

# 醫療機構再蒙羞 玩忽職守要追究

東區尤德醫院發生嬰兒遺體遺失的罕見事件。事發後，食物及衛生局局長周一嶽、醫管局主席胡定旭及行政總裁蘇利民以及東區醫院總監等分別表示「遺憾」、「極度遺憾」以及「深表遺憾」……

其實，感到「極度遺憾」的又豈只是他們？在公營醫院近年一再發生配錯藥、開錯刀、領錯屍以至醫院門前見死不救的負面新聞之後，再發生今次遺體不翼而飛的駭人事件，整個公營醫療架構以及主管當局的形象和聲譽可說已到了威信不保、顏面何存的可悲地步，如此怎能令特區政府不「極度遺憾」乎？納稅人市民不「極度遺憾」乎？

病人遺體在醫院殮房內失蹤，性質是十分嚴重的。儘管遺失的只是一個出生不久便夭折的男嬰遺體，但嬰孩同樣是一個曾經存在的生命，其遺體也同樣必須得到應有的尊重，為嬰孩遺體舉行葬禮中外也不少見；更何況，嬰孩父母先已承受喪子之痛，如今還要面對嬰兒遺體失蹤之驚，可說雙重打擊、情何以堪？男嬰父母及其他親人在此次事件中受到的心理創傷是相當嚴重的，甚至可能是一輩子的陰影和遺憾！

作為公營醫療機構，必須對病人安全負責，包括對不幸去世的病人遺體安全負責，在本港以至外國，冒犯遺體都是不可饒恕的罪惡，盜竊遺體在法律上更是嚴重刑事罪行；如果遺體在醫院殮房內失蹤，院方在法律上負有無可推卸的責任，包括要面對家屬的司法起訴以及巨額賠償。過去，公衆殮房曾發生多宗錯領遺體事件，原因包括遺體錯繫名字標籤，或者在搬動時放錯了位置，都有一定的線索可尋；但此次男嬰遺體卻有如「人間蒸發」般，不明不白的說不見就不見了，遺體是如何失去的，最終下落何方，醫院當局除了聲聲遺憾、致歉之外，至今說不出半句原因。

問題的令人關注，更在於早前已經發生多次遺體錯領事件後，醫衛當局已經加強了有關遺體的辨認、保存以及領取、核對手續程序，以確保萬無一失，不想條例、監管已經加強了，卻還發生更離奇的遺體失蹤事件，實在令人震驚。



食物及衛生局局長周一嶽（左上小圖）對東區醫院工作人員疏忽而遺失嬰兒屍體，感到遺憾

面對此一嚴重事故，有關當局首先必須全力徹查男嬰遺體失去的經過。男嬰遺體是與另一個男子的遺體放在同一個冷藏保存格內的，該男子遺體日前已被領取火化，嬰兒遺體是否在該過程中被錯誤處置？

醫院當局必須根查當日每一個經手人，包括殮房以及殯儀館的員工，詳細查詢每一個細節經過，或者可以拼湊出一個真相也未可定。而其中漏洞到底存在於何方，是那個環節的工作人員

粗心大意出錯，必須查根究底以及追究責任。

當然，殮房工作是厭惡性行業，醫院殮房及公衆殮房有時過度擠迫、員工工作量大，也是事實，但一切都不是可以無視工作職責的藉口，「忙中有錯」是不可能獲得家屬及市民接受的。

此次事件再次強烈提醒了特區政府必須正視公營部門的工作風氣和責任感問題，一種漫不經心、錯了就由政府出頭代為受過的不正之風絕不能容許再蔓延下去。

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## Editorial

# Another shame on public medical-care institutions

In a rare incident, the remains of a baby boy disappeared from Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital's mortuary. After the incident, Secretary for Food & Health Dr York Chow Yat-ngok, Hospital Authority Chairman Anthony Wu and Chief Executive Shane Solomon and Eastern Hospital's Chief Executive Loretta Yam Yin-chun separately expressed their "regret", "extreme regret" and "deep regret"……

As a matter of fact, they are surely not the only persons who should feel "extremely regretful". Following the exposure of scandals in recent years such as dispensing wrong drugs to patients, wrong surgeries, corpse mix-ups and the latest once about Caritas Medical Centre not lifting a finger to help a patient dying at its doorstep, now happens again this shocking incident of a baby's dead body going missing. It can be said, sadly, that now the authority, public image and reputation of the whole public medical-care structure and the management authorities are all gone. As such, how is it possible for the SAR Government not to feel "extremely regretful"? How is it possible for tax-payers not to feel "extremely regretful"?

