Masterclasses

M6.1 Surgical Services at Hong Kong Children's Hospital and Plastic Surgery on Congenital Diseases — 16:15 Convention Hall A

Surgical Services in Hong Kong Children's Hospital

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The Hong Kong Children's Hospital (HKCH) is targeted for service commencement by phases in 2018. HKCH is a tertiary referral centre for paediatric specialty services including oncology, cardiology, nephrology and surgery.

Currently there are three paediatric surgery (PS) centres in Hong Kong, including Queen Mary Hospital, Prince of Wales Hospital, and Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH)/United Christian Hospital (UCH) which form a cross-cluster conjoint centre providing PS services to Kowloon Central Cluster and Kowloon East Cluster.

A hub-and-spoke model will be adopted in PS in HKCH and cluster centres. Rare and complex PS cases will be managed mainly in HKCH, together with expertise in other paediatric specialties that promote multi-disciplinary care. In the initial phase of service commencement, tertiary services on neonatal surgery, oncology surgery, cleft anomaly-related primary surgery and complex urology for renal transplant-related children will be provided. Complex PS cases in other subspecialty areas will be gradually translocated to HKCH later. The current paediatric surgeons in the three referral centres will come together, leading PS subspecialty services in different areas.

Due to the geographical proximity of HKCH and regional hospitals in Kowloon clusters, HKCH also provides emergency and secondary PS services in current QEH/UCH service network. Children with acute surgical problems will be transferred to HKCH for further care.

M6.2 Surgical Services at Hong Kong Children's Hospital and Plastic Surgery on Congenital Diseases — 16:15 Convention Hall A

Plastic Surgery on Congenital Diseases: From Cleft Lip and Palate to Facial Clefts

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Orofacial cleft is the commonest congenital facial abnormalities. It can be ranging from simple cleft lip with/without cleft palate, isolated cleft palate to more rare conditions with facial clefts. The overall incidence is around 1 in 1,000 live births, and is more prevalent among Asian with incidence up to 1 in 500 live births.

Caring for children with cleft condition is a long term commitment and required multi-disciplinary team involvement.

In this presentation, we will outline our protocol by emphasising the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach. Recent advances and controversies in the field will also be discussed.