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啟思

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我們要一個怎樣的課程？

啟思記者

上一期啟思已經報導過有關修訂課程和各學系所發表的見解，使同學能對新課程有較深認識。之後，我們編委會曾經約了一些三年和五年級的同學作了訪問，又會走訪贊育醫院和四年級的同學談過。雖然這幾次訪問接觸的人數不多，但亦收集了不少對修訂課程的意見。在訪問中，同學都表現着關心現行課程的精神，敢於對現存好的讚許，壞的批評。綜合了大家的看法。在這裏把話題所得大概分為兩方面寫給同學參考、思考和討論。因為訪問的範圍未夠廣和深，所以歡迎有新的意見，不同的觀點都寫來分享分享。

為何要修訂和修訂的標準

院方和各學系是怎樣看現行和將來的課程呢？是只想訓練出一羣起碼能「派藥」的畢業生、不會醫死人的醫生便算？目標在訓練一班未來的G.P. 或是某科某系的「專家」？同學們想到這些問題，都很难有明確的答覆。有些學系似乎想輕輕避過，其實也不難，因為同學可說沒有途徑（和地位）直接提出建設性的意見給各學系；昨年那兩專家出的報告寫明是「不準備有討論」（Not for discussion）的。而各學系若仍然各自為政，仍然以學系為單位地提高自己的地位和聲譽，而不是以教導一個整體的未來醫生為出發點，同學們認為都不是好的。課程的修訂亦會因各學系互不相讓、不合作、不肯削減自己部份，加上考試次數的增加，而到頭來使同學學習更困難，精神壓力更大。在這情形下，課程的修訂就只片面地改革，換湯不換藥。那麼，收到報告「改」了也沒有大用處。其實兩位專家的報告裏指出有四個學系（包括解剖、生化、藥劑和兒科）課程的內容是需要大量刪

改的，其中又大力希望各學系間要有多些積極的聯繫，以協助同學為出發點。

有同學提到 Prof. Macfadzean 曾經說過「醫學生是受教育最少的人（大學生）」這說法可能是基於醫學課程未能足夠將醫學生培育成為大學生——肯認識問題，有道德標準，社會意識和各方面的興趣。有同學說醫學課程，無論新的或舊的，都應旨在給予學生在五年內能得到訓練成為專業人才，致於其他方面的發展就不應與課程有關，也不是院方的責任。有同學認為單單醫學知識是不能構成一個醫生的，院方是有責任考慮到醫學生的多方面發展；而課程的內容和課外的經驗是有着緊密關係的，根本不能分割得太清楚，何況醫生和病人有着人與人間的關係；目前的課程正是太過注重了些不必要的「專業」訓練。說到底，修訂課程的內容是必需符合同學的需要；這都連結到究竟我們要求一個怎樣的醫學教育呢？另一方面，社會又需要一些甚麼樣子的醫生呢？修訂課程若真要做得好是要考慮到這些問題的。

課程的內容

PRECLINICAL

課程中最明顯是在第一年六月底 1st EXAM.。有些同學認為這個考試的確可以讓一些不喜歡和不適合讀醫科的能力及早轉往其他學院，免了拖泥帶水荒廢了三年時間；但另一方面，每年又有多少個要轉院系呢？課程和考試時間應否就這些人而設，抑或針對有能力興趣讀醫科的同學？如果過了 1st EXAM.，而又無需補考的，當然能在暑假過一個真正假期；只希望不會像理學院的「先肥後補」政策——即有很多同學不及格，但留班的很少，原因是同學也要在暑假讀書補考才能過關。

有同學認為中學和大學的教學和讀書方法都很不相同，新同學是需要二、三個月（甚至兩個學期）的時間才能慢慢適應新的環境；如果在三個學期後便考試，第一年的考試和功課壓力都會很大。有同學指出，尤其這幾年來的一年級同學有愈來愈早緊張考試的趨勢，那新課程的考試壓力將使新同學有很重的精神負擔。更重要的是同學認為學非所用，同學們學了很多無大用的知識，應懂的不懂，相信這是教導方法出了毛病所致（雖然在考試時的試題都很多時很「合理」和實用！）這正說明了教學是需要有重點的，是不可能所有知識都教給學生，這樣才能使同學易於掌握和運用。

在談論過程中最熱門的話題可算是解剖系課程的內容。同學認為現存的課程有很多地方需要改革，而不單單是從考試時間着手。同學們覺得解剖系應該和外科系有聯絡，互相照應，協助使學生能更有效地掌握到重要的部份，避免廢時自己亂闖亂撞。除了要 Clinically Orientated 之外，有些同學更希望學系

能更好地利用小組教學（Tutorial）和在解剖實驗課的時間，儘量將有 Clinical 重要性的（如 Surface Markings）說清楚。而臨床課程和基本課程用的名詞和定義都不能統一，使同學在學習上倍感困難。生化系這幾年來有些改變，對一些 LAB. Test 都有提到，但同學認為課程裏仍有大部份是可以削減或縮短的；總希望學系不要抱着甚麼都教，又要求學生甚麼都學的態度。生理系課程所教的多數同學覺得比較實際好用，且要求並不高，能就着同學的需要施教。另一方面，Behavioral Science 在新課程裏似乎有着新的重要性，同學對院方怎樣看這「新」科目都有著疑問。

PARACLINICAL AND CLINICAL

這方面的課程轉變比較小。在第二年年終的考試總共要考六科，同學都覺得太多一點了，是很難應付的。尤其是在第二學期裏六個科目都有課上；在這情形下，希望各學系能夠照顧同學們的吸收能力。第三年最特別是多一個（Integrated）Term，多數同學都表示歡迎，但還要看看各學系互相和內部的合作性能否充份地發揮，去協助同學易於融會貫通。有些同學在這方面表示悲觀；因為港大醫學院內名學系各自為政的風氣很盛，而且「階級」觀念極重，亦有些認為這是一個好的開端，而 Integration 是從開始便需要的；如發展到 Preclin, Paraclin, Clinical 三方面都能連繫起就最好。對於把內、外、兒、藥劑、精神、婦、產、兒各科的上課 Lectures 集中在第三或四年，有些同學認為可以避免課程的脫節，但亦會把三、四年的功課量提高。另一方面，把 Elective 的六個星期——使同學可以選擇到自己喜歡去的科目和地方——放在第五年考試前並不合理。修訂課程裏，兒科的考試和其他的科目一同在四月舉行，同學們覺得工作量將會很重，實在不大適宜。

院方說出課程要修訂的原因大概是與英國和世界各地的醫學院有着一定的聯繫，就着新的知識和新的發展作出改革。於是請了兩位專人來研究整個課程各部份的得失，並作出了報告。同學們認為各院系訂定新課程的內容時應針對現行的缺點去改。但是，除了一些「技術」上需要克服的困難，如各系之間的合作和考試時間的分配外，若果沒有一定的標準就很難就着課程的內容、材料、方法分別出那些是需要，那些可以刪去，那些要改。

結語

訪問中聽到的意見都盡量錄在這裏，誠然基於時間有限，並不能廣徵不同觀點。不過總希望讀者看後能激起思潮。我們希望能把現行課程與可預見的修訂課程中的好壞都帶出來，然後把意見整理好反映給各系作為改善時參考參考。

