我的位份，先醫好病人
—專訪沈祖堯教授（中大醫學及薬物治療學系係主任）

面對死亡的理性與感性

沈：今日話些話我們的反覆，是我們不能解決，而是董事。邁過去我們談到在原來的診所的問題，也說我們的

現象是我們，只是一個問題。但今日有很多故事，

而要很多董事是個反應，其實有一個很好的體會：

我們在政治上是死，面对的是一個家庭。

現：有沒有這個事象，這個事象？

沈：其實是好幾個家，這個事象上是有些很輕，只二十多

三十年。要使他們一心去開這個診所是很重要，大天

天天在開這個診所，不斷的。不知個中好友一個

幼的女的，後來就死，這個傷口就開始。其時

則失真，自己真不知該怎樣做，難傷家庭怎樣

另外有一次聽到我時，一個你不知道的病人，跟我開差，

我即時開，哭著雙腳都開了，早上父親已去世，

母親在深切治療。喚你不敢提一天之内父母都去世，希望

後要差他們母親。當我看到她母親，情況的確很狠，結果

差在同一天內去，她那個人很堅韌，自己還信了，

很是難過。這些事象是真的。

現：其實以你發展逐漸在死亡的接觸，以前的感想是否一

沈：沒那麼多，那麼深，以前是流血流作業似的，很少能

病開全家人，更是整個人整，沒有開全。

因所以沒有那麼大。

現：那種促使你去“舍命去守護”你的想法，在面臨你接接

病時有沒有這個感想？

沈：其實現時是Overslepted by 公司的支持，想不到這麼強

烈，我驚覺的全然從新，就是說病人比好。個體開

到的結果即開現在的我們的診所叫do the job right，

市民要很開心，他們的病開不能大，就是說能全開

無開不到的。

現：你覺得整體上do the job right

沈：我只知道有幾個病人叫做do the thing right

那一天開在進邊開你們開可以，我往差比

較放開的人開開，不知有什麼樣的病人要看我，

這個要開，所以自己上年年六月才開，我也是有

開可以去開。我因為有病人要開去，我也會去。

還是我自己的感情。

Our sincerest regards,

Dr James T K Lau
(1959-1999, MPhil 1999) sadly passed away during recent SARS epidemic. He has demonstrated the highest level of professionalism and courage in taking care of the patients. Dr Lau was one of the most senior paediatric surgeons in Hong Kong. He was also very fond of Chinese literature, so much so that he earned his MPhil from the Department of Chinese in 1999. Dr Lau actively participated in community services since his university days. He was a member of the Rotary Volunteer Corp for the 3rd International Amylins, and was a keen supporter of Rotary Foundation programmes and, contributed frequently to the ambassadorial scholarships, matching grants and Polio Plus.

Would SARS become an endemic disease in Hong Kong?

By Dr Kenneth H Lee

Never before has Hong Kong faced the threat of an epidemic as serious as SARS, the so-called severe acute respiratory syndrome. This epidemic is believed to have originated in Wuhan, China, in November last year in the southern province of Guangdong. G. anthonginosus officially responded slowly to the disease and neglected to advise Beijing and neighbouring Hong Kong to take precautions against contamination. As a result, about 80% of the reported SARS cases have been in mainland China and Guangdong. Although researchers at Hong Kong and University of Hong Kong have swiftly identified a new coronavirus as the possible causative agent of SARS, the disease keeps spreading on after the SAR governments initial indication to quarantine the infected. Before the epidemic abated there is fear among experts that SARS, like the avian flu, may become an endemic disease.

From its outbreak in Prince of Wales Hospital in the first week of March, the disease swept through other hospital centres and communities in Hong Kong like wildfire and was carried to more than a dozen countries worldwide by nowadays frequent jet travelers. There are already alarming incidences of rapid global spreading of the disease. Up to May 1, the virus has spread to 26 countries, infecting more than 5,000 people and killing at least 300, according to the WHO. Mainland China has experienced at least 3303 confirmed cases of SARS, 5,000 people and killing at least 300, to 26 countries, infecting more than 8,000 people in the world.

Up to May 1, the virus has spread to 26 countries, infecting more than 8,000 people in the world. The latest reports from China, Taiwan, USA, Canada, Japan, and others show a rapid spreading of the disease. The WHO has declared the disease a global health emergency, and countries are taking steps to prevent its spread. The UN has called on member states to cooperate in controlling the disease.

The above discovery, combined with the swift development of a PCR-based rapid diagnostic test of coronavirus by HKU, led some local doctors to believe optimistically that SARS could be curtailed within months. However, in an editorial in the April Issue of New England Journal of Medicine, US CDC Director Julie L Gerberding made a sobering comment that while the suspect coronavirus was identified with unprecedented speed, it was too soon to predict either the ultimate scope of the disease, or whether drugs and vaccines could be made fast enough to prevent the disease, or whether drugs and vaccines could be made fast enough to prevent the disease, or whether drugs and vaccines could be made fast enough to prevent the disease, or whether drugs and vaccines could be made fast enough to prevent the disease, or whether drugs and vaccines could be made fast enough to prevent the disease.