

編見

2015年炎夏，溫度計的水銀柱直指天花，熱帶氣旋掀天揭地。驕陽暴雨過後，校園慢慢重新熱鬧起來，向新生舊生敞開大門。

《中大通訊》重啟，照舊要來點新意思。逆着大數據潮流，今期帶讀者一窺如日方中的微創醫學技術。在微創的藝術裏，果真應驗「小即是美」，此領域亦是中大人過去四分之一世紀開闢的新天地。

上季的〈字裏高科〉強勢回歸，有所不同的是接替本處撰稿員筆耕此欄目的，正是資訊科技服務處處長。而要數與自身密切相關的事，沒甚麼比得上傷風感冒或一顆小小藥丸。和資訊科技一樣，健康也是現代生活的永恆主題。新欄目〈寶健保健〉希望能勾起讀者興趣，了解肌膚底下那熟悉的陌生人。

最後登場的〈口談實錄〉訪問了中大畢業、身兼鋼琴家與作家身分的伍慶賢醫生（右圖）。這位維多利亞式才俊在行醫中找尋音樂靈感，反之亦然。

Editorially Speaking

The summer of 2015 has been an Indian summer, with ceiling-hitting temperatures and roof-tearing tropical cyclones. After the scorches and the storms, normal business gradually returns to our campus. New admittees and returnees are welcome alike.

The *CUHK Newsletter* resumes with quiet but renewed excitement. Against the grain of Big Data, we look at the flourishing of minimalism in medical technology. Small is truly beautiful in the art of MIS (minimal invasive surgery), a horizon opened up by the efforts of CUHK members in the past quarter of a century.

We welcome back 'Tech Talks' from last season, only this time instead of our staff writers the articles are penned by none other than the head of information technology on campus. Nothing touches us more squarely and intimately than things like the common flu or a Panadol tablet. Like information technology, health care is another ubiquitous facet of modern life. The new column 'Wealth In Health' will hopefully keep the readers curious and informed of what goes on under their skin.

Always last but never least, this issue's 'Viva Voce' features a home-grown doctor who is also a pianist and a writer. Easily mistaken as a Victorian, our pianist-physician, Dr. William Ng (right), finds inspiration for his music in the practice of medicine, and vice versa.

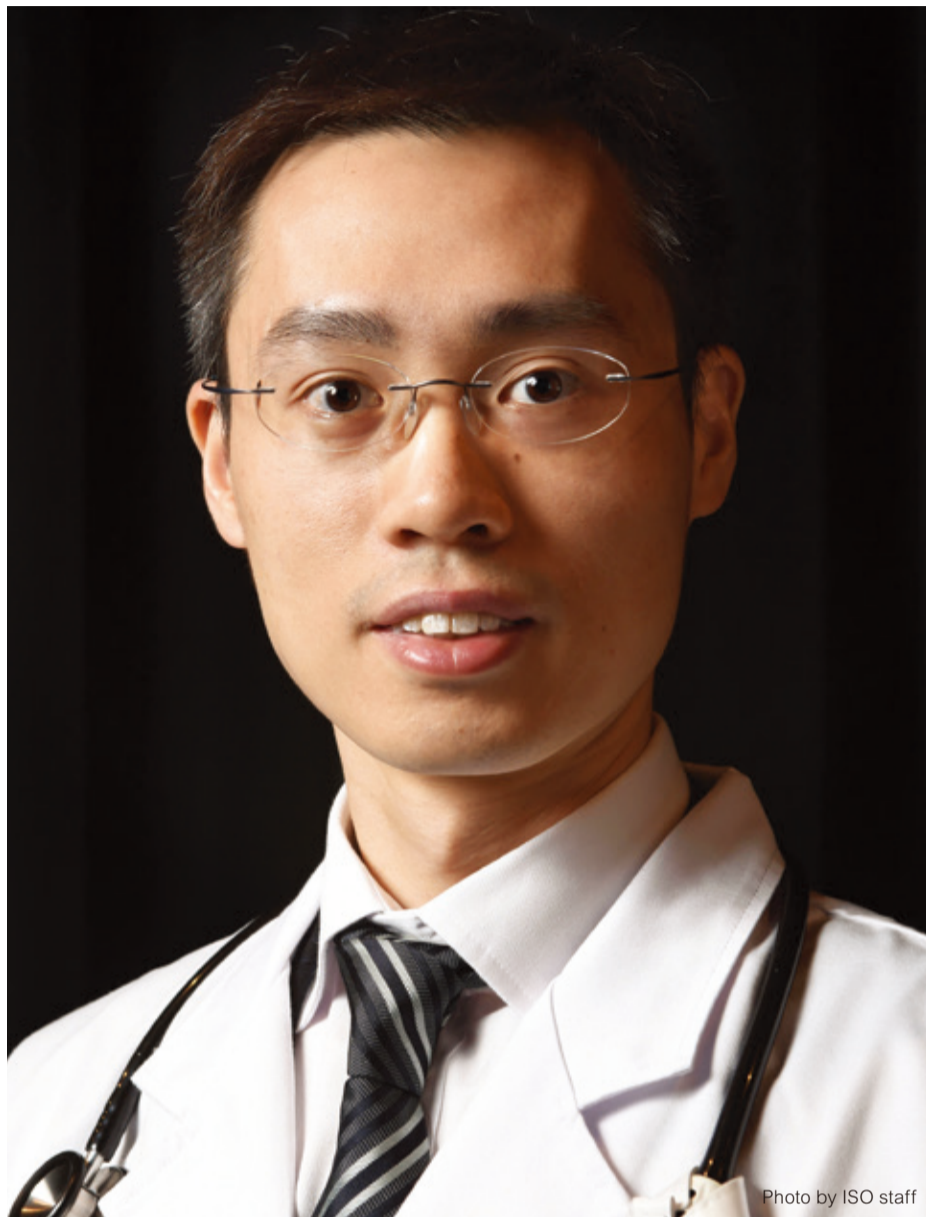


Photo by ISO staff

目錄 CONTENTS

2

特寫 Feature

耕耘四分一世紀：
中大微創手術眾口稱譽
A Quarter Century of Trailblazing:
CUHK's applauded minimally
invasive surgery

4

校園消息 Campus News

6

到任同仁 Newly Onboard

8

宣布事項 Announcements

9

字裏高科 Tech Talks

9

寶健保健 Wealth In Health

10

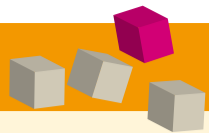
口談實錄 Viva Voce



哇，我們成功了！
Hurrah, We made it!

由EMBA（中文班）校友和學生組成的中大隊首次參加今年舉辦的第十屆「玄奘之路」國際商學院戈壁徒步挑戰賽，由5月22至25日，徒步一百一十二公里橫越戈壁沙漠，獲得沙克爾頓獎。

A CUHK team formed by the EMBA (Chinese) Programme participated for the first time this year in the 10th 'Xuan Zang Road' International Business School Gobi Challenge. From 22 to 25 May, the team trekked across 112 kilometres of the Gobi Desert, winning the Shackleton Prize.



