

[Territory-wide flag day today](#)

Children Chiropractic Foundation Limited has been issued a Public Subscription Permit to hold a territory-wide flag sale from 7am to 12.30pm today (June 29), a spokesman for the Social Welfare Department (SWD) said.

Details of the charitable fund-raising activities, including any updated information, covered by the issued Public Subscription Permits have been published on the GovHK website (www.gov.hk/en/theme/fundraising/search). Permits for flag days containing information on contact methods of the flag-selling organisations and the approved flag-selling activities have also been uploaded to the SWD's website (www.swd.gov.hk/en/ngo/controlofc/flagdays) for reference. For enquiries, please call the SWD's hotline at 2343 2255, or the designated hotline of the 1823 Call Centre at 3142 2678.

In the case of suspected fraudulent flag day activities, people should not make any donation and should immediately report the matter to the Police, the spokesman added.

[Appeal for information on abandoned girl \(with photo\)](#)

Police are eager to locate the next-of-kin of a girl who was suspected of being abandoned in Mong Kok yesterday (June 28).

At about 7pm yesterday, Police received a report that a girl was found wandering at Sai Yee Street Children's Playground.

The girl is about two years old. She is about 80 centimetres tall, 10 kilograms in weight and of medium build. She has a round face with yellow complexion and long black hair. She wore a beige vest, light-blue shorts and pink sandals. No identity document was found.

The girl, sustaining no apparent injuries, was admitted to Kwong Wah Hospital for observation.

Investigation by the officers of Mong Kok District is underway.

Police urge her relatives or anyone who has information to offer, to contact any police stations or the officers of Mong Kok District on 3661 8711 or 3661 8646 or email to do-rr-mkdist@police.gov.hk.



[CHP investigates local case of dengue fever epidemiologically linked with previous case](#)

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health is today (June 28) investigating a local case of dengue fever (DF) which is epidemiologically linked with another local case [announced](#) earlier residing at Tin Shui (1) Estate in Tin Shui Wai. The CHP urged the public again to maintain strict environmental hygiene, mosquito control and personal protective measures both locally and during travel. Meanwhile, persons who have been to Tin Shui (1) Estate with DF symptoms should contact the CHP as soon as possible.

The new case involved a 44-year-old man, who presented with a fever on June 21. He attended the accident and emergency department (AED) of Tin Shui Wai Hospital (TSWH) on the next day (June 22) and no admission was required at that time. Later, he attended the AED of TSWH on June 25 again due to persistent fever, gum bleeding and skin rash, and was admitted for treatment on the same day. He is now in stable condition. His blood sample tested positive for dengue virus today upon laboratory testing.

Initial enquiries revealed that the patient lives in Shui Yee House, Tin Shui (1) Estate in Tin Shui Wai, which is next to the residence of another case (Shui Sing House, Tin Shui (1) Estate in Tin Shui Wai) involving a female patient announced earlier. As he had only left Hong Kong for a short period of time and otherwise stayed in Hong Kong for the whole incubation period, there is a higher probability that the case is locally acquired.

Also, the residences of the two cases are close to each other, the CHP believes that they are epidemiologically linked. The CHP has inspected the residence of the male patient. The five home contacts of the male patient are currently asymptomatic and have been put under medical surveillance. The CHP will also provide blood screening for them.

In view of the previous case, the CHP has, together with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), enhanced the anti-mosquito work in the vicinity of Tin Shui (1) Estate and places visited by the female patient. Such measures will continue until summer. Considering the symptoms onset date of the patient and the incubation period of DF (ranges from three to 14 days), the CHP does not rule out the possibility that the male patient had already been bitten by vector and infected before the enhanced anti-mosquito work. The CHP is highly concerned about the epidemiologically linked cases, and will continue to work closely with the FEHD and relevant government department in enhancing vector investigations, surveillance and control with a view to preventing a possible spread of infection.

