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研究工作 Research



研究諮詢小組

研究諮詢小組專責選定、進行和監察各項與毒品問題有關的研究項目，使政府、禁毒常務委員會及禁毒界別對問題有更深入的了解，從而制訂適當的策略及計劃。研究諮詢小組又就禁毒處管理的呈報系統的運作，提供意見。

研究諮詢小組職權範圍及成員名單，載於附錄四。

研究項目

除二〇〇八/〇九年學生服用藥物情況調查（見第三章）外，有四項研究在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間完成。

RESEARCH ADVISORY GROUP

The Research Advisory Group (RAG) is responsible for identifying, conducting and monitoring research projects in various drug-related areas which can provide insight for the Government, the Action Committee Against Narcotics and the anti-drug sector to formulate appropriate strategies and programmes. The RAG also provides views on the operation of reporting systems maintained by the Narcotics Division.

The terms of reference and membership of the RAG is at Appendix 4.

RESEARCH STUDIES

Besides the 2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students (see Chapter 3), four research studies were completed during the period 2007 to 2010.



保安局局長李少光（中）主持記者會，公布「二〇〇八/〇九年學生服用藥物情況調查」的結果，以及政府打擊青少年毒品問題的最新措施。
The Secretary for Security, Mr. Ambrose S K Lee (centre), chairs a press conference to release the findings of the "2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students" and the latest measures to combat the youth drug abuse problem.

針刺療法治療海洛英依賴整合性分析研究，已於二〇〇七年完成。該研究顯示，針刺療法在臨床上安全，從數據上亦得出針刺療法在紓緩海洛英斷癮症狀方面，較藥物療法更勝一籌，而在臨床應用上，針刺療法結合藥物治療，會更為有效。

動員父母參與禁毒工作的研究於二〇〇八年完成。研究評估父母參與本港現時推行的禁毒活動的程度，並探討推動/阻礙父母參與的因素。研究同時制訂多項預防教育計劃，讓父母（特別是易受毒品危害青少年的父母）掌握所需知識及技巧，以便在子女遇到毒品問題時，能夠提供意見和協助。當局還製作了家長資源套，並通過學校及家長會，廣為派發。

另一項於二〇〇八年完成的研究，是關於香港吸食可卡因情況。研究探討可卡因吸食者的人口及心理特徵，並檢視染上可卡因毒癮的社會效應、禍害及治療方法。研究參考了海外國家的經驗，有助制訂特定的禁毒教育計劃和戒毒治療及康復模式。

中藥近期及遠期脫毒療效的整合性分析研究於二〇〇九年完成。研究人員審閱有關文獻，以評估採用中藥治療斷癮症狀的功效及安全性。研究發現，中藥對治療海洛英斷癮綜合症，以及危害精神毒品引起的某些不良反應，安全有效。

A study on meta-analysis of acupuncture therapy in treatment of heroin dependence was completed in 2007. The study suggested that acupuncture therapy was clinically safe and statistically more favourable than medication therapy in relieving heroin withdrawal syndrome, and combining acupuncture therapy with medication therapy might be more effective in clinical application.

Completed in 2008, a study on the engagement of parents in anti-drug work assessed the extent of parents' involvement in existing drug prevention activities in Hong Kong and examined factors that motivate/discourage parents from being involved. It also developed preventive and education programmes that would better equip parents (in particular parents of vulnerable youth) with the necessary knowledge and skills to advise and help their children in case they encountered drug problems. A resource kit for parents was produced and widely distributed through schools and parent associations.

Another study completed in 2008 was on cocaine abuse in Hong Kong which examined the demographic and psychological characteristics of cocaine users, and reviewed the sociological and harmful effects as well as the treatment strategies of cocaine addiction. It would help in the development of dedicated preventive education programmes and treatment and rehabilitation models, taking into account overseas experience.

A study on meta-analysis of short-term and long-term effects of Chinese herbal medicine in drug detoxification was completed in 2009. It reviewed the relevant literature to assess the efficacy and safety of using Chinese herbal medicine in the treatment of drug withdrawal symptoms. The study found that Chinese herbal medicine might be effective and safe in the treatment of heroin withdrawal syndrome and certain adverse effects caused by psychotropic drugs.

此外，另有 13 項於二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間展開的研究正在進行中，分別是：

- 濫用危害精神毒品對香港社會經濟狀況及健康的影響 — 一個縱貫性研究；
- 利用現有及最新的化驗技術研究新界東及新界西區濫用藥物之模式；
- 長期吸食氯胺酮與神經細胞凋亡在食蟹猴與小鼠中的研究；
- 消除高危青少年對危害精神毒品誤解的有效方法；
- 氯胺酮對泌尿系統損害的研究；
- 香港青少年吸毒者的攝食及體重狀況 — 改善戒毒服務的探索性研究；
- 跨國主義與吸毒：香港尼泊爾吸毒人士的研究；
- 氯胺酮使用者之精神病及認知障礙研究；
- 香港吸毒人口普遍率估算方法檢討；
- 香港「待業待學青少年」吸毒情況和服務需求研究；
- 濫藥對青少年膀胱功能及精神情緒之影響；
- 氯胺酮及酒精對小鼠的影響(研究與教育)；以及
- 青年人使用氯胺酮後對下尿路症狀及尿液中生化標記的變化和影響。

在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，當局多次進行電話調查，以評估公眾對禁毒信息及電視宣傳短片/電台宣傳聲帶的認知程度及觀感。調查同時評估不同宣傳品的傳達層面。調查結果顯示，在二〇〇七及二〇〇八年，公眾對禁毒信息的認知度，維持在 70% 以上，在二〇〇九年，更高達 94%。電視是最普遍的接收渠道，過去數年，滲透率均超過 70%。

In addition, 13 other research projects, launched between 2007 and 2010, are in progress. They are:

- Socioeconomic and health impacts of psychoactive drug abuse in Hong Kong — a longitudinal study;
- Study of patterns of drugs of abuse in New Territories East and West Cluster Drug of Abuse Clinic using conventional and new technologies;
- Long-term ketamine abuse and apoptosis in cynomolgus monkeys and mice;
- Effective ways to dispel misunderstandings about psychotropic substances in youth at risk for drug abuse problems;
- Research on urological sequelae of ketamine abuse;
- The dietary intake and body weight status of adolescent psychotropic substance abusers in Hong Kong — an explorative study for improving drugs rehabilitation programme;
- Transnationalism and drug abuse — a study on the Nepalese drug abusers in Hong Kong;
- Psychiatric comorbidity and cognitive dysfunction in primarily ketamine users — a closer look;
- A review of estimation method on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong;
- Study of the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong;
- Prospective observational study of urinary symptoms, sexual behaviors and psychiatric symptoms in ketamine misusers;
- The detrimental effects of long-term ketamine with alcohol abuses in mice and its use in an educational program; and
- Clinical profile of lower urinary tract changes and urinary marker measurements in young adults using ketamine.

Telephone surveys were conducted between 2007 and 2010 to gauge public awareness and perception of the anti-drug messages and the Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs). It also assessed the reach of different publicity materials. The survey results showed that public awareness of anti-drug messages maintained above 70% during 2007 and 2008 and reached 94% in 2009. Television was the most popular receiving channel with over 70% penetration rates over the years.