耕耘四分之一世紀：中大微創手術眾口稱譽

A Quarter Century of Trailblazing: CUHK's applauded minimally invasive surgery

提起微創手術，相信不少人都略知一二，但原來在四分之一世紀前的香港，大家對微創手術還是非常陌生，直至中大醫學院前院長**鍾尚志**教授於1990年在威爾斯親王醫院引進此項新外科技術，施行了首宗微創腹腔鏡膽囊切除手術，才開闢了香港微創手術之路。

此後，醫學院不斷提升微創手術技術水平，改良器材，推廣應用，又於2005年成立中文大學賽馬會微創醫療技術培訓中心，為本地及海外外科醫生提供手術訓練及實習平台。時至今日，微創手術已廣泛應用於腹腔、胸腔、頭與頸、腦及血管系統。

微創？無創？

怎樣才可稱為微創手術？中文大學賽馬會微創醫療技術培訓中心**趙偉仁**教授說：「微創手術沒有客觀的定義，但有其一貫的宗旨，就是施行手術時，盡量縮小傷口，讓病人加速復元，減少術後痛楚，降低感染風險，亦減低療養費用。」

「現在，微創手術發展至另一階段，那就是無創手術，即利用人體天然孔道如食道、鼻孔、肛門等，進入體內完成手術，避免造成傷口。」

趙教授以其於2004年率先引入香港的內視鏡黏膜下剝離術（ESD）為例，「過往，即使是早期大腸癌，以傳統手術治療也要切除整個器官。ESD是經過食道在內視鏡的操作下，把黏膜層的腫瘤和周遭受感染的組織切除，既保留病人的器官，亦沒有吻合口，病人在手術後一天已經可以進食。」

不過，趙教授強調，無創手術只是沒有傷口，不是沒有創傷；而不管是微創、無創或傳統手術，病人其實都是經歷了同一手術，只是手術方法不同。

微創手術好處多，效果好，難怪只是短短二十多年，已大行其道。然而，它也有一定的限制。趙教授解釋：「雖然幾乎所有種類的手術都可應用微創完成，但大前提還是視乎病情，如癌細胞已轉移至淋巴腺或其他部位，單憑內視鏡未能準確判斷要切除的範圍，必須沿用傳統手術。」

培訓掌握新技術的醫生

微創手術的出現固是突破，也為外科醫生帶來挑戰。趙教授指出，傳統外科手術採師徒制，「看一次，做一次，教一次。」由老師教授，直接觸摸器官，即是有「手感」。由於開了創口，醫生的手直接伸進病人體內，遇上突發狀況，憑靈活的雙手較易於掌控，如以手輕壓出血部位來止血。微創手術則是通過二維屏幕，操作儀器來進行三維手術。趙教授說：「感覺有點像雙手被綁住下執刀，但有一優勝之處，就是通過內視鏡，可近距離看到患處。」有感微創手術所需技巧和訓練與傳統手術截然不同，大學成立了賽馬會微創醫療技術培訓中心，以應付在職和未來的外科醫生對培訓的殷切需求。

趙教授表示，微創手術講求精準，不能有絲毫差錯，手術過程萬一引致出血，止血程序會較傳統手術困難，故此，事前培訓相當重要。「外科醫生一方面要上課，直接觀看手術進行



情形，並以電腦模擬學習。另須先在動物模型上學習微創手術，待完全熟悉手術步驟及掌握相當技巧後，才可在主刀醫生指示下參與手術，完成部分簡單的步驟，再按部就班，最後在師傅的監督下完成整個手術，無論教與學都需要額外的時間。」

成就斐然

自完成首宗微創手術，二十五年來，外科學系在研究、應用、推廣及培訓人才，立下一個又一個里程碑——以微創手術切除膽石、大腸癌、胃癌、食道癌及腎上腺，甚至用於肝臟切除、肺切除和腎臟切除，2005年率先引入達芬奇機械人手術系統，2008年再引入第二代，令外科醫生能在清晰的三維高解像手術控制台進行微創手術。從2004年引入無創手術後，2010年率先在港完成首例無創內鏡隧道手術，去年又完成亞洲首宗以腹腔鏡為胃癱病人植入胃起搏器手術。

趙教授說：「中心成立十周年，已為逾一萬五千人提供各類型培訓，約七成為本地醫護人員，其餘三成分別來自內地、韓國、日本、台灣、新加坡及澳洲等。其中最標誌性的培訓項目，是機械臂手術，亞洲只有香港、韓國及日本設培訓中心，至今有逾九百五十名醫生及四百五十名護士接受相關培訓，並於2008年成為亞洲首個獲認證的機械人手術培訓中心。」

繼往開來

趙教授說：「我們不是工程師，不知工程界有否合適新技術可以應用於醫療上。正因如此，大學今年初成立周毓浩創新醫學技術中心，我兼任主任，目的就是結合工程和醫學研究，希望讓病人受惠。中心以醫療機械人醫學、醫學成像及生物醫學傳感三大生物醫學工程範疇為研究重點，如納米機器人技術、創新神經影像學及無創醫學監測等，最終可為臨床應用，造福病人。」

While minimally invasive surgery (MIS) has become commonplace today, it was rarely heard of 25 years ago in Hong Kong. In 1990, Prof. **Chung Sheung-chee Sydney**, former Dean of Medicine at CUHK, introduced the then novel surgical technology to the Prince of Wales Hospital and performed the first laparoscopic gallbladder removal surgery. It has since blazed the trail for MIS in the territory.

The Faculty of Medicine has since kept improving MIS, upgrading facilities, and giving it a wider application. In 2005, the CUHK Jockey Club Minimally Invasive Surgical Skills Centre (MISSC) was established as a platform to provide training and practising opportunities to surgeons in and outside Hong Kong. Today, MIS has been widely applied to operations on the abdomen, chest, head and neck, brain and vascular system.

Little or None?

What is minimally invasive surgery? Prof. **Philip Chiu**, director of MISSC, said, 'There is no objective definition of MIS, but its primary aim is to minimize the size of incisions, to reduce trauma and pain suffered by patients, to enable faster recovery, and to lower the cost of surgical procedures and aftercare.'

'MIS has reached a new height—non-invasive surgery, which is performed through the body's orifices such as the mouth, nose or anus.'

Professor Chiu took the endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) he introduced to Hong Kong in 2004 as an example.



