

愛嬰資訊

Baby Friendly Newsletter

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香港急需行之有效的《香港母乳代用品銷售守則》

Urgent Need for an Effective Code of
Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in Hong Kong

國際母乳哺育周20周年 一同「理解過去·計劃將來」

20th World Breastfeeding Week

Understanding the Past, Planning the Future



Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
Hong Kong Association
愛嬰醫院香港協會

unicef 
聯合國兒童基金會

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我們需要您的支持！

We need your support!

主席的話

Message from the Chairperson

2012年，國際母乳哺育周的主題是「理解過去，計劃將來」。

回望過去，愛嬰醫院運動在香港推行了19年了，我們見證了香港在母乳哺育方面的不斷進步：母親離開產院時的母乳餵哺率由1992年本會開始記錄的百分之19，每年上升至2010年的百分之79.2；2010年公共醫院全面停止接受免費的奶粉，並要求奶粉供應商在醫院內嚴守《國際母乳代用品銷售守則》及之後世界衛生議會相關的決議案；屬於香港的母乳代用品自願性銷售守則亦將於明年推出，以維護母乳哺育。

然而我們仍看到可以改進的空間：香港還未有愛嬰醫院；我們的產假遠比國際勞工組織建議的14周為短；我們沒有強制性的法例去監管母乳代用品的銷售手法；我們未有法例去保障母親在產後復工可以享有哺乳時間或彈性工作安排，方便哺乳或擠奶等等。

我們希望所有人，不管是醫護人員、母親、家人、年青人、老年人都正面地看母乳哺育，營造支持母乳哺育的社會風氣，合力倡議有利母乳哺育的政策，讓母乳哺育變得更容易。

"Understanding the past, Planning the future" is the theme of the World Breastfeeding Week 2012.

Reviewing the past, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was launched in Hong Kong 19 years ago. We have witnessed a continuing progress in breastfeeding. The breastfeeding rate has risen from 19% in 1992 to 79.2% in 2010. Since 2010, all public hospitals no longer accept free supplies of formula milk and require the suppliers to comply with the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions. A voluntary Hong Kong Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes will be in place next year to protect breastfeeding.

But we still see room for improvement. There has yet to be a baby friendly hospital in Hong Kong; maternity leave is much shorter than the 14 weeks recommended by the International Labour Organisation; there is no law regulating the marketing of breastmilk substitutes, guaranteeing mothers breastfeeding breaks, flexible working arrangement to facilitate breastfeeding and expressing milk after returning to work.

We hope that everyone, whether health professionals, mothers, family members, the younger generation or senior citizens, all have a positive attitude towards breastfeeding. Together, we can create a breastfeeding friendly culture, and advocate for policies that facilitate breastfeeding.

葉麗嫦醫生

Dr. Patricia Ip



International Code
of Marketing
of Breast-milk Substitutes



World Health Organization
Geneva

香港急需行之有效的 《香港母乳代用品銷售守則》

Urgent Need for an Effective Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in Hong Kong

本會提交至立法會衛生事務委員會會議（4月16日）的立場書節錄

Abridged version of BFHI-HKA's submission to the Legislative Council Panel on Health Services (16 April)

原文下載 Download original document: <http://legco.gov.hk/yr11-12/english/panels/hs/agenda/hs20120416.htm>

為保障嬰幼兒得到最合適的餵養，在1981年世界衛生組織（世衛）通過了《國際母乳代用品銷售守則》（下稱《守則》），並得到成員國的大力支持。可惜30年來，香港卻一直未有積極執行《守則》，直到最近，政府有關部門才草擬《香港母乳代用品銷售守則》（下稱《香港守則》）。

保障母乳餵哺關乎公共健康

世衛建議嬰兒以純母乳餵哺六個月，此後添加安全及適當的副食品，並持續餵哺母乳至兩歲或以上。母乳餵哺不單是個人生活方式的選擇，而是關乎公共健康議題。以全球計，純母乳餵哺每年可拯救逾一百萬兒童的生命。

就已發展地區而言，純母乳餵哺減低中耳炎及因呼吸道和腸道感染而住院的風險，母乳餵哺愈久，保障愈強。另外，母乳餵哺減低香港日益嚴重的過胖症，而且肥胖會導致其他長期病患。母乳餵哺的兒童有較高的智力測試結果及較佳老師評估。母乳餵哺對母親亦有眾多短期及長期的健康好處，如減少產後失血、減低患糖尿病、乳癌及卵巢癌的風險等。曾餵哺母乳的母子關係亦會更好，較少發生虐兒或疏忽照顧兒童。

每個地區的公共醫療開支都是有限的。母乳餵哺能有效減省公共醫療開支。

In 1981, World Health Organisation (WHO) adopted a resolution to protect optimum infant and young child nutrition, known as the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (the Code), with overwhelming support from member states. Unfortunately, there had not been any active measures to implement the Code till recently with the drafting of the Hong Kong Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (HK Code).

