



HONG KONG  
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

by

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

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## FOREWORD

1987 marks a point in the passage of time which for me has been at times calm and placid and others stirring and exciting but always challenging and certainly satisfying.

A decade and a year have slipped by - a period which represented some of the most eventful years in the history of Hong Kong and its Medical & Health Department. I count myself most fortunate and privileged to hold office as Director of Medical & Health Services during this period. At this point in time, therefore, it is also opportune for me to look back on those years and to review the main events in the course of my work in the Medical & Health Department.

My basic remit as Director of Medical & Health Services stems from the Government's policy in the provision of medical and health services for the people of Hong Kong and to safeguard and promote the health of the community as a whole through the provision of adequate health and medical facilities. In so doing, it has been my aim from the beginning to provide medical and health services for the community in such a way as to strike an appropriate balance among the promotive and preventive, curative and rehabilitation services within the resources available especially for that section of the community which relies heavily on subsidised medical services.

Decisions on priorities for such services are always difficult to make and often attract comments, favourable or otherwise, from various quarters including armchair critics. The end results, however, are the best proof that good judgment and sound decisions have prevailed.

Without being unduly complacent, we have now a medical and health system, delivering services which are effective, accessible and, above all, at only nominal cost to a large proportion of the general public who need such services. We can justifiably take pride in our provision of a primary health care system which has met the requirements as advocated by the World Health Organisation to the letter.

On the other hand, Hong Kong is an affluent society which is relatively advanced and sophisticated in many areas. Hence, the provision of health care is not confined to just meeting the basic needs alone but whenever and wherever opportunities present themselves and resources are available we have introduced sophisticated systems and services together with advanced technology and equipment into the services in selected areas in accordance with world trends. This is especially so with services which support the primary health care. These include, inter alia, the introduction of the Community Nursing Service, Comprehensive Observation Scheme, the Child Assessment Service, the Cytogenetic Screening Service, the Genetic Counselling Service, the Geriatric Service, the Central Health Education Unit and the School Children Dental Service. Understandably, the list cannot be exhaustive but it is important to point out that such development had been carefully balanced, bearing in mind the benefits that were to be gained, which should preferably be on the longer term and should be for the many rather than for the few.

We have also arrived at a stage where communicable diseases including dangerous ones which used to plague us are well under control or eradicated. Certainly, major epidemics of such diseases are now events of the past. Dreaded diseases such as smallpox and plague are non-existent, while indigenous malaria and poliomyelitis, diphtheria and other communicable diseases of childhood are no longer the threats that they were previously. Even in the case of our old enemy, tuberculosis, the notification rate has fallen from over 315 per 100 000 population in 1966 to 175 in 1976 and further dropped to 134 in 1986. Its mortality rate has also declined substantially and the corresponding figures are 42, 13 and 7 per 100 000 population for the years 1966, 1976 and 1986. This picture is also the more significant if we were to consider that in many parts of the world and even among our immediate neighbours many of these diseases still occur in endemic or epidemic proportions. Our success in this area has been largely due to the maintenance of constant and vigorous anti-epidemic and disease surveillance measures, development in preventive and personal health services and general improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the population over the years.

This progress is further reflected in the highly satisfactory internationally recognised health indices which are good indicators generally of socio-economic progress, improvement in the environment and, above all and specifically, good measures of the quality of health care delivery. As it is, Hong Kong may certainly take pride in its health indices which are the envy of many in the international health fraternity.

I am pleased to report that there has been steady and significant improvement in all these health indices in the last decade. The crude death rate fell from 5.1 per 1 000 population in 1976 to 4.7 in 1986; the crude birth rate from 16.9 per 1 000 population to 13.1; maternal mortality rate from 0.18 per 1 000 total births to 0.03, and more importantly, the infant mortality rate, which is the single, most sensitive indicator of the quality of the maternal and child health services, dropped from 14.3 to 7.7 per 1 000 live births. People in Hong Kong now live longer. There has been a steady increase in life expectancy in the last decade, from 70 to 74 for men and from 76 to 80 for women.

One of the major problems which gave me grave concern when I first took office in 1977 was the considerable overcrowding in the large acute hospitals. This is attributable in the main to the fact that Hong Kong has always been vulnerable to population pressure both chronic and acute and also the fact that hitherto most of the efforts and resources of the Medical & Health Department were directed towards the need to combat the communicable diseases which were rampant in the fifties and sixties. As a consequence, the provision of hospital services lagged badly behind. In the circumstances, extraordinary efforts were obviously required if the backlog were to be cleared and any significant improvements achieved, especially as the problem of population growth largely by immigration became more and more acute. In recognition of this need, the Department embarked on an ambitious and unprecedented plan for expansion of the hospitals and supporting facilities.

Aside from strengthening the administration in the hospital system, which aims at maximum utilisation of available beds, three major hospitals of about 1 400 beds each were brought into full operation in the short span of the last 10 years. The number of beds in end 1986 is 24 550 compared with 19 270 in end 1976, an increase of over 5 000 beds in the period under review. Further, standards of provision have also been continuously upgraded with the introduction of air-conditioning to hospital wards and the acquisition of equipment of ever-increasing level of sophistication. Plans are also in hand to build more hospitals in the next decade to provide some 13 000 additional hospital beds to meet the rising aspirations of the profession and the community.

Considerable achievement has also been attained in the provision of clinic services. The number of general and specialist clinics has increased from 65 in 1977 to 74 at present, an average increase of almost one new clinic every year in the past decade.

There has also been a considerable expansion of the work-force in the Department. As on 1st April 1987, we have an overall establishment of 26 036 with 1 589 doctors and 10 864 nurses - a substantial increase over the existing strength in early 1977 when the establishment was then 15 630 with 921 doctors and 5 691 nurses. The number of both doctors and nurses in the Department have now almost doubled.

It can be seen from the above figures that much of the good work in the past decade could not have been accomplished without an adequate supply of health workers. Manpower supply has been an area to which I have always attached great importance. To this end, two new general nursing schools were commissioned in the Princess Margaret Hospital and the Prince of Wales Hospital. The training capacity of psychiatric nurses was also expanded in Castle Peak and Kwai Chung Hospitals. To address the perennial problem of shortage of doctors, a second medical school was established in the Medical Faculty of the Chinese University of Hong Kong with its teaching facilities being provided in the Prince of Wales Hospital. I am pleased to report that its first batch of medical students graduated in 1986. In order to introduce improvement on the dental service, the Prince Philip Dental Hospital was built for the Dental Faculty of the University of Hong Kong to produce our own local dentists and we had our first batch in 1985. The Dental Therapist Training School was also established to train dental therapists who are instrumental in the implementation of the School Children Dental Service, which is an important and positive step in the improvement on the dental care of the community in Hong Kong. Further, the Hong Kong Polytechnic has taken over from the Department since the late seventies in conducting courses in paramedical sciences and has now managed to give us a steady and ample supply of medical laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, radiographers and nurse tutors.

Another important milestone in the development of the medical and health services in the past decade was the institution of a regional approach to medical and health provision in order to ensure that all sectors of the community and all areas of the territory are adequately served. The territory is accordingly divided into five hospital regions, each of which is to be provided with a regional hospital, offering medical services to the highest practical level of specialisation and sophistication, together with the necessary supporting facilities and infra-structure in the form of district hospitals to serve patients with less sophisticated needs, convalescent and infirmary hospitals, general and specialist outpatient clinics. This regional network is now firmly established and is constantly being refined and improved.

The future of the medical and health services and its system of delivery from this point onward, however, will present great challenges as we tread the path towards the complete goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000" as advocated by the World Health Organisation.

Our present health care delivery system in Hong Kong, through all its stages of development and evolution, has served us well for the past 1½ centuries, dating back almost to the founding of Hong Kong itself. However, the winds of change which are now upon us are blowing ever stronger in the present transitional period leading to Hong Kong's metamorphosis from a British Colony to that of a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Radical changes, political, social, economical and administrative, are taking place during this period and there is now a need for the health care delivery system to adjust itself to these changes if we were to maintain its efficiency and effectiveness and achieve further improvements in the future.

To this end, therefore, a firm of international consultants have been commissioned by the Government in 1985 to undertake a thorough review of the delivery of medical services in hospitals. This is an area which is most subject to changes and vulnerable to pressures as a result of the changes described above. The consultants have reported and the Government is now in the process of consulting the relevant professional and interested bodies and organisations in the community with a view to selecting those which are most effective and for the general good of the community, bearing in mind available resources.

Briefly, the recommendations of the consultants cater for :

- (a) the need for flexibility in administration such that the present restrictions and constraints imposed by civil service rules on staffing may be modified or changed;
- (b) our present two systems of public hospitals to be integrated in such a way so that resources and services are more evenly and properly utilised;

- (c) in view of the political changes in the direction of a more representative government, for the future administration of hospital services to take into account representatives from the public so as to allow for a truly responsible and accountable public participation in the administration of the hospital services.

Thus, taking a glimpse into the future, bearing in mind the public's rising aspirations for better and more services as well as the political, administrative and social changes, it may well be that our present public assistance system could be retained but modified in such a way as to make it administratively more efficient and flexible and politically more accountable to the people it serves. The consultants' recommendations of an Independent Hospital Authority is therefore as good a way of achieving these objectives as any. If such a Hospital Authority is established, it follows that a separate Health Authority will also be created. The latter, however, will have to remain within the Government because it is a government's basic responsibility to provide preventive services which are essential for the maintenance of a good public health in the community. All these factors are now being considered by the Government in consultation with the community and a decision will be made in due course.

The people of Hong Kong and its Government have in the past been called upon to make many decisions on a variety of difficult problems and subjects and have always arrived at sensible and balanced decisions to the benefit of the community as a whole. I am sure the present consideration and consultations between the Government and the community on what is best for Hong Kong in respect of a system for the delivery of hospital services will be no exception.

As I look back on the years, I am most grateful for the fact that the basic remit which I am charged with has generally been attained and that today the people of Hong Kong has a medical and health services which in spite of the various problems on the way have fulfilled the basic objectives of maintaining good public health and saving lives and limbs for all those who need the service and in addition incorporated sophisticated and advanced services and technology.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere gratitude and thanks to all those among my staff for the magnificent performances, dedication and support in the past years, without which we would not have achieved so much. I am sure all of us may draw courage and encouragement from our past efforts and achievements which will stand us in good stead to meet the new and crucial challenges still ahead.

## I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a wide comprehensive spectrum of medical and health services for the community of Hong Kong. The ever-increasing population, the rising expectation of the people coupled with the constraints of limited financial and manpower resources have imposed a heavy strain on the provision of these services. Attendances at all the existing clinics and health care centres had been on the increase. To cope with the continuing increase in demand, the Medical and Health Department has embarked on a comprehensive medical development programme which includes the construction of four major hospitals and 21 additional clinics and polyclinics in the coming decade.

For the 1986/87 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$2,774.5 millions. Subventions totalling about \$1,268.1 millions are also being made to many non-Government medical institutions and organisations. The capital expenditure on hospitals and other buildings furniture and equipment was \$458.2 millions.

## II Health of the Community

The general level of health of the population in Hong Kong remains good. This is largely due to anti-epidemic and disease surveillance measures, developments in preventive and personal health services and general improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the population. This progress is further reflected in the highly satisfactory health indices and the general low incidence of major communicable diseases.

The estimated mid-year population of Hong Kong in 1986 was 5.53 millions, an increase of 1.4% compared with the previous year. It was also estimated that about 23.1% of the population were under 15 and 7.7% were 65 and over.

The crude death rate was 4.7 per thousand population. Figure 2 shows the age specific death rates in Hong Kong for the year 1986. The five major leading causes of death in Hong Kong were malignant neoplasms, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, pneumonia and various injuries/poisoning. The commonest forms of malignancy in Hong Kong were cancers of the lung, liver, stomach, colon, nasopharynx and oesophagus.

The total number of registered live births in the year was 72 211, a crude birth rate of 13.1 per thousand population compared to 14.0 in 1985. In the same year, the infant mortality rate remained a low level of 7.7 per thousand live births. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were congenital abnormalities (37%), anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (28%), immaturity (9%), infections specific to perinatal period (4%) and pneumonia (3%). The maternal mortality rate was 0.03 per thousand total births as compared with 0.05 in 1985.

## III Communicable Diseases

A total of 30 cases of cholera were reported in 1986, of which 23 were local cases and 7 were imported cases. All the cases occurred between May & October, but there was a local outbreak towards the end of July and early August, and Hong Kong was declared a cholera infected area in accordance with the International Health Regulations of the World Health Organisation.

Between 28 July and 20 August a total of 21 local cases were reported. Epidemiological investigation revealed that there was a clustering of cases in the East Kowloon region, with 14 patients residing or working in Kwun Tong and that they had consumed food prepared by hawkers in the Kwun Tong area, prior to the onset of symptoms. A common source was suspected to be responsible for this outbreak.

The other cases occurred in Shatin, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tsz Wan Shan, Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Kwai Chung and Yuen Long. These were considered to be isolated cases.

Public Health and preventive measures were immediately stepped up, and an ad hoc Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee on the Control of Cholera was established to advise and co-ordinate the various preventive, control and publicity measures.

The concerted efforts of the different departments involved in the imposition and enforcement of the various stringent food hygiene measures helped greatly to arouse public awareness of the cholera problem and no further local cases were reported from August 6. As a result, Hong Kong was declared to be cholera free on August 19.

Of the remaining two local cases, one occurred in June in Tai Po and the other in October in Wong Tai Sin.

Hong Kong remained free from other quarantinable diseases. There was no report on common communicable childhood diseases such as diphtheria and poliomyelitis. Only one case of whooping cough was reported.

Two cases of rabies in humans were reported during the year. Both persons had been bitten by dogs while in China and developed symptoms after their return to Hong Kong. In these two cases, a 68-year-old woman died in March, and a 37-year-old man died in August. The single indigenous case of animal rabies was reported in November.