❶ 達芬奇機械人手術系統
da Vinci® S Surgical System

❷ 矯形外科及創傷學系梁國穗教授示範操作骨科手術機械人，至今已成功應用於十多宗骨科手術，包括微創內固定手術
Prof. Leung Kwok-sui of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology demonstrates the Hybrid Orthopaedic Robot which has been successfully applied in more than 10 orthopaedic surgeries, including minimally invasive internal fixation

❸ 趙偉仁教授示範以內鏡手術機械人進行內鏡黏膜下剝離術
Prof. Philip Chiu demonstrates the use of the endoscopic surgical robot to perform ESD

❹ 鷹爪縫合器可通過內視鏡在人體體內縫合潰瘍以控制出血
Eagle Claw is capable of suturing inside the gastrointestinal lumen through the endoscope to control ulcer bleeding

‘Treating early bowel cancer used to involve removing the entire organ. In endoscopic surgery, doctors remove a tumour and infected tissues nearby through an endoscope which enters through the mouth. The organ remains intact and no incision is made. Patients can eat the day after the operation.’

But Professor Chiu pointed out that no break in the skin does not mean no wound at all. Patients go through a surgery nonetheless, be it minimally invasive, non-invasive, or conventional. It’s only how it’s done that is different.

With its multiple benefits and satisfactory outcomes, MIS is becoming increasingly common in the past 20 years. But the technique still has its limitations. ‘Most operations today can be carried out in the form of MIS, but it all boils down to the patient’s condition. If cancer cells have spread to the lymph glands or other parts of the body, using an endoscope is not enough to perform an accurate evaluation of the operative field. In this case, surgeons have to resort to standard open treatment.’

Equipping Surgeons with the New Skill

The advent of MIS brings new opportunities as well as challenges for surgeons. Professor Chiu said that by traditional apprenticeship training, surgeons were taught to operate directly with their eyes and hands. ‘See one, do one and teach one.’ Surgeons can directly put their hands into the patients’ bodies through big incisions. In emergency situations, they can immediately exercise manual skills to react and control, e.g., to stop bleeding by gently pressing the bleeding point. To perform MIS is

to look at a 2D screen to perform a 3D surgery. ‘It feels a bit like you are operating with your hands tied. But the advantage is that the laparoscope can take you to a close inspection of the affected area.’ In view of the different skills required in MIS, the University established the MISSC to meet the needs of training to uphold the surgical standards for current and future surgeons.

Professor Chiu said that precision is crucial in performing MIS. Unexpected bleeding during MIS operation may be difficult to control. Therefore, pre-surgical training is of vital importance. ‘Surgeons go to classes to observe how operations are done, and to practise using computer simulation. They also have to practise basic surgical steps on animal models. When they are fully acquainted with the procedures and techniques, they are allowed to assist the chief surgeon to perform simple procedures in a surgery. Eventually they’d take charge of the whole surgery under the surveillance of their trainers. Both teaching and learning require time investment.’

Achievements Remarkable

Twenty-five years have passed since the first MIS was performed in Hong Kong. The Department of Surgery has reached one milestone after another in research, application, promotion and training. The MIS technique has been applied to gallstone removal, bowel cancer, gastric cancer, adrenal gland, liver, lung, and kidney. In 2005 the department introduced the first da Vinci® S Surgical System in Hong Kong, followed by an updated version in 2008. The surgeon at his/her control console now sees a superior 3D high-definition image of the operating field. Since the first

performance of non-invasive endoscopic surgery in 2004 and submucosal endoscopic tunnelling surgery in 2010, last year, the Faculty of Medicine completed Asia’s first Gastric Pacemaker implant surgery for a patient suffering from gastroparesis.

‘Over the last 10 years, MISSC has trained over 15,000 health care professionals. About 70% are from Hong Kong, and the remaining 30% from the mainland, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, etc. The most iconic training programme is on robot-assisted surgical operation. In Asia, only Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan offer such courses. More than 950 surgeons and 450 nurses have completed their robotic training so far. In 2008, MISSC became Asia’s first accredited robotic surgery training centre,’ said Professor Chiu.

Looking Ahead

‘But we are not engineers,’ Professor Chiu said, ‘We don’t have any clue if any engineering innovation can be applied to medical treatment. That is why the University established the Chow Yuk Ho Technology Centre for Innovative Medicine earlier this year. I took up the role of its director. The centre is to bring engineering and medical research together for the benefit of the patients. It focuses on three research areas in biomedical engineering—robotics, imaging and biosensing, including nano-robotics, innovative neuro-imaging and non-invasive medical monitoring. We aim to transfer innovative technologies to the area of clinical equipment and practice, in order to enable a more effective and up-to-date treatment for patients in need.’

李達三博士捐贈一億支持中醫藥研究 Dr. Li Dak Sum Donates HK\$100 million to CUHK in Support of Chinese Medicine Research



中大在6月18日舉行李達三葉耀珍中醫藥研究發展中心捐贈及成立典禮，以銘謝著名企業家李達三博士慷慨捐贈一億港元，支持大學加強中醫藥的研究和發展。主禮嘉賓包括：香港特區行政長官兼大學監督梁振英先生、樂聲物業投資有限公司董事會主席及聲寶—樂聲（香港）有限公司董事會顧問李達三博士（左二）及其夫人葉耀珍女士（左一）、教育局局長吳克儉先生、中大校董會主席鄭海泉博士（右二）、中大校長沈祖堯教授（右一），以及李達三葉耀珍中醫藥研究發展中心主任邵鵬柱教授。

中大將以該一億港元捐款設立常設基金，並命名為李達三葉耀珍教育發展基金，以協助中大進一步發展中醫藥研究。此外，捐款亦會用作設立李達三葉耀珍獎學金，以促進中大與上海復旦大學、以及寧波的大專院校作學術交流，並鼓勵品學兼優但有家庭經濟困難之學生。為了答謝李博士的支持，中大除了成立李達三葉耀珍中醫藥研究發展中心外，亦會將大學圖書館新翼大樓命名為李達三葉耀珍伉儷樓。

CUHK held a donation ceremony on 18 June for the establishment of the Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin R&D Centre for Chinese Medicine in gratitude for the HK\$100 million donation made by Dr. Li Dak Sum. Officiating guests included: The Honourable C.Y. Leung, Chief Executive of the HKSAR and CUHK Chancellor; Dr. Li Dak-sum (2nd left), Chairman of Roxy Property Investment Company Limited and Corporate Advisor of Sharp-Roxy (HK) Limited, and his wife Mrs. Li Yip Yio-chin (1st left); The Honourable Eddie Ng, Secretary for Education; Dr. Vincent Cheng (2nd right), Chairman of the Council of CUHK; Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung (1st right), CUHK Vice-Chancellor; and Prof. Shaw Pang-chui, director of the Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin R&D Centre for Chinese Medicine.

