

服務及收費 Services & Charges

胸肺健康普查計劃 Lung Health Screening Package

檢查項目 Examination	收費 Charge
醫生診症 (包括身體檢查) Doctor Consultation (include Physical Examination)	\$450
肺部X光檢查 Chest X-ray	\$200
肺功能測試 Lung Function Test (Spirometry)	\$800
胸部電腦掃描 CT Thorax (Plain)	\$2,800
血含氧量測試 Pulse Oximetry	\$100
呼吸系統科專科醫生講解檢查報告 Report Explanation by Respiratory Specialist	\$500
總收費 Total Charge	\$4,850
優惠價 Discounted Charge	\$4,000

專科診症 Specialist Consultation

	收費 Charge
呼吸系統專科 Respiratory Specialist Service	新症 New case \$580
	舊症 Old case \$500

及早診斷 • 積極治療
Early Diagnosis & Timely Treatment
Make an appointment for Screening

東華三院醫療中心(北角)
TWGHs Medical Centre (North Point)

呼吸系統專科服務 Respiratory Specialist Services

開放時間 Opening Hours

星期一至五
Monday to Friday 9:00am – 1:00pm
2:00pm – 5:00pm

星期六
Saturday 9:00am – 1:00pm

星期日及公眾假期休息 Closed on Sundays & Public Holidays

電話及地址 Telephone and Address

查詢及預約電話
Enquiry & Appointment 3703 5680

傳真號碼 Fax Number 2157 9053

網址 Website <http://www.tungwah.org.hk/mcnp>

地址 香港北角馬寶道28號華匯中心11樓
Address 11/F, China United Centre, 28 Marble Road, North Point, Hong Kong



註1 北行巴士：10, 23, 27, 38, 42, 63, 65, 82
註2 東行巴士：601, 619, 671, 680, 690
註3 東行巴士：2, 2A, 8H, 8X, 18, 18P, 19, 77, 81, 99
註4 西行巴士：8H, 10, 18, 18P, 23, 27, 38, 42, 63, 65, 77, 81, 85, 99, 671
註5 西行巴士：2, 2A, 8X, 10, 18, 18P, 19, 23, 102, 106, 112, 116

服務收費以本院最新公佈為準。內容如有修訂，恕不另行通知。
The updated charges are subject to the announcement of Tung Wah Group.
All information is subject to change without prior notice.

東華三院醫療中心(北角)
TWGHs Medical Centre (North Point)

呼吸系統專科服務 Respiratory Specialist Services

吸煙引起
的呼吸系統疾病
SMOKING-
RELATED
RESPIRATORY
DISEASES

專科診症
Specialist
Consultation

診斷
Diagnosis

治療
Treatment



肺癌

肺癌是香港癌症頭號殺手，每年新症超過 5,000 宗，死亡人數約 4,000 人。吸煙是導致肺癌的最主要原因，約 90% 男性肺癌患者是煙民，但近年女性肺癌患者的人數呈現上升趨勢，當中許多女性從來不吸煙。

早期肺癌沒有明確病徵，或者只有輕微的徵兆，例如：身體時常感到疲倦、食慾不振、體重下降、持續咳嗽、氣喘、痰中帶血及胸痛等。大部分病人確診患上肺癌時已達中期或晚期，增加了治療的難度。因此高危人士，包括：煙民、家族成員患有肺癌及經常吸食二手煙的人士要對呼吸道疾病保持警覺，定期進行胸肺檢查，包括：肺部 X 光檢查及肺部電腦斷層掃描，以便及早發現肺癌，增加治癒率。

