出預防帶狀皰疹疫苗。這疫苗起初是建議適合60歲以上的成人,但現已將接種年齡減低至50

歲以上者。這疫苗安省保健是不支付的,但大部分私 人醫療藥物保健計劃都有包括。

4. 骨骼健康

有些婦女因有特別的的風險因素,便需要在50歲接受骨質密度檢查。您可在體檢時,與您的醫生相量。以確定您是否需在50歲做一個骨密度測試,或者可以等到65歲才做。

5. 生活方式

記住預防勝於治療!建議經常運動(每周150 分鐘或經常每天30分鐘)可以幫助保持身體健康。每 週兩次負重鍛煉,也有幫助;太極,瑜伽或姿態訓練 對保持平衡有問題者是很有效的。

一個均衡的飲食(見加拿大食品指南)及保持健康的體重是必要的。這對一個進入更年期的婦女尤為重要。確保飲食包含足量的鈣質豐富的食物。女性應每天攝取約1200毫克的鈣(從飲食,補充劑或兩者的組合而得)和800-1000 IU的維生素D(維生素D有助於你的身體吸收鈣和保持骨骼強壯)。

吸煙有害健康是多方面的。現在正是戒煙的時候,您的醫生可以幫助您!至於酒精,適量飲酒是可以的,但一個星期最多可喝7-10份(每份=5盎司葡萄酒,一瓶12盎司啤酒或1.5盎司烈酒)。飲酒超過這個限度沒有任何好處,相反會增加風險。

6. 更年期

更年期的平均年齡為51。然而,伴隨症狀,如熱潮,陰道乾燥,睡眠障礙,關節疼痛和情緒變化可於絕經前便開始。此外,婦女年紀漸長,開始有尿頻或有失控現象。你可能會發現這些癥狀很難與您的醫生提出,但這些是非常重要的問題。無論如何,是有必要提出來討論的。如醫生沒有問你有沒有此病癥,你也可盡量與醫生討論這問題,你也可以把這篇文章,圈出這一段給您的醫生看。

7. 其他注意事項

眼部的評估:青光眼(glaucoma)是40歲以後 應關注的的事項。每兩年左右見驗眼師檢查眼睛是

一好的做法。還要保持良好的口腔衛生和定期檢查牙齒。研究已指出齒牙齦病和心臟疾病有關聯。最後,皮膚癌也是一健康問題,記得塗防曬霜!





5. 安省癌症協會篩查癌症指引

Cancer Care Ontario Cancer Screening Guidelines

資料來源:安省癌症協會 Cancer Care Ontario

翻譯・翻譯組

1

Abstract

Cancer Care Ontario (CCO) is an agency that provides guidelines for cancer screening to the Ministry of Health & Long Term Care in Ontario. CCO has issued guidelines on screening of three types of cancer: breast cancer, cervical cancer and colorectal cancer.

To implement the program, Cancer Care Ontario uses information from the Ontario Government data base and select Ontarians based on their age, gender to send out letters inviting or reminding eligible Ontarians to begin screening, when it's time to get screened again and to contact their doctors to be screened for the appropriate types of cancer. Once screened, letters are also sent out telling them their results and whether or not they need further testing. These guidelines align with internationally accepted practices.

Their screening recommendations and screening populations are shown in the attached table. The recommendations can be summarized as follows:

The Ontario Breast Screening Program (OBSP) recommends mammogram every two years for women 50 to 74 years of age with average risk. High risk individuals that fit OBSP's definition of high risk follow a different set of screening methods with mammogram and breast MRI every year.

The Ontario Cervical Screening Program (OCSP) recommends cervical cytology (pap test) every three years for women 21ye of age who had been sexually active to 70 with normal cytology results. Women with abnormal results do not need to follow these recommendations and can have more frequent follow up pap tests and appropriate further testing .

ColonCancerCheck (CCC) recommends fecal occult blood Test (FOBT) every two years for normal risk women and men 50 to 74 years of age. Person with family history of colon cancer can be screened with colonoscopies.

