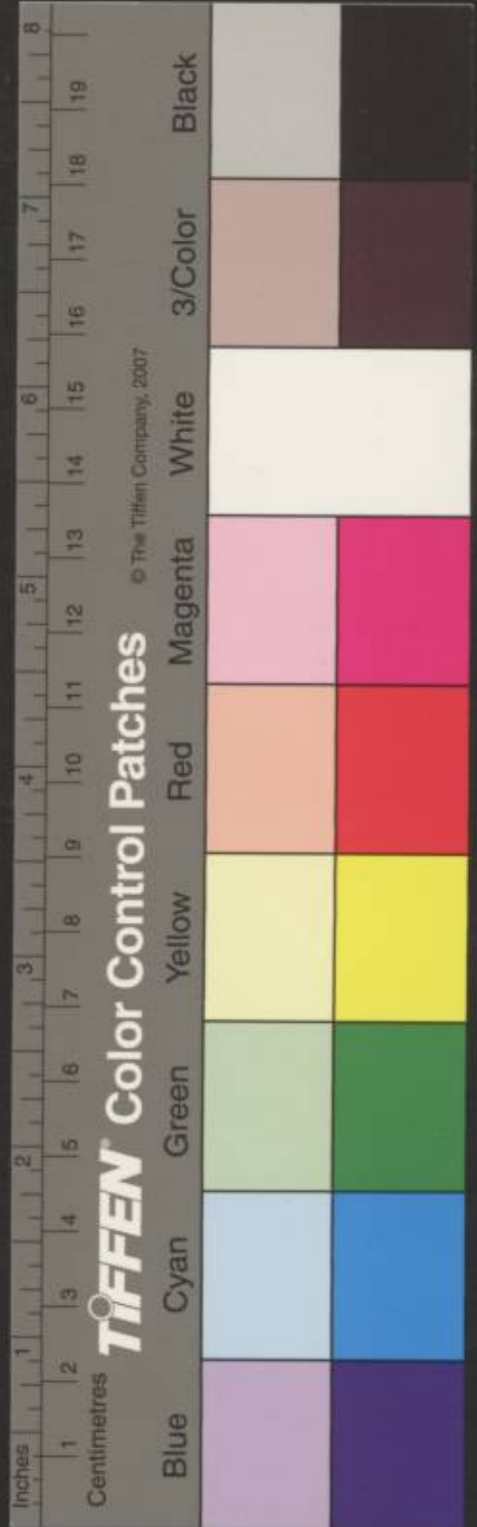


ANNUAL REPORTS  
BY THE  
DIRECTOR OF  
MEDICAL AND  
HEALTH SERVICES

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**HONG KONG  
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT**

**BY THE  
DIRECTOR OF  
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES**

**G. H. CHOA, C.B.E., J.P.,  
M.D. (Hong Kong), F.R.C.P.,  
F.R.C.P.E., F.F.C.M. (U.K.),  
D.T.M. and H. (Liverpool)**

**FOR THE  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1974-75\***

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\* 1st April 1974 — 31st March 1975

HONG KONG  
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

BY THE  
DIRECTOR OF  
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

G. H. CHOW, C.B.E., J.P.,  
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F.R.C.P.E., F.F.C.M. (U.K.),  
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\* For April 1974 - Six March 1975

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The following is a summary of the significant events and developments which occurred in 1974-75.

## I. VITAL STATISTICS

### General

The estimated population of Hong Kong in the middle of 1974 was 4,248,700. About 33 per cent were under 15, and 8 per cent over 60 years of age. The general state of health was favourable and reflected the rapid development of medical and health services.

### Birth Rate

The crude birth rate was 19.3 per thousand population, the same as the rate for 1973.

### Neo-natal and infant mortality rates

These rates remained low and were shown in Figure 1. The infant mortality rate was 17.4 per thousand live births and is now at a lower level than many European and American countries. This decline was due to the improvement in environmental conditions, development of maternal and child health services and increasing public appreciation of the value of these services. The major causes of infant deaths were due to congenital anomalies, immaturity, pneumonia and anoxic and hypoxic conditions.

### Maternal Mortality

The rate for 1974 was 0.16 per thousand total births, compared with 0.10 in the previous year. The main causes of maternal mortality were haemorrhages, abortions, ectopic pregnancies and toxæmia.

### General mortality

The crude death rate was 5.2 per thousand population. As shown in Figure 2, age and sex specific death rates were also low.

On the whole, malignant neoplasms were the main cause of death being responsible for 21.2 per cent of all deaths in 1974. The death rate from cancer continued to increase, rising from 43.9 per 100,000 population for both sexes in 1954 to 83.2 in 1964 and to 110.2 in 1974. The common cancers were cancers of the lung, liver, nasopharynx and the stomach.

The second leading cause of death was heart diseases, followed by pneumonia, cerebro-vascular diseases, accidents and tuberculosis. The respective rates and percentages are shown in Tables 13-15.

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## II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The total number of notifications of communicable diseases during 1974 was 12,866 including 639 cases of viral hepatitis and 454 cases of food poisoning both of which were made statutorily notifiable since March 1974. Tuberculosis comprised 64.7 per cent of the total.

The incidence of major infectious diseases is shown in Figure 3.

### Cholera

Cholera has not been reported since October 1969. Routine sampling of nightsoil for cholera vibrio was continued on a year-round basis as part of the surveillance programme, with no positive isolations reported. Emphasis was placed on the importance of personal, environmental and food hygiene as safeguards rather than on mass immunization.

### Poliomyelitis

For the first time since 1948 when the disease became notifiable no case had been reported. Yet the maximum number of cases ever recorded in one year was 363 with 52 deaths in the year 1962. This represents another triumph of meticulous planning and twelve years' hard work by the staff of the Department. It is indeed a comforting thought that hundreds of healthy young people living to-day have been saved from the sorrow of having to struggle through life with a permanent disability.

Approximately 94 per cent of infants received one dose of type I polio-vaccine after birth and 78 per cent received two doses of trivalent vaccine at government maternal and child health centres. Virological investigation failed to detect any excretor of wild poliovirus among 491 stool samples studied.

### Bacillary Dysentery

The number of cases dropped from 407 in 1973 to 316 in 1974. 24.4 per cent of cases occurred in children under five. A total of 118 carriers were detected during investigation.

### Diphtheria

Only two cases were notified, compared with 2087 cases in 1959.

### Malaria

There was no indigenous infection reported. Of the 21 cases recorded 18 were imported while the remaining 3 were induced cases.

### Measles

A total of 1,575 notifications and 53 deaths was reported. A measles vaccination survey was undertaken by the Department in 1974. The results showed 41 per cent of children under five had been vaccinated and that only 22 per cent were still susceptible. The findings from this study paved the way for the planning of future immunization campaigns with a view to reach the target groups, to rectify misconceptions and to convince mothers to accept vaccination. The notifications reported in the past years are shown in Figure 4.

### Influenza

A moderate outbreak occurred in February-March and there were sporadic cases throughout the year. The prevalent strain was virus A/Port Chalmers/1/73, a variant of the A/Hong Kong/1/68 (H3N2).

### Viral Hepatitis

A total of 639 cases with 47 deaths was notified. Most cases were among adolescents and young adults and a higher proportion was found among men.

## III. HEALTH SERVICES

### Tuberculosis and Chest Service

There was a gratifying fall in the tuberculosis death rate from 27.7 of 1973 to 22.9 per 100,000 population. The notification rate remained stationary at 196. Figures 5 and 6 show the mortality and notification rates by age and sex. Tuberculosis is now rare under the age of 15.

Attendances at government chest clinics remained at the high level of 1,417,017. Intermittent streptomycin and high dosage of INAH have in the majority of cases replaced the monthly issues of PAS/INAH tablets as the follow-up treatment of choice. At the end of 1974, there were 5,572 cases on intermittent streptomycin and INAH compared with 1,220 on PAS/INAH.

During the year 98 per cent of the new-born were given BCG probably the highest in the world. The decline in infant mortality from tuberculosis which resulted is shown in Figure 7.

Early in 1975 two experts arrived from the United Kingdom by invitation to review the present service and advise on the future.

Social Hygiene Service

The incidence of venereal diseases declined by 15 per cent compared with the previous year. Approximately 6 per cent of the cases came from the teenage group. The trends over the past ten years are illustrated in Figures 8 and 9.

Only 0.77 per cent of all ante-natal cases showed an initial positive serology. Of the 302 positive cases referred from ante-natal clinics, 79 per cent were found to be suffering from syphilis.

New cases of leprosy identified and treated numbered 119, representing a rate of 2.8 per 100,000 population. Tuberculoid manifestations comprised 48 per cent. In January 1975, the Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium was closed as planned several years ago and the remaining 51 patients were transferred to Lai Chi Kok Hospital, since the complete isolation of leprosy patients is no longer necessary from the community health point of view.

Family Health Service

The programme of integration of clinics managed by the Family Planning Association in government premises into the Maternal and Child Health Service was successfully completed by December 1974. In accordance with its expanded responsibilities and function as a result of the integration, the maternal and child health service was reorganised into the Family Health Service, which now operates 38 centres in Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories, each of which provides a comprehensive health care programme for women of child bearing age and children from birth to five years.

In 1974, 96.4 per cent of all new borns were brought to a centre for attention and advice on at least one occasion. Approximately one per cent of new attendances was found to have abnormalities, such as congenital defects or effects of prematurity.

The total attendance at family planning clinics was 149,179 with some of the clinics in operation for only a few months.

Industrial Health Service

A total of 48,559 occupational injuries was recorded : of these 31,014 were accidents which caused the injured person to be off work for more than three days and were therefore reportable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. 234 deaths occurred in relation to work, out of which 42 were due to natural causes and 29 were seamen from Hong Kong. Industrial health officers participated in medical boards to assess the degree of disability of 13,671 injured workers.

IV. HOSPITAL SERVICES

General

At the end of 1974, a total of 16,414 hospital beds was available in Hong Kong, excluding those maintained by the armed forces. In addition there were 432 beds in government maternity homes and 188 beds in private maternity and nursing homes. The total 17,034 beds represented a ratio of 4.0 beds per 1,000 population. In some hospitals, temporary beds had to be used whenever the need arose. Development over the past years is illustrated in Figure 10.

The Sai Ying Pun Infectious Diseases Hospital was closed in May 1974 due to structural risks.

Three blocks in the upper Lai Chi Kok Hospital were opened in September to accommodate 102 long-stay psychiatric patients requiring minimal nursing care. This helps to reduce the overcrowded condition at Castle Peak Hospital which had 2,149 patients at the end of the year : 2,031 actually living in and 118 on trial discharge. In January 1975 the nurses' quarter in the Lai Chi Kok Hospital was converted to accommodate leprosy patients transferred from Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium.

The work of the major government hospitals is summarised in Tables 53 to 59.

New Projects

The 1,340-bed general wing of the Princess Margaret Hospital was structurally completed in July 1974, and officially handed over to the Department. The total cost of construction amounted to over 50 million dollars. Commissioning work was being handled by a special team. The hospital will serve as an acute general hospital for the West New Territories region and will offer a full range of specialist services, in addition to an infectious diseases unit, a renal unit and a geriatric unit.

The improvement and alteration work to the St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau, was completed. The hospital can now provide a better medical service to the residents of Cheung Chau and other neighbouring islands.

V. CLINIC SERVICES

General and specialist out-patient

Pressure remained heavy throughout the year on all 51 general outpatient clinics and also on specialist clinics. Trends of the demand for services during the past ten years are shown in Figure 11.

### Psychiatry

The concept of treating patients in day- and out-patient centres has proved to be successful. The four centres supplement the inpatient services at the hospitals.

### Ophthalmology

During the year the number of persons first registered as blind was 1,447, compared with 904 in the previous year. This large number coming forward for registration was due to the claim for disability allowance. There are three main centres and 15 part-time clinics.

### Ear, Nose and Throat

The year saw the regionalisation of the services into the Hong Kong and outlying islands division based at Queen Mary Hospital and the Kowloon and New Territories division based at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The service runs nine outpatient clinics in urban and rural areas.

### District Midwifery

16.3 per cent of births were delivered at government maternity homes and 7.5 per cent in private maternity homes. These figures show a decrease compared with the previous year as more expectant mothers favour to attend hospitals for confinement.

### School Medical Service

On 31st March 1975 the number of pupils participating was 79,191 from 686 schools, compared with 76,177 from 706 schools on the same date in the previous year. Medical practitioners taking part in the scheme numbered 201 compared with 193.

### Registration of Clinics

There were 76 registered static clinics, two registered mobile clinics in the charge of registered medical practitioners, and 338 clinics registered with exemption making a total of 416 on 31st March 1975. 68 registered doctors took part in the low cost medical clinic scheme in Group B and 58 in Group A housing estates. In addition, 34 of 338 clinics registered with exemption also operated under the scheme.

## VI. SPECIAL SERVICES

### Pathology

During the year the total number of examinations undertaken by the Institute of Pathology exceeded that of the previous year by 147,150 indicating an increase of 6.4%; this excludes tests done for Queen Mary Hospital which is serviced by the Department of Pathology of the Hong Kong University.

The brains of 34 dogs were examined for Negri bodies but no positive findings were obtained. Among 13,500 specimens of sputum, body fluids and cervical smears, 125 showed evidence of malignancy. There were also 53,300 biopsy specimens submitted for histopathological diagnosis and 3,303 were tumours of various types.

In the blood banks 47,249 pints of blood were received, 44,424 pints of which were from the collecting centres of the Hong Kong Red Cross.

There was no laboratory confirmed case of poliomyelitis. A faecal survey also failed to detect any wild poliovirus. This favourable result was in agreement with the serological study which revealed high immunity in children and a decline of the susceptible population from 21% in 1960 to 4.6% this year.

In collaboration with the World Health Organization in the world-wide surveillance of cytomegalovirus infection, the Phase I serologic study revealed a high frequency (94%) of cytomegalovirus antibody in adults between 20 to 30 years of age in Hong Kong.

19.2% of the cases of viral hepatitis were found positive for hepatitis B antigen. The incidence of hepatitis B antigen in clinical cases ranged from 15% in warm seasons to 24% in winter.

### Radiology and Oncology

During 1974 a new X-ray department was opened at St. John Hospital, and a second X-ray room was commissioned in the Casualty Section at Queen Elizabeth Hospital. A 90-second automatic X-ray film processing machine was installed at Shek Kip Mei Chest Clinic. In late 1974 work was completed on a major X-ray installation at Princess Margaret Hospital. A new treatment simulator for radiotherapy was installed at Queen Mary Hospital. A gamma camera to enable the imaging of internal organs by means of radioisotopes and an automatic liquid scintillation counter were installed at Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

The 21 static X-ray centres and three mobile radiography units produced a total output of 793,184 examinations, a decrease of approximately 2.5% compared with the previous year. The Institute of Radiology and Oncology treated more than 90% of all patients requiring radiotherapy in Hong Kong and some patients from other areas.

The film badge service covered 47 government institutions with 400 radiation workers, 129 private practitioners using X-ray equipment with 437 radiation workers, and 19 industrial concerns with 105 persons. Approximately 180 visits were made to non-government premises to inspect the working condition of radiation workers and to assess and ensure the radiation safety to the public at large.

### Psychiatry

Research was continued on the epidemiology of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The results of studies on the relative biological effectiveness (RBE) of 30 MeV electrons at varying tissue depths were published.

### Anaesthesia

The anaesthetic service mans 245 operating sessions a week and 5 operating theatres on a 24-hour basis for emergencies. A total of 46,727 cases were put under anaesthesia in various hospitals in 1974. Obstetric analgesia is being studied in Tsan Yuk and Queen Mary Hospitals.

### Dental Service

The dental service operates 33 clinics, including a mobile dental unit. A total of 267,012 attendances was recorded, in which the function of 101,008 teeth was restored and 65,077 teeth were extracted. In terms of persons 55,695 were rendered dentally fit.