An endowment fund named the Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin Education Development Fund will be set up with the HK\$100 million donation to support CUHK in advancing its research in Chinese medicine. In addition, the Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin Scholarships will be set up to facilitate academic exchange between CUHK and Fudan University in Shanghai as well as the tertiary institutions in Ningbo, and awarded to outstanding students from families with financial difficulties. In appreciation of Dr. Li's contributions to CUHK, apart from the establishment of the Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin R&D Centre for Chinese Medicine, the new wing of the University Library will also be named as Li Dak Sum Yip Yio Chin Building.

李子芬教授榮膺美國護理科學院院士 Prof. Diana Lee Inducted as Fellow of American Academy of Nursing

那打素護理學院護理學講座教授李子芬榮膺本年度美國護理科學院院士，以表彰她在健康護理領域的傑出成就與貢獻。李教授將於10月在美國首都華盛頓舉行的美國護理科學院年度國際會議上，與其他來自世界各地的護理界領袖一同接受此殊榮。

美國護理科學院現有逾二千三百位成員，來自二十五個國家，都是在護理教育、管理、實踐、研究和政策等方面卓有成就的護理專家。

Prof. Diana T.F. Lee, Professor of Nursing, the Nethersole School of Nursing, will be inducted as a fellow of the American Academy of Nursing at its annual policy conference in Washington, D.C. on 17 October, along with other nurse leaders from all over the world.

The Academy is currently comprised of more than 2,300 nurse leaders in education, management, practice, policy and research from 25 countries.



十八學生獲冼為堅獎學金 18 Outstanding Students Receive Sin Wai Kin Scholarship



冼為堅基金有限公司及萬雅珠寶有限公司主席冼為堅博士在2013慷慨捐贈鉅款，成立冼為堅中大金禧文史哲獎學金，嘉許成績優異的文學院學生。

該獎學金第二屆頒獎典禮於7月23日在崇基學院教職員聯誼會會所舉行，今年共有十八名學生獲獎。頒獎典禮由中大副校長霍泰輝教授、文學院院長梁元生教授及冼為堅博士伉儷（前排右三）主持。

Dr. Sin Wai-kin David, chairman of Sin Wai Kin Foundation and Myer Jewelry Manufacturer Limited, established the Sin Wai Kin CUHK Golden Jubilee Scholarship in Arts, History and Philosophy in 2013 to recognize the outstanding academic performance of students from the Faculty of Arts.

The second scholarship presentation ceremony of the scholarship was held on 23 July at the Chung Chi College Staff Club. The ceremony was officiated by Prof. Fok Tai-fai, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Leung Yuen-sang, Dean of Arts, and Dr. and Mrs. Sin Wai-kin (3rd right, front row).

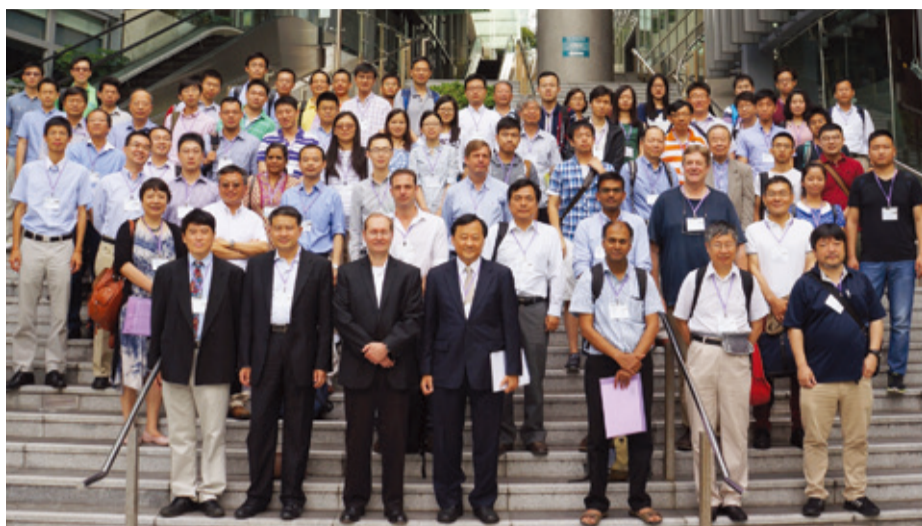
無線網路研究獲獎 Research of Crowdsourced Networks Wins Award

信息工程學系黃建偉教授（左）領導的網路通信和經濟實驗室，最近針對新型的Wi-Fi組網模式，進行名為「基於眾包（crowdsourcing）技術的無線社區網路」的研究，提出用家將其私有的家用Wi-Fi熱點，分享給社區網路內其他使用者，從而營造更大覆蓋範圍的Wi-Fi網路。該研究成果在無線領域的頂級國際會議 IEEE WiOpt上獲得最佳學生論文，論文的另外三位作者是該實驗室的馬倩女士（中）、高林博士（右），以及來自中國科學院的劉亞峰博士。



The Network Communications and Economics Lab (NCEL) led by Prof. Huang Jianwei (left), Department of Information Engineering, has recently made a comprehensive analysis of the user behaviours in crowdsourced Wi-Fi community networks. Its research team demonstrated that such a novel Wi-Fi network scenario can help to expand the Wi-Fi coverage with a low cost, by incentivizing individual users to share their private home Wi-Fi Access Points with each other. This work won the Best Student Paper Award in IEEE WiOpt 2015, a leading wireless conference focusing on modeling and optimization of wireless networks. In addition to Professor Huang, the co-authors of this work include Ms. Ma Qian (middle), Dr. Lin Gao (right) from the NCEL, and Prof. Liu Yafeng from the Chinese Academy of Science.

第三屆計量金融學術會議 The Third Asian Quantitative Finance Conference



金融工程中心與系統工程與工程管理學系於7月6至8日合辦第三屆計量金融學術會議。常務副校長華雲生教授、金融工程中心主任李端教授，以及計量金融學術會議委員會主席陳南教授在開幕典禮中致辭，歡迎百位與會者。

是次年度會議的目的，是介紹計量金融的最新發展，促進亞洲對於此領域的研究，並造就亞洲和其他地區的研究人員彼此交流合作。

本屆會議分六場主題演講、四十八場專題演講，以及學生論文比賽。許多在本領域的著名學者參加會議，並討論後金融危機時代中各類充滿挑戰的計量金融課題，包括系統性風險建模、高頻交易、投資者行為金融、模型的不確定性和財務風險的測量。

Jointly organized by the Centre for Financial Engineering (CFE) and the Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, the Third Asian Quantitative Finance Conference (AQFC) was held from 6 to 8 July. Prof. Benjamin W. Wah, Provost, Prof. Duan Li, director of the CFE and Prof. Nan Chen, chair of Programme Committee, AQFC, welcomed around 100 participants from academia and industry.

This series of annual conferences aims to feature the latest developments in the field of quantitative finance and promote its research in Asia. It provides a platform for interaction and cooperation among researchers within Asia and elsewhere.