For more information and to answer any questions, please consult your own physicians or visit www.cancercare.on.ca

安省癌症協會 Cancer Care Ontario (CCO) 提供癌症篩查指引給安省衛生和長期護理部門Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care (MOHLTC)。安省的篩查方案提供給沒有癌症症狀的人,篩查三類癌症的指引,包括乳腺癌,子宮頸癌和結腸,直腸(簡稱結直腸)癌。

CCO使用來自安省政府數據庫資料,選擇根據省民年齡,性別發出信件,邀請或提醒他/她們聯絡自己的醫生及安排何時開始進行篩查有關的癌症及何時重複檢查。一旦篩查後,CCO會寄信給省民告訴他/她們檢查的結果,以及是否需要進一步的測試。篩查指引請看附上圖表。

簡單來說,乳房癌篩查計劃 Ontario Breast Screening program (OBSP) 篩查的對象是所有50歲至74歲普通風險的婦女,建議她們每兩年做乳房X光(mammogram)檢查。合符計劃內定義高風險的婦女則跟隨另一指引每年做乳房X光和乳房磁力共振MRI檢查。

子宮頸癌篩查計劃 Ontario Cervical Screening Program (OCSP) 篩查的對象是所有21歲,開始了有性生活的,至70歲的婦女,做抹片檢查 (pap test)。如抹片報告正常者,OCSP建議她們每三年複查。

結直腸癌篩查計劃ColonCancerCheck (CCC) 篩查的對象是所有50歲至74歲普通風險的男女,每兩年檢查大便隱血fecal occult blood test (FOBT)檢查。如家族史有結直腸癌者,屬高風險,計劃則建議他/她們做結腸鏡 (colonoscopy) 檢查。

各讀者如對各篩查有任何疑問或欲知詳情,可向自己醫生查詢或請溜覽CCO網址: www.cancercare.on.ca。如有疑問,請聯絡癌症協會,電郵screenforlife@cancercare.on.ca 或致電 1-866-662-9233

Cancer Care Ontario Guidelines for Breast, Cervical & Colorectal Cancer Screening

Screen for Life Cancer screening sees what you can't

W Breast W Cervical W Colorectal

	Average Risk	High Risk
Screening Recommendation	Mammogram every two years for most women	Mammogram and screening breast MRI every year
Screening Population	Women 50 to 74 years of age	Women 30 to 69 years of age identified as high risk (see eligibility for criteria)
Outside the Screening Population	 Screening starts at age 50 for average risk patients Women over age 74 can be screened within the OBSP, however they are encouraged to make a personal decision about breast screening in consultation with their health care provider 	 Screening starts at age 30 for high risk patients Women 70 to 74 years of age identified as high risk should be screened with mammography only Women over age 74 can be screened within the OBSP, however they are encouraged to make a personal decision about breast screening in consultation with their health care provider
Eligibility	 No acute breast symptoms No personal history of breast cancer No current breast implants No screening mammogram within the last 11 months 	 No acute breast symptoms Meet one of the following risk criteria: ✓ Are known to be carriers of a deleterious gene mutation ✓ Are the first degree relative of a mutation carrier and have declined genetic testing ✓ Have a family history that indicates a lifetime risk of breast cancer that is ≥ 25% confirmed through genetic assessment ✓ Have received radiation therapy to the chest before age 30 and at least eight years previously

Ontario Cervical Screening Program (OCSP)

Screening Recommendation

Cervical cytology (Pap test) every three years

Screening Population

- Screening initiation: Women 21 years of age who are or have ever been sexually active
- Screening cessation: 70 years of age if ≥ three negative/normal cytology tests in the previous 10 years

For information on follow-up and special circumstances see: Ontario Cervical Screening Cytology Guidelines Summary' available at www.cancercare.on.ca/pcresources

	Average Risk	High Risk
Screening Recommendation	Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) every two years	Colonoscopy
Screening Population	Women and men 50 to 74 years of age	 Increased risk is defined as a family history of colorectal cancer in one or more first degree relatives (parent, sibling or child) Begin at 50 years of age, or 10 years earlier than age relative was diagnosed, whichever occurs first

