



# 紫外線燈肇禍 音樂節釀「雪盲症」

## UV Lights Cause Snow Blindness at Music Festivals

原文

下文摘錄自2023年11月8日香港《文匯報》：

著名非同質化代幣 (NFT) 巨頭 BAYC 上周末港舉辦一年一度「無聊猿音樂節」。11月4日活動後，十餘名靠近舞台位置的觀眾，活動後發現眼睛極度疼痛、難以視物，到醫院求醫被診斷為俗稱「雪盲症」的「光害性角膜炎」。

醫管局急症室至11月7日錄得6宗相關個案，所有人情況穩定。有眼科專家向香港文匯報表示，香港不允許使用含紫外線燈具照明，懷疑事件由違規燈具造成，提醒參加音樂會人士如感眼睛劇痛，需立即求醫，「雪盲症」或致視力永久受損。

多名音樂會的參加者近日在社交平台反映眼睛出現毛病。其中，知名加密貨幣分析師 Adrian Zdunczyk 在社交平台上展示一張「希瑪眼科」

的病人收據。他表示，音樂會結束後感到眼睛嚴重灼痛，症狀持續一天多，最後決定求醫，醫生診斷其病情尚可，眼角膜沒有受到嚴重破壞。他引述醫生指，正如不少人攀上珠穆朗瑪峰之後都會患上「雪盲症」，原因是眼角膜和結膜在未受足夠防護下，長期暴露在紫外線之中。他獲處方眼藥水，醫藥費3,000港元，「主辦方不是有心這樣做，類似症狀往往是隨機發生。」

社交平台陸續有逾十名參加者表示眼睛被灼傷，他們大都站在靠近舞台位置。

眼科專科醫生龐朝輝解釋，患者是因為在黑暗的環境中接觸強光，令角膜受損，「當一名患者被照射到強光，可以是紫外光，或者可見光、激光都是可以（導致損傷），通常是很強光線，而且照射量及時間較長，導致角膜表面損傷，眼睛會十分不適、流眼水、刺痛、視力模糊及不想張開眼睛。」

他建議同類活動應避免將射燈的燈光投射到觀眾席，如果無法避免，台下觀眾就應該閉上雙眼，避免直望這類強光。

香港眼科醫學院前院長、眼科醫生周伯展向香港文匯報表示，由觀眾描述症狀，符合「雪盲症」特徵，也即是眼角膜被紫外線灼傷：「眼角膜是人體最嫩器官，含有豐富的神經線，一旦被紫外線灼傷，會非常疼痛。」

他指出，眼角膜被灼傷初期，患者沒有感覺，通常相隔數小時才發作，這時需要立即求醫，用消炎藥水治療。若紫外線能量不高，能慢慢痊癒。若灼傷位置較重要、面積較大，又沒及時求醫，或會造成視力永久受損。

周伯展提醒主辦方立即檢驗燈具是否有紫外線外洩，若有，必須立即停用，或加裝消除紫外線燈罩。政府監管部門亦應加強公眾活動審批和監管，確保使用的燈具符合安全標準。



◆ BAYC「無聊猿音樂節」，多人眼角膜灼傷。  
資料圖片

譯文

The famous Non-Fungible Token (NFT) giant BAYC held its annual "Chatty Ape Music Festival" in Hong Kong last week, and after the event on November 4, more than 10 audience members who were close to the stage found that their eyes were in extreme pain after the event, making it difficult for them to see, and they went to the hospital for medical treatment and were diagnosed with "light-damaging keratitis", commonly known as "snow blindness".

The A&E Department of the Hospital Authority (HA) has recorded six related cases up to November 7, and all of them are in stable condition. An ophthalmologist told Hong Kong Wen Wei Po that the use of ultraviolet lighting is not permitted in Hong Kong, and that the incident was suspected to be caused by unauthorized lighting, reminding concertgoers to seek immediate medical attention if they experience severe eye pain, as "snow blindness" may cause permanent visual impairment.