The CHP has contacted over 4 500 residents from over 1 800 households of Tin Shui (1) Estate in Tin Shui Wai to follow up their health conditions in view of the first case. The CHP has enhanced the work of contacting relevant residents due to the two DF cases, and has contacted the households of Tin Shui (1) Estate again today. The CHP appeals to persons who have been to Tin Shui (1) Estate with DF symptoms to call the CHP's hotline (2125 2374) which will operate from 9am to 1pm tomorrow (June 29), this Sunday (June 30) and July 1, and will continue to operate from 9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) starting July 2 for laboratory investigation or referral as appropriate. Furthermore, the CHP will hold a health talk jointly with the FEHD at 9pm tomorrow in the Tin Shui Community Centre, during which the CHP will also conduct free DF antibody tests for people in the district with relevant symptoms. Moreover, the CHP has contacted the respective District Council members to help disseminate and promote relevant health information to residents.

A spokesman for the CHP said, DF cannot be spread directly from human to human. Dengue virus encompasses four different serotypes, each of which can lead to DF and severe dengue. DF is clinically characterised by high fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, muscle and joint pain, nausea, vomiting, swollen lymph nodes and rash. The symptoms of first infection are usually mild. Once recovered, lifelong immunity to that serotype of dengue virus will develop. However, cross-immunity to the other three serotypes after recovery is only partial and temporary. Subsequent infections with other serotypes of dengue virus are more likely to result in severe dengue. Severe dengue is a severe and potentially fatal complication of DF.

The public should take heed of the following advice on mosquito control:

- Thoroughly check all gully traps, roof gutters, surface channels and drains to prevent blockage;
- Scrub and clean drains and surface channels with an alkaline detergent compound at least once a week to remove any deposited mosquito eggs;

- Properly dispose of refuse, such as soft drink cans, empty bottles and boxes, in covered litter containers;
- Completely change the water of flowers and plants at least once a week. The use of saucers should be avoided if possible;
- Level irregular ground surfaces before the rainy season;
- Avoid staying in shrubby areas; and
- Take personal protective measures such as wearing light-coloured long-sleeved clothes and trousers and apply insect repellent containing DEET to clothing and uncovered areas of the body when doing outdoor activities.

DEET-containing insect repellents are effective and the public should take heed of the tips below:

- Read the label instructions carefully first;
- Apply right before entering an area with risk of mosquito bites;
- Apply on exposed skin and clothing;
- Use DEET of up to 30 per cent for pregnant women and up to 10 per cent for children*;
- Apply sunscreen first, then insect repellent; and
- Reapply only when needed and follow the instructions.

â€ˆ* For children who travel to countries or areas where mosquito-borne diseases are endemic or epidemic and where exposure is likely, those aged 2 months or above can use DEET-containing insect repellents with a DEET concentration of up to 30 per cent.

The public should call 1823 in case of mosquito problems and may visit the following pages for more information: the DF pages of the [CHP](#) and the [Travel Health Service](#), the latest [Travel Health News](#), [tips for using insect repellents](#), and the CHP [Facebook Page](#) and [YouTube Channel](#).

CFS urges public not to consume two kinds of biscuits imported from Japan suspected to be contaminated with animal faeces

â€ˆThe Centre for Food Safety (CFS) of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department today (June 28) urged the public not to consume two kinds of biscuits imported from Japan as the products might be contaminated with animal faeces. The trade should also stop using or selling the affected products immediately if they possess them.

Product details are as follows:

Product name: Manna BOLO <Plain>
Brand: Morinaga
Place of origin: Japan
Barcode: 4902888973154
Net weight: 36 grams
Best-before date: June 26, 2025
Importer: JFC Hong Kong Limited

Product name: Manna BOLO <Vegetable>
Brand: Morinaga
Place of origin: Japan
Barcode: 4902888973161
Net weight: 31 grams
Best-before date: June 27, 2025
Importer: JFC Hong Kong Limited

A spokesman for the CFS said, "The CFS received a notification from the importer of the products concerned that the above-mentioned products are being recalled as they might be contaminated with animal faeces. Upon learning of the incident, the CFS immediately contacted the importer concerned for follow-up. According to the information it provided, the importer concerned has already stopped sales and removed from shelves the affected products, and voluntarily initiated recalls. Members of the public may call the importer's hotline at 2487 3453 during office hours for enquiries about the recalls."

The CFS will alert the trade to the incident, continue to follow up and take appropriate action. An investigation is ongoing.