編者的話

「我們要一個怎樣的課程」是本期的主題。實在很高興。今期啟思收到了很多醫生和同學的投稿，說出了他們作為醫生和醫學生對醫院和醫生的一些意見和看法。「一隻手的故事」，更鮮明地帶出了社會對工人的不平等，工人在社會所處的地位等問題。醫生們要切除一隻被壓傷的手指的時候，他們有否認真考慮這隻手指對一個工人是何等重要？他們又有否認真研究接駁斷肢的手術呢？這種種問題更喚醒我們：「我們要一個怎樣的課程？」醫學院的教育真的只是培養一批批懂得一套醫學理論的醫生嗎？正如「醫者父母心」一文提到，我們怎樣看待醫療界日益「商業化」？醫學院教育在這個問題上應該扮演一個怎樣的角色？

啟思今期就這些問題帶起了初步的討論，希望同學們能夠多關心修訂課程，多投稿啟思，說出你們的看法。

A 60 MINUTES TALK WITH PROFESSOR TODD

(Professor of Medicine)
over topics concerning the new curriculum

- Professor, what's the purpose of having a new curriculum?
- Well, the present one is about 20 years old although a number of new subjects have been introduced and new ideas in medical education incorporated. Also the number of students has increased and in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of teaching, it's perhaps time for us to have a close look to our existing curriculum.

- What's the difference between the old one and the new one?
- Oh, the difference in substance is not great. But in a short period of 5 years, no one can teach everything and neither can students learn every detail. As many new developments are taking place, it's perhaps better to cut down teaching in some areas, certainly the details, and only teach principles.

The other thing is that new subjects, such as psychology, sociology, genetics and statistics have been introduced for more than 5 years but these were just added to various departments' teaching time. Now a course of 'behavioural sciences' will be set up.

Another important change is that, hopefully, there will be more integration in teaching between various departments. In other words, there will be less duplication and that various aspects of a subject will be presented as one whole topic from the beginning to the end rather than be fragmented into units of teaching in various departments.

- Then, what's the real benefit and advantage of the new curriculum to the students?

- Well, firstly subjects will be presented in less detail, will be more systematic, and more concerned with principles. Secondly, with integration, you will have a more rational picture of both normal and abnormal disease states in human beings. Also, in the clinical years there certainly will be more chance to be directly involved with the care of patients.

- You mean there will be considerable cooperation between the departments?

- Certainly! Why not? As I have just said, there will be more integration and less unnecessary duplication.

- But I'm not certain whether the real purpose of formulating a new curriculum is for the benefit of the students or just for the convenience of administration, such as placing the examination at the very end of the year and

- Certainly not for administrative purposes. I don't really know what you mean by 'administration' but let's say from the teachers' point of view the new curriculum involves much more work because we have to know exactly what one another are teaching on and what subject matter is going to be covered before adjusting one's own department's teaching. There is a syllabus committee to plan this and we will also review examinations each time - to see whether or not the questions are fair. This is all beneficial to the students and teaching should be better planned and more efficient. At the end of the preclinical and paraclinical courses, there will be an integrated period. These courses should be more useful, not so detailed so that when you come to the clinical years you will have the right information and background. And then, during the clinical years there will be more opportunity for a clinical clerk to participate in patient care and the involvement will be more or less like that of a junior intern.

- Yes, I see. But is there any relationship with the going programme of 'central administration' of the University, such as the 'central catering' of the hostels, etc. with the change of curriculum this time?

- No! Why should there be! The new curriculum is introduced entirely for academic purposes. It has nothing to do with the university's administrative policy. As I have mentioned, we aim to emphasize what is nowadays considered important for medical undergraduate teaching. The idea came from the teachers rather than from the University administrators.

- Well, more specifically, about the examination, especially the first one, do you consider it a burden to the first year students in the sense that we had in the past a whole summer holiday for study and now only less than 1 month?

- No, not really a burden I think. It depends on what you are examined on. It is not our idea to squeeze everything of a 2 year course into 1 year. Certainly details will be cut down. You will be just examined on what is appropriate. Don't be frightened by and be obsessed by the examination; it's just to assess whether or not you have benefited from the course. After all, study is something that goes on all the year and not just before the examinations nor just in the summer holidays. Do you not agree?

- You mean the content will be cut down if unnecessary, right? How about anatomy? Well, perhaps it's not appropriate to ask you about anatomy.

- Sure! I do not mind saying that we have discussed this and the idea is again to cut down details.

- But in anatomy there seems nothing to be cut down, is it true?

- No, not really, for instance, when you are in clinical years or when you commence practice you will realize that a lot of anatomical details are really unnecessary; you can always look it up again or study it in more detail later on.

- Specifically, how will teachers help the students in passing the first examination?

- Well, teachers are always helping students. I have told you the first examination will not be equivalent to the present first M.B., B.S. examination in the sense that not the same material of 2 years will be covered and examined on.

- But we still have to pass it

- Oh! Yes, just as you have to pass your finals. But the examination is placed in such a way that those who are unfortunate not to pass will have a summer holiday in which to revise and prepare the subject and sit again. Hopefully

「啓思」有存在的意義嗎？

出版週期刊物並非易事，財務、印務等固然是頭痛的問題，最困難的還是內容的周張。在功課忙碌和學習時間擠迫的醫科學生來說，更是吃力不過的一回。醫學會為甚麼要負上出刊「啓思」的重任？是值得大家思考的。而事實勝雄辯，「啓思」已經是本校學院學生團體刊物集中的重要一員，也是醫學會最有規律的活動。如果把它的成就，看成是三十位同學的勞力和理想的實踐，價值亦不菲；但從近來「啓思」園地中觸到的果實，看到的萌芽，和意料到蘊藏的種子，證實它的作用不止於此。

曹紹釗醫生

學生與校務

近年來大學在各方面具體的承認學生參與校務的權利，醫學生代表已列席校董會、教務委員會、學院院務委員會及各屬下小組委員會等。各代表在校務或教務方面起了甚麼作用，當然是各同學有興趣要知道的，代表們對校務工作的見解、體會和報導，應是「啓思」經常內容之一。

編委會會表示，希望有畢業舊生的投稿，這當然是健康的發展，維繫醫學生和就業醫療工作人員的關係，也是學生對社會接觸的另一方法。雖然「啓思」賴香港醫學會之助已暢流於本港醫界，但單把刊物投遞對象人物的郵箱，絕對不等於被閱讀，要增加效果，可能需下點工夫，不過都是舉手而成的事。綜合起來，可有三點：第一，把每期談論的主題，明確地、有思考地標榜起，引起閱覽者的興趣，爭取成為讀者的



執筆時正是本冬季最嚴寒的晚上，案上僅露短短綠葉的水仙莖，含孕了重要的啓示。只要「啓思」編務人員把握時機，製造適當的氣氛，冬眠在各同學各讀者腦底心中的文思，不難長出燦爛的花果。

一年之計在於春

討論和意見容易被讀者掌握。第三，同學的日常生活、趣聞或感觸，在畢業生過來人心裏最易引起共鳴，可增進他們對在校同學的親切感。

everybody will pass! You see at the present moment a lot of criticism has been levelled at the fact that those who have to take supplements have to take new subjects at the same time and so have no time to revise what has been taught. So hopefully this will be corrected.

■ All right. In the few sheets of broad outline of the new curriculum, there is very little information about the actual syllabus, isn't it? How can we be certain that there is not too much for the course?

□ Well, I think you will just have to trust your teachers. Certainly there will be concentration on principles with less detail and more systematic presentation. Broadly speaking, the syllabus will cover what is covered in standard textbooks and with less duplication in teaching.