The conference consisted of six keynote speeches, 48 technical presentations and a student paper competition. Many leading scholars in the area came to the event to discuss a variety of topics of current interests in quantitative finance in the post-crisis era, such as systemic risk modeling, high-frequent trading, investor behaviour and finance, model uncertainty, and financial risk measurements.

裘槎暑期課程 Croucher Summer Course



生命科學學院細胞器生物合成及功能研究中心和細胞及發育生物學研究中心於6月15至19日舉行第二屆裘槎暑期課程(CSC)細胞及發育生物學研究。裘槎基金會主席David Foster先生及理學院院長黃乃正教授於開幕禮致辭。

裘槎暑期課程是一個五天住宿課程，目標是教育及啟發來自香港及中國內地的可造之才。參加的研究生及初級研究員有機會向優秀的科學家學習，拓展人際網路，參與互動討論，並

趣味英語拼音比賽 'Fun with Phonics' Competition



由教育學院優化英語教學研究中心舉辦的趣味英語拼音比賽，是2014至15年度優質教育基金小學英國語文網絡計劃（由香港特區政府優質教育基金資助）的重點活動。此活動的目的是透過具趣味及創意的方式，讓小一至小三學生多練習英語拼音，從而增加學習興趣，提升英語水平。是次活動收到超過一千三百份創意寫作的作品，當中二十一份獲挑選進入5月8日舉行的總決賽。

活動當天，由中心總監麥陳淑賢教授（右三）致歡迎辭揭開序幕，繼而由比賽評判白蕊博士（右二）和Stuart Mead先生（左三）致辭。除了由兩位評判選出三甲作品，在場所有參加者及觀眾亦投票選出「我最喜歡的參賽作品」獎項。

'Fun with Phonics', a competition organized by the Centre for Enhancing English Learning and Teaching (CEELT) of the Faculty of Education, is one of the most significant events of the project entitled 'Quality Education Fund Thematic Network (QTN) on English Language (Primary) 2014-15' (sponsored by the Quality Education Fund of the HKSAR Government). Aimed at enabling primary one to three students to practice onsets and rimes in a fun and creative way and to enhance their interest and proficiency in English language, the event attracted more than 1,300 entries of creative writing. Twenty-one pieces were entered into the final round at the event on 8 May.

The competition began with a welcoming speech from Prof. Barley Mak (3rd right), director of CEELT, followed by Dr. Barry Bai (2nd right) and Mr. Stuart Mead (3rd left) as the judges of the competition. In addition to the three conventional awards that were determined by the two judges, 'The entries I like most' was voted by all attendees during the event.

獲得在實驗室實習的經驗。活動舉行期間，他們亦跟受邀請的講者溝通及自由討論。

這次活動共有六位世界著名的科學家參與，分別是來自美國加州大學柏克萊分校的David Drubin教授（CSC副主席）及James Hurley教授、美國史丹福大學的Dominique Bergmann教授、美國國家聽障及溝通障礙機構的Dor Wu教授、美國加州理工學院的Elliot Meyerowitz教授及芬蘭赫爾辛基大學的Pekka Lappalainen教授。

RGC-AoE Centre for Organelle Biogenesis and Function and Centre of Cell and Developmental Biology of School of Life Sciences successfully organized the second Croucher Summer Course (CSC) on Cell and Developmental Biology Research from 15 to 19 June. Mr. David Foster, director of the Croucher Foundation, and Prof. Henry N. C. Wong, Dean of Science, gave speeches at the opening ceremony.

Croucher Summer Course is a five-day residential summer course, which sets out to educate and inspire a group of very promising postgraduate students and early career researchers from Hong Kong and the wider region. Participants have the opportunity to learn from outstanding scientists, network with peers, participate in engaging and interactive discussions and gain practical experience in the laboratory. During the event, they also had effective communication and open discussion with the invited speakers.

Six world renowned scientists took part in this event, they were Prof. David Drubin (associate director of the CSC) and Prof. James Hurley from University of California at Berkeley, USA, Prof. Dominique Bergmann from Stanford University, USA, Prof. Doris Wu from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, USA, Prof. Elliot Meyerowitz from California Institute of Technology, USA, and Prof. Pekka Lappalainen from University of Helsinki, Finland.

中華廠商聯合會代表團來訪 Delegation from the Chinese Manufacturers' Association Visits CUHK



香港中華廠商聯合會會長李秀恒博士率領一行二十人的代表團，於7月28日來訪中大，了解大學的最新發展，並探討雙方合作機會。

代表團與沈祖堯校長、研究及知識轉移服務處處長何國強教授、入學及學生資助處處長王淑英教授，以及拓展及籌募處處長周瑤慧女士會面。會上，沈校長及本校同仁向代表團介紹中大如何培育有意創業的同學。

會後，研究及知識轉移服務處副處長蔡錦昌博士及前期創業育成中心經理朱瑞富先生帶領代表團參觀前期創業育成中心，與學生交流創業心得。代表團亦獲安排參觀大學展覽廳及康本國際學術園。

Dr. Eddy S.H. Li, president of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (CMA) led a 20-member delegation to visit CUHK on 28 July. The purpose of the visit was to explore opportunities to further strengthen the collaboration between the CMA and CUHK.

The delegation was received by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, Prof. Walter Ho, director of the Office of Research and Knowledge Transfer Services (ORKTS), Prof. Wong Suk-ying, director of the Office of Admissions and Financial Aids, and Ms. Janet Chow, director of the Office of Institutional Advancement. During the meeting, Professor Sung and our administrators introduced to the delegation the endeavour the University has made to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among our students.

The delegation was then taken by Dr. Tony Tsoi, associate director of the ORKTS, and Mr. Jonathan Chee, manager of the Pre-Incubation Centre (Pi Centre) of the Center for Entrepreneurship, to visit the Pi Centre, and exchanged ideas on entrepreneurship with our students. Guided tours to the University Gallery and the Yasumoto International Academic Park were also arranged for the delegation.

災害及醫療人道救援暑期課程 Summer Course on Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response



由裘槎基金會贊助的第二屆CCOUC裘槎暑期課程——「災難及醫療人道救援研究方法」，於7月13至17日在中大舉行，並邀得來自美國、英國、荷蘭及香港的知名學者講授其專精範疇。參加課程的二十三位研究生及新進科研人員來自世界各地，包括遠至蘇丹、尼日利亞、烏干達、英國和土耳其，以及亞洲的尼泊爾、孟加拉、菲律賓、印尼、日本、韓國、中國、台灣和香港等。

課程首場演講的講者是CCOUC災害人道救援研究所所長陳英凝教授，她簡介課程並回顧醫療人道救援的公共衛生進路及研究需要。課程旨在讓參加者與來自全球各地的同行一起接受公共衛生訓練，並跟相關學科的同儕建立聯繫，發展研究合作項目。

Sponsored by the Croucher Foundation, the Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response (CCOUC) successfully organized the second cohort of Croucher Summer Course on Research Methodology for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response from 13 to 17 July in CUHK. World renowned speakers from the US, the UK, the Netherlands and Hong Kong were invited to deliver lectures on their expert fields. Twenty-three postgraduate students and early career researchers were invited from Sudan, Nigeria, Uganda, the UK, Turkey, Nepal, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong to attend.