[Secretary for Health chairs 19th meeting of Cancer Coordinating Committee \(with photo\)](#)

The Secretary for Health, Professor Lo Chung-mau, chaired the 19th meeting of the Cancer Coordinating Committee (CCC) today (June 28) to review the implementation of the Hong Kong Cancer Strategy and discuss the response strategies and measures with relevant government departments and organisations.

Professor Lo said, "Cancer has been the top killer in Hong Kong for years, claiming over 40 lives every day on average. Promulgated in July 2019, the Cancer Strategy was the city's very first holistic plan formulated for cancer prevention and control, setting out a series of strategies regarding

cancer prevention and treatment for the period between 2020 and 2025. In collaboration with healthcare professions and different sectors of the community, various evidence-based actions in response to cancer have been implemented in a co-ordinated manner.”

At the meeting, the CCC reviewed the city-wide population-based cancer data for 2021, as well as various cancer surveillance indicators such as incidence, mortality and survival rates of major cancers. In particular, a total of 38 462 newly diagnosed cancer cases were recorded in Hong Kong in 2021, involving 18 943 males and 19 519 females. In other words, 105 people were diagnosed with cancer every day on average. Lung cancer and breast cancer were the most commonly diagnosed cancers among men and women respectively.

Professor Lo said, “The overall survival rate for cancer patients in Hong Kong has increased steadily over the past two decades. As shown by the stage-specific survival rates of multiple cancers, the survival rate will be much higher if a patient has the cancer detected at an early stage followed by early treatment. Most patients with early-stage cancers have a five-year relative survival rate reaching 90 per cent or higher. Among them, the ratio of surviving for more than five years for those with certain early-stage cancers (such as breast, prostate and thyroid cancers) is comparable to that of the general population. The well-established local cancer database not only provides reliable data for important referencing for cancer surveillance, but also serves as an important resource for the Government and various stakeholders to formulate cancer prevention and control strategies as well as drive healthcare development.”

He stressed, “Primary prevention (i.e. reducing exposure to cancer risk factors) is a vital strategy for reducing the risk of developing cancer. The Government has long been adopting a multipronged approach, including publicity, education, promotion, legislation and regulation, to encourage citizens to live a healthy lifestyle, such as a healthy diet, regular physical activities and maintenance of a healthy body weight and waist circumference, as well as avoidance of smoking and alcohol, to reduce the risks of contracting non-communicable diseases including cancer.”

At the meeting, members reviewed and discussed the progress of various cancer prevention and control measures, including:

Surveillance

The Hong Kong Cancer Registry is responsible for local cancer surveillance work. Dedicated to recording and consolidating data on various types of cancer, the Registry assists the community in formulating, monitoring, and evaluating various cancer services through scientific data analysis. In recent years, apart from supporting the evaluation of the prevailing cancer screening programmes in Hong Kong (such as the Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme (CRCSP) and the Breast Cancer Screening Pilot Programme (BCSPP)), the Registry also ramps up the collection and compilation

of more comprehensive cancer surveillance data, including the provision of complete and accurate stage-specific data on 10 prevalent cancers in Hong Kong, stage-specific analysis of the survival rate of nine cancers, as well as consolidation and release of the most common biomarkers on three cancers, thereby enabling various stakeholders to make accurate judgments and strengthen cancer prevention and control.

Prevention and Screening

The Department of Health (DH) has long been promoting a healthy lifestyle as the primary strategy for cancer prevention. The DH makes every effort in stepping up public education related to cancers with a view to raising public awareness of cancer prevention and screening. Health education information and publicity materials are disseminated through different media platforms such as websites, television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and social media.

The CRCSP has been fully implemented since 2020 to subsidise asymptomatic Hong Kong residents aged 50 to 75 to undergo screening. As of last December, more than 426 000 eligible individuals joined the CRCSP. About 33 100 and 2 900 of these participants were diagnosed with colorectal adenoma and colorectal cancer respectively. Among the colorectal cancer cases detected under the CRCSP, about 57 per cent were of an early stage (i.e. stage II or below).

The Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) under the DH also offer subsidised cervical cancer screening to eligible women aged 25 to 64. Since April last year, the DH has adopted the human papillomavirus (HPV) testing with higher sensitivity in the cervical cancer screening services for eligible women. Moreover, as of last December, about 534 800 women aged 25 to 64 registered with the DH's [Cervical Screening Information System](#), through which they can view their screening results and receive recommendations for further screening.

Separately, the DH launched the first phase of the BCSP in the latter half of 2021 to provide breast cancer screening services for eligible women in a risk-based approach at its three Woman Health Centres, four MCHCs and 18 Elderly Health Centres. As of March 31 this year, 30 048 women aged 44 to 69 received assessment for the risk of developing breast cancer. Among them, 8 484 (28 per cent) were referred for mammography screening. The Government is currently gearing up for the next phase of breast cancer screening work and will announce the details in due course.

To tie in with the development of primary healthcare services, the Primary Healthcare Office (PHO) under the Health Bureau (HKB) also actively promotes the Life Course Preventive Care Plan through District Health Centres and family doctors to enhance public awareness of disease prevention and establishing a healthy lifestyle. The PHO published the Hong Kong Reference Framework for Life Course Preventive Care in Primary Healthcare last September, providing healthcare professionals with a set of comprehensive and

evidence-based health guidelines. The Life Course Preventive Care Plan under the Reference Framework emphasises disease prevention and personalised needs. Personalised plans that focus on disease prevention are established according to factors including gender, age and family history, covering not only vaccination as well as prevention and management of chronic diseases but also cancer screening. As recommended by the DH, persons aged between 50 and 75 should undergo colorectal cancer screening, and may also receive screening for prostate, breast cancers and more according to personal risk factors. Meanwhile, starting from October 6 last year, only doctors enlisted in the Primary Care Directory are allowed to take part in various government-subsidised primary healthcare programmes (including a cancer screening programme).

Diagnosis, Treatment and Survivorship Care

The Hospital Authority (HA) keeps improving the diagnostic services through a multidisciplinary-team-based approach to provide timely investigations and diagnosis for suspected cancer patients. The Kowloon West Cluster has piloted multidisciplinary diagnostic services for suspected lung cancer patients. The HA is exploring to expand the service to other clusters to benefit more patients.

In terms of treatment, the HA will have new linear accelerators installed in Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital and Prince of Wales Hospital in 2024/25 to augment the capacity of radiotherapy service. Medical equipment for application in different clinical areas will be upgraded and acquired upon clinical needs, such as the Smart Treatment Planning System for radiotherapy.

The HA has also expanded the coverage of the Drug Formulary by incorporating new drugs for treating cancers and expanding the scope of clinical application of individual Special drugs. In addition, the HA is actively exploring collaboration with the private sector to refer paediatric oncology patients with specific indications for receiving proton beam therapy in a private hospital. As for the support to cancer survivors, the HA is gradually strengthening nursing and allied health care services according to the established service framework with a view to addressing the multiple needs of cancer survivors.

Research

The HHB has long been supporting researches related to cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment and survivorship through the Health and Medical Research Fund (HMRF), so as to formulate evidence-based health policies in a bid to reduce morbidity and mortality of cancer as well as improve patients' conditions and their quality of life. Since the Government's promulgation of the Cancer Strategy, the HMRF has supported 230 investigator-initiated research projects, 12 health promotion projects and 27 Research Fellowship Scheme projects, as well as multiple commissioned researches related to cancer and its risk factors, such as those evaluating

the effectiveness of the CRCSP and the BCSP.

Established in 2001 and chaired by the Secretary for Health, the CCC comprises cancer experts and doctors from the public and private sectors, academics and public health professionals. The CCC makes recommendations on the formulation of strategies for cancer prevention and control, while steering the direction of work in relation to cancer prevention and screening, treatment, surveillance and research, etc. The Cancer Expert Working Group on Cancer Prevention and Screening under the CCC regularly reviews international and local evidence and makes recommendations on cancer prevention and screening applicable to the local setting. In addition, the Hong Kong Cancer Registry, the HA and the Research and Data Analytics Office of the HHB oversee cancer surveillance, treatment and research respectively.