For additional resources visit: www.cancercare.on.ca/pcresources

Questions? Contact us at: screenforlife@cancercare.on.ca | 1.866.662.9233



安省癌症協會篩查乳癌,子宮頸癌及結腸,直腸癌的指引

Screen for Life

節查癌症顯示你所看不到的

❷ 乳房 ❷ 子宮頸 ❷ 結直腸

		高風險者
建議篩查方法	多數婦女每兩年一次乳房X光檢查	每年一次乳房 X 光檢查及磁力共振 MRI 檢查
篩查人口	50至74歲的婦女	30至69歲鑒別爲高風險的婦女 (請參考準則)
篩查人口範圍以外 的婦女	 普通婦女50歲開始篩查。 74歲以上婦女可在計劃內篩查。但計劃鼓勵她們與自己醫生相量決定自己是否想繼續篩查。 	 高風險婦女30歲開始篩查。 70至74歲鑒別為高風險者只需做乳房 X光檢查便可。 74歲以上婦女可在計劃內篩查。但計劃鼓勵 她們與自己醫生相量決定自己是否繼續篩查。
納入篩查計劃的準則	沒有急性乳房癥狀。沒有乳癌家族史。沒有義乳。在11個月內未做過乳房X光檢查。	 沒有急性乳房癥狀。 符合以下其中一準則: ✓ 已知是乳癌基因異變的攜帶者。 ✓ 乳癌基因異變攜帶者的直系親屬,但不願做基因檢查。 ✓ 經評估家族史,顯示一生中有 >25% 患乳癌機會。 ✓ 最少八年前,年齡在30歲以下接受過胸部放射性治療者。

安省子宮頸癌篩查計劃 Ontario Cervical Screening Program (OCSP)

建議篩查方法

每三年做抹片檢查 (Pap test)

箭杏人口

• 開始篩查: 21 歲以上已有性行為的婦女。

• 停止篩查:70 歲以上,在10年內有三次抹片報告正常者

複查和特別情況資料:請溜覽安省子宮頸癌簡化指引:www.cancercare.on.ca/pcresources

吉腸,直腸癌節查 ColonCanc	erCheck(CCC) 普通風險者	高風險者
建議篩查方法	每兩年大便隱血檢查 (FOBT)	結腸鏡檢查
	50 至 74 歲之男女	 高風險是指直系家族中有一個或以上有結直腸癌史者 在50歲開始,或選擇患癌家屬發現患癌時十年前的年齡。用較小的數目作為開始篩查的年齡。

欲知詳情,請溜覽網址: www.cancercare.on.ca/pcresources 如有疑問,請聯絡癌症協會,電郵 screenforlife@cancercare.on.ca 或致電 1-866-662-9233





6. 糖尿病在華裔的特點 Diabetes and Chinese

資料來源:美國糖尿病協會

American Diabetes Association

問:鄭玉欣醫生,內分泌科專家 Dr. Alice YY Cheng MD,FRCP (C)

翻譯:翻譯組



Abstract

The incidence of diabetes has been rapidly increasing. This article reports a study published September 2013 in Diabetes Care, a publication of the American Diabetes Association on the Cardiovascular Complications and Mortality after Diabetes Diagnosis for South Asian and Chinese patients, compared with European patients.

Based on a previous study that had identified 491,243 adults with newly diagnosed diabetes among South Asian and Chinese patients in Ontario between April 2002 and March 2009, subjects were followed until March 2011 for the first occurrence of any cardiovascular complication of diabetes (coronary artery disease, stroke, or lower-extremity amputation) and for all-cause mortality. Median follow-up was 4.7 years.

The results showed that the crude incidence of cardio-vascular complications after diabetes diagnosis was 17.9 per 1,000 patient-years among European patients, 12.0 among South Asian patients, and 7.7 among Chinese patients. After adjusting for baseline characteristics, the cause-specific hazard ratios (HRs) for cardiovascular complications relative to European patients (1.0) were 0.95 for South Asian and 0.50 for Chinese patients respectively. Mortality was lower for both minority groups (adjusted HR for South Asian patients 0.56 and for Chinese patients 0.58.

The researchers concluded that Chinese patients were at substantially lower risk (0.5) than European patients (1.0) for cardiovascular complications after diabetes diagnosis. Whereas South Asian patients with hazard ratios at 0.95 were at comparable risk with European patients . Mortality after diabetes diagnosis was markedly lower for both south Asians (0.56) and Chinese (0.58) versus Europeans (1.0).