■ Well, when will we know the approximate content of the syllabus in general?

□ Ah . . . I don't think it can be completed till our advisor on 'behavioural sciences' has come and gone and this will be around March this year. As far as physiology, anatomy and biochemistry are concerned, perhaps after the syllabus committee has met several times more it will be clearer. After all, these proposals have just been presented to the University Senate for approval. We cannot do anything we want as they might have said 'This is not acceptable; go back to your old system'. But, since the Senate has now

(Cont'd on P.3)

accepted this in broad outline we can now proceed to plan the detailed syllabus.

- Suppose after the new curriculum has been carried out and some disadvantages or defects are noticed, what will
- Well, as recommended by the advisors on the curriculum and certainly by our Curriculum Review Committee, a review will be carried out every year and changes made if unsatisfactory. You know, some of this will be by "trial and error" — we have had no 'integrated period' before and neither have we had behavioural sciences. Things are subject to change and nothing is rigid and fixed. That is why only broad outlines have been formulated for the time being.
- Now, as far as gross anatomy is concerned, there is generally no lecture given by the department.
- Really? Well, there are different ways of teaching and lectures are actually reduced in many other medical schools.
- Yes, but what is important should be stressed, shouldn't it?
- Well, things can be stressed in other ways, not necessarily in lectures, perhaps in the assignments or during tutorials or dissection. I think you had better take this up with the preclinical syllabus committee* or with Professor Lisowski.
- As far as I know, there are much more staff in many foreign medical schools. Is this so?
- Oh yes, it may be up to about five times more. We have asked for staff but we cannot necessarily get them.
- Financial problem?
- Ha, ha! You have to ask the authorities. We really don't know yet. Our

Triennial Plans have just been submitted and have been approved by the Senate. But this will have to go to the UPGC (Universities & Polytechnic Grants Committee), which looks into the development of the University and advises the Government on the allocation of funds.

- Yes, I see. Will the syllabus committee make the preclinical years more clinically orientated?

- Well, I can't really speak for the preclinical syllabus committee but I think the idea is certainly to present the basic medical sciences to you in a way that the knowledge will be useful to you as doctors in the future, and not in the same way as for science students perhaps.

A few last words perhaps. I think most of the changes will be in the pre-clinical years. The clinical years remain more or less the same. In the latter, students are expected to learn from patients and will have more practical work in the ward. The main changes are the introduction of the integrated term and the extension of post-mortem teaching. The former should be very interesting — it is the 2 month period before you have your pathology, microbiology and pharmacology final examinations. There will be a summary and integration for you of what you have been taught. No new material will be introduced. For instance, subject matter will be approached from physiology, and anatomy or biochemistry; a patient will be shown to you, illustrating the history, physical signs and clinical disease. The pathological and microbiological aspects will be discussed. By that time, you will have finished your introductory and junior clerkship. You will know something about medicine and surgery and pharmacological aspects of therapy could be presented. Alright?

*Preclinical Syllabus Committee — Chairman: Professor Lisowski (Dept. of Anatomy) Clinical Syllabus Committee — Chairman: Professor Todd (Dept. of Medicine)

志榮今年才十六歲，因為家境困難，經已輟學，在一家塑膠廠當見習技工，每日十小時不停地操作打磨機器，雖然祇換來十八塊錢，但他已很滿足，因為可以減輕了家庭負擔，有空閒時，每星期還抽兩晚來上夜校。

不幸的一天來臨……

在一天開夜班時，志榮的右手被打磨機壓着，他痛得暈了，同事們慌忙把機器關上，拖出來的右手，已被壓得血肉模糊。送往醫院時，醫生診斷第二、三、四手指的指骨，皮膚及血管已壓碎，祇可以切除，大拇指的骨已斷，但傷口較整齊，可以嘗試縫接手術，五指祇有骨破裂，要算是最幸運的一隻。

一段漫長的治療工作便開始……

經過八小時的手術，終於把大拇指縫合起來，但醫生們也不大樂觀，因為血管受壓傷，不容易恢復循環工作，但這是右手的大拇指，是值得嘗試。三天後，大拇指的瘀黑還不減退，冰一般的冷，這次接縫手術失敗了。

醫生們再提議把它切除，在盤骨上取一塊骨，再造一隻新的手指，雖然活動範圍大減，但可以保持大拇指的長度和保留跟五指的活動能力，志榮雖然失望，也接納了這補救的辦法。

新手指的手術非常複雜，先從盤骨取了一節指，連接上手，然後用肩膀上的皮膚套上去，三星期後，一切操作順利便分開手指上的植皮，再從五指的外邊，取一小塊有神經連帶的皮，轉放在大拇指的尖端，這樣便可以保留一些觸覺。在這手術過程中，還需要不斷地接受物理治療，保持關節的靈活性，不幸遇上了發炎等現象，更要一次又一次地植皮。在這幾個月的治療過程中，志榮都很沉着，很合作，手術完結時，他的右手已可以抬起來東西。

但他將要面臨一個更大的問題，他怎樣用這隻再造的手謀生呢？工廠會願意聘請一個殘缺的工人嗎？

手呢？

受傷賠償

外來解釋嗎？

在調查中，察覺了不少漏洞及不公平的實例。在港勞工保險的，工人受傷期間，經醫生證明，是可以獲得三分之二的有薪假期，同時在鑑定因工傷致身體缺時，可得現薪四年之一個百分率賠償，（失去一隻手是百分之一五十）。

表面上看來的勞工法例是可以保障工人的福利，但我們在調查中，察覺了不少漏洞及不公平的實例。

工人一般的底薪很低，每天二十塊錢，對一個見習技工是高薪，但失去一隻手，祇得約一萬多元，也買去了一生的謀生力量，我們不禁會問，廠家們關心的是數十萬元的機器，幾百萬元的訂單，或是萬多元的工保，特別是暑期廉價勞工及一些見習學徒，在受傷後，便藉詞加以掩飾，希望在法例外以廉價賠償，更利用工人的無知，渲染賠償手續的繁複，在瞞騙後便無情地把殘缺的工人解僱，把責任推得乾淨淨。很多受騙的工人解僱，也很少求助公私法律援助，這些不公平的現象，比我們想像中還要多得很！還有一些

香港的工人，還有一部份未認識到這些勞工法例的保障，一些實例證明，有些僱主沒有替工人購買勞工保險，特別是暑期廉價勞工及一些見習學徒，在受傷後，便藉詞加以掩飾，希望在法例外以廉價賠償，更利用工人的無知，渲染賠償手續的繁複，在瞞騙後便無情地把殘缺的工人解僱，把責任推得乾淨淨。

但當你快要切除一隻手指時，你會想一想也許有更好的辦法可以保留這隻手指嗎？你會考慮到這隻手指對病人的重要嗎？

各位朋友，你們在談醫生的崇高理想，你們在討論「醫療是為誰服務？」，你們在寫孫中山先生，白求恩醫生，史懷德醫生的榜樣時，你會看到就在這小小的地方，有這個大問題，等待你去認識，你去解決

一隻手的故事

陳啓明

志榮的事例，祇是無數因工受傷的一個，有較幸運的，也有更不幸的。在香港七十多萬工人中，因工受傷的數字，最保守的估計是每月一萬多宗，其中約百分之四十至五十是手部受傷，在一個以雙手謀生的工人來看，因工受傷是一個嚴重的打擊，直接影響工作能力及家庭的生活，所以我們應該正視這個大問題。

