



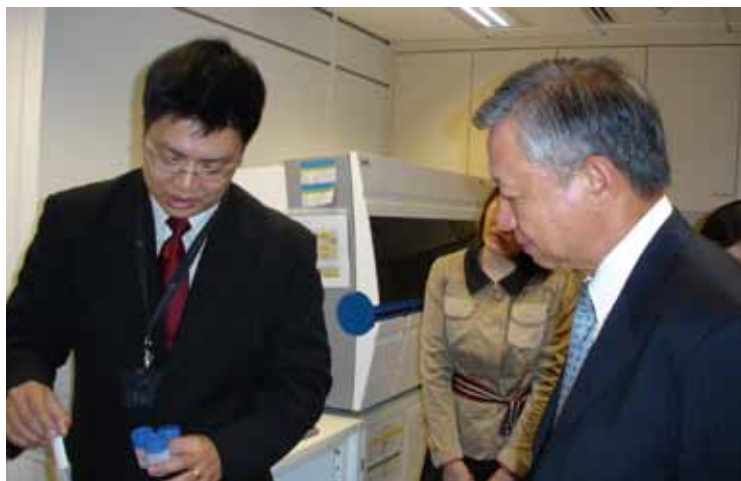
驗毒

Drug Testing



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保安局局長李少光(右)到訪新加坡中央肅毒局，觀看工作人員進行尿液毒品測試示範。

The Secretary for Security, Mr Ambrose S K Lee (right), watches a demonstration of urine drug testing during a visit to Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau.

鑑於吸食危害精神毒品的隱蔽性質，律政司司長領導的青少年毒品問題專責小組（專責小組）在二〇〇八年十一月發表的報告中建議，五管齊下的全面禁毒策略應包括驗毒一環，務求加強預防工作，及早辨識吸毒者，並作出介入。專責小組建議在三個層面進行驗毒，即在濫用精神藥物者輔導中心（濫藥者輔導中心）提供驗毒服務，作為加強醫療支援的一部分；在學校推行自願測檢；以及在社區進行強制驗毒。

在濫藥者輔導中心進行驗毒

濫藥者輔導中心是高危青少年和吸毒者就毒品問題在社區尋求專門協助的第一站。專責小組建議，濫藥者輔導中心應引進醫療支援服務，讓尚未需要接受專科治療的吸毒者可盡早獲得適切的醫療服務。這些服務除身體檢查和與毒品有關的診治外，還應包括自願驗毒。

二〇〇九年十月，全部七間營運中的濫藥者輔導中心獲撥額外資源，開展實地醫療支援服務。有關服務更擴展至於二〇一〇年十月新設立的四間濫藥者輔導中心。截至二〇一〇年十二月底，各中心為吸食危害精神毒品人士共安排了350次驗毒。

Given the hidden nature of psychotropic substance abuse, the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse led by the Secretary for Justice, in its report released in November 2008, recommended making use of drug testing as part of our comprehensive five-pronged anti-drug strategy, in a bid to enhance prevention and facilitate early identification and intervention of drug abusers. It proposed drug testing at three levels, namely drug testing service as part of the enhanced medical support in Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSAs), voluntary drug testing in schools and compulsory drug testing in the community.

DRUG TESTING IN CCPSAS

CCPSAs are the first stop in the community for youth at risk and drug abusers to seek dedicated assistance in drug matters. The Task Force recommended that medical support services should be introduced in CCPSAs to enable timely and early medical intervention to drug abusers who have not yet required specialist treatment. Such services should encompass voluntary drug testing, apart from body checks, drug-related consultation, etc.

In October 2009, all of the seven CCPSAs in operation, with additional resources given, launched on-site medical support services. The services were extended to four new CCPSAs set up in October 2010. As at end December 2010, a total of 350 drug tests were arranged for psychotropic substance abusers.