在加拿大,糖尿病患者有急劇上升的趨勢。患者演變至糖尿病的後遺症的機會也越來越多。本文試圖搜索文獻,報導一研究比較華人,南亞裔人與歐洲人在被診斷患了糖尿病後,引發至心血管病和死亡率的危機比率 (hazard ratio, HR) 的差別。

2013年9月美國糖尿病協會刊物糖尿病護理 (Diabetes Care)刊登了一研究觀察南亞裔,華裔與歐洲 人中的糖尿病患者有併發癥狀,如心血管病(心臟病, 中風,截肢)的機會和總體死亡率的機會。

在加拿大,最大的少數族裔為南亞裔及華裔。 研究人員從2002年至2009年安省全民調查報告鑒別了 491,243名新診斷出有糖尿病的成人。其中南亞裔有 22,342人(4.5%),華裔是20,646人(4.2%)。其他研究顯 示這兩族裔用保健資源和接受護理的質量相似。

研究目的是根據他們保健資料,審查數據,觀察他們相似的護理方式,來看這些人的健康後果是不是也相似呢?研究人員收集發生併發癥狀的時間,作為終點。這些癥狀為心臟病或中風。另一終點癥狀為下肢需要截肢。他們觀察至2011年,即觀察的中線年份為4.7年。另一終點為總體死亡機會。

圖表一: 每1000人年的發病事故人數

發病事故	歐裔	南亞和	育		華裔			
	發病 人數	發病人數	經統計學 調整數據	危機 比率 HR	發病人數	經統計學 調整數據	危機 比率 HR	
心血管病 併發症	17.9	12.0	16.8	0.95	7.7	8.1	0.50	
心臟病	13.7	10.2	13.8	1.01	4.7	4.9	0.39	
中風	3.9	2.0	3.2	0.82	3.0	3.3	0.91	
下肢截肢	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.31	0.2	0.2	0.30	
死亡人數	22.2	7.0	12.6	0.56	10.9	12.2	0.58	

結果:請看附表。圖表顯示在歐裔人中,診斷出有糖尿病後,有心血管病併發症的發病率為每1000人年的發病人數是17.9。南亞裔的發病人數是12.0,華裔是7.7。用統計學的方法調整了基礎的特點,計算出一個叫危機比率 hazard ratio (HR)。以歐裔為1.0 標準,南亞後裔的危機比率是0.95,而華裔則是0.50。即是與歐裔比較,南亞裔人演變至有心血管病和心臟病的危機比率跟歐洲人相似。但是華裔有心血管病的危機比率則比歐洲人低一半。

至於在中風的危機比率,南亞裔人的HR是0.82, 而華人的HR是0.91。即是南亞裔的中風率較低,而華人則與歐裔相似。至於截肢和死亡率,兩種族的HR分別是南亞裔0.31和0.56及華裔0.30和0.58, 都小於歐裔。

他們的結論是華人糖尿病患者有心血管病的風險較歐裔糖尿病患者為低。診斷出有糖尿病後,南亞裔與華裔的死亡風險都較歐裔為低。至於什麼原因,是遺傳基因的,是環境,飲食營養,身體健康狀況,如癡肥,生活方式,文章並沒有資料詳述。只可作為一研究結論與各讀者分享。



7. 足部護理: 邁向健康的一步

Foot Care: A Step Toward Good Health

資料來源:加拿大糖尿病協會會

Canadian Diabetes Association



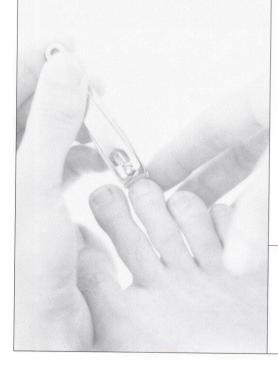
足部護理:邁向健康的一步

Foot care: a step toward good health (Chinese)

控制

糖尿病與足部

糖尿病影響血液循環及免疫系統,繼而損害了身體自我癒合的能力。 久而久之,糖尿病會損害感覺神經 (這是所謂的"神經病變"),特別 是手部和足部的神經。其結果是糖 尿病患者比常人更難感覺到足部的 損傷,例如水疱損傷或割傷。如果 不加以注意和治療,即使微小的足 部傷口也會迅速受到感染,有可能 導致嚴重的併發症。



在糖尿病患者當中,足部問題十分普遍,並能導致嚴重的併發症。這份單張提供了有關糖尿病如何影響您的足部,以及您能夠做些什麼來保持足部健康等基本資訊。如果您想得到更多資料,請聯絡加拿大糖尿病協會。

