香港中文大學
THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

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新聞稿 PRESS RELEASE

發現導致「胞囊纖維化病」的缺陷基因的科學家徐立之博士昨日（廿二日）應香港中文大學及香港生物科技研究院邀請，專程來港主持公開講座，講題為「胞囊纖維化病的分子遺傳學」。

徐博士於演講前會見記者並透露「胞囊纖維化病」是最常見的遺傳病，病者主要是白人，若父母都帶有導致「胞囊纖維化病」的缺陷基因，其子女有四分之一機會患上該病。病者的呼吸及消化系統受會到一定的破壞，壽命一般不過三十歲。發現了導致「胞囊纖維化病」的缺陷基因後，科學家可能研究出醫治的方法和發展相應的藥物，同時，發現上述缺陷基因的方法也有可能應用於其他遺傳病因子的研究。

徐博士為中大畢業生，現任多倫多病童醫院研究院副教授，並在多倫多大學醫學遺傳學及生物物理學系任職。

一九八九年十一月廿二日

At the invitation of The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology, Dr Lap-Chee Tsui, the scientist who has identified the gene for cystic fibrosis, came to Hong Kong and delivered an open lecture on "Molecular Genetics of Cystic Fibrosis" yesterday (November 22).

Before his lecture, Dr Tsui met with members of the press and talked on his discovery. Cystic fibrosis is the most common genetic disorder of Caucasians. If the parents are carriers of the defective gene, there will be a 25% risk of their child having cystic fibrosis. Cystic fibrosis causes considerable damages to the respiratory and digestive system and most sufferers die before 30. Successful cloning of the gene for cystic fibrosis opens up new hopes of designing new drugs to combat this dreadful disease. Moreover, the method used by Dr Tsui to indentify the genes for cystic fibrosis has become a significant referent for researches on other genetic diseases.

A graduate of CUHK, Dr Tsui is currently serving at the Department of Genetics, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto and is also associate professor at the Departments of Medical Genetics and Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto.

November 22, 1989