# News Buddy

# 34%漱口水常用或會染牙漬

## Over 34% of the mouthwash products might stain the teeth



### 下文摘錄自2022年12月16日香港《文

不少人除了早晚刷牙,還會使用漱口 水,但你又有否想過含問題成分的漱口 水隨時愈漱愈多牙漬,甚至短暫影響味覺?香港消委 會測試32款香港市面有售的漱口水,發現有11款 (約34%)產品內含有「西吡氯銨」或「氯己定」 成分,長期使用可能會令牙齒染有漬斑以及短暫影響 味覺,部分人要停用兩三天才能恢復味覺。消委會又 引用世界衞生組織資料,指酒精濃度高達60%至 80%才能有效殺菌,漱口水的酒精濃度遠不足以殺 菌,更有10個產品氟化物含量比牙膏低,防蛀牙成 效存疑。消委會強調,漱口水並非愈「辣」愈有效, 市民不要依賴漱口水,正確刷牙及使用牙線的護齒成

效更佳。 消委會在早前公布的最新一期《選擇》月刊中指 出,該會今年10月在市面搜購32款漱口水,發現所 有樣本的標籤資料都不理想,包括未清楚指示每日使 用分量、次數、適用年齡等,其中逾三成樣本(即 10款)只有日文,甚或未列出漱口水的成分。消委 會指出,漱口水部分有效成分存有副作用,以及不適 合部分人士使用,生產商有責任詳細披露,方便消費 者挑選。

今次評測發現,有10款產品加入「西吡氯銨」 (Cetylpyridinium chloride, CPC),一款含有「氯 己定」(Chlorhexidine)。這兩種成分均有助減少 口腔內的細菌,但長期使用均可能會令牙齒染有漬 斑、影響外觀,甚至短暫影響味覺,部分人需停用兩 三天才能回復味覺。

同時,有1款產品含有「聚維酮碘」。消委會指, 該成分常見於消毒皮膚的消毒劑,含有該成分有助減 少口腔及喉嚨受病毒和細菌感染的風險。不過,由於 「聚維酮碘」在產生作用的過程中,會釋出游離碘元 素,不建議懷孕中的婦女或患有甲狀腺疾病的人士使 用。同時,「聚維酮碘」有可能令假牙和牙箍變色, 建議漱口前先把假牙和牙箍除下。

消委會在這次評測中發現近半樣本含有酒精。消 委會解釋,部分漱口水成分較難溶於水中,生產商會 加入酒精作為輔助性溶劑,幫助混合配方中的不同成 分,令其口感變得較「順滑」。雖然酒精亦是常用的 消毒劑,但根據世界衞生組織的指引,酒精濃度需要 達60%至80%才能夠有效殺死細菌和病毒,然而漱 口水中的酒精含量一般都不會達到此濃度,故使用含 有酒精成分的漱口水並不一定有更好的殺菌效能

此外,10個樣本標示含有有助防止蛀牙的氟化 物,但含量遠比一般牙膏低。消委會宣傳及社區關係



◆ 香港消委會發現部分漱口水長期使用可能會令牙齒染有漬斑以及短暫影響味覺。

小組主席蕭景威指: 「附在牙齒表面的牙菌膜,只能 以牙刷及牙線清除,而漱口水並不能徹底有效地滲透 牙菌膜之中,所以漱口水只可作為口腔護理的輔助產 品,需配合良好的清潔習慣,才能達到理想效果。」

不少消費者有漱口水愈辣愈有效的迷思,消委會 表示,漱口水的刺激感與殺菌效能並無直接關係。至 於滅口臭的功能,是部分漱口水加入鋅鹽掩蓋口臭, 卻使用家忽略口臭的真正原因。此外,一些聲稱有美 白牙齒功能的漱口水,添加少於2%的氧化氫,濃度 遠低於牙醫美白療程,成效也存疑。消委

會強調漱口不能取代日常刷牙, 又呼籲市 民切勿讓6歲以下兒童使用漱口水。



Many people will use mouthwash in addition to brushing their teeth in the morning and evening, but have you ever thought that mouthwash with problematic ingre-

dients may cause more and more stains and even temporarily affect your sense of taste? The Consumer Council of Hong Kong tested 32 types of mouthwash available in Hong Kong and found that 11 products (about 34%) contained "cetylpyridinium chloride" or "chlorhexidine", which may cause stains on the teeth and temporarily affect the sense of taste with long-term. Some people have to stop using them for two or three days to regain their sense of taste. The Consumer Council also cited information from the World Health Organization that the alcohol concentration should be as high as 60% to 80% to kill bacteria effectively. The alcohol concentration of mouthwash is far from enough to kill the bacteria. There are ten products with lower fluoride content than toothpaste, so the effectiveness of tooth decay prevention is questionable. The Consumer Council stresses that mouthwash is not the more "spicy", the more effective, the public should not rely on mouthwash; proper brushing and flossing are more effective.