日常足部護理

一如既往,預防勝於治療。做好日常足部護理,有助您保持足 部健康。

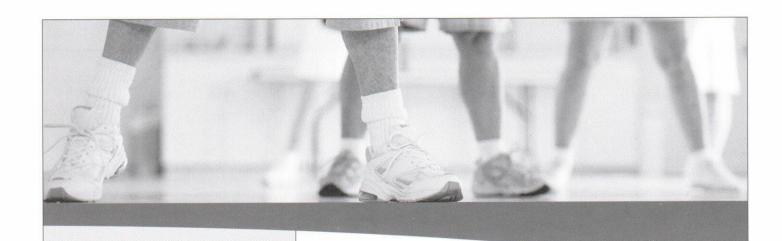
從配備一個足部護理箱開始,包括趾甲鉗、趾甲銼、潤膚乳液、浮石和一面不易碎的手鏡。把您所需要的東西放在一起,可令您每天更容易進行以下足部護理程序:

- 1.用暖水(而非熱水)洗腳,使用性質溫和的肥皂。不要浸泡足部,因為這樣會使皮膚乾燥。
- 2. 在足部依然濕潤時,用浮石磨去足底厚繭。
- 3. 小心擦乾雙腳,尤其是趾縫。
- 4. 徹底檢查足部和腳趾之間,確保沒有割傷、破裂、趾甲倒生、水疱等等。用手鏡查看足底,或請其他人仕代您查看。
- 5. 如足部有割傷或抓傷,用性質溫和的肥皂和清水清洗,然後 用適用於敏感皮膚的紗布包紮。
- 6. 平直修剪趾甲,並銼走任何尖銳的邊緣。不要把趾甲修剪得太短。
- 7. 在腳跟和腳底塗用無添加香味的潤膚乳液,把多餘的乳液抹掉。不要在趾縫塗上乳液,因為過份濕潤會增加細菌感染的機會。
- 8. 每天更換清潔的襪子,並穿上合腳的鞋子。盡可能穿白襪 一假如您傷口有膿血滲出,會容易被發現。

請轉後頁>

加拿大糖尿病協會



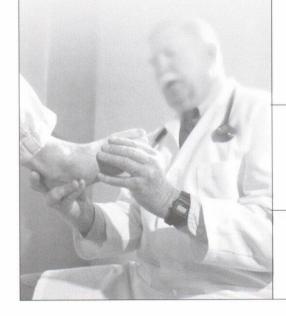


什麼時候去看醫生

假如您的腿或足部有腫脹、溫熱、 發紅或疼痛,請馬上看醫生。

如果您患有雞眼(腳趾皮膚增厚或變硬)、足底厚繭、趾甲倒生、疣或腳皮裂開,要請醫生或足部護理專家治理(如足科醫師、手足病醫師、或有經驗的足部護理護士)。不要嘗試自行治理。

每年最少請醫生檢查足部一次。除此之外,每年最少一次要求醫生為您檢查神經病變,以及血液循環缺失的問題。每次因糖尿病見醫生時,脫去襪子並要求醫生檢查足部。



最佳忠告 (六要、七不要)

要穿尺碼合適的鞋子。鞋子應該有足夠的支撑,鞋跟要低(少於5 厘米高)而且不應該有摩擦或緊挾感。到有信譽的店舖購買,該等 店舖聘有知識經驗豐富的店員,能專業地為您找到合適的鞋子。

要在晚上穿襪子,假如足部感到寒冷的話。

要在坐下時把雙腳墊高。

要一天數次、每次數分鐘擺動您的腳趾和足踝,以促進足部和腿 部的血液流通。

要有規律地活動身體來改善血液循環。

要每天檢查足部,特別是要感受雙腳之間的皮膚溫差。

不要穿高跟鞋、尖頭鞋、涼鞋(腳趾外露或腳跟外露)或穿破的鞋子。

不要在腿部穿上任何緊身的衣物,例如緊襪子或高及膝的襪子。

不要赤腳行走,即使在室內也不要。可考慮買一雙只用於室內的 合腳鞋子。

不要在腳上放置熱水瓶或熱墊。

不要長時間交叉雙腿。

不要吸煙。吸煙會減低血液循環和癒合,且明顯增加截肢的風險。

不要由非醫療專業人士進行修剪脚甲。

在全國,加拿大糖尿病協會在致力研究根治糖尿病方法的同時,帶領患者為健康人生一同對抗糖尿病。我們透過以社區為基礎的網絡而得到支持,其中有義工、職員、醫療專業人士、研究人員、以及合作伙伴。通過提供教育和服務,我們為糖尿病患者爭取權益,支持糖尿病研究,並將研究成果轉化成實際應用,來完成我們的使命。

這份資料是從英文翻譯而來,一切內容以英文原稿為準。 翻譯日期:2011年7月

請參閱網址:www.diabetes.ca/chineseinformation 華語專線:604-732-8187 或 1-888-666-8586 加拿大糖尿病協會



How Much is Too Much?