雖然大部份的受傷是意外，但在探討受傷的過程中，有很多人為的因素是可以避免或改善的。工廠的安全設施是一個先決的條件，政府雖然有模範的工業安全設施示範，但我們懷疑有多少工廠的設備是符合這個標準，機器是否有經常的保養，檢驗？工人的操作過程是否受過適當的訓練？工作時間是否有足夠的技術人員督導？

香港的工人教育水平多在小學及初中的階段，對一般工業安全的自發性較低，所以現有的工業安全課程及急救課程，實在未能普及廣大的勞動階級，反過來看，由於廠商鼓勵以工作效率支付薪金，祇會刺激工人們為生計而拼命，往往很多工業受傷是在加班或工作最忙的時間發生。

工廠的急救設備不足，更彼彼皆是，工人在受傷後不能立刻進行急救，要延遲到急症室或診所才可把傷口適當的包紮好，更談不上有受過急救訓練的護理人員在場指導，一個輕微的手傷，可能因未能及時救治而演變為嚴重的手傷。

請大家想一想，這一切一切的問題，可以用「意外」來解釋嗎？

康復

「散工」，是沒有「有薪假期」的保障，手傷就是「手停口停」，一家生計，茫然不知怎樣解決！

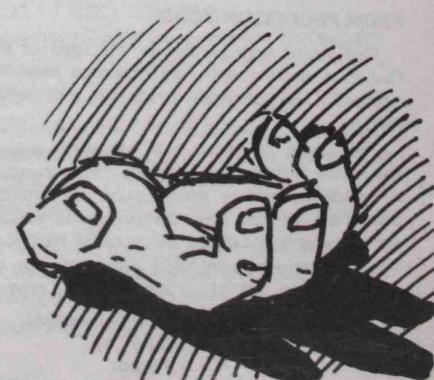
一雙手是工人謀生的工具，受傷時的痛楚可以忍受，治療期間的困擾也可以忍受，但失去原有的工作能力，是直接影響整個家庭的經濟命脈。大部份的工人因教育水準低，不容易找一份文職，所以，在康復計劃中，職業輔導是非常重要的。

香港現時非常缺乏職業訓練中心，一個申請的工人，往往要等上數個月才被取錄面試，到進入中心受訓又要多等數個月，一般較長的工人，也放棄了這個念頭，希望以小賣為生。另外一方面是庇護工場的設立，傷殘人士的工作能力較低，在普通的競爭環境下，往往被淘汰，而政府還沒有立例規定工廠僱用一部份傷殘人仕，所以庇護工廠是唯一可以使這些工人能自力更生，也不用長期依靠援助。在缺乏一個完整的社會保障制度下，我們常看到很多受傷後的工人，堅毅地、沉痛地踏着謀生的步伐，真令人欽佩！

醫療技術及態度

骨科在香港的醫療專科里程上，祇有十多年的歷史，而對手傷的治療更幼嫩，所以在水準上，參差不齊，在很多國家（包括中國及其他西方國家），手部外科已發展為一很專業的學科，也廣泛被醫學界重視。

在香港，這一向的冷漠態度，可能由於缺乏師資，可能是手部手術大繁複，需時太長，是一般急症醫院的大負擔，也可能由於受傷的工人全是一般急症醫，志開業的專科醫生認為他們不會是理想的服務對象。但當你快要切除一隻手指時，你會想一想也許有更好的辦法可以保留這隻手指嗎？你會考慮到這隻手



「醫者父母心？」 — 從政府醫生協會說起

在本港三千多個註冊醫生中，約有八百多位是在政府醫院及診所服務，面對着廣大的市民，背負着沉重的責任，在這供不應求的醫療體制中，到底他們在擔當一個怎樣的角色呢？

醫療服務是政府的責任，在未來十年的醫療發展計劃中，公共醫療服務將會是最重要的一環，同時，也祇有在大學及政府醫院內才有被承認的專科訓練。去年七月，欣聞政府醫生協會的誕生，也抱着一點兒興奮的態度觀望，所謂「團結就是力量」，政府醫療制度當然有很多缺點，要積極去探求改善的方法，督勵政府推行發展預算中的計劃，自發地去改進政府醫生的服務水準及態度，這是每一位政府醫生的責任。相信也是一般人對政府醫生協會的期望。

參閱過政府醫生協會的憲章及這半年來的工作大綱，不禁有點兒失望。從憲章的工作目標中，可以察覺到政府醫生協會主要是以工會式的態度來增取福利，要關心的問題是怎樣改善工作環境，服務水平及態度呢？還是薪俸的調整，公積金，房屋津貼，顧問醫生的私家病人……等問題呢？

要徹底了解這些目標背後的心態，也不能孤立政府醫生的服務來談，從私家醫生的角度來看，整個醫療服務湧現着極不平衡的現象，單從工作負擔來看，政府醫院及診所擁擠着廣大的貧苦大眾，在人手極度短缺下，有很多政府醫生正踏着「祇問耕耘，不問收獲」的步伐，堅毅地負起這沉重的責任。但是一個專科顧問醫生的薪俸，可能祇及一些普通科私家醫生的一部份，在這極度競爭及講究物質享受的社會中，當然引起很多不平鳴。

政府醫生轉向私家執業是非常普遍的現象，也是導致政府醫生短缺的主要原因。過往香港醫生的去處，不外是私人執業，在政府部門服務，或到外國移民，近年來，繼美國、加拿大的後塵，澳洲及紐西蘭等地也開始限制外地醫生入境，嚴重打擊本港醫生外傾的趨勢，唯一最理想的出路便是開業，再加上盛傳中在兩三年內將有一大批非聯邦註冊醫生加入這競爭的行列，更形成一種「羣起而出」的怪現象，普通科醫生，專科醫生，有心開業的紛紛密謀後路，準備儘快建立好基礎，商業樓宇，也很投機地推出大量診所，當然銷路暢快，這是經濟復甦的現象？是廣大市民的福氣？是百家爭鳴的時代？還是敲起醫療制度普遍商業化的喪鐘？

談到服務水準及態度，政府醫生雖然偶有被誤解及形象化為官僚式冷漠態度，也有不幸被人醜化，但從基本的結構來看，政府醫院的服務水平是保持一定的標準，每一個專科小組都有嚴密的監察組織，特別在專科訓練的小組裏，病人是接受整個醫療小組的照顧，也有不少研究工作，沉沉黙黙地在進行中，希望深求更理想的治療方法。

但在私家醫生中，醫療的態度往往被這商業性的關係影響，當然大部份的私家醫生都極力保持醫學道徳上的責任感，但也有不少私家醫生祇從經濟利益上着眼，他們關心的是怎樣維護「顧客」的關係，怎樣

FROM PROFESSOR TODD

This seems appropriate for the issue of the Caduceus dealing with the proposed new curriculum. The original article is well worth reading.

'We have to drop our obsessive anxiety about the volume of scientific facts absorbed by students, and to accept quite comfortably that there will be great continents of biology at the shores of which the student has never landed. Only when we relax about this can we tackle the real task of getting principles across.'