The Consumer Council pointed out in the latest issue of its monthly magazine "CHOICE" that it searched for 32 types of mouthwash in the market in October this year and found that the labelling information of all the samples was unsatisfactory, including the lack of clear instructions on the amount and frequency of daily use and the age of application, etc. More than 30% of the samples (i.e. ten models) were only in Japanese or did not list the mouthwash ingredients. The Consumer Council pointed out that some of the active ingredients of mouthwash have side effects, as well as not suitable for some people to use, and manufacturers have the responsibility to disclose in detail to facilitate consumer selection.

Ten products were found to contain "Cetylpyridinium chloride" (CPC), and one had "Chlorhexidine". Both ingredients help reduce bacteria in the mouth. Still, long-term use may stain teeth, affect the appearance and even temporarily jeopardise the sense of taste, and some people need to stop using the product for two or three days to regain the

At the same time, one product contains "povidone-iodine". The Consumer Council said that this ingredient is commonly used in disinfectants for disinfecting the skin. This ingredient can help reduce the risk of viral and bacterial infections of the mouth and throat. However, since povidone iodine releases free iodine in the process of action, it is not recommended for use by pregnant women or people with thyroid disorders. Also, povidone-iodine may discolour dentures and braces, so it is recommended that dentures and braces be removed before rinsing.

The Consumer Council found that nearly half of the samples contained alcohol in this evaluation. The Consumer Council explained that some mouthwash ingredients are difficult to dissolve in water, so manufacturers will add alcohol as an auxiliary solvent to help mix the different ingredients in the formula to make it taste "smoother". Although alcohol is also a commonly used disinfectant, according to the World Health Organization guidelines, the concentration of alcohol needs to reach 60% to 80% to kill bacteria and viruses effectively. Still, the alcohol content in mouthwash generally does not reach this concentration, so the use of mouthwash containing alcohol does not necessarily have a better bactericidal effect.

In addition, ten samples were labelled as containing fluoride, which helps prevent tooth decay, but

the content was much lower than that of ordinary toothpaste. The chairman of the Consumer Council's Publicity and Community Relations Group, Mr Siu King-wai, pointed out, "The plaque attached to the surface of the teeth can only be removed by toothbrush and dental floss, and mouthwash cannot thoroughly and effectively penetrate the plaque, so mouthwash can only be used as an auxiliary product for oral care, and needs to be combined with good cleaning habits to achieve the desired effect."

Many consumers have the myth that the spicier the mouthwash, the more effective. The Consumer Council said that the irritation of mouthwash is not directly related to bactericidal effectiveness. As for eliminating bad breath, some mouthwashes add zinc salt to cover bad breath, but users ignore the real cause of bad breath. In addition, some mouthwash claim to have the function of whitening teeth, adding less than 2% of hydrogen oxide, the concentration is much lower than the dentist whitening treatment, and the effectiveness is also doubtful. The Consumer Council stressed that mouthwash could not replace daily brushing and urged the public not to let children under six years old use mouthwash.

## 各譯文事出有因 開放態度論誤譯

### 大譯站

### 隔星期二見報

翻譯理論與實踐孰重?歷來論者眾説紛紜,但結論總 離不開理論與實踐的結合。我們知道所謂理論,可以是 從實踐得來的各種經驗,歸納出對實踐的指導,也可以 是對各種譯文的考察和研究,進一步得出對人類社會、 文化的深層思考。

十九世紀至二十世紀的翻譯理論向來都以原文和討論 翻譯的過程為中心,在中國,都是從技巧方面討論翻 譯。在西方,語言學派在初期佔了很大的優勢,例如奈 達(Eugene Nida)的「對等效果」,就是所謂規定式 (prescriptive) 的翻譯取向。

奈達説的翻譯,是把成文材料從一種語言轉到另外一 種成文材料,要求的是最接近、最自然的等值,包括資 訊與風格方面(Nida1964 156-71),要求的只是最接 近、最自然的等值,這是向來被奉為翻譯的金科玉律。

至於描述式(descriptive)的取向,始於1970年代圖 里(Gidoen Toury)等人提出的「多元系統理論」 (Polysystem Theory) ,自此翻譯理論風雲驟變,出現 了巴斯奈特 (Susan Bassnett) 所言的「文化轉向」 (cultural turn) ,把討論從翻譯的過程轉到譯文以及 譯文社會的文化,直指規範 (norms)、目的、操控 (manipulation) 、身份、女性主義等文化理論。

我們這裏不是要討論翻譯理論史,但要指出的是自從 解構主義出現之後,以傳統的語言學派為理論基礎的譯 文中心論面臨一個被顛覆和被取代的危機。解構主義的 理論一出來,中心失落,「信」變成了一個非課題,不 是沒有真實,而是沒有固定的真實,也沒有固定的意

