



P2

「醫學院成績來之不易，我覺得是一個奇蹟！」

'The success of the Faculty of Medicine is a miracle.'



P4

語文體例暨大學出版研討會
Symposium: Language, Style and Publication in a University Context



活動重溫
Events recap



P8

「最怕遇上檢驗的樣本數量不夠，降低了診斷的準確性。」

'When the samples available are not enough for an accurate diagnosis, that'll affect the accuracy of the prognosis.'



大學策略及規劃工作坊

大學高層管理人員和各書院、學系及部門代表一共六十多人，於11月24至25日參加了一年一度的大學策略及規劃工作坊，在兩日一夜的退修營中切磋交流，並肩探討大學未來的路向。

The CUHK Strategic Planning Workshop

The annual CUHK strategic planning workshop was held from 24 to 25 November. Over 60 staff members, including those of the senior management and representatives from Colleges, academic departments and administrative units, attended the two-day retreat to brainstorm and discuss the future development of the University.

邊註邊讀 Marginalia

董橋說過：「詞彙不夠，文章貧血；句法笨拙，陰陽不調。」所以他建議應「多多接觸詩詞小調，給自己的筆進點補品。」

11月26日，來自八十二個部門及單位的二百多名中大同事，出席了由資訊處、中大出版社、人事處合辦的「語文體例暨大學出版研討會」，在中英體例、簡繁異同、出版流程、在線發布各方面交流心得經驗。內容雖非董橋建議的詩詞小調，但難得這麼多同事踴躍參與，為自己的筆進補之餘，也繼續灌溉大學的文字傳統。

中大醫學院成立三十多年，培養出超過三千多名醫生，在香港各個領域服務人群，貢獻社會。零八年畢業的**伍慶賢**，既懸壺濟世，亦未稍放下鍾情的鋼琴藝術，他在醫院服務之餘，也回到母校，再一次當起駐校藝術家，又演又教，豐潤着校園的音樂土壤。這一期的特寫，為讀者揭露中大醫科生如何內外兼修，以及內外全科醫學士課程如何賦與畢業生優秀的專業知識，復啟迪其人本關懷。

今期我們把用心經營的豆腐美饈送到讀者面前。豆腐有益又美味，多吃淺嚙，都是一種進補。



Tung Chiao once said, 'When you are faced with a dearth of vocabulary, your essays suffer from literary anaemia. When your sentences are clumsy, your articles go topsy-turvy.' So his suggestion is to 'turn to ballads and poems as a source of nutrition for your muse.'

On 26 November, some 200 CUHK colleagues from 82 departments/units went to the 'Symposium: Language, Style and Publication in a University Context' co-organized by the Information Services Office, the Chinese University Press and the Personnel Office, to exchange views on a variety of topics, including Chinese and English writing styles, simplified and traditional Chinese, the publishing process, and online publishing. Though the symposium didn't include ballads and poems as Tung Chiao suggested, CUHK colleagues who do language-related work may have found it helpful.

Established for more than 30 years, the Faculty of Medicine has nurtured more than 3,000 doctors, who have served in different fields of the community. For example, **William Thaddeus Ng**, a 2008 graduate, is a doctor and pianist. He has served as artist-in-residence at the University while working at a hospital. His teaching and performances have helped to develop a vibrant music scene on CUHK campus. In this issue, we feature how CUHK medical students learn and how the MB ChB programme imparts professional knowledge to its students and nurtures caring doctors.

In 'Mouth-watering Morsels', we serve readers a tofu dish. Tasty and delicious, tofu is also an excellent source of nutrition.

目錄 Contents

內外全科醫學士課程透析 Anatomy of MB ChB Programme	2
校園消息 Campus News	4
舌尖上的中大 Mouth-watering Morsels	5
宣布事項 Announcements	6
人事動態 Ins and Outs	7
吳浩強如是說 Thus Spake Ng Ho-keung	8



醫科課程特色 Characteristics of the MB ChB Programme

- 扎實的健康科學基礎
Solid foundation in health sciences
- 以人體系統為本
Based on the human bodily systems
- 結合基礎和臨床科學
Integration of basic and clinical sciences
- 靈活且具彈性 (核心科目及選修科目)
Flexibility (core + elective subjects)
- 提早開展臨床訓練
Early clinical exposure
- 與社會和德育主題息息相關
Social and ethical themes
- 着重臨床及溝通技巧
Emphasis on clinical and communication skills
- 培養個人自學能力
Development of independent learning abilities
- 提供網上學習輔助工具
Provision of web-based learning aids

六年制醫科課程結構 Six-year Medical Curriculum

選修 學習單元 Selected Study Modules	態度及 技能 Attitude & Skills	基礎醫學及 臨床學科 Basic Medical & Clinical Science	一年級 (基礎年) Year 1 (Foundation Year)
			二年級 Year 2
			三年級 Year 3
			四年級 Year 4
			五年級 Year 5
			六年級 Year 6
	臨床訓練 Clinical	臨床訓練 Clinical	

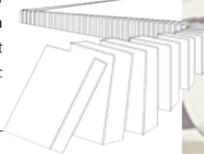


大學課程透析

Anatomy of an Academic Programme

傳授知識、激盪思想、推動研究和創造知識，都是大學作為最高學府的核心使命。傳授知識更是使命的基本，而課程則是其載體。

The transmission of knowledge, the stimulation of thought, the promotion of research, and the creation of new knowledge are the core missions of universities as seats of higher learning. And, of all these mandates, the transmission of knowledge ranks as the most important, and the academic programme is its vehicle.



