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Caduceus

Volume 38 issue 1

久歷滄桑風雨,今年醫學院終於踏進第 120 個年頭了。而啓思到今年亦已經創刊了 85 周年,歷史悠久。由戰前的一本醫學刊物,到現在變成醫學生們的定期報刊,當中包含了 85 年多多少少的變遷,自然不能用筆墨形容。現在啓思除了爲各位同學提供不同大家感興趣的資訊和娛樂之外,也記載了不少與當時相關的時事、評論等等。要做到如此,必須與時並進,緊隨時代步伐和思維才行。「啓思」二字,是由英文 Caduceus 的語音直接翻譯而來,不過前人當然不忘在當中加插重要意義,就是「啓發思維」的意思吧。

翻開以往的啓思刊物,閱到了以往啓思編輯們所寫到的啓思房,身處沙宣道六號李樹芬樓的 Soc 房隔壁,午間閒時可以走過行人天橋到對面的陳蕉琴樓的咖啡室喝喝茶的「寫意」生活,然後到 92 年暑假隨著沙宣道的新宿舍落成而搬遷到灣景餐廳出面的「舊 soc 房」,還要喊著炎熱天氣時候走上那段梯級而大呻辛苦,苦訴那裡的冷清,「一切簇新而缺少人氣」的時候,我想他們也沒有想到十多年後的那個「新 soc 房」和「新啓思房」已經變成了一間人跡罕至,雜物滿佈而髒亂不堪的「舊 soc 房」吧。至於學生會醫學會的基地,也因新校舍落成而遷到實驗室樓 LG1 現址的「新 soc 房」。至於啓思房嘛,恐怕亦隨著時間的流逝而逐漸消失得無影無蹤,大概也沒有什麼人會去理會啓思房的過去與存在吧。

雖然以往的啓思房以不復存在,可是當中多年來累積的心血,以前啓思編輯們都有著那一個屬於自己的小小角落去發表一下自己的意見,那個就是我們心中的「啓思房」,能夠不用理會其他外界的影響,專心的讓筆尖隨自己想法而走。縱使時日會變,而我們一年的莊期內所做的東西也十分有限,但作爲醫學院裡面醫學生的定期出版刊物,《啓思》以同學爲本之餘,亦依舊稟承傳統「編輯自主」的精神,務求能夠爲眾多位醫學院內的同學都能夠對發生於我們身邊的切身大事都能夠有更深入的了解,有獨特的意見,重視自由言論,並作出多方面的交流與探討。「啓思啓我思,我思啓啓思」的精神也是自此應運而生的吧。

小弟新接任啓思總編輯,接觸這個醫學院只有半年,很多東西都還未太清楚。雖然以前也曾嘗試過做有關於編輯、訪問、出版等等的工作,可是當自己接觸了啓思一段日子,就發覺這份工作實不容易,當中牽涉了三個學科共十四班近一千五百人,其繁複遠超我們當初所能想像。記得當初大學生活是怎樣也不知道,上莊之後要做的是什麼也不太清楚。但就正是這個醫學院寶貴的傳承,深深的吸引了我加入這份工作,心中也有著一團火,希望這一年內將啓思辦到最好。可是,單憑我們啓思八個人的力量並不足夠,其實大家的支持更重要。希望各位同學能夠多點踴躍投稿,眾志成城,才能造就一個自由交流、百家爭鳴的平台。

名譽顧問:邵源永 博士上屆代表:黃愷怡 (M10)總編輯:梁正璋 (M11)副編輯:蘇賽君 (M11)

二零零七年度 啟思編委會

秘書:黎鍵邦 (M11)公共關係秘書:文樂邦 (M11)編輯:伍妙詩 (N10)

編輯: 陳家樂 (M11)

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港大醫學院 --- 多事之秋?

機兩年前的港大醫學院正名風波,引起了社會各界廣泛激烈的討論之後,近年港大醫學院更要面對眾多資深教授流失,轉投私營醫療機構去執業,而形成了青黃不接的局面。近日,院長的突然請辭,又爲這本來已趨於平靜的茶杯裡再起風波。這些事件對於我們平時的上課或者學業考試都可能沒有什麼重大影響,不過我們雖然身處這幢沙宣道面對著無敵大海景的玻璃象牙塔裡頭,實在沒可能對於發生在我們身邊的人和事都充耳不聞。尤其是這事件發生之突然,以及引起了社會討論之廣泛,實在遠超正常預料之外。因此,筆者決定爲此作一小記,評一評此事,並談談個人的看法。

身處醫學院裡頭,在沙宣道望著遠方的碧海和列島,看著夕陽徐徐自西方落下,我們都可能有一種感覺,其實我們有時候和外界都很隔絕。筆者每天都要花大半個小時來回醫學院上學,路途之遙遠,很容易令人忘記其實我們的醫學院跟社會有著密切的關聯。就讀其中,就不免會對於學校的了解欲知道更多。當中醫學院裡面的每一個教授,他們的卓越驕人成就,自不然都會成爲不少莘莘學子立下仿效的目標。社會外界對於我們港大醫學院的印象不外乎有幾個重點。第一,港大醫學院名滿天下,人才輩出。第二,港大醫學院設備先進,屢獲殊榮,而成功研究出沙士的冠狀病毒特性,更令醫學院聲名大噪。第三,能夠跨過這麼高的門檻,進去就讀的,都是學生中頂尖中之頂尖,能夠成爲天之驕子,社會當然會對於我們醫學院的前途發展寄望甚殷。

每年我們社會人士對於醫學院的捐款以億計算,政府對於大學醫學院的研究和教育撥款的資助,更是可用 天文數字來計算。但是發生了這種事之後,相信很多每天都出入醫學院那美綸美奐的旋轉門的同學,都感覺被 蒙在鼓裡。根據港大醫學院所發出的新聞稿表示,大學教授醫生看私家症,醫管局佔四份一的分帳,其餘的四 份三都分帳到大學裡頭。而那大學分帳方面,醫學院只會收取 10%,另外的 90%都會撥入學系所屬帳戶,並不 會有存入教職員的個人帳戶的狀況。可是,這次的新聞就突顯了這一方面分帳安排依然混淆不清,有部門監管 不力,未能夠全面監控收費機制與流程,也不知道收費的錢都到哪裡去了,甚至當中已經牽涉到了動用到了公 用資源的問題。而這些問題看似與我們醫學生們沒有直接的關係,但實質卻已經暗地裡造成了一些負面的影響。

社會人士對於醫學院的猜疑,就繫於醫學院的內部財政系統的透明度。因此,醫學院的財政狀況透明度,還有其內部新聞的透明度,都實在有需要加強的空間。我們一眾就讀於醫學院的學生,對於未來的作爲醫生的各種做法都還未太清楚,所以醫學院的眾教授們和教職員的處事方法,都很自然成爲很多醫學生的榜樣。也才能令學生們了解,處理診症的帳目條目要分明嚴謹,而且牽涉社會大眾福利的時候,就更加要審慎。況且,連日來不斷的負面報道,更會打擊港大教職員們的士氣,對於我們學生們,就只有百害而無一利。大部分舊生們對於醫學院的捐款,都是基於對醫學院的感情,其他大眾們,則是基於醫學院內的良好信譽,才會鼎力支持醫學院的發展。這件事也不免會影響到社會大眾對於我們醫學院的信心,然後影響的,就當然是捐款、資源配置以及其他各方面的支持。

最後,各位也很熱切期望的,就是對於此事的結果。面對社會各界的關注,港大醫學院宜盡快完成調查和公開報告,來釋除各界的疑慮,也可以盡快令風波平息,讓醫學院裡面的每一位,都能夠盡快重新專注於其日常的學業工作上。還有的,就是明確的改善建議,以避免日後再有同類情况出現。才有這樣,我們作爲醫學生,才能對於我們每天面對的醫學院都有深一層的了解,在無風無浪的環境下放心地學習,將來造福社會大眾。



120週年特輯

醫學院的歷史

轉眼間,香港大學李嘉誠醫學院已踏入它的第一百二十年。作爲醫學院的學生,我們應了解一下醫學院的歷史。就讓啓思帶領大家進入醫學院的時光隧道吧!

1887: 倫敦傳道會(the London Missionary Society) 在香港成立香港西醫學院。

1892: 國父孫中山於香港西醫學院畢業,成爲該學院首屆畢業生。

1911:香港大學成立。

1912:香港大學舉行正式的創校典禮,香港西醫書院併入香港大學成爲其第一所學院---醫學院,並以西區國家醫院 (Government Civil Hospital) 作爲教學醫院。

1917:解剖及生理學學院 (The School of Anatomy and Physiology) 正式開啓。

1919: 熱帶醫學及病理學學院 (The School of Tropical Medicine and Pathology) 正式成立。

1927: 首位醫學院女畢業生---Eva Hotung。

1935: 外科學院 (The School of Surgery,後來改名爲 The Digby School of Surgery) 正式開啓。

1937: 教學醫院改爲剛啓用的瑪麗醫院 (Queen Mary Hospital)。

1959:座立於瑪麗醫院的病理學大樓 (Pathology Building) 正式啓用。

1965:座立於沙宣道的李樹芬樓 (Li Shu Fan Building) 正式啓用。

1967:座立於瑪麗醫院的 Professional Block 正式啓用,主要輔助教學及研究。

1972: 白文信樓 (Patrick Mansion Building) 正式啓用。

1979:於沙宣道的實驗動物中心 (Laboratory Animal Unit Building) 及陳蕉琴樓 (Pauline Chan Building) 正式啓用。

1986:於李樹芬樓的圖書館改名爲利希慎醫科圖書館 (Lee Hysan Medical Library)。

1995:護理學系正式成立,並開始護理學系學士課程。

1997: MBBS 教學課程採用 PBL 形式進行。

1998:中醫學院正式成立,並開始中醫全科學士課程。

1999: 生物訊息學課程正式開辦。

2002:醫學院新校舍正式落成,座落於薄扶林沙宣道。

利希慎醫科圖書館遷移後改爲爲余振強醫學圖書館(Yu Chun Keung Medical Library)。

2005:醫學院正式命名爲「香港大學李嘉誠醫學院」。



1965 年所攝之香港西醫書院遺蹟, 地址在香港鴨 巴甸街與荷李活道相連之處。

(source: www.hkumedic.com)



醫學院以前所用的教學大樓 --- 李樹芬樓的外

貌,背景乃瑪麗醫院。

(source: lib.hku.hk)



2002 年落成的新校舍,校址搬遷到沙宣道近羅 富國徑一帶 (羅富國師範學院原址)。

A Torch of the Medical Society

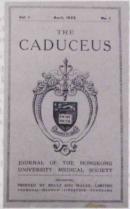
Caduceus – a publication which spanned the century

Written by LukeChan (M 11)

SASSOON ROAD

Every student of the Faculty of Medicine, once registers as a member of the medical society, would be granted, throughout their period of study. In celebrating the 120th anniversary of the medical faculty, Caduceus would like to briefly introduce its history.

Entertaining



DITORIAL

The first issue of Caduceus was published in 1922.

Once upon a time ...

The first issue of Caduceus was published in 1922 by the medical society. Most Asian countries did not teach or even practice Western medicine at that time. It was our founders who had the foresight to set up this medical school in 1887 to promote local health care services. Lagging behind the western countries a lot in medical technology and with the ideal of catching up very quickly, Caduceus was born at a time of dedication and determination. The

early issues of Caduceus are not quite similar to the one you are reading at the moment. They recorded original work

and the magazine was marked as a scientific journal.

Much effort was paid in the following 20 years or so to build up the journal's reputation. However, good times were short. The Japanese intrusion brought great destruction to Hong Kong, and Caduceus was one of the victims. It stopped publishing after 1941.



Advertisements in early issues of Caduceus

Relighting the Torch

For a couple of years after the war people forgot about the Caduceus. Fortunately, Caduceus was resurrected following a Medical Society Council Meeting in 1969, but in a different form. The main reason for its resurrection was that at that time various social issues had raised a lot of concern among medical students, and that there was a growing demand for a platform where students could express their ideas.

... the name has a double significance. "Caduceus" is the symbol of medical profession. Also, this is the wand of Hermes (Mercury) who is the messenger of gods. This newspaper is intended to act as the messenger between our medical students, staff of the medical faculty ...

(Caduceus, Vol 1, No 1)

A journal no longer, Caduceus became a newspaper issued monthly. Its focus changed to reporting the news of the faculty from academic essays.

tensfector of all creatures, regarded the serpent as the

WHAT IS CADUCEUS ?

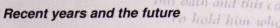
A great leap forward

Caduceus developed greatly in the 1970s and 1980s. Students did not only focus on issues of the medical faculty, they started to discuss social issues, like the medical system of the city, student movements and

many of the editors at that time have gained public recognition, like Prof. Yuen Kwok Yung (Section editor of 1977), Dr Ko Wing Man (Section editor of 1977 and 1978), and Dr Kenneth Ho Siu Wai (Feature editor of 1978), etc.

Caduceis &

HONS



In the early 1990s, Caduceus had changed its form to a magazine, with several issues each year. With the aid of modern technology, we were able to produce Caduceus with eye-catching graphics. But at the same time, technological advances increases the means of voicing out opinions, thus it seems inevitable that less students use Caduceus as a platform to exchange their ideas.

In recent years, the admission of nursing students and Chinese medicine students to the medical faculty has increased the diversity of our articles. Rather than merely studying in the ivory tower in Sassoon Road, we should also be concerned with social issues, particularly those related to our future patients and our future working environment. Only then can we qualify as caring medical professionals. Our board will try our best to serve as a platform for future medical professionals to exchange their ideas.

1999 The first issue of Caduceus was published

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will not give to

1941 Cease of publication due to

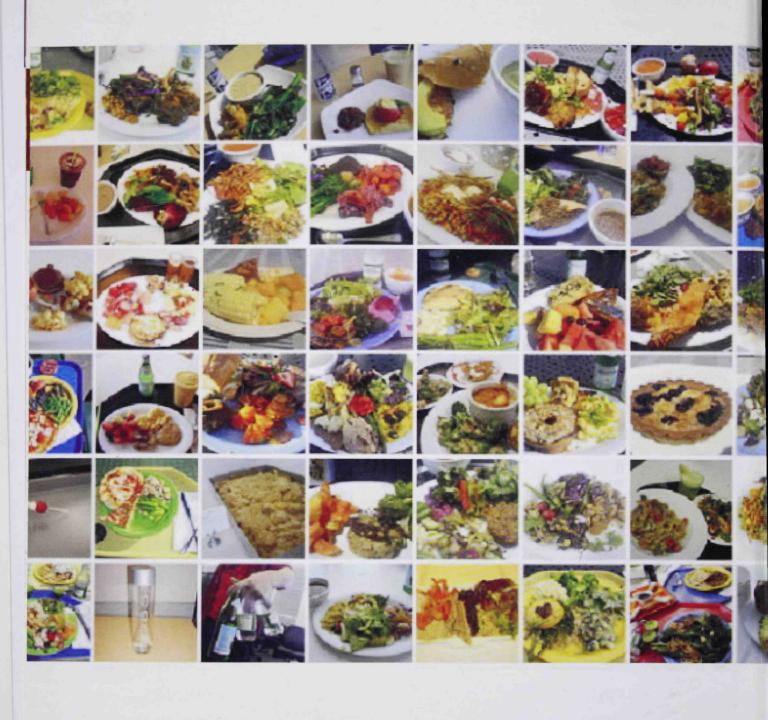
1969 Resurrection of Caduceus in a newspaper format

1992 Caduceus changes to a magazine style

2007 The first issue with all colour pages



ue 3



啓 思 飯 局



龍, 健委進軍 M11!!!!