#### ◆ 方梓勳教授 翻譯及外語學院院長 香港恒生大學

義,於是「信」與「不信」,不再是二元對立。

其實翻譯在很大程度上就是「意義後延」 (deference) ,也是「附加意義」 (supplement) ,但傳統翻 譯理論要求的是一等於一,而不是一帶出二、三、四的 可能。就解構主義來說,字義本來並不存在語言本身, 而是產生於「言語行為」(speech act)的動作,再由 歷史、社會、文化等語境調整。

所謂詞無定譯,也是基於多數真實,好像字典一樣把 字義排列出來,旨在顯示不同的真實,而不是意義衍生 和多變的狀況。意義的權威一旦被挑戰和推翻,對翻譯 來說,就產生了一個很基本的問題,就是翻譯是否可 能?答案當然是肯定的,古今中外都不斷出現翻譯作 品。問題在於,我們應否確定一個最後的存在 (presence),以之統制所有的翻譯,尤其是在意義方面。

在這裏,「目的論」(Skopos)可以解釋意義何以挪 用和衍生,由於不同用途的翻譯可以採用不同的譯法, 在某程度上,意義的不穩定得到合理化,但是同一用途 的譯本還是可以有意義上的差別,於是又重新回到意義 不穩定的問題。這是翻譯教學中解惑的難題。

翻譯實踐基本上是個選擇的過程,百分之一百等值是 不可能的,譯者總是假定一個理想的譯文,作為選擇的 目標;這個理想一旦變為缺席(absence),譯者便無 所適從。在教學上,假若老師不能自圓其説地假設一個 理想的譯本、一個終極的權威,學生便比老師更為茫 然,更為不知所措。

在翻譯理論課上,各式譯文皆事出有因,導師自然持 着一種開放的態度,於是誤譯、漏譯、改譯,甚至不 譯,都視之為可接受、可討論的翻譯現象;回到實踐課 上,一旦學生作業出現同樣性質的「錯誤」,導師卻得 加以修改,就不免以子之矛攻子之盾。

香港恒生大學 THE HANG SENG UNIVERSITY

### 贴地英文

### 隔星期二見報

有一個説法是我們應該把生命的每一天都當作 是最後一天,不要把要做的工作留到明天。這不 只是個理論,而是一個值得保持的習慣,學英文 也是這樣, Rome wasn't built in a day (羅馬不 是一日建成的),意思就是有些東西需要一段時 間才可建立出來。如果以下説的大家已經聽過, 那就當是溫故知新, learning from the experience °

有個基本管理知識,我覺得同學們不應到大學 才接觸,那叫time is free but it's priceless,即是 別浪費光陰,認定一個目標,再訂下不差的大 綱,便是一個好開始,切勿追逐到最後才發現那 是一個無謂的目標。

理想有多好,仍須踏出第一步, A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step, 中文就 是千里之行始於足下,好的計劃不是拿來看,而 是要實行的。

有些情況,我們對終點並不期待,令人提不起 勁。Back to square one,不是回到「第一廣 場」,而是回到當初的起點,找回初心是也。再 來拾人牙慧,蘋果電腦教主説過:「The only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking.」只有熱愛 你的工作,你的成果才會偉大,要是你未能找到 那值得愛之處,請繼續探索。

我送多一句:「Every sunset is an opportunity to reset.」每天的日落也為另一個日出營造機會, Opportunities don't happen, you create them. (機 會不會無中生有,而是要製造出來的。)

## 一年之計在於春 實現理想在於行

又一次重引銀幕上老拳王的教訓年輕人的名 句: 「But it ain't about how hard you hit. It's about how hard you can get hit and keep moving forward. How much you can take and keep moving forward. That's how winning is done.」 別 以你出拳多重而自豪,要懂得你能承受多重的 拳,仍然不放棄,視乎你能有多堅持,永不停 步, 這才能是勝利者應去做的事。

堅持 (persistence) 是好事,但堅持不下去,可 能是不上心,也許是恐懼失敗, Do not fear failure but rather fear not trying。熱血就是推動 力,不被一次又一次的失敗絆倒,全因沒有失去 熱誠, Success is stumbling from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm。我們有軟虛的時候, 但是不卻步才是真正的勇敢, Brave doesn't mean you're not scared. It means you go on even though you're scared,也須有持之以恒的心,有 耐性,不言倦,咬實牙關把它完成,The best way out is always through °

若然真的要有緊急任務 (urgent tasks) , 沒時 間趕及在早春定下一年目標,也不能留到下年春 才再作打算。有句很好的廣告口號: It's never too early and it's never too late,沒有太早也沒有 太遲。如有潛在問題,不要讓它發大才應對,即 使問題已經出現,不要心灰,去力挽狂瀾吧!

最後讓我引用一個我不知其出處的名言:Life is iterative,人生就是充滿重複回饋過程的活動, 每一次的重複,我們都要從中汲取教訓,尋求改 進。雖然成事在天,但謀事總是在人。

◆ 康源(專業英語導師)







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