可以減輕課稅的責任，怎樣拓展「市場」，怎樣樹立個人的名聲，有人以高價聘請外科醫生代行手術而在在病人前炫耀華佗再世的技術，有人竭力爭取社會地位，置身上流社會的階層，以提升個人的聲望。從醫而致富，也未可厚非，要是你服務的對象是富有人家，但最可恥是一些貧苦大眾，誤信一些私家醫生的採取，病醫不好，積蓄用盡，最後被拋往公立醫院，很多時候，病況已惡化到無可救藥，這些事例，不是在故事中才找到，而是活生生列陳現在我們面前。請問多年來的教育，多年來的技術訓練，不用來造福人類，也不應利用本身的地位，權力來貽害社會！

醫療服務，應該是質量並重，也應該認清楚服務對象，要徹底解決香港醫療服務的問題，斷不是增加

病床，醫護人員這麼簡單，整個醫療界的風氣是決定性的因素，以往醫學院內沒有將醫學道德的形象及表達介紹出來，單靠一些傳統的訓誨，理論性的討論，是不足以幫助醫學生去認識這個醫療制度，去思考問題，及培養行醫濟世的態度。在工作上，也不容易找到學習的榜樣，適當的引導，漸漸不知不覺中便溶化在這浪潮中，政府也沒有立例監察私家醫生的服務水平，採取放任態度，在一般普羅大眾的權益覺性不太高之下，便形成種種忽視，漠視的怪現象？

找着問題的根源，也不容徒聲嘆息，唏噓一番，現在的時代，不再是緘默的時候，沉實地工作，誠懇地服務，或鑽研在學術上的研究工作，都是值得欽佩的表現，多一個好好先生，多一個學者，的確是醫學界之福，但也不能解決問題，不是要當一隻四處張牙舞爪，胡亂抨擊的兀鷹，也不能當一隻在象牙塔養尊處優的鴕鳥！

個人的立場要鮮明，意志要堅強，但也要依靠團結的力量，保持對事物的敏銳，放在目前的大問題是如何促進醫療計劃的推行，不論是分區醫療制度，第二醫學院的成立，都是值得思考，討論問題，站在代表大部分政府醫生的立場，政府醫生協會更應負起領導作用，監察政府積極推行發展計劃，「愛之深，責之切」，希望政府醫生能放輕在個人利益的計較，竭力爭取為廣大市民服務，要改善醫療界的風氣，要禁止商業化浪潮的泛濫，政府醫生協會的責任，實在是義不容辭。

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For today and tomorrow

Editor,
'Caduceus',
c/o Medical Society,
HKUSU.

Dear Sir,

I was delighted to note that the Internal Affairs Sub-Committee of the Medical Society have been interested enough not only to publicise proposals related to the development of catering in the University of Hong Kong but also to offer evaluative comments. These comments and suggestions will certainly be considered in the formulation of catering policies on campus.

I hope that readers will note that the proposals are just that — proposals. Your article as published might lead an unwary reader to assume that a decision has been made and this is not the case. On the contrary the proposal mentioned is only one of several under consideration and studies are being made of alternative methods of providing catering service.

In their final sentence the authors ask the question "What is the possible motive underlying the proposal?". The answer to this is extremely simple. The Catering Committee exists primarily to improve catering service on campus for the benefit of students. The continual battle against rising prices can only be met by improving the efficiency of the service. It is this need that has led to the exploration of new ways of approaching the problem.

I should be grateful if you would publish this letter in your next issue.

Yours sincerely,

Peter M. Whyte
Chairman
Committee on Catering

PMW/py
cc: Secretary, Committee on Catering.

23.2.1977

微風細雨

微風緩緩的吹着，夾雜着絲絲的細雨，像要告訴你我——世間的真理，就寓居於平之中……

(一) 工人

新任立法局非官守議員孟家華神父說：「本港工人資實際落後了四年半，港府必須設法改善，而不必太重視資方的盈利增長。……我們要替我們社會最弱的一個階層的人，制定勞工法例和爭取社會權益，這一枝龐大的工人隊伍，正是全港市民繁榮所繫的骨幹，憂戚相關，榮枯與共。」

胡文瀚議員說：「……提高遣散費會立刻增加工廠債務擔負，工廠的能力將見削弱，進而妨礙工業擴展與就業機會，提高疾病津貼則可能鼓勵工人裝病。」

中華廠商聯合會會長洪祥佩說：「……香港市民一向具有刻苦耐勞，自食其力的美德，應鼓勵與灌輸對『自力更生，發奮圖強』的信念，共同致力繁榮香港社會。倘實施『失業救濟金』辦法稍欠適當，可能足以造成依賴心理，且對社會負荷有增無已。」

× × 或

因開夜班精神不足而被牌機吃去三個指頭的廖運說：「等了半年多還未獲得工傷賠償及傷假津貼；如果取到賠償，就會做些小生意，不再需要依靠公共援助養妻育兒。」

我們分享了他們製造的繁榮，但他們獲得的又是甚麼呢？

(二) 「致富安置區」

七七年的第四天（星期二）下午一時，在中區皇

室行的樓下，站着一羣衣着與那個地方不大相稱的人，拿着數條白色橫額，秩序井然的在等候着某大議員的來臨；他們中有老有嫩，都是剛剛在輔政司署門前捱受了個多鐘頭的寒風冷雨，現在才得到些少溫暖，但小孩們則嚷着肚餓……

一時許的中區，是個人來人住的地方；一些不大理事者急急走過，另一些好奇者，就駐足觀看一會，然後說：「大概又是排隊買樓了，香港的人真怪啊！」跟着又忽忽離去，我們有些同學忍不住，便多口答上一句：「是啊！排隊買『致富安置區』呀！」

大概又是一時許的中區，是個人來人住的地方；一些不大理事者急急走過，另一些好奇者，就駐足觀看一會，然後說：「大概又是排隊買樓了，香港的人真怪啊！」跟着又忽忽離去，我們有些同學忍不住，便多口答上一句：「是啊！排隊買『致富安置區』呀！」

七七年一月十日，不知是甚麼風向，竟然吹得四

位立法局的議員大人到臨時收容所去看，大概是應諾了那些不肯入收容所的西洋菜里天台木屋居民吧！

報載他們用了兩個半小時，在房屋司署的高官陪同下，遊遍了九龍區的四個臨時安置所（深水埗、仁

愛、牛頭角及漆咸道），得到的結論是：情形比較他們預期者為好，對深水埗臨時收容所之設備，尤留下深刻印象——環境幽靜，並有冷熱水喉等。

各位議員們，你們是否知道在你們未到達前，各收容所都經過清潔整理；有冷熱水喉並不表示有冷熱水供應，你們更不會想到在你們到達牛頭角收容所前，房屋司署會用車將所有居民載走，以免他們對你們說出實況。

議員大人們，你們說收容所比預期的好，大概是你們私下將人分等列級吧！若不然，你們又是否願意在那裏渡過數日，體會一下每人二乘六呎的寬敞，嘗試一下晚上被隣床的嬰兒吵着不能入睡而發覺貓兒般大的老鼠在身上往還的滋味，過一下無家無室的集中營生活？