陳建維、許鴻隆二人是今年M11的兩位不速之客。當班代表李同學大聲宣布有兩位交流生會來這裡作客兩個禮拜,大家表現得異常興奮,還把他們的名字聽錯成「恐龍」、「健委」(health committee)呢!既然大家對這兩位來自臺灣的朋友這麼有興趣,這期啓思飯局當然請來他們二人大談南北西東,輕鬆一番:途中笑料不斷,卻不乏深度;現集結成文,與眾同樂。

建維和鴻隆是臺灣成功大學醫學院的三年級學生,年紀和我們相若,當然也是不折不扣的熱血青年啦!雖然他們在香港大學只停留了兩個禮拜,但他們卻十分熟悉港大的用語,將「搏盡」和「撻皮」這兩常用詞彙運用得宜!他們很健談,對港大的醫學生活很有興趣,有時更反客為主,反問我們呢!大家侃侃而談,不經不覺竟然交流了四小時!



醫學之路

問:在台灣要考進醫科,會比在香港還要難嗎?

答:兩地有著很不同的高考制度:在台灣,要學醫的話,高考的時候一定要先進Biology Group,只有Bio Group裡面的頭 1%學生才會有機會考進醫科。另外,如果要讀護理或者中醫,也要先進入Bio Group 的喔!

問:在香港,讀醫的男女比例漸漸變得平均起來,在台灣也一樣嗎?

答: 唉!在台灣的情況很不一樣。在傳統觀念 影響下,學醫的大部份都是男生,好像 我們的那一屆共有 57 人,當中只有 13 位是女生...(沒精打彩的樣子)

問: 你們為什麼會選擇讀醫呢?

鴻隆: 我在高中的一個 medic camp 初次接觸 到醫學, 而那個 camp 的主題是關於肝 臟的, 我覺得很有趣, 於是便開始對 醫學產生了興趣。另外,我也曾經在 醫院當義工,得到了一點點體會。到 高考的成績出來了,分數夠高,就選 了學醫。

建維:我在醫院當義工的時候,遇到了一個 很投契的女病人,跟她談的很開心! (聽罷,我們起哄。)

...不是你們想的那樣啦!我們談了很久,也有保持聯絡。後來有一次,護士長告訴我那個病人得了白血病,只剩下幾個月的日子,我立刻控制不住...(擺出一副哭成淚人的樣子)。那次以後,我便開始有「為病人幹點事」的理想。我高考的成績也好,不想浪費,所以便報了名。

不同的教與學

問:聽說在台灣讀醫是要讀 7 年的,對嗎? 學的東西會比在香港學的多嗎?

答:嗯…我們的學制是「2+5」的:先有兩



年的基礎課程,涵蓋很多不同的科目, 我們可以選修自己喜歡的,sociology 呀,history呀,甚麼也可以。我們有 句話就是說「In the first 2 years, we learn everything but medicine!」有 些同學很喜歡這個制度,但也有人認為 這個制度浪費時間。到了第三年,我們 開始學習關於醫學的知識,尤其如 Anatomy為主。因為工作量突然間增加 了很多,最初有一些同學會適應不來。 至於實習方面,共有七個科目,四科為 自選科目。



問:在這裡,我們沒有一個固定的時間表,你們那邊是怎樣的呢?

答: 我們每個禮拜的課堂都是很規律的排程,不像這裡每天都有不同的時間表。 一個禮拜有 16 小時的 Anatomy , 8 小時的 lectures,還有一天是 half day off。

問:那你們認為PBL怎樣?

答: 我覺得如果有了基本的知識才實行 PBL 會比較好,因為不用瞎猜。HKU 對學生的要求很高,因為在 System Blocks 的時

候已經有PBL。在成功大學,要到了Year 4 才開始有 PBL,而且內容主要是關於Medical Ethics 的 , 並 不 是 太knowledge-oriented。我個人認為 PBL 對練習 critical thinking 很有幫助。

問: 對以英文上課的環境,你們習慣嗎?

答:相比之下,HKU 的英文要求很高,因為 連平常對答也要用英文,尤其是 PBL 的 時候。我們那邊都是以中文授課講話, PBL 也是用中文的,教學內容的名詞卻用 英文,答卷也用英文。

問: 你們會和其他學系的同學一起上課嗎?

答: 我們會跟 Physiotherapy 和 Occupational therapy 的同學一起上 dissection practical,可是跟護理學系的同學卻沒有共同活動的課堂,不像你們這邊有 PCP,所以只能在 medic camp認識到護理學系的同學,兩邊的交流也沒有你們這邊的多。無奈的是,護理學系跟 Engineering 的 activities 比跟我們的還要多! (妒忌的樣子)

問: 你們覺得這裡的 dissection practical 跟你們的有甚麼不同嗎?

答: 我覺得我們上課比較嚴肅,要求也很認真,時間也比這裡的長很多,每個禮拜有16小時。我們稱 cadavers 為「大體老師」。我們那邊有比較多女的「大體老師」,在這邊好像大部份都是男的。在成大,Dissection lab 的門都不會被鎖上,學生可以自由進出,臨近考試的時候,會有很多同學去溫習 anatomy 的喔!



問: 你們覺得兩地的醫學生有甚麼不同?

答:可能因為我們一屆的人數比較少,所以 我們的感覺好像是 close 一點點,港大這邊 的學生好像是分開一個 group 一個 group 玩 的。另外,兩邊的醫學生都比較被動,問的 問題比較少,亦很少 challenge professors,這可能都是因為同學們在東方 傳統觀念影響之下,顯得比較害羞。

成大醫學生生活點滴

問:成大的醫學生會像我們這邊一樣「上庄」 搞活動嗎?

答:成大醫學生也有搞自己的組織,但好像並不如你們般活躍。我們會常到 main campus 參與那邊的活動。至於在醫學院,比較多 Year 1, 2 and 4 的醫學生會參加 medical service team (其性質與 Health Committee 相似),到鄉下地方宣傳健康信息,提供身體檢查等。

問:那麼你們有像 Caduceus 這種性質的醫學院刊物嗎?

答:我們有屬於自己學系的系刊,每年的名字隨編輯委員會決定,內容較具彈性,不一定關於醫學,徵稿比較自由,就連短篇小說、關於音樂的文章也可以刊登。至於投稿的學生,多數都是和該年的 committee 同級的。另外,main campus也有一本叫<<大學青年>>的刊物。

問:那邊的宿舍生活是怎樣的?

答:宿舍生活跟港大的很不同,沒有甚麼特別精彩的舍堂活動,宿舍的作用只是給學生一個讀書和睡覺的地方,男女都是分區活動的,所以同學們會參加 main campus 那邊的活動。

問: 你們有做甚麼工作賺點外快嗎?

答:很多醫學生也有幫人補習,在眾多工作之中,補習是最賺的!

問:你們有經常跟高年級的師兄師姐溝通嗎?

答:(興奮)噢!你們稱高年級的同學為師兄師姐嗎?我們稱他們為學長!我們那邊有一個叫「學號家庭」的制度,我們和學長們就好像一家人一樣,相處得十分融洽,而且學長們沒有「大仙」的架子,我們有甚麼問題也會跟他們談,包括非學業的問題呢!見面時我們還會「搭膊頭」,不會拘泥於禮節!

問:你們的愛情路順利嗎?作為醫學男生, 會不會很招蜂引蝶呢?身邊的女生都很 多吧!

答:(慨歎) 哎呀!怎麼這樣說?其實醫學生課堂比較多,而且要經常溫習,通常都很難交到異性朋友。加上工程學的同學和護理學的同學素有交往,他們的聯誼活動多的是呢!相反地可憐的我們,會在 medic camp 接觸到護理學的同學,真的很吃虧呢!一般有幸交到女朋友的男生都特別炫(愛 show-off),自豪地稱自己的女友為閃光彈,也簡稱閃光,用法為:我家的閃光今天怎麼樣...

問:細或大 bayview 可以媲美成功大學的餐廳嗎?

答:哈哈!老實說,成大的餐廳當然比起港 大的好啦!成大還有自助餐形式的餐 廳,而且價錢較為便宜呀!不過,有些 在大 bayview 吃的點心也蠻特別的。



義工活動

問:成大的醫學生多參與義工活動嗎?

答:成大規定醫學生必須到醫院當義工,大 概是因為我們可以從中學習與病人溝通 的技巧吧!此外,我們還會到鄉村為村 民提供健康教育和免費的簡單身體檢查 呢!



中醫在臺灣

問:聽說中醫在臺灣也有一定的地位,臺灣人喜歡看中醫嗎?

答:中醫在臺灣是很流行的,很多人也相信中醫,有些人甚至肯花比聘請西醫更高的價錢去請中醫看診,因此中醫的薪水也很不錯呢!

問:那麼中醫入學的要求高嗎?中醫學生要 修煉多少年呢?

答:中醫的入學標準較西醫的低,但是要讀 8年的課程,而且課程的範疇也涉及西 醫的內容,所以讀中醫也不是一件容易 的事呢!

醫生在臺灣

問:臺灣的醫生晉升制度是怎樣的?

答:醫學生剛畢業先會做實習醫師,然後正式成為駐院醫師(Residence),做得久

了、經驗豐富了便會升為總駐院醫師, 再升一級便是主治醫師了!主治醫師不 用當值(on duty)呢!

問:醫生們都是在診所或醫院工作嗎?

答:在臺灣,有些醫生有「往診」的服務, 醫生會親自到病人家裏診症。還有一些 醫生會到郊區行醫,雖然賺的錢不多, 但勝在有意義,比在診所行醫幫到更多 有需要的人,有時甚至可以令整村落的 人有所改變呢!(有點兒感動)

問:醫生的工作時間有多長?

答:醫生的下班時間不定,而且務必看完所 有症才能下班呢,所以都蠻辛苦的!

問:在臺灣,醫生是一個受人尊敬的行業嗎?

答:(嘆氣)唉…醫生威望與日俱減,是醫療服務商業化的趨勢加上傳媒的渲染而形成的。現在,醫生被當成了一個服務員,治療被當成了一個交易,消費者對於醫生的要求越來越高,稍有差錯便不得了!加上當醫生被起訴時,法官往因為同情病人的境況而判病人勝訴!因此醫生其實是高風險的行業,尤其是外科的常興人類為的。

問:臺灣的政府有推行醫療保障的政策嗎?

答:有呀!政府推行全民健康保險政策,原本是不錯的,但副作用就是鼓勵了人們多看幾次醫生,加重公營醫院的負擔。到目前為止,這個保險制度還是蝕錢的。因此公營醫院的收費要提高,以鼓勵人們小病時轉向私家診所去看診。



問:公營和私營醫院有甚麽分別呢?

答:私營醫院的醫生比較忙,因為醫院會用 賺錢的方法去營運醫院,儘量減少醫生 的人數,所以私營醫院的醫生的壓力很 大。

印象篇

問:你們對香港的印象是怎樣的呢?

答:香港的經濟發展完善,有些人很會賺錢, 不愧為國際金融中心。香港人生活節奏 快得很,人們的腳步、街上的車的速度 都很快。高樓大厦也多得很,香港真是 寸金尺土呢!就是要用盡每一幅的名 地!哈哈,看來香港人也很崇尚名牌 呢,在中環,整條街也是名店!不過 呢,在中環,整條街也是名店!來的 在這樣養尊處優的環境裡培養出來的 生,未必能夠體會到貧困地區病人的需 要,也許會缺乏相關方面的訓練吧。

問:你們對港大醫學院又有怎樣的印象呢?答:(羨慕)這裏很美麗的海景和雄偉的實驗

大樓呢!所有設施也很新穎和完整,相 比之下,我們那邊的醫學院大樓比較 舊,大概舊二十年吧,但是內裡的設施 卻差不多。成大也有醫學圖書館,但港 大醫學院的圖書館有兩層,較成大的 大!

問:假如你有機會來港大讀醫,你會來嗎?

答:這…很難說呢!各有各的好處,港大的學習氣氛好、變化較多,可是 PBL 上課用英語,有點兒壓力。另外,香港人升上大學後立即可以開始醫學課程,沒有時間學其他東西,如社會學等,我卻認為用兩年時間去學習其他科目是一項很不錯的制度呢!

轉眼間,夕陽西下,我們當然乘機宣揚醫學院夕陽西下的美景!雖然有點煙霞,但鴻隆和建維還是急急拿出相機拍下美景呢!





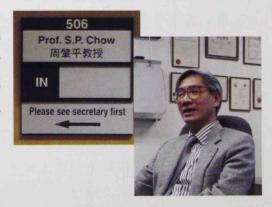
Healing without borders

In this issue, the Caduceus Editorial Board has managed to conduct interviews with 2 staffs who are active participants of MSF. The first one is Prof. SP Chow, who is a renowned surgical doctor in orthopaedics. The second interviewee is Ms. Eunice Wong, who is a nurse and also an MSF Field Volunteer.

Interview with Prof. SP Chow

Clement Leung (M11)

Prof. SP Chow was previously the HKU Dean of Medicine and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong. He is now currently the Chair Professor in Division Chief, Division of Hand and Foot Surgery in the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, University of Hong Kong Medical Centre, Queen Mary Hospital.



"What is your reason of joining MSF?"

"It was in 1989, during the times of the 4th June incident. MSF initiated some voluntary work in the Vietnamese refugees camp in Tuen Mun, Tap Shek Kok etc. However, there were insufficient doctors to work there, so local doctors were called to go to help there until more foreign MSF volunteers arrived to take part."

"When I was still a medical student, I did voluntary work in St. Luke's clinic, which was situated at Kennedy Town, with some of my classmates. During the work, we found out that the actual disease patterns were very different from those learnt in textbooks. We also went to the countryside in the New Territories. However, we found that the villagers were much healthier than the people in the inner city. There were so few patients in the countryside that could be found when compared to the inner city."

"I think that the ones who serve gain more than those being served. Especially when we travel to those more underdeveloped places, we do not only see the cross-sectional pattern of a certain disease, but also the longitudinal pattern of it. Because the disease pattern in those areas can resembles that of Hong Kong 20-30 years ago. We can also learn to make the full use of each equipment when there is a shortage in facilities. In addition, when there is a defect in science, we can overcome it by using art. We can learn to appreciate the arts in medicine, also love and communication."

Last year when Prof Chow was not too busy, he planned to go to have a MSF voluntary work, although he could not be free for a very long time. There was not much special motivation, but he wanted to gain some more experience and something new.