Prof. Chan Ying-yang Emily, director of the CCOUC and professor of the Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care, delivered the first lecture to review public health approaches and research needs in acute medical and humanitarian responses. The course aims to provide participants a global platform to receive public health trainings and network with peers to develop further research collaboration.



到任同仁 Newly Onboard

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新任校董

New Council Members

- 侯運輝先生獲崇基學院校董會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第1(e)段規定選出，出任大學校董，任期由2015年8月1日起至2017年10月17日止。

侯先生曾受聘於美國銀行為經濟研究部主管及曾於香港大學教授經濟學，其後創辦侯劉李楊律師行並為合夥人之一。

Mr. Alfred W.F. Hau has been elected by the Board of Trustees of Chung Chi College, in accordance with Statute 11.1(e) of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as a Member of the Council for the period from 1 August 2015 to 17 October 2017.

Mr. Hau was an economic researcher of the Bank of America and taught economics at the University of Hong Kong before joining the legal profession, and is a founding partner of Hau, Lau, Li and Yeung Solicitors and Notaries.



- 梁乃鵬博士獲監督依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第1(k)段指定，出任大學校董，任期三年，由2015年6月26日起生效。

梁博士為載通國際控股有限公司主席，及其全資附屬公司九龍巴士（一九三三）有限公司與龍運巴士有限公司主席，亦為新鴻基地產發展有限公司及南豐集團（控股）有限公司獨立非執行董事。梁博士為前任電視廣播有限公司行政主席，在任此職前從事律師工作逾二十年，在法律界成就卓越。

Dr. Norman N.P. Leung has been nominated by the Chancellor, in accordance with Statute 11.1(k) of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as a Member of the Council for a period of three years with effect from 26 June 2015.

Dr. Leung, G.B.S., LL.D., J.P. is the chairman of Transport International Holdings Ltd. and its subsidiaries, Kowloon Motor Bus Co. (1933) Ltd. and Long Win Bus Co. Ltd. He is an independent non-executive director of Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. and Nan Fung Group Holdings Ltd. Dr. Leung was formerly executive chairman of Television Broadcasts Limited, and prior to that had spent over 20 years as a solicitor in a distinguished legal career.



- 林偉雄先生（左）及阮德添先生獲校友評議會依據《香港中文大學條例》規程11第1(n)段規定推選，出任大學校董，任期均為三年，由2015年7月12日起生效。

林偉雄先生創立時計工場有限公司，現任公司董事總經理，並為香港表廠商會常務副會長。阮德添先生在金融界工作多年，擁有豐富經驗，歷任多間跨國及香港公營及私營機構高層管理職位，現為裕通金融主席。

Mr. Enders W.H. Lam (left) and Mr. Anthony T.T. Yuen have been elected by the Convocation, in accordance with Statute 11.1(n) of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Ordinance, as Members of the Council each for a period of three years with effect from 12 July 2015.

Mr. Lam established the Time Industrial Manufactory Limited, and is currently the managing director of the company and Vice-President of Hong Kong Watch Manufacturers Association Limited. Mr. Yuen is a marketing professional in the financial and insurance fields and held senior executive positions in a number of major international and local companies, both in the public and private sectors, and is presently the chairman of Yue Tung Financial.



榮休教授

Emeritus Professors

- 心理學系陳焯之教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2015年8月1日起生效。Prof. Chen Hsuan-chih in the Department of Psychology has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 1 August 2015.



- 新聞與傳播學院陳韜文教授獲頒榮休教授名銜，由2015年8月1日起生效。

Prof. Chan Joseph Man in the School of Journalism and Communication has been awarded the title of Emeritus Professor, with effect from 1 August 2015.



公積金計劃投資回報成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

| 基金 Fund | 6.2015 | | 1.7.2014-30.06.2015 | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | 未經審核數據 Unaudited | 指標回報 Benchmark Return | 未經審核數據 Unaudited | 指標回報 Benchmark Return |
| 增長 Growth | -2.70% | -2.88% | 8.44% | 5.12% |
| 平衡 Balanced | -1.93% | -2.21% | 7.71% | 1.35% |
| 穩定 Stable | -1.17% | -1.13% | -0.04% | -4.43% |
| 香港股票 HK Equity | -4.47% | -4.94% | 15.87% | 17.28% |
| 香港指數 HK Index-linked | -3.45% | -3.02% | 16.97% | 17.54% |
| A50中國指數 A50 China Tracker | -5.74% | -4.77% | 89.79% | 95.40% |
| 港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit | 0.06% | 0.005% | 1.17% | 0.03% |
| 美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit* | 0.04% | -0.02% | 1.07% | 0.12% |
| 澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit* | 0.71% | -0.57% | -15.96% | -18.76% |
| 歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit* | 1.42% | 1.41% | -18.64% | -18.53% |
| 人民幣銀行存款* RMB Bank Deposit* | 0.20% | 0.00% | 2.15% | 1.26% |

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html
For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:
www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動。
Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month.

選擇轉換大學強積金計劃安排

Election for Change of MPF Scheme

根據大學安排，強積金計劃成員每年可選擇轉換強積金計劃一次（即在「富達退休集成信託計劃」與「安聯強積金計劃」之間轉換），生效日期指定為4月1日或10月1日。有關兩個強積金計劃的基金資料及投資表現，可瀏覽大學強積金網頁、富達網頁或安聯網頁。

成員如欲選擇於2015年10月1日轉換計劃，須填妥轉換強積金計劃申請表格及新選擇的強積金計劃成員登記表格，於2015年8月27日或之前送達財務處薪津及公積金組。表格可於大學強積金網頁下載(www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf/change_of_mpf_scheme.html)或致電該組（電話：3943 7246）索取。

Please be reminded that MPF Scheme members may switch between the two MPF Schemes viz., Fidelity Retirement Master Trust and Allianz Global Investor MPF Plan once a year, on either 1 April or 1 October. Members may visit the University's MPF website or the respective MPF service providers' websites for information about the investment funds and performance of the two MPF service providers.

Members who want to switch MPF Scheme on 1 October 2015 should complete the Election Form for Change of MPF Scheme and Membership Enrolment Form for the new scheme, and submit them to the Payroll and Superannuation Unit of the Bursary on or before 27 August 2015. The forms can be downloaded from the University's MPF website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf/change_of_mpf_scheme.html) or obtained from the unit (Tel: 3943 7246).