作者: 黎葉妙玲家庭醫生

Dr. Alice Lai MD



Abstract

Everyday, doctors are faced with requests from patients to investigate for symptoms they experienced, to screen for possible illnesses on asymptomatic patients, to look for illnesses that might or might not even exist and the biggest worry that all patients have is CANCER. Doctor, can you screen for me if I have any cancer?

The list of things /investigations that can be done to screen for illnesses or malfunctions in the body are endless. But are they necessary? Can we actually prevent all possible ailments body will eventually experience by screening, by ordering ALL possible tests and at what cost? And how much prevention one should do and what is actually within our power to prevent?

In this article, the author takes a philosophical and light-hearted look at government policies on screening and decisions to include or not to include new vaccines in the publicly funded immunization program and what patients are supposed to do?

今天有一位健康的太太向我要求做每年全身檢查,她說要我為她找癌病。我答她: "肺有肺癌,抽煙者較多;肝有肝癌,乙肝炎帶菌者較多;乳房有乳癌,五十歲女士每一、兩年拍一次X光;腸有腸癌,五十歲時政府建議男女都每兩年驗大便隱血;子宮頸有子宮頸癌,十多歲的女學生在學校打三針預防子宮頸癌疫苗,然後二十一歲開始有性經驗者每三年可做一次子宮頸細胞抹片檢驗,究竟您想我怎麼找?你才四十來歲,夫妻忠於對方,不抽煙,沒肝炎,我在那兒找?好吧,十年照一次肺也不過份,讓我給你做一次全面檢查再說吧!"

又是今天的事,我收到一份病人的產後報告,原來她產後突然一段頗長時間看不到東西。她告訴了護士追查下去,便找到頸上大動脈有彭漲的地方,延及腦部視力的位置,所以局部失明一段時間。我問各位,若果此事不發生,她有這東西也無人需要知道,不必要找,因為檢驗和修補都有風險。若無病徵,不應盲目在所有病人身上找啊!

理論上,人類科學倡明加上電腦運作協助,發現的似乎無止境,甚至可以把人的遺傳染色體按原子排列先後,一清二楚,可能有許多病可以計算發病機會多少。但是,你真的想知道那麼清楚嗎?若果人壽保險公司因為你的不良基因加你保費,豈不是很冤枉?凡事都絕對準確的話,保險就再沒有保險的意義了。優生學的想法又會用此資料提倡把劣等胚胎打掉,實施'寧願殺錯,不可放過'

。若非你所有家族中的女性都得乳癌,你會把你少年女兒 的乳房割掉,以保她性命嗎? 在以上幾種考慮之下,我都勸病人若無病徵也無不尋常的家庭病歷,就不必多心疑慮。即管信任你的醫生會按規定情況、你的年齡為你作常規年檢。這檢討,不一定拿你的血去驗,不一定送你去照這照那。若是如你所擔心的,怕以後你有事發生,那時才是追查採取行動的合適時機?就算你是有花不完的錢自己做試驗,也並非所有試驗都毫無害處的。第一的弊處是檢驗的過程可能會傷害你,第二弊處是如發覺了可能有問題,你便要為這可能數據擔驚受怕、做活檢、開刀,終於才證明是虛驚一場。所以,讓醫生斟酌吧,自己不要添亂了。