He passed the interview, and he was arranged to a traumatology hospital in post-conflict rural Nigeria. Due to his experience in orthopaedics, he was asked to help in that hospital. At the same time, the hospital was very in need of orthopedists because many doctors had left the hospital. And preparations were made very quickly in 2 weeks before he set off.

Did you meet any difficulties? How did you overcome them?

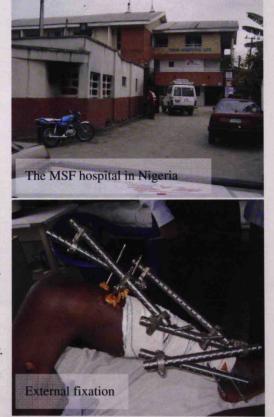
"I had a minor problem already during the trip for Nigeria. I had a flight from HK towards Nigeria, which need to pass through Thailand, Ethiopia, until we arrived at Lagos, a large city of Nigeria. The whole trip took me more than 20 hours, and sometimes the seats were not properly arranged." He said. "And there were also many cancellations of flight,

so I was forced to take the next flight to the destination."

The hospital that Prof. Chow worked in was only quite recently opened near the central market place, so the equipments were not very adequate and updated. "The situation could be comparable to HK 20-30 years ago, while they still widely use the external fixation method. Despite of its durability, its use was quite inflexible." He then further listed some more equipment, like the X-ray machine, were also of very outdated standards.

In addition to all those inadequate facilities, the hospital also has some hygienic problems present. "There were flies inside the hospital, and it was crowded with 40 patients in a ward, though the staffs tried hard in maintaining the environment clean, but the environment would not as good as some other private hospitals in the region. Yet, the staff working there were very dedicated, and MSF already spotted many problems and improvements were planned"

The hospital which Prof. Chow worked in specializes on traumatology. It was separated into two main divisions. The first part mainly deals with orthopaedics, the other part deals with traumatology, especially those caused by traffic accidents, as the traffic conditions there were





very disordered. Other causes of traumatology mostly include violence, caused by firearms and knife chops, and also many cases of children being burnt after domestic accidents.

The hospital only had air-conditioning in the operation theatre, but it is only turned on in important operations, because electricity was scarce. Moreover, there was also a lack of more advanced sterilizing facilities, and they employ extra nurses for the job and use extra antiseptics to overcome the problems.

Life in Nigeria:

"MSF place much importance on the safety of the volunteers." Kidnapping was a serious problem in Nigeria, especially for the wealthy foreigners who come here for oil businesses. But Prof. Chow was not worried. "We were working for humanitarian purposes. At the same time, MSF had put in a lot of effort in building up close relations with the locals." Much other than safety alone, the MSF provides most of the arrangements for the daily living and necessities, and also transportation by jeeps in two between the hospital and the residence. During the two-week visit, they lived in a house rented by MSF in the embassy area.



"We had very simple facilities in the house, electricity might stop at night, and we had to use our own electricity generator then." Despite the simple facilities, Prof. Chow did not mind about the living conditions, because he was staying for a relatively much shorter time than other volunteers who stayed there. And there were also helpers in the house to serve the healthcare workers.

How about the local weather? Since Prof. Chow worked there during Autumn and September, the temperature often remains above 30°C. "It just feels like the summer of Hong Kong. Nevertheless, there were often heavy rains."

And how about communication? Prof. Chow recalled that there was no problem in communication, even his mobile phone could be connected!

Remarkable events:

The first day when Prof. Chow arrived at the hospital, he saw so many patients having their legs fixed with so many steel frameworks, and it was so different from what is being seen in

Hong Kong nowadays, and he felt a bit surprised initially.

Then he recalled a case which he thinks is quite remarkable for him: There was a man who had a heavily injured left foot, with all the flesh and bone were almost torn off, and he was designated to have an amputation of the foot. However, the man insisted not to let the healthcare professionals amputate his foot, because he wanted to preserve his foot even though his foot is becoming smelly and swelling, with maggots growing out from the wounds. At last his foot deteriorated and he gave in at last, having his foot amputated.

After then he shared with us another experience that could put him in great danger. "There was a night when I was suddenly called for operation on a patient with bullet injury. At that time there were some noises nearby, they just sounded like fire-crackles!"



However, as he rushed back to hospital and was continuing to work for 2 consecutive surgeries, he started to receive more and more patients from outside having bullet injuries. After treating several more patients then he received the news that there were gun shots just occurring at the market outside the hospital and the wounded people were sent to the

MSF hospital!

On the last day, there was a girl who needs a skin graft. The girl has already had many skin grafts, and she was arranged to have another operation on that day. Though he was scheduled to have the departure flight soon, he managed to finish the operation. The appreciation from the nurse in the hospital "It is a pleasure to work with you", made him feel very warm and satisfied.

What medical students should learn? Or what they might not know?

"New trainees might not know how to use the old equipments or techniques to solve problems." He thinks that nowadays many doctors are too get used to using new equipments and ignore the use of traditional means. However, Prof. Chow has no problems dealing with them because he has handled with those equipments a long time ago.

Dr. Chow also reminded the medical students should remain open-minded. In this way, they can widen their scope of horizon, learn from local patients, doctors and also local paramedical. Moreover, we can live with other cultures peacefully, and also respect them.





"Be more flexible and innovative, and also learn to appreciate the art of medicine." He added. "Doctors are not everything, they are not almighty. Other people like engineers may save much more lives than you could by building more wells and hygienic facilities etc." However, he also noted that this might also make some volunteers a bit frustrated as they think their effort is too little in helping to change the situation.

What are the differences between the medical work of Hong Kong and MSF in Nigeria?

"In Nigeria, there are many things to do other than just surgery alone. Some procedures like disinfection or stitching which are usually done by other staff in Hong Kong, but you need to do them all here."

"The local healthcare professionals are well-trained with proper knowledge and they have much self-confidence. They are also quite

silent and are not very talkative, but that doesn't mean that they don't know much. However, most of them still lack some specialty training or some small tricks which helps them to do better."

"English is very common and many locals have their names in English." This is so because the region was a part of British colony before.



Interview with MSF Field Volunteer - Eunice Wong

Eva Wong (M11), Terence Lai (M11)

Ms. Eunice Wong started her first mission with MSF in December 2005. Before joining MSF, she was working as a registered nurse with Hong Kong Hospital Authority. From December 2005 to June 2006, Eunice worked in Kerenek, West Darfur, Sudan. During the seven months, she was responsible for setting up a counseling programme for sexual violence victims and patients with epidemic diseases. Also she involved in projects treating patients with tuberculosis and malnutrition.



1) Why did you join MSF?

When I was still a 2nd year student in the nursing school, I read two newspaper articles about MSF. The first one was written by a medical officer and the other one was written by a nurse. I discovered that MSF is actively supported by the government and they do so by offering no-pay leave to nurses under the HA who need to travel to foreign countries for MSF. Besides, I started to think about my aims and dreams in life and one of them is to help people in Third world countries. All of these contributed to my decision to join MSF.

2) Were there any struggles before joining MSF?

My parents had strong objections in the beginning. They thought that I was incapable of looking after myself and they insisted that working in Third world countries was too dangerous. However, there was the SARS outbreak soon after and I was allocated to Ward 8A (an isolated ward) in the Prince of Wales Hospital. During the outbreak, I was not allowed to go home and I learnt to look after myself as a "true" independent adult. My parents were impressed by this and they finally gave in and allowed me to fulfill my dream!

3) Are there any special requirements for joining MSF?

We have to attend a basic interview. There are no language courses whatsoever although we have to work in countries with different spoken languages. Cantonese and English are basic language requirements and it's even better if we can speak French, German and Putonghua. There are no special requirements for physical fitness.

4) What difficulties did you encounter?

We had to be extremely flexible there and I found it pretty difficult to adapt to this new lifestyle at first. For example, I spent around 2 hours on timetable arrangement each day, which is more than enough in Hong Kong. However, Sudan is a place full of unexpected changes and I had to change the timetable again and again. It was really time-consuming! In conclusion, I learnt that one cannot possibly do everything he/she wishes to. Having said that, I think the potential of human beings is unlimited.

5) How would you describe the patient-nurse relationship? Were there any touching moments that you want to share with us?

During the stay in Sudan, I met a child called Avass, who was a 9 year-old boy. He weighed only 19 kg!! He was very weak when he first arrived at the MSF hospital. He couldn't even talk, eat or walk. There were no signs of improvement after initial IV infusion. The doctors suggested using a stomach tube to feed Avass. However, the parents were reluctant because of some traditional beliefs. When we were just about to give up, something amazing happened. The parents of a child in the pediatric ward helped us to persuade Avass's parents! With the support of the locals, Avass's parents agreed to have the stomach tube inserted. Avass got well soon after. He was discharged and asked to come back for follow-up in 2 weeks. They didn't show up until 2 months later when his parents brought him to the hospital in a wooden cart. Avass's situation was critical and he had been experiencing breathlessness and seizures for 20 minutes before he finally died.

I broke down and cried.

'Why couldn't I help?' I kept asking myself. When can we truly eradicate poverty?

6) Why is poverty common in Africa?

It is probably due to the weather conditions there. Drought happens throughout the year and the temperature is always high! Sandstorm is always followed by heavy rain. These extreme weather conditions make it difficult to grow crops. Muddy water from underground near River Nile is the only water source and this has serious impact on people's health, which is devastating to the workforce.

7) Could you tell us something about the sexual gender based cases in Africa?

There were lots of cases due to conflicts between the two groups of local people. Usually, as men needed to go out to work, only women were left in the villages, so when a man met a woman in different group, the woman might be raped. AIDS was not a serious problem in the village as the people there were not so open due to their religion--Islam

When one case is reported, we firstly ask the victim about details of the case, for instance, time, place, people involved, family members' reaction, and other victims involved. Then we carry onto the physical examinations, for example, to check whether there's uterus tear and rupture. After having the diagnoses, treatments will be provided, like contraceptive pills, anti-retroviral drug, pain killer, hepatitis B and tetanus vaccine are given. One point to note is that patient confidentiality is extremely important as the religion there is Islam, they treat raped women as a shame. The raped women would be isolated and they don't have family support. It's important to make sure that the information of the patient is not disclosed to anyone else, except the person in charge of the case. This is to get the trust of the victims. Apart from treating the patients physically, we have to treat them psychologically too. Counseling sessions are provided by us and they usually last for 2-3 hours. We really have to talk and listen to the patients until they feel relieved. Follow-ups are also provided. However, the compliance is not good as the patients have to walk for 3-4 hours under a high temperature without water in order to go to MSF hospital.

8) Were there any more special experiences?

A person was killed after a serious conflict between two tribes on a Friday night. Friends of the deceased wanted MSF to have an examination on the corpse. As a nurse from Hong Kong, I have never carried out any autopsies. However, no doctors were present at that time, so I was forced to check out the dead body. Blood, cerebrospinal fluid, smell of the explosives... the scene was horrible. My hands were shaking, but I kept telling myself that I had to be brave and carry on with the work. I thought about the incident over and over again after the autopsy. Why would the people carry the body all the way to MSF? It's because they trusted MSF's neutrality towards people of all backgrounds and we should try our best to maintain this.

9) What have you learnt after the trip?

I have learnt to make the most out of limited resources. We should try our best in everything, no matter what the outcome's going to be. Most importantly, we should treasure what we have, especially food!

10) What qualities do nurses need to have?

We should always be supportive when treating patients. During internship, the pre-nurses should not only concentrate on exams because there are a lot more to learn! We really need to place ourselves in the patients' position and show them our love.

11) What impressed you most?

The sunrise and sunset were amazing! Also, I will never forget traveling on the back of the camels! The place we lived in was special too! It's called Tukus, which is built by bricks, straw and plastic sheets. We used dynamos and solar panels to run computers.

12) Overall, what do you think about the trip?

To be honest, I didn't want to leave after the 7-month stay. I even cried in the airport before I left. It was a once-in-a-lifetime experience to help people in Third world countries and to train them to help themselves. I'll definitely join MSF activities in the future if possible!





醫者・仁者 個醫生的自述

蘇賽君 文樂邦 (M11)

蕭烜醫生個人簡介

蕭垣醫生中學時期就讀於皇仁書院,一九九七年考進醫學院,是醫學院二零零二年度的畢業生。在瑪麗醫院完 成一年的實習後,他加入了瑪麗醫院的家庭醫學系並工作了兩年的時間。蕭醫生現於北角私人執業。 蕭醫生是一名虔誠的基督徒。他熱衷於醫學生的心靈成長,經常出席大大小小的活動,跟同學分享他的經驗。 順帶一提,蕭醫生爲一九九八年度年啓思編委會的成員,是本屆編委會的上上上上上上上上上上

相信有去 M11 formative mock osca 的同學,對蕭烜醫 生「要找出自己心中驕傲的石頭,照亮心中的盲點」之 一番肺腑之言依然記憶猶新。於是「啓思飯局」這期請 來了蕭醫生,分享他個人對學醫和人生的一些心得。

「我覺得自己是被 神呼喚,被 神叫喚去從醫 的。我做醫生都是 神的旨意。」

相信大家都懷有不同的目的進入這個醫學院:有覬覦那 份豐厚而穩定的薪水的,有真心立志救人的,有爲了家 庭保障的,也有人是受電視,SARS 影響的。但蕭醫生 呢?他又是爲了甚麼想做一個醫生的呢?

「學醫一直是我從小到大的心願。在很久以前寫紀念冊 的時候,我已經提到自己的願望就是做醫生了。」蕭醫 生一臉滿足地回味道:「我媽媽其實很想做醫生,她也絕 對有能力上大學,不過當時卻給文革耽誤了,轉眼又是 另一個春秋。其實我祖父當時在上海也有自己開醫院當 醫生,生意還不錯呢!不過後來也是因爲文革的緣故 吧,都頗爲悽慘的。所以可以說,想學醫是受家人一直 以來的心願所影響吧!

面對醫學沉重的壓力,很多醫學生都吃不消,頻頻有覺 得自己不勝任,想打退堂鼓的念頭。就連蕭醫生也直言 永遠刷得發亮趾高氣楊的交憑,和無瑕白袍套著的

當初其實不太知道身爲一個醫生要做什麼。那麼他又是 怎樣穩住自己的心,讓心中的那團火不滅反而越燒越 旺?那份熱情,是怎麽保存下來的?

「其實學醫本身並不困難,很多人的時間都花在了苦想 自己是否適合讀醫身上。很多人都說讀醫是爲了幫人。 其實幫人這個理由很脆弱也很模糊,而且很快就會被排 山倒海的書本吞噬,到了五年級,甚麼熱誠都會冷卻----這其實很可怕。但我是比較幸運的一個。我覺得自己是 被 神呼喚,被 神叫喚去從醫的。我做醫生都是 神 的旨意,所以我沒有懷疑,只要一直走下去就對了。」 分享途中,他的眼睛閃爍著的是堅定快樂的光,這讓小 記很羨慕:讀醫,真的需要一份執著,一份韌性,一份 打不死的頑強。蕭醫生在 神處找到了一份心的安穩, 讓他不再恐懼。

三軍未動,糧草先行。這一份爲長期作戰的心靈糧食 你找到了嗎?