### Government Laboratory

The total number of items examined in 1974 constituted an all-time record of 69,255, an increase of 4,669 over the previous year. In the general division for the examination of food, liquors and pharmaceuticals, the workload increased by 11.4%. There was an increase of 51.5% in the number of items examined for the Fire Services Department. Upsurge in crime had also brought an exceptionally busy year for staff of the forensic science division. The construction of the new 8,000 sq. ft. forensic laboratory in Kowloon is now complete.

## VII. OTHER SERVICES

### Nursing

The total number of staff in the nursing and allied grades is 5,223 who undertake duties throughout Hong Kong in all the government hospitals and clinics as well as in the health services. There are five grades in the medical division and three grades in the health division.

The nursing service has benefited by the return of nursing personnel who have successfully completed overseas courses of instruction in nursing education, orthopaedic and spinal injuries nursing, neurological nursing, central surgical supplies technique, dietetics and intensive care.

Approximately 180 visits were made to non-government premises to inspect working conditions of radiation workers and to assess and ensure the safety of the workers. The results of the visits are being reported to the Institute of Pathology by early end of the year by 147,150 indicating an increase of 4.4% in the number of cases. The Hong Kong Hospital which is serviced by the Department of Pathology of the Hong Kong University.

### Pharmaceuticals

There are 25 pharmacists and 207 dispensers of all grades who man all the government hospitals and clinics. The Pharmaceutical Manufactory in North Point, after renovation, had resumed production. Plans are in hand to move the Kowloon Medical Store to a temporary structure in the Kowloon Hospital compound to make way for the Polytechnic development.

43 prosecutions were instituted under the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Antibiotics Ordinances. Examinations for the registration of pharmacists were held in June and December, only 9 out of 49 candidates passed.

### Medical Social Work

Reorganisation of the medical social service was effected this year with the creation of the post of Principal Medical Social Worker to be in overall charge of the four divisions of the service. The rapid expansion of the medical and health services and the increasing emphasis on rehabilitation continued to make heavy demands on the medical social service. A total staff of 96 is working in the various hospitals and clinics.

### Physiotherapy

The demand for physiotherapy continued to increase once again particularly for the severely handicapped and those requiring intensive care. On average fifty-one physiotherapists were on duty in any given day.

The unit at Kowloon Hospital continued its programme of expansion for the convalescent patients thus increasing the bed turnover. A physiotherapist who had specialised in the treatment of hemiplegias has been training others through monthly attachments.

### Occupational Therapy

There are altogether eleven units in the service which cover both inpatients and outpatients. There was an increased demand for services in government hospitals as well as outpatient centres.

This sub-department achieved almost 50% localisation in the grade of occupational therapists. Two more scholarship graduates will be returning shortly.

In-service training courses on special subjects, such as operating theatre techniques, infectious diseases, emergency and accident nursing, midwifery and management were organised.

### Prosthetic-Orthotics

The increase in industrial and traffic accidents has created additional work for the staff. To ensure that the artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances available in Hong Kong are the best possible, and that the method of fabrication and limb-fitting kept abreast of development, research is being carried out to discover the best materials and technique suited to local needs.

### Narcotics and Drugs

A Narcotics and Drug Administration Division headed by an Assistant Director was formed to undertake various activities in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and research and health education in the dangers of drug addiction.

The Methadone Treatment Pilot Scheme continued its operation into the third year. In December 1974 it became necessary to open three other methadone treatment centres for outpatients spread throughout different localities, each with a maximum capacity to treat 1,000 patients. Up to the end of March 1975, the total number of patients registered at the centres was 2,002.

An overseas expert was invited to assess the problem in Hong Kong and submitted his report and recommendations on the subject to government in February 1975.

## VIII. GOVERNMENT ASSISTED HOSPITALS

The Government provides financial assistance annually to 28 hospitals or institutions with a total of 8,213 beds. The total subvention for the year 1974-75 was \$156,491,473 recurrent and \$9,987,323 special expenditure. Table 77 gives a summary of the subvented amount to each individual organisation.

During the year under review, construction of the 12-storey Centenary Block in the Tung Wah Hospital was completed. This building has 431 beds with a casualty department, X-ray facilities, operating theatres and single quarters for medical officers. Planning for the 11-storey clinical pathology building at Kwong Wah Hospital is continued.

The Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium, maintained by the Leprosy Mission, Hong Kong Auxiliary, was closed in January 1975 due to the decreasing incidence of leprosy in recent years and the modern concept and method of treatment for this disease.

In line with the recommendation in the Medical White Paper to secure a more even use of hospital beds an agreement was reached between the Hospital Board of the Buddhist Hospital and the Government in October 1974 to transfer patients to this hospital for convalescence. 101 beds were allocated for this purpose and the Government had to pay \$8 to the hospital for each bed-day occupied.

## IX. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### Medical Staff

Higher professional examinations are held in Hong Kong by the Royal Colleges of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, the Faculty of Anaesthesia and the Faculty of Radiologists.

Twenty government doctors were enabled by various financial schemes, besides full pay study leave, to acquire higher qualifications in their respective fields overseas.

### Dental Staff

In the year, five scholarships have been granted to local scholars to study dentistry at the Universities of Sydney and Singapore and four graduates returned to Hong Kong. So far 74 scholars out of the 101 scholarships awarded in the past years have completed their professional training and returned.

One dental officer attended a course for Dental Health Tutorship and a dental nurse was sent on a 12 month dental nurse tutor course.

### Nursing Staff

There were 850 general student nurses and 100 psychiatric student nurses undergoing a three-year course training in the three respective government hospital schools of nursing. Whereas for the two-year courses leading to enrolment, there were 184 general pupil nurses and 78 psychiatric pupil nurses being trained in the two schools. There were 76 student midwives taking the two-year midwifery course at Tsan Yuk Hospital. In addition, 75 registered nurses were undergoing post-basic training in midwifery.

18 registered nurses completed a 9-month course in public health nursing. 7 students were being trained as health auxiliaries. An experimental six-month course has commenced to train enrolled nurses in basic public health procedures.

In-service training courses on special subjects, such as operating theatre techniques, infectious diseases, emergency and accident nursing, midwifery and management were organised.

Radiographers

22 and 6 student radiographers passed the examination leading to the Diploma of the Society of Radiographers for diagnostic and therapy radiography respectively.

Physiotherapists

In July 1974 two physiotherapists returned from the United Kingdom after having qualified for the tutor physiotherapist grade. In October, 13 students graduated from the Physiotherapist Training School - 9 for government and 4 for the private sector. 16 new students were enrolled, making a total of 33 students in the school.

X. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

After the publication of the report of the Medical Development Advisory Committee, comments were received from various interested bodies. Government, having studied public reactions and opinion and in the light of competing claims on scarce resources, including staff, finance and land, incorporated final conclusions and recommendations into a policy white paper "The Further Development of Medical and Health Services in Hong Kong", which was endorsed by the Legislative Council in August, 1974. This white paper will serve as the blue print for the expansion of medical and health services for the next ten years. This plan will be carried forward and reviewed by the Medical Development Advisory Committee each year.

Projects under Construction

Major projects under construction included the combined staff quarters for the general and psychiatric wings of the Princess Margaret Hospital, Stage I of the Kowloon East Polyclinic, Stage II of the South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic and the Tang Chi Ngong Specialist Clinic.

XI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department is responsible for administering services which provide medical and health care for the community of Hong Kong. In order to provide a satisfactory service, a staff of 14,304 of which 847 were medical staff of all grades and 5,223 were nursing staff, were needed in 1974.

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation to the staff at all levels for their help in dealing with the many problems which the Department has had to face every day in the year under review. In spite of the fact that they often had to work under the pressure of difficult circumstances, they all carried out their duties effectively, with a true sense of devotion and dedication. I am grateful to them all for their unfailing support throughout the year.

The Department received every assistance and co-operation from other government departments, voluntary agencies, the Press, the radio and television networks. The patience shown by members of the public in spite of many unavoidable shortcomings is also deeply appreciated.

I also wish to thank the many public-spirited persons who devoted so much of their time in order to serve on statutory boards, advisory committees, working parties, and in voluntary agencies dealing with the many aspects of medical and health problems in Hong Kong.

Finally, thanks are also due for the contributions of private individuals, and local and overseas organisations who assisted the Department in providing facilities for those in need of subsidized medical care.

G. H. CHOA  
Director of Medical & Health Services

HONG KONG ISLAND

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Queen Mary Hospital (an acute hospital with casualty department)
- b. Stanley Prison Hospital
- c. Tang Shiu Kin Hospital (a casualty and maternity hospital with out-patient facilities & family health centre)
- d. Tan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital)

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

MAPS

- e. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital)
- f. Duchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home
- g. Freni Memorial Convalescent Home
- h. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis & ortho-brachio survey hospital)
- i. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital)
- j. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital)
- k. Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital
- l. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities and special clinics)
- m. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

- n. Camosa Hospital (a general hospital)
- o. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital (a general hospital)
- p. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital)
- q. Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital (a general hospital)
- r. Matilda & Sir Memorial Hospital (a general hospital)
- s. St. Paul's Hospital (a general hospital)

I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation to the staff at all levels for their help in dealing with the many problems which the Department has had to face every day in the year under review. In spite of the fact that they often had to work under the pressure of difficult circumstances, they all carried out their duties effectively with a true sense of devotion and dedication. I am grateful to them all for their unflinching support throughout the year.

The Department received very valuable assistance and co-operation from other government departments, voluntary agencies, the Press, the Radio and television networks. The patients shown by members of the public in spite of many unavoidable shortcomings, is a healthy sign. It is gratifying to see that the public is becoming more health conscious and is taking more interest in their own health.

I also wish to thank the many public-spirited persons who devoted so much of their time in order to serve on statutory boards, advisory committees, working parties, and in voluntary agencies dealing with the aspects of medical and health problems in Hong Kong.

Finally, thanks are also due for the contributions of private individuals and local and overseas organizations who assisted the Department in providing facilities for those in need of specialized medical care. It is gratifying to see that the public is becoming more health conscious and is taking more interest in their own health. The Department will continue to work for the improvement of health services for the next ten years. This plan will be carried forward and reviewed by the Medical Development Advisory Committee each year.

Projects under Construction  
G. H. CHOW

Staff buildings and laboratory buildings at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Stage I of the Kowloon East Polyclinic, Stage II of the South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic and the Tang Chi Ngong Specialist Clinic.

XI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department is indebted to the many individuals and organizations which provide medical and health care for the community of Hong Kong. In order to provide a satisfactory service, a staff of 4,141, of whom 2,223 were nursing staff, were needed in 1974.

A  
HONG KONG ISLAND

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Queen Mary Hospital (an acute hospital with casualty department) A1
- b. Stanley Prison Hospital C2
- c. Tang Shiu Kin Hospital (a casualty and maternity hospital with out-patient facilities & family health centre) B1
- d. Tsan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital) A1

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- e. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital) A1
- f. Duchess of Kent Children's Orthopaedic Hospital and Convalescent Home A1
- g. Freni Memorial Convalescent Home B1
- h. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis & cardio-thoracic survey hospital) B2
- i. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital) B2
- j. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital) B1
- k. Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital A1
- l. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities and special clinics) A1
- m. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) B1

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

- n. Canossa Hospital (a general hospital) A1
- o. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital (a general hospital) B1
- p. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital) A1
- q. Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital (a general hospital) B1
- r. Matilda & War Memorial Hospital (a general hospital) A1
- s. St. Paul's Hospital (a general hospital) B1

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- 1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, dental clinic, family health centre and maternity home) A2
- 2. Anne Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, dental clinic and X-ray survey centre) B1
- 3. Central District Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and special clinics) A1
- 4. Central Police Station Medical Post (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families) A1
- 5. Chai Wan Health Centre (general out-patient and family health centre) C1
- 6. David Trench Rehabilitation Centre (embracing Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Unit, Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, Western Family health centre) A1
- 7. Hong Kong Families Clinic (general out-patient facilities for English-speaking Government Servants and their families and dental clinic) B1
- 8. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, and dental clinic) A1
- 9. Li Sing Dental Clinic A1
- 10. Methadone Treatment Pilot Scheme Centre A1
- 11. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Harcourt Road (closed on 10.6.74) B1
- 12. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Li Po Chun Chambers A1
- 13. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities & special clinics) A1
- 14. Shau Ki Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and dental clinic) C1
- 15. Stanley Dispensary (some out-patient and family health facilities, and dental clinic) C2
- 16. Victoria Reception Centre (general out-patient facilities for prison officers and their families, and general medical and psychiatric facilities for detainees) A1
- 17. Violet Peel Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities with special clinics and an ophthalmic centre) B1
- 18. Wan Chai Clinic (a dental centre, chest clinic and physiotherapy department) B1

B  
KOWLOON

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Kowloon Hospital and Out-patient Department (a general hospital with general out-patient and dental facilities) B1
- b. Lai Chi Kok Hospital (an infectious diseases and convalescent hospital, with an Isolation Unit for the segregation of suspected cases of quarantinable diseases) A1
- c. Queen Elizabeth Hospital (an acute specialised general hospital with casualty department and specialist clinic) B2

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- d. Caritas Medical Centre (a general and tuberculosis hospital) A1
- e. Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital (a general hospital) C1
- f. Kwong Wah Hospital (a general hospital with casualty department) B2
- g. Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre D2
- h. Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital (a general hospital) C1
- i. United Christian Hospital (a general hospital with casualty department) D2
- j. Wong Tai Sin Infirmary C1

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

- k. Baptist Hospital (a general hospital) B1
- l. Evangel Medical Centre (a general hospital) B1
- m. Precious Blood Hospital (a general hospital) B1
- n. St. Teresa's Hospital (a general hospital) B1

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. Air Port Health Station C1
2. Arran Street Eye Clinic (an ophthalmic centre) B1
3. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (a male treatment centre for venereal disease) B2
4. Canton Road Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families) B2

5. Chatham Road Centre Hospital B2
6. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home) A1
7. Cheung Sha Wan Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families) A1
8. Farm Road Dental Clinic B1
9. Ho Man Tin Methadone Treatment Centre B1
10. Hung Hom Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre) B2
11. Kowloon-Canton Railway Staff Clinic (dental facilities for railway staff and their families) B2
12. Kowloon Chest Clinic B1
13. Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, dental clinic and maternity home) D2
14. Li Kee Memorial Dispensary (general out-patient facilities with special clinics and a dental clinic) C1
15. Li Po Chun Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home) B1
16. Lions Club Government Maternal & Child Health Centre (family health centre and maternity home) C1
17. Medical Examination Board B2
18. Queen Elizabeth School Dental Clinic B1
19. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and methadone treatment centre) C1
20. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities) B1
21. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general out-patient facilities with special clinics, a chest clinic and a family health centre) B1
22. Tai Hang Tung Clinic (general out-patient facilities) B1
23. Tin Kwong Road Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities for police officers and their families) B1
24. Tsim Sha Tsui Port Health Inoculation Centre, Ocean Terminal B2
25. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home) C1

26. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient and dental facilities for police officers and their families) C1
27. Wu York Yu Clinic (maternity home and family health centre) C1
28. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient, social hygiene facilities, ophthalmic clinic, dental clinic, chest clinic family health centre, psychiatric clinic & day hospital) B2
29. Yau Tong Maternal & child Health Centre (family health centre) D2

C

NEW TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Castle Peak Hospital (a mental hospital) A2
- b. Chi Ma Wan Prison Hospital B4
- c. Fanling Hospital (a general hospital) C1
- d. Ma Po Ping Addiction Treatment Centre A4
- e. Siu Lam Hospital (a hospital for the mentally subnormal) B3
- f. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre (a prison hospital) B3
- g. South Lantau Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) A4
- h. St. John Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) B4
- i. Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre B3
- j. Tai Lam Centre for Women B3