內外全科醫學士一詞源自拉丁文 *Medicinae Baccalaureus*, *Baccalaureus Chirurgiae*

(簡稱MB ChB)，即內科與外科，一個歷史悠久的名稱。中文大學1981年開辦內外全科醫學士學位課程，一向以提供優良專業培訓，敢於創新稱著。三十年來一批又一批的年輕醫生踏出校門後，貢獻社會，以提升本地整體醫療水平為己任，貫徹濟世為懷精神。

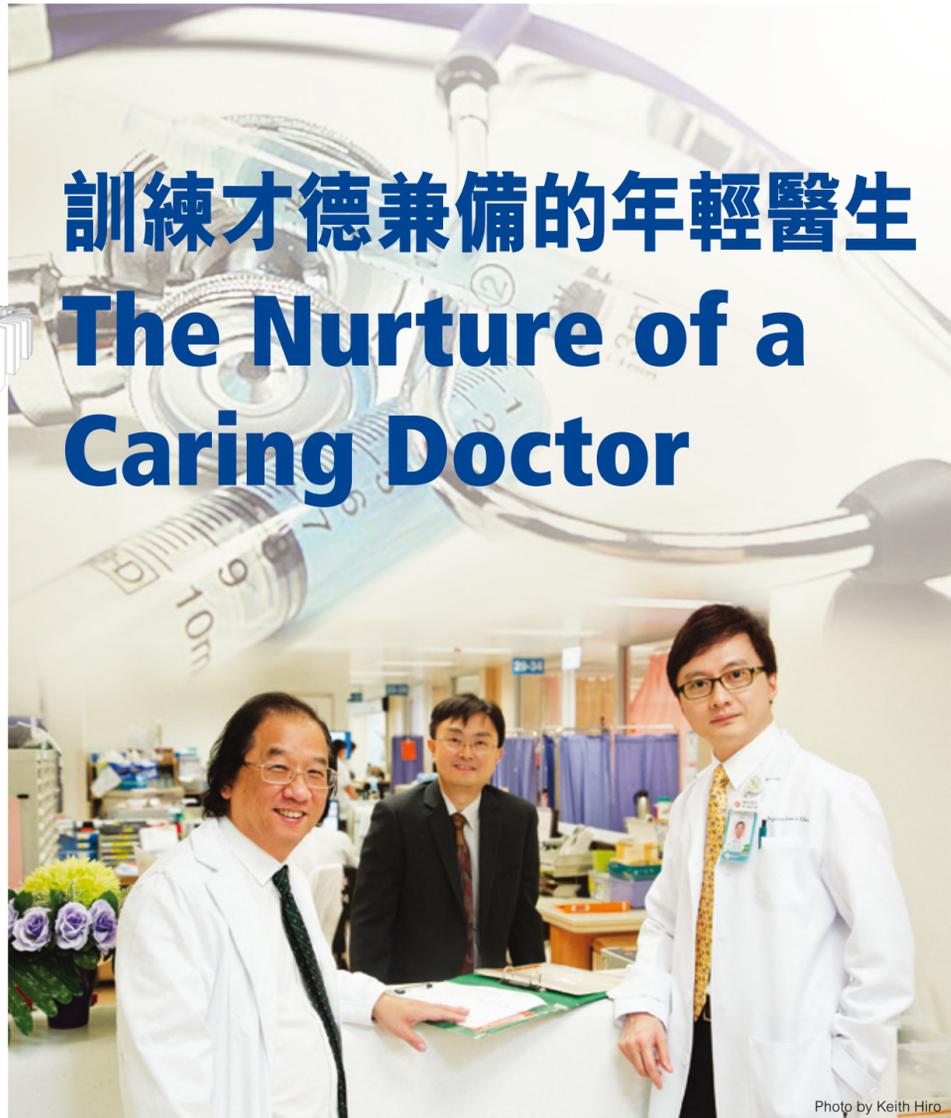
服務態度為先

醫科培訓是一個漫長而嚴謹的過程，而整個過程始於招生面試。申請者公開試成績頂尖自不待言，但醫學院副院長（臨床）**陳家亮**教授說：「成績不是遴選的首要考慮，我們不會挑選只視醫生為職業的學生。最着重的是他們要有充足的心理準備，因為當醫生必須能吃苦、具責任感和有犧牲精神。」能夠通過嚴格要求者，方能成為醫科生。

醫學院副院長（教育）及醫科本科課程委員會主席**吳浩強**教授指出，醫科課程不但修業年期較其他本科課程長兩年，還要加一年實習，且在第一年已要參與臨床訓練，接觸病人，體會醫者生涯。校內的考核以外，更要通過校外專業資格試，壓力甚大，心態調整相當重要。

