



香 港 大 學

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Cross-Field

Professor Kwok-Yung YUEN

MBBS(HK), MD(HK), FRCS(Glas), FRCPPath(UK), FRCP(Edin & Lond)

Henry Fok Professor in Infectious Diseases

Chair of Infectious Diseases, Department of Microbiology, HKU

Co-Director, State Key Laboratory of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering

Professor Yuen Kwok-yung, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (Basic Medicine and Health) and Gold Bauhinia Star Awardee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, was born in Hong Kong and graduated from the Medical School at the University of Hong Kong. He is also Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond, Edin), Surgeons(Glas) and Pathologists(UK). In the outbreak of avian influenza virus H5N1 in 1997 in Hong Kong, Professor KY Yuen was the first to report in Lancet about the unusual clinical severity and high mortality of infected patients which could be identified by the in-house designed molecular test at his laboratory. During the outbreak of SARS in 2003, he led his team in the discovery of the SARS coronavirus and was honoured as Asian heroes of the year in April by Time Asia Magazine. Subsequently he found the natural reservoir of SARS coronavirus like virus in Chinese horseshoe bat and renewed the interest of bats as the source of novel microbes causing emerging infectious diseases. He has also led his team in the discovery of over 60 novel disease agents, including the novel Human Coronavirus HKU1, the bat SARS coronavirus, bat coronavirus HKU2 to 24, and many other bacteria, fungi and parasites named after Hong Kong or China. His 900 publications with over 36,000 citations are mainly related to the research of novel microbes or emerging infectious disease agents.

跨領域

袁國勇教授

香港大學內外全科醫學士

香港大學醫學博士

英國格拉斯哥皇家醫學院外科院士

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霍英東基金教授(傳染病學)

香港大學微生物學系感染及傳染病科講座教授

新發傳染性疾病國家重點實驗室主任

中國工程院院士(醫藥衛生)

袁國勇教授是中國工程院醫藥衛生學部院士，曾獲頒授中國香港特別行政區金紫荊星章，畢業於香港大學醫學院。他也是英國倫敦皇家內科醫學院榮授院士、英國格拉斯哥皇家醫學院外科院士，以及英國皇家病理科醫學院榮授院士。1997年，香港爆發H5N1禽流感病毒，袁教授最先在醫學雜誌《刺針》發表報告，指出受感染患者具有異常嚴重的臨床症狀而且死亡率高，而患者的樣本可在他的實驗室透過自行研製的分子檢測方法進行鑑定。在2003年SARS爆發期間，袁教授率領他的團隊追查到SARS冠狀病毒，其後又發現SARS冠狀病毒樣病毒的自然宿主是中華菊頭蝙蝠。他在發現新型微生物方面成就卓著，在人類和動物體內發現逾60種新型病毒、10種細菌、四種真菌及兩種原蟲。袁教授發表的900篇學術論文被引用超過36000次，論文內容主要是關於新型微生物或新發傳染病病原的研究。