Protection of breastfeeding as a public health issue

WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months and with the introduction of safe and appropriate complementary foods, continue breastfeeding for up to two years of age or beyond. Breastfeeding is not just a lifestyle choice but a public health issue. Round the world, over 1 million children can be saved each year by exclusive breastfeeding.

Even in developed countries, middle ear infections, hospitalizations for chest infections and gut infections are lowered by exclusive breastfeeding, the longer the period of breastfeeding, the better the protection. Breastfeeding reduces obesity, a growing concern in HK, as it leads to other chronic ill health conditions. School aged children breastfed also have high intelligence scores and teacher ratings. Mothers who breastfeed have numerous short and long term benefits including less blood loss after delivery, less diabetes, breast and ovarian cancers. There are even less reports of child abuse / neglect in mothers who breastfed compared with those who did not.

No country has an unlimited health care budget. The health benefits of breastfeeding bring significant health care cost savings.



何以不加強公眾教育及宣傳去抗衡母乳代用品銷售行為？

更多有關母乳餵哺的教育及宣傳當然是好事！然而，母乳餵哺只是政府眾多需要宣傳的公共事務之一。

配方奶粉商每年投放巨量的資源去為產品宣傳，電視廣告、聘請名人當代言人、平面廣告等等，鋪天蓋地，無孔不入，所涉及的開支動輒以千萬計。政府以近似的方法去動用公帑並不恰當。《守則》的原則強調公共健康資訊不應該需要與商業宣傳競爭。監管母乳代用品銷售能讓政府集中運用公共資源，支援母親餵哺母乳。

有調查指出媽媽們認為「母乳不足」、「嬰兒拒絕吸吮乳房」、「產後復工」等是放棄母乳餵哺的原因，而並非受了配方奶廣告的影響。為甚麼要規管母乳代用品銷售手法，而不先增加支援去排除這些因素？

毫無疑問，宣傳、支持及保護母乳餵哺是應該從不同的角度去做的：實施世衛「成功母乳餵哺十項指引」、加強生育保障、監管母乳代用品銷售手法及社區支援等等。這些措施同樣重要而互有關連，應同時提倡、不分先後。

大部分的母親都知道母乳哺育的好處。然而，配方奶粉商以健康聲稱去塑造其產品跟母乳一樣或比母乳更好的形象，減低母親堅持餵哺母乳的動力。這些宣傳策略更會影響家人和朋友，令他們出於好意鼓勵母親「補奶粉」。

母乳分泌是因應需求而調節的。所以母親認為自己母乳不足往往是「補奶粉」的後果，因為這令嬰兒對母乳需求減少，泌乳自然減少。而且餵食配方奶時用上奶瓶及奶咀，更會令嬰兒在吸吮乳房時出現困難。

我們提倡增加有薪產假及設立母嬰友善的工作間，以支援在職媽媽餵哺母乳。然而，近半媽媽在生育後並不需要返回工作崗位，可見媽媽放棄母乳餵哺並不僅因為「產後復工」。再者，要是廣告沒有對消費者造成影響，配方奶粉商又怎會投放如此巨大的資源在產品廣告之上呢？

Why not have more public education and promotion to counteract advertisements of formula milk for infants and young children?

More public education and promotions of breastfeeding are definitely welcomed although it is understandable that breastfeeding would be one of many government priorities.

The commercial sector is spending tens of millions of dollars on promotion of milk powder, utilizing media like TV commercials, celebrities in promotional campaigns, advertisements, and so on. There is reservation that public money should be used in a similar way. That public health messages on breastfeeding should not have to compete with commercial promotion is one of the principles of the Code. By regulating such activities, the government could better spend funds in direct support of mothers to breastfeed.

Mothers cite “not enough breastmilk,” “baby refuse to feed on the breast,” “going back to work,” as main reasons for giving up breastfeeding, and not being influenced by advertisements. Why not support mothers to breastfeed in other ways first? Why border to have a HK Code?