During the year, 143 cases of malaria were notified, most of them imported cases, with the probable source of infection in China, Pakistan, Vietnam and India. Eight indigenous cases were identified in the same period. These cases occurred in Sai Kung, Yuen Long and North New Territories districts, and Ping Chau (Mirs Bay).

All notified malaria cases were thoroughly investigated and followed up by regional health staff. This active surveillance programme was undertaken to minimize the possibility of a build-up of parasite density in the local community and to ensure that all practicable prevention and treatment programmes were being instituted effectively. With the establishment of the Central Reference Laboratory for malaria, all positive slides as well as 10 percent of negative slides were routinely cross-checked for the presence of the parasite.

Malaria control in the territory is concentrated on early case detection and notification, vector control and health education.

Health talks, film shows, posters, pamphlets, press releases, radio and television interviews are used to remind the general public to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and to urge picnickers and international travellers to protect themselves against mosquito bites.

Immunisation programmes were carried out in schools as well as Family Health Service clinics. Primary 1 & 6 children receive booster vaccination for protection against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis. In addition, girls in primary 6 are given rubella vaccination. The coverage was up to 97.9%.

To increase the protection of the at-risk group, namely women at child-bearing age, rubella vaccination is made available to nurses, teachers and social workers who are in constant contact with children. The vaccination is also given to eligible women attending the various Family Health Services centres.

Both virus hepatitis A and hepatitis B remain prevalent in the community with 1 425 notified cases and 19 deaths reported during the year. Because of the public health implications of hepatitis, which usually leads to long-term liver complications such as cirrhosis and liver cancers, a hepatitis B vaccination programme was introduced as a prevention against the disease.

Based on the recommendation of the World Health Organisation, the present strategy is to provide immunization against hepatitis B to certain high-risk groups in the community. The first group comprises babies born to mothers who are carriers of the disease. The second group comprises health care workers who are in frequent contact with blood and blood products or tissue fluids.

The Medical and Health Department continued to administer a combined neo-natal screening programme for glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment of infants who may otherwise develop disabilities or mental retardation. The programme managed to cover all babies born in government and subvented hospitals. Based on the result of the screening programme so far, the prevalence of G-6-PD deficiency in local male babies is 4.5 per cent whereas the frequency of congenital hypothyroidism disorder is one in 3 200 live births. Prompt follow-up and remedial measures were instituted and the development of permanent disabilities in these children was therefore avoided. In 1986, the programme was extended to cover babies born in private hospitals as well.

In November 1984, an Advisory Committee on AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) consisting of medical experts from the Medical and Health Department and the two universities was established to monitor the global development of this disease. The Committee, in the light of available scientific data and knowledge and in line with the recommendations from Centre for Disease Control in the United States and the World Health Organization, set up guidelines to medical, nursing and laboratory personnel on the diagnosis and handling of AIDS cases. Laboratory facilities and clinical expertise for the screening, diagnosis, counselling and management of the disease were also set up.

To prevent the possible transmission of the disease through blood transfusion, the Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service introduced a blood screening programme in August 1985. All blood and blood products in the blood transfusion service were screened for the presence of any antibody to the AIDS virus before use.

Health educational activities on the subject were stepped up to educate the public on the facts of the disease and to allay any misconception and undue anxiety. The Department's Central Health Education Unit produced special leaflets on the subject, and a 24-hour telephone service was set up for those wanting to know more about the subject. Emphasis was placed on reaching the special at-risk group in the community. A special AIDS counselling and consultative clinic service was also established in November 1985.

An active surveillance programme was set up in 1985 to monitor the likely occurrence of the disease in many of the high-risk groups. Up to 1986 only three confirmed cases of AIDS have been reported. Follow-up investigations had revealed previous history of contacts with the risk factors and carriers while they were abroad. All three cases had died in the later part of 1985.

Gastrointestinal diseases are endemic in the territory and small outbreaks occur from time to time. There were 223 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 1 076 persons. Organisms responsible for these outbreaks include salmonella, E. Coli, Staphylococcus and Vibrio parahemolyticus. There were also 198 cases of enteric fever, and 344 cases of bacterial dysentery. Active case finding, contact tracing and health education on food and personal hygiene by the regional health staff helped to limit the spread of these diseases in the community.

#### IV Health Services

##### Tuberculosis and Chest Services

The Hong Kong Tuberculosis and Chest Services continue to provide care to the public who have respiratory problems requiring investigations, hospital management, clinic care and treatment. Special efforts have been spent in the prevention and control of tuberculosis, including case finding, diagnosis, treatment and BCG vaccination.

Tuberculosis remains an important disease in Hong Kong. In spite of continuing efforts and dynamic programmes in the fight against the disease, the total number of notifications remained high at 7 432 in 1986, representing a notification rate of 134.3 per 100 000 population. The factors which accounted for the high level in notifications are an increased awareness of the disease by the public and an increased response to the case finding measures. A further important factor is the influx of population from other parts of the region where the incidence of the disease is higher.

Death from tuberculosis, however, continued to fall from 409 in 1985 to 407 in 1986 and the death rate from 7.5 to 7.4 per 100 000 population and representing about 1.6% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at Government chest clinics were 726 295 compared with 763 420 in 1985. BCG vaccination remains a recommended programme and covers nearly all the newborns.

During 1986, 91 396 patients attended the Government chest clinics of which 45 958 were new patients and diagnosed to be suffering from some kinds of chest diseases, namely pulmonary tuberculosis (11.0%), bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (8.7%), pneumonia (3.6%), acute bronchitis (3.0%), malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.7%), bronchiectasis (1.4%), chronic bronchitis (0.6%), emphysema (0.4%) and asthma (0.3%).

In the year 1986, 179 silicotic patients were assessed at the Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and 197 were compensated.

##### Family Health Services

The Family Health Services of the Medical & Health Department operates 44 Maternal and Child Health Centres, providing a comprehensive health programme for women of child-bearing age and children up to five years old. Ante-natal and post-natal medical consultation as well as family planning advice are offered to women. Immunization programmes are carried out against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella. During 1986, about 92% of newborn babies attended the Family Health Centres.

Under the comprehensive observation scheme, children are assessed at different ages to detect early developmental abnormalities. If necessary, they are referred for specialist care or the child assessment service for further examination.

Health education is an essential component in the Family Healthy Services. In addition to health talks and counselling on child care offered at centres, health education for expectant mothers are also extended to Government hospitals, with particular emphasis on the promotion of breastfeeding. A telephone service is available to answer enquiries from the public.

##### Child Assessment Service

The Arran Street Child Assessment Centre serves children from birth to 12 years old. It provides comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment as well as therapy, parental counselling and referral for appropriate placement of the child in the various institutions and centres run by the Government and voluntary agencies. These include the nurseries and special child care centre subvented by the Social Welfare Department and the special schools run by the Education Department.

Increasing numbers of pre-school children were referred to the Clinic. A very common problem was that of speech delay, most of which have to be dealt with by a team consisting of developmental paediatrician, clinical psychologist and speech therapist.

The Clinic also operates a Toy Library, which aims to enhance the development of children through toys and play. The emphasis is on parental involvement and guidance on the selection of suitable toys for play with their handicapped children.

In 1986, 902 cases were assessed and 6 114 case sessions were recorded. A second child assessment centre at Duchess of Kent Hospital was near completion by the end of the year. Six more centres have been planned for the next decade.

##### Social Hygiene and Special Skin Services

##### Sexually Transmitted Disease Services

Social hygiene clinics provide free medical consultation, advice and investigation for patients suffering from sexually transmitted diseases. There are a total of eight full-time and five part-time clinics.

The number of new patients seen in 1986 was 31 805 compared with 35 288 in 1985. The number of total attendance was 180 072 compared with 184 534 in 1985.

11 850 new cases of sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 1986 compared with 11 657 cases in 1985, an increase of 1.7%. The sex distribution was 82% male and 18% female. The majority of patients were in the 20-40 age group. The number of patients under the age of 16 years old remained low at 66 (0.56%) in 1986.

A total of 5 008 Gonorrhoea cases was reported in 1986 showing a increase of 4.4% from the 1985 figure. It remains the commonest sexually transmitted disease (42%). The percentage of penicillinase - producing neisseria gonorrhoea (PPNG) strains detected in Hong Kong was 33.7% in 1986.

The other common sexually transmitted diseases were non gonococcal urethritis (NGU) and non specific genital infection (NSGI) (26%), genital warts (16%) and syphilis (5%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases e.g. chancroid (3%) herpes genitalis (3%), scabies (2%), pediculosis pubis (2%) and lympho-granuloma venereum (0.1%) remained low.

Ante-natal serological screening tests carried out in all Governmental and non-Governmental antenatal centres indicated an initial VDRL positive rate of 0.39% compared with 0.52% in the previous year. Of 150 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics, only 30 cases, (20.0%) were actually suffering from syphilis. No incidence of congenital syphilis was reported in the year.

The health staff were involved in epidemiological/preventive activities such as contact tracing and follow-up of defaulters and those at risk of frequent exposure. Health education in social hygiene was also emphasized through frequent health talks and the issuing of pamphlets and posters to the public.

#### Leprosy Service

There has been a gradual fall in the incidence of leprosy during the past three decades. The number of new attendance for 1986 was 116, the number of new cases detected was 29 representing a rate of 0.52 per 100 000 of the population.

Tuberculoid cases consisted of about 48.3% of the cases. Male case predominated with a sex ratio of 1.2 to 1.

The number of contacts attended to during 1986 was 67 and all the five leprosy cases requiring inpatient treatment were admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

#### Dermatology Service

The total number of attendances at the skin clinics in 1986 was 59 412, including 17 946 new cases. The six common skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, acne, verruca, urticaria and lichen simplex. As in previous years, there was a very low incidence of skin cancer.

#### Narcotics and Drugs Administration

The department runs a methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug addicts. There are at present 25 methadone clinics over Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and Public Holidays. Since 1980, a central laboratory for urine testing has been providing analytical reports to the methadone clinics. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 12 000 with the daily attendance of the service ranging from about 6 400 to 9 200 during 1986.

#### Occupational Health and Hygiene Services

The Occupational Health Division, established within the Labour Department, provides an advisory service to the Government and the public on matters concerning the health of workers and the hygiene of workplaces. It also serves a supervisory function in the observance of occupational health standards and practices. The objectives of the division are to maintain and improve the physical and mental well-being of workers, protect them against any hazard arising from employment and help them in adjusting to their tasks. The essence of the service is disease prevention and health promotion.

A prime responsibility of the division is the investigation of notified occupational diseases and potential hazards reported by the factory inspectorate. Surveys are conducted by health officers, health nurses and hygienists in teams for the monitoring of possible physical, chemical and biological hazards in the work environment. The medical examination of Government divers, compressed air workers and personnel exposed to ionizing radiation is another activity aimed at ensuring that workers are physically fit for their tasks and that the work does not adversely affect their health. The laboratory of the Occupational Health Division carries out analytical tests on biological samples from workers' urine and blood as well as other miscellaneous samples from the working environment. A total of 1 626 field surveys and 967 laboratory analyses were conducted in 1986.

The division is also involved in the medical assessment of injured employees in Employees' Compensation cases and also deals with cases of silicosis under the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance.

In 1986, 279 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed, including 176 cases of silicosis, 31 cases of contact dermatitis, 6 cases of decompression sickness and 15 episodes of gas poisoning affecting a total of 55 workers. The number of decompression sickness cases was small and the incidence rate remained at less than two per hundred exposure.

There were 94 347 occupational injuries reported in 1986 and of these, 86 880 non-fatal and 221 fatal cases were processed under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

#### Health Education

The Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) delivers health education at different levels. On the level of direct service, the unit organises campaigns, projects and various day to day activities like the 24-hour telephone information service.

On the promotion and supportive level, health education materials like leaflets, posters, slides and videos are continually produced for distribution, showing as well as loan out to voluntary agencies.

On the co-ordination and liaison level, the unit is represented in many inter-departmental committees and working groups for the implementation of various health education programmes.

Under the guidance of the Health Education Co-ordinating Committee, the CHEU adopted the 1986 WHO World Health Day Theme of "Healthy Living, Everyone a Winner" as the subject for major publicity campaign in 1986. A carnival was held at Victoria Park in November with game stalls, entertainment on stage, exhibition, dental checkup, fitness test and leaflet distribution. A series of health columns in two newspapers helped to perpetuate the theme on healthy life styles.

Other subjects for health education and publicity campaigns during the year included Food Hygiene, Home Safety, Organ Donation, Malaria, AIDS & Mental Health.

The 5th course of the popular Young Health Leaders Training Project was conducted in July & August, training 253 students from 37 secondary schools in health as well leadership skills.

Other activities for youths included anti-smoking, adolescent health and sex education workshops at the audio-visual centres. An increasing number of persons also visited the centres to obtain information on various health topics.

An innovative pilot project called the Health Correspondence Course for Women was started in July and aimed to provide women with health information in their own homes.

The OPD Health Education Programme was expanded to include not only slide shows but video shows as well. Other programmes like health talks and broadcasting in housing estates were continued.

A total of 1 800 000 copies of poster, pamphlet and stickers were issued out to the public and there were 5 365 occasions of audio-visual materials loan-out to voluntary agencies and schools.

Close liaison was maintained with the media, medical professionals and other Government departments. The unit participated in innumerable television and radio programmes and press interviews in addition to providing advice and counselling to voluntary agencies and bodies for their health education activities.

#### Dental Service

The School Dental Care Service, introduced since 1980, provides regular dental examinations, simple dental treatment and oral health education to primary school children. The response from parents to this type of preventive dentistry was very good. At the end of the seventh year of operation, the number of participants from Primary I to V school children has reached some 298 692. The participation rate has increased to about 67% as compared with 29% in the first year. To enable the scheme to cover eventually all the primary school children, four more school dental clinics have been planned in addition to the existing four in operation.