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- k. Haven of Hope Tuberculosis Sanatorium C3
- l. Pok Oi Hospital (a general hospital) B2
- m. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts (Shek Kwu Chau Drug Addiction Centre) B4
- n. Yan Chai Hospital (a general hospital) B3

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

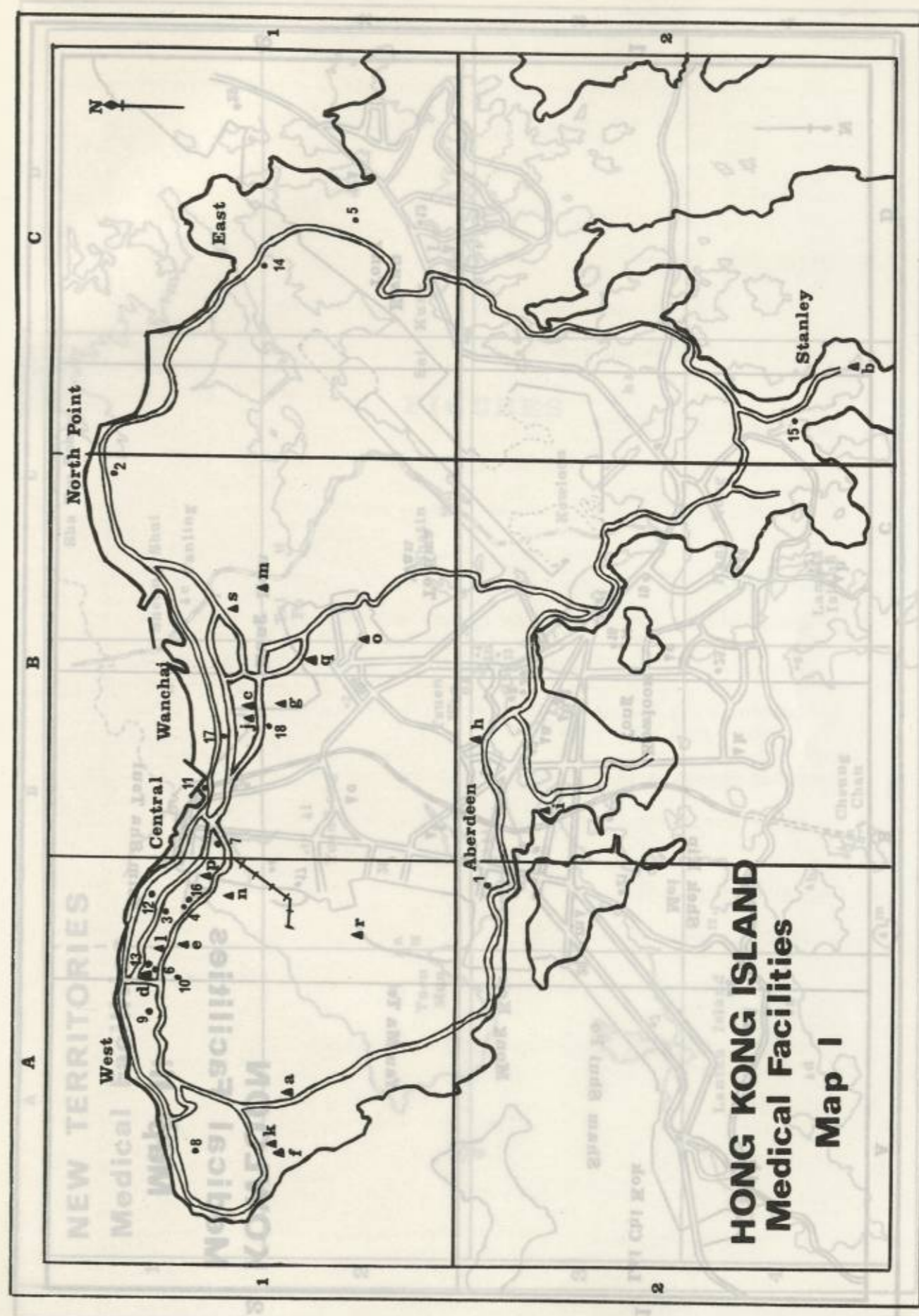
- o. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital, Tsuen Wan (a general hospital) B2

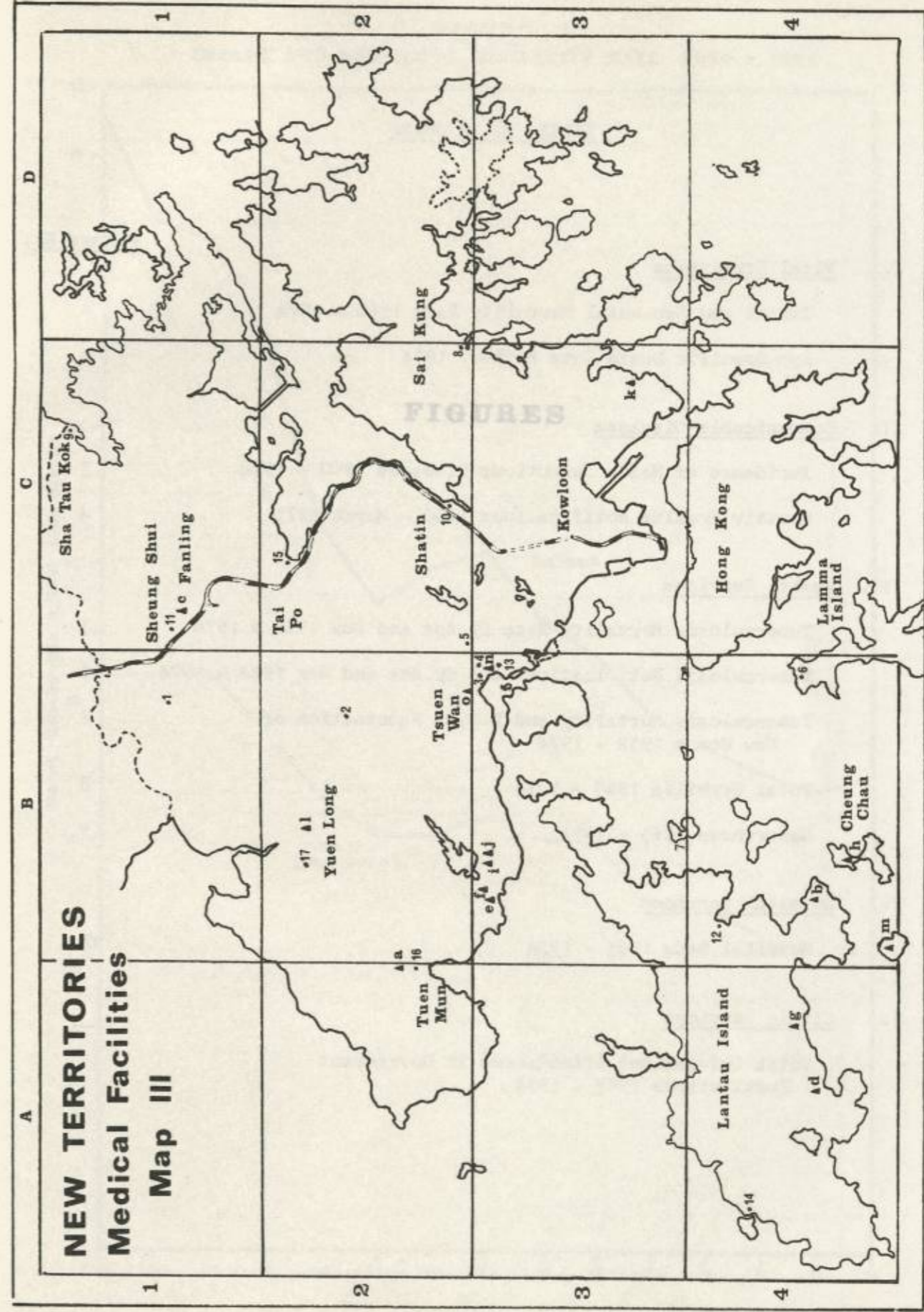
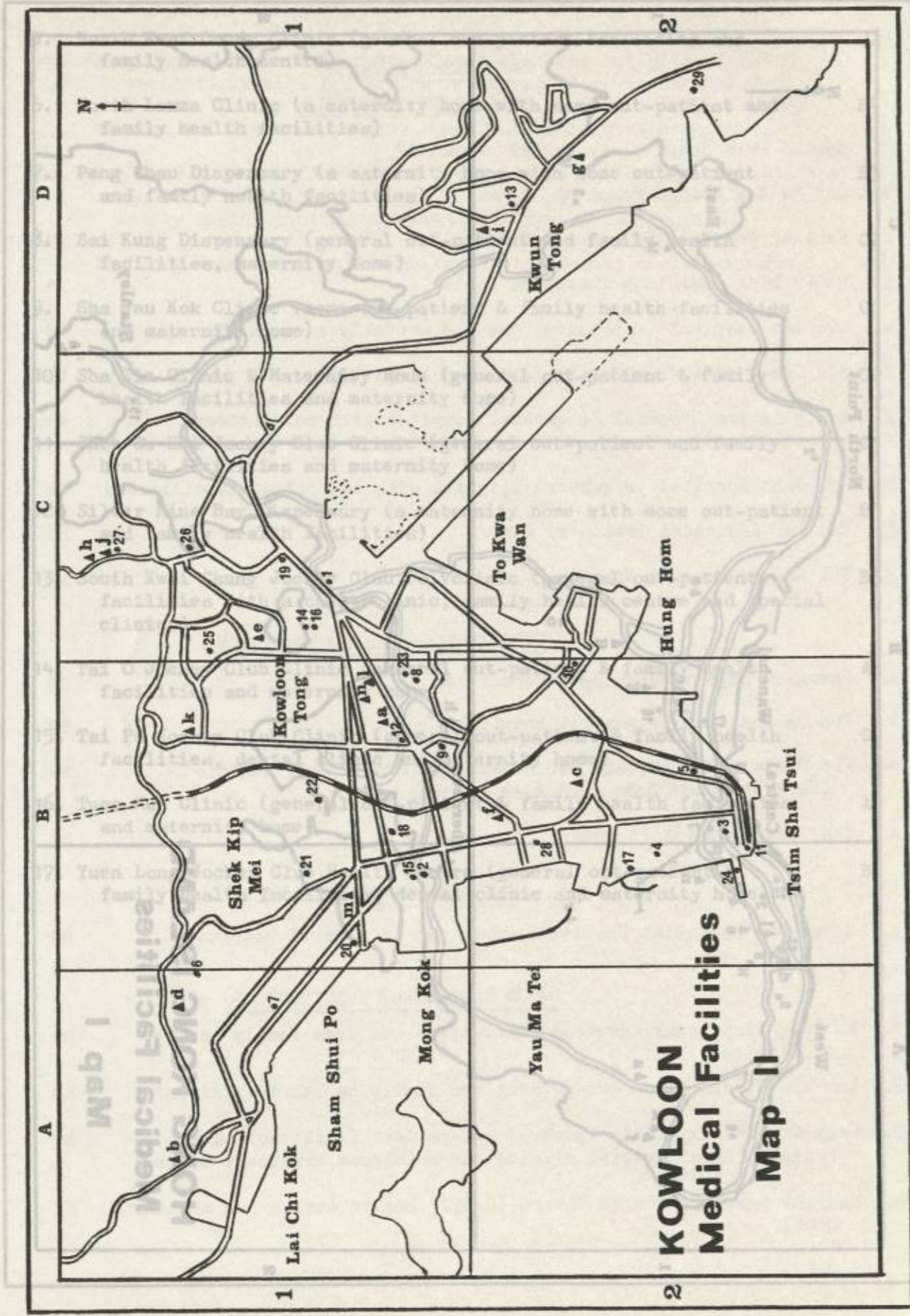
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient and some family health facilities) B1
2. Kam Tin Clinic (some out-patient and family health facilities) B2
3. Lady Trench Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities with a dental clinic, special clinics and methadone treatment centre) B3
4. Maurine Grantham Health Centre (family health centre and maternity home) B3

HONG KONG ISLAND  
 Medical Facilities  
 Map 1

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 5. North Kwai Chung Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)   | C2 |
| 6. North Lamma Clinic (a maternity home with some out-patient and family health facilities)  | B4 |
| 7. Peng Chau Dispensary (a maternity home with some out-patient and family health facilities)  | B3 |
| 8. Sai Kung Dispensary (general out-patient and family health facilities, maternity home)  | C2 |
| 9. Sha Tau Kok Clinic (some out-patient & family health facilities and maternity home)   | C1 |
| 10. Sha Tin Clinic & Maternity Home (general out-patient & family health facilities and maternity home)                                    | C2 |
| 11. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient and family health facilities and maternity home)                                   | C1 |
| 12. Silver Mine Bay Dispensary (a maternity home with some out-patient and family health facilities)                                       | B4 |
| 13. South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities with a chest clinic, family health centre and special clinics) | B3 |
| 14. Tai O Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient & family health facilities and maternity home)   | A4 |
| 15. Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient & family health facilities, dental clinic and maternity home)                           | C2 |
| 16. Tuen Mun Clinic (general out-patient & family health facilities and maternity home)  | A2 |
| 17. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient & family health facilities, dental clinic and maternity home)                 | B2 |