There is no doubt that a multi-pronged approach is required to promote, support and protect breastfeeding. The different measures including the WHO Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding, maternity protection, the regulation of marketing practices and community support are all important and their effect interlinked.

Although most mothers are aware that breastfeeding is good, their motivation to persist in their effort to breastfeed is undermined by the developmental and health claims of formula milk which portray these products as equivalent to or even better than breastfeeding. Similarly exposed friends and family members, with all their good intentions, show their misplaced care for mothers by encouraging them to supplement with formula milk.

Breastmilk production is regulated by supply and demand. No wonder mothers feel they do not have enough breastmilk as the more supplement they give, the less breastmilk they produce. When supplements are given with a bottle and teat, the babies have difficulties suckling on the breast.

Close to half of mothers with infants do not go out to work so maternity leave is not the answer to all breastfeeding related issues although longer maternity leave and mother baby friendly workplaces are a definite help. In addition, if formula advertisements do not influence consumers' behaviour, there will not be the massive investments in such activities.



在香港，純母乳餵哺的媽媽並不多，配方奶是必需品。媽媽有權利得知配方奶的資訊，為甚麼要規管它們的銷售手法？

《守則》規管的只是母乳代用品的銷售手法，而不是禁止售賣。在某些情況下，使用配方奶是合理的，但並不同應鼓勵父母使用配方奶。言論及表達自由在保障公共健康的前提下可受到合理的限制。

《守則》不單保障以母乳餵哺的嬰兒，同樣保障配方奶餵養的嬰兒。它對母乳代用品的質素、材料、成份、標籤、包裝、儲存、沖調及使用方法有特定要求。生產商有責任為父母提供這方面的資訊。

另外，經證實對嬰兒的成長或健康有益處的成份，都應成為嬰兒配方奶的必需成分，每一個品牌都應含有，所以任何只針對添加個別營養成份的聲稱都是不必要的。對於有特殊膳食需要的嬰兒，父母應向醫護人員尋求支援。

《香港守則》應規管供6個月以上嬰兒食用的配方奶嗎？

世衛建議嬰兒以純母乳餵哺6個月，此後添加副食品，並持續母乳哺餵至2歲或以上。所以《守則》應最少監管所有供2歲或以下兒童飲用的配方奶。再者，香港的營養標籤及營養聲稱規定只保障供36個月或以上兒童的食品，所以按理而言，24至36個月的兒童膳食亦應受《香港守則》所規管以填補監管的漏洞。

其實世衛的關注已由母乳餵哺延伸到副食品，2010的決議案建議停止以營養及健康聲稱不恰當地推銷嬰幼兒食品。

《香港守則》應該是義務守則還是強制立法規管？

跟據世衛的建議各地區政府應實施有效的政策及措施，包括立法及訂立規例去執行《守則》。配方奶業界一向聲稱支持母乳餵哺。《香港守則》將先以義務守則的形式在港推行，業

界可以行動證明它們對母乳餵哺的支持，以及對保障嬰幼兒健康的重視，肩負起其社會責任。如果業界不合作遵守這義務守則，政府應急切地立法強制規管。已有多於一個世代的嬰幼兒錯失了他們應得的保障，政府不容怠慢。

Not many HK mothers exclusively breastfeed. Formula milk is a necessity. Mothers have a right to information to choose which formula. Why should commercial promotion be regulated?

The Code regulates marketing practices, and does not prohibit the sale of breastmilk substitutes. There are legitimate reasons for the use of formula milk but not the extensive promotion of its use. The freedom of opinion and expression may be subject to restrictions for the protection of public health.

The Code does not only protect breastfeeding infants but also those that are formula fed. The Code has specific requirements on the quality, ingredients, composition, labelling, storage and safe preparation of formula milk. Mothers have a right to such information which manufacturers should provide.

Addition of new nutrients into formula of which benefits are evidence based should be a mandatory requirement so no infant on formula milk should miss out. Hence claims for such additions to identify individual formulas are superfluous. For infants with special dietary requirement, health care workers are the appropriate source of advice.

Should the HK Code cover formulas for use beyond 6 months?

As WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months and with the introduction of appropriate complementary foods, continue breastfeeding for up to two years of age or beyond, a code on marketing of breastmilk substitutes should at least cover formula milk for use up to 24 months. On the other hand, HK had chosen to protect children 36 months and above with the Nutrition Labelling and Nutrition Claim regulation. It is logical that formula milk for use between 24 and 36 months is also covered by a new HK Code.

