



OCTOBER ISSUE 2019

We are CMEL! Welcome to the thirty-second issue of the CMEL Newsletter! This publication aims to update you on the latest news and information in the biomedical world. We will also share information about upcoming events, so stay tuned! Find out more about [CMEL](#). We also have a Facebook page, you can follow us [here](#).

Top story in this newsletter

CMEL's Events: **Upcoming lecture and conference on AI in medicine and healthcare**



We have two upcoming events on artificial intelligence in medicine and healthcare: (1) a lecture at 5:45 pm on 25 November 2019 (Monday) and (2) a 1.5-day conference on 26-27 November 2019 (Tuesday and Wednesday). Admission is free. Please click [here](#) to register for the lecture and [here](#) to register for the conference.

本中心將舉行兩個關於醫學及醫療人工智能的免費活動，即(1)2019年11月25日(星期一)下午5:45的講座及(2)2019年11月26至27日(星期二至三)歷時一天半的學術會議。請[按此](#)報名參加該講座及[按此](#)報名參加該學術會議。

Recent case: **Hong Kong Court clarifies the law of gross negligence manslaughter**



The Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal recently held that gross negligence, which is one of the elements of the offence of manslaughter by gross negligence, is proved by application of the objective standard of reasonableness, there being no additional requirement that the prosecution must also prove that the defendant was subjectively aware of an obvious and serious risk of death to the deceased. The appellant doctor had allegedly administered to her patient a highly contaminated blood product at a beauty centre of the DR Group, causing the patient's death. Read more [here](#).

就一名被控嚴重疏忽引致他人死亡的醫生的上訴，香港終審法院裁定，“嚴重疏忽”(作為嚴重疏忽引致他人死亡一罪的要素)可按合理性這個客觀標準衡量，控方毋須額外證明被告主觀地意識到死者有明顯和嚴重的死亡風險。該醫生被指在“DR”集團的美容中心向病人施用被高度污染的血製品，導致病人死亡。[按此](#)閱讀更多。

In the News: **CMEL's Deputy Director shares her view on the legal definition of mental incapacity amid advance directive consultation in Hong Kong**



Last month the Hong Kong Government launched a consultation exercise on a proposal to legislate on advance directives. The Government proposes that only “a mentally competent person who is aged 18 or above” can make a legally valid advance directive. In this connection, CMEL's Deputy Director Ms Daisy Cheung shared her view on the existing statutory definition of mental incapacity in Hong Kong in an interview with the South China Morning Post. Read more [here](#).

香港政府上月建議就預設醫療指示立法並展開諮詢。根據該建議，只有18歲或以上並且“精神上有能力行事”的人士，方可作出有法律效力的預設醫療指示。就此本中心副總監張天目女士接受南華早報訪問並闡述了她對現行香港法例中精神上無行為能力的定義的看法，[按此](#)閱讀更多。

In Commentary: **Genome sequencing and personalised medicine**



A recent article on The Guardian considers whether genome sequencing will bring personalised medicine for all and discusses issues such as the protection of genetic information. Click [here](#) for the article.

最近《衛報》的一篇文章探討了基因組測序是否會為大眾帶來個人化的醫療，並討論了如保護基因資料等問題，[按此](#)閱讀該文章。