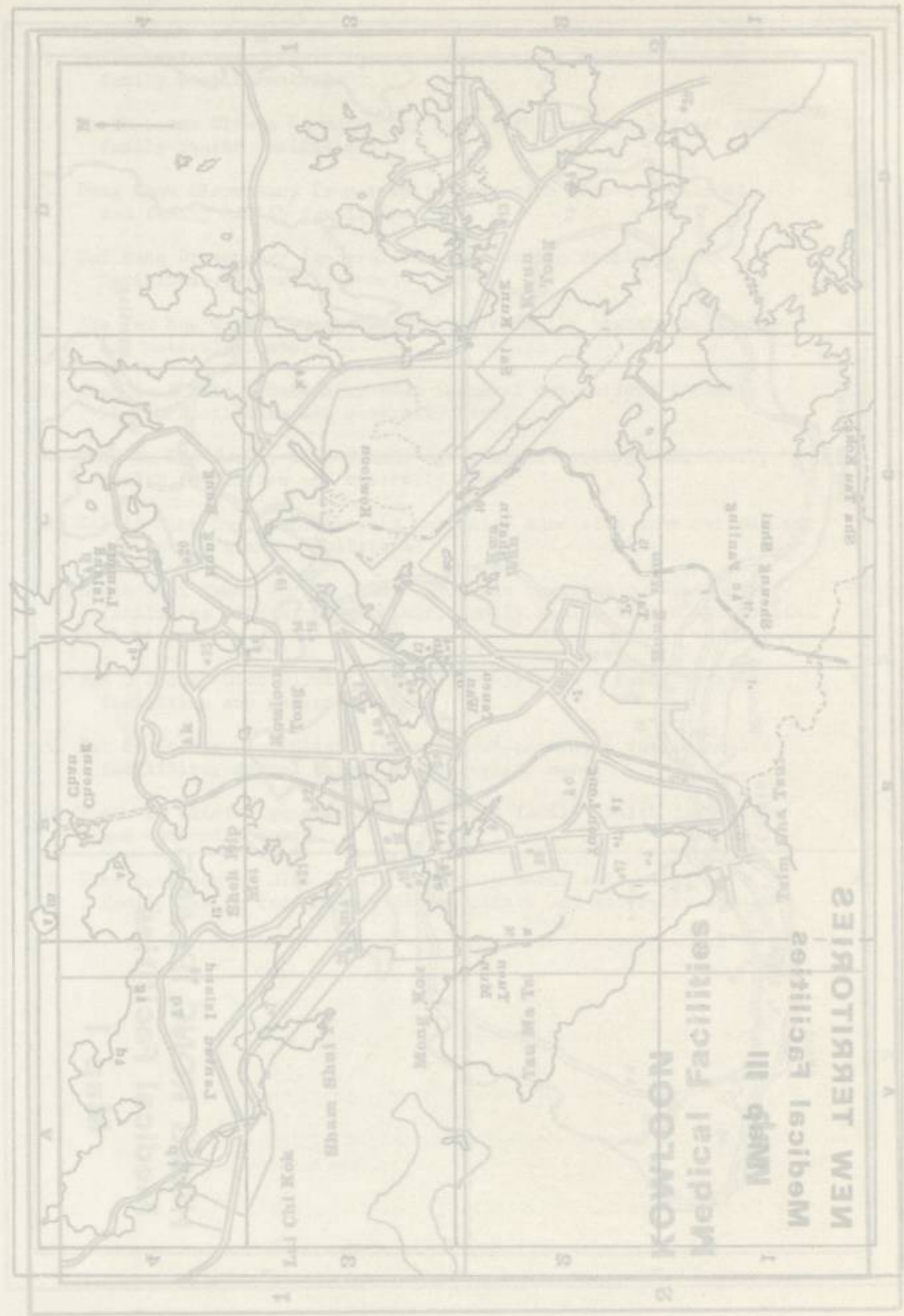
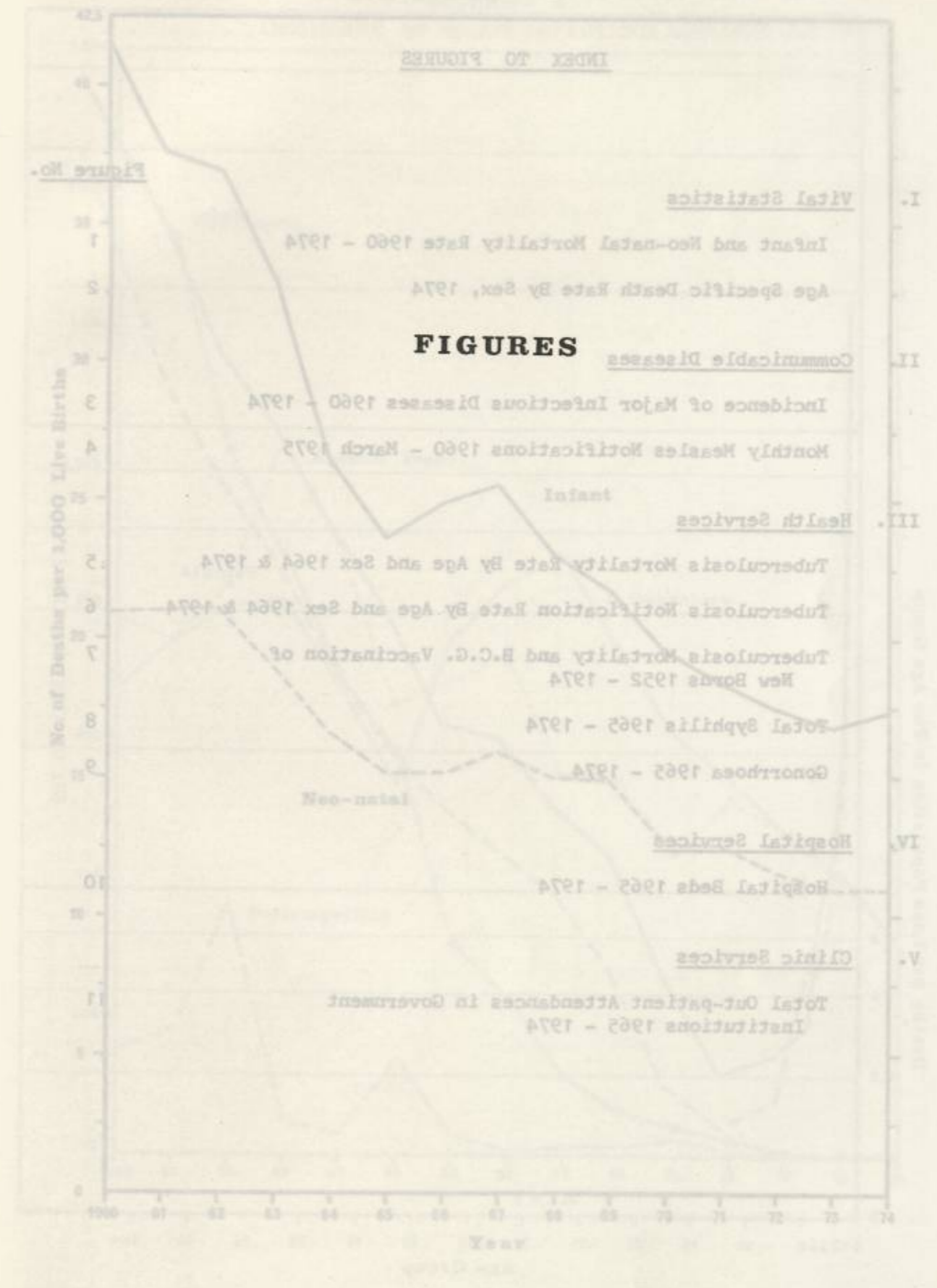


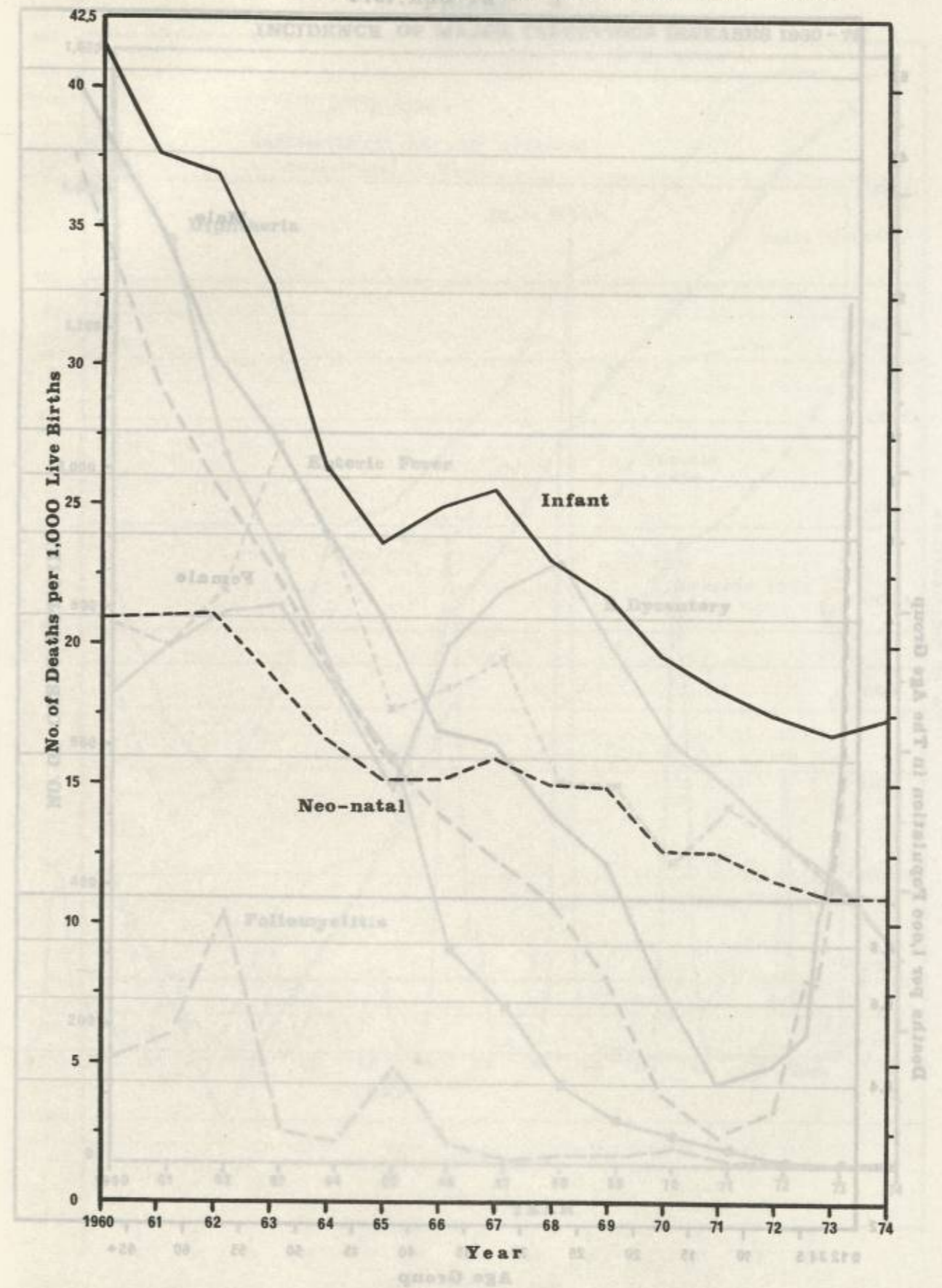
FIGURE 1  
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1960 - 1974



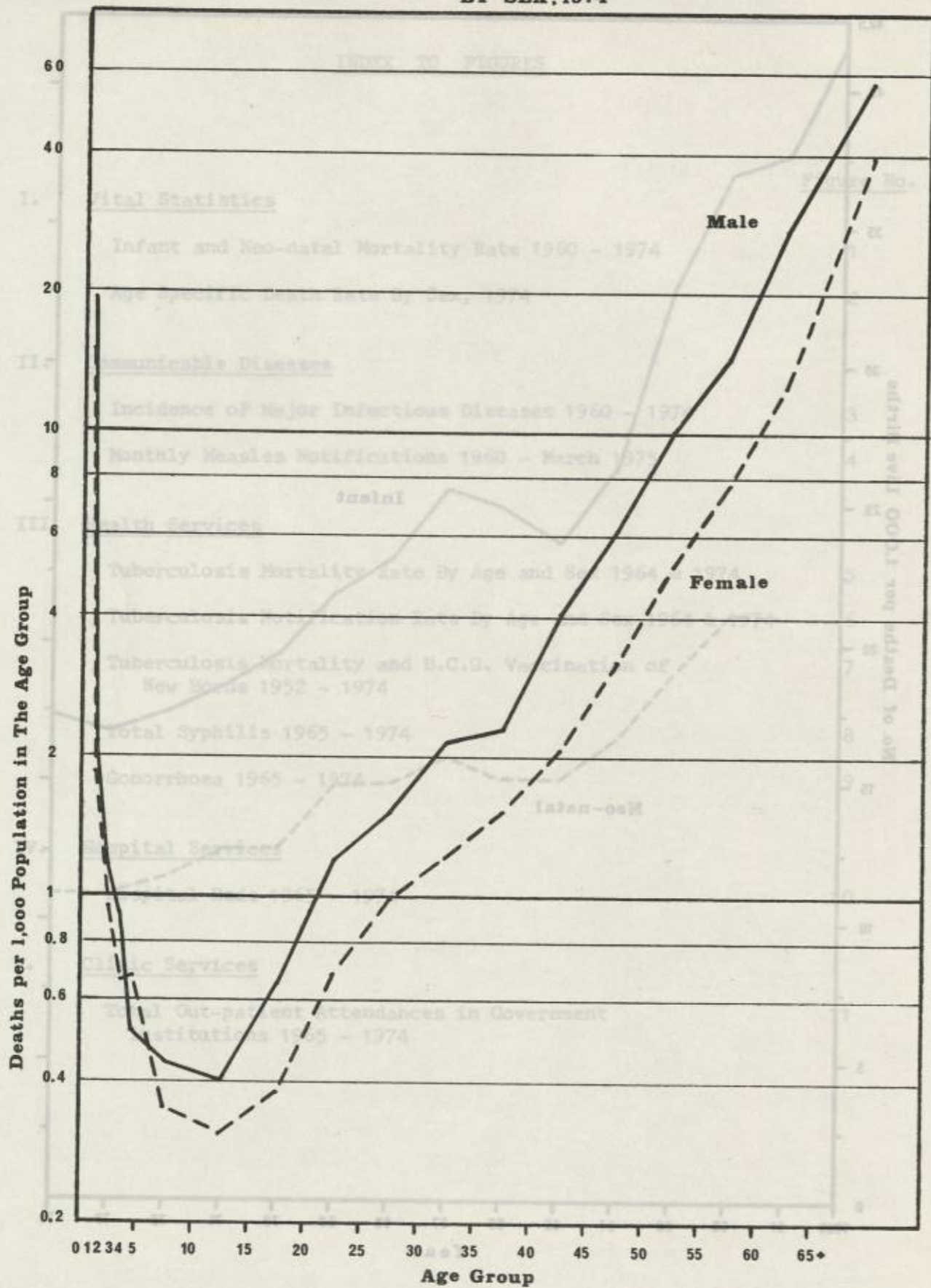
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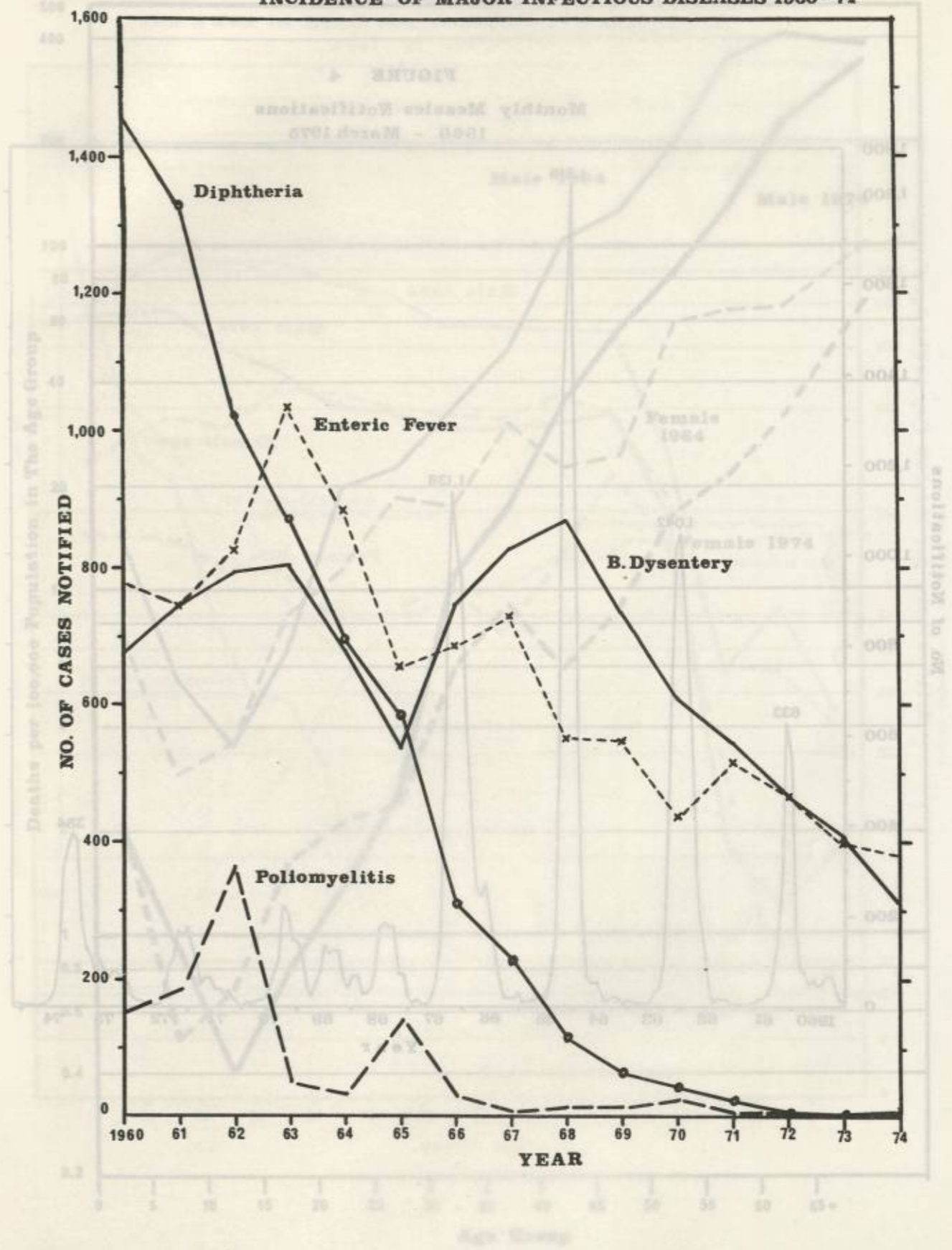
**FIGURE 1**  
**INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1960 - 1974**