The Government Dental Service provides dental care for all monthly paid civil servants, pensioners and their dependents as well as simple dental treatment for the inmates of penal institutions and specialist treatment for patients in Government hospitals. Emergency treatment is also provided to the public in a number of district dental clinics.

#### Port Health Service

The Port Health Service is the control authority to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases into the Territory via air, land, rail or sea and enforce by carrying out measures stipulated under the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance and the International Health Regulations.

The service provides facilities for vaccination and the issuing of international vaccination certificates. It also inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships on international voyages. The service provides medical assistance to ships in the harbour, transmits medical advice to ships at sea, operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels, and grants radio pratique to ships.

The health staff also maintain close surveillance on the food catering service to international airlines to ensure that food and water supplied by the flight kitchen service is clean and safe.

Epidemiological information is exchanged regularly with the World Health Organisation in Geneva and its Western Pacific Regional Office in Manila and with neighbouring countries.

#### School Medical Service

The School Medical Service Scheme is operated by an independent statutory School Medical Service Board. The scheme offers an economic form of medical treatment service to all school children in Primary I to Form III. Participation is voluntary and, for a token fee of \$10 a year, a participant can receive free medical attention from a general medical practitioner of the school's choice. The Government contributes \$65 a year for each pupil enrolled and also bears the administrative cost of operating the Scheme. The general response to the Scheme is favourable and about 400 general medical practitioners are enlisted in the Scheme.

Over 369 000 school children from 887 schools participated in the Scheme as at 31 March 1987, representing a coverage of about 46% of the total eligible school population.

The School Health Service, a Government responsibility, deals with the environmental health and sanitation of school premises and the control of communicable diseases. School health officers, health visitors and health inspectors make frequent inspections of schools, and advise on matters concerning the health of the children and organise special health educational activities and immunization campaigns.

## V Hospital and Clinic Services

### Hospitals

There are three types of hospitals in Hong Kong - Government, Government-assisted and private - with a total of 24 550 beds representing 4.4 beds per thousand of the population. Pressure on the service was experienced on all fronts, reflected by the increase in attendance at out-patient clinics, accident and emergency departments and by the number of hospital admissions.

To ensure better co-ordination within the health sector, the Department has adopted a regional approach in the planning and administration of medical and health services. Under the scheme, hospital and clinic facilities situated in a common geographical area are grouped together to form an integrated network of services. The aim is to ensure a more even utilization of medical facilities in both the Government and Government-subsidized hospitals and clinics.

In 1986, the total attendance at Government and Government-assisted Accident and Emergency Departments was 1 123 102, averaging 3 077 attendances per day. A total of 644 753 patients were treated in the 14 Government and 20 Government-assisted hospitals.

### Clinics

General out-patient services form a vital part of the primary health care system. The Government operates 62 (53 public and 9 non-public) general out-patient clinics. Where necessary, cases are referred to polyclinics or specialist clinics for specialist attention. Evening, Sunday and Public Holiday sessions are also held at clinics which are heavily subscribed as part of an overall measure to meet the expanding demand for out-patient services. Mobile dispensaries and floating clinics take medical services to the outlying islands and the more remote areas of the New Territories. Other inaccessible areas are visited regularly by the 'flying doctor' service with assistance from the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force.

### Ophthalmic Service

The Unit operates two main out-patient clinics and a number of part-time clinics in the territory. In 1986 there were a total of 248 017 attendances to these clinics. Emergency service is also provided in the major regional hospitals. There are a total of 95 ophthalmic beds in the Government hospitals. Mobile ophthalmic teams visit these hospitals on a sessional basis to perform elective and emergency surgery as well as to deal with cases referred from other clinical units. In 1986, a total of 2 261 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 3 789 operations were performed in the out-patient eye clinics. The number of permanent blindness registered was 998 and the pattern of the causes for blindness was observed to be mainly degenerative in nature.

An Orthoptic Unit was established to assist in the assessment and treatment of patients with defects in vision and ocular mobility. Additional teams of orthoptists would be established on a regional basis to help with the work of the ophthalmic service as well as the assessment of children in Child Assessment Centres.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Service

The ENT Unit comprises two main in-patient divisions with a total of 33 beds in Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The total number of in-patients treated in 1986 was 2 767 with 2 074 surgical operations performed. The Unit also runs 15 full- and part-time out-patient clinics. In 1986, the total attendances were 102 104. Minor operations and therapeutic procedures were also performed in these out-patient clinics. Speech therapy services were available on a limited scale for those who have developed speech difficulties as a result of recent disease or surgery, and 4 277 patient-sessions for assessment and treatment were conducted in 1986. The audiological personnel in the unit performed 10 337 audiometric assessments within the year.

### Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Service, in conjunction with academic and voluntary bodies, provides a comprehensive psychiatric service for the mentally-ill. Sophisticated treatment facilities are available at the two major psychiatric hospitals - Castle Peak Hospital with 1 935 beds and Kwai Chung Hospital with 1 172 beds - and at the psychiatric units of regional and district hospitals. In line with the universal trend of operating smaller psychiatric units within general hospitals, an additional 2 542 beds are to be provided in the various hospitals under planning.

In parallel with the hospital facilities are psychiatric centres, which provide a wide range of out-patient treatment, assessment, counselling and after-care services on a regional basis. The centres also operate day hospital places and provide other social, occupational and recreational therapy services for the mentally-ill.

In 1986, there were 6 399 admissions to the mental hospitals, 748 to the various day hospitals and 224 281 attendances at the out-patient psychiatric centres. Medical staff were hard pressed by the increasing number of medical boards, and of referrals from courts, probation officers and police as well as assessment for disability allowance and the compensation boards for evaluating emotional damages in victims of violent crimes. Clinical psychologists of the Mental Health Service conducted a total of 11 416 interviews which entailed assessment and therapeutic functions.

Pursuing the practice of community psychiatry and adopting the multidisciplinary team approach in patient management, special emphasis is placed on the after-care of discharged mental patients during their integration back into the community. The Community Psychiatric Nursing Service established since 1982, provides continuity in after-care treatment programmes to mentally-ill patients discharged from the two psychiatric hospitals, the out-patients from psychiatric centres/clinics and Department of Psychiatry in the two Universities. Other complementary rehabilitative supporting services include after-care social service, placement service, half-way houses, long-stay care homes, social clubs, and are organised by the various voluntary agencies. Through the Rehabilitation Development Co-ordinating Committee these services are closely monitored and co-ordinated.

Severely mentally handicapped persons requiring intensive nursing care and medical treatment are being cared for in Siu Lam Hospital with 200 beds and the Caritas Medical Centre with 300 beds. In order to meet the great demand in this area, a further 704 beds in this category have been planned for the next decade.

#### Physiotherapy Service

Physiotherapy is being provided for patients in acute and convalescent hospitals, in maternity wards, in out-patient clinics and in the medical rehabilitation centres. It aims to promote early rehabilitation of the sick, and the physical and mentally handicapped in the various institutes and centres.

In 1986, a total of 238 390 patients were treated and 1 995 210 treatment-sessions recorded. With the heavy demand and the anticipated rapid expansion of the service, the training capacity for physiotherapists in the Hong Kong Polytechnic has been increased to 80 since 1983 and will be further expanded to 120 in 1988.

#### Occupational Therapy Service

Occupational Therapy Service aims at the restoration of function and ability for those affected by physical or mentally disabling conditions. These people undergo supervised activities that can assist in their re-integration into the community.

In 1986, 35 198 patients were treated with 1 739 412 treatment sessions conducted.

#### Prosthetic-Orthotic Service

Prosthetic & Orthotic Services are required for the treatment of patients with physical disability caused by disease or injury. These people are fitted and supplied with various prosthetic and orthotic appliances designed to restore wholly or partly their bodily functions and/or appearance.

In 1986, a total of 18 725 patients were treated and 47 642 attendances were recorded.

#### Community Nursing Service

The Community Nursing Service extends continuing care to patients discharged from hospitals after suffering from acute illness and provides domiciliary medical care and support for the sick, disabled and the elderly in their own homes. The services are delivered by community nurses and include skilled nursing care, supportive mobility and physiotherapy exercises as well as health educational advice. The nurses encourage patients, with the help of their families, to participate in their own treatment and rehabilitation through supportive care and health teaching, thus assisting in the prevention of relapse.

Jointly operated by eight agencies including the Medical and Health Department, the service is regionally based, with domiciliary service provided through a network of 47 hospital stations and satellite centres. During the year, 12 097 patients were treated by community nurses and 212 138 home visits were made.

### VI Special Services

#### Pathology Service

The Pathology Service provides clinical and public health laboratory services to Government hospitals and clinics, and a consultancy service for the Government-assisted sector. It also administers mortuaries and blood banks. In 1986, a total of 14.79 million tests were undertaken by the service representing an increase of 14% over the previous year. 45 663 units of blood were received by the blood banks in the year.

The Institute of Immunology undertakes the monitoring and quality control of biological products including vaccines for use in the local health services. A total of 928 175 ml of vaccines were produced in 1986. These were mainly bacterial vaccines (Cholera and Typhoid) and poliomyelitis vaccine. The Virus Unit provides a central laboratory service for the diagnosis and surveillance of various viral infections including AIDS. It also provides invaluable services for the screening, assessment and guidance of vaccination programmes against viral infections for the community.

In 1984, a Central Neo-natal Screening Laboratory was established in the Kwong Wah Hospital on a temporary basis. The main function of this unit is to co-ordinate the laboratory activities of the territory-wide neo-natal screening programme on congenital hypothyroidism and glucose 6 phosphatase dehydrogenase deficiency.

The Forensic Pathology Service with its fully established forensic laboratory works closely with the Royal Hong Kong Police Force on the medical aspect of criminology and other medico-legal work. The work of the service also includes investigations in all homicides and coroner's cases. The professional staff dealt with a total of 4 657 post-mortem examinations, 1 155 clinical examinations and blood groupings, and 4 665 laboratory examinations in 1986.

### Radiology and Oncology Service

The Medical & Health Department's Institute of Radiology and Oncology comprise of two major Divisions : the Diagnostic Radiology Division with the Nuclear Medicine Unit and the Radiotherapy and Oncology Division with its Medical Physics Unit.

The Diagnostic Radiology Division provides a diagnostic organ imaging service for Government institutions and one Government subvented hospital, the Nam Long Hospital. A consultant service is available to all Government subvented hospitals and private medical practitioners on a fee charging basis.

The Nuclear Medicine Unit, based at Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, is under the charge of a consultant of nuclear medicine. The main task of the unit is to co-ordinate and improve various nuclear medicine procedures and to train up medical personnel in the specialty.

The Radiotherapy and Oncology Division based at the Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Prince of Wales Hospitals provides a comprehensive radiotherapy as well as chemotherapy service. The Division treats more than 90% of the patients requiring radiation therapy in the population. The population based Cancer Registry operated by the unit was computerised during the year.

The Medical Physics Section is responsible for all radiological equipment of the Institute in all respects. It provides physics service and training and is also responsible for radiation safety within the Institute and planning of new radiological projects.

The Radiobiology Section is engaged in Cancer and Radiobiological Research. Together with the Radiation Therapy and Oncology and Physics Divisions, they play an essential role in the training of radiotherapists and oncologists.

The Institute operates 4 in-service training courses : one for radiologists, one for radiotherapists and oncologists for the fellowship examinations of the Royal College of Radiologists in the United Kingdom, one for therapy radiographers for the diploma examination of the College of Radiographers in London, and one for Mould Laboratory Technicians for the certificate examination in Mould Laboratory Technology of the Medical and Health Department.

The Radiation Health Unit working under the direction of the Radiation Board undertakes regular visits to medical, commercial and industrial premises to inspect the working condition of radiation workers. Radiation licences are issued to the proprietors in accordance with the Radiation Ordinance and Regulations. The unit also assisted in the Background Radiation Monitoring Programme.

### Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service is made up of two main divisions. The Hospital and Clinic Pharmaceutical Service has a staff of 789 including 55 pharmacists. The second division is the Forensic Pharmacy Service with an establishment of 17 pharmacists supported by a number of clerical staff.

In the Hospital and Clinic Pharmaceutical Service, the continual expansion of the medical services and the introduction of new and sophisticated drugs had resulted in higher drug expenditure. The total amounted to about \$285 million in 1986 as compared with the expenditure of \$231 millions for the previous year. In view of the high level of expenditure, the budgetary control system had been improved and various cost control methods were being studied in an attempt to make the service more cost effective. Plans were also in hand for computerizing the pharmaceutical inventory control system.

On the pharmacy law enforcement side, the Inspection and Licensing Unit kept in check the illegal sale and distribution of poisons and antibiotics. There were a total of 112 prosecutions in the year. The Law Enforcement Section had been increasingly called upon by other law enforcement and social service agencies to give lectures on the classification, identification, control and abuse potential of pharmaceutical products.

Examinations for the registration of pharmacists were held as usual in June and December, to enable pharmacy graduates from non-commonwealth countries to practise in Hong Kong. A total of 68 candidates sat and 14 passed.

### VII Medical Development

The demand for medical and health services continues to grow at a steady rate. To cope with the increase in demand, a wide ranging development programme is being implemented including the construction of at least four major hospitals and 21 additional clinics and polyclinics.

The construction of the Tuen Mun Hospital, which will have 1 600 beds, is near completion and a topping out ceremony for the hospital was performed in August 1986. When completed in 1988, the hospital will reinforce medical services in the western region of the New Territories.

Site formation work on the long awaited 1 600 bed Eastern District Hospital on Hong Kong Island has started. The hospital will provide a comprehensive range of specialist treatment facilities, including round the clock accident and emergency service and a nurse training school when it is completed by 1991/92.