職業退休計劃成員受託人

Member Trustees of ORSO Schemes

大學校董會於6月23日會議上，通過續任陳偉森教授及鄭建平先生為教職員公積金（1995）計劃及「丙」類服務條例僱員終期額外酬金計劃成員受託人，任期兩年，由7月1日起生效。

At its meeting held on 23 June, the University Council approved the re-appointments of Professor Chan Wai-sum and Mr. Cheng Kin-ping Benson as member trustees of the Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995) and the Terms of Service (C) Staff Terminal Gratuity Scheme for two years from 1 July.



網絡上的攻防戰

Cross-fires on the Internet

一位軍官在巡視興建中的碉堡時這樣問下屬：「敵人要攻破這個堅固的堡壘，應從哪裏入手？我們又應如何防禦？」有的說是碉堡朝太陽的方向、有說是頂部。軍官說：「一個碉堡最脆弱的地方，是碉堡的裏面。試想，如果碉堡被敵人潛入，我們的士兵被敵人收買，在碉堡內進行破壞，碉堡便會不攻自破。」

以上的軍事常識，其實早已被應用於今天網絡襲擊和防禦的策略裏。網絡保安人員能為企業網絡建造與外界隔絕的內聯網，築起堅實的防火牆，但如果防火牆內的電腦用戶缺乏安全意識，或不遵守既定的安全守則，則用戶擁有的權限，反會累及防火牆內的其他用戶。隨便在互聯網下載一個軟件，或漫不經心地打開一個電郵附件，就足以讓病毒和木馬程式在內聯網內擴散，第一道防線被攻破，情況就難以控制。因此，今天的網絡保安策略，既要防禦外部襲擊，亦要從內建立起足夠的自我保護意識及文化，包括制定安全政策，並確保能落實執行。

要杜絕網絡入侵，高端的應對策略已從盲目建立挨打式的防火牆，發展至收集、分析、共享情報以進行預警的方式。原來，通過收集世界各地電腦系統的作業日誌，以大數據分析方法，保安專家每每能掌握黑客襲擊的行為模式。例如他們會向目標網絡發出進行偵察的木馬程式，不定時地進行網絡查詢以瞭解目標網絡的結構和伺服器分布狀況，向網內已被佔領的電腦發出指令等。利用軟件分析這些日誌收集的數據，有助我們警覺下一波的入侵並及早防範。也由於互聯網聯通全球，這些情報必須與其他國家、網絡和企業整合共享才能奏效，沒有人能獨善其身。

In surveying a bunker under construction, a general asked his officers, 'Where would our enemies attack this bunker from? How should we defend?' Some said the sun-facing side, some said the top. The general said, 'The most vulnerable part of a bunker is from within. If it is infiltrated by the enemies, or if some of our soldiers were bought, the bunker would be destroyed from the inside.'

The above military commonplace is equally applicable to today's internet battleground. Internet security personnel can design self-sufficient intranets and build foolproof

firewalls. However, the complacency of those users within the wall or their non-compliance with security measures may wreak havoc to the other users. A casual downloading of a software or unwittingly opening an attachment to an e-mail will send godspeed to a virus or a Trojan horse. Once the first line of defence is breached, the battle is lost. Internet security strategies must therefore address the inculcation of a sense of self-defence on the inside.

Internet high-end defence tactics have evolved from merely building firewalls that defend passively to proactive prevention by tools like Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems. By collecting system logs from the world over and subject them to Big Data analyses, security specialists can get a handle on the patterns of hackers' tactics. Hackers would, for example, send reconnaissance Trojan horses to target networks, send ping signals to help them understand the structure and server distribution of their targets, or communicate with zombie computers already under their control. Deep analysis of these activities captured from system logs leads to an understanding of the next possible waves of attack and hence early prevention. Since the Internet is a borderless territory, such intelligence must be consolidated and shared across nations, networks and enterprises. Collective defence is the only winning formula.

梁光漢 Philip Leung



毒白

One Man's Meat

西諺有云：「一個人的肉是另一個人的毒藥。」這裏的毒藥應該不是指穿腸瀉肚的砒霜之類。但是當你看到藥物盒蓋上印有「毒藥」字樣，有否停下來想想是怎麼一回事？

根據《藥劑業及毒藥條例》（第138章），發售所有列於毒藥表第I及II部分的藥物，都要印上「毒藥」字樣，目的是提醒消費者有關藥物必須從有牌零售商取得，並按專業醫護人士的指示服用。

現代毒理學之父帕拉切爾蘇斯曾經說過：萬物皆為毒，只要分量適宜便無害。藥物能否去病治傷，端視分量是否適當、使用是否正確。反之，貽害無窮。

藥物的大家庭親屬繁衍，專業的藥劑師也未必能一一盡錄。令人心寒的有海洛英及大麻等危險藥品，療效有限，容易令人沉溺，而且對個人身心以至社會成本都會造成嚴重影響。

輕鬆點看，我們都是所謂消閒藥品的使用者，對以酒精、尼古丁和咖啡因為首的合法藥品絕不陌生。不論是為消磨時間、尋求刺激、催谷表現，目的雖然不一，人們卻仍樂此不疲。動物界中也滿是懂享受的物種，有些野生猿猴便專揀熟透頂的鮮果來吃，享受其經過發酵後豐富的酒精成分。不過，適宜的分量仍是個中訣竅，過量或過分依賴都會造成藥濫。

有一種藥叫安慰劑，最是神祕莫測。藥名來自拉丁文，意思是「我令你好過」。這也是安慰劑的奇妙之處，本身並無任何



藥性，不知就裏的病人服下竟真的覺得好轉。而且服下多幾顆安慰劑，比服下單單一顆效果更佳；以靜脈注射，又比淨吞藥丸為佳。

In the saying 'One man's meat is another man's poison', poison is not meant to be taken literally. But have you ever raised your eyebrows when seeing on the packet of some medicine the word POISON?

According to the Pharmacy and Poison Ordinance (CAP. 138), those drugs in Parts I and II of the Poison List have to be labelled POISON when offered for sale. It serves as a warning to consumers that such drugs should be obtained from licensed retailers and used upon the advice of health care professionals.

Paracelsus, the father of toxicology, once said that there is poison in everything and only the dose makes a thing not poisonous. The right dosage and proper use would make a drug palliative or health-improving. Otherwise, it is hazardous to your health.

The family of drugs is actually much wider and closer to home than we thought. On the dark side, there are dangerous drugs such as heroin and cannabis, which serve little medicinal purpose, are highly addictive and take heavy tolls on individual wellbeing as well as exacting huge social cost.

On the safer side, we are all users of recreational drugs, with alcohol, nicotine and caffeine being the leading legalized varieties. We use them on occasions for mind-altering, performance-enhancing or other purposes. Even animals take drugs recreationally. Some apes pick out over-ripe fruits to enjoy their alcohol content due to fermentation. Of course, the question of dosage is still relevant, as overdose or over-dependence would lead to abuses.