**FIGURE 2**  
**AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE**  
**BY SEX, 1974**



**FIGURE 3**  
**INCIDENCE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960-74**



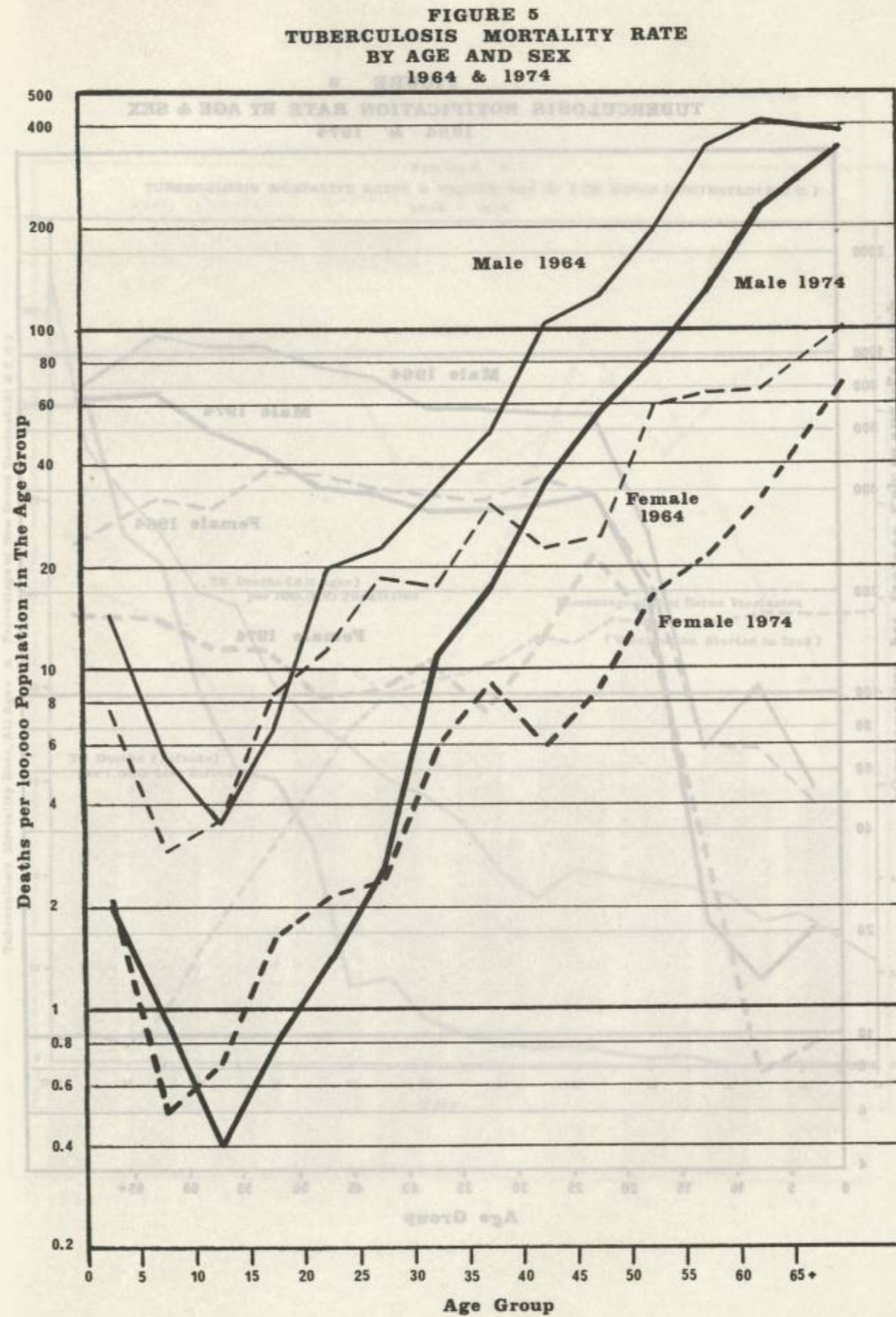
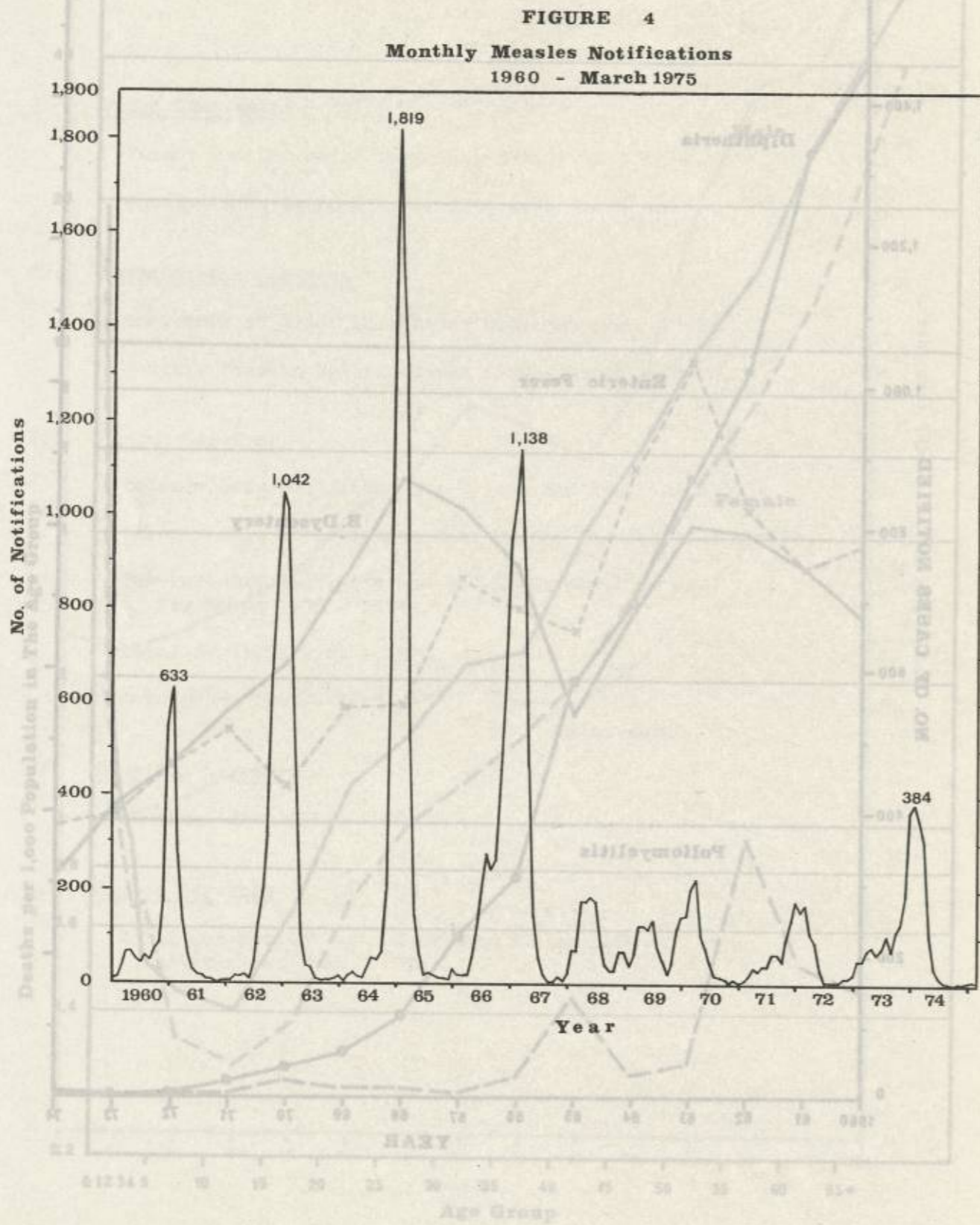


FIGURE 6  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY AGE & SEX  
1964 & 1974

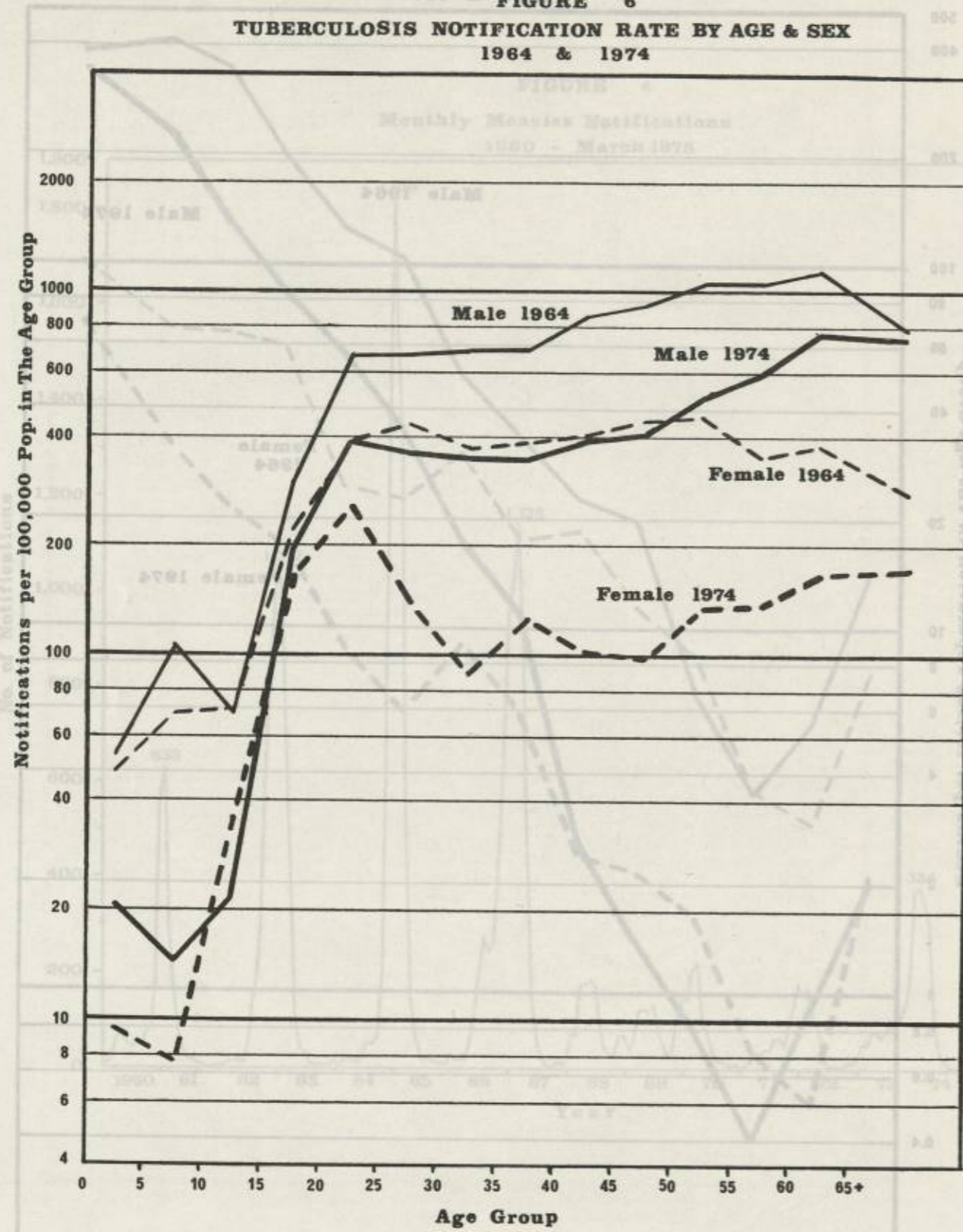
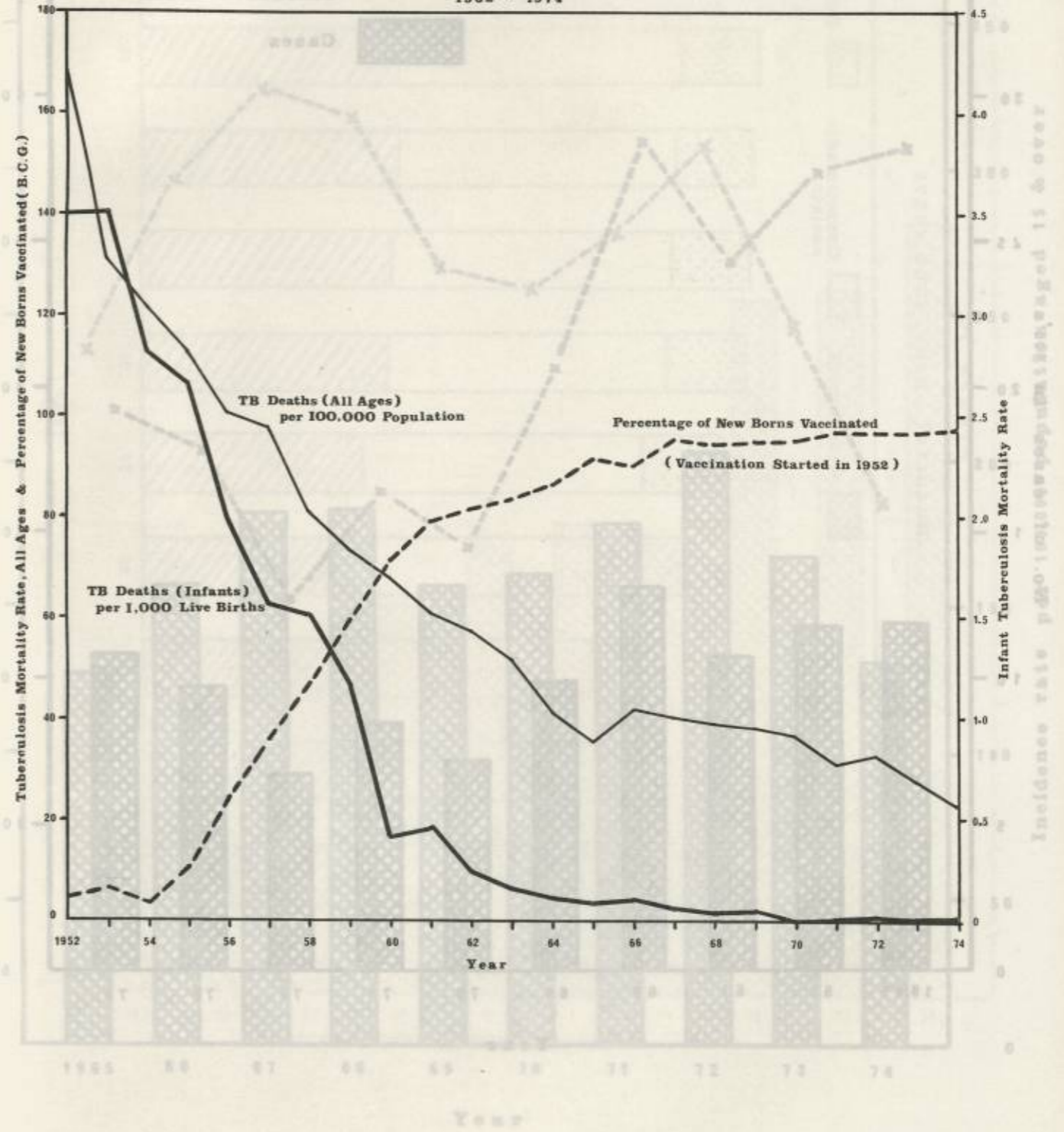
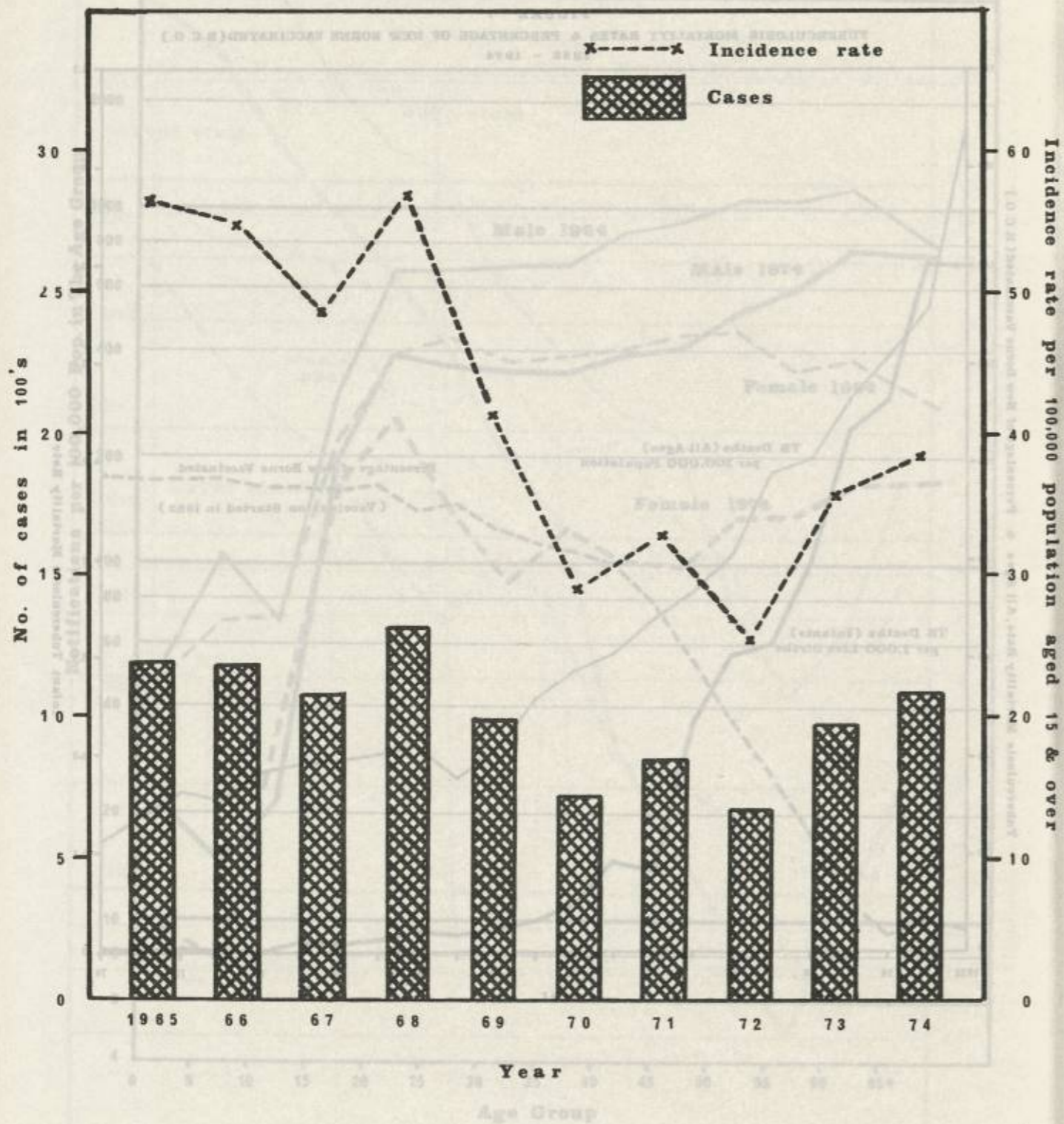


