

Liver Function Screening

肝功能檢查



Gleneagles Healthcare
港怡醫療

Early Detection Liver Fibrosis Screening Package

早期肝纖維化篩查套餐

Detailed Medical History 詳細病歷	including Lifestyle & Family History 包括生活模式 / 家族病歷等
General Health Assessment 全面體格檢查	Pulse Rate, Oxygen Saturation, Body Temperature, Respiratory Rate, Blood Pressure, Height, Weight, Body Mass Index & Waist Circumference 心率、血氧飽和度、體溫、呼吸頻率、血壓、身高、體重、身高體重指數及腰圍量度

General Investigations & Procedures 綜合檢查項目及程序

Early Screening of Liver Diseases 肝病早期篩查	Portable Liver Elastography Ultrasound 便攜式肝臟超聲診斷
---	---

Laboratory Tests 化驗室檢查

Liver Function 肝功能	S.G.O.T. (AST), S.G.P.T. (ALT), Alkaline Phosphatase, Total Bilirubin, Direct Bilirubin, Gamma GT, Total Protein, Globulin, Albumin & A/G Ratio 谷草轉氨酶、谷丙轉氨酶、鹼性磷醯酶、總膽紅質、直接膽紅質、丙種谷氨酰轉肽酶、蛋白、球蛋白、白蛋白及白蛋白與球蛋白比
Diabetes Screening 糖尿病測試	Blood Glucose (fasting) 血糖 (空腹)
Lipid Profile 血脂分析	HbA1c 糖化血色素
Hepatitis Screening 肝炎檢驗	Total Cholesterol, HDL Cholesterol, LDL Cholesterol, Triglycerides & Total/HDL Ratio 總膽固醇、高密度膽固醇、低密度膽固醇、三酸甘油脂、總及高密度膽固醇比例
Cancer Marker 癌症指標測試	HBsAg 乙型肝炎表面抗原
	HBsAb 乙型肝炎表面抗體
Others 其他	Alpha Fetoprotein (AFP) (Liver Cancer) 甲胎蛋白 (肝癌)
	Medical Consultation and Report Analysis 醫生跟進及報告分析
	Original Price 原價: HK\$4,660
	Special Offer 優惠價: HK\$3,300

Additional Examinations 額外檢查項目

Thyroid Ultrasound 甲狀腺超聲波檢查	Original Price 原價: HK\$1,200	Top-up Offer On the Spot 即場加驗優惠價 HK\$1,080
Upper Abdomen Ultrasound (Liver, Gallbladder, Spleen, Pancreas & Kidney) 上腹部（肝、膽、脾、胰、腎）超聲波檢查	Original Price 原價: HK\$2,300	Top-up Offer On the Spot 即場加驗優惠價 HK\$2,070
MR Cholangiogram Plain (MRCP) 磁力共振膽管造影	Original Price 原價: HK\$5,580	Top-up Offer On the Spot 即場加驗優惠價 HK\$5,022



Contact Us

聯絡我們

Gleneagles Healthcare Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong
港怡醫療 (黃竹坑)

Address 地址：
10/F, Marina 8, 8 Heung Yip Road, Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong
香港黃竹坑香葉道8號 (Marina 8) 10樓
(Approximately 2-minute walk from Exit A of MTR
Wong Chuk Hang Station
於港鐵黃竹坑站A出口步行約2分鐘)
Mainline 電話： +852 3903 8668

Gleneagles Healthcare South Horizons, Hong Kong
港怡醫療 (海怡)

Address 地址：
Unit 121, 1/F, Marina Square, The West Commercial Block,
12A South Horizon Drive, Ap Lei Chau, Hong Kong
香港鴨脷洲海怡路12A號海怡廣場西翼1樓121號舖
(Approximately 3-minute walk from Exit B of MTR
South Horizons Station
於港鐵海怡半島站B出口步行約3分鐘)
Mainline 電話： +852 3908 7223
Website 網站： gleneagles-healthcare.com.hk



Gleneagles Healthcare
WONG CHUK HANG, HONG KONG
港怡醫療 (黃竹坑)

Gleneagles Healthcare
SOUTH HORIZONS, HONG KONG
港怡醫療 (海怡)



Gleneagles Healthcare
港怡醫療

Liver Function Screening

肝功能檢查



What is Liver Cancer?

什麼是肝癌?

Liver cancer is a cancer that starts in the cells of the liver and comes in two types.

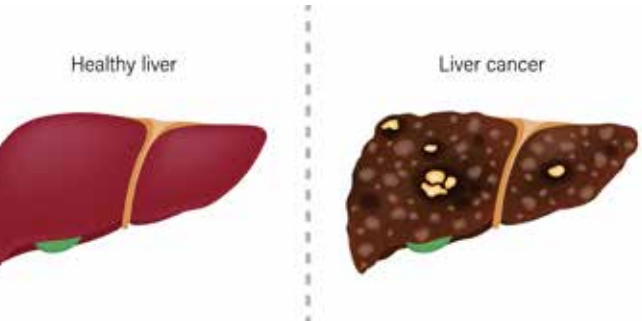
- Primary liver cancer: cancer that originated in the liver itself.
- Secondary liver cancer: cancer that originated in another organ and metastasised to the liver.