A number of concert attendees have recently reported eye problems on social media platforms. One of them, Adrian Zdunczyk, a well-known cryptocurrency analyst, showed a patient receipt from Sigma Eye on the social media platform. He said he felt severe burning pain in his eyes after the concert, which lasted for more than a day, and finally decided to seek medical attention, which diagnosed him as being in fair condition, with no serious damage to his corneas. He quoted his doctor as saying that, just as many people suffer from "snow blindness" after climbing Mount Everest, the reason is that the cornea and conjunctiva of the eye are exposed to ultraviolet rays for a long period of time without adequate protection. He was prescribed eye drops at a cost of HK\$3,000. "The organizers didn't mean to do this, as similar symptoms tend to occur randomly."

More than a dozen participants on social media have reported burns to their eyes, most of them standing close to the stage.

Ophthalmologist Dr. Pong Chiu Fai Jeffrey ex-

plained that the cornea of the patient was damaged due to exposure to strong light in a dark environment. "When a patient is exposed to strong light, either ultraviolet light, visible light or laser light, it is usually a very strong light, and the amount of light and the duration of exposure is relatively long, which results in damage to the corneal surface, and the eyes will be very uncomfortable, watery, stinging, blurred vision, and the desire not to open their eyes," he said.

He suggested that similar events should avoid projecting spotlights onto the auditorium, and if this is unavoidable, the audience should close their eyes to avoid looking directly at such bright light.

Dr. Chow Pak Chin, ophthalmologist and former president of the College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong, told Hong Kong Wen Wei Po that the symptoms described by the audience were consistent with the characteristics of "snow blindness", i.e., the cornea of the eye was burned by ultraviolet rays: "The cornea of the eye is the

most tender organ of the human body and is rich in nerves, so if it is burned by ultraviolet rays, it will be very painful."

He pointed out that in the early stages of corneal burns, the patient does not feel anything, and it usually takes a few hours for the burns to occur, at which point the patient needs to seek immediate medical treatment with anti-inflammatory medication. If the UV energy is not too high, the burn will heal slowly. If the burns are more significant and large in size, and you do not seek medical attention in time, you may suffer permanent visual impairment.

Mr. Chow reminded the organizers to immediately check whether there is any UV leakage from the lighting fixtures, and if there is, they must stop using them immediately or install UV-cancelling lampshades. Government regulators should also step up the vetting and monitoring of public events to ensure that the lighting fixtures used comply with safety standards.

◆ 琬琰

## 傳統愛情觀新解「永恒之愛」受推崇

恒  
大  
清  
思

近日看到一位網台主持人在其臉書上談及自己的婚事，最引人注目的是，他刪去結婚誓詞中「無論環境順逆、富有貧窮、健康疾病，我將永遠……」這句關於「永遠」的承諾，因為他重視離婚的自由。離婚自由固然可以保障個人不會受到不良婚姻的傷害；同時，出於對個性的尊重，離婚也可令雙方的生活不會因為其中一方而受到束縛。這種自由無疑避免了一些傳統婚姻的流弊，但理想的婚姻不能只談分離的道理，我們或可借助儒學思想再思考一下婚姻誓詞中強調的「永遠」的意義。

### 「對愛之愛」催生「感激之情」

當代新儒學代表、哲學家唐君毅先生將愛情解釋為一種精神活動，意思是愛情之產生不是出於生理衝動，而是基於人的自覺，即人尋求價值實現之自覺。愛情之為愛情，並不在於「愛」，而是在於「對愛之愛」。前者指的是生理上對形體容貌之愛慕，僅表示兩人生理結合之事實，但愛情真正的發生，卻是在於後者，即人對「愛」加以自覺，在生理事實以上還有一種價值實現的欲求。具體來說，是人覺知到對方對自己的愛，由此而產生一種「感激之情」，並伴隨一種需要照顧和體貼對方，乃至為對方而節制自己的慾望之道德意識。

唐君毅由此基本立場引伸至對「專一」、「堅貞」和「信心」三種道德價值的分析。按他的說法，愛情之所以要求專一，是因為上述那種感激之情的產生，已意味着人憑其自覺，將本來可以四散到無數對象的愛意，一併收斂