Construction work on the Queen Mary Hospital Extension Stage II is expected to be completed in 1989. There will be an addition of 844 beds and some new psychiatric and paediatric facilities.

Other projects in the pipeline include further extension to the Caritas Medical Centre, United Christian Hospital, Yan Chai Hospital, Pok Oi Hospital, Duchess of Kent Hospital, and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The Government has also approved funds for extensive redevelopment works to turn the Ruttonjee Sanatorium in Wan Chai from an institution for chest and tuberculosis patients into a general hospital. The 280 bed sanatorium will be upgraded into a 614 bed hospital.

### VIII Training

Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong are awarded Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Both the Government and the university maintain a comprehensive post-graduate training programme. Opportunities are available for local doctors to sit for higher professional examinations and attend professional conferences, seminars and workshops. During the year, 145 doctors were sent overseas under Government sponsorship or other scholarships to receive further training.

The University of Hong Kong produces about 150 doctors a year, and the Chinese University has increased the annual intake of medical students to 140 with effect from 1986 when the first batch of medical students graduates.

Nurses are the major front-line workers in the provision of health care service, and the establishment has grown to about 10 860 in early 1987. Basic training for general registered nurses is available at Government, Government-assisted and private hospitals. In early 1987, eight such training schools were in operation with an average annual training capacity of about 1 070 nurses a year. A further three general registered nurse training schools providing about 330 additional training posts are planned for in the coming decade. Over the same period, the average annual training capacity for general enrolled nurses will increase from 550 to 670.

Training in dentistry is available in the Prince Philip Dental Hospital which produced the third batch of about 70 graduates in January 1987. The Tang Shiu Kin Dental Therapists Training School also offers a 3-year training programme for Student Dental Therapists.

Training schools for registered psychiatric nurses are at Kwai Chung Hospital and Castle Peak Hospital, with an average annual training capacity of 120 and 40 respectively. New schools for registered psychiatric nurses are being planned in United Christian Hospital and Eastern District Hospital scheduled for intake in 1988 and 1991 respectively. The former has an annual intake capacity of 40, the latter will take in 45 student in 1991 and 135 from 1992 onwards. Psychiatric enrolled nurses are trained at Castle Peak Hospital which has an average annual training capacity of about 60 nurses a year, to be further increased to 80 in 1988. A new school is being planned in the United Christian Hospital which will have an annual intake capacity of 20 with its first intake in 1991. An extra class of 40 students will also be run in the new school in Castle Peak Hospital on the top of two classes a year originally planned. This class will take in psychiatric Student Nurses or Pupil Nurses for training, according to the need.

There is increasing awareness on the need for continuing training and education for nurses. The post-basic school of the Nursing Unit continues to provide regular post-registration courses in midwifery, health nursing, community health nursing. In-service training courses are also organised where appropriate in intensive-care, stoma-care, renal nursing, oncology and operating theatre.

The Institute of Medical and Health Care at the Hong Kong Polytechnic provides training for para-medical and para-dental staff including radiographers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, medical laboratory technicians and dental technicians. In-service training courses are also available for students for prosthetists, dispensers, radiographers (therapeutics), mould laboratory technicians and dental therapist.

### IX Acknowledgement

I wish to pay tribute to all the staff who have contributed to the efficient and effective functioning of the Department in the year under review. Though there have been pressures and difficulties, all performed their duties with devotion and dedication. I am most grateful for their unflinching support.

The Department acknowledges with thanks the assistance and co-operation given by other Government departments, voluntary agencies, the press, the radio and television networks.

Many public spirited persons have devoted their time and energy to serve on statutory boards, advisory committees, working parties and in voluntary agencies dealing with the many aspects of medical and health services in Hong Kong. Their contributions are much appreciated.

Finally, I would like to record my appreciation for the contributions of private individuals as well as local and overseas organisations who have assisted the Department in providing facilities for those in need of medical care. It is hoped that they will continue to contribute to the Medical Development Programme in the challenging years ahead. With such sound support, I am confident that the Department will continue to provide a good service.

(K L THONG)  
Director of Medical & Health Services

**MAPS**

## A

HONG KONG ISLANDGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- |                                                                                                                  |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| a. Queen Mary Hospital (a regional hospital for Hong Kong Island)                                                | A1 |
| b. Tang Shiu Kin Hospital (a general hospital with accident and emergency department and out-patient facilities) | A1 |
| c. Tsan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital)                                                                      | A1 |

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- |                                                                                           |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| d. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) | A1 |
| e. Cheshire Home (a convalescent home)                                                    | B2 |
| f. Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital at Sandy Bay                                       | A1 |
| g. Freni Memorial Convalescent Home                                                       | A1 |
| h. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis and cardiothoracic surgery hospital)                 | A1 |
| i. MacLehose Rehabilitation Centre                                                        | A1 |
| j. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital)                                                  | A2 |
| k. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital)                                         | A1 |
| l. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drugs Abusers (Women's Hostel)           | A1 |
| m. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)             | B1 |
| n. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                     | A1 |
| o. Tung Wah Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital                                               | A1 |

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

- |                                                           |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|
| p. Canossa Hospital (a general hospital)                  | A1 |
| q. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital (a general hospital)      | A1 |
| r. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital)        | A1 |
| s. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital (a general hospital) | A1 |
| t. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital (a general hospital) | A1 |
| u. St. Paul's Hospital (a general hospital)               | B1 |

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

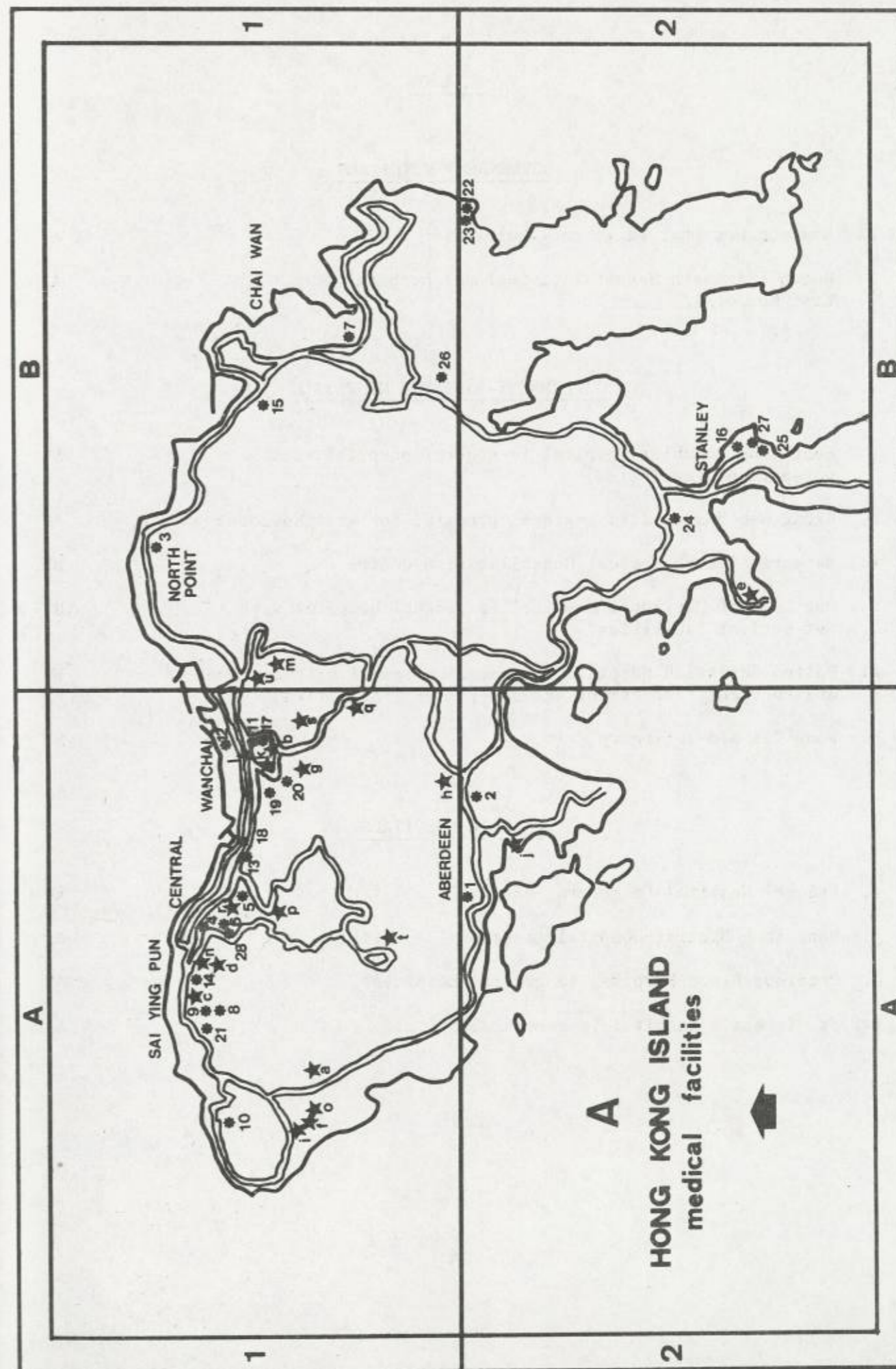
- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                                                           | A2 |
| 2. Aberdeen Police Training School Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                         | A2 |
| 3. Anne Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, dermatological clinic, dental clinic and X-ray survey centre)                                                                                         | B1 |
| 4. Central District Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic and dermatological clinic)                                                                                                                       | A1 |
| 5. Central Government Offices Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                                                                          | A1 |
| 6. Central Police Station Medical Post (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                            | A1 |
| 7. Chai Wan Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, accident and emergency department, family health centre, occupational therapy unit and psychiatric clinic)                                                                                | B1 |
| 8. David Trench Rehabilitation Centre (occupational therapy unit, physiotherapy unit, Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, family health centre and prosthetic-orthotic unit)                                                                               | A1 |
| 9. Eastern Street Methadone Clinic                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | A1 |
| 10. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                         | A1 |
| 11. MacLehose Dental Centre                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | A1 |
| 12. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Centre Point, Wanchai                                                                                                                                                                                            | A1 |
| 13. Queensway Government Office Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                                                                        | A1 |
| 14. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatological clinic, dental clinic and specialist clinic for Queen Mary Hospital)                                | A1 |
| 15. Shau Kei Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, methadone clinic, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, dermatological clinic and dental clinic)                                          | B1 |
| 16. Stanley Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                                                                                              | B2 |
| 17. Tang Chi Ngong Specialist Clinic (family health centre, eye clinic, ENT clinic, dermatological clinic, general out-patient facilities for English-speaking Government Servants and their families and specialist clinic for Queen Mary Hospital) | A1 |

- |                                                                                                 |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 18. Violet Peel Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and<br>sunday psychiatric clinic) | A1 |
| 19. Violet Peel Methadone Clinic                                                                | A1 |
| 20. Wan Chai Polyclinic (chest clinic, dental clinic and<br>physiotherapy unit)                 | A1 |
| 21. Western Dental Clinic                                                                       | A1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- |                                                               |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 22. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Training Centre) | B2 |
| *23. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre)  | B2 |
| 24. Ma Hang Prison                                            | B2 |
| 25. Stanley Prison                                            | B2 |
| 26. Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution                      | B1 |
| 27. Tung Tau Correctional Institution                         | B2 |
| 28. Victoria Prison                                           | A1 |

\* Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre)  
was closed w.e.f. 17.4.1986



## B

KOWLOONGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- |                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| a. Kowloon Hospital (a general hospital)                           | A1 |
| b. Queen Elizabeth Hospital (a regional hospital for East Kowloon) | A2 |

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- |                                                                                                                     |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| c. Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                     | A1 |
| d. Kwong Wah Hospital (a regional hospital for West Kowloon)                                                        | A2 |
| e. Margaret Trench Medical Rehabilitation Centre                                                                    | B2 |
| f. Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                  | B1 |
| g. United Christian Hospital (a general hospital with accident and emergency department and out-patient facilities) | B1 |
| h. Wong Tai Sin Infirmary                                                                                           | B1 |

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

- |                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|
| i. Evangel Hospital (a general hospital)           | A1 |
| j. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital (a general hospital) | A1 |
| k. Precious Blood Hospital (a general hospital)    | A1 |
| l. St. Teresa's Hospital (a general hospital)      | A1 |

