



香 港 大 學

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Microbiology

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Professor Leo Poon received his doctoral training in Sir William Dunn School of Pathology in University of Oxford (1996-1999). After his graduation, he returned to Hong Kong and worked as a postdoctoral fellow in the Chinese University of Hong Kong (1999-2001). He joined the University of Hong Kong as a Research Assistant Professor in 2001. He currently serves as a Professor in the School of Public Health, HKU.

Professor Poon has strong interests that are related to emerging viruses, ranging from studying basic biology of RNA viruses to developing molecular diagnostic tools for infectious diseases. His work primarily focuses on influenza virus and coronavirus. He published over 180 peer-reviewed articles. He was awarded a Senior Research Fellowship by the Croucher Foundation in 2017. He has been ranked in the top 1% of the world's most-cited scientists each year since 2005 by Clarivate Analytics (Total number of citations: 17260; H-index: 65) and, an even more prestigious honour, as a Highly Cited Researcher since 2015.

Professor Poon involves in influenza research for over 20 years. He studied the replication and transmission of this virus. He developed several molecular tests for emerging avian influenza viruses (e.g. H5N1, pandemic H1N1/2009 and H7N9). In 2009, he played an active role in the H1N1 pandemic and identified the first reassortant of pandemic H1N1/2009 virus in pigs. Currently, he focuses on researching the molecular biology and vaccinology of influenza virus.

In 2003, Professor Poon involved in the discovery of a novel coronavirus as the aetiological cause of SARS. He is one of the firsts who decoded the first SARS coronavirus sequence. These findings allowed him to develop several useful molecular tests for the diagnosis of SARS. The identification of SARS coronavirus in humans and animals also prompted him to hunt for novel viruses in wildlife and this led to the discovery of the first and many others coronaviruses in bats. He currently also actively involves in studies related to MERS.

Professor Poon serves as an expert for several international organisations. He is a committee member in the Coronavirus Study Group under the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (since 2006) and he is also an expert in the Influenza Molecular Diagnosis Working Group of the World Health Organization (since 2009). He previously served as an ad hoc consultant for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and for the World Organization for Animal Health for MERS surveillances. He is an editor Virus Evolution (2014-now).

微生物學

潘烈文教授

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潘烈文教授於 1996 至 1999 年在牛津大學鄧恩病理學系攻讀博士學位，回港後，於 1999 至 2001 年期間於香港中文大學出任博士後研究員，離任後於同年加入香港大學。潘教授特別關注與新興病毒有關的課題，如核糖核酸病毒的生物學、傳染病的分子診斷方式等。他的主要研究範圍為流感病毒和冠狀病毒。潘教授在醫學及學術界貢獻良多，至今已發表逾 150 部同行評審的文獻。根據美國科學資訊研究所 (ISI) 的統計，其文獻是首 1% 最常被引用的 (總引用次數: 13883 次; H 指數: 58)。

2003 年，非典型肺炎 (SARS) 爆發，潘教授是當時其中一名，發現非典型肺炎由一種新型冠狀病毒引起的學者，亦是最先破解首個非典型肺炎冠狀病毒序列的人。這些研究結果讓他進一步研究出幾個有效診斷非典型肺炎的分子檢測方法。在人類和動物上發現引致非典型肺炎的冠狀病毒後，潘教授甚至擴展研究範圍，在野生動物身上尋找新的病毒品種，最後在蝙蝠身上發現有關的冠狀病毒。這些研究成果均大大促進病毒研究的發展。

潘教授在流感研究方面有逾 18 年的經驗，他曾研究流感病毒的複製和發病機制，亦曾發展多個分子檢測方法，檢測新興禽流感病毒 (如 H5N1、新甲型流感 H1N1/2009 和 H7N9)。2009 年，他積極參與對抗 H1N1 新甲型流感的工作，並發現新甲型流感 H1N1/2009 病毒首次在豬隻身上重排。最近，潘教授專注研究流感病毒的複製機制和疫苗學。

潘教授是多個國際組織的病毒學專家、國際病毒分類委員會冠狀病毒研究組委員之一 (2006 年至今)，以及世界衛生組織流感病毒分子診斷工作小組的專家之一 (2009 年至今)。他曾出任聯合國糧食及農業組織的專責顧問 (2013 至 14 年)，亦曾在中東呼吸綜合症爆發時 (2014 年)，出任世界動物衛生組織專責顧問。此外，他是《PLoS One》(2010 年至今) 和《Virus Evolution》(2014 年至今) 的編輯，亦常擔任知名學術期刊的評審。

此外，潘教授曾以首席研究員的身份獲多個研究組織資助其研究項目，當中包括美國國立衛生研究院、歐盟委員會、香港醫療衛生研究基金、香港優配研究金和香港卓越學科領域計劃。潘教授曾指導 11 名研究式研究生，其中一名更獲得「畢達輝勳爵裘槎基金會獎學金」，另有一名獲頒「傑出研究生獎」。