而向某一個人集中起來，以一方代替無數。所以個人在愛情上的不專一，即表示他放棄了精神收斂之運用，令對方又變回無數對象之一。

再者，愛情的發生既要求專一，那麼愛情的持續也要求專一的堅持，亦即是堅貞。堅貞規範了人的本能慾望，使之不會隨時間或環境的流變而向外亂注或氾濫，令對伴侶的感激之情可以在時間、環境的流變中保持不變。

最後，唐君毅還指出人應該對伴侶有信心。倘若人一方面自信能做到專一、堅貞，另一方面卻懷疑對方不能如此，這是對伴侶是否有自覺能力的懷疑。所以人應對伴侶有信心，信心乃雙方的專一堅貞得以互相引發、互相支持的基礎。

無論是否完全同意以上關於專一、堅貞和信心的論點，唐君毅先生的貢獻在於他用遠比道德教訓有力的哲學論證，解釋人應該追求永遠的愛情或婚姻的理由，為我們重新思考傳統價值提供了參考。



◆ 圖為長者夫妻攜手到老。 資料圖片

◆ 楊彩杰博士 (香港恒生大學中文系助理教授)



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## 冒號引關注 文章內外皆可用

貼地英文

同學們有沒有不自覺地隨意用了冒號，又或者從來不用冒號？

### 冒號不在正文內的三種用法

1.作為書信或演講稿開頭的稱呼語 (salutation)。例如我們畢業時會收到介紹信 “To whom it May Concern:” 或者講稿中的 “Ladies and gentlemen:” 作第一句，然後會另開新行，冒號是 formal 句式，同時以示一個停頓位。

2.在做 powerpoint 時，我們出一行又一行的列項的點子，我們會用冒號來作引領。

The seven continents: Asia; Africa; Europe …

3.用英語寫時間，我們怎樣表示 a quarter to eight, half past six, three twenty-one 呢？當然不會如寫行程或時間表，應寫作 Shuttle bus arrive: 8:00, 8:15, 8:30。冒號常用以分開時和分。

冒號也可作為「鈎」。逛書店的人很多，但書遠比買書的人更多，出版社為了鈎到買書的讀者，諸如美麗的封面或贈品這些心思叫鈎 (hook)，但是為了尊重作者，書名不可隨便改動，但書商可以在真正的書名之前插入宣傳字眼。近日上映電影的原著 “Killers of the Flower Moon: The Osage Murders and the Birth of the FBI”，如果沒有 Killers of the Flower Moon 作為「鈎」，莫說要讀者買，連多看一眼也有點難。

### 冒號在內文有五大守則

1. 你先嘗試在 Word 打出一行又一句，Rainbow has colours: red, green, pur-

ple …，除非你關了文法提醒，電腦會出現警告。冒號要緊貼着引出字的，不可留有空位。

2.用在對話，如說的話很短或的句子中的一部分，我們會用逗號 (comma)，如 “Once Mike spotted a zombie is behind them, he shouted, ‘run for your life.’” 反之，當要講述長句或是多句，則要用冒號，如 Napoleon Bonaparte said: “If you want a thing done well, do it yourself.” 在上方逗號的使用時，冒號接着來的字是小寫英文字，而配合冒號的是大寫字。

3.宣布大事用冒號。嘗試寫出「梁朝偉獲頒金雞獎最佳男主角」：1.Tong Leung is the best actor; 2.The best actor award goes to Tong Leung; 3.We have result: Tong Leung.

文法上，三句都是對的，但是第二和第三句是比較引人入勝，而用上冒號的一句是最官方，也最有氣勢。

4.冒號和 be 有「世仇」，它們不可放在一起。這是文法所不容的，若你習慣用 be，可以用 the following, as follows 和 these 夾在他們中間，算是權宜之計。可惜，如此冒號簡約的特性不能發揮出來。

5.最後，首句是題，打了冒號後，便可在這範圍「借題發揮」。美國人愛拿律師講笑。有一天，客人打勝了官司，向律師交費，客人走了後，這律師才發現多收了一百美金，於是借機問身邊的兒子，This is an ethic question: shall I pocket it or shall I share it with my partner? 把錢還給客人居然不在考慮之中！有位女議員在勝出的選舉演講，反駁落敗的對手，她指出她能勝出，並非是女人要選女人的原因，Our choice is clear: it is not about gender; it is about the agenda.

◆ 康源 專業英語導師