表面的看，和實際的生活有很大差別的；你們

差不多一年未有到過三家村了，最近聽聞那裏有部份安置區拆遷，不知葉太和李太們會不會受影響，於是乘着聖誕假期之便，往探望他們。

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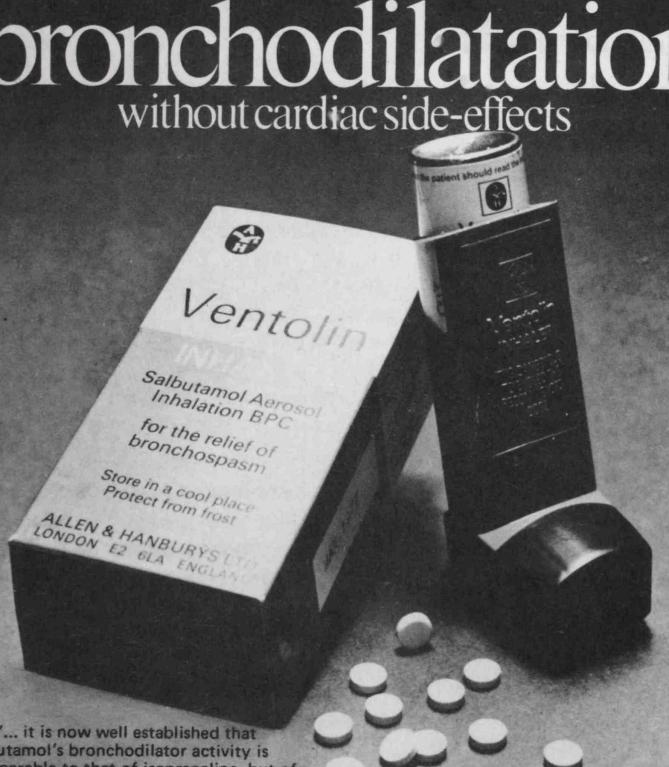
(四) 叫我怎樣辦

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... it is now well established that salbutamol's bronchodilator activity is comparable to that of isoprenaline, but of longer duration. It has little or no cardiotonic action and less tendency than isoprenaline to cause falls in PaO2. Moreover, salbutamol can be given by mouth..."
 (Leading Article, *Lancet*, 1971, 1,535)

Ventolin (salbutamol)
 inhaler, tablets, spandets, syrup, respirator solution, injection

Glaxo Ventolin is a trade mark of Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London E26LA, England, a member of the Glaxo group of companies.

這說明了什麼？

谷兒

以下是節錄自最近一本留美學生刊物，內容是有關三個會就讀於本港某間中學的青年的遭遇。而作者則是一羣該中學的舊生。

原文的校名及人物姓名都已改用假名，但其他內容則未有刪改。

「張綸傑吊頸自殺死了，你們知道嗎？」一位相熟的朋友打電話告訴我們。

「為什麼？」這是我們直覺反應。

不到兩年，就至少有三個港育中學校友相繼自殺，兩宗就發生在過去的六個月裏，其中有些是我們相熟的。真的是這麼巧合嗎？

他們的名字不斷在我們腦海中湧現——何愛玲，中三學生，七五年二月懸樑自盡於香港；陳中海，七五年底離校，七六年四月跳樓死於香港；張綸傑，七五年中學畢業，七六年自縊死于多比大學。

我們對這些意外，感到震驚和悲憤。我們希望明白這些意外發生的前因後果，從而瞭解它們的特殊性與普遍性。在這個過程中，我們得到很多和死者相熟的同學的幫助，提供了許多資料，讓我們對死者有較深入的認識。

＊＊＊＊＊

何愛玲生長在一個中上家庭，父母都是教育家，在香港教育界裏甚有名望。據一位以前在她附近住的同學說，何愛玲平日沉默寡言，很用功讀書，像她這樣的背景和性格的女孩子，在港育中學大概是典型，在學校和家庭的雙重壓力下，她和其他千百個同學一樣，掙扎要達到家長對她的期望和學校所立下的所謂高人一等的標準，對考試得失看得很重，比一般的香港學生更甚。

中三是時候，她開始接觸比較艱澀的科學科目，功課上發生問題。那時候，老師大多採取「課程越深越好，考試越難越好」的態度，以配合校方企圖製造所謂精英人才傲視全港學校的政策。

有一次物理考試不及格，所以「沒有心機做人」。她的遺書，正是對學校提倡的不健康意識，最佳控訴。

諾貝爾獎的和平與自由

一九七三年越戰巴黎和談之後，諾貝爾和平獎委員會決定該年的和平獎金由美國國務卿基辛格和越南的黎德壽分手。首先引起西歐開明人士羣起反對。基辛格本人沒領獎，黎德壽則拒絕了這份榮譽。翌年，得和平獎的是推行軍國主義政策的前日本首相佐藤！於是引起人們不但懷疑諾貝爾和平獎的價值，更開始談論到諾貝爾獎的評選標準存在需要和信譽等問題。今年的和平獎無人入選，相信理由有二，一是不想往年的尷尬場面重演，或者全世界人口裏真的沒有對「和平」作出努力而值得給獎金的人選。

關心諾貝爾和平獎的人們並不想事情就此了結。跟着事情的發展，挪威人民自行創了一個人民諾貝爾和平獎，在去年十二月把這個獎頒給愛爾蘭和平運動的兩位領袖威廉斯（B. Williams）和哥里根（N. Corrigan）。頒獎儀式熱情而簡單，與以往的傳統形式形成了強烈的對比。更重要的是，得獎人並不把一百萬克朗獎金放到自己口袋裏，而是把錢拿出來作為斯特拉市（Strabane）的建設工業用。這城市自北愛內戰以來，房屋倒塌，傷痕處處，失業數字全歐數一數二。

今年得諾貝爾經濟獎的是弗里德曼（M. Friedman）；現任芝加哥大學經濟系教授，是「芝加哥學派」（Chicago School）的專門人，為資本主義獨有的通貨膨脹病擬了解決辦法。他本人曾因接連為西方奔走，到過不少國家。早在智利軍人政變後不久，弗里德曼便飛往聖地牙哥，替軍人政權擬訂了一套自由經濟政策，並在各地說他是為了鞏固智利的自由力量而做的。智利實行了弗里德曼的政策後，結果創下破紀錄的通貨膨脹和失業數字。又正因為他整套關於自由競爭的「入息政策」裏缺少了任何關於平等分配的思想，更加強了對人民的剝削。

事後，校長對何愛玲的死訊沒有作出任何公開宣佈，而在中三各班裏，老師們提出了「壞事少提，書本多讀」的要求，企圖隱瞞學校的責任，蒙蔽學生對這樁慘劇的了解，有些老師更要求同學避免把事情宣揚以免影響學校聲譽。

一位同學在何愛玲死後會來信給我們說：「同學的反應，出奇地令我不能置信。大部份的人都冷淡非常，就以何愛玲同班同學為例『他們對同學的不幸，就只像是何愛玲退了學一樣，掀不起半點感情的波動。』」

學校隱瞞事件的成功，更反映在報章的含糊報導裏，它們甚至把何愛玲說成是半山區一著名女子書院的學生呢！

一位香港的同學最近來信對我們說，在何愛玲的喪禮那天，學校要求參加喪禮的同學不穿校服，不說學校的名字。

何愛玲死後不到兩年的今天，我們訪問了幾位與她同級的同學。他們對此事印象不深，有的記不起死去同學的名字，有的由於不同班別，所以「都唔知道佢喺邊個」，但他們都記得一些老師的忠告——「你們不要再提起這件事了，還是勤力讀書吧！」

＊＊＊＊＊

陳中海和何愛玲不同，他出身在比較清貧的家庭，母親在酒吧裏工作，父親是外籍海員。年幼時，父母離異，由母親一手撫養。進學以前大哥哥在香港還可以加以照顧，到小一小二時，哥哥到了日本讀書，母親要出外工作，便沒有時間照顧他。