In fact WHA's concerns have moved over the years beyond breastfeeding to complementary foods. The WHA resolution in 2010 urged an end to inappropriate promotion of foods for infants and young children by prohibiting nutrition and health claims on such products.

Should the HK Code be voluntary or mandatory by legislation?

WHO recommends government to adopt policies and measures, including laws and regulations, to give effect to the principles and aim of the Code. HK Code will first be released as voluntary code, it allows manufacturers the opportunity to demonstrate their claimed support for breastfeeding and infant health and contribute to their social responsibility. A HK Code by legislation would be an urgent step should the voluntary system appear not to gain the cooperation of the commercial sector. More than a generation of children has already missed the protection of a strong HK Code.





國際母乳哺育周 20 周年 一同「理解過去，計劃將來」 20th World Breastfeeding Week Understanding the Past, Planning the future

2012 年，國際母乳哺育周踏入第 20 個年頭了！為了紀念這特別的一年，今年的主題是「理解過去，計劃將來」，亦同時紀念世界衛生組織（WHO）擬定《嬰幼兒餵養之全球策略》10 周年。

為了評估《嬰幼兒餵養之全球策略》的執行情況，亞洲「國際嬰兒食品行動網」（IBFAN Asia）於 2008 年創立了「世界母乳育嬰趨勢調查」（WBTi）。至今已 有 81 個國家參與。本會於 2008 年受亞洲「國際嬰兒食品行動網」委托，進行本港首次調查，本年再作趨勢跟進調查，關於調查所發現進步及不足之處及建議，將於國際母乳哺育周發布。

We will be celebrating the 20th World Breastfeeding Week (WBW) in 2012 with the theme "Understanding the Past, Planning the future". We will take this special occasion to celebrate one of the important achievements internationally: 10 years of WHO/ UNICEF Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding (Thereafter, Global Strategy).

To assess the implementation of the Global Strategy, International Baby Food Action Network, Asia (IBFAN Asia) has developed World Breastfeeding Trend Initiative (WBTi) in 2008. To date, 81 countries have joined the initiative. BFHIHK was invited to participate for the first time in 2008. This year, BFHIHK has conducted the second assessment. We will release the assessment report which includes gaps and recommendations for the situation in Hong Kong during the World Breastfeeding Week.

關於國際母乳哺育周

每年 8 月 1 日至 7 日，國際母乳哺育行動聯盟（WABA）會舉行國際母乳哺育周（WBW）的慶祝活動。愛嬰醫院香港協會、衛生署及醫院管理局每年均合辦慶祝活動，向公眾推廣母乳哺育。

請留意我們的最新消息，一同慶祝「國際母乳哺育周」！

About World Breastfeeding Week

Every year from 1st to 7th August, World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) will lead the global celebration of the World Breastfeeding Week (WBW). In Hong Kong, Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association, Department of Health and Hospital Authority co-organize the annual celebration to raise public awareness of breastfeeding.

Stay tuned and join our celebration!





愛嬰天使計劃

Peer Counsellors training programme

為了鼓勵更多媽媽分享授乳經驗及建立哺乳媽媽的互助支援網絡，愛嬰醫院香港協會及衛生署家庭健康服務合辦「愛嬰天使計劃」，並正式在2011年12月開始了。總共有17位有最少3個月純母乳餵哺經驗的媽媽參加了這個計劃，並完成了20小時的母乳餵哺輔導的培訓。

她們正定期於瀝源及西九龍母嬰健康院內主持「哺乳媽媽輕鬆談」互助小組，擔任母乳餵哺輔導員，分享餵哺母乳的心得及分擔哺乳媽媽的苦與樂。「哺乳媽媽輕鬆談」互助小組會持續進行直到2012年尾。有興趣參與的媽媽可留意瀝源及西九龍母嬰健康院內的海報。不論您正在懷孕或已生了孩子，我們都歡迎您參加！

建立哺乳媽媽的互助小組是「成功母乳餵哺十項指引」的其中一項指引。我們希望這個先導計劃能為同類培訓計劃建立一個理想的模式，幫助醫療機構向成為愛嬰醫院的目標邁進重要的一步。

To encourage the sharing of experience and build a peer support network of breastfeeding mothers, BFHIHKA and Family Health Service, Department of Health have co-organized a pilot project of peer counsellors training. The project was launched in December 2011. 17 volunteer mothers who have breastfed exclusively for at least 3 months have joined the programme and completed a 20-hours training course on breastfeeding counselling.