A patient's remains going missing in a hospital's mortuary is a matter of a serious nature. Although going missing was the corpse of a baby boy who died shortly after birth, the baby was once a life after all and his remains deserve due respects. It is not an uncommon practice at home and abroad to hold funeral services for deceased babies. Moreover, the parents of the dead, who have already suffered the pain of the loss of their child, now have to face the shock of losing the remains of their baby. For them this is a double-blow that is too heavy to bear. The psychological trauma caused by this incident to the baby's parents and other relatives is so serious that they may have to live in shadow and sorrow forever.

A public medical institution must be responsible for the safety of patients including the safety of the

remains of those who unfortunately passed away. In Hong Kong and foreign countries, violating human remains is an unforgivable sin and stealing a corpse is a serious criminal offence according to law. If the baby's remains disappeared in the hospital's mortuary, the hospital must bear the unshirkable legal responsibility including to face lawsuits by the families and to make huge compensations. In the past there happened several corpse mix-up cases such as attaching a wrong name tag to a corpse or putting a corpse in a wrong place. Such mistakes however are somehow traceable. But this time, the remains of the baby boy appeared to have disappeared without any trace as if they had "evaporated" from the earth. How the corpse disappeared and where it was gone, the medical authorities so far have offered no explanation at all, except repeatedly saying "sorry" and "regretful".

What is more alarming in this incident is that, after several corpse mix-up cases happened, medical authorities have improved the procedures of handling dead bodies such as identification, storage, collection and check, so as to ensure zero-error services. It is thus really shocking that, with all the improvements of regulation and supervision, a more mysterious incident of a bay's remains going missing could still happened.

In dealing with this serious incident, relevant authorities must, first of all, make all-out efforts to find out what happened to the baby's body. Had it been placed in the same storage compartment as an adult corpse which was collected and cremated earlier? Could it be mistakenly handled in the due process? The hospital management must conduct a thorough check on every staff worker involved, including those working in the mortuary and the funeral parlour concerned, to find out all details about the whole case, which – put together – may possibly solve the puzzle and reveal the truth. Where were the pitfalls? Where did some staff worker (s)

make careless mistake (s)? The truth must be found out and whoever did the wrongdoing must be held responsible.

Needless to say, the mortuary is an obnoxious trade. It is also a fact that hospital's mortuaries and public mortuaries are over overcrowded and the workload of their staff is heavy. But this cannot become an excuse for neglect of duties. "A hasty man drinks his tea with a fork" is unacceptable to families and citizens. This incident once again forcefully reminds the SAR Government that attention must be paid to public institutions' work style and sense of responsibility. No longer tolerable is the unhealthy tendency of letting the Government to take the blame when a public institution makes careless mistakes. This tendency therefore must be stopped from spreading.

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### Idiom:

As a matter of fact – Used when you are telling something interesting, important or new ; or to add emphasis on what you are saying, or to show it is the opposite of – or different from – what other (s) said before (similar to "in fact" but used more often in spoken English) .

### Examples:

1. No I don't work. As a matter of fact, I've never had a job.
2. "Have you always lived here?" "As a matter of fact, I've only lived here since beginning of this year."
3. I don't agree, as a matter of fact.
4. It was my birthday yesterday, as a matter of fact.
5. As a matter of fact, Tom came into the room while you were talking about him.

# 員工疏忽屢釀醫療事故

臟停頓，雖即時搶救，最終在入院9小時後不治。

2007年10月，聯合醫院一名化驗師將一名老翁和一名貧血產婦的血液樣本錯誤對調，導致兩人輸錯血，醫院只對犯錯的化驗師作口頭警告和作人事紀錄。事故令老翁多輸血，貧血產婦則延誤輸血，幸而兩名病人其後確定未受事件影響；同月，伊利沙伯醫院一名手術室護士誤將清水當作消毒

藥水，清洗5名病人的手術儀器。

2007年9月，一名肝癌病人在廣華醫院接受肝超聲波檢查5星期後，院方才通知他為轉移性腫瘤，令他未能盡快接受治療。2007年6月，血癌患者小琳到威爾斯醫院接受化療時，接受靜脈注射長春新鹼及脊髓注射阿糖胞苷，後來證實被打錯針，小琳昏迷十多日後死亡。

## 中文基本功

# 曾參非孔子大弟子

香港電台有個解釋「經典」的節目，解《論語》解得詳細，也善於比較，但不無粗疏之處，如去年十二月七日晚上八時那一次，把曾參說成孔子的大弟子，「大」字就有問題。

孔子弟子三千，稱賢者七十二（或曰七十七），並無一個被孔子或後世稱為大弟子的。孔子曾稱許的前十名：顏回、閔損、冉耕、冉雍、宰予、端木賜、冉求、仲由、言偃、卜商，後世稱為「十哲」；曾參榜上無名。