校園測檢

專責小組建議委託機構進行研究，以制訂可行的校本驗毒計劃，讓全港學校自願採納推行。二〇〇九年，青少年毒品問題轉趨嚴重，情況日益惡化。為解決這問題，政府在保安局禁毒處及教育局的牽頭下，加快了工作，邀請大埔區全數23間公營中學攜手，合力制訂大埔區校園驗毒試行計劃（計劃），於二〇〇九/一〇學年在區內推行。

當局自二〇〇九年年中起，與不同持分者（包括教師、學生及家長）進行多次諮詢、會議、交流及簡介會，然後制訂計劃的詳細內容，並向大埔區23間中學的學生及家長推廣。計劃按四項指導原則制訂——(a) 幫助學生，以學生的最大利益為依歸；(b) 自願參與；(c) 個人資料絕對保密；以及(d) 為學生提供專業測試及支援服務。

計劃有雙重目的：(a) 預防——鞏固沒有吸食毒品的學生繼續遠離毒品的決心；以及(b) 幫助學生——觸發吸食毒品的學生戒毒和求助的動機，並提供適切的支援服務。

計劃於二〇〇九年十二月推出，至二〇一〇年六月順利完成。超過12,400名學生參與計劃，共有1,975名學生接受了測試。雖然並無發現確定陽性個案，但約有80名受毒品問題困擾的學生自行到大埔區的濫藥者輔導中心，並受惠於計劃下設的支援計劃。



（左起）禁毒專員黃碧兒、教育局局長孫明揚和教育局副秘書長葉曾翠卿向大埔區校長及老師介紹大埔區校園驗毒試行計劃（二〇〇九/一〇）的初步方案。

(From left) The Commissioner for Narcotics, Ms Sally Wong; the Secretary for Education, Mr Michael Suen; and the Deputy Secretary for Education, Mrs Betty Ip, brief school heads and teachers of secondary schools in Tai Po on the initial proposals of the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District (2009/10).

SCHOOL DRUG TESTING

The Task Force recommended a research project be commissioned to devise possible school-based drug testing schemes for voluntary adoption by schools in Hong Kong. To address the serious and worsening youth drug abuse situation as witnessed in 2009, the Government, led by the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau and the Education Bureau, expedited efforts by inviting all 23 public sector secondary schools in Tai Po to join hands in formulating and implementing the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District (the Scheme) in the 2009/10 school year.

Following an intensive series of consultation, meetings, exchange and briefing sessions with different stakeholders including teachers, students and parents in mid 2009, details of the Scheme were worked out and promoted to parents and students of the 23 secondary schools in Tai Po. The Scheme was designed in accordance with four guiding principles - (a) helping students in their best interest; (b) voluntary participation; (c) keeping personal information strictly confidential; and (d) professional testing and support services for students.

The Scheme has a dual purpose: (a) prevention — to enhance the resolve of those students who have not taken any drugs to continue to stay away from drugs; and (b) rendering assistance to students - to trigger the motivation of those students abusing drugs to quit drugs and seek help, and to provide them with appropriate support services.

The Scheme was launched in December 2009 and completed smoothly in June 2010. More than 12,400 students joined the Scheme and a total of 1,975 students undertook a test. While no confirmed positive case was found, some 80 students troubled by drugs have referred themselves to the CCPSA in Tai Po and benefited from the support programme of the Scheme.

禁毒處委託機構，在計劃進行的同時，進行評估研究，全面評估計劃的成效，檢討本地及海外其他校園驗毒經驗，並就如何優化和修訂計劃，提出建議。研究報告於二〇一〇年十一月發表，並獲當局接納。研究建議進一步發展校園測檢，作為政府整體禁毒工作的拓展和創新的一環。報告確定，計劃大體上達到了最初定出的兩大目的。早前擔心出現的情況，例如可能會產生標籤效應，影響父母子女關係、師生關係、家長及學生對學校的信任等，均不成立。

由於計劃反應正面，包括潛在的負面影響未有出現、毒品問題有所改善、相關各方（例如大埔區中學校長會、大埔區家長教師會和有關的非政府機構）均抱有期望、禁毒常務委員會亦表示支持等，當局因而決定，大埔區校園驗毒計劃在二〇一〇/一一學年繼續推行，以鞏固已取得的成效，並進一步培育正植根的禁毒文化。研究工作亦會同步繼續，為計劃進行評估。