重視臨床訓練和溝通技巧

醫科課程設計分為臨床前期（一至三年級）和臨床期（四至六年級），前者首年以學習基礎健康學科為主，其後兩



左起：醫學院吳浩強教授、陳新安教授、陳家亮教授
From left: Prof. Ng Ho-keung, Prof. Chan Sun-on Hector and Prof. Francis K.L. Chan, Faculty of Medicine

年則修讀人體不同系統的醫學知識。陳家亮教授表示，學習專業醫學知識只是第一步，學生必須懂得靈活運用，按病人情況，採用合適的治療方案。「臨床訓練是關鍵的一環，讓醫科生在實戰情況下學習。傳統的醫學教育，醫科生要在三四年級才開始臨床訓練，可是，我們在十年前全面改革課程結構時，已改變這種安排，早自一年級便加入臨床訓練，讓學生提早掌握問症的方法和技巧，這也有助他們適應在實習期長時間輪值的生活。」

吳浩強教授補充，醫生不只面對病人和家屬，更須和護理人員、技術員及其他專業人員合作。因此，課程亦特別開設溝通技巧一科，加強醫科生的溝通能力。

終身學習 以身作則

新病症和病菌層出不窮，醫護人員也得不斷更新所習知識。醫學院助理院長（教育）**陳新安**教授說：「學院每年檢討和優化課程，又定期安排院長、副院長和助理院長與學生代表會面，聽取學生意見，共商可予改進的地方。」然而，如陳家亮教授所言：「知識無限，但授課時間有限。」因此，課程另一重點，就是讓學生養成終身學習的態度和掌握相關技巧。只有持之以恆的學習，方能應付日新月異的挑戰。

醫學知識可在課堂和臨床學習，但行醫的態度則必須通過身教薰陶。「舉例說，我教解剖課時，會先帶領學生對遺體默哀，以示尊重。課程結束後則會讓他們寫感謝卡，向這些『無言老師』道謝。學習救治生命前，要先學會尊重生命。」陳新安教授說。

陳家亮教授認同說：「醫科教學的特點，是師生互動頻繁，關係密切，就像師徒制度般。教師的一言一行，學生都看在眼里。以身作則，感染學生是最有效的教學法。」

過來人和當事人

對這種以生命影響生命的教學特色，陳家亮教授感受最深，他是中大內外全科醫學課程1988年畢業生，親炙創院教授的教誨。畢業後，又回到母校，把這種優良傳統承傳下去。他說：「籌劃課程從零開始，不囿於傳統包袱，以創新思維來設計，如提出要當入世的醫生，強調把科學研究轉化為臨床應用等等。至今校友已有三千四百餘人，醫院管理局四百多位主任級醫生中，約有一百五十名是中大畢業生。這些成績來之不易，我覺得是一個奇蹟！我希望課程繼續發光發熱，不單優化醫療教育，更協助完善香港的醫療服務。」

精益求精

不斷創新，與時並進，以造福病人為宗旨的課程，加上富教學熱忱的教師，讓內外全科醫學課程在校內評審中被評為卓越課程之一。乘着3+3+4學制的實施，陳新安教授表示，醫學院更新了不少設施，李卓敏基本醫學大樓翻新工程亦即將完成。「課程設計上，我們加重了溝通技巧的訓練，以切合時代需要。」吳教授說。

陳家亮教授則透露，學院正致力聯絡校友籌辦活動，一方面凝聚他們的力量，以助課程發展。另一方面，向社會展示中大醫學課程在這三十年來培養的人才在眾多崗位上作出的貢獻。

The term representing the degree, **MB ChB**, the abbreviation of **Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery**, comes from Latin, *Medicinae Baccalaureus, Baccalaureus Chirurgiae*. The Chinese University's MB ChB Programme was launched in 1981, and it is well recognized internationally for its quality and innovative approach. The programme has nurtured generations of young doctors who serve the community through caring practice and strive to advance the overall standard of health.

Service Quality Comes First

Medical training is a long and rigorous process which begins with the selection of students. While attaining an 'A' is a must for admission to the programme, 'it is not our primary criteria,' said Prof. **Francis K.L. Chan**, associate dean (clinical), Faculty of Medicine. 'We do not select those who regard being a doctor as just an occupation. What matters most is whether they are fully prepared. Doctors must not mind having to toil. They must be responsible and be willing to sacrifice.' If they meet these requirements and some others, applicants may be admitted as medical students of CUHK.

Prof. **Ng Ho-keung**, associate dean (education), Faculty of Medicine, and chairman of the MB ChB

Programme and Curriculum Committee, pointed out that medical students not only have two more years of study compared to other undergraduates, they also have to complete a one-year internship on top of that. They are given clinical exposure as early as Year 1 so they can get to know about the real work of a doctor. They have to sit for the professional examinations, in addition to the University's. With this tremendous workload, it is crucial for their mental well-being that they have a positive attitude.