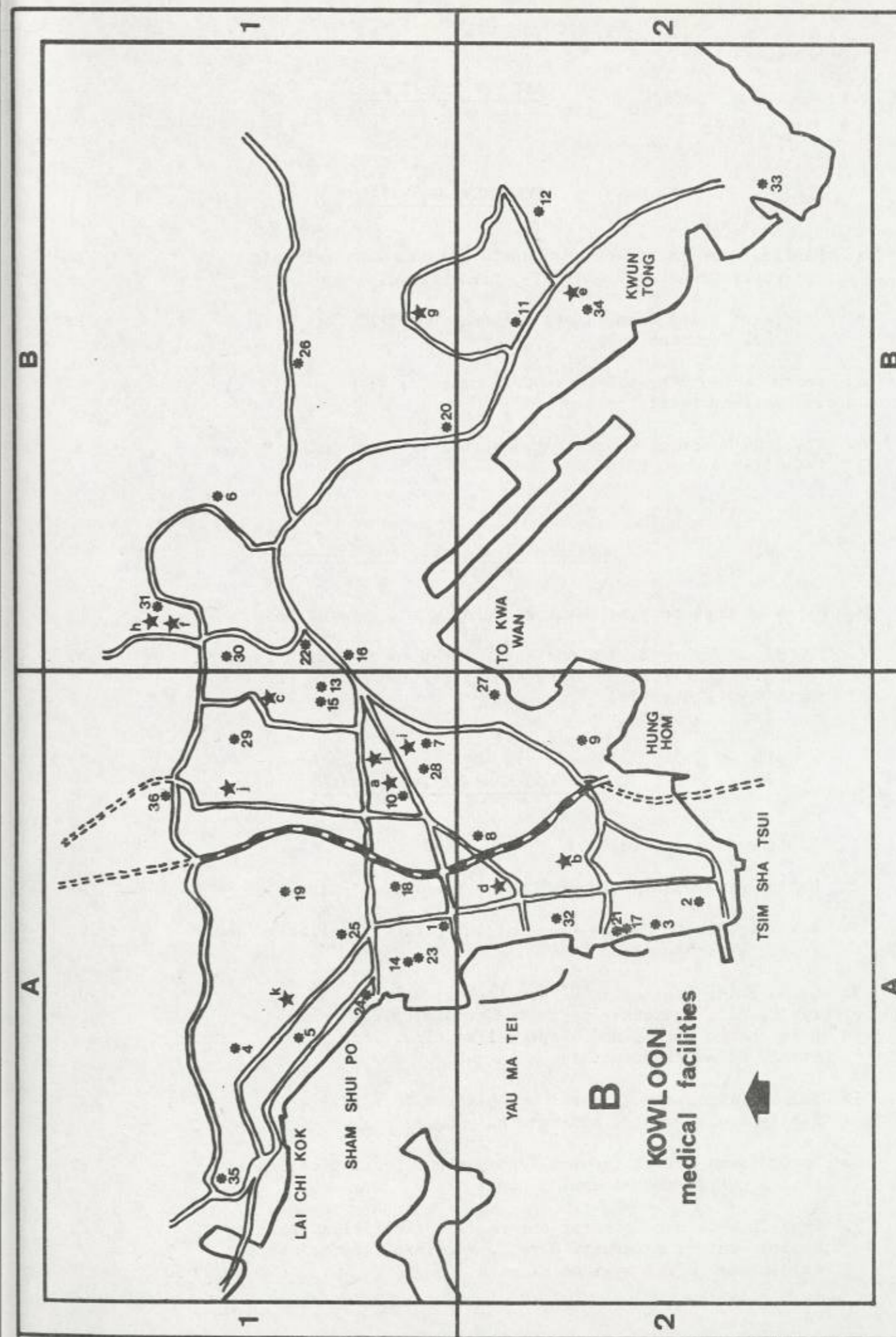
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Argyle Street School Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                          | A1 |
| 2. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (male treatment centre for venereal disease)                                                                                              | A2 |
| 3. Canton Road Government Medical Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)                                                                                    | A2 |
| 4. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic)                                               | A1 |
| 5. Cheung Sha Wan Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)                                                                                    | A1 |
| 6. East Kowloon Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic and specialist clinic)              | B1 |
| 7. Farm Road Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                     | A1 |
| 8. Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic                                                                                                                                                 | A2 |
| 9. Hung Hom Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and methadone clinic)                                                                                 | A2 |
| 10. Kowloon Hospital Out-patient Department (general out-patient facilities, chest clinic, thoracic surgical unit and special skin clinic)                                     | A1 |
| 11. Kwun Tong Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                 | B2 |
| 12. Lam Tin Polyclinic (general Out-patient facilities and school dental clinic)                                                                                               | B2 |
| 13. Li Kee Memorial Dispensary (general out-patient facilities, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                                                            | A1 |
| 14. Li Po Chun Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic)                                                       | A1 |
| 15. Lions Club Maternal and Child Health Centre (family health centre and maternity home)                                                                                      | A1 |
| 16. Medical Clinic, Hong Kong International Airport                                                                                                                            | B1 |
| 17. Medical Examination Board                                                                                                                                                  | A2 |
| 18. Mong Kok Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                     | A1 |
| 19. Nam Shan Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                           | A1 |
| 20. Ngau Tau Kok Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, methadone clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit) | B1 |

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 21. Port Health Vaccination Centre, Canton Road Government Offices                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | A2 |
| 22. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, ENT clinic and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                                               | B1 |
| 23. Rotary Club of Kowloon Child Assessment and Hearing Aid Clinic (Arran Street)                                                                                                                                                                                                    | A1 |
| 24. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                             | A1 |
| 25. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic, dermatological clinic and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                      | A1 |
| 26. Shun Lee Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                                                                                                                             | B1 |
| 27. Shun Tak Fraternal Association Leung Kau Kui Clinic (general out-patient facilities)                                                                                                                                                                                             | A2 |
| 28. Tin Kwong Road Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | A1 |
| 29. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                          | A1 |
| 30. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                           | B1 |
| 31. Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                                             | B1 |
| 32. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic, dental clinic, X-ray survey centre and occupational therapy unit) | A2 |
| 33. Yau Tong Maternal and Child Health Centre (family health centre)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | B2 |
| 34. Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre (family health centre, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit)                                                                                                                 | B2 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- |                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 35. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre | A1 |
| 36. Phoenix House                | A1 |



## C

EAST NEW TERRITORIES  
(including outlying island)GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- |                                                                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| a. Fanling Hospital (a general hospital with accident and emergency department and out-patient facilities) | B1 |
| b. Prince of Wales Hospital (a regional hospital for East New Territories)                                 | B1 |
| c. South Lantao Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                  | A2 |
| d. St. John Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                      | A2 |

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- |                                                                                                                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| e. Haven of Hope Hospital (a tuberculosis and general hospital)                                                                         | B2 |
| f. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for male drug abusers) | A2 |

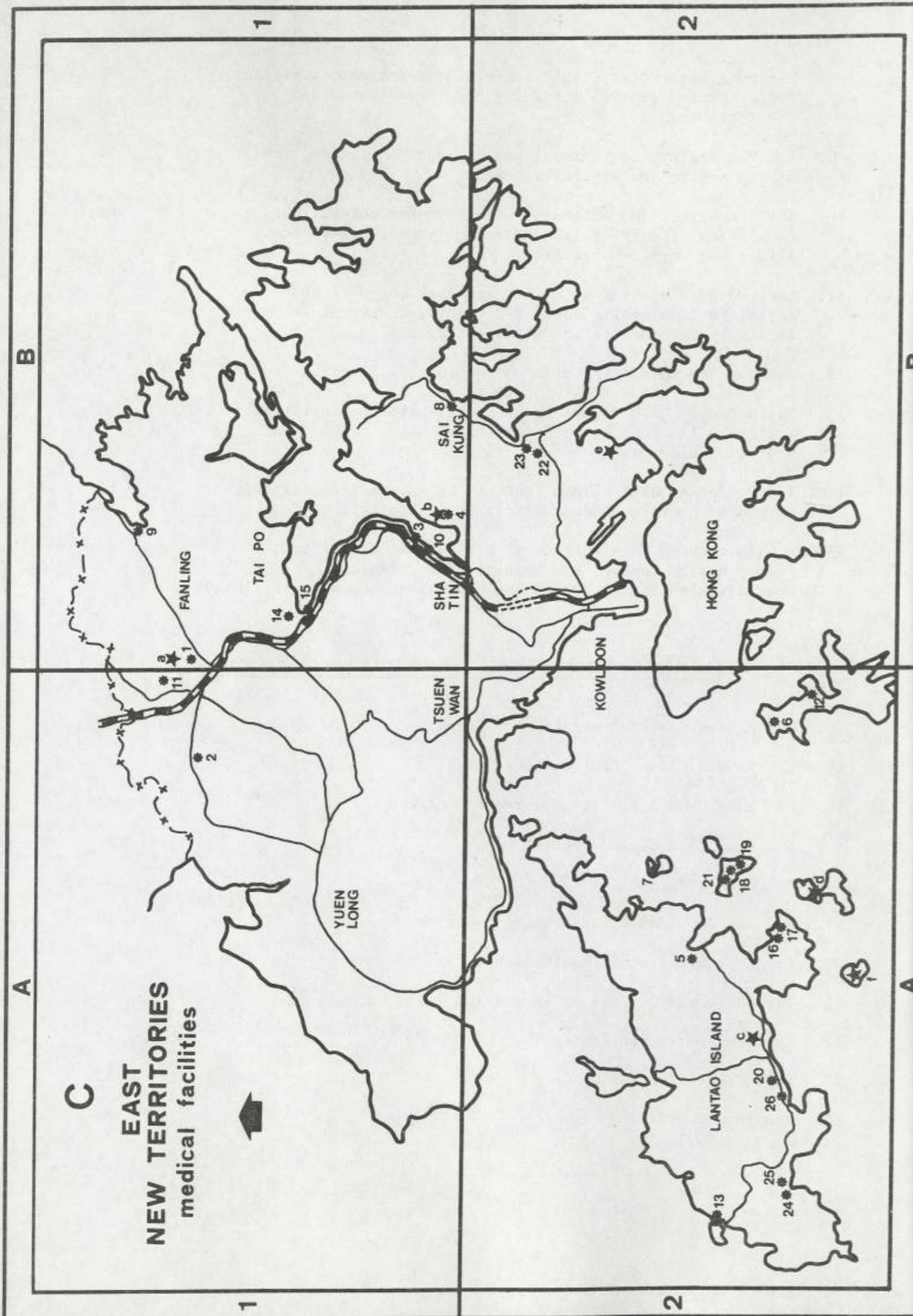
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Fanling Dental Clinic                                                                                                                                                                  | B1 |
| 2. Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities)                                                                                                                                    | A1 |
| 3. Lek Yuen Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                                       | B1 |
| 4. Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic (dental clinic, ENT clinic, eye clinic, radiotherapy unit, dermatological unit, psychiatric clinic and a specialist clinic for Prince of Wales Hospital) | B1 |
| 5. Mui Wo Dispensary (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)                                                                                            | A2 |
| 6. North Lamma Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)                                                                                           | A2 |
| 7. Peng Chau Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, special skin clinic and social hygiene clinic)                                     | A2 |

- |                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 8. Sai Kung Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and chest clinic)                                        | B1 |
| 9. Sha Tau Kok Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)                                                                          | B1 |
| 10. Sha Tin Clinic and Maternity Home (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and methadone clinic)                          | B1 |
| 11. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic and methadone clinic)                | A1 |
| 12. Sok Kwu Wan Clinic (general out-patient facilities)                                                                                                                  | A2 |
| 13. Tai O Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and dental clinic)                                      | A2 |
| 14. Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternity home, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                                       | B1 |
| 15. Wong Siu Ching Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic and dental clinic) | B1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- |                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| 16. Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre (Upper Camp)    | A2 |
| 17. Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre (Lower Camp)    | A2 |
| 18. Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre | A2 |
| 19. Hei Ling Chau Closed Centre              | A2 |
| 20. Ma Po Ping Prison                        | A2 |
| 21. Nei Kwu Chau Addiction Treatment Centre  | A2 |
| 22. Pik Uk Correctional Institution          | B2 |
| 23. Pik Uk Prison                            | B2 |
| 24. Sha Tsui Detention Centre                | A2 |
| 25. Shek Pik Prison                          | A2 |
| 26. Tong Fuk Centre                          | A2 |



D

WEST NEW TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Castle Peak Hospital (a mental hospital) A2
- b. Kwai Chung Hospital (a mental hospital) B2
- c. Lai Chi Kok Hospital (a specialised hospital with a Psychiatric Unit and a Special Skin Unit) B2
- d. Princess Margaret Hospital (a regional hospital for West New Territories with an isolation unit for the segregation of suspected cases of quarantinable diseases) B2
- e. Siu Lam Hospital (a hospital for the mentally handicapped) A2

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- f. Caritas Medical Centre (a general hospital with accident and emergency department and out-patient facilities) B2
- g. Pok Oi Hospital (a general hospital with accident and emergency department and out-patient facilities) B1
- h. Yan Chai Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) B2

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

- i. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital (a general hospital) B2