至於醫生又如何下決定,執行怎樣的措施?那就 要所有醫生和政府上行下效才有用。例如,以B形腦膜炎 預防針為例,2014年八月收到一份醫療通告,四歲入學兒 童將最少必須已打過一針預防腦膜炎針才可入學。卻沒有 要求接種新的預防B形腦膜炎針Bexsero。這針藥的來歷大 概是這樣:以前未能成功製造此預防針,所以縱然頗多病 例是因此種菌的,而且有幾個人死亡,也沒針可打。在安 省,四歲兒童通常所接種了的是在一歲時免費接種的預防 腦膜炎疫苗Menjugate,這疫苗是預防C形腦膜炎的;後來 在學校,七年班打的是Menactra,這疫苗預防ACYW-135 四形腦膜炎,都是免費的。可是這Bexsero 預防 B形腦膜 炎針就沒有免費。這針大概135塊錢一劑,沒藥物保險的 家庭不一定願意付出,寧願再等等政府,會否改變政策的 時候。那會終於成為妄想嗎?須知道妄想也可以長期不實 現的。在這裡,我們不能不看政策了,又要顧慮病人的健 康和經濟環境,有時陪病人賭一把'等待'的遊戲。這只 是暫時權宜之策,並非上策。上策當然是從兩、三個月大 嬰兒時就開始打針囉!

其他的檢查政策都是通過週詳的利弊考慮,符合 社會經濟運作、公共健康的考慮,才頒佈的決定,我們做 基層醫生的就照樣執行。上面必有上面的理由,再批評也 是空談是非,說三道四,和個人的感概,並無意義。

醫學也只是一種科學和理論,以前每年一次的子宮頸細胞檢驗(pap test),現在政府已改為三年一次。是改變嗎?是改良嗎?是改進嗎?還是減退呢?都不是,都不是最完美的理論,也不是最後結論,可能不到十年又改另一種做法,更接近真相和真理。真理難得,只可接近,卻永遠達不到,因為只有創造這一切的才擁有和主宰真理,事情會如何發展下去,你我都不全知,只有天知。我們做醫生的和做病人的只好謙卑的在其權勢下存活,盡力而已。切勿問我有多少機會得B形腦膜炎,我反問你有多少機會得C形腦膜炎,你不也讓你的寶貝打一歲的針?你知道這細節有意義嗎?



9. 乳齒很重要 Baby Teeth Are Important

資料提供: 多倫多公共衛生局

Toronto Public Health

在幼年開始定期護理牙齒,對保持牙齒健康十分重要。乳齒跟恆齒一樣需要牙醫的照顧。健康的乳齒讓寶寶咀嚼食物,幫助寶寶正常地説話。健康的乳齒對於頜和面部的成長和發展十分重要。乳齒也有助引導恆齒在正確的位置生長。幼年失去一顆或更多乳齒,可能導致恆齒擁擠不整齊。

打從寶寶開始長牙,牙齒疾病就可能來襲。細菌以含糖分的食物碎屑為養分,產生酸性物質,導致蛀牙。 蛀牙可以引起痛楚,導致睡眠問題及自我形象低落; 甚至引起感染和牙齒脫落,治療費用可能相當昂貴。

跟隨下列步驟,預防蛀牙:

- 1. 幫助您的孩子選擇保持牙齒健康的食物:牛奶、水果、蔬菜、全穀類麥片、肉類、魚類、禽類、乳酪和雞蛋有助形成及保持健康的牙齒。甜和黏乎乎的食物,尤其是正餐之間的零食,是導致蛀牙的主因。讓您的孩子喝牛奶代替汽水,花生醬三文治代替曲奇餅,薄脆餅乾和乳酪代替糖果,或以水果代替蛋糕,作爲正餐之間的零食。
- 2. 保持孩子的牙齒清潔:就寢前及進餐後必須刷牙。如果情況不許可刷牙,教導孩子用清水漱口。我們建議父母及/或照顧者替孩子刷牙,直到孩子可以寫自己的名字(不用很工整)。
- 3. 用氟化物保護孩子的牙齒:氟化物與牙齒的珐琅質結合,令牙齒更能抵抗蛀牙。多倫多的飲用水加入了氟化物;而加拿大牙醫協會推薦的牙膏也含有氟化物。在孩子到了能聽從您的指令吐出牙膏的年紀,給孩子使用含有氟化物的牙膏。如果孩子不能夠把牙膏吐出來,那便不要使用牙膏,只用牙刷和清水替他們刷牙。
- 4. 在孩子年幼時定期帶他們看牙醫:從孩子12個月大開始。如果您不能負擔牙醫的費用又沒有牙科保險,您所屬地區的公共衛生部門可以幫助您。





如果這顆乳齒因牙病 而很早脫落……



它旁邊的牙齒可能 會傾斜地生長而進 入間隙,阻礙了恆 齒長出來。



爲了預防這種情況, 牙醫會用「間隙保持 器」保持間隙,直 到恆齒長出來。

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