Clinical and Communication Skills

The medical curriculum can be divided into pre-clinical (Year 1 to 3) and clinical (Year 4 to 6). The first year is devoted to studies of the basic health sciences, and the second and third years to that of different bodily systems. Prof. Francis Chan stated that acquiring medical knowledge is the first step. Students should make effective use of what they learnt and devise the best treatment plans for patients accordingly. 'Clinical training is vital in medical studies for giving medical students hands-on experience. However, in the traditional medical curriculum, students will not be given a chance to use their knowledge until the clinical stage, i.e., Year 3 or 4. In view of this, the Faculty revised this arrangement and incorporated clinical training in Year 1 courses when the curriculum was revamped 10 years ago. Through the process, students are well-trained on the skills of



diagnosis and better prepared for long working hours and shift work during internship.'

Professor Ng said doctors not only have to deal with patients and the latter's relatives, they also need to work with nurses, technicians and other professional staff. That's why a course on communication skills has been added to the curriculum to enable students to communicate effectively.

Life-long Learning and Teaching by Example

As new diseases and viruses emerge, medical practitioners have to update their knowledge. Prof. **Chan Sun-on Hector**, assistant dean (education), Faculty of Medicine, said, 'The Faculty reviews and revises its curriculum annually. The Faculty dean, associated deans and assistant deans meet with students regularly to gather their opinions and discuss aspects for fine-tuning.' As Prof. Francis Chan said, 'Knowledge is infinite. Yet the time for teaching is limited.' The Faculty understands this and places emphases on nurturing students' attitude and skills for life-long learning. It is only by pursuing life-long learning can doctors meet the challenges in a modern health care setting.

Medical theories can be learnt through studying, but professional ethics can only be effectively instilled through teaching by example. 'Whenever I begin to teach autopsy, I'll lead my students to observe a moment

of silence as a mark of respect. After the class, students have to write a "thank you" card to the "silent teacher". This is a tradition unique to the Chinese University. I believe that one has to respect life before one learns to save it,' said Prof. Hector Chan.

Prof. Francis Chan agreed, 'Medical education is characterized by the active interaction and close relationship of students and teachers. It's similar to the apprentice system. As teachers' behaviours are completely visible to students, teaching by setting examples is the most effective method.'

Once a Student, Now a Teacher

Having graduated from the CUHK MB ChB Programme in 1988, Prof. Francis Chan was deeply impressed by its idea of inspiring life with life. He returned to teach at his alma mater to pass on this tradition. He said, 'The programme started from nothing. Not bounded by past traditions, the programme adopted an innovative perspective, e.g., nurturing caring doctors and transferring technological findings to application. So far we've produced over 3,400 medical graduates. The Hospital Authority has over 400 consultants and about 150 are CUHK graduates. That's not an easy feat. I would even say it's a miracle. I hope the programme could excel continuously, not only advancing medical education but also improving Hong Kong's medical services.'

Strive for Progress

Being innovative, growing with the times, putting patients before anything else, and having passionate teachers, it is no surprise that the MB ChB Programme has enjoyed excellent assessment results in internal quality assurance exercises. Prof. Hector Chan stated that the implementation of the 3+3+4 academic reform has helped to obtain extra funding for installing new facilities. The renovation of the Choh-Ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building will be completed soon. 'Regarding the curriculum, the component on communication skills has also been further strengthened,' said Professor Ng.

Prof. Francis Chan added that the Faculty is actively liaising with its alumni to consolidate their efforts to help develop the programme, and to demonstrate to society the contributions of its graduates over the past three decades. 📷

利榮傑眼科中心開幕 Lee Wing Kit Eye Centre Opens

利榮傑高等眼科培訓及教育中心於11月8日開幕，由眼科及視覺科學學系系主任彭智培教授及中大眼科中心總監譚智勇教授主禮。主禮嘉賓包括利定昌夫人、校長沈祖堯教授、醫學院院長霍泰輝教授和醫院管理局行政總裁梁栢賢醫生，逾一百三十名嘉賓及大學成員出席典禮。

大學特以利定昌先生之先嚴利榮傑先生尊諱命名中心，以答謝利氏家族的慷慨資助。沈校長感謝大學教育資助委員會、食物及衛生局和醫院管理局的鼎力支持。中心位於香港眼科醫院四樓，佔地一千一百平方米，配備先進的診斷及培訓器材，有助香港發展成為亞太區首屈一指的眼科培訓及教育中心，推動臨床訓練及學術研究。



左起：利潔瑩女士、利定昌夫人及利榮傑夫人為眼科中心揭幕
From left: Ms. Florence Lee, Mrs. Nancy Lee and Mrs. Helen Lee unveil the plaque of the eye centre

The Lee Wing Kit Advanced Ophthalmic Training and Education Centre opened on 8 November. The ceremony was hosted by Prof. Pang Chi-pui Calvin, chairman, Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences; and Prof. Tham Chee-yung Clement, director, CUHK Eye Centre. Officiating at the ceremony included Mrs. Nancy Lee; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; Prof. Fok Tai-Fai, dean of the Faculty of Medicine; and Dr. Leung Pak-yin, Chief Executive of the Hospital Authority. Over 130 guests and members of the University attended the ceremony.

The centre was named after the late Mr. Lee Wing-kit in recognition of the generous support from the Lee family to the University. Professor Sung expressed his gratitude to the University Grants Committee, the Food and Health Bureau and the Hospital Authority in making the centre possible. Located on the 4th floor of the Hong Kong Eye Hospital and spanning an area of around 1,100 sq.m., the centre is equipped with state-of-the-art ophthalmic diagnostic and training facilities. It will serve as a hub in advanced ophthalmic training, education and research in the Asia-Pacific region.

