



即刻救援全民守護

專題演講 3:公衛緊急事件的準備與因應

The preparedness and management of a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)"

時間: 2022年11月19日(六)13:30~15:00

地點:嘉義長庚紀念醫院國際會議廳-第三會議區

座長:林記賢醫師(彰化基督教醫院)、賴昭智醫師(北市聯醫仁愛院區)

13:30~14:00 戰火下的公衛醫療危機

The Role of Public Health in War and Complex Humanitarian Emergencies

主講人:陳秀熙教授(臺灣大學公共衛生學院流行病學與預防醫學研究所)

14:00~14:25 從猴痘、天花到生物恐怖活動的認識

From monkeypox outbreak to bioterrorism awareness

主講人:高治華副所長(國防醫學院預防醫學研究所)

14:25~14:50 後新冠疫情的省思-面對下一次的全球大流行

Towards the endgame and beyond: COVID-19 control policy and future directions

主講人:羅一鈞副署長(衛生福利部疾病管制署)

14:50~15:00 綜合討論

課程簡介

世界衛生組織(WHO) 從 2020 年 1 月底,宣布新冠病毒(SARS-CoV2)是全球公衛緊急事件以來,急診醫學科首當其衝,我們一直在第一線上努力捍衛國人健康。俄烏戰爭後,台海的情勢趨於緊張,受到全世界矚目。戰爭除了會產生外傷病患外,因為醫療公衛系統受戰火破壞外,大量人口移動也可能造成傳染病的散播,如第一次世界大戰期間,同時發生 1918 年西班牙流感,造成近五千萬人死亡。

而猴痘 (Monkeypox)疫情,卻悄悄蔓延全世界,因此世界衛生組織在 2022 年 6 月宣布猴痘疫情為全球公衛緊急事件。新冠病毒是由實驗室流出的傳言不斷,小兒麻痺病毒在歐美重現,加上猴痘病毒與同屬天花病毒產生恐怖的連結,生物戰的威脅、恐懼,引發全球高度重視。無論發生甚麼公衛緊急事件,急診永遠是守護民眾的第一線。目前新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情雖然仍然在延燒中,似乎可以見到疫情結束的曙光了。在後新冠疫情時代,我們希望由新冠病毒疫情因應的經驗中,省思面對下一次的全球公衛緊急事件。

● 戰火下的公衛醫療危機

戰爭防治自 90 年代開始成為全球衛生達到永續經營的重要目標之一,歐洲與美國等國家皆將此專納入公共衛生與醫療之核心能力。近年國際間區域衝突與戰爭頻繁以及自 2 月持續至今的俄烏戰爭也使戰爭防治之專業受到重視。戰爭防治可由三段防治觀點出發,由初段-阻止戰爭持續,次段-減少戰爭傷亡,到末段-戰後長期療傷闡述公共衛生專業對於戰爭防治之運用。對於俄烏戰爭而言,雖然在俄烏戰爭在初段防治上無法阻止此戰爭發生,仍可在阻止戰爭持續面向持續努力,藉由縮短戰爭持續時間降低對於全球健康與永續發展目標的衝擊。在次段及末段防治上則應持續減少戰爭傷害並運用科學評估方法為戰後的長期療傷與重建做準備。本演講將由俄烏戰爭所帶來包含健康的多重危機出發,闡明公共為衛生與醫療科學專業在其中對於健康與全球永續目標的貢獻。





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● 從猴痘、天花到生物恐怖活動的認識

今年初繼新冠疫情之後,猴痘疫情從歐洲開始悄悄蔓延。猴痘病毒致死率不高,但與恐怖近親天花產生恐怖記憶的連結,而引發全球高度重視。生物戰雖是美蘇冷戰的遺緒,且天花已在 80 年代滅絕,但威脅、恐懼及不安的情緒仍延續至今。全球為因應 COVID-19 疫情,科學界總動員分別在傳染病偵檢、藥物治療及疫苗開發等領域開啟跨時代的長足進步。藉由科學研究引領生物醫學的快速發展,提供未來任何疾病難題更好的解決方案。本次演講將介紹生物防護的新威脅及新趨勢、對現今的生物恐怖活動是否準備充足及未來可能的努力方向等,使學員對於防疫科學的最新發展有更新的認識及啟發。

● 後新冠疫情的省思-面對下一次的全球大流行

Although the COVID-19 pandemic remains a WHO-declared global public health emergency, countries around the world face uncertainties about how to prioritize at a transitional time when recent omicron variant circulation represents a much milder health impact at an individual level but the risk of emergence of new variants and future surges remains real.

In Taiwan, the latest omicron BA.5 dominated local epidemic has resulted in a fewer number of diagnosed COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths compared with the earlier BA.2 dominated one. Among the public, prevention fatigue is common and intolerance to control measures (such as universal mask wearing, visitor restriction of healthcare and long-term care facilities, and overseas tourist group ban) is growing. Economic, social and psychologic consequences of this 2.5-year long pandemic has led the policy makers to accelerate adjustment of current COVID-19 control strategies and response towards a normalized and sustainable model.

As global partners generally agree to move towards the pandemic endgame and lift previous restrictions (including relaxing border control measures), WHO has recommended national policy makers address the following seven essential public health actions: (1) COVID-19 testing; (2) clinical management of COVID-19; (3) reaching COVID-19 vaccination targets; (4) maintaining infection prevention and control measures for COVID-19 in health care facilities; (5) building trust through risk communication and community engagement; (6) managing the COVID-19 infodemic. WHO calls for these efforts to facilitate for an agile response as countries continue to confront the pandemic while consolidating the foundation for a stronger public health infrastructure and strengthening the global architecture for health emergency preparedness, response and resilience.

This presentation will follow the WHO's recommendations and demonstrate key policy changes and future directions in the perspective of COVID-19 pandemic control towards 2023 and beyond.