The most mysterious member of the drug family must be the placebos. Its Latin origin means 'I shall please', hence its characteristic feel-good effect. Patients who have taken placebo pills (which to their ignorance contain no medicinal chemicals or substances) would often feel and/or get better. The placebo effect is even more powerful by taking several tablets instead of one, and by intravenous injection rather than tablets.

學音樂的歷程是怎樣的？

由於家中有親戚經常練琴，十個月大左右便自覺地跟着用手指按奏琴鍵，母親見我有興趣，就教我把每隻手指都獨立練習，如是者每天花上三十至四十五分鐘，至四歲開始正式習琴。

我既享受也不享受練琴的過程。我享受指尖在琴鍵間飛舞，但要有所進，必須打開耳朵，通過嚴格的自我批判，演奏的深度才會有所長。自己的瑕疵自己應該聽得最清楚，這個過程絕不是享受，故學音樂最重要的是耐性。

遇到人說：「古典音樂，別搞我，我不懂欣賞。」你會怎樣開導？

音樂不能以沉悶的古典音樂和刺激的流行音樂來區分，兩者分別其實在於欣賞的難度。就如薯條相對於紅酒，把薯條給孩子吃，不用教他們也準愛吃。紅酒則不然，由於味道較複雜，那是要學習後，了解種類和享用的方法，才懂得欣賞的。我不會跟人說必須要聽古典音樂，因為即使不懂，對生活沒有影響。可是，如果你願意花些心思去了解和學習古典音樂，你的世界則會擴大和豐富了。

2006年你首度出任中大駐校藝術家，你希望藉此帶些甚麼給中大人？

感謝時任藝術行政主任蔡錫昌先生的賞識，獲邀時很高興，認為是難得的機會，大膽地答應了，隨後便是想如何做一個稱職的駐校藝術家。

駐校藝術家的工作，不是炫耀個人演奏造詣的高超，而是向教職員和學生推廣古典音樂。我希望帶給中大人一個訊息：音樂是生活的一部分，音樂不止於聽講座和音樂會，音樂享受是可以帶進生活中的。

請說說你在內地參與的慈善工作。

其中一項是跟隨志願組織到四川汶川，向當地教師講授音樂治療，通過講座和實習環節，讓教師親身體驗音樂治療如何有助心靈休息，令人放鬆。我亦講解創傷後壓力心理障礙症的理論，希望結合理論知識和音樂治療，再因應當地文化，幫助老師給受災學童合適的輔助治療。我另曾與廣西交響樂團合作義演，為當地腦癱兒童籌款。

你有醫生與鋼琴家的雙重身分，行醫和彈琴的風格可有相通？

在音樂上，鋼琴就是我的聲帶，我必須不斷自我批判、鞭策，來優化這把聲音的傳意能力。這習慣促使我在行醫上亦不停檢討與病人溝通之道：怎樣與不同的病人溝通？怎樣說最能讓病人明白？

另一方面，醫學科學的理性，有助我閱讀樂譜時抽離個人情緒，檢視樂譜的修訂史，並理性分析作曲家的意思，再把這些因素融入演奏。

何以寫作起來？

出版了兩本書——《醫生有本難唸的經》和《醫生遇上怪獸家長》，都與行醫有關。平日要在看診的短時間內，改正病人的誤解，講述醫學常識，或是給予忠告，實在很困難，病人也來不及消化這些資訊。與其每次跟病人和家長說同一番話，不如轉而在書中以親身經歷為例子，希望讀者看後，了解如何在生活上調節、教導小朋友、明白醫生提問的目的，藉此促進醫生、護理人員、病人及其家屬的互動和溝通。



Photo by ISO staff

2008年聯合內外全科醫學
中大史上最年輕的駐校藝術家
(2006, 2009, 2010)

現為公立醫院急症室醫生

MB ChB programme,
United College, 2008

CUHK's youngest Artist-in-Residence
(2006, 2009, 2010)

Medical doctor, Accident & Emergency
in a public hospital

How did you get started in music?

At home there was always someone practising the piano. I was only 10 months old then, but I followed suit in hitting the keys. Seeing this, my mother taught me how to use each of my fingers individually. We would go on like that for 30 to 45 minutes a day. At four I began my formal piano lessons.

I find practising the piano both fun and hard. The fun part is the fingers flying over the keys. But if I were to get better, to give depth to my performances, I must open my ears and be my harshest critic. I should be the best judge of my own flaws. This is not an enjoyable process. Patience is crucial for learning music.

How would you respond to the saying that 'Classical music is beyond my comprehension and appreciation'?

Music should not be simplistically divided into the boring classical and the exciting pop types. The difference lies in the challenges in appreciation. Take French fries and red wine for example. Most children take an immediate liking to French fries, but developing a taste for red wine is a more complicated matter. One has to acquire knowledge of the varieties and the vintages before one can enjoy it. I wouldn't tell people that they must listen to classical music because life goes on even if they understand nothing about it. But if you are willing to spend time to learn and appreciate classical music, your world will be broadened and enriched.

You first became the CUHK Artist-in-Residence in 2006.

What did you want to bring to the campus?

I was elated to receive an offer from the then Arts Administrator, Mr. Hardy Tsoi, to take up the role. I took it and had Mr. Tsoi to thank eternally for the opportunity given me.

The mission of the Artist-in-Residence is not to show off what one's good at doing, but to promote classical music to staff and students. I hope to convey the message that music is not confined to attending lectures or going to concerts, that the enjoyment of music can be a part of one's life.

Please tell us about your charitable work on the mainland.

I joined a voluntary organization to go to Sichuan province which was stricken with the aftermath of the earthquake and talked to the local teachers there about music therapy. Through lectures and hands-on workshops, I let them experience personally how music therapy could be used to restore peace of mind. I also talked about post-traumatic disorders, in the hope of helping the teachers to formulate suitable treatments for the children victims by combining the theory with music therapy. I also joined hands with the Guangxi Symphony Orchestra to hold a fundraising concert for local children with cerebral palsy.

Given your dual roles, is there a common thread to your doctoring and artistic styles?

Musically speaking, the piano is my vocal cords. I need to enhance its communicative prowess through constant self-critique and hard work. This also makes me constantly review how I communicate with patients—with different patients and for best effects.

On the other hand, the rational thinking in the medical sciences helps me to stay detached when studying the scores. It allows me to objectively examine the revisions of a piece of music and get to the bottom of the composer's mind.

Why did you write?

I have published two books—*Doctor's Difficult Tales* and *When Doctor Meets Monster Parents*. I found it very difficult to correct patients' misunderstandings, convey medical knowledge, or give advice during the short duration of a consultation. And the patients don't have time to absorb so much information. Instead of repeating the same words to patients and their parents, I chose to write about my experiences. I hope that my readers can learn to live a healthier life, teach their children accordingly, and have a better idea of why doctors ask certain questions. I hope the books would help to promote better communication among doctors, health care workers, patients and their families.



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