林毅夫解讀中國經濟 Justin Yifu Lin on China's Economy

前世界銀行高級副行長兼首席經濟學家、北京大學國家發展研究院名譽院長林毅夫教授，以「解讀中國經濟」為題在11月15日主持公開講座，吸引約五百名師生、校友及公眾人士參加。林教授反思中國過去三十二年的增長奇跡，考察背後的原因，並探討中國經濟期在未來幾十年保持年均增長百分之八的挑戰。

林教授於1986年獲芝加哥大學經濟學博士學位，著書十六本，包括七種語言版本的《中國的奇跡：發展戰略與經濟改革》，以及有中、英、日文版的《中國國有企業改革》，並撰有逾百篇關於經濟史、經濟發展和轉型的論文，於國際期刊發表或收錄於論文集。



林毅夫教授(左)與經濟學系系主任張俊森教授在答問環節
Prof. Justin Yifu Lin (left) and Prof. Zhang Junsen, chairman of Department of Economics, in the Q&A session

Prof. Justin Yifu Lin, former senior vice-president and chief economist of the World Bank, and honorary dean of National School of Development at Peking University, presented a public lecture on 'Demystifying the Chinese Economy' on 15 November. The lecture drew a full house of about 500 CUHK staff, students and members of the public. In the lecture, Professor Lin reflected on China's unprecedented growth in the past 32 years, examined the reasons behind it, and discussed the challenges faced by China against maintaining an eight per cent annual growth rate in the coming decades.

Professor Lin received his PhD in economics from the University of Chicago in 1986. He has authored 16 books, including *The China Miracle: Development Strategy and Economic Reform*, which has been published in seven languages, and *State-owned Enterprise Reform in China*, which is available in Chinese, Japanese, and English. He has published more than 100 articles in international journals and collected volumes on history, development, and transition.

陳垣崇談基因診斷 Chen Yuan-tsong on DNA-based Diagnosis

聯合書院2012至13年「到訪傑出學人」、台灣中央研究院院士陳垣崇教授於10月30日至11月2日訪港，主持兩場公開講座，題目為「導致藥物過敏的遺傳基因」和「研發新藥的挑戰：從實驗室到醫務所，以至好萊塢」。陳教授擅長人類基因病變研究，2006年研發出治療龐貝氏症藥物，每年救活逾千名新生兒。陳教授近年從事藥物不良反應的基因藥理學研究，開創個人化藥物的新方向。

Prof. Chen Yuan-tsong, Academician of Academia Sinica, Taiwan, visited United College from 30 October to 2 November as the College's Distinguished Visiting Scholar 2012-13. He delivered two public lectures entitled 'Preventing Drug Toxicity with a Gene Test' and 'Challenges of New Drug Development: From Laboratory to Clinic to Hollywood'. Professor Chen is recognized for his work on human genetic disorders. In 2006, he invented a drug to cure Pompe disease, which saves thousands of newborns every year. His latest pharmacogenomic studies of adverse drug reactions paves the way for personalized medicine by using gene tests to prevent drug toxicity.



陳垣崇教授(右一)與參加講座的龐貝氏症病人(右二)。
Prof. Chen Yuan-tsong (1st right) met with a Pompe patient (2nd right) at the lecture.

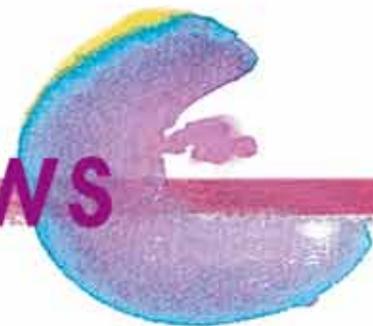
寫作及出版研討會 Symposium on Writing and Publishing

由資訊處、中大出版社和人事處合辦的「語文體例暨大學出版研討會」於11月26日舉行，多位講員與出席者分享了兩文三語和電子出版的經驗，並探討如何為大學刊物發展較為一貫的編輯範例。研討會吸引了來自八十二個部門及單位的二百多名職員參加。



副校長許敬文教授歡迎研討會參加者
Prof. Michael Hui, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, welcomes symposium participants

Organized by the Information Services Office, the CU Press and the Personnel Office, the 'Symposium: Language, Style and Publication in a University Context' was held on 26 November. The symposium aimed to share the experience of publishing in two languages and three dialects with a rapid proliferation of e-publications, and explore the possibility in developing an appropriate house style in the CUHK context. Over 200 staff from 82 departments/units were attracted to participate.



兩岸三校運動友誼賽 Universities Friendship Games



中大運動代表隊在團長沈祖堯校長、副團長協理副校長暨大學輔導長吳基培教授帶領下，於10月30日至11月4日前往台北，出席第六屆兩岸三校學生運動友誼賽，奪得一金兩銀佳績——羽毛球冠軍、網球和男子籃球亞軍。賽事於1995年由中大創辦，每三年輪流由北京大學、國立台灣大學和中文大學主辦。比賽期間並舉辦體育研討會、學生交流會和文化參訪活動。

Led by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK; and Prof. Dennis Ng, Associate Pro-Vice-Chancellor of CUHK and University Dean of Students, a delegation of CUHK athletes participated in the 6th Universities Friendship Games from 30 October to 4 November in Taipei. The CUHK athletes clinched the championship in badminton, and first runners-up in men's basketball and tennis. The games were founded by CUHK in 1995. Three universities, namely, Peking University, National Taiwan University and CUHK, will take turns to organize the games every three years. Sports seminars, sharing sessions and cultural visits were organized during the competitions.