「很矛盾也很諷刺的一點是:要做一個卓 生,就是不要完完全全地把自己當做一個醫生

私人醫護所、小記對它的印象不外乎就兩個:那一張張

不茍一本正經的臉。小記心裡一直都很納悶:有很多文 憑,有壓人的架勢,這就是所謂的好醫生嗎?究竟作爲 一個好醫生,甚麼才最重要?

在蕭醫生的心目中,成爲好醫生的要素有很多:其一是 要學會做一個真真正正的人,一個卓越的人,但這往往 是被人忽略的;其二就是:不要完完全全地把自己當做 一個醫生。

「其實決定一個人能否成爲好醫生,往往並不在於知識,技能;而在於能否放下醫生的身分。正因爲被醫生,白袍網綁著(white coat phenomena),讓人往往覺得很爲難。醫生,不應該是自恃著高高在上不可侵犯的,應該說是謙卑的僕人吧!要懂得放下面子,放下華麗的包裝;學著放下自己的所謂『驕傲』,學著承認學術上的無知。」

而醫生畢竟是一個關於人的職業,如果單單的當人是機器來醫,那就太可悲了。如果當醫護是一盤賺錢的生意,那就更加是悲哀中的悲哀。「有很多實習醫生在幫不能動彈的老婆婆抽血時,在意的只是自己有沒有抽到血,但卻罔顧自己在老人身上扎了多少針,老人會不會覺得很痛。也有很多實習醫生爲求一夜長眠,忽略了半夜護士的電話,最後導致遲診誤診的情況。所以,心的培養是很重要的:你必須要看到病人的痛,即使是普通的傷風,對病人來說也可以是很困擾。」

注重人,關心人,體貼人,不要只懂得埋首書堆;不僅 是治病,還要治心,這大概就是蕭醫生在茲念茲的醫生 應有態度。「在實習醫生的那年,我常常抽時間到病房跟 病人談話,彈結他和唱歌,也從中有不少的啓發。有一 次在病房看到一個婆婆還沒有入睡,便跟她聊了起來。 豈料婆婆卻突然哭了起來,並說出自己其實有自殺的念 頭。原來婆婆因糖尿病而需長期接受治療,但她的兩個 兒子都不在她身邊;大兒子船難死了,二兒子待她不好, 她覺得自己已經生無可戀了。然後我開解了她很久,婆 婆最終破涕而笑了。」

但在緊密的五年港大醫學生涯中,面對**堆積如山令人措** 手不及的筆記,我們究竟有沒有這**麼迫切要去學做人**, 學謙卑呢?擱一擱,留待以後解决不可以嗎?也許我真 正做了醫生,就會知道的呢?又何必急於一時呢?

對於這一點,蕭醫生有這樣的看法:「其實醫學的教程裡 面,很少涉及這些關於人的訓練和教育。頂多就是在社 會醫學(community medicine)裡談及一點點,但這是遠 遠不夠的。這些都必須在五年裡面漸漸培養。很多人就 是忽略了這方面的培養,特別是在一二年級的時候。然 後從第三年起,就開始真正接觸病人,一切都由零開始, 感覺就像坐過山車一樣,這讓很多人都痛苦掙扎不已。 Notes 永遠追不到,書本永遠讀不好,history 永遠問不 到,exam 永遠搞不好。然後就又開始了另一輪的广命 追趕,五年就這樣在追追趕趕中轉瞬即逝。是你追書呢? 還是書追你?到頭來出來以後,面對病人依然如入五里 霧中,迷惘並沒有因爲追趕而減少,反而與日俱增。」 所以蕭醫生一直堅持:醫生作爲一個管理生命的職業, 不是一盤普普通通的生意,這生命的質素應該從一年級 開始培養。而書本呢,其實只可以教你 20%作爲醫生要 知道的東西;其餘的80%,例如:自我操守,領導才能, 自信,風險管理,平衡輕重,這些作爲卓越的人的質素, 就要靠自己一步步累積,慢慢的學習。他笑說:「當你畢 業之時,到醫院裡做實習,面對眾多資歷豐富的職員面 前,你只會去學怎樣做一個 employee!!!」

「PBL 原意是好的,不過我們都是傳統教育制度下的產物;於是好好的 PBL 實踐起來也只不過是另一個拼命背導師指引(tutor guide)和同輩互相廝殺爭著機會表現自己的可悲局。」

PBL,problem based learning,蕭醫生作爲第一屆白老鼠,在教授也搖頭直認「we don't know what will happen,we are doing experiment」的環境下,也許大家都是抱著實驗的心態,竟沒有半點的不忿。在許多未知的因素底下,嘻嘻哈哈地就過去了。畢業後回頭看,他才猛然發現:PBL 其實有它的存在價值,而且可以做得更好。

「醫學的知識在五年裡面重複又重複,所以其實 PBL 的 重點並不應該在於關於醫學方面的知識,而應該著重於 如何接觸病人(approach patients),如何問病歷(take history)。 所有學的東西都應該和臨床有關(clinically relevant),即使是關於生化學(biochemistry)的,也應該和臨床有關係:不能老是黏著書本,這樣才能更好的為三年級學習及將來做醫生做準備。」蕭醫生對此舉了一個有趣的例子:「例如有一個病人多尿吧,不一定與腎有關,也不一定是有病:可能只是近來出外用餐多了,吃高鹽分的東西多了,然後就喝多了水。而這些觸覺,都應該從 PBL 中培養出來。」

因爲是大學,所以,我們有權去期望和相信,填鴨式精英制教育的惡夢已經過去。我們不應該再死守書本,lecture notes,要放開自己,學點「真正」的東西。但精英制的後遺症依然存在:競爭,惡性的競爭依然籠罩著醫學院,吞噬著整個 PBL 教程,亦成爲 PBL 變質的原罪犯。

蕭醫生一針見血地說道:「作爲一個醫學生,可能大家都優秀慣了,擱不下面子。但是我要強調一點,醫學生一定要有一個意識:自己是pre-doctor。自己爲甚麼讀書?爲甚麼上PBL?都是爲了做醫生做準備。必須清楚自己真正要甚麼,做甚麼,其他與目的無關的,即使重要,也可以捨棄。PBL不準備又如何?沒有話講又如何?要拿出勇氣放下面子。如果你有自己全盤的計畫和學醫方向,即使剛開始的時候會比別人落後一點,總會在最後追上的。相反,如果只是盲目的學,爲PBL而PBL,即使比別人講得好,到頭來得到的有是甚麼呢?又有甚麼意義呢?當然,我不是在鼓吹大家不要爲PBL準備;而是,必須先搞清楚自己準備的原因。」

但現實總是殘酷的,競爭永遠不能避免,就像是同樣想做外科的兩個醫學生,不也是處於不是你活,就是我亡的狀態?蕭醫生微微地用一個角度解釋道:「其實不然。你怎麼知道導師需要一個怎樣的醫生呢?也許他要的並不是醫學知識豐富的人,而是要一個有人性,懂得關心人的醫生呢?你永遠不知道導師真正要求甚麼,儘管做好自己就可以了。不要被外界的事情捆鎖,也不要被外物,別人的評價,去左右影響到自己。更不要老是爲了遷就別人去唱 K,去哪裡吃飯,去什麼地方玩,而放棄自己學習,反思自我的機會。一個人最可悲的莫過於連自己也控制不了,被別人牽著鼻子走。」認清自己的心,

堅定自己的心,保存自己的心,這大概就是蕭醫生一直 想帶出的對惡性競爭的解毒良方吧!

「醫學院的氣氛其實一直不太好,怨氣太重,甚麼火都一定被澆熄!」蕭醫生無奈地評價道:「一伙子吃飯,尤其是高年班的,說的盡是那個講者『好廢』,還有永遠看不懂的 lecture notes。負面的情緒實在太多了。醫學生有六到七成的時間都浪費在迷惘,抑鬱和爭鬥之間,這實在很不值得。」

所以,蕭醫生苦口婆心地勸勉我們,一定要營造一個正面,有建設性,互勉的學習氣氛。大家爲了將來的醫學界,一起努力加油。要學會去做一個僕人,去服務同學,服務身邊的人;那麼將來,才會懂得怎麼去服務病人,服務社會。「這也是爲甚麼我會去幫手籌備 mock osca,爲需要補考的同學準備補習班,就是爲了要學會做僕人,學習服務人。」

放棄過去光環的勇氣,你,準備好了沒有呢?

「我認為人生的意義就是要多做一些在永恆中有 位置的事情,例如回憶和愛等等。」

相信在香港讀過預科的讀者都曾拜讀過殷海光先生所著 的<<人生的意義>>,不知道大家對自己的人生有怎樣的 期盼呢? 作爲一個虔誠的基督徒,蕭醫生對人生有獨到 的見解。

「在皇仁書院讀書的時候,一班同學經常聚在一起談天說地。我當時想過將來要當民主鬥士、政治家。突然我意識到生命只是一個短暫的過程,重要的是要將自己和永恆連在一起(align myself with eternity),當我們咽下最後一口氣的時候不要有遺憾。我認為人生的意義就是要多做一些在永恆中有位置的事情,例如回憶和愛等等。從那時開始我便開始朝這些方面探索,最重要的是抓緊最重要的東西---生命本身。」

他並勸勉同學要放低自己的面子,不要一再被瑣事困死,從而給自己一個思考生命的意義的空間。究竟我們的生命缺少了甚麼呢? 究竟我們生命有甚麼意義呢?

「若我們不去思考這些問題, 我們的生命就會被 揮之不盡的人和事所操控。世上最可悲的事莫過於 失去對自己生命的控制權。」

相信剛剛有在專心閱讀的讀者都會記得蕭醫生說過愛是 其中一項永恆的東西。但是, 愛別人說來容易,實踐起 來卻又是另外一回事了。蕭醫生對此卻有一劑靈丹妙藥。

「到現在這一刻我仍在學習怎去愛別人。中學的時候, 我跟很多中學生一樣,所關心的只有學業。我十分緊張 自己的成績, 會考前我甚至緊張得吐起血來! 我還囑咐 母親不要者有骨頭的菜色,以発叶骨頭的時間耽誤了我 的溫習。我是在淮了醫學院後才開始漸漸明白到愛是甚 麼。在一年級的考試前,我居然不在午飯時躲在圖書館 溫書,而是爲一、二年級的同學祈禱。能夠把這麼多人 放在自己的心中實在是我的殊榮(privilege)。在此之 前,我的心中只有自己,但從那次開始,我開始把別人 的福祉放在心裏。其實,我們是不需要等到畢業後才開 始幫助別人的,把身邊有需要的人當成你的病人。 比方 說,每年每一班都總會有一些形單隻影的獨行俠,我起 初也會覺得他們很古怪,但當我開始爲他們祈禱後,我 發覺他們其實也是滿可憐的,簡直像有 畸形的人格。」 那我們應該怎樣愛別人,甚至去愛那些獨行俠呢? 蕭醫 生認爲我們首先要了解到我們自己天生是不會去愛別人 的,所有人的天性都是只顧自己。有共同喜好的人喜歡 聚集在一起,但那不是愛。真正的愛是需要放低自己的。 愛不是指你喜不喜歡這個人,愛不是一種感情,而是一 個行動。

「在臨床時有時候嘗試跟病人談話時會被他們 罵,一開始時當然會很難受。但後來我漸漸發現他 們罵我正正就顯示了他們需要我。」

看到這裏,相信看信都會對蕭醫生的信仰留下了深刻的 印象。那究竟蕭醫生是怎樣成爲一名基督徒呢?

「我是在中三、四的時候開始思考這個問題的,如果信 教只是爲了安慰自己的心靈的話,我是不會相信的。我 當時想如果真的有一位這樣的神,不相信他我不是很危險嗎? 相反,即使最後發現沒有這樣的神,我也沒有甚麼損失。當然,我的信仰後來就變得愈來愈堅定了。,

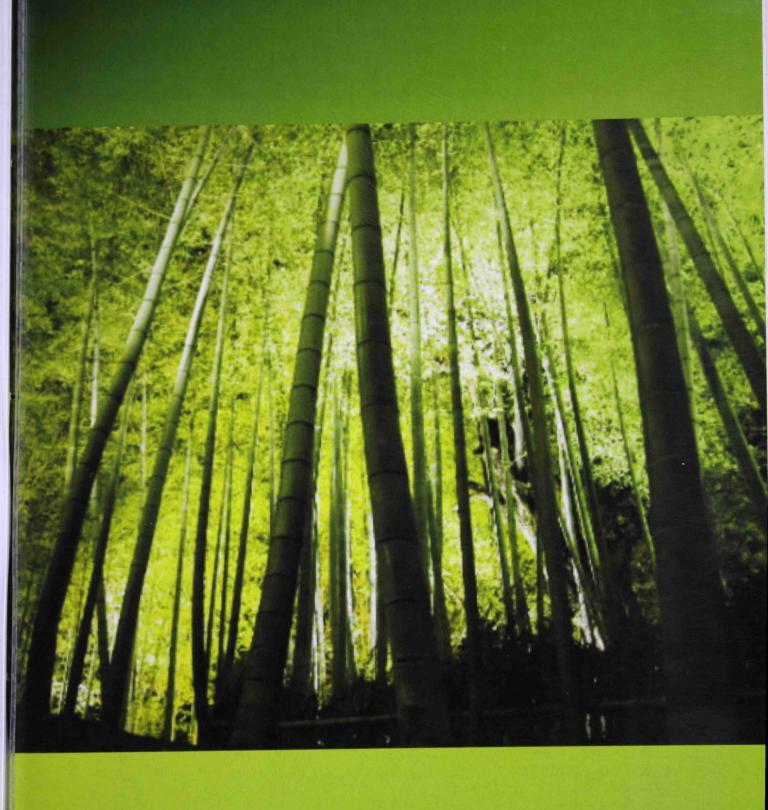
蕭醫生對於自己的信仰有他的一套看法。他認爲信一個宗教最重要的是個人和神的關係(personal relationship with God)。在現實社會中,許多所謂的基督徒都是一團糟,而很多對基督教的批評都是基於這些片面的碎片的。例如什麼達文西密碼、對耶穌神蹟的質疑等等,其實都不用去理會,最重要的其實是個人與神之間的定位。

「神對世人的愛是非常澎湃的,澎湃到祂要化身成一個人來告訴世人祂愛他們。我認爲所有人都可以感受到神對他們的愛,舉個例子:回憶起在一年級OSCA考試前,一整班同學都要在課室外排隊,就像輪著待宰的羔羊一般,排在我前面女同學的手不停地抖震。三年級的時候,當我走過沙宣道,那場景忽又出現腦海裡。我忽發奇想,希望爲一二年級的同學辦一個mock OSCA。由於當時是新課程的頭幾年,醫學院動用了所有的人力物力爲才辦好OSCA,但是我們區區十多個學生卻辦了一個有聲有色的mock OSCA,連當時的副院長都說這是個奇蹟。只有上帝才能成就此奇蹟,而這正就是上帝對醫學生的愛的表現。只要你去尋求上帝的愛,上帝就會作出回應。」