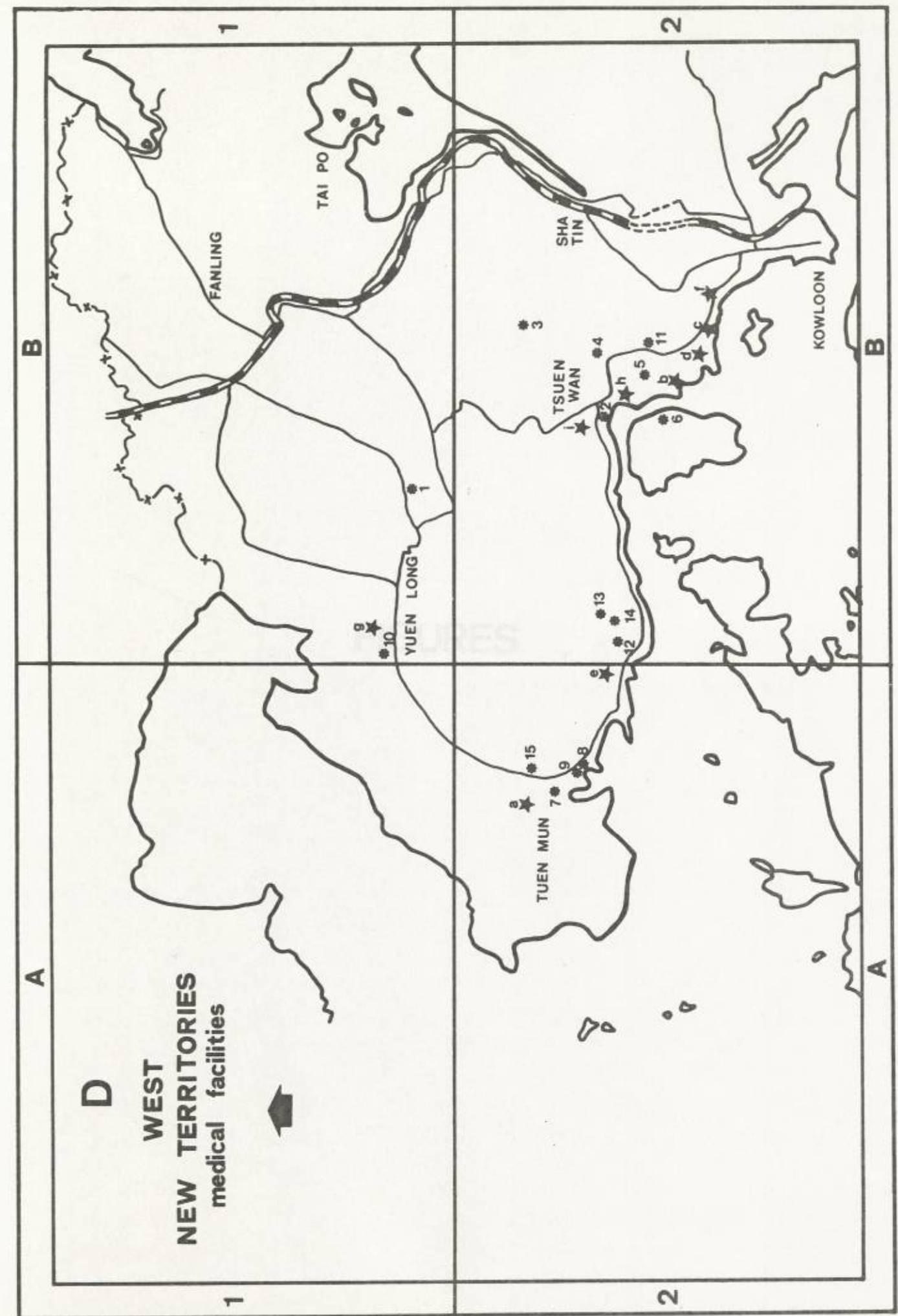
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Kam Tin Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | B1 |
| 2. Lady Trench Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                                            | B2 |
| 3. Mrs Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | B2 |
| 4. North Kwai Chung Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | B2 |
| 5. South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, specialist clinic for Princess Margaret Hospital, occupational therapy unit, physiotherapy unit and prosthetic-orthotic unit) | B2 |
| 6. Tsing Yi Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | B2 |
| 7. Tuen Mun Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternity home and methadone clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | A2 |
| 8. Tuen Mun Polyclinic (eye clinic, ENT clinic, psychiatric clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic, specialist clinic and occupational therapy unit)                                                                                                                                                                 | A2 |
| 9. Yan Oi Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic, physiotherapy unit and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                                                                  | A2 |
| 10. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                                                                                                                                     | B1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- |                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 11. Lai King Training Centre         | B2 |
| 12. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre       | B2 |
| 13. Tai Lam Centre for Women         | B2 |
| 14. Tai Lam Correctional Institution | B2 |
| *15. Tuen Mun Closed Centre          | A2 |

\* Bowring Closed Centre was re-named as Tuen Mun Closed Centre w.e.f. 24.10.1986



**FIGURES**

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FIGURE 1  
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1962-1986