伍宜孫書院五周年 Wu Yee Sun College Fifth Anniversary

別號The Sunny College的伍宜孫書院成立五周年了，學生別出心裁，齊齊舉傘砌出太陽標誌，為書院茁壯成長許下摯誠祝願。11月16日在大學廣場舉行的院慶聯歡，共有一百八十多位書院成員及學生參加。

Wu Yee Sun College, also known as 'the Sunny College,' celebrated its fifth anniversary on 16 November at the University Square. College students lined up holding umbrellas to form the sun logo, with rays radiating from a core formed by staff standing in front of the Ju Ming sculpture. Over 180 College members and students took part in the event.



Mouth-watering Morsels

舌尖上的中大



宮廷脆豆腐 Imperial Tofu

豆腐在所有中菜館餐牌都佔一席位，有時甚至自成一類；在國際也大有名堂，無論大城小鎮，不知「tofu」為何物的「老外」恐怕沒幾個。豆腐的成分不出大豆、石膏、鹽和水，如此簡單廉價的材料，卻能做出千變萬化的菜式。許多時獨自擔綱，也帶來好戲連場。

崇基學院教職員聯誼會會所餐廳，又見豆腐粉墨登場。一塊蒸熟豆腐均分為八，每件厚約一公分，上粉炸之。上碟金黃，外剛內柔，下箸夾送碗中，仍保完整無損。輕輕咬開，脆滋滋嫩顫，雪白內心仍在冒煙。舌頭滾燙，然味蕾發饒，呼嚕吞下，微鹹微辣混和淡淡豆香，猶在齒頰兀自調和。

雖名「宮廷」，但無甚排場。平常食材，皆因廚師靜心伺候，火候控制得宜，遂令我等平民雖南面王亦不易矣。

In most Chinese eateries, tofu is a common ingredient and sometimes a dish unto itself. It's also one of the few authentic Asian foods that are commonly known outside of Asia. Tofu is made of soybeans, water and a curdling agent—simple components that belie the amazing number of dishes it can be used to create.

In the latest rendition by the Clubhouse Restaurant of Chung Chi College Staff Club, a brick of tofu is sliced into eight 1 cm slabs, coated in a mixture of flavoured flour and deep fried until just golden. They arrive piping hot, so watch out you don't scorch your tongue. Upon contact with your teeth, the crispy exterior collapses to reveal a white, tender and still-smoking interior. The taste is slightly salty and spicy, and infused with the clean fragrance of soy.

Though named 'Imperial Tofu', the dish is simple and barely adorned. Thanks to the chef's expert control of the fire and incredible patience, the common ingredients make a dish unbeatable by any palatial cuisine.

Announcements

宣布事項

1995公積金計劃內各項投資回報成績

Investment Returns on Designated Investment Funds of Staff Superannuation Scheme 1995

基金 Fund	9.2012		1.10.2011–30.9.2012	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	0.62%	0.87%	8.78%	9.28%
平衡 Balanced	-0.21%	0.36%	6.12%	7.63%
穩定 Stable	-0.48%	-0.16%	2.34%	4.47%
香港股票 HK Equity	2.86%	4.32%	8.31%	11.55%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	3.82%	4.01%	12.41%	13.19%
A50中國指數 [△] A50 China Tracker [△]	-0.01%	-1.03%	-14.03%	-9.71%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.08%	0.001%	1.50%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.06%	-0.04%	1.35%	-0.20%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-0.44%	-0.73%	3.10%	-0.15%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	0.24%	0.18%	-6.89%	-7.68%

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:

www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

[△] 累積回報是由2011年11月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩富時A50中國指數ETF (2823)的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2012年10月該溢價增加了1.62%，而2011年11月至2012年10月之十二個月期間溢價的累計增加了0.34%。
Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 November 2011. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE A50 China Index ETF (2823). In October, there was an increase in premium of 1.62% and for the twelve months from November 2011 to October 2012, the premium increased by 0.34%.

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動。

Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month.

教職員公積金計劃 (1995) —— 轉變投資組合

Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995)—Investment Option Change

鑒於聖誕節假期關係，成員如欲由2013年1月1日起轉變其投資組合，必須於2012年12月18日或之前，將填妥之轉變投資選擇表格送達財務處薪津及公積金組。各月份的確實截止日期列載於財務處網頁或轉變投資選擇表格。

Due to the Christmas holidays, members who wish to change their investment options effective from 1 January 2013 have to submit the Investment Option Change Form on or before 18 December 2012 to the Payroll and Superannuation Unit, Bursary. The exact closing dates for different months can be found on the Bursary website or in the Note of the Option Change Form.