蕭醫生認爲一個真正的信徒是很快樂的,世上所有的事都是神的安排。如果上帝給你一個考驗,你只要全力以 赴,在過程中學習,那就心安理得了。

對於各位有興趣在這些問題上再作研究的看信,蕭醫生有以下興議:「由基本的定義開始,神是甚麼呢? 生命是甚麼呢? 而知識又是甚麼呢? 這些問題都是要弄清楚的。思考的過程可能會很漫長,甚至可能令人很難受。但是當你參誘這些東西後,你將得到無窮的樂趣。」





杏林·幸臨

Cadaver,我們尊稱爲大體老師,也有人敬稱爲無語良師。

有天,我們的解剖學教到了頭頸部,我不禁想到,人之所以爲人,而不只是一般的 動物,其特別之處,就是這顆腦袋瓜。

我們的大腦,可以說是全身上下最爲神妙的器官吧!思考、記憶、情感,即使是地球上最快速的超級電腦,也比不上大腦的精細、大腦的人性、大腦的神祕。想要一窺其中奧妙還真是不容易!Blood brain barrier讓大部分的東西不能靠近腦神經,頭骨把大腦結結實實的保護起來,想要看到大腦還非得付出九牛二虎之力,才能一窺其貌。的確,這是全身上下防護最妥善的器官。因此,解剖的時候感覺更是不一樣。

鋸開頭骨,看到如豆腐一般的腦,我不自覺感到一陣膽顫心驚:「我們是何德何能,讓素昧平生的人可以心甘情願的捐出大體,讓一群死小孩在身上搞東搞西!」開胸,剖腹,手腳背部,甚至連顱骨都鋸開,把最特別的臟器拿出來觀察。這是何等的勇氣,對醫學生來說是多麼大的恩情。

《神經外科的黑色喜劇》這本書中提到一幕:作者幫病人插鼻胃管,因爲不熟練,不小心把病人弄到流鼻血。後來成功插入鼻胃管,病人還是淌著鼻血向他道謝。醫生、白袍,甚至是醫學生,都可以分享前輩建立起來的招牌,大部分的人都會對你肅然起敬。身著這襲白色魔法衣,你可以向病人探問最私密的問題,還可以在病人身上打個洞做檢查,病人甚至還會原諒你的錯誤。要不是身上的白袍,如果你在街上隨隨便便拿個東西戳別人的鼻子讓他流血,別人不揍你一頓已經算是很客氣的,哪有向你道謝的道理?

回想起某一年的白袍聽診典禮,受邀的學姊在台上侃侃而談,說到一句令我印象深刻的話:「標示與內容物不符」。雖然我們身上穿著白袍,但是其實腦袋裡的知識或許還不夠。病人都把你當成醫師,但是其實自己心知肚明,自己有多大的能耐。當下,我就想起神經外科的黑色喜劇的這一幕;當我們把頭骨鋸開的時候,也想起了這一句話。

何德何能呢?醫生招牌矣!是「醫生」這個職業造成大家對你的尊敬,不是你自己讓大家如此尊敬你。

醫學路上要感恩的人事物太多太多了。特別感恩我們的無語良師,因爲有這一群特別的老師,引領我們一窺醫學的殿堂;有這一群特別的老師,無言的教誨,讓我們了解 沉默的力量;有這一群特別的老師,捨身付出,讓我知道:未來的路,不只有我一人, 還有老師默默的支持、默默的陪伴。

老師,感恩您,有幸當您最後的學生。如果說十年修得同船渡,能夠當您最後的學生是一段如此得來不易的緣分。讓我們期許,未來的路上,不愧對「醫學」這塊招牌。

(謹以此文感恩我們的大體老師-蘇安安老師,以及其他默默付出的大體老師)

時鐘疊正三十分,Lecture Theatre 內某教授準時開課,滔滔不絕,侃侃而談,臺上一個鐘,台下十年功,把畢生絕學盡濃縮在短短的一堂 lecture 裡。學生們多無所不用其極,以求領會箇中真諦:有的陷入準作戰狀態,一手抓著橡皮,一手執著鉛筆,睜大眼睛,豎起耳朵,教授口唇甫動,雙手便像遊隼般滑翔翻飛,把教授真傳盡錄紙上;有的運用尖端科技,輕輕按鈕,爲教授繪形繪色、妙語生花的演講留下歷史的印記,往事能再三回味,必有新的體會;有的跟不上教授的緊箍咒,攝髮抓頸,理不出個頭來,這時必領會到「Lecture 靠朋友」的真理,向鄰座借鏡,奈何課堂時間不饒人,抄得東來又聽失了西,於是整堂課都要東張西望,忙個不亦樂乎;有的經不起 lecture 的持久戰,裝備不足,難免彈盡糧絕,飢腸轆轆,心裡只想著如何祭自己的五臟廟,聽課效率自然直線下降,這可是奉行「餓死事小,睏死事大」政策的代價!有的半矇矓地溜在椅背上,千斤重的眼皮,在催眠曲的魔咒下,悠悠下墜,於是不再作無謂的掙紮,乾脆尋周公問醫道去,偶而傳來的鼻鼾聲,regularly irregularly訴說著 Hall life 不夜天的精彩生活。

從 Lecture Theatre 往下走便是圖書館,是醫學生天地堂間的伊甸園。自修椅上坐滿了 學生,有的樂醫書以消憂,把自己淹沒在厚厚的參考書堆中,正是書海無邊,一晃便是黃昏 後,衣帶漸寬終不悔,爲醫消得人憔悴,偶爾腦海中響起「生命太短,習醫路無限遠」的餘 音,不過,面對堆積如山的 notes,很快便回過神來,繼續踏上征途;有的望著 lecture notes 出神,拿起放下,搔耳擠眼,看不斷,理還亂,別有一番沮喪在心頭,這時不可以怪 lectures, 畢竟大學求己不能求人,若不能舉一反三,那只怪自己沒有慧根,又或浸淫未夠,有需要三 省汝身;有的很會把握時間,趴在桌子上倒頭就睡,也顧不得矮櫈硬枕,只求偷得浮生半日 閒,略抒燃眉之睏,其他都已沒所謂了。Cal 房內則座無虛席,各人多善用 IT 自我增值, 有的把個 Google Yahoo 地氈式搜得天昏地暗,以求 PBL 的 Learning objectives,奈何從來不 是一分耕耘,一分收穫,網裡有時終須有,網裡無時莫強求,何苦花上數個時辰,眼矇心累, 最後只求個心安理得、組員體諒?但 PBL 從來就是狼虎之爭,各人找資料別有一手,兩袖 青風的瀟灑不是所有人能做到的;有的忙著 print lecture notes,左手拉 printer 座盤,右手入 A4紙、幾許的熟能生巧,只可恨難一氣呵成,往往中途殺出幾個程咬金,要 print 幾份 notes, 必須發揮香港人忍讓的美德,可惜有時天意弄人,printer 不爭氣,來個 jam 紙斷墨,只能徒 歎奈何,設法另寬良機。惟一値得自我安慰的,恐怕是若干年後,大家除能妙手仁心、杏林 滿栽外,亦是個列印能手、電腦專才;有的把私人空間帶進 Cal 房, Xanga MSN 日與夜昭 開,可能這些網上玩意已成了他們讀萬卷書外的最佳娛樂。

Lecture Theatre 更上一層樓,PBL 進行得如火如荼,有同學連珠炮發,娓娓不倦,把昨夜 lectures 溫習的及網上尋覓的辛酸盡吐出來,畢竟書中幕前苦熬數句鐘,正正等待這一刻,語不驚人誓不休;有同學昨夜稍懶,沒能未雨綢繆,面對眾人精闢獨到的見解,但微頷之,

Late,沒有三兩三,又怎敢上 tutorials?有同學天性是吉人之詞寡,從來只喜言簡意賅,深信多言多敗,又或番文未精,詞不達意,期期艾艾,在 PBL 的談判桌上,自然舉步惟艱,失意的多;某組的兩位同學劍拔弩張,唇槍舌劍,爲一個問題而僵弛不下,其他人隔岸觀火的多,這時還得賴 tutor 從中斡旋,才能打破僵局;某組的同學喜歡發揮自己的無限創意,tapeworm 變意粉,kidney 變番茄,更加上薯仔和蛋,佳餚盡出,難得組員異常興致勃勃,更甚垂涎三尺,相信是 PBL 難忘回憶的一部分;有的組遇上棘手的難題,你一言,我一語,不知所云,擾嚷一番,才閉嘴投降,大興 Learning objectives,可憐 tutor 們或望著白板出神入思,或把萬字夾互相緊扣,或在文件袋上畫圈養性,要做好 facilitator instead of intervener的角色,還得各出其謀,看如何分散自己的注意力。

Lecture Theatre 內又再響起熱烈的掌聲,那是一堂完結的標誌。幾許的掌聲,每每只是

不是不想開口,只是不明個所以然,有口難言,始終,PBL的一大定理,就是 Prepare Before

Lecture Theatre 內又再響起熱烈的掌聲,那是一堂完結的標誌。幾許的掌聲,每每只是禮貌的表現,因爲最迷惘的同學往往拍出最響亮的聲音。掌聲背後的真正意義,及拍掌過後寒窗夜讀的酸苦,只有拍掌者心知。

疲弊撥之夢 (一)

艾温打

「疲、弊、搔」是今天的明德格物醫護學生必經之路:睡眠不足,神經緊張,嘔奶消化不良,自然在「跳拖」之時身心俱疲;眼前驚現聞所未聞聽所未聽之奇難怪病當然暗叫「弊像伙」一至於「搔」,且容錯讀成 ngau 音,則明顯是疲弊死氣充積之時沒話找話說的求生本能。

但疲弊搔於我,卻有著更深的意義。原因只有一個,就是它能應天干地支和薄扶林的 龍脈地運把我和她的距離減少,增加我和她由生變熟的相對風險達百分之六十六。

猶記得那明媚的早上,醫學院背對的那不知名的海灣泛著片片金光,氣溫徘徊在二十三至二十五攝氏度之時,綠膿桿菌以六十分鐘一次的分裂在成長。妳的臉不像球,亦不似桿,明顯是一般稱爲「瓜子臉」的球桿混合形。那時的感覺非常震憾,以致令我忽略了妳那極美純黑纖幼的眉毛,因爲,其實那還是很像鞭毛的。

誠然,對美貌的文字描述是「勤無功,戲無益」的,由於這正正切合了疲弊搔的哲學精神,所以我足花了一整個疲弊搔跳拖的時間嘗試用文字把妳的美貌記錄在病人資料上,儘然,我明白,從那一刻開始單思成病的應該毫無疑問地非我莫屬。

說到這裡,不得不提我們醫學院的一項德政:在學期初替疲弊搔的各組拍「組照」一張。無可否認,這是我和妳的第一張照片,真想不到,連第一餐「組飯」仍未有著落的時候,我和妳的關係已經發展到差點兒臉貼臉拍照的地步。而我,這個單思病患者亦果然當晚就出現了嚴重的系統性徵狀,在知道照片已上載到萬維網的三分鐘向已完成下載和彩色鐳射列印的步驟,讓照片中的妳立刻爲我進行人工呼吸以維持我的血氧。我承認,這樣的行爲是一種未經授權並或許有違「告知後同意」的叛逆性幻想,但我亦希望指出,這在保存單思病者生命和減輕心絞痛的大前題下可望得到例外的通融。



社團之聲

Since taking on my capacity as the Sports Captain of the Medical Society HKUSU for the Session 2007, I have experienced many unpleasant encounters with the operations of the Sports Association HKUSU. From many voices from the various faculty societies/associations and hall student associations, many of them have negative opinions on the Sports Association's operations on Inter-hall and Inter-faculty Competitions. The major complaints are as followed:

- 1. Changing of fixtures is not done with sufficient time for notice or the societies/associations involved are not notified at all.
- 2. Some members of the Executive Committee of the Sports Association HKUSU, Session 2006-2007 are unreachable via telephones or emails.
- 3. Even when an executive committee member of the Sports Association HKUSU, Session 2006-2007, is reached, he passed on the responsibilities to other executive members on the matter of the fixture.
- 4. Changing of fixture is done at an excessive and an unacceptable rate.
- 5. There is a severe lack of communication between faculty societies/associations sports captain/sports secretary (eg: no reply from voicemail messages and emails).
- 6. The Chairman of the Sports Association HKUSU, Session 2006-2007 are absent in the majority of the meeting of the HKUSU Council.

THE MANUELLE

Also, I would like to provide an example of the operational mess of the Sports Association HKUSU, Session 2006-2007. In January 2007, there supposed to be an Inter-hall Athletic Meet. However, Sports Association HKUSU made some last-minute changes to the rules, which are deemed unfair and bias by 12 halls (Duchess of Kent Hall, Lady Ho Tung Hall, Lee Hysan Hall, Lee Shau Kee Hall, R. C. Lee Hall, Simon K. Y. Lee Hall, St. John's College, Starr Hall, Suen Chi Sun Hall, Swire Hall, University Hall, and Wei Lun Hall). Therefore, the 14 halls boycotted the Inter-hall Athletic Meet. This forced a letter of apology from the Executive Committee of the Sports Association HKUSU, Session 2006-2007. Only after the letter of apology, the Athletic Meet was re-scheduled with the participation of all halls. In addition, the Inter-faculty Ladies' Volleyball game was postponed 3 times (from Feb 16th to Mar 10th to Mar 17th to Mar 24th) on three separate occasions. This is very inconvenient for the players to adjust their schedules 3 different times! There is no excuse for the Executive Committee to run the Sports Association HKUSU in such an unacceptable manner.

Bones For Life

Health Exhibition

The theme of the 2007 health exhibition "Bones for Life (骨可一世)" will be bone and skeletal health with emphasis on healthy aging. Both the Chinese and English titles for the exhibition reflect exactly the close and lasting relationship between a healthy skeletal system and the human body.

From a Biological point of view, to physically support *Homo sapiens* on land, our intricate endoskeleton is vital; yet such is often taken for granted and its importance neglected. Among the public, *how many of them know how a fracture heals? The basic structure of a bone? And how far do they realize the consumption of, for example, egg shells, is more effective in supplying the calcium they need than a serving of bone soup?*

There is a valid need for knowledge on bone health, both basic and clinical science, in our society. Bone diseases are common, but paradoxically they seldom receive due attention. While part of the bone health problem is dealt with by the lay-referral system as demonstrated by height-gain / bone growth / anti-osteophyte pills (增高丸 / 抗骨增生丸) and height-gain exercise / machine (增高體操 / 增高機), the acute and severe side of bone health problems is often obscured either by plaster casts or by layers of herb soaked gauze. We therefore feel it an obligation to contribute for privileged medical students to reveal these hidden mysteries to the largely uninformed public.