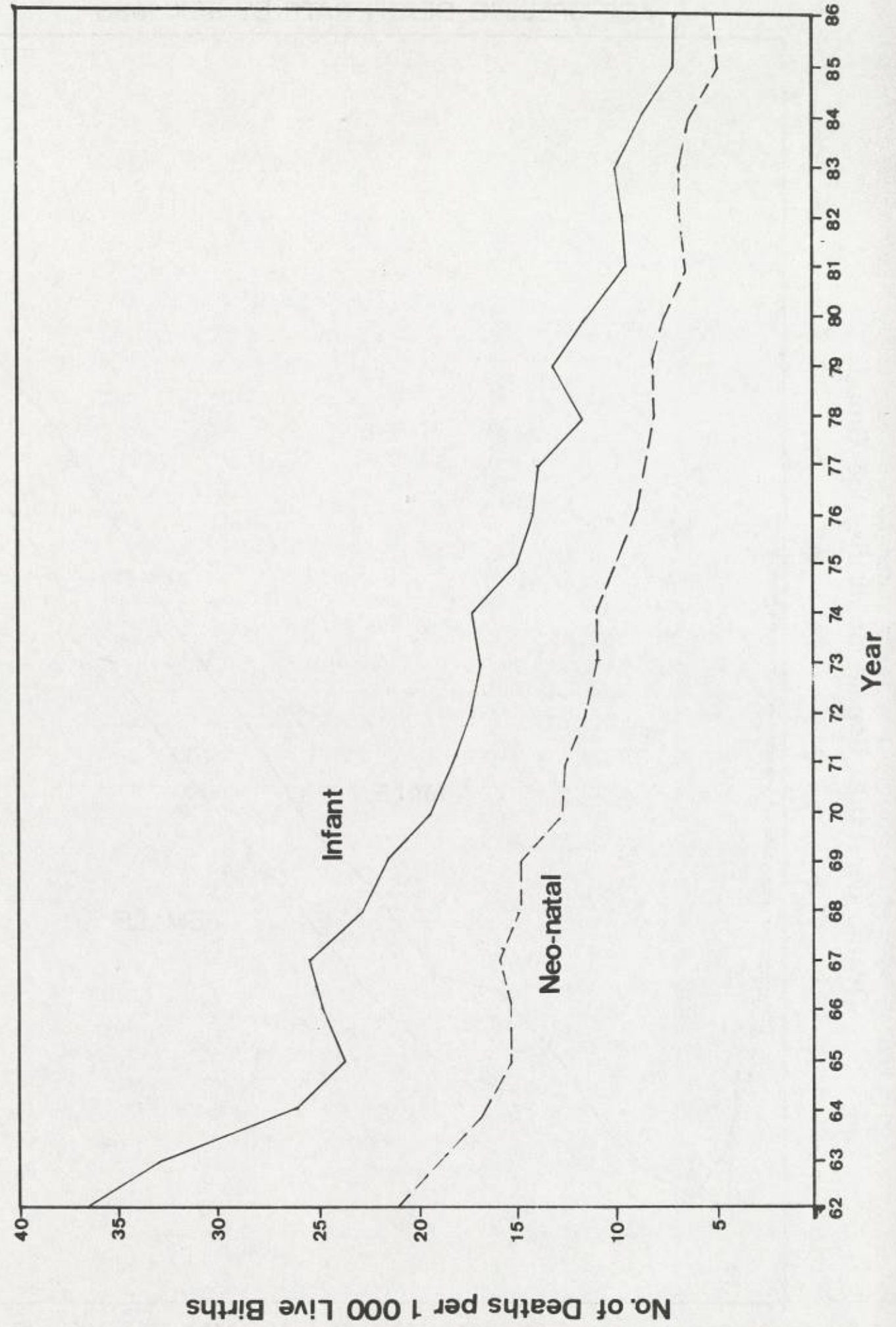


FIGURE 2  
AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1986

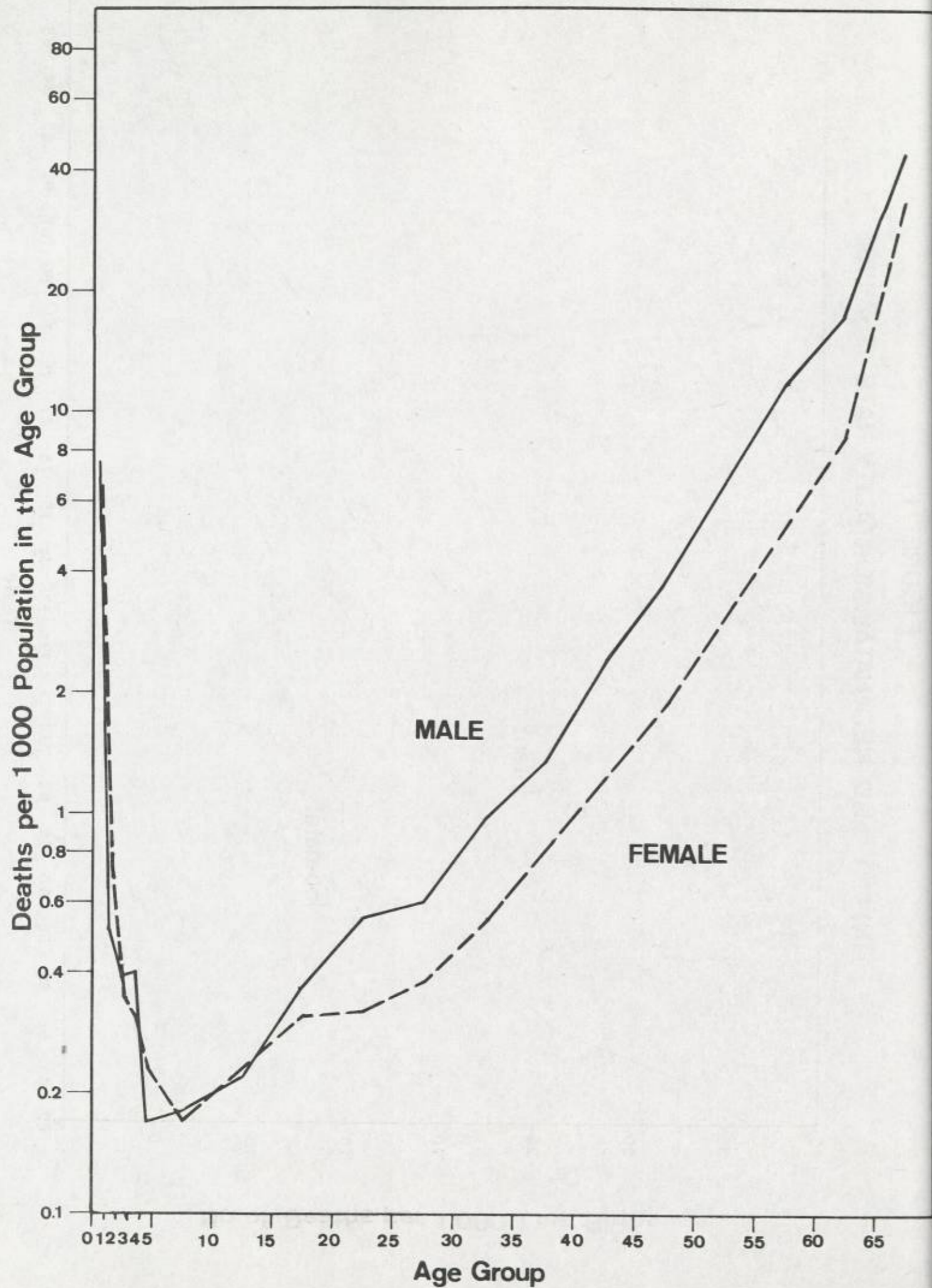


FIGURE 3  
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
1961 - 1986

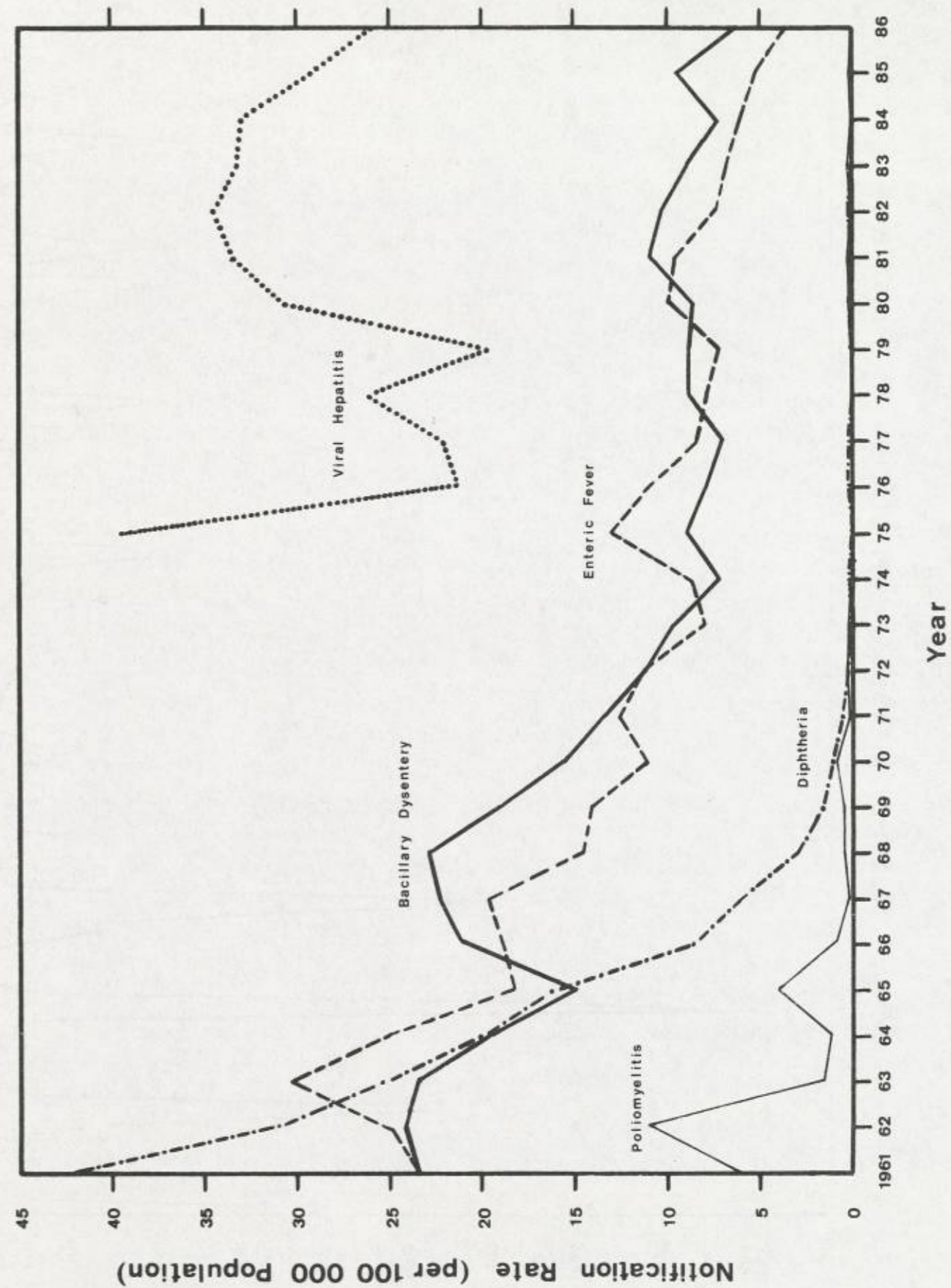


FIGURE 4  
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION 1961-1986

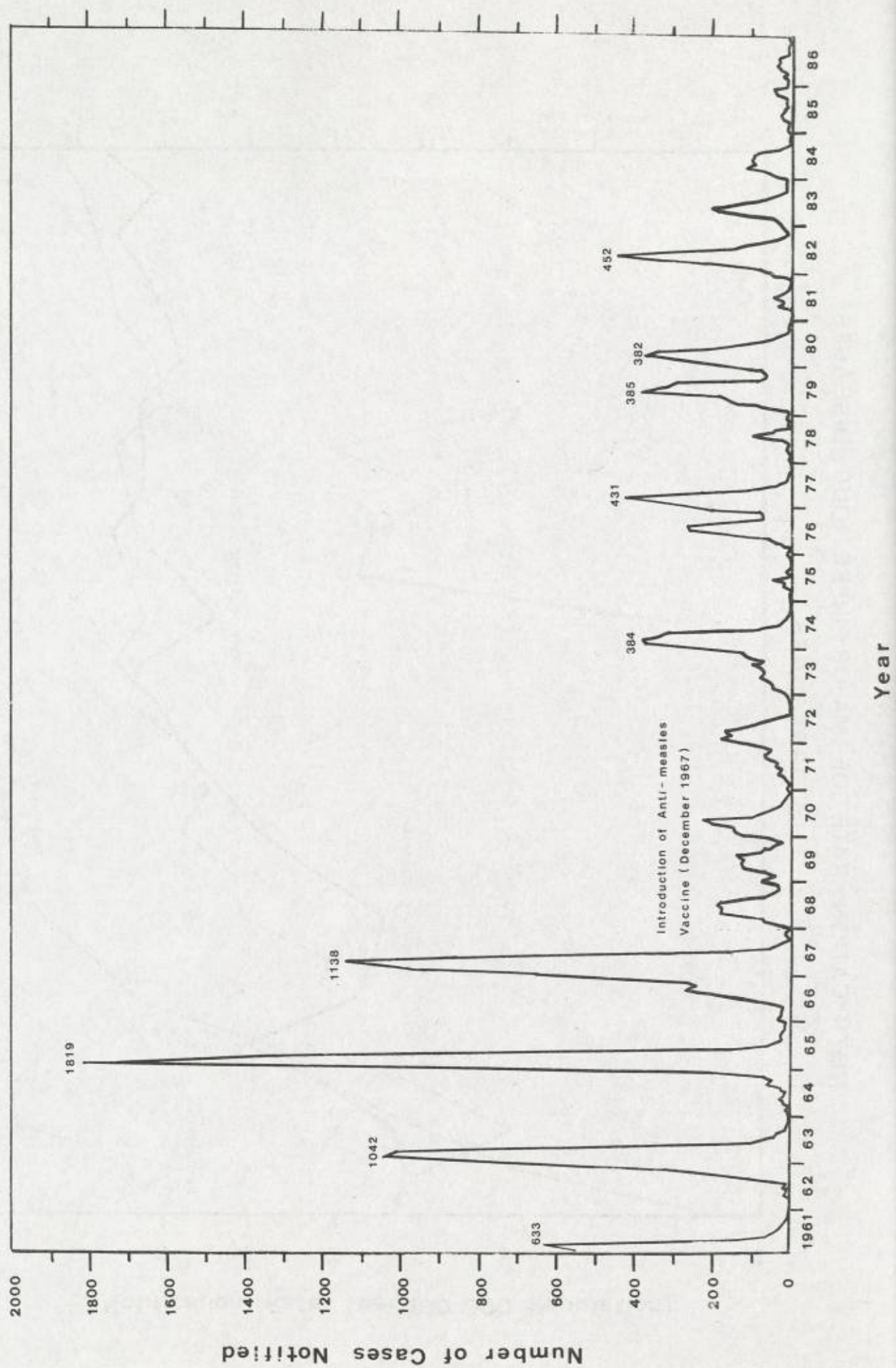


FIGURE 5  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY AGE & SEX  
1976 & 1986

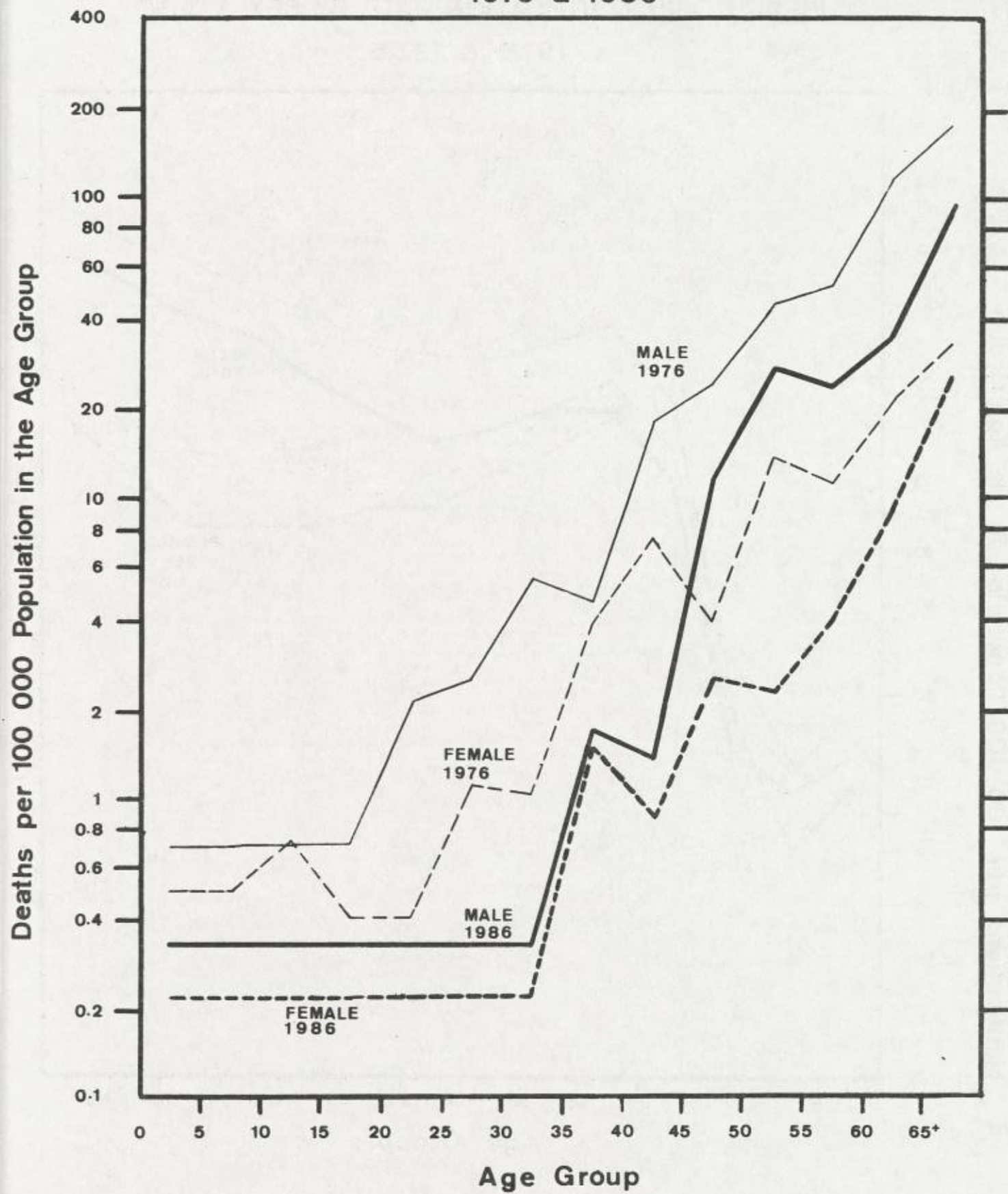


FIGURE 6  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY SEX & AGE  
1976 & 1986

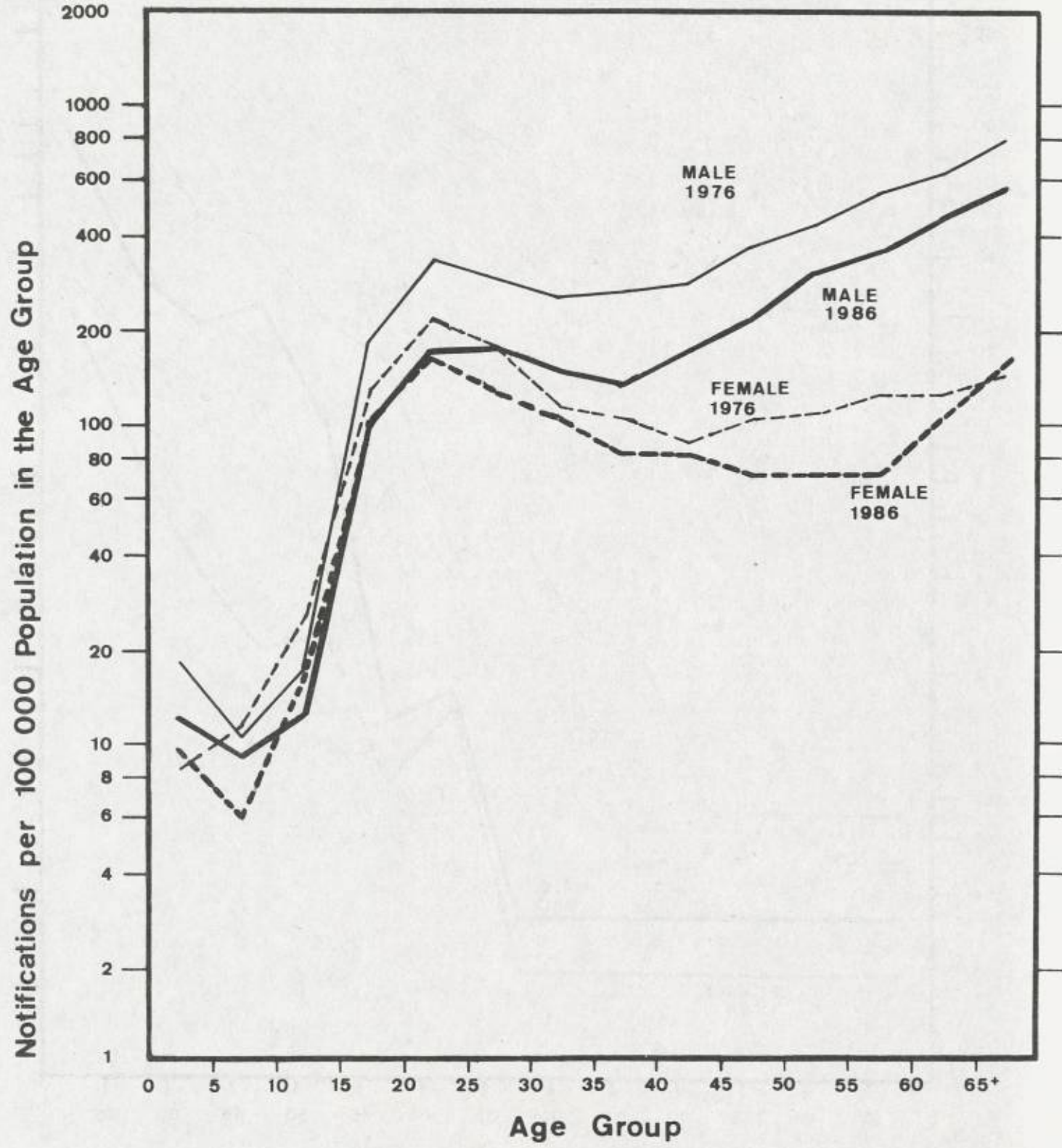


FIGURE 7  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE  
OF NEWBORNS VACCINATED (BCG) 1952 - 1986