網頁Website: www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/s95/option_change.html

查詢 Enquiries: 3943 7236/1559

額外門診計劃特約診所終止服務

Discontinuation of Contracted Physicians

沙田江志強醫生醫務所將由2013年1月20日起停止為本校提供額外門診服務。有關額外門診服務計劃詳情及最新特約診所名單，請瀏覽人事處網頁：perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/personnel/benser_medical.asp

Dr. Kong Chi Keung's clinic situated at Sha Tin will cease to offer service under the Extra Outpatient Consultation Services Scheme with effect from 20 January 2013. Details of the Extra Outpatient Consultation Services Scheme and the updated list of contracted clinics are available at the Personnel Office's website perntc.per.cuhk.edu.hk/personnel/benser_medical.asp.

職員審議事宜

Annual Staff Review

大學已函請各學系及部門主管，就2013至14年度職員審議有關(甲)、(乙)及(丙)類服務條款非教學僱員之退休、延任、擢升及由定期合約轉為長期聘用事宜提出意見。有關意見或提名須於2013年1月11日或以前，經部門送交人事處轉呈有關委員會考慮。

The University has invited department chairmen/unit heads to make recommendations concerning the retirement, extension of service, promotion and conversion from fixed-term contract to continuous appointment for non-teaching staff members on Terms of Service (A)/(B)/(C) for the 2013–14 staff review exercise. Recommendations from the departments/units should be submitted to the Personnel Office on or before 11 January 2013, for further referral to the relevant University Committee(s) for consideration.

創新教與學展覽2012

Teaching and Learning Innovation Expo 2012

由資訊科技服務處及學能提升研究中心合辦之「創新教與學展覽2012」將於12月13日在李兆基樓舉行，讓教職員交流教學理念、設計與經驗。三位本校的教資會傑出教學獎得獎者及獲提名者將主持專題演講：

Jointly organized by the Information Technology and Services Centre and Centre for Learning Enhancement and Research, the 'Teaching and Learning Innovation Expo 2012' will be held on 13 December in Lee Shau Kee Building. The Expo provides a platform for staff members to share their innovative ideas in teaching and learning. The CUHK awardee/nominees of the University Grants Committee Teaching Award will be the keynote speakers:

朱明中教授 Prof. Chu Ming-chung	9:45 am – 10:20 am	Some Experience in Experiential Learning Programmes
古明達教授 Prof. Shekhar M. Kumta	10:40 am – 11:15 am	Using 'Mastery' to Motivate and Facilitate Student Learning
王永雄博士 Dr. Wong Wing-hung	11:15 am – 11:50 am	Diascopic-Science Approach to Teaching General-Education Science

報名請登入 To participate, please register at

www5.cuhk.edu.hk/elearning/expo2012/index.php/to-participate

其他研討及展覽內容，詳見節目表 For detailed programme rundown and exhibitions, please see www.cuhk.edu.hk/eLearning/expo

舊憶——劉明康教授美術作品展

Reminiscence of the Past—Art Exhibition of Prof. Liu Mingkang

善衡書院主辦之「舊憶——劉明康教授美術作品展」，由即日起至12月12日在陳震夏館舉行，歡迎參觀。

'Reminiscence of the Past—Art Exhibition of Prof. Liu Mingkang' is staged in Chan Chun Ha Hall, S.H. Ho College until 12 December. All are welcome.

字有我在——靳埭強水墨畫展

Being, Words: Tai-keung Kan's Ink Paintings

崇基學院主辦之「字有我在——靳埭強水墨畫展」，由即日起至12月20日在崇基學院行政樓大堂展覽廳舉行，歡迎參觀。

Exhibition 'Being, Words: Tai-keung Kan's Ink Paintings' is staged at the Lobby Gallery, Chung Chi College Administration Building until 20 December. All are welcome.

大學游泳池關閉

Closure of the Swimming Pool

大學游泳池已於12月1日停止開放，進行冬季周年維修工程。重新開放日期容後公布。

The University Swimming Pool was closed from 1 December for annual winter maintenance. The date of re-opening will be announced in due course.



Information in this section can only be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

若要瀏覽本部分的資料，
請須輸入[中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

吳浩強教授

醫學院副院長 (教育)

Prof. Ng Ho-keung

Associate Dean (Education), Faculty of Medicine

病理科是大眾較感陌生的，它是一門甚麼樣的醫學專科？

病理科的主要工作，是檢查從病人抽取的血液、尿液及活細胞等樣本，分析病因和病情，以助醫生診斷及決定療法。在先進國家和香港，醫科生畢業後，要再接受五至六年訓練，並通過專業考試，才可成為病理醫生。病理醫生最常應用的就是顯微鏡，約過半的檢查，都是在顯微鏡下看切片。

為何放棄當臨床醫生，而專研病理？

是機緣巧合吧。我早年在愛丁堡大學學習醫，遇上良師，取得內外全科醫學士學位後，便朝病理專科發展。臨床醫生站在最前線，親身接觸病人，但往往要兼顧其他事務，如家屬的情緒，我希望可以更好掌控時間運用，也樂於退居幕後，尋根究柢，雖較靜態，不過兩者都是幫助患者解除痛苦，亦各有挑戰。