Issues of bone health persist throughout our lives, and this is the reason for our using the **lifecycle approach** to visualize the spectrum of diseases and respective preventions and managements. From congenital abnormalities like *achondroplasia* (軟骨發育不全) and *osteogenesis imperfecta* to *scoliosis* (脊柱側凸) in juvenile and adolescent – bone health affects how one growths and mature. From the traumatic *fracture* to the degenerative *osteophyte* and metabolic *osteoporosis*, bone health also determines how we age.

The goal for this year's exhibition is to publicize the message that healthy bones should last our whole lives. With the aid of healthy lifestyle and good posture, this goal is attainable for those born with healthy bones, especially when the hardship of going through a congenital skeletal problem is well comprehended.

Healthy bones are our blessing; and with awareness and care this is a blessing for life.

The exhibition will be held on 15-16/9 at Tsuen Wan Town Hall and 22-23/9at Tuen Mun Town Hall. As a student in the Faculty of Medicine, don't miss this great chance to promote public health and know more about bone health! Please Support us by signing up later when we recruit helpers! We welcome all students from MBBS, BNurs, BChinMed.

愛·連繫

基督徒團契

基督徒團契(Christian Fellowship)是聚集醫學院內基督徒的組織,希望透過各種的活動、定期聚會、小組和分享,把基督耶穌的愛和憐憫人的心帶給我們身邊的每一位同學,因爲我們深信醫生實非單單是一位醫身者,更應該是爲病人和有需要的人帶來希望和祝福的醫心者。

基督徒團契每星期也有聚會,希望透過多方面的方享、查經和祈禱,爲所有同學帶來支持和鼓勵,並讓我們一同成長,以預備將要面對的種種挑戰。我們也每年爲各級的同學在考試前舉辦 Mock OSCA,希望讓同學在試前有更充足的準備,並藉此機會與同學們互相勉勵,把基督耶穌那份憐憫、醫治受苦者的心與大家分享。

去年,M10 和 M11 團契也分別在班內舉辦了一個多令會,希望透過遊戲、現職醫生的分享和同學間的反思,一起建立出一份互助互愛的團體精神,並在苦悶的學習生活下重拾醫護人員的熱誠。透過是次營會,我們實在深深體會到醫護人員的無奈、無助,也明白我們做到的實在很少,但我們深信,只要憑著對病人的那份愛、熱誠和關懷,我們仍然可以帶給他們希望。

在今後的日子裡,我們會繼續竭力把基督耶穌的愛連繫到每一個人的心,好叫每位同學能繼續持守著踏進醫學院那刻的熱誠和盼望,成爲千萬人的祝福。

「耶穌就憐憫他們(瞎眼的人),摸他們的眼睛。他們立刻能看見,就跟從了耶穌。」

馬太福音 二十章 34 節



ASIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS ASSOCIATION HONG KONG



AMSA-Taiwan

East Asian Medical Students' Conference

29th January-2nd February 2007

Through this detailed account of the Conference, we hope to share with you our joy, enthusiasm and wonderful experience!

ith a fresh start of the new term of office, AMSAHK is delighted to have taken part in the 20th East Asian Medical Students' Conference 2007 at Taiwan. The Conference, under the theme "The Prevention and Control of Newly-Arisen Epidemics – Recognize mankind weakness, Fight the

"The Prevention and Control of Newly-Arisen Epidemics – Recognize mankind weakness, Fight the Catastrophe", provided a valuable opportunity for medical students from eight regions in East Asia to share and exchange their knowledge regarding the issue. With active and enthusiastic participation, we have all found the conference a memorable and rewarding one.

Ice-breaking

- Jacqueline Tse

The conference began with the arrival of delegations from different countries at the lobby of the Grand Hotel. We were soon ushered and filed into the function room where the Organising Committee taught us a local dance. Laughter and excitement rose from every corner of the room just the second the message was relayed! It was definitely a good chance for us to meet delegates from other countries and at the same time, learn more about the Taiwanese social culture.

Besides the usual warmth felt in reuniting with friends from other countries, the OC was eager to add in Taiwanese' elements to the Conference—like teaching us a funny local dance to meet other delegates which turned out to be quite fun and effective in meeting new people.

Welcoming Party & Cultural Night

It was indeed spectacular to see the dining hall of the Grand Hotel filled with such a myriad of different colours and styles of traditional costumes. In addition, the performance by us, Hong Kong delegates, was definitely one of the highlights of the cultural night! AMSAHK boys did Chinese Kung-fu with bright red fans followed by the Chinese Dance by AMSAHK girls. Some delegates described that as 'elegant' and 'magnificent' and refused to believe that we only met up three times to prepare for the dance!



Paper and Poster Presentation

The paper and poster presentation competitions were two academic sessions of the East Asian Medical Students' Conference which aimed at raising students' awareness on various health issues, enhancing their problem-based learning skills as well as their presentation skills. We came to appreciate other nation's perspective towards different epidemics such as avian influenza, dengue-fever and were aware that



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we, as future doctors, could play an active role in the prevention and control of future epidemics. Thanks to the hard work put together by our wonderful Academic Secretaries and persons-in-charge, our paper entitled 'SARS — learning to expect the unexpected' was awarded Championship while our poster on obesity epidemic was awarded the 1st runner-up prize!



With knowledge of how other countries are combating similar problems, I have learnt to evaluate Hong Kong's current system more critically.

- Iris Wong

Cultural Workshop & Taiwanese Dessert Making

We gained hands-on cultural experiences on one of the four different activities offered at the cultural workshop session, which included Chinese brush painting, making scented sachets, flour miniatures and paper-cutting. With a short demonstration by the Organising Committee, we were then off by ourselves in the making of the ultimate Taiwanese Dessert. Settling ourselves comfortably in the domain of the breezy Fujen Catholic University, we consumed the Taiwanese spring rolls, Yi Bao and the refreshingly smooth Tofu Flower (sweet beancurd) quietly, as if to slacken and repose for the exciting days to come.

I strengthened my interpersonal skills, learnt new terms in a variety of languages such as Thai, Malay and Japanese, as well as challenged my artistic creativity during workshops such as Chinese brush-painting.

- Shasha Liu



Simulation

Right after lectures on epidemic control measures on Day 3, the delegates began on a dynamic mission-based journey to explore staged-scenarios simulating a time of crisis at Chang Gung Hospital and the three missions simulated situations that could occur during TB infection, Avian flu and SARS.

I especially enjoyed the role play simulation since it integrated medical knowledge into interesting and thought-provoking activities.

Zion To

Taipei Adventure

On the night of the third day of the conference, we had the chance to explore Taipei. We were given many places to choose from, to name a few, the Dansui Old Street, Taipei 101, Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial Hall, etc. Among Taipei's most popular





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tourist spots, the Dansui Old Street boasts a unique ambience and selection of food. Everyone had such a wonderful time strolling along the street and devouring the different kinds of traditional snacks including fried fish crackers, stuffed tofu and preserved eggs!

Sanatorium Visit

The visit to Lo-Sheng Sanatorium for leprosy patients took place on the last day of the conference. Until now, all residents are still treated as patients and cannot claim the rights to their houses and land. In addition, they are battling on yet another front. An eviction order was implemented to allow the creation of a Mass Rapid Transit System ("MRT") by the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation. Residents of Lo-Sheng Sanatorium will allegedly be relocated to the Hui-Long Hospital.

It was only until I came to know the story of leprosy patients in the Lo-Sheng Leprosarium that I realized that treatment (which included isolation as a measure), when mistakenly considered as everything needed in the life of a patient suffering from infectious diseases, could be a misrecognition of human beings' most hasic needs — and this is so dangerous, just like an infectious disease itself.

- Philip Kam

Farewell Party

The farewell party took place at Yang Ming Shan's Tien Lai Spring Resort in the evening of 1st February, 2007. Famished delegates enjoyed a scrumptious buffet dinner and a very touching flashback video containing many skilfully-shot photos and video clips, reminded delegates of the past 4 days of excitement, fun and the newfound friendships. All delegates were then led to a nearby car park where they did the same dance that was taught on the first day of the Conference. Sparklers were also lighted—and for a minute, the air was filled with the smell of gunpowder, laughter, and the sparklers' whizzing. Groups took their last group pictures, gathered in circles and played games, or sat down and, arms together, recollected on their feelings about the Conference, the newfound friendships, and the approaching departures.

A plethora of photos were taken, gifts were given, jokes and laughter was shared, hugs were exchanged, tears were shed, but our memories of the wonderful time we had together would remain in our hearts forever.

- Rosemary Ching



Stay Tuned!

Although the farewell party marked the official end of the East Asian Medical Students' Conference 2007, the upcoming exciting activities of AMSAHK had barely begun! Our results from the 27th AMSC Post Conference Project will soon be exhibited in both the main campus as well as the medical campus. In addition, application for the 28th Asian Medical Students' Conference will soon be open to medical students! This year, the annual conference, under the theme "Cancer in Asia-Incidence, Suffering and Prevention", is going to take place in South Korea from 22nd to 29th July, 2007 and over 400 medical students all over Asia and Oceania will gather and explore the different facets of a concurrent global medical issue, fostering international communication, friendships as well as promoting cultural exchange among medical students round the globe.

We look forward to seeing you in these meaningful activities!



AMSAHK is a Regional Member of the Asian Medical Students' Association International and an Associate Member of the International Federation of Medical Students' Associations



百花齊放

心中有把燎原火

陳建維(臺灣成功大學醫學系三年級)

Here I am, as usual, seating on the chair which has accompanied me through lots of up and down. Air conditioner roars still. But today, something is different, in my mind, something might change forever.

不久以前的我,對於醫生的看法,有點消極,因爲,我忘了它的全貌。這幾個禮拜以來,我對於醫生這個職業的想法,可能是受到了在高中滔滔辯論社的影響,變的很"社會學"。我用很社會學的角度去檢視這個職業:"醫生只是一個幫失敗的社會制度所產生的不良品擦屁股並將他們丟回這失敗的機器裡們的人!"從這個角度看,醫生真的可以做的事情,好少,好小...。就算我們成功的就了一個病人,但是它的生活環境沒有變,或是說造成他不開心的原因,欺壓他造成他壓力大的老闆還在,飲食還是很不正常,還是得抽菸喝酒應酬...這樣,我們並沒有治療好他,甚至我們可以"期待"他下次的到來!因爲他們必然會在被這個社會給染髒,再度的在這樣的環境裡面受傷。然後,拖著疲憊的步伐,脆弱的心靈,纖弱不堪的驅體,再度來到坐在我們的面前,像我們尋求一點點暫時解脫的靈藥。

這樣想起來,不禁讓人覺得,醫生可以做的事情,很有限? 壓力環境影起的高血壓,胃痛,環境不衛生引起的消化道疾病,寄生蟲病...放眼望去,其實還有滿多這樣的疾病我們醫生,並沒有去解決那問題的"源頭"只是在那個源頭的下游,默默的,傻傻的清理著或許有些問題真的事沒有能力吧!所以我們姑且只能做我們可以做的。但,這治標不治本。

前面這樣的想法讓我想要往上爬,爬到一個可以影響很多人 的地方爬到一個我有能力去根本解決那些問題的地方而不 是很快樂的醫著一個個重複來的病人。

今天,看了一部電影"上帝的傑作"他講一個醫生和他的黑人助手的故事它講了很多,我在這裡就不講了,下面是他的介紹,看現成的好了:描述兩名男子在醫學上的大膽革新。1940年代,艾佛布雷拉醫生(艾倫李克曼飾)在巴爾的摩爲「藍嬰兒」(Tetralogy of Fallot)做開心手術,他和實驗室技術員薇薇安湯瑪斯(摩斯戴夫飾)是一對好搭檔。僅管他們聯手拯救奄奄一息的嬰兒,在社會上的地位卻有天壤之別,布雷拉是個家境富裕的白人,而且是約翰霍普金斯醫院的外科主任:湯瑪斯則是個黑人,還是貧窮的木匠。布雷拉和湯瑪斯開啓醫療史上的新頁,救了數以千計的病人,社會輿論的壓力挑戰的他們的合作關係和友誼但,他們都很他們最後都有 true to their heart.

有很多的想法,在看完它時,一個人在圖書館邊走著時在我腦海中閃過,我不知道我現在可以記下多少,但我知道我可能從此又是一個改變,且我得把這樣改變的悸動記下來,砥礪自己其中一個跑出的想法是:我忘了一個很重要的病人:嬰兒!

隔著保溫箱的壓克力,看著他們小小的驅體,討人愛的小眼睛烏溜溜的轉著他們是生命的開始,是充滿生命力的,是有

無限希望和可能的是沒有被污染的,他們的一生正要啓程啓程後的20年,他們也將變成我們現在的模樣!但,在我們的20年前有些幸運兒如我們,幸福的走到現在,雖說一路有快樂有難過之處,但我們正享受的這生命;有些沒有我們這麼幸運的,他們已不在了,當我們在吟詠生命的美好,讚嘆要把我生命以前,他們就走了,那樣的淺嚐,那樣的無奈的,來了,又被無情的力量帶走了。

誰不是從那樣巴掌大的生命被捧在懷中滋養多年長大的!但有些那樣的生命,就是沒有辦法等到長大的那刻,爲什麼?爲什麼?這又是一個無解的答案這個問題不像是抽菸喝酒應酬得心臟病的病人一樣有跡可循,有一個機制可以責怪這問題,現在對我而言,就這樣的被掛在夜空中,孤零零飄搖的,沒有答案但是,醫生可以改變這一切!它可以重新開啟一個新的生命,從無到有!若是真的要做什麼"meaningful"的,大抵就是要像這樣的吧!我心這樣的想著我真的不是生下來幫人擦屁股的料。

從無到有的創新,治好前人不敢碰只能嘆氣的疾病,不論是身理或是心理的是需要很多的能力和勇氣的,這種東西不在話下。但是,爲什麼台灣一年這樣 1000 個醫學生畢業的情況下,感覺卻沒有很大的進展。這樣頂尖資優的人才應該要有一股強大的力量,去和死神挑戰,去留下點什麼後人會在教科書上面因此學到的知識吧!顯然的,it's not the case. Why? 我覺得我們的醫學生訓練,已經偏向是"熟悉固有知識"的路線,而不是"創新"一個個或許有層滿腔熱血的學長姐,漸漸進了醫院也機械化的忙碌盲目的看著病人兩個路線各有優缺,孰優孰劣也見仁見智,畢竟,醫學無涯,可以把前人的學好就偷笑了但是,爲什麼要這樣的把自己限制住?"不要有限制"這是我的武器,因爲我心中沒有限制,所以我敢去嘗試去試探,去體驗,去犯錯,雖然最後可能跌的滿身是傷,但我一定會因此看過比人廣闊的風景

限制,說不定我以後真的也會屈服於它之下,但是在這之前 我寧願相信我是那個被老天爺選中要去打破他的那個像是 萊特兄弟 vs."無懈可擊"的萬有引力一樣萊特兄弟他們也不 是打從 20 歲就知道他們會成功改造世界的,但是他們心中 沒有地平線的限制,他們有夢想!年輕的最大的武器,或許 就是那傻傻的夢想!說不定哪天一不小心就 oops, I change the world!(聳肩傻笑抓頭^^a)

有夢想,夢想要不被這樣的大環境塑造成和其他人一樣的醫生就要有點決心,還要有那敢付出的勇氣和實行我得要讀的通,想的活,看的多!