小學的時候，陳中海便在港育中學就讀，認識陳中海十多年的一位朋友說，由於他的家庭背景比較複雜，同學和他之間產生了一重隔膜，令他成了不受歡迎的一份子。學校的冷漠與家庭的問題逐漸使他個性變得孤獨，情緒難於控制，極不穩定。

中學的時候，由於他情緒表現變幻無常，時暴躁時溫順，更加為一般同學所誤解和排斥。有一些惡作劇的同學，更因為他是混血兒，譏笑他為「黃毛頭」。熟悉陳中海的朋友都說他的理想很崇高，富有正義感。他的志向是要當一個濟世為懷的醫生。但他似乎無法安定下來，有紀律地、逐步地實踐自己的抱負，眼見四周經濟富裕的同學對未來所持的樂觀態度和老師對這些世紳子弟信心的表現，更使他感覺自卑、煩惱

當瑞典皇家科學院宣佈弗里德曼為今年得獎人，因為「他不但經濟方面作了影響深遠的科學研究，而且還在實際政治上起了作用」，可激怒了不少人，尤其是直接體驗過他經濟政策的第三世界人民。埃及經濟學者阿巴達拉（J. S. Abdallah）說：「弗里德曼的經濟理論是為帝國主義辯護的，它不但縱容對第三世界資源的剝削和其他種種的經濟侵擾，而且指點他們怎樣去使世界貧富懸殊更加惡化」。瑞典國內反對之聲也同時亮起來了，學術界也開口了。斯德哥爾摩大學經濟系的三十三名教職員和瑞典學院二十五位教職員分別寫了抗議書。從瑞典「每日新聞」題為「競爭就是自由」的報導和討論，更可對這位經濟學家的理論認識深一點：「弗里德曼在記者招待會上常常談到自由。他是自由市場力量的信徒。他解釋說，世界之所以缺少民主與自由，應歸於一些人要控制自由競爭的嘗試。弗里德曼大力主張他的所謂自由，他甚至認為像南非那樣的國家也比黑人自己統治的非洲國家好。他好幾次說：『我是贊成一個自由社會的。』他的所謂自由究竟是甚麼意思呢？是誰的自由？做甚麼用的自由呢？」在同時間，斯德哥爾摩大學的人文科學院全體教員更發表了抗議：「把諾貝爾經濟獎頒發給弗里德曼的決定簡直是開玩笑。選出這樣一個得獎人不但嚴重地損害了科學院在瑞典的名譽，也損害了整個學術界的名譽。」……

諾貝爾（A. B. Nobel），瑞典化學家，發明甘油炸藥聞名於世，並因而成為巨富。在一八九六年十二月十日去世而立下了遺囑，要把他的財產作為基金，其所得利息每年分發給「在該年內對人類作出最大貢獻的人」。至今已有七十五年歷史。日前包括物理學獎、化學獎、醫學獎、文學獎和平獎，每年在諾貝爾逝世週年紀念日舉行頒獎。傳統上由瑞典國王頒獎，並當晚在首都市政廳舉行舞會，嘉賓有國內及世界各地的權貴和學術界名人……

（摘錄自「七十年代」月刊八十五期「少鳴」的「諾貝爾獎的軒然大波」）

和鬱鬱不得志。這對他的學業、精神和身體健康都有很不良的影響。

中三的時候，陳中海的精神開始惡化，醫生的診斷是精神分裂。這一年內，他出入學校與醫院之間，並且曾經企圖自殺。

陳中海出院後，曾經重返港育中學那時，同班的一些比較瞭解他的同學，有的昇了班，有的出洋留學，他變得比以前更加寂寞。及後，他終於離開了港育中學，離開了一個對他不友善的環境，在戲院和酒吧裏工作。在這段日子裏，孤獨和寂寞的他，曾經告訴一位朋友說，他很懷念港育中學的同學。

七五年秋天，他決定重新在一所中學讀書。可是，開課不到兩個月，他的精神又支持不住。在學校裏，他感到不滿意；到社會工作又發覺難適應環境；如今希望再努力下去，但健康和精神又不能支撐，這一連串真叫他受不了，終於，他又被送往精神病院。

去年四月，報章上刊登了陳中海跳樓自殺的消息。死訊傳來，生前最要好的朋友說：「如果他不是在港育中學讀書的話，也許不會這樣死去。」這句話實在值得我們想想。

＊＊＊＊＊

最近死去的港育中學校友張綸傑，生長在一書香世家的基督教家庭，父親是香港一間報社社長。

熟悉的朋友描寫他是一個內向、富於思考、不滿現實於人。在港育完中五後，轉到另外一間中學唸中六。

他似乎很不喜歡港育的環境，常常對同學說港育中學的束縛使人透不過氣。

也在中五的同一個暑假，他脫離了教會，脫離了一個他認為是虛偽、言行不一致的宗教組織。對他來說，神愛世人與他認識的社會的極端不平等，實在是一個很大的矛盾。終於，經過一番掙扎後，他接受了上帝已死的論斷。

去年八月，張綸傑在加州與一位多年的好朋友重聚，對他說自己在一年內改變了很多，以前雖然不滿現實，但還覺得可以有建設性的改革，但現在則覺得任何事都是無意義的。

張綸傑自殺的消息，在多比大學傳開後，很多中國同學都覺得驚訝。

張綸傑是誰？一個來美不到兩個月的留學生為什麼要自殺？

＊＊＊＊＊

死者既然都是來自港育中學的，我們很自然的會問，究竟港育在這三宗慘劇中，擔任了些什麼角色？有什麼特殊的氣氛，會令他們感到受束縛，感到不友善，感到透不過氣呢？我們對這個問題，在文裏也接觸過一點點，但是對整件事情瞭解，我們必須要對港育中學裏的問題作深入分析。

港育中學在環境上已經和外界有一般的隔離，這還不打緊，重要的是校內的氣氛，很容易令人感覺與社會完全脫節。

比如說，港育和其他學校的聯繫，簡直是零。學校一方面孤立自己，製造本校超脫於衆人的氣氛，另一方面，反對熱心同學關心香港學界的課外活動。

在校內，校方嚴重壓抑同學發表意見，比如，禁止校報刊登對學校內部的批評，阻礙同學為學校問題所舉行的討論會等等，學校嚴厲的審查制度，祇有使更多同學不滿和灰心喪氣。但，這些個別的不滿，從來沒有團結起來形成一股反抗的力量。

在校外，學校方面祇提倡類似校際音樂比賽、常識問答比賽等活動，希望標榜自己，增長校譽，同時也加深香港教育的「精英制度」，對學校以外之社會、政治問題，一概不理，提倡中學生不應談別的，唯有讀書高的論調。

（括第5版）

英國醫學生聯會

醫科學生在學習三年後將被稱為英國醫學聯會海外分會學生會員。

成為會員後之優點包括：

- ★每次可得到英國醫學週刊。
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Health by the People

Dr. Kenneth W. Newell is the Director, Division of strengthening of Health Services, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, who had a transit visit to Hong Kong in Mid-February this year. Dr. Newell believes that health is not just a simple matter of health services but interlocking complex of political, economic and social factors. He believes that many of the health problems are really derived from parts of society itself and that a strict health sectoral approach is ineffective. The health profession at present is ignoring this fact and has actually turned their efforts towards helping the more privileged who can afford and appreciate the health services.