研究結果及建議，為在本港進一步發展校園測檢使其成為健康校園政策重要的一環，奠下良好基礎，政府會支持以學校為本、學生最佳利益為依歸和社區參與的方式，推展這項工作。正如行政長官在二〇一〇/一一年度的施政報告宣布，政府計劃加強全港中學的學校社會工作服務，增加兩成的人手（即增加約100名社工），專注禁毒工作，以及支援日後可能推行的測檢計劃。

The ND commissioned an evaluation research in parallel to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the Scheme, review other local and overseas experience of school drug testing and suggest appropriate refinements and revisions to the Scheme. The final research report was released in November 2010 and accepted by the Administration. The study recommended the further development of school drug testing as a pioneering and innovative part of the Government's overall anti-drug efforts. It found that the Scheme had generally achieved the dual objectives set out. Earlier concerns such as the possible labelling effect and adverse impact on the parent-child relationship, student-teacher relationship and parents' and students' trust in schools were unfounded.

Given the positive reading and indications of the Scheme including the absence of possible adverse implications, the improving drug scene and the expectations of relevant stakeholders such as the Tai Po Secondary School Heads Association, Tai Po parent teacher association and concerned non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the support given by the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Administration decided that the Scheme in Tai Po should continue in the 2010/11 school year to reinforce grounds gained and to further cultivate the anti-drug culture now taking root. The research was also extended to evaluate the Scheme in tandem.

The research outcome and recommendations set out a healthy basis for further developing school drug testing in Hong Kong as a key element of the Healthy School Policy. The Government will support the cause for a school-based, student-oriented approach with community participation. As announced by the Chief Executive in his 2010/11 Policy Address, the Government planned to step up school social work services in all secondary schools by a 20% increase in manpower (i.e. an increase of about 100 social workers), with a focus on anti-drug work and in support of possible drug testing schemes that might be put in place.

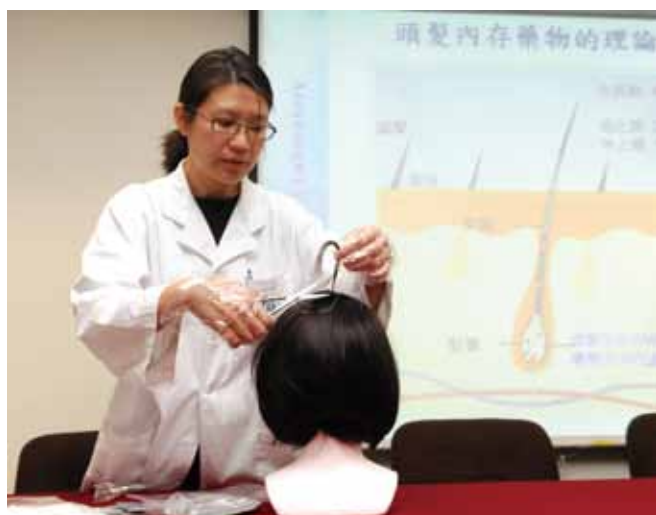
自研究報告發表後，政府即邀請辦學團體和學校管理層、家長組織及非政府機構等持分者參與磋商，加深他們對研究結果及建議的了解，處理所提出的任何事宜，以及爭取他們支持進一步發展校園測檢，作為全面的健康校園計劃中關鍵預防的一環。當局更邀請有興趣的學校與非政府機構夥拍，申請禁毒基金撥款推行測檢計劃。新一階段的校園測檢預計於二〇一一/一二學年展開。

頭髮驗毒

行政長官在二〇〇九/一〇年的施政報告宣布，為增加有效驗毒工具，政府化驗所會先行引入頭髮驗毒，然後把技術轉移予業界。

在行政長官督導下，政府化驗所已成功研發頭髮驗毒方法，該方法獲香港認可處認可，符合國際ISO 17025標準。

二〇一〇年六月，政府化驗所推出先導計劃，為戒毒機構及青少年服務單位提供免費頭髮驗毒服務¹。截至十二月中，提交並經檢測的樣本約有160個。



政府化驗所人員示範採集頭髮樣本。
An officer of the Government Laboratory demonstrates hair sampling.