最讓病理醫生頭痛的問題是甚麼？

最怕遇上檢驗的樣本數量不夠，像是腫瘤太深，只能抽取少許組織，降低了診斷的準確性，難免會影響療效。在這情況下，唯有加倍小心檢驗，集合多位病理醫生的意見，始行下判斷。

當病理醫生需要甚麼條件？

必須夠耐性夠仔細，觀察力強，確保沒有忽略任何細節，且從多角度思考，以探究病因和預測相關病變。要是能敏銳視察顏色的變化更佳，因為切片上些微的色調改變，實際已蘊含重要的形態結構或是功能代謝的轉變信息。

早在1996年，你一力促成了中國病理醫生培訓計劃，為何有此構思？

我在九十年代初開始與內地病理學界交流，發覺礙於資源不足，不管是器材、參考資料，或是病理醫生的培訓都欠系統性發展，直接影響診斷的準確度。我開始思索如何才可協助內地病理科發展，提升水準，由此催生了中國病理醫生培訓計劃。在申請得撥款後，我安排內地主治醫師或以上級別的醫生，來中大接受為期三個月至一年的臨床病理診斷訓練，部分更可參與臨床工作。

這些年來在培訓內地病理醫生的發展如何？

培訓計劃舉行了三年，共為三百多名內地病理醫生提供進修機會。計劃結束後，我於1999年動員四十位內地主要病理學會會長和醫科大學的主任，成立了中國病理主任聯會，並獲選為主席。聯會的宗旨，就是透過引進相關知識、資訊和技術，繼續推動內地病理專科發展。聯會定期舉辦學術年會，明年將達第九屆了。經過這些年來的努力，內地的病理科水準已顯著提升，加上我亦是國際病理學會的副主席和教育委員會主席，故近年已把重心轉往病理科發展落後的鄰近地區，例如印尼、菲律賓，最近我便去了柬埔寨，看看如何提供協助。

公餘有甚麼興趣？

我很喜歡世界史，想知道今天的世界為甚麼是這個樣子的。我有一個習慣，就是每次出門，是公幹也好，旅遊也好，要去陌生地方的話，總會翻看相關的歷史書籍，先了解這個地方的歷史文化背景。

Pathology is not a medical specialty that's commonly known to the public. What is it about?

Pathology is concerned with examining blood, urine and cells samples, etc., extracted from patients to determine etiology and morphologic changes in order to facilitate diagnosis and treatment. In developed countries and Hong Kong, medical graduates have to undergo training for five to six years and pass professional examinations before they can become pathologists. Microscopes are the best partners of pathologists who spend over half of their time looking at specimens through the lens.

Why did you give up being a clinical physician and study pathology?

It's just a coincidence. I was in the MB ChB programme at Edinburgh University where I met an inspiring pathologic mentor. Upon my graduation, I turned to pathology in my career. Clinical physicians work on the frontline and have face-to-face contact with patients. However, they have to handle other businesses too, including taking care of the emotions of care-givers. Being a pathologist gives me more flexibility in time management as I seek answers and solutions quietly behind the scenes. That said, both jobs aim at curing patients and they are equally challenging.

What gives a pathologist the biggest headache?

When the samples available are not enough for an accurate diagnosis. That'll affect the accuracy of the prognosis. For instance, when a tumour lies deep in the body or in a critical area, only a small amount of tissues can be extracted. In this case, pathologists have to be very careful when examining and have to obtain the opinion from peers before drawing a conclusion.

What does it take to be a good pathologist?

Besides patience, attention to detail and being observant, a good pathologist should think from different perspectives when trying to seek the causes of diseases and predict pathological changes. It's better if the pathologist has a sharp eye for colour changes, because the subtle discrepancies of colour in the specimens could be the result of important changes in the form and structure or in functional metabolism.

What gave you the idea for launching the Summer School for Pathologists from China in 1996?

I began academic exchange with pathologic circles on the mainland in the 1990s. I soon found out that due to financial or resource limitations, neither the equipment and reference materials nor systemic specialist training were adequate. This made accurate diagnoses difficult. In order to improve the overall standard of pathology in China, I obtained extra funding to set up the school. Mainland doctors of general practitioner rank or above were invited to CUHK to receive clinical diagnostic training from three months to a year. Some of them even participated in clinical diagnoses.

How is pathologist training for mainland China coming along?

The summer school programme was held for three years, benefitting over 300 mainland pathologists. After that, in 1999, 40 chairmen of pathology associations or departments of major institutions and myself came together to form the Association of Directors of Pathology of China. I was elected as the chairman. The aim of the association is to bring pathologic knowledge and technology to China. Academic conferences on related topics are organized from time to time and the ninth annual conference will be held next year. Throughout these years, the pathology standard of China has improved significantly. Being the vice-chairman of the International Academy of Pathology and the chairman of its education committee, I've switched my focus to underdeveloped neighbouring countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines in the past few years. Recently, I went to Cambodia to explore how I could lend my expertise.

What do you do in your spare time?

I like world history and am interested in how the past shapes the present. Thus, whenever I visit a new place, whether for business or leisure, I like to read up on its history beforehand. 📖



Photos of Prof. Ng Ho-keung in this issue are by Keith Hiro