肝癌是始於肝細胞的癌症；肝癌分為兩種。

- 原發性肝癌：起源於肝臟本身的癌症。
- 轉移性肝癌：起源於另一個器官然後擴散至肝臟的癌症。

Liver cancer is 6th common globally, 3rd in death rate among malignant tumours. Clinical studies and practices have proved that early screening and early diagnosis can effectively reduce the total 5-year mortality rate of liver cancer.

肝癌為全球發病第6位、死亡率第3位的惡性腫瘤。大量臨床研究證明早篩查和早診斷可有效降低肝癌的5年總死亡率。



Causes of Liver Cancer

肝病的成因

Chronic Hepatitis Virus

Currently, about 80% of liver cancer globally is caused by hepatitis B. Without proper treatment and monitoring, 25% of the patients will die of liver cancer or liver diseases.

Excessive Drinking

People who have been drinking constantly for more than 5 years, or excessively over 2 weeks have a higher risk of developing diseases.

Overweight

When the development of fatty liver exceeds a certain limit, it can lead to insulin resistance, stress liver injuries, etc. If left uncontrolled, the incidence of liver cirrhosis will be as high as 25% within 10 years.

Metabolic Related Diseases

Obesity can cause steatohepatitis, cirrhosis, and even liver cancer. Diabetes is not only an important predisposing factor for bacterial infection of the liver, but also associated with the occurrence of liver tumours.

慢性肝炎病毒

目前，全球約80%的肝癌是由乙型肝炎導致的，若缺乏適當治療和監測，當中25%的患者會死於肝癌或肝病。

過量飲酒

長期飲酒超過5年，或2周內曾大量攝入酒精人士，患病風險更高。

過度肥胖

當脂肪肝發展超過一定程度，可引發胰島素抵抗、應激性肝損傷等，若不加以控制，10年內肝硬化發生率高達25%。

代謝相關疾病

肥胖可引起脂肪性肝炎、肝硬化，甚至肝癌；糖尿病是肝臟細菌感染的重要誘發因素，亦與肝腫瘤的發生相關。

Raise Cancer Awareness

提升防癌意識

We can still reverse liver fibrosis/ cirrhosis through early screening, early diagnosis and early treatment. If patients with liver cancer can be detected at an early stage and undergo radical treatment, the 5-year survival rate can be significantly increased, and the harm caused by liver cancer to the patients can be greatly reduced.

早篩查、早診斷、早治療，有助逆轉肝纖維化／肝硬化的程度；肝癌患者若能夠在早期被發現並進行根治性治療，能顯著提高5年存活率，大幅降低肝癌帶來的傷害。

Painless, non-invasive and transient liver screening

無痛、無創及快捷的肝臟檢查

Compared to ultrasound assessments and liver tissue biopsy, liver elastography ultrasound diagnostic technique is non-invasive and allows higher accuracy in diagnosing fatty liver.

相比超聲診斷及肝臟組織活檢，肝臟彈性成像超聲診斷技術為非入侵性，並能提升診斷脂肪肝的準確度。

What to prepare

檢查前準備

1. When conducting tests, patients only need to pull their shirts to chest level without taking off their shirts or other accessories;
2. Healthcare staff only need to apply a small amount of ultrasound gel on the probe and rub it off after testing;
3. Patients are advised to fast 2 hours prior testing;
4. The process takes only 3 minutes and is safe, transient and reliable.

1. 檢查時只需躺在診療床上，拉高上衣右側至胸口處，無需脫去飾物或衣物；
2. 檢查時塗少量超聲凝膠在探頭上，檢查後擦去即可；
3. 建議檢查前2小時不要進食；
4. 過程只需3分鐘，安全、快速、可靠。

Tips to maintain liver health

保持肝臟健康

For healthy people

- Measure weight, waist circumference and blood pressure frequently;
- Examine complete blood count, liver function, blood lipids, blood sugar and blood uric acid every 3 to 6 months;
- Examine abdominal ultrasound every 6 to 12 months to see if there are changes in controlled attenuation parameters and liver elasticity values using non-invasive liver scan;
- People taking drugs should have their liver function tested once a month and follow up for at least 1 year.



For patients with cirrhosis

- Examine abdominal ultrasound every 3 months for long-term monitoring

建議健康人群

- 經常測量體重、腰圍、血壓；
- 每3至6個月檢測血常規、肝功能、血脂、血糖及尿酸；
- 每半年至一年檢查腹部超聲，檢查肝臟超聲脂肪變參數 USP（dB/m）和肝臟組織硬度值 E（kPa）；
- 服用藥物人士每月檢測1次肝功能，並至少作1年跟進。

建議肝硬化患者

- 每3個月檢測1次腹部超聲，以作長期監測。

Reference 參考資料：
yuntsg.com/ 中國肝癌早篩策略專家共識1662557086534056229.pdf (yuntsg.com)
《肝膽胰外科雜誌》第34卷第6期
https://gdy.qk.wmu.edu.cn/CN/10.11952/j.issn.1007-1954.2022.06.001