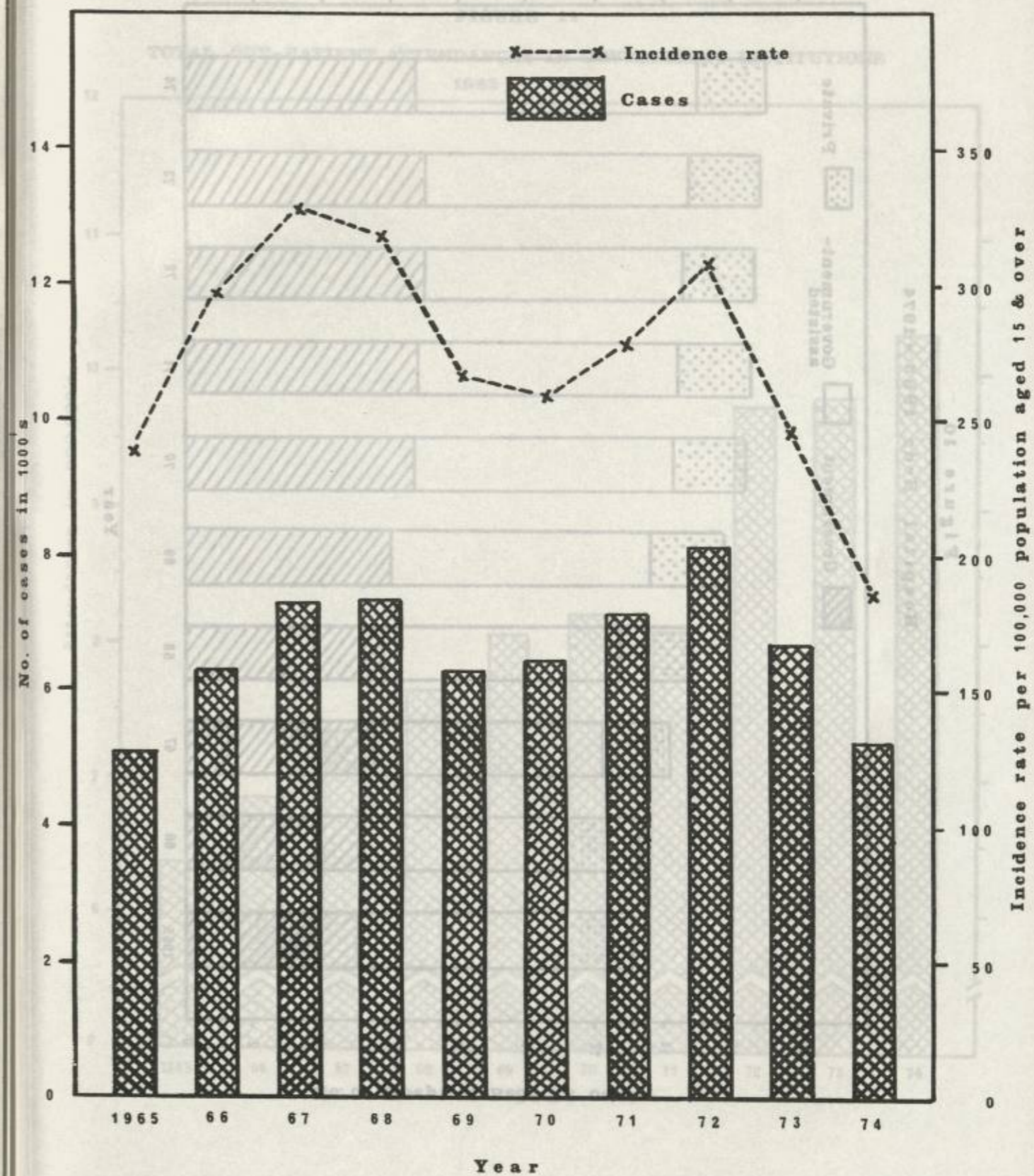
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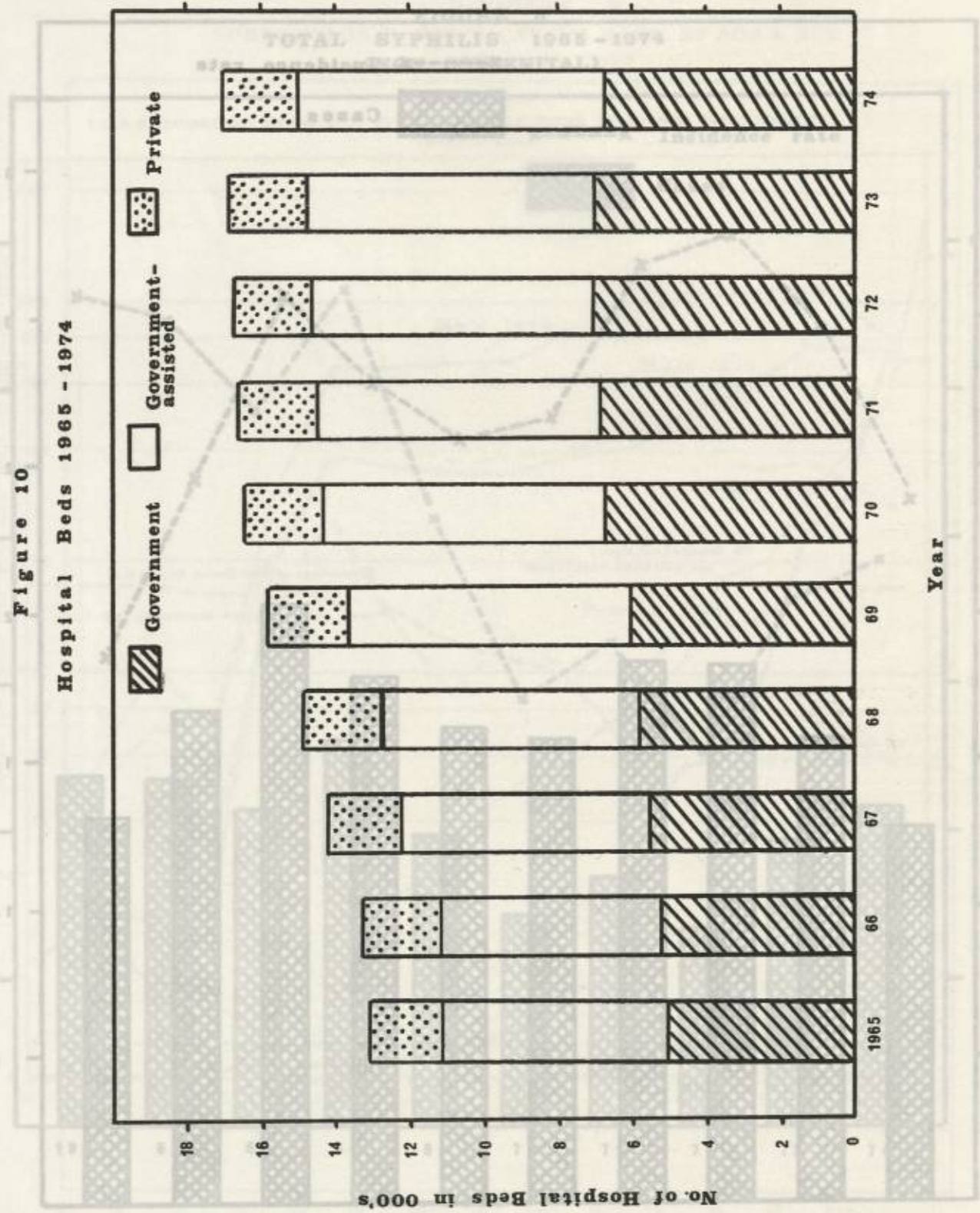


**FIGURE 8**  
**TOTAL SYPHILIS 1965-1974 BY AGE & SEX**  
**(NON-CONGENITAL)**

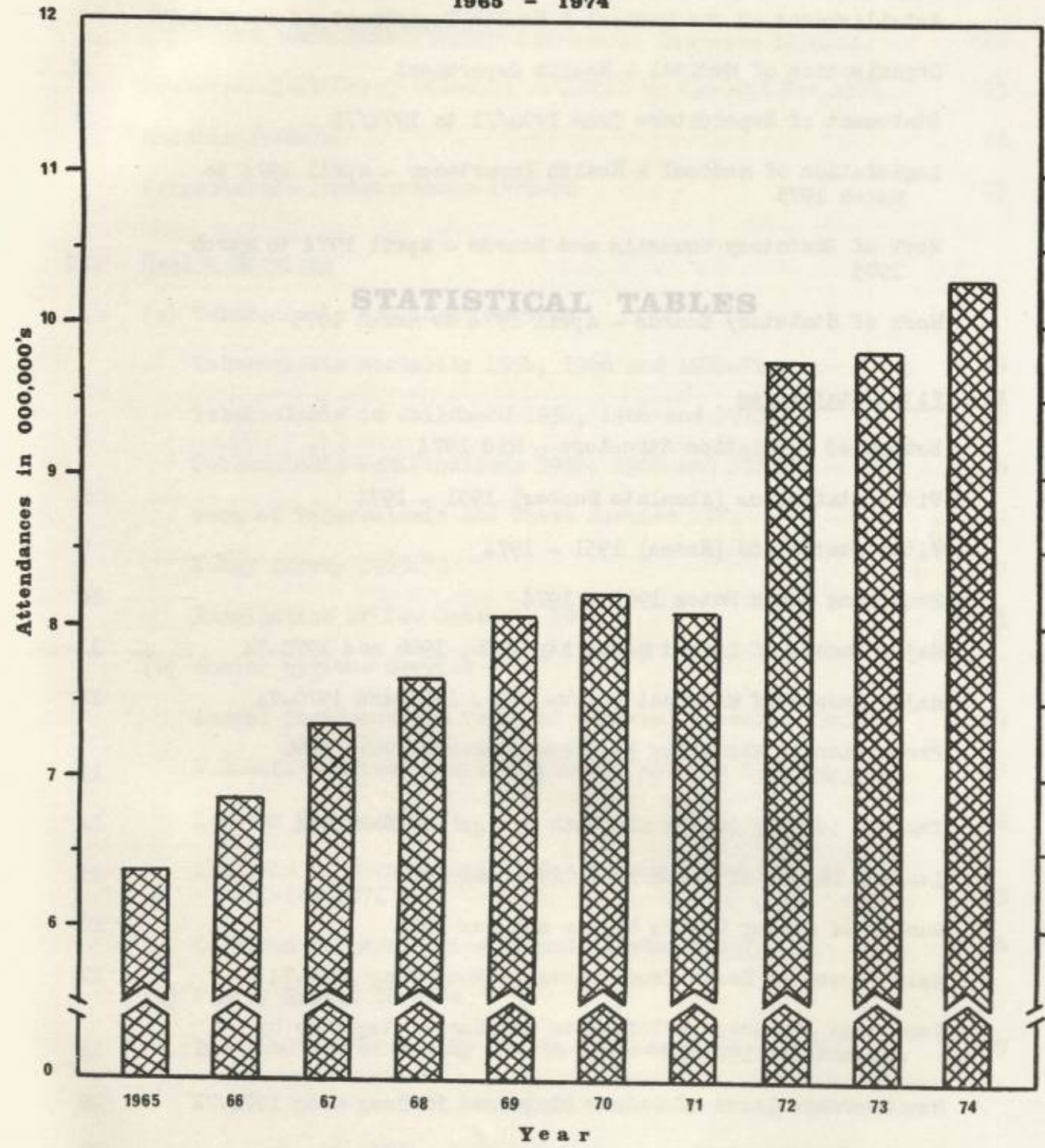


**FIGURE 9**  
**GONORRHOEA 1965-1974**





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TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS  
1965 - 1974