They now serve on a regular basis in Lek Yuen and West Kowloon Maternal and Child Health Centres as Peer Counsellors, in support group gatherings named "Happy Talk for Breastfeeding Mothers". Together, they share the laughter and tears of breastfeeding. Mothers, who are pregnant or have young babies, are all welcome to join!

Setting up peer support groups for breastfeeding mother is one important step of the Ten Steps to successful breastfeeding. We hope this pilot project will help develop a model for training breastfeeding peer counsellors, and pave the way to achieving Baby Friendly healthcare facilities in Hong Kong.



餵哺母乳的母親 患高血壓的風險較低

Breastfeeding associated with lower risk of hypertension in mothers

在美國，一項長時間的研究發現母乳餵養的母親患上高血壓的風險較低。55,636 位母親參與了這項研究，15 年跟進期間有 8,861 宗高血壓個案。研究發現沒有餵哺母乳的母親患上高血壓的機會率比以純母乳餵哺第一個嬰兒 6 個月或以上的母親高出百分之 29。

In the US, a long-running study examined the relationship between breastfeeding and the risk of hypertension being documented later in life among American mothers. The study involved 55,636 women with at least one child. 8,861 cases of hypertension were reported during the 15 years of follow-up. Results showed that 29% more mothers who did not breastfeed developed hypertension compared with those who exclusively breastfed their first child for six months or more.

資料來源 / Source of information : Stuebe AM et al. Am J Epidemiol. 2011;174:1147-58 (<http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/174/10/1147.short>)

母乳中褪黑激素有助嬰兒晚間入睡 Melatonin in breastmilk may help babies sleep

成人在晚間會分泌具有催眠及放鬆腸道肌肉作用的褪黑激素，而嬰兒則不會自行分泌。有研究人員在 24 小時中每隔兩小時收集 5 位母親的母乳樣本，並量度樣本的褪黑激素含量，另跟 3 個常用的配方奶樣本作對比。他們發現配方奶並不含褪黑激素，而夜間收集的母乳樣本則比日間的樣本含較高的褪黑激素。

另外，他們又邀請了 94 位育有 2 至 4 個月大健康嬰兒的母親填寫問卷，調查其嬰兒的腹部絞痛、神經緊張情況，及睡眠狀態。研究發現以純母乳餵哺的嬰兒明顯地較少出現腹部絞痛及神經緊張的問題，而且晚間睡眠時間較長。他們相信母乳餵哺為嬰兒提供了褪黑激素，有助嬰兒晚間入睡，並減少腹部絞痛。

Melatonin is a hormone that has sleep-inducing effect and relaxing effect on the smooth muscle of the gut. It is secreted during the night in adults, but not in infants. Researchers measured melatonin levels in breastmilk of five women every two hours during 24 hours and in three samples of commonly used artificial formulas. The results showed that melatonin level in breastmilk increased at night, while no melatonin was found in artificial formulas.

Researchers also invited 94 mothers with healthy two to four-month-old infants to fill a questionnaire on irritability, potential infantile colic and sleep characteristics. It was found that exclusively breastfed infants had a significantly lower incidence of colic attacks, lower severity of irritability attacks, and a trend for longer duration of sleep at night. Based on the results, the researchers suggested that melatonin supplied to the infant via breastmilk may play a role in improving sleep and reducing colic.

資料來源 / Source of information: Cohen Ehgler A et al. Eur J Pediatr. 2012; 171:729-32 (<http://www.springerlink.com/content/y62wq6p3p0401132/>)





嬰兒需要時才餵食與更佳的認知能力發展有關

Demand feeding associated with better brain development

在英國，一個大型研究發現嬰兒有需要時才餵食較定時餵食的嬰兒有較良好的認知能力發展，但母親對自我生活感到較不滿足。

研究員調查了 10,419 個九十年代英國出生的小童。研究將眾多可影響結果的因素計算在內，結果發現不論是母乳餵食還是奶粉餵食，嬰兒需要時才餵食，較定時餵食的嬰兒學業表現較好，而且更聰明，於 8 歲時智商可高出四分。母親自我感覺睡眠及信心不足，但對抑鬱沒有影響。研究員認為要考慮較有信心的母親或更可能讓嬰兒定時餵食。

A large scale study in UK on the effects of schedule-feeding found that demand feeding is associated with better cognitive development but lower maternal wellbeing.