¹ 先導計劃開放予全部40間戒毒治療及康復中心、11間濫用精神藥物者輔導中心、樂協會和34支青少年外展服務隊（由不同非政府機構營辦），以及七間物質濫用診所（由醫院管理局管理）參加。

Since the release of the research report, the Government has been engaging stakeholders including school sponsoring bodies and managements, parent bodies and NGOs to enhance their understanding of the research findings and recommendations; to address any issues raised and to enlist their support for further developing school drug testing as a key preventive part of a comprehensive healthy programme. Interested schools and NGOs are invited to work in collaboration and apply for the Beat Drugs Fund. A new tranche of school drug testing is expected to come on stream in the 2011/12 school year.

HAIR DRUG TESTING

The Chief Executive announced in the 2009/10 Policy Address that to make available another effective drug testing tool, the Government Laboratory would take the lead in bringing in hair drug testing, with a view to transferring the technology to industry.

Following the Chief Executive's steer, the Laboratory has successfully developed the hair drug testing method which was accredited by the Hong Kong Accreditation Service for complying with the international standard of ISO 17025.

The Government Laboratory launched a pilot scheme in June 2010, providing free hair testing services to interested parties providing drug treatment and rehabilitation and youth services¹. By mid December, about 160 samples were submitted and tested.

¹ The pilot scheme is open to all the 40 Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres, 11 CCPSAs, Lok Heep Club and 34 youth outreaching teams (operated by various NGOs), and seven Substance Abuse Clinics (operated by the Hospital Authority).

參加計劃各方對頭髮驗毒發揮的互補作用，評價正面。由於頭髮驗毒可檢驗較長的時段，大多認為對評估尋求協助的吸毒者的吸毒歷史，十分有用，從而有助社工制訂和施行合適的戒毒治療計劃。

隨着新儀器於二〇一〇年年底啟用，估計每年可處理的頭髮樣本達5,000個。現有計劃進一步開放頭髮驗毒服務，使更多有需要的人受惠。學校方面，日後學校如推行驗毒計劃，亦可按本身的情況，使用頭髮驗毒。

長遠而言，我們希望把技術轉移予業界。為引起私營和其他化驗所的興趣，當局計劃在二〇一一年年初舉辦研討會，分享有關市場和技術方面的資訊。

強制驗毒

目前，香港並無進行強制驗毒的法律依據。專責小組建議，原則上應引入新法例，賦權執法人員要求被合理懷疑的吸毒者接受毒品測試，目的不是為了方便檢控，而是為了辨識吸毒者，並及早提供協助，以及預防和制止吸毒。

政府正進一步研究各項事宜，並擬訂強制驗毒的詳細建議。我們會與各持分者討論關乎法律、人權、實施、支援服務等複雜問題及其他相關事宜，並在適當時候展開公眾諮詢工作。

Parties joining the scheme are positive about the complementary usage of hair drug testing. Given its longer window of detection, most regard it as helpful in assessing the drug intake history of drug abusers seeking help, thus assisting social workers to formulate and implement appropriate treatment programmes for them.

With the commissioning of new instruments in late 2010, it is estimated that 5,000 hair samples can be handled a year. Plans are in hand to open up the hair drug testing service further to benefit more people in need. In the school context, schools implementing future drug testing schemes may also make use of hair testing according to their own circumstances.

In the long run, we hope to transfer the technology to the industry. To arouse the interest of laboratories in the private sector and others, the Administration plans to organise seminars in early 2011 to share market and technological information.

COMPULSORY DRUG TESTING

At present, there is no legal basis for conducting compulsory drug testing in Hong Kong. The Task Force recommended that, as a matter of principle, new legislation should be introduced to empower law enforcement officers to require a person reasonably suspected of having consumed dangerous drugs to be subjected to a drug test. The purpose is not to facilitate prosecution, but to help identify drug abusers for rendering assistance early and to prevent and deter drug abuse.

The Government is further studying various issues and working out a detailed proposal for compulsory drug testing. We will discuss with stakeholders on complicated issues relating to law, human rights, implementation, support service and other related matters, and will take forward a public consultation exercise at a suitable juncture.



禁毒專員黃碧兒(中)出席有關毒品測試的論壇。
The Commissioner for Narcotics, Ms Sally Wong (centre), attends a forum on drug testing.