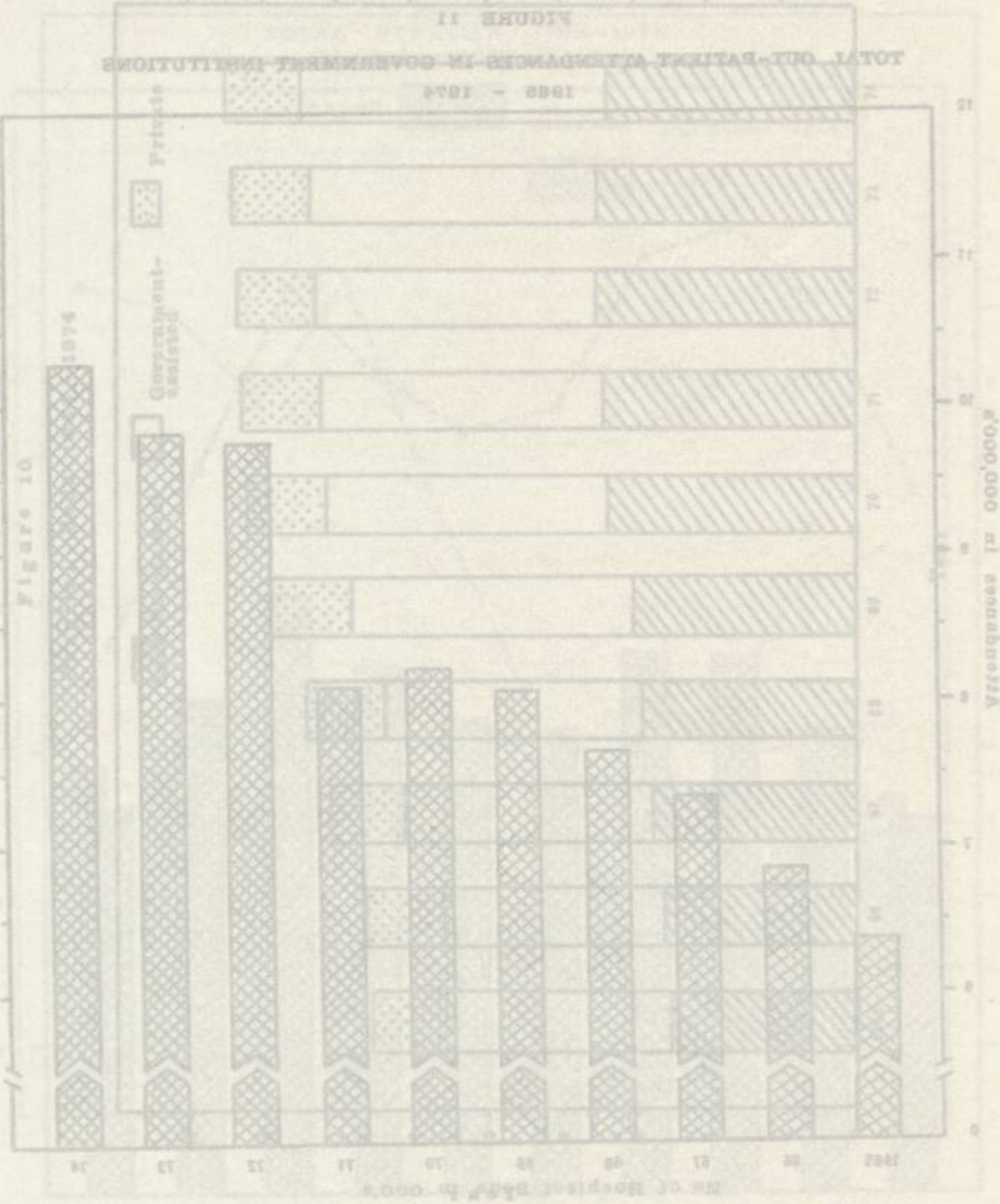


Figure 10

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21	New Cases of Cancer Notified to the Cancer Registry by Age and Sex 1970-74
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Grade	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975										Strength on 31.3.1975	
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Princess Margaret & Lat Chi Kok Hospitals	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital & Mental Health Centres	Tsuan Yuk Hospital	Dental Service	TB & Chest Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics & Services		Total
Director of Medical & Health Services	1										1	1
Deputy Director of Medical & Health Services	2										2	2
Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services	4										4	2
Medical Training Administrator	1										1	1
Medical Administrator				1							1	1
Consultant		9	24		1	3	4	3	10	54	51	51
Principal Medical & Health Officer	3	1	1		1				5	12	11	11
Chief Executive Officer/Senior Executive Officer/Executive Officer	13		1				1		1	16	18	18
Senior Treasury Accountant/Treasury Accountant	2									2	2	2
Senior Medical & Health Officer/Medical & Health Officer/Assistant Medical & Health Officer	2	95	147	56	35	25		30	372	773	691	691
Senior Dental Officer/Dental Officer/Assistant Dental Officer		3	5		2	1	55			66	64	64
Principal Nursing Officer	1									1	1	1
Nursing Staff (Excl. Midwifery Staff)	4	783	1339	559	566	508		151	870	4805	4449	4449
Midwife/Student Midwife		19	18						210	376	354	354
Senior Dietitian/Dietitian		3	5	3	2	1				15	13	13
Principal Medical Social Worker/Senior Medical Social Worker/Medical Social Worker I & II	1	13	16	2	10	16		13	33	106	97	97

TABLE 1 (cont'd)  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Grade	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975										Total	Strength on 31.3.1975
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Princess Margaret & Lai Chi Kok Hospitals	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital & Mental Health Centres	Tsao Yik Hospital	Dental Service	TB & Chest Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics & Services		
Chief Pharmacist/Senior Pharmacist/Pharmacist/Chief Dispenser/Senior Dispenser/Dispenser/Student Dispenser	-	21	23	18	7	6	2	-	9	158	244	233
Government Chemist/Chief Chemist/Senior Chemist/Chemist/Assistant Biochemist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21
Scientific Officer (Medical)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5
Clinical Psychologist	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Senior Physicist/Physicist	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Chief Hospital Secretary/Senior Hosp. Secretary/Hospital Secretary/Assistant Hosp. Secretary	2	3	5	4	2	2	-	-	-	6	24	23
Steward I, II & III	-	3	5	5	3	4	1	-	-	10	31	28
Principal Information Officer/Senior Information Officer	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Statistician/Statistical Officer/Statistical Clerk	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	15
General Grade Staff	119	62	116	9	41	34	9	41	56	276	763	757
Superintendent Radiographer/Senior Radiographer/Radiographer I/Radiographer II/Student Radiographer	-	34	59	17	4	-	-	-	-	43	157	157

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Grade	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975										Total	Strength on 31.3.1975
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Princess Margaret & Lai Chi Kok Hospitals	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital & Mental Health Centres	Tsao Yik Hospital	Dental Service	TB & Chest Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics & Services		
X-Ray Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	20
Superintendent Physiotherapist/Senior Physiotherapist/Tutor Physiotherapist/Physiotherapist I/Physiotherapist II/Student Physiotherapist	-	11	56	11	12	-	-	-	-	25	115	99
Superintendent Occupational Therapist/Senior Occupational Therapist/Occupational Therapist/Occupational Therapy Assistant	-	5	8	4	11	54	-	-	-	12	94	88
Chief Medical Technologist/Senior Medical Technologist/Medical Technologist/Medical Laboratory Technician I/Medical Laboratory Technician II/Student Medical Laboratory Technician	-	16	50	36	-	3	-	-	-	115	220	212
Senior Laboratory Assistant/Laboratory Assistant/Student Laboratory Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61	56
Senior Health Inspector/Health Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	9
Senior Inoculator/Inoculator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	113	127	122
Audiology Technician	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Prosthetist I/Prosthetist II/Student Prosthetist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	17

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Grade	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975											Total	Strength on 31.3.1975			
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Princess Margaret & Lai Chi Kok Hospitals	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital & Mental Health Centres	Tsuen Yuk Hospital	Dental Service	TB & Chest Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics & Services						
Zone																
Senior Mould Laboratory Technician/Mould Laboratory Technician/Student Mould Laboratory Technician		2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Dental Technologist		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Dental Technician/Student Dental Technician		-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	55	50
Dental Inspector		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Senior Dental Surgery Assistant/Dental Surgery Assistant		-	3	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	74	77
Dental Nurse		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	10
Laundry Manager/Assistant Laundry Manager		-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	5
Linon Production Unit Manager/Linon Production Unit Supervisor		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	6
Senior Electrical Technician/Electrical Technician		-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	10
Senior Optical Technician/Optical Technician		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
Technical Assistant (Social Hygiene)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Kitchen Supervisor		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975

Grade	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1975											Total	Strength on 31.3.1975			
	Headquarters	Queen Mary Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Princess Margaret & Lai Chi Kok Hospitals	Kowloon Hospital	Castle Peak Hospital & Mental Health Centres	Tsuen Yuk Hospital	Dental Service	TB & Chest Service	Other Hospitals, Clinics & Services						
Zone																
Mortuary Assistant		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Medical Board Assistant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poster Artist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Photographer I & II		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fumigator		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Foreman I & III		-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15
Senior Supplies Officer/Assistant Supplies Officer/Supplies Supervisor I & II/Supplies Assistant	5	6	10	3	5	3	1	5	23	61	-	-	-	53	53	
Telephone Operator	1	8	8	4	5	4	4	-	10	44	-	-	-	44	44	
Hospital Receptionist		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	6	6
Other Staff	15	863	1284	304	488	692	134	47	1930	5796	39	4386	5413	14304	13354	
Total	193	1974	3225	1038	1198	1361	321	292	4386	14304	316	4386	5413	14304	13354	

TABLE 2 ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1974/75

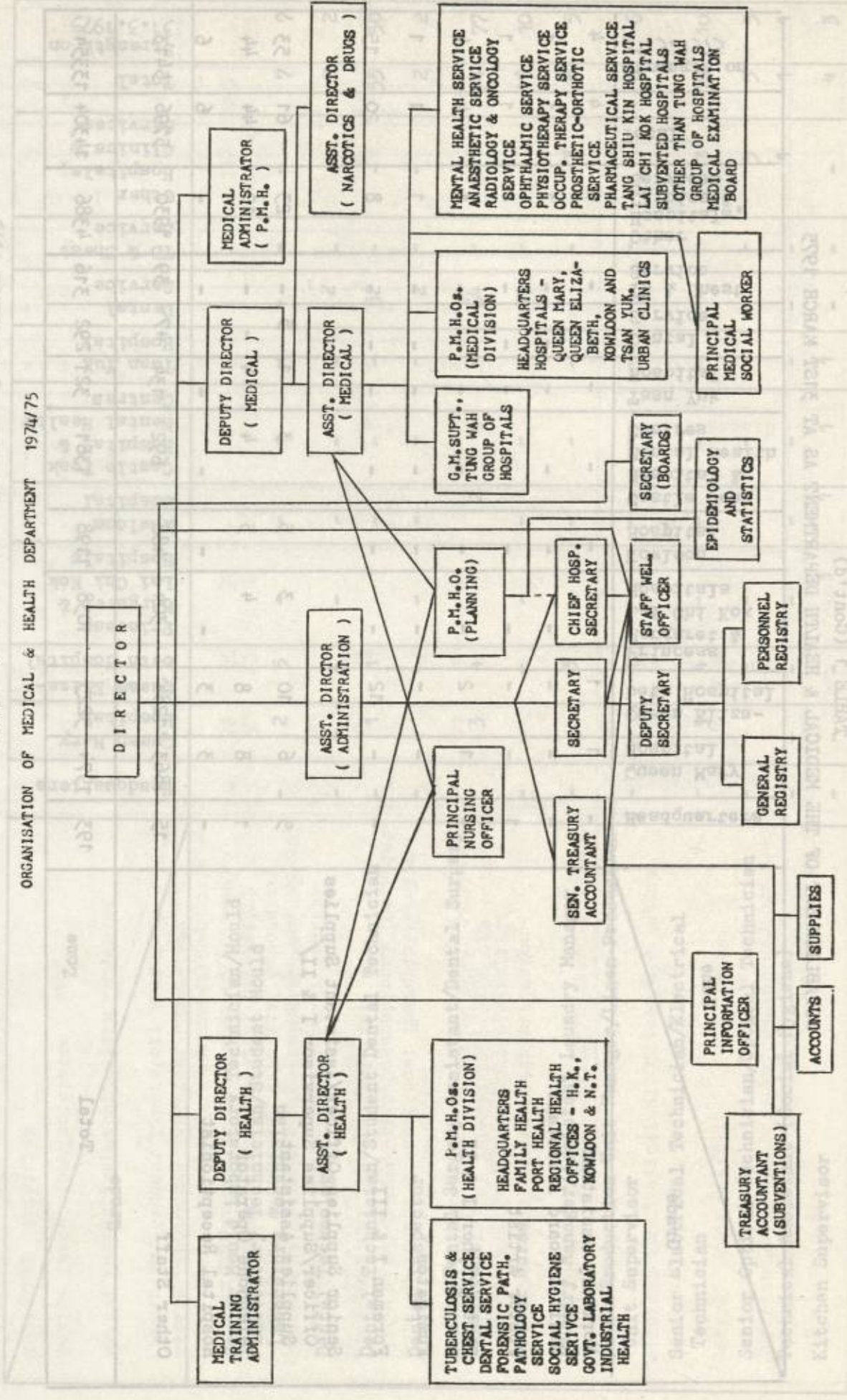


TABLE 3 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1970/71 to 1974/75

Particulars	1970/71 \$	1971/72 \$	1972/73 \$	1973/74 \$	1974/75 \$
a. Medical and Health Department	177,874,176	189,714,915	235,243,875	297,849,063	356,734,127
b. Medical Subventions	63,146,736	82,046,061	110,108,034	134,149,583	168,934,962
c. Capital expenditure on medical projects under Public Works Non-Recurrent	11,225,360	32,615,571	51,923,641	37,659,327	49,564,518
<b>TOTAL:</b>	252,246,272	304,376,547	397,275,550	469,657,973	575,233,607
Total expenditure of Hong Kong	2,452,192,832	2,901,375,575	4,299,555,179	5,169,157,029	6,255,150,535
Percentage of Medical and Health Department Expenditure to the Total Expenditure of Hong Kong	10.29%	10.48%	9.24%	9.09%	9.20%

Number of meetings held : -

Medical council 3  
Dental council 1

N.A. : Not applicable

TABLE 4

LEGISLATION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH IMPORTANCE  
FROM APRIL, 1974 TO MARCH, 1975

Ordinances :

- Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.
- Medical Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.
- Nurses Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1974.

Rules and Regulations :

- Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance - Chapter 141
- i) Prevention of the Spread of Infectious Disease (Amendment) Regulations 1974.
- ii) Prevention of the Spread of Infectious Disease (Cancellation) Notification 1974.
- Radiation, Control of Irradiating Apparatus (Amendment) Regulation 1974.