Dr. Kenneth W. Newell in the book "Health by the people" published by WHO edited reports of work of 10 authors writing in different parts of the world. The following is an extract from the introduction and the last chapter of the book.

INTRODUCTION

KENNETH W. NEWELL

Great changes for the better have occurred during this century. We must recognize these achievements, but while we do so we must also be perceptive enough to understand to what point these victories have taken us. The majority of the rural populations of the world do not have sufficient food to enable them to have a normal growth and development; one out of four of the children of many groups dies before the age of one year; epidemic and endemic communicable diseases are a day-to-day reality; and maybe 80% of these people have little or no contact at all with what we call health technology, which is so often quoted as a shining example of present-day man's technological ingenuity and progress.

This book is about rural populations, but its main emphasis is upon health and health services. The relationship between rural hopelessness and health is a complex one. Ill health adds to hopelessness, but its removal does not mean that there is hope. We can describe endemic or epidemic diseases, stunted children, deaths occurring mostly in infancy and childhood, no help in an emergency, maternal deaths against such a background as we have indicated; but the background and the description would have to be different if the people were healthy and strong. We should have to add such qualities as hope, human dignity, a capacity for improvement and change, organization and responsibility, and mastery over one's own fate. The problem and the priority have to be the total rural hopelessness complex and not just ill health. We are only slowly beginning to understand that people themselves are aware that health may have a low ranking among the starting points for change.

It is difficult to work out the reasons why members of the health services have tried to separate "health concerns" from other parts of the complex. Is it because we do not understand the problem or feel incompetent or powerless to influence the main issues, or because we want to "control" our own field? Whatever the reason, it is clearly not because we have scientific "evidence" that it is the most effective or the cheapest way or that it is what the people want. On the contrary, we have studies demonstrating that many of the "causes" of common health problems derive from parts of society itself and that a strict health sectoral approach is ineffective, other actions outside the field of health perhaps having greater health effects than strictly health interventions. If we do not consider our restricted approach to be valid, then our reaction to its rejection is even more strange. As the health services fail in their bid for additional resources to further their priorities, the health professions turn their backs on the problem and direct their energies towards developing additional methods for helping the privileged people who can both afford and appreciate them.

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But excitement must be tempered with proper caution. While the reader is still glowing with enthusiasm about the possibilities for change and improvement, many of the authors quite gently but forcefully remind him that to really understand their achievements he must accept their goals. These are much wider than the conventional ones and range from that of health as a political and social right to that of health as an expression, or a spin-off, of a quietly functioning informed community. From this standpoint the authors place themselves apart from others who might judge success only by indices such as the infant mortality rate, disease prevalence, or the number of immunizations given. They do not question the fact that infants need food, pregnant mothers need to be delivered, immunizations are useful and prevent illness, or that sick people need treatment. On the contrary, they emphasize that these are some of the expressions of community action and that they will inevitably follow if you proceed in a reasonable way and take the wider issues into account. The wider issues presented include: productivity and sufficient resources to enable people to eat and be educated; a sense of community responsibility and involvement; a functioning community organization; self-sufficiency in all important matters and a reliance on outside resources only for emergencies; an understanding of the uniqueness of each community coupled with the individual and group pride and dignity associated with it; and, lastly, the feeling that people have of a true unity between their land, their work, and their household. With these as prerequisites, it is not necessary to bother to document the absurdities of the differing bureaucratic responses to agricultural, educational, health service, or development needs.

One can read the examples in this book in quite a different way and use them as a source of information on how primary health care has been delivered in some widely different situations. In such care there is a remarkable consistency throughout the studies. In all these societies, before the changes began, there was always *something* or *someone* dealing with primary health care. People helped the sick, babies continued to be delivered, and people obtained water whether there were formal organizations for the purpose or not. The indigenous or non-western health systems range from those in which the mother or mother-in-law assists during a woman's pregnancy, or a wise man or wise woman is asked by the sick for advice, to the long-established complexes of knowledge and experience typified by those in China and India. Some of these systems, while having their own strengths, may be fragmentary and ineffective in other respects, in terms of their effect on morbidity and mortality. A person can also receive western-type medical treatment in most societies if he or she has enough money, is willing to travel far enough, and is prepared to make the expected cultural adjustments. It needs to be emphasized that in all the examples described in this book the new system of primary health care was either linked with the indigenous system or attempted to play a role having some of the same social qualities that the existing systems had. In this sense the new did not win over or destroy the old but achieved an adjustment that had some new qualities and techniques, and provided a link between the present and the past.

There are other similarities between the examples presented. Each country or area started with the formation, reinforcement, or recognition of a local community organization. This appeared to have five relevant functions. It laid down the priorities; it organized community action for problems that could not be resolved by individuals (e.g., water supply or basic sanitation); it "controlled" the primary health

care service by selecting, appointing, or "legitimizing" the primary health worker; it assisted in financing services; and it linked health actions with wider community goals.

Another common element is the use of a primary health care worker who does not fit into the expected description of a doctor or a nurse. This person is frequently a villager selected by the community and trained locally for a period that could be as short as 3-4 months initially, an unpaid volunteer, or a person possibly partially or totally supported by the village people in cash or kind, and with responsibilities for aspects of promotional, preventive, or curative health. Author after author describes the primary health worker as one of the keys to success, not only on the grounds of cheapness but because he or she is accepted and can deal with many of the local problems better than anyone has done before and because he or she is there. The primary health care worker is no butterfly flitting in or out but is both present when wanted and still there to live with the results of his or her actions. You can also get rid of or replace him or her if you need to.

The relationship of the primary health worker to the remainder of the health services warrants a separate study. In some of these examples he or she is clearly a member of the community and not of the health services, as in China. In others, as in Iran, he or she is the peripheral arm of the health service structure. In many of the others he or she has a dual role - community-based and community-controlled but also a health service member - and a clear intermediate link between the two. In all the examples the primary health worker is responsible for the mechanism governing the referrals to more specialized sources of help, and is the recipient of training, support, drugs, equipment, and ideas coming to the community.

There is no longer any doubt that a primary health worker of this type can work effectively and in an acceptable manner and that he or she does not need to be a nurse or a doctor as we at present know them. It might even be said that it is better that he or she should not have the type of training of such professionals. This in no way implies that doctors or nurses are anachronisms in other parts of the health services; rather, it emphasizes once again that the role of doctors and nurses should be re-examined and that a hard look should be taken at the selection and training of such expensive professionals. The difficulties of such a review are self-evident and, while urgent, such questions can possibly wait if it can be agreed that the primary health worker as described here can effectively be the main strength of a primary health care service.

The health service education system requires a redesign rather than just a shake-up. What is required is much more fundamental than a new curriculum for the primary health care worker, a move of training institutions to the periphery, or an adapted community health doctor or nurse. If rural and community development is to be a series of progressive changes rather than a convulsive jump, the persons involved with health will also have to be able to change, improve, and adapt themselves in step with the community organization. It is possible to visualize a series of steps whereby a community could start by improving the service already there, then turn its attention to complementing it, and eventually reach a point where the service was consistent with people's needs and wishes. In such a progression many of the same persons would need to be involved at each stage, and their knowledge would need to change with the passage of time. One could not say that this or that amount of knowledge would be required for them to be licensed or qualified and that it could be fitted into a rigid educational mould; rather, one would need to evolve a way of feeding in ideas and techniques progressively as the need arose and the priorities changed. With this type of education it would be inconceivable that the present irrelevance of education to service could continue.