孔子曾經說過：「柴也愚，參也魯」（正是見於《論語》）。後來，曾參將勤補拙，終於成了好幾位孔門傳人之一，還成了孔子的孫子孔伋（子思）的老師，但也不能說是孔子大弟子。

據《史記》材料，曾參比孔子年輕了四十六歲，屬孔門弟子的第二代

（而其父曾點，以及顏回之父顏路才是第一代）。從輩份看，曾參更沒有理由是孔門大弟子。

值得注意的是：在《論語》中，孔子的弟子一般用別字，如冉雍叫仲弓、端木賜叫子貢、仲由叫子路、言偃叫子游、卜商叫子夏；也有姓氏加別字而不呼名，如顏回叫顏淵、冉求叫冉有；也有直呼姓名的，如宰予、公冶長。可是，曾參與有若卻被尊稱為子，分別稱曾子、有子，同老師看齊了。原來，《論語》是曾參、有若的門人輯錄。

曾參門人所傳《孝經》，有「仲尼居、曾子侍」之說，曾參簡直成為孔子「最親密的門徒」呢！

話說回來，主持人講得雖好，可惜「大」字失真，一子錯滿盤皆落索！

容 若

## 五星級英文

# 眼到耳到 看電影學英文

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很多同學都說他們不喜歡看書，但又想英文水準好。我就說：看電影，但看時需要有些心理準備，例如不能單看，要「耳到」。

最近看了《珍奧斯汀少女日記》的VCD，發覺該電影最出色的地方是對白。珍奧斯汀 (Jane Austen) 是《傲慢與偏見》的作者，是英國人。她這本文學作品至今仍是一直有銷路，評論家認為珍奧斯汀所說的家庭問題，今日依然存在。

這電影的英文名是 Becoming Jane。珍奧斯汀生出來就叫Jane，片名的Jane是成為我們熟悉的Jane，也就是文學家。中學時代，也就是1980年左右看這本書時，我以為Jane是生於富家，所以有能力在當時的女性中脫穎而出，留名後世。也因此，初時電影上演時沒有去看，最近是想看一系列有關作家的電影才乖乖花時間看 Becoming Jane。

抱這種心態，自然不會抱大期望。但開了場幾分鐘，就知道我會把電影看完，原因是每一句對白都是相當言之有物。Jane是作家，即使未成名前，也努力在文字方面下工夫，例如她在家庭聚會中的演講稿，也是經過再三思考，一改再改。

精心炮製的文章被別人批評，自然不會好受，但也因為一次挫折，



### 《珍奧斯汀少女日記》電影海報

Jane重新看文學。Becoming Jane的故事很簡單，戲劇性得不像現實生活裡發生的個案。Jane的cousin從倫敦來訪，他批評Jane的作品太有「鄉下味」。Jane對於這批評者，初時是抗拒，後來是愛慕。與此同時，Jane另有追求者，他是富家子弟，比Jane的cousin有財有勢得多。Jane的父母都希望Jane能作明智選擇，嫁入豪門。Jane的爸爸在電影中是屬於沉默的角色，但他走到女兒身邊說：沒有什麼比貧窮更能挫人的銳氣。這句話英文怎麼說？看看 Becoming Jane。

## 社經「數」描

# 春運料逾23億人次

春節前後，內地客流數目驟升百倍。中國人以農立國，過春節時重視一家團聚，無論南下、北上，東西貫穿，民衆只望回鄉度歲。官方公布春運正式在1月11日開始，為期40天，直至2月19日結束；春運最高峰為春節前後三數天，即節前1月21日至24日、節後1月31日至2月4日。

根據國家發改委預測，春節期間全國人流客運量將達到23.2億人次，比去年春運增加3.5%，全國道路旅客運輸量為20.7億人次、水路為3100萬人次、鐵路為1.88億人次、航空為2420萬人次，其中增長最高是航空客運，為12%，其次是水路及鐵路，皆為8%。

節前重點客流地區為北京、廣州

、上海、杭州等城市；節後則為成都、重慶、武漢、南昌和湖南等地方。全國打工仔春節回鄉度歲，客流運輸要做到緊貼旅客所需並不容易，倘遇去年發生的華南雪災事件，令公路、鐵路癱瘓，客流運輸工具延誤，背後的應變策略更是不可少。

中國鐵道部稱春運「一票難求」的現象是無法解決的，只能夠在售票程序強化調配或可舒緩。據悉，3年之後，鐵道將增加1.3萬公里客運專線，可解「一票難求」問題。至於客流運輸票價方面則繼續在規定的幅度內調整，甚至在固定路線不調價，讓全國春運平穩過關。

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