I'm on my way to a different place!

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vivien Thomas

百花齊放

近日,「日劇教主」在 M11 掀起了日劇熱潮! 在好奇心驅使下,我也成爲了「日劇教」的一份子! 其實我只看了兩套「教主」介紹的日劇,當中<< 醫龍>>實在是值得作爲未來醫生的我們一看!

故事內容主要講述一隊名爲醫龍隊的手術隊伍的成立和爲 Batista 手術的奮鬥過程,當中也有不少 medical ethics 的問題,值得我去深思。

Batista 手術是一項心臟手術,用來醫治末期心臟衰竭,原理是將壞死的心肌切走,再將切口縫合,以達到重組心臟的效果,令心臟跳動的能力增加。手術的難度和風險十分高,能夠把握時間的隊伍才有望順利完成手術,因此,除了主治醫生的技術要好外,護士、麻醉師、第一二助手、內科醫生、和控制機器的技術人員的幫助也十分重要。他們除了自己的技術要好外,還要臨危不亂和與其他隊員有一定的默契,只有一個人跟不上節奏,手術的速度也會減慢,手術成功的機會也會相對減低。

故事的男主角,亦即是 Batista 手術的主治醫生,朝田龍太郎,因人事關係離開了日本去當無國界醫生,後來明真大學的助理教授邀請他參與 Batista 的研究。於是朝田便開始尋找適合的醫龍隊成員,過程中遇至不少人從中阻撓,加上朝田的要求也很高,好不容易才能找齊人做第一次 Batista! 在他找尋隊員的過程,盡見該大學醫院政策的腐敗,那些所謂的教授,只會顧自己的名和利,完全不理病人的生死。以心臟起搏器故障爲例,有些醫生竟然因爲要顧及教授的面子而不去查清故障的原因,甚至繼續幫病人植入那些問題型號的起搏器。這種「教授永遠是對的」的思想實在令人百思不得其解!又以癌症新藥的研究爲例,那些醫生以末期癌症病人來試驗新藥,那些副作用令一名婆婆十分難受,其實主治的醫生是知道那末期肺癌的婆婆是治不好的,但他卻想利用病人製造用來寫研究報告的數據...那些醫生就好像在名與利的大海迷失了人性一樣,十分可怕!這樣去給病人假的希望,真是醫生該做的麼?最令人忍受不了的,是該醫院不接收臨死的病人,以減低醫院的死亡數字!還記得有一幕,朝田醫生忍不住要衝出馬路截停那將要離開的救護車,把病人搶救過來,我想...這才是醫生做的事吧!這是社會的縮影嗎?到底做一個大學醫院的醫生是不是一定會受這些人影響而失去自己的本性、放棄自己的理想?個人名利、醫院的利益真的比病人的性命重要嗎?

經過幾個月的觀察,朝田醫生決定了醫龍隊的人選,當中有一個竟是實習醫生!但他的優勝之處就是心靈末受大學醫院的污染,肯去學習、奮鬥,不是只會盲目地附和上司。第一次的 Batista 成功地完成了!但朝田醫生卻發現了不少問題,有幾個隊員根本跟不上節奏,導致出現了不少驚險的場面。由於這手術需要完美的團隊合作和時間控制,朝田決定轉換人選,到了第二次 Batista,速度的確快了很多!顯然,就算技術再高的外科醫生也需要一隊合作無間的隊伍!醫生實在不會是一個獨立的個體,尤其是在一個手術中,團隊精神最爲重要,沒有了隊中其中一人也不能成事!醫龍隊的合作精神、對生命的熱誠跟那些在手術室外指指點點、只顧利益的教授們形成的強烈對此,就是其中一項吸引人的地方!

第三次的 Batista,是最困難的,也是最引人入勝的高潮!病人是一個患有 situs inversus 和 aortic coarctation 的嬰兒。正因爲手術十分高風險,教授不允許醫龍隊進行 Batista 手術...看著嬰兒的情況越來越壞,而醫龍隊的隊員卻不能行動,我不禁黯然,同時又期待着奇跡的出現!結果,憑著醫龍隊忍辱負重的精神、永不言敗的精神,他們找到了一個天衣無縫的檔期!就是教授要出席重要會議那天,醫龍隊以病人情況危急爲原因,替病人進行Batista。其實,醫龍隊爲了這難度來極高手術已進行了無數次秘密模擬 Batista 練習: 由於病人患有 situs inversus,所有 settings 都要左右掉轉,包括醫手執刀的手!更另人驚訝的是,原來那嬰兒同時患有 aneurysm!上一間醫院的醫生竟然爲了自己的利益,隱瞞了這重要的病歷!幸好善於應變的醫龍隊臨危不亂,朝田立即進行搭橋手術!雖然嬰孩的心臟很細小,但朝田醫生完美無暇而快速的縫合手法卻把局面扭轉了!搭橋成功後,還有很重要的步驟:找出病變的部份,但不幸地,朝田找不到病變的部份!意想不到的是,原來朝田早已預料到,並已經想到應付的方法:新的 Batista!方法就是在左心室切一刀,然後起心肌重叠,令心臟變小!最終,手術成功了!醫龍隊竟然爲了醫治一個病人而冒可能斷送前程之險,實在令人敬佩!他們對病人的一份執着更是值得我們學習!

看完<<醫龍>>後,我不禁有以下的疑問...到底我們畢業後能否真的達到我們的理想?醫院的工作環境又會否和劇中的醫院一樣,令人失去本性?(公立醫院的醫生轉爲私人執業是否因爲鬱鬱不得志?)我們學醫到底是爲了甚麼?我又能否有醫龍隊一樣堅定的信念?醫院的利益和病人的性命又可以取得平衡嗎?做研究的目的是爲了跟其他醫院比賽嗎?

在醫學生的階段,我想我們有的一定是熱誠,但到十年後、二十年後,又會怎樣呢?會否像一個洩氣的皮球一樣?如何保持着一股熟誠----這一定是一門學問吧!不能預知未來,我們現在能做到的就是把握這五年時間,多思考,不要只做一條被困在書本中的書蟲(當然讀書是十分重要的)。也許,不要當 patient visit 是功課,真正去投入;同時多參與 health committee 的 service,對思考和堅定意志會有一定的幫助。這五年不去思考,難道真是行醫時才思考嗎?不只是醫生,就算是護士、醫師,也需要有一些在課堂以外建立的信念、思考方法、熱誠吧!

不知看了<<醫龍>>的同學們,你們又有何想法呢?



別人經常說我太瘦,有時聽得太多,也會覺得挺煩厭。也許 他們不知道我的腸胃不好,一餐不能吃得太多;大概他們也 不知道,我一向都很偏食,喜歡吃的我可以吃很多,不喜歡 吃的我一點也不會吃。

我當然知道自己太瘦,應該吃多點,也知道偏食不好, 尤其作爲一個醫學生,我比很多人更清楚明白健康飲食的重 要性:但實在沒有辦法,因爲胃口不好的時候我真的吃不 下。有時爲了不想令家人和朋友擔心,爲了「滿足」其他人, 爲免聽見他們的閒言閒語,我會勉強多吃一點,結果卻是「得 不償失」,胃痛會首先來襲,繼而是肚痛,然後我整天也會 感到渾身不自在。

我曾經懷疑自己是否患了厭食症,病徵有點相似,但又不盡相同。後來我得到一個難得的機會,跟厭食症及暴食症的新舊患者接觸,這確是一次難忘的經歷,讓我知道自己患的也許只是"Medical Student Syndrome",也讓我學會了一些光從書本和筆記上學不到的知識。

在那次聚會中,我先遇上一個看上去只有十二三歲的女孩,後來和她閒聊兩句,才知道她已經二十歲了,但由於她初發病時只有十三歲,自此沒有吸收到足夠的營養,所以沒有再增高,現在的身形外貌都和當時差不多。初見面時我不知就裡,說了句:「你看上去真的不像二十歲,很可愛啊!」這句話或者可以哄得很多女孩很高興,但以該女孩當時尷尬的表情來看,我說錯了話。

接著,有個女孩苦惱地告訴我們她前一天吃了兩個菠蘿包、一整包排包作爲早餐,她吃完一塊麵包,嘗試停下來,看看有沒有飽的感覺,然而,卻是沒有,於是她繼續吃、不斷吃,直到胃部脹得不能再脹,她才捨得停手和停口,爲免其他人看見自己發瘋似地狂吃,她選擇躲在廁格裡完成這份「豐富大餐」;又有一個女孩說她在情人節那天吃光了男朋友送的一盒朱古力還不夠,自己再買一盒來吃,最終把所有朱古力都吃清光了,卻始終不敢告訴家人和男朋友自己的病況。其實她們都曾是厭食症患者,以前過分抑制自己的食慾,今天卻變成了暴食症,面對食物時不能自控地吃,吃後又極爲內疚。一般人聽到他們怪異的行爲,可能會像我一樣感到難以接受,衝口而出:「嘩!一次怎可以吃這麼多東西?」她們當時這樣回應我:「你不是我們,你是不會明白的了。」這句話深入我心。

是的,厭食症和暴食症(即進食失調症)根本就是可怕的心理病,部分患者可能因爲想痩想美而患病,但也有部分是受到了多重心理因素影響,包括個人性格、家庭環境、社會文化等,成因複雜,要治療就更爲複雜,對患者來說,這是一場長期戰爭。絕大部分患者都知道長期營養不良會對他們的身體造成嚴重傷害,但他們始終衝不過自己的心理關口,從不能毫無顧慮地吃一餐,他們無時無刻都想著食物,但面對食物時卻又不敢吃,即使他們早已骨痩如柴,但仍然很怕會增胖;他們間中會暴飲暴食,但過後卻十分內疚,於是選擇以扣喉、吃瀉藥、瘋狂地做運動,甚至禁食,來「抵銷」剛吃過的一餐。

近年越來越多年青人患上進食失調症,無論是外國還是香港,都有因厭食症致死的新聞報導,患者亦不只局限於女性。這些報導無疑能提高大眾對進食失調症的認識和警覺性,讓他們評估自己和身邊的人有否這種病;但當大眾開始留意這些報導,開始談論這種疾病的同時,其實正正為進食失調症患者帶來更大的心理壓力,據我觀察所得,他們大部分都很在意別人對自己的看法,所以他們才會躲在廁格裡吃麵包,就算知道有病,也不敢告訴其他人,因爲他們害怕其他人奇異的目光,不想被人當成異類。因此,面對這些病人的時候,我們必須要有「同理心」。

「同理心」(empathy)是以別人的心態去了解別人的處境,與「同情心」(sympathy)不同,後者是以自己主觀的情緒去同情別人。老實說,一年級初接觸「同理心」這一名詞時,我完全不能體會個中的意義,只懂把它的定義死記硬背,並不明白它和「同情心」有甚麼分別。直至上次和進食失調症患者對話,我才知道自己也許有點「同情心」,我會覺得她們患病很可憐,很想做些事情去幫助他們;但卻完全沒有「同理心」,因爲我未能將心比心,設身處地去感受、去體諒她們,反而說出傷害她們的話,當我從他們的表情及動作知道自己說錯話的時候已經太遲了,覆水難收。

對醫護人員來說,「同理心」是跟病人建立良好關係時不可缺少的。當病人來看病的時候,他已經萬分不安,如果遇著沒有「同理心」的醫生或護士,句句說話有刺,刺中他們的死穴,當真是難受得很,同時亦影響了他們對醫護人員的印象,影響彼此間的關係和信任。

但是,知易難行。今天,當我們還是學生,還未經常接觸病人的時候,就必須把握每個學習機會,盡快學懂怎樣跟病人溝通,以免將來禍從口出,影響了與病人之間的關係,尤其面對精神病患者、有性格障礙或心理問題的人,簡單的一句話可能會帶來令人意想不到的可怕後果,我們絕對不容忽視。



我和我的家人都喜歡去旅行。

剛剛開始時都是跟大部分人一樣,都是跟旅行團的。 上車睡覺,睡醒尿尿,下車就拍照,上車又再睡過。剩下的 就是吃飯和到各大小「特約」的特產品商(黑?)店「參觀」, 很少有自由活動的時間,即使有,亦大多爲購物的時間。

慢慢地去到任何地方我們都被熱情、盡責的導遊帶到似曾相識的地方。相信各位曾經參加旅行團到大陸旅遊的朋友都有可能看過某大藥材連鎖店的吳剛師傅式的表演—徒手觸摸燒得火紅的鐵鏈,然後搽上該店盛名的燒傷膏(保膚靈)。參觀過臺北故宮博物院就要看貔貅,參觀完西安古城牆後亦要看貔貅「展覽」……

凡是參加旅行團往市場競爭激烈的地方(尤其是東南亞短線團),都很難避免地要不斷地遊覽這些指定景點。世上畢竟沒有白吃的午餐,旅行社都要生存,領隊、導遊都要養妻活兒,供養父母。

不過話又說回來, 有時候到這些商店走走還是滿有 意思的。有一年冬天我參加了東北三省的旅行團,每到一個 城市都要到「特產品商店」走個圈。大家都知東北三省盛產 藥材,其中又以人蔘、鹿茸最爲珍貴,賣的價錢最好。順理 成章幾乎所有的「商店」都以人蔘爲賣點,從十元一斤的「蘿 蔔蔘」到上千元一兩「皇室御用」的「黃帝蔘」,從長白山 人蔘到太平洋彼岸的花旗蔘, 從蔘糖到蔘茶,簡直就是蔘 天蔘地,一個蔘的世界。不過這不是我想講的重點。伏在電 視機前看着宮女徐長金風靡亞洲的各位看倌相信都不會對 韓國的高麗蔘感到陌生。韓國高麗蔘有一款特別的包裝,相 信大家都應該見過了(沒見過到可以到就近的藥房看看)。同 樣包裝的高麗蔘在東北的「特產品商店」也可以找到。我們 是在吉林第一次見到的,大家都在首爾(有些人堅持叫漢城) 富麗堂皇的高麗蔘展覽廳待過,對高麗蔘都有一定的認識, 在冰天雪地中真有些他鄉遇故知的感覺。經一同旅行的藥材 舖老闆鑑定並確定其非假貨後,大家都對這些「老朋友」產 生了興趣,一問之下,四盒一百克的高麗蔘才售一百元,比 那無良心韓國價錢便宜了不知幾多倍。過了幾天,我們到了 瀋陽。可能是因爲瀋陽的生活指數較高,這裡四盒高麗蔘要 價二百五十大元。總不能像佛祖割肉餵鷹般任由自己的荷包 被宰吧! 於是我們一群人大聲地用國語(大概像印度人講國 語吧!)討論着大家在吉林的「所見所聞」。過了不久,一個 看似經理的人就出現了,他細細聲的表示願意按吉林的價錢 賣高麗蔘予我們,條件是我們不能告訴其他團隊的客人。老 實說,看着其他人興致勃勃地被宰,心裡不期然有種幸災樂



禍的感覺。

如果想了解一個地方的風土人情,擴闊自己的眼界, 大家一定不能太貪心。十二天遊遍西歐十國,除了吃飯,睡 覺,買「特產品」和間中停停車拍拍照外,其餘大部分的時 間都在趕行程。更有些是「車遊」景點的,「各位團友,大 家請看車的右手邊,那便是巴黎的凱旋門了!」整段行程都 在車上睡覺,又豈能真正地體驗到當地的情況呢?