The study examined 10,419 children born in the 1990s in UK taking into account a wide range of factors that may affect the outcome. Results showed that demand-fed babies, whether breastfed or bottle fed, did better academically later in life than schedule-fed babies, and scored 4 points higher in IQ tests at age 8 years. Maternal wellbeing was lower in sleep sufficiency and confidence but not depression. Researchers cautioned that mothers who were more confident could be more likely to have established a schedule in feeding.

資料來源 / Source of information: Iacovou M, Sevilla A. Eur J Public Health. 2012 Mar 14.
<http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/03/13/eurpub.cks012.abstract>





全職政府僱員侍產假於本年四月推行 Civil servant fathers entitled to paternity leave as from April 2012

本年 4 月 1 日，全職政府僱員將享有 5 天的全薪侍產假。申請人必須在嬰兒出生前連續在政府工作不少於 40 星期，估計每年約 3000 名政府僱員及其家庭受惠。

政府希望措施能鼓勵更多僱主推行家庭友善僱傭措施。政府亦正研究是否就侍產假立法。

Starting from 1st April 2012, all full-time government employees are entitled to five days full-paid paternity leave. Applicants must have been a civil servant for at least 40 weeks before the birth of the child. It is estimated that 3,000 eligible government employees and their families may benefit from this new measure each year.

It is hoped that the measure employers to adopt family-friendly employment practices. Government is considering making paternity leave a statutory requirement for all employers.



資料來源：明報 2012 年 3 月 29 日

Source of information: Ming Pao Daily 29th March 2012

歐盟否決主要奶粉品牌的健康聲稱 港將參考執法

EU banned health claims by major milk formulas Hong Kong may enforce regulations accordingly

歐盟點名否決多款嬰兒奶粉的健康聲稱，並指聲稱如「增強嬰兒免疫系統」、「支持腦部中樞神經發展」或「幫助成長」等，缺乏因果關係理據。遭否決健康聲稱的嬰兒奶粉中包括多個在本港有售的主要奶粉品牌，如美國雅培、美贊臣、牛欄牌等。

根據香港法例，任何人如使用或展出對食物作出虛假說明或誤導他人的標籤，即屬違法，而產品分銷商協助展示相關失實聲稱也涉違法。

香港食物安全中心明確表示，中心會參考歐盟及世衛組織等國際上對聲稱科學評估的結論，來評定市面食品（包括嬰兒奶粉）健康功效聲稱是否虛假或誤導宣傳，並採取執法，要求業界提交該聲稱的科學證據。

European Union (EU) banned health claims of some major milk formulas, such as Abbott, Mead Johnson, Cow & Gate. EU said that there is not sufficient scientific evidence to prove the formula to have causal relations to these claims, such as "strengthen baby's immune system", "support development of central nervous system", or "promote growth," etc..

According to the laws of Hong Kong, it is an offence for anyone to display or use misleading or false information about food products, including distributors who help display the information. Centre for Food Safety said that it would examine whether the health claims on foods, including infant formula, are false or misleading, and would take EU's and World Health Organization (WHO)'s conclusions as reference. It would also request scientific evidence from the industry representatives, and enforce existing regulations.

資料來源：明報 2012 年 1 月 30 日

Source of information: Ming Pao Daily 30th January, 2012



我們需要您的支持！ *We Need Your Support!*

為了給孩子們最好的開始，我們誠邀閣下登記成為本會的會員或義工，本會將定期和大家分享母乳育嬰的資訊，把健康的訊息傳播開去。詳情請瀏覽 www.babyfriendly.org.hk 或致電 2591 0782 查詢。

We need your support to give our children the best start in life. You are cordially invited to join us as our member or volunteer. We will share with you the latest news and information about breastfeeding. Let's spread the healthy message to every one! For more information, please visit www.babyfriendly.org.hk or contact us at Tel.: 2591 0782.



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- 本人願意成為愛嬰醫院香港協會義工，協助籌辦活動
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- 本人希望收取電子版的“愛嬰資訊”及其他最新消息，不需要郵寄。
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** 如欲捐助，請填妥表格連同劃線支票抬頭人“Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association” 郵寄至本會上述地址。

** If you wish to make a donation, please send the completed form and a crossed cheque payable to "Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Hong Kong Association" to above mentioned address.



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Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
Hong Kong Association
愛嬰醫院香港協會

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Stamp
郵票

香港跑馬地藍塘道六十號四樓 4/F., 60 Blue Pool Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong

電話 Tel.: 2591 0782

傳真 Fax: 2338 5521

電郵 E-mail: bfhi@unicef.org.hk

網址 Website: www.babyfriendly.org.hk

www.unicef.org.hk

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