TABLE 5  
WORK OF STATUTORY COUNCILS - APRIL 1974 TO MARCH 1975

WORK	COUNCIL		MEDICAL		DENTAL	
	Local List	Overseas List	Dentists	Dental Hygienists		
Number on the Register on 31.3.1975	2641	110	529	7		
Number of Applications for registration	168	27	39	1		
Number of registrations granted	124	-	-	-		
Number of examinations held	168	27	29	1		
Number of candidates examined	N.A.	N.A.	19	-		
Number of successful candidates	N.A.	N.A.	23	-		
Disciplinary hearings held	4	-	11	-		
Number of removals from register	22	9	5	-		

Number of Meetings held : - Medical council 3  
Dental council -

N.A. : Not applicable

TABLE 6  
 WORK OF STATUTORY BOARDS - APRIL 1974 TO MARCH 1975

WORK	BOARDS		NURSING				MIDWIVES	PHARMACY & POISONS
	General	Mental	Registered		Enrolled			
			Enrolled	Enrolled	Registered	Enrolled		
Number on the Register on 31.3.1975	7174	2119	230	55	5363	226		
Number of applications for registration	644	418	19	12	259	33		
Number of registrations granted	641	279	19	12	258	14		
Number of examinations held	3	3	3	2	4	2		
Number of candidates examined	590	258	27	12	256	47		
Number of successful candidates	575	252	24	10	251	9		
Disciplinary hearings held	-	-	-	-	1	-		
No. of hearings	-	-	-	-	1	-		
No. of person charged	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Number of removals from register	3	-	-	-	5	-		
Number of Meetings held : Nursing Board 3 Midwives Board 4 Pharmacy & Poisons Board 2 Radiation Board 3								

TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

Details of Licences Issued by the Radiation Board  
 April 1974 to March 1975

	Age Group	
	Male	Female
Total Number of licences issued as at 31.3.75	381	37
Number of Applications for licences	67	58
Number of licences granted	38	25
Number of licences cancelled	18	2

TABLE 7

ESTIMATED POPULATION STRUCTURE MID-1974

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0	41,900	39,800	81,700
1 - 4	162,300	152,400	314,700
5 - 9	230,600	219,500	450,100
10-14	286,000	275,600	561,600
15-19	267,800	247,200	515,000
20-24	218,000	190,100	408,100
25-29	151,500	123,700	275,200
30-34	111,800	85,600	197,400
35-39	122,400	100,600	223,000
40-44	134,800	119,300	254,100
45-49	124,700	113,800	238,500
50-54	107,000	98,600	205,600
55-59	87,100	84,600	171,700
60-64	63,200	70,800	134,000
65-69	38,400	53,700	92,100
70-74	20,200	39,500	59,700
75-79	10,900	26,900	37,800
80+	6,400	22,000	28,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,185,000</b>	<b>2,063,700</b>	<b>4,248,700</b>

TABLE 8

VITAL STATISTICS - HONG KONG

(Absolute Number)

Year	Population (1)	Registered Live Births (2)	Registered Deaths (3)	Late Foetal Deaths (Still Births) (4)	Early Neo. Deaths (5)	Late Neo. Deaths (6)	Post. Neo. Deaths (7)	Peri-Natal Deaths (8)=(4)+(5)	Neo-Natal Deaths (9)=(5)+(6)	Infant Deaths (10)=(5)+(6)+(7)	Maternal Deaths (11)
1951	2,015,300	68,500	20,580	1,180	1,205	936	4,144	2,385	2,141	6,285	111
52	2,125,900	71,976	19,459	1,157	1,017	873	3,656	2,174	1,890	5,546	84
53	2,242,200	75,544	18,500	1,158	1,073	875	3,612	2,231	1,948	5,560	75
54	2,364,900	83,517	19,283	1,341	1,002	1,048	3,978	2,343	2,050	6,028	105
55	2,490,400	90,511	19,080	1,250	1,213	882	3,917	2,463	2,095	6,012	107
1956	2,614,600	96,746	19,295	988	1,303	1,039	3,553	2,291	2,342	5,895	88
57	2,736,300	97,834	19,365	1,245	1,323	1,007	3,106	2,568	2,330	5,436	105
58	2,854,100	106,624	20,554	1,297	1,413	1,079	3,294	2,710	2,492	5,786	92
59	2,967,400	104,579	20,250	1,393	1,335	868	2,831	2,728	2,223	5,054	77
60	3,075,300	110,667	19,146	1,680	1,309	1,003	2,279	2,989	2,312	4,591	55
1961	3,168,100	108,726	18,738	1,683	1,226	1,054	1,818	2,909	2,260	4,098	50
62	3,305,200	111,905	20,324	1,560	1,260	1,109	1,761	2,820	2,369	4,130	54
63	3,420,900	115,263	19,748	1,633	1,206	972	1,623	2,639	2,178	3,801	34
64	3,504,600	108,519	18,113	1,485	1,115	684	1,071	2,600	1,799	2,870	42
65	3,597,900	102,195	17,621	1,363	1,017	537	871	2,360	1,554	2,425	34
1966	3,629,900	92,476	18,700	1,246	1,011	407	882	2,257	1,448	2,300	40
67	3,722,800	88,171	19,644	999	958	440	862	1,957	1,398	2,260	27
68	3,802,700	82,992	19,319	832	843	404	664	1,675	1,247	1,911	12
69	3,863,900	79,329	18,730	757	810	373	548	1,567	1,183	1,731	12
70	3,959,000	77,465	20,763	726	734	252	535	1,460	986	1,521	15
1971	4,045,300	76,818	20,253	656	716	254	440	1,372	970	1,410	11
72	4,078,400	79,053	21,145	736	740	174	466	1,476	914	1,380	16
73	4,159,900	80,147	21,360	681	724	157	464	1,405	881	1,345	8
74	4,248,700	81,879	22,050	621	717	184	520	1,338	901	1,421	13

\* 1951 - 1960 based on 1961 Census, 1961 - 1974 based on 1971 Census

TABLE 9  
VITAL STATISTICS - HONG KONG

Year	Crude Birth Rate (1)	Crude Death Rate (2)	Late Foetal Mort. (3)	Early Neo. Mort. (4)	Late Neo. Mort. (5)	Post Neo. Mort. (6)	Peri-Natal Mort. (7)	Neo-Natal Mort. (8) = (4) + (5)	Infant Mort. (9) = (4) + (5) + (6)	Maternal Mort. (10)
1951	34.0	10.2	16.9	17.6	13.7	60.5	34.2	31.3	91.8	1.59
52	33.9	9.2	15.8	14.1	12.1	50.8	29.7	26.3	77.1	1.15
53	33.7	8.2	15.1	14.2	11.6	47.8	29.1	25.8	73.6	0.98
54	35.2	8.2	15.8	12.0	12.6	47.8	27.7	24.6	72.4	1.24
55	36.3	7.7	13.6	13.4	9.7	43.3	26.8	23.1	66.4	1.17
1956	37.0	7.4	10.1	13.5	10.7	36.7	23.4	24.2	60.9	0.90
57	35.8	7.1	12.6	13.5	10.3	23.8	25.9	23.8	55.6	1.06
58	37.4	7.2	12.0	13.3	10.1	30.9	25.1	23.4	54.3	0.85
59	35.2	6.8	13.1	12.8	8.5	27.1	25.7	21.3	48.3	0.73
60	36.0	6.2	15.0	11.8	9.1	20.6	26.6	20.9	41.5	0.49
1961	34.3	5.9	15.2	11.3	9.7	16.7	26.3	21.0	37.7	0.45
62	33.9	6.1	13.7	11.3	9.9	15.7	24.9	21.2	36.9	0.48
63	33.7	5.8	14.0	10.5	8.4	14.1	24.3	18.9	32.9	0.29
64	31.0	5.2	13.5	10.3	6.3	9.9	23.6	16.6	26.4	0.38
65	28.4	4.9	13.2	9.9	5.3	8.5	23.0	15.2	23.7	0.33
1966	25.5	5.2	13.3	10.9	4.4	9.5	24.1	15.3	24.9	0.43
67	23.7	5.3	11.2	10.9	5.0	9.8	21.9	15.9	25.6	0.30
68	21.8	5.1	9.9	10.2	4.9	8.0	20.0	15.0	23.0	0.14
69	20.5	4.8	9.5	10.2	4.7	6.9	19.6	14.9	21.8	0.15
70	19.6	5.2	9.3	9.5	3.2	6.9	18.7	12.7	19.6	0.19
1971	19.0	5.0	8.5	9.3	3.3	5.7	17.7	12.6	18.4	0.14
72	19.4	5.2	9.2	9.4	2.2	5.9	18.5	11.6	17.5	0.20
73	19.3	5.1	8.4	9.0	2.0	5.8	17.4	11.0	16.8	0.10
74	19.3	5.2	7.5	8.8	2.2	6.4	16.2	11.0	17.4	0.16

Rates : Mortality per 1,000 live births, except for maternal mortality,  
Late Foetal Mortality & Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 total births.  
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population.

TABLE 10  
HONG KONG DEATH RATES 1961 - 1974  
(Deaths per 1,000 population)

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Standardised * Death Rate	12.47	13.36	12.75	12.14	11.52	12.14	12.30	12.19	11.59	12.08	11.38	11.54	10.99	10.94
Crude Death Rate	5.91	6.15	5.77	5.17	4.90	5.15	5.28	5.08	4.85	5.24	5.01	5.18	5.13	5.19
Age Specific Death Rate														
0	38.41	40.14	36.51	27.97	24.23	24.44	26.25	23.59	22.08	19.86	18.65	17.58	16.63	17.39
1 - 4	4.28	3.91	3.11	1.80	1.96	2.29	2.93	1.21	0.94	1.18	0.95	0.95	1.08	1.11
5 - 9	0.90	0.95	0.72	0.67	0.58	0.48	0.56	0.49	0.34	0.45	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.40
10 - 14	0.61	0.71	0.63	0.59	0.41	0.53	0.51	0.45	0.32	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.36
15 - 19	0.68	0.89	0.77	0.80	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.55	0.71	0.59	0.65	0.64	0.52
20 - 24	1.13	1.26	1.20	1.08	1.18	1.09	0.95	0.92	0.83	1.06	0.87	1.01	0.99	0.96
25 - 29	1.49	1.61	1.48	1.42	1.27	1.34	1.29	1.28	1.06	1.27	1.26	1.15	1.45	1.28
30 - 34	1.94	2.03	2.00	1.62	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.60	1.41	1.75	1.54	1.53	1.72	1.75
35 - 39	2.74	3.02	2.13	2.63	2.29	2.57	2.38	2.17	1.98	2.19	2.08	2.17	2.11	1.95
40 - 44	4.01	4.21	4.32	3.73	3.63	3.71	3.69	3.58	3.11	3.51	3.28	3.26	3.24	3.14
45 - 49	5.91	6.63	5.95	5.57	5.49	5.42	5.14	5.00	4.94	5.35	4.73	4.90	4.80	4.76
50 - 54	9.81	10.13	9.87	9.47	9.29	8.76	8.76	8.33	8.15	8.14	8.07	7.05	8.08	7.69
55 - 59	13.46	14.44	14.17	12.90	11.94	12.55	12.58	13.07	13.24	14.37	12.67	12.76	11.64	11.29
60 - 64	21.65	22.71	22.74	21.46	19.90	21.08	20.27	21.42	19.51	20.45	19.40	20.14	20.05	19.48
65 - 69	26.56	27.51	26.45	26.42	24.73	27.38	28.06	28.69	28.31	30.51	28.64	28.11	26.94	26.58
70 - 74	43.06	47.23	44.68	45.25	42.23	45.65	43.02	42.56	37.73	42.82	41.67	42.35	40.02	41.68
75 - 79	69.09	70.06	68.67	62.81	58.71	60.89	64.62	66.95	67.03	66.91	61.65	61.55	54.47	53.97
80+	99.62	114.07	107.08	109.06	107.90	116.38	120.68	118.07	112.69	110.43	106.41	112.20	105.68	106.90

\* Based on population figures for England and Wales 1961  
( Reference : Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics 1961 )  
By World Health Organisation.

TABLE 11  
MAJOR CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH 1956, 1966 AND 1970 - 74

Diseases Group	Detailed List Number 8th Revision (1965)	Year						
		1956*	1966*	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Tetanus	037	53	9	8	9	2	1	-
Pneumonia	480 - 486	1,955	608	326	296	299	258	253
Bronchitis	466, 490-491	119	2	7	6	5	10	7
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative, of non-infectious origin	561	1,376	84	41	58	68	68	53
Congenital anomalies	740 - 759	126	198	239	241	284	283	327
Birth injury and difficult labour	764-768, 772	68	63	19	35	32	28	44
Haemolytic disease of newborn	774 - 775	73	182	87	81	70	46	41
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified	776	247	118	121	121	107	128	157
Immaturity, unqualified	777	980	530	398	367	349	326	265
Others	Residue of 000-E999	870	506	275	196	164	197	276
All Causes	000 - E999	5,867	2,300	1,521	1,410	1,380	1,345	1,423
Total Registered Live-births		96,746	92,476	77,465	76,818	79,053	80,147	81,879

\* Data grouping according to I.C.D. 7th revision (1955)

TABLE 12  
MAJOR CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS 1956, 1966 AND 1970-74

* Detailed List No., 8th Rev. (1965) Year	Sepsis (excl. septic abortions)	Toxaemias	Haemorrhages	Abortions	Ectopic Pregnancies	Others	Total
1956	2	36	35	2	7	6	88
1966	1	5	10	3	12	9	40
1970	-	3	4	1	5	2	15
1971	1	3	1	1	3	2	11
1972	-	4	4	3	3	2	16
1973	-	2	1	1	1	3	8
1974	1	1	7	-	1	3	13

\* Data Grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision for the years 1956 & 1966

TABLE 13  
PROPORTIONATE MORTALITY BY DISEASE GROUPS 1956, 1966 AND 1970 - 74  
( As Percentage of Total Deaths )

Disease Group	Detailed List No. 8th Revision	1956*	1966*	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Infective and Parasitic	000 - 136	16.2	11.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.5	5.8
2. Neoplasms	140 - 239	7.0	17.6	19.1	21.0	20.8	21.4	21.4
3. Endocrine, Nutritional, Metabolic and Blood	240 - 289	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
4. Nervous System, Sense Organs and Mental Disorders	290 - 389	4.9	10.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
5. Circulatory System	390 - 458	7.6 #	14.7 #	25.1	25.3	24.4	25.1	25.4
6. Respiratory System	460 - 519	21.3	12.4	15.0	16.6	17.2	15.8	17.2
7. Digestive System	520 - 577	15.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.1
8. Genito-Urinary System	580 - 629	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7
9. Pregnancy, child-birth and Puerperium	630 - 678	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10. Skin and Musculo-Skeletal System	680 - 738	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
11. Congenital Anomalies and Causes of Perinatal Mortality	740 - 779	11.2	8.4	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
12. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780 - 796	7.5	8.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.7
13. Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	800 - 899	5.0	7.1	8.3	7.1	8.4	8.9	7.9

\* Data Grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision

# Excluding Cerebrovascular Disease (formerly Vascular lesion affecting central nervous system under the Nervous System and Sense Organs):

4.4 % in 1956 & 9.8 % in 1966

TABLE 14  
THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH  
BY AGE & SEX 1974

Rank	Cause of Death	Detailed List No. 8th Revision	Sex	Age Group							Unk.
				All Ages	0	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	
	All Causes*	000-8999	M F T	12220 9823 22050(7)	817 604 1421	190 158 348	217 163 380	1738 851 2590(1)	4842 2423 7265	4391 5621 10012	25 3 34(6)
1	Malignant neoplasms including neoplasms of lymphatic & haematopoietic tissues	140-209	M F T	2788 1895 4683	4 3 7	18 5 23	31 24 55	413 225 638	1584 861 2445	738 777 1515	- - -
2	Heart Diseases, including hypertensive diseases	390-392 393-398 400-404 410-414 420-429	M F T	1623 1647 3270	4 2 6	- 1 1	9 14 23	91 87 178	682 401 1083	837 1141 1978	- 1 1
3	Pneumonia, all forms	480-486	M F T	1304 1259 2563	136 117 253	48 33 81	18 20 38	77 44 121	375 162 537	648 883 1531	2 - 2
4	Cerebrovascular Disease	430-436	M F T	969 1136 2105	6 9 15	1 - 1	5 6 11	44 37 81	404 260 664	509 824 1333	- - -
5	All accidents	8800-8807 8810-8823 8825-8849	M F T	776 351 1127	9 15 24	47 41 88	101 44 145	354 92 446	190 81 271	75 78 153	- - -
6	Tuberculosis	010-012 013-019	M F T	769 205 974	1 1 2	3 3 6	3 3 6	89 32 121	412 68 480	260 98 358	1 - 1
7	Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	M F T	550 387 937	1 1 2	2 1 3	3 2 5	28 8 36	225 118 343	291 257 548	- - -

\* Data grouping according to I.C.D. 7th Revision (1955)