

公眾活動及工作坊 Public programmes and workshops at weekends
隔週六下午二時半 Alternative Saturday afternoons at 2:30pm

25.4.2015 策展人導賞 Curator tour

9.5, 13.6, 11.7.2015 做個小小瘧疾學家 Malariologist @ Old Laboratory

23.5, 27.6, 25.7.2015 導賞服務 Docent service (英語 English, 2:30pm)
(粵語 Cantonese, 3:30pm)

名額上限15人，報名從速。詳情請致電 2549 5123。
Limited capacity of 15. Please call us at 2549 5123 for details.

展覽由香港大學人文醫學中心和香港醫學博物館聯合舉辦。

香港醫學博物館於1996年成立，是一所富有特色的專題博物館，全面介紹香港醫療衛生科學的發展歷史，包括昔日戰勝疾病的經過、目前的新知和日後面對的挑戰，務求增進社會人士對健康和疾病的認識。此外博物館亦探討中西醫藥的交流，提倡研究和履行公眾教育服務。

香港大學人文醫學中心於2009年成立，為香港大學文學院和李嘉誠醫學院合辦的機構。中心致力跨學科研究與教學，主題探討疾病、健康、文化和社區的互相關係。

是次展覽由香港大學知識交流撥款計劃贊助。

香港醫學博物館 香港上環半山堅巷二號
開放時間
星期二至六：上午十時至下午五時
星期日及公眾假期：下午一時至五時
逢星期一休館

Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences
2 Caine Lane, Mid-Levels, Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
Opening Hours
Tuesday – Saturday: 10am – 5pm
Sunday & Public Holidays: 1pm – 5pm
Closed on Mondays

(852) 2549 5123 www.hkms.org.hk



f Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences

The exhibition is presented by the Centre for the Humanities and Medicine in association with the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences.

The Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences was established in 1996 and is a unique institution charting the historical development of medical sciences in Hong Kong. It aims to arouse interest and to help members of the community know more about health and diseases, including past conquests, current developments and future challenges of special relevance to Hong Kong. It also explores the interface between Chinese and Western medicine and encourage research in this area, and serves as an educational venue for the public.

The Centre for the Humanities and Medicine was established in 2009 as a joint initiative between the Faculty of Arts and the Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine at The University of Hong Kong. With a focus on interdisciplinary research and teaching, a key theme is the relationship between disease, health, culture and society

This exhibition was generously funded through a Knowledge Exchange grant awarded by the University of Hong Kong.



香港瘧疾歷史

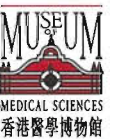
The History of Malaria in Hong Kong

25 April – 26 July 2015

合辦 Co-presented by :



CENTRE FOR THE HUMANITIES & MEDICINE
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
WWW.CHM.HKU.HK



瘧疾通常被視為熱帶或發展中國家才會出現的疾病。隨著醫學在20世紀末至21世紀初迅速發展，或會令人忘卻瘧疾曾長期肆虐香港，對本港歷史影響深遠。

「熱病：香港瘧疾史」展覽將帶大家體驗瘧疾肆虐香港的史實，利用多感官媒體呈現本地歷史記錄和文物，探討瘧疾對香港發展史的重要影響和最終受消滅的過程。本展覽更提供其他資料，讓觀賞者可了解現時世界各地的情況。

Malaria has long been imagined as a tropical or developing world disease. With the rapid medical advances of the late 20th and early 21st centuries it is often easy to forget the long presence and significant impact of malaria on Hong Kong's history.

Fever: The History of Malaria in Hong Kong takes the visitor on an experiential journey through the history of malaria in Hong Kong. The exhibition encourages multi-sensory engagement with local historical information and artefacts to promote understanding of the importance of the disease in the development of the territory. Visitors will learn how malaria was eradicated from Hong Kong, as well as the seriousness of the contemporary malaria situation in other regions of the world.



這次展覽設有四個展區，展示各項有關瘧疾的歷史及近代的故事。

The exhibition is divided into four zones covering different aspects of the historical and contemporary story of malaria.



Zone 1

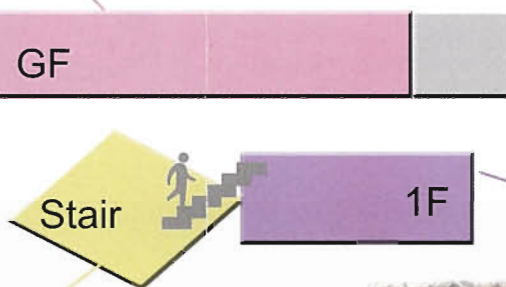
探索香港瘧疾的史實，了解瘧原蟲的發現過程、本港疾病控制的發展和全球當代的瘧疾疫情。

Discover the story of malaria in Hong Kong, how the parasite was found, the local development of disease control and the contemporary global situation.

Zone 2

了解香港如何根治瘧疾，明瞭延續性瘧疾監控和公共衛生措施，和防範瘧疾再度爆發的重要。

Learn about the eradication of malaria in Hong Kong and the importance of ongoing surveillance and public health measures to ensure it does not return in the future.



Zone 3

梯階旁壁將用以展出受主題啟發的藝術作品，和在展覽期內本港學生的有關創作。

The staircase features artwork and illustrations inspired by the exhibition theme. Paintings by local school children will be displayed throughout the exhibition period.



Zone 4

舊病理檢驗室原是1930年代香港研究瘧疾的所在，展覽使用這歷史性的地點，顯示今古研究方法的異同，和介紹引致瘧疾的數種微生物和傳播疾病的途徑。

As the original location for malaria research in 1930's Hong Kong, the Old Laboratory demonstrates the similarities and differences between past and present research methods. While you are here, learn about the organism that causes malaria and how it is transmitted.