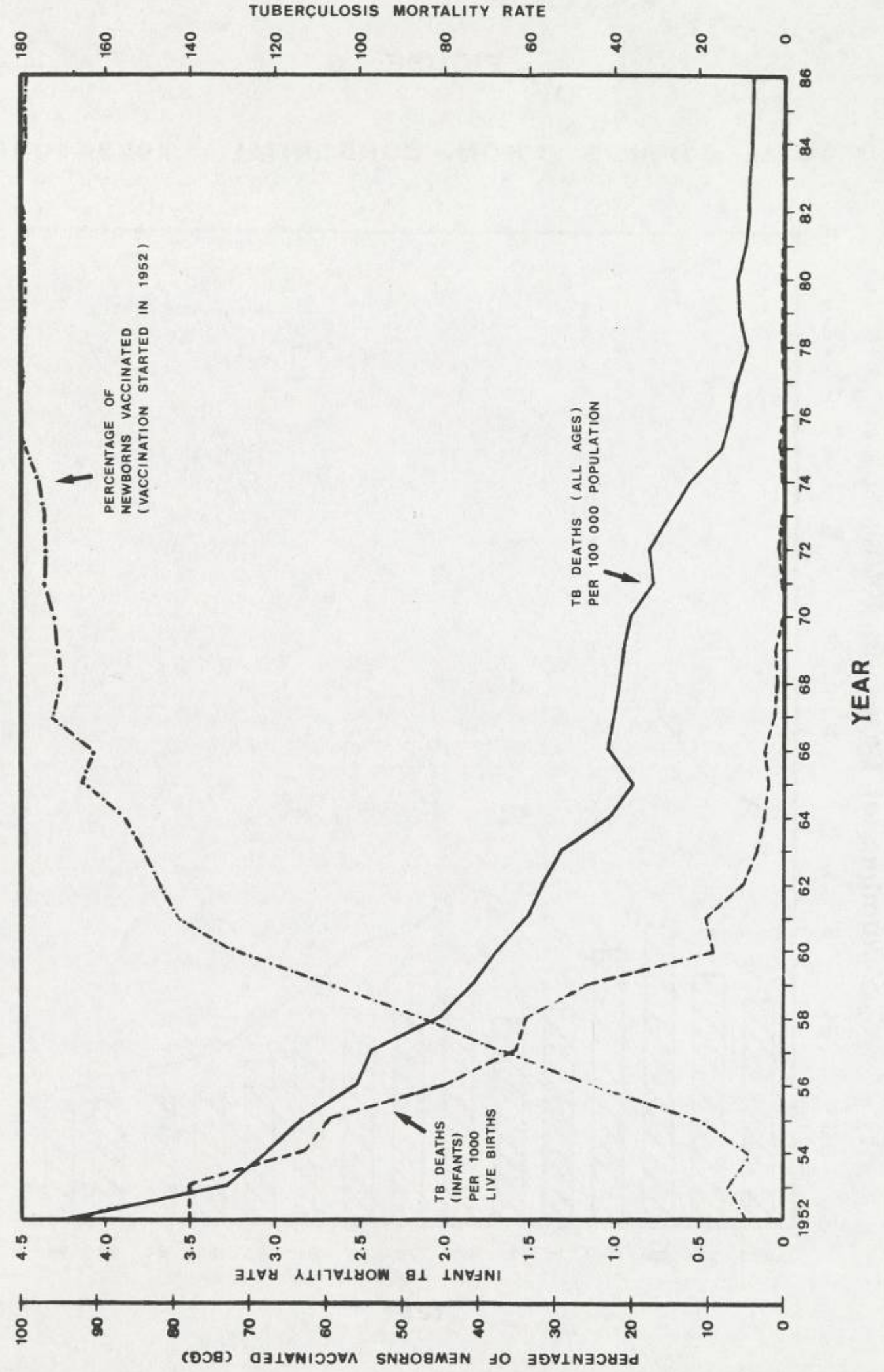
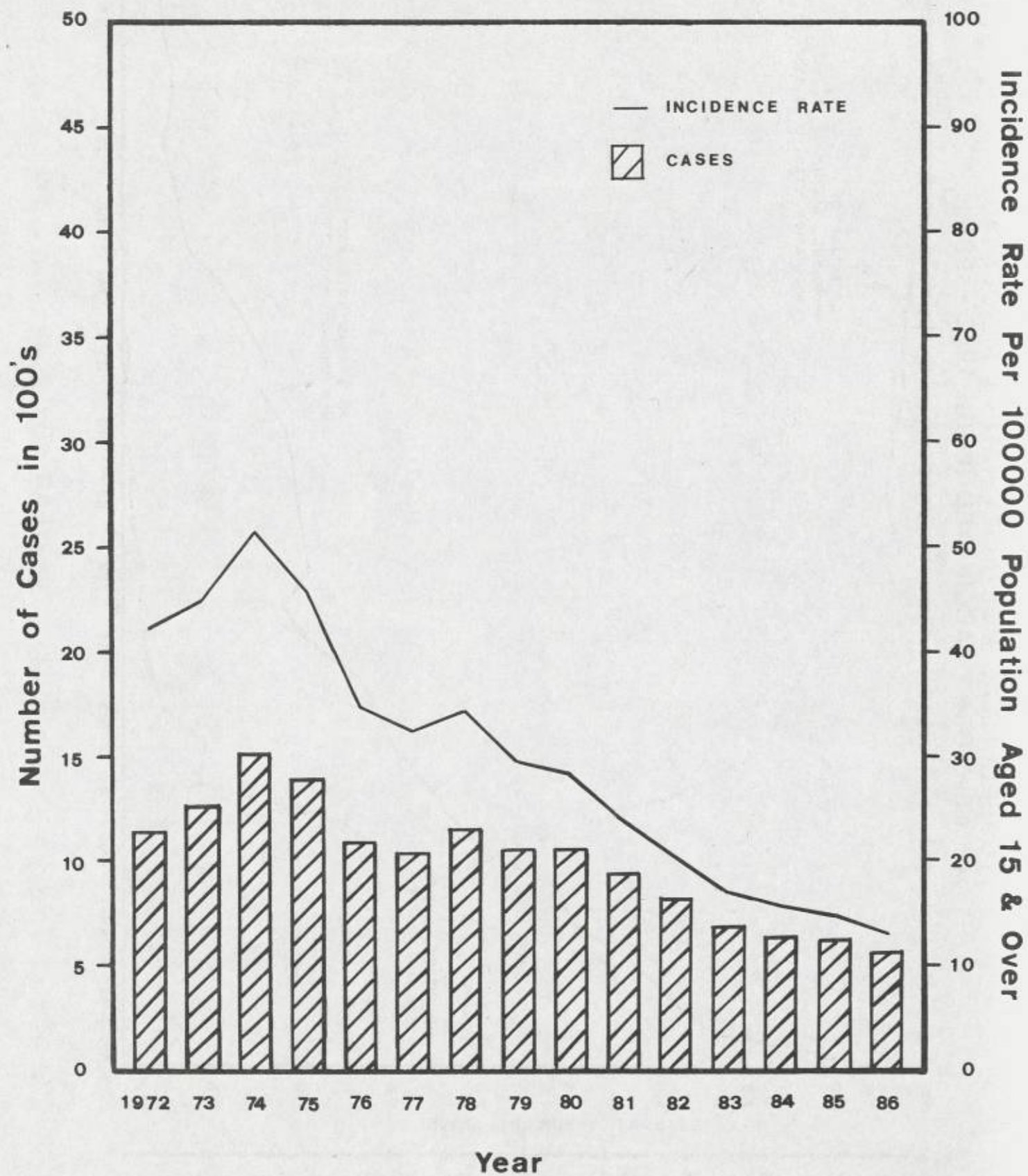


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1972-1986



Incidence Rate Per 100000 Population Aged 15 & Over

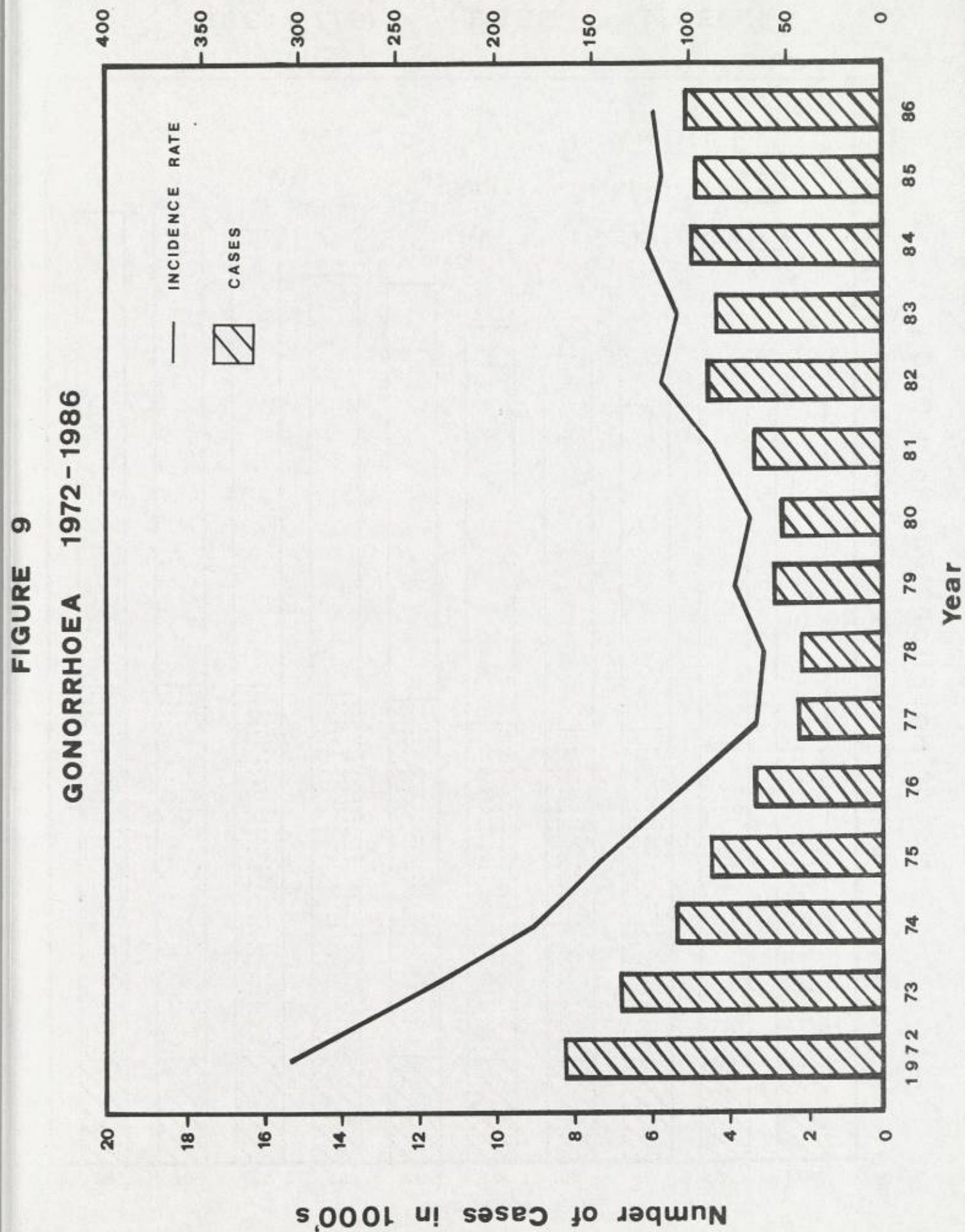


FIGURE 9  
GONORRHOEA 1972-1986

FIGURE 10

HOSPITAL BEDS 1977-1986

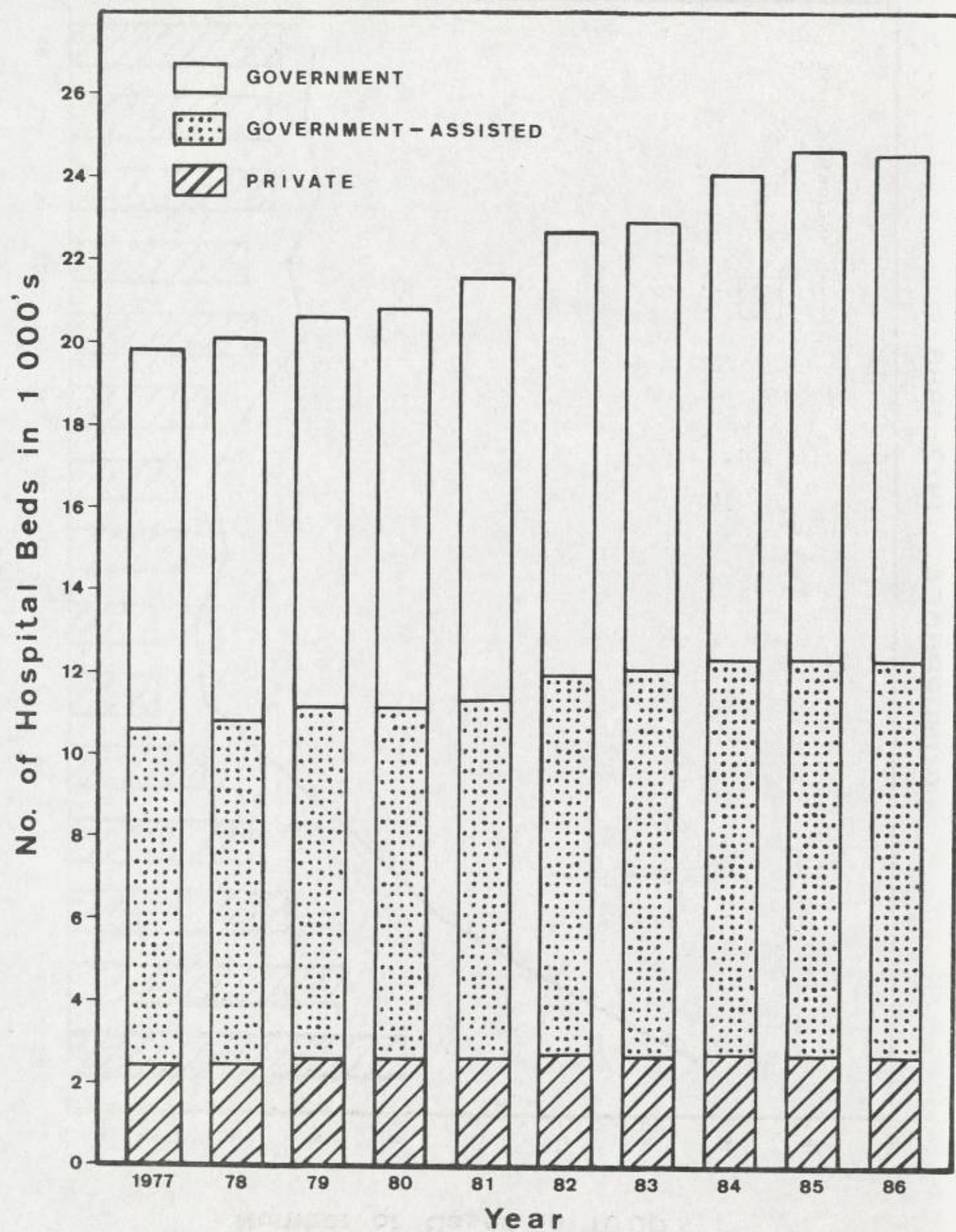