有些人認爲只有自由行才算真真正正地去體驗風土人情。自由行的確予人更大程度的自由,喜歡的地方可以待久一點,不喜歡的地方可以不去。但是如果說自由行就等於真正的體驗,那每天成千上萬到訪香港的自由行同胞難道就了解到香港的風土人情?同樣地,到了巴黎就只顧Chanel,LV的香港人難道又會對法國文化有着更深刻的體會?

要真正地體會一個地方,重要的不是行程上的安排. 而是去了解,去探索,去嘗試他鄉新奇事物的態度。許多香港人都會先入爲主地認爲外地的東西很難吃,去任何地方都帶上大包細包的零食。好好的地度飯菜不吃,卻嚷着要熱開水泡方便麵,白花數千元到外地食杯麵,是否有點兒奢侈呢? 其實只要放棄所謂的大香港主義,不要每去到一個地方就自動跟香港比較,是不難發掘出他鄉的可愛之處的。

不要誤會我是要叫大家只去參觀博物館、明勝古蹟, 大家辛辛苦苦的工作了一段時間,去旅行尋開心固然是無可 厚非。事實上,只要我們有着開放的態度,尋開心和體驗風 十人情往往是相得益彰的。如果大家去到中東國家,一定小 不了會到當地的大市集(Bazaar)參觀的。異國的工藝品固 然令人目不暇給,但熱情的中東商人卻更令人留下深刻的印 象。他們會走出來用半咸淡的英語跟你打招呼「Japanese? Japanese?」好事的明友可以答「yes」,然後阿拉伯商人就 會以日語和大家打招呼,懂日語的可以回答,不懂日語的亦 可以回答,反正阿拉伯朋友是只識得那幾句的,結果就是雞 同鴨講。(大家也可以選擇回答自己是中國人,約有五十巴 仙的店主是會用國語(普通話、華語、中國話)跟大家講「你 好嗎?」的) 談了幾句後中東的朋友就會輕輕拍拍大家的肩 膀,「Friends, friends, I have something to show you」, 然後 把大家帶到店內。(疑心重的看倌可能會想到這些商店可能 是黑店,但像筆者這種入世未深,不知世途險惡的初生犢都 不宰殺,看來他們大部分都是正當商人來的)不買也不要 緊,中東朋友會向大家請教一兩句國語,然後牙牙學語般在 大家面前練習。若大家只顧掃貨,或懷疑阿拉伯商人的熱 情,那就會錯過了「阿拉伯人國語速成班」。

去旅遊當然免不了要大祭五臟府,這一點相信大家都熟能生巧了。去臺北要喝珍珠奶茶、吃頂泰峰小籠包;去新加坡要食海南雞飯、飲內骨茶;去意大利要嚐烤薄餅、享受意大利雪糕(尤其是巧克力味,那種香滑的感覺......大家有機會一定要嚐嚐)。飲食是文化的延伸,嚐遍地道美食對了解一個地方不無幫助。地道美食和將色食物是不同的。神戶牛柳是日本的特色食物,但就肯定不是日本的地道美食。地道美食是當地人喜歡吃而又經常吃的東西,一個好的例子是香港的雲吞麵。日本人縱喜歡神戶牛柳也不可能每星期吃一次吧!(順帶一提,神戶牛柳之所以矜貴,是因爲牛是吃穀,喝清酒的,農場主人每天都要替牛按摩,還要播音樂給牠聽。在日本,最好的東西是不出口的,神戶牛柳亦不例外。市面上所謂的神戶牛柳頂多是其他地方參照日本養神戶牛

的方法來養殖的牛。)

若果大家還想更進一步的了解當地人的日常生活,可以選擇以公共交通工具代替計程車(去東京大家千萬不要跳上計程車,想也不要想。那裡的計程車由於太貴,是用信用卡付款的)。在公共交通工具大家可以看到不同地方的真面目。羅馬的地鐵站的樓梯都有一陣陣的尿味; 巴黎的地鐵是靜悄悄的,沒有人發出一點聲音;日本有女性專用的車卡(不知爲甚麼呢?)......

不同的人對旅行有不同的追求,當各位能真正的體會 到旅遊的無窮樂趣時,距離古人「讀萬卷書不如行萬里路」 亦不遠矣!



(以上只是筆者對旅遊的一點雜亂無章的想法,歡迎諸位看倌來函賜教。) mancraig@gmail.com

活著多好

小豬 (N10)

今個學期選修了個與死亡有關的課堂,這對將來的工作或許有點啓發,也希望可解開對死亡的疑惑。作爲護士,每天也要堅守在「出生入死」的醫院裡,面對疾病和死亡,到底怎樣才好?死亡真是一個難纏的課題。

由陳奕迅(紀小段)和蔡卓妍主演的《常在我心》,是一齣探討對死亡態度的電影,故事講述身患癌症的孫君兒(蔡卓妍飾)因自己的葬禮,所以找紀小段(陳奕迅飾)幫她。君兒在小段的勸解和鼓勵下,終於戰勝病魔,可是發現原來小段也身患癌症,最後離開了人世。劇尾,在小段的葬禮上,親客分享與小段的生活點滴,小段說若他掉進懸崖,朋友用盡全力拉著他的手不放,但發現朋友沒氣力了,彼此知道要放手了,他會向朋友做一個鬼臉,不要讓朋友記著他那痛苦、無奈的表情。因爲那表情,那臨別的一幕讓人永遠難忘,所以他以鬼臉代替!他希望親友在見他最後一面時(瞻仰遺容),對他做一個鬼臉道別。隨著一張一張的哭臉和鬼臉,徐徐播放《活著多好》

作曲:胡波, 填詞:黃偉文

當我還在 花園散步 當我還在 浴室洗澡 十步以內 可擁抱

*遇著什麼 煩惱 想跟我說 都可聽到 翻到有趣 圖畫 何妨大笑 讓妙事 亦被我看到

#遊玩時 開心一點 不必掛念我 來好好給我活著 就似最初 仍然在呼吸都應該 要慶賀 如果想哭 可試試對嘉賓滿座 說個笑話 紀念我

> 到處還是 香水氣味 到處還是 塗鴉筆記 就像我未 拋低你

這就是小段對親友的叮嚀,對死亡的信念。遇到困難、疾病,甚至死,也不應輕易放棄。死亡不應只有哭,誰說不可以用「笑」面對。

疾病和死亡使人充滿恐懼、不安、沮喪、不捨……這是一條難走,可是每人也要踏上的路。我們不妨爲它加點色彩,一個笑容和一個笑話,看似起不了什麼作用,它卻代表著一種態度。希望爲病人作"last service"時,能以微笑伴他安心地走最後的路。

如何面對自己學術上的「無知」?

神碉大煌

爲何要面對學術上的「無知」?因爲學術上的「無知」是一個問題。德國詩人歌德說:「無知是成功的大礙,其嚴重性遠非我們想像所及」。試想想,一個律師不會法律,一個醫生不會診斷,一個會計不會按計算機,那是否是一個問題?再說,從道德上來說,學術上的「無知」,在學習中,豈不是在浪費納稅人的錢?將來工作時,豈非在欺騙顧客?在大學裏接受了最少四年的教育還對學術一無所知,那豈非要檢查一下自己的腦袋?這種「無知」豈非一個嚴重的問題?

「無知」固然是一個問題,而如何理解「無知」也是一個問題。相信有一部份在醫學院的學生會有這樣一個想法:「作爲醫務工作者,在學術上的『無知』近乎一種罪。』因爲對病患的認識不足,會造成臨床上,面對病人時的手足無措;更甚者,或會使病者的病情急轉直下。而這種想法更加是越高年級,越接近工作時,便越有這種想法。這種「無知」對於他們來說是種壓力。有此人因承受不了這種良心責備,會因此而退學。而有一部份會這樣想:「知識是無限的,生命是有限的,『無知』幾近必然之事」,「無知」既幾近必然,即便再努力,仍然是無知,越來越心灰意冷。

無疑,醫書汗牛充棟,現代科技日新月異,要窮究知識,委實機會渺茫。然而面對「無知」時,可以樂觀面對,努力追求,積極進取,那樣面對「無知」。孔子說:「知之謂知之,不知謂不知,是知也」。孔子爲聖人,處於當時資訊有限的年代,尙有「不知謂不知」的感嘆,何況是處於現在資訊發達世界的我們?希臘哲人蘇格拉底也說:「承認無知,是智慧的起點」。人是無可能了知一切的,「無知」僅是種好奇心的基礎,是推動我們發掘知識的基礎。某個程度上來說,「無知」可以說是我們的推動力。李時珍就因當時藥名混淆的問題,因而遍尋本草,著寫了《本草綱目》。

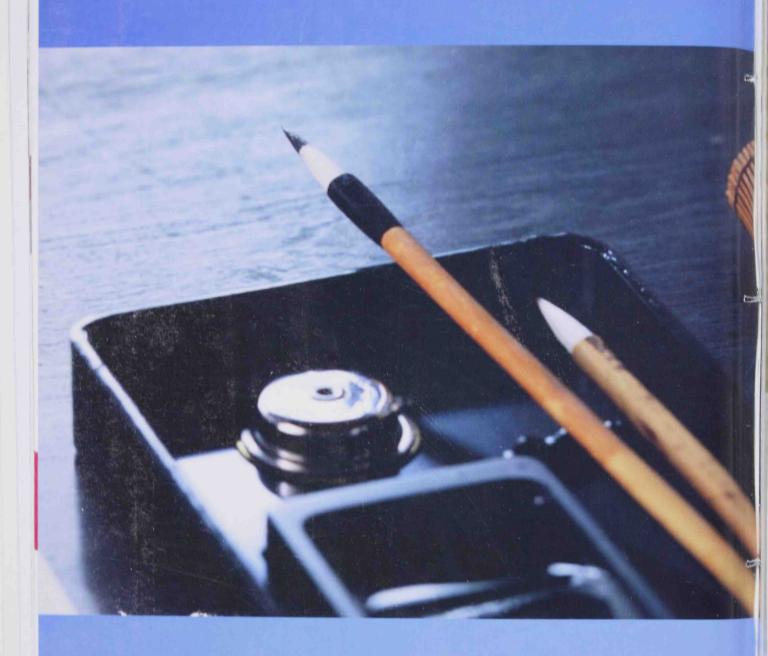
「無知」可以成爲我們的推動力,是因爲我們了解「無知」的存在。「無知」大概可分爲兩種,一種是知識上的無知,一種是智慧上的無知。面對知識上的無知,現在去找尋資料就可以了。現在是科技發達的年代,透過互聯網,多媒體,圖書館內的圖書等,這一切都可解決知識上的「無知」。只是學海無涯,只有努力不懈的精神加上有效的時間管理才可解決。

至於面對智慧上的「無知」,那就不容易解決了。這涉及到學習的方向問題,也就是獲得了知識後,究竟應如何舉一反三的橫向發展,與如何深入研究的縱向發展問題。這極要需一個人和的關係,除了個人要閱讀思考外,還要在老師的引導及與同學討論,互相啓發下,方有可能解決。古代名醫,甚少能在自學底下成材,如漢代名醫張仲景跟隨當時名醫張伯祖學習而成了「醫聖」;而在不同聲音底下,金元時期才引起了各個流派的出現。

另外,智慧上的「無知」也涉及應變的問題。實際工作上,我們面對的事千奇百怪,所見所聞可能與 教科書上大異其趣,而面對這個問題,只有在臨床上多觀察,多思考,多發問才可解決。對於一個學生來 說,不明的地方可以發問,只要問得明白便可。在工作崗位上的,只能透過對所發生的事宜事事關心,謹 慎思考方可。孔子說:「學而不思則罔。」誠然,以下可分享一個故事:

相傳,唐時長安城內有幾個富翁身患一種奇怪的疾病,只見腳脛日趨浮腫,渾身肌內酸痛麻木,身倦乏力,眾醫因對該病的無知而束手無策,於是便問道於當時的名醫孫思邈。但經藥石下肚,仍不見轉機。經反覆觀察病人,他發現病人均爲富翁,對糧食精製特別講究,派人將米麵反復加工精碾細磨後才作爲主糧食品。經過思考,孫思邈悟得病因爲糙米的缺乏,於是立即建議嚴太守將每日主食全改成粗糧糙米,並且將一些細穀糠、麥麩皮煎水服用,半月之後就把這種疑難病治癒,也就是治療了中醫所謂的「腳氣病」,相當於現在的維生素 B1 缺乏症。

總括而言,對於面對學術上的「無知」,就是多觀察,多思考,多尋找



叁·妙詩

A stupid poem

Shezam (M11)

This one's for Carmen - my exotic lunch trips buddy!

Commumed cancelled, with extra time on our hands we pass over the library and head for unknown lands. We cross the road and go down stairs of some sort, with the bright idea of walking to Cyberport.

Many twists, turns, and roads criss-crossed; we finally end up just a little bit lost.

Not a big problem, we can get some directions - and besides, I spy an interesting distraction.

My head falls back; my hands clutch tight; my eyes are closed - I'm a bird in flight wings outstretched, I soar from the ground until gravity pulls me (and the swing) back down.

That's alright, it doesn't really matter, seeing as I'm pretty much mad as a hatter. We laugh and move on to the toy close by, a merry-go-round where I bet I'll get high.

We take turns to push and clamber aboard; dizzily spinning, my spirits restored. The soft blue heavens smile down in benevolence, while security remains plagued by ambivalence.

Slightly dazed, I recall a slide somewhere, so we set out to see if it's really there.
Round the bend, utopia in all its glory: the slide was no fun though, so let's skip that story.

Back on the road, we discover the sea sparkling emerald green - to a certain degree. The horizon may be foggy and slightly unappealing, but our goal's in sight, which is a great feeling.

We set out to explore the eerily empty Cyberport; reject all the restaurants and head for Food Court. Our appetites satisfied by the Wildfire crew: three hours gone, but it beats eating at BayView!

一個護士和醫生拍拖, 你更接受男方是醫生?

By Yuu (N10)

醫生,不一定是男的;護士,不一定是女的。

醫生不一定比護士更可靠。

護士都不一定比醫生柔弱。

護士可以比醫生更細心。

女醫生有女醫生的溫柔;

男護士有男護士的細心。

這不要將職位放在性別之上。

若我的女朋友是一個醫生,我會爲她的能力而自豪。

若我的男朋友是一個護士,我會因爲他而感到安心。



教旦怒处更

A publication of the Medical Society, HKUSU April 2007