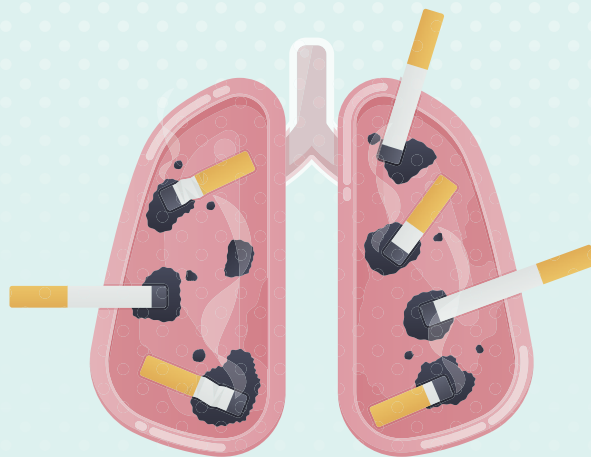
Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cancer death in Hong Kong. There are over 5,000 new cases of lung cancer and approximately 4,000 deaths due to lung cancer every year. Cigarette smoking is the most important risk factor for development of lung cancer, and approximately 90% of male lung cancer patients are smokers. Prevalence of female lung cancers has a slight rising trend in recent years, and many of them are non-smokers.

Patients with early stage of lung cancer tend to be asymptomatic or only having very non-specific symptoms of fatigue, poor appetite, weight loss, persistent cough, blood-stained sputum or vague chest pain. Therefore, most patients are not diagnosed until the lung cancer is in advanced stage, thus making it more difficult to cure. Persons at high risk of lung cancer including smokers and those with family history of lung cancer or with frequent exposure to second hand smoke should be ever vigilant for respiratory diseases. They should undergo regular health check for the respiratory system, including chest X-ray and computed tomography of the lung to facilitate diagnosis at an earlier stage, which is crucial to improve the treatment and survival.

吸煙引起的呼吸系統疾病

根據 2020 年政府衛生署資料顯示，全港有 637,900 煙民，其中以 40 歲以上的中年及老年人士較為普遍。香煙釋放焦油、尼古丁和一氧化碳等大量化學物質，對人體造成嚴重損害；吸煙者有較大機會患上癌症（尤其是肺癌）、呼吸系統疾病（尤其是慢性阻塞性肺病）、心臟病和腦血管病。



Smoking-related respiratory diseases

According to the latest Government statistics in 2020, there were about 637,900 daily smokers, and the prevalence is even higher among those aged 40 or above. Cigarettes release many chemicals such as tar, nicotine, carbon monoxide which cause great harm to human body. Cigarette smokers have higher chances for cancers (especially lung cancer), respiratory diseases (especially chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.

慢性阻塞性肺病

慢性阻塞性肺病是一種會危害生命的漸進性肺病，由肺部出現慢性炎症，導致呼吸道氣流持續受限所致。

慢阻肺病初期病徵並不顯著，例如：氣喘、喘鳴、咳帶痰、容易疲倦、乏力等，經常會被誤以為是年邁力衰所致。患者往往忽略以上病徵，直至病情惡化以至呼吸系統大受破壞，甚至出現呼吸衰竭的併發症。

透過適當的檢查，包括：肺部 X 光、肺功能測試及血含氧量測試，可以及早診斷慢性阻塞性肺病，及早接受治療，有效控制病情。

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a progressive lung disease characterised by a persistent reduction of airflow resulting from chronic inflammation in the lung. Major risk factors of COPD are tobacco smoking, outdoor and indoor air pollution, as well as occupational exposures to air-borne pollutants.

COPD is usually undiagnosed in its early stages. Common symptoms of COPD, including shortness of breath, wheezing, chronic cough with sputum, easy fatigue and deterioration in exercise capacity are often ignored or mistaken to be due to aging. People can develop severe impairment in lung function or even respiratory failure when their symptoms become more prominent.

It is therefore important for patients at risk of COPD (especially chronic smokers) to have early screening and assessment of COPD through respiratory tests, including chest X-ray, lung function test and pulse oximetry. Early diagnosis and appropriate therapy can positively influence disease course, slowing progression, relieving symptoms and reducing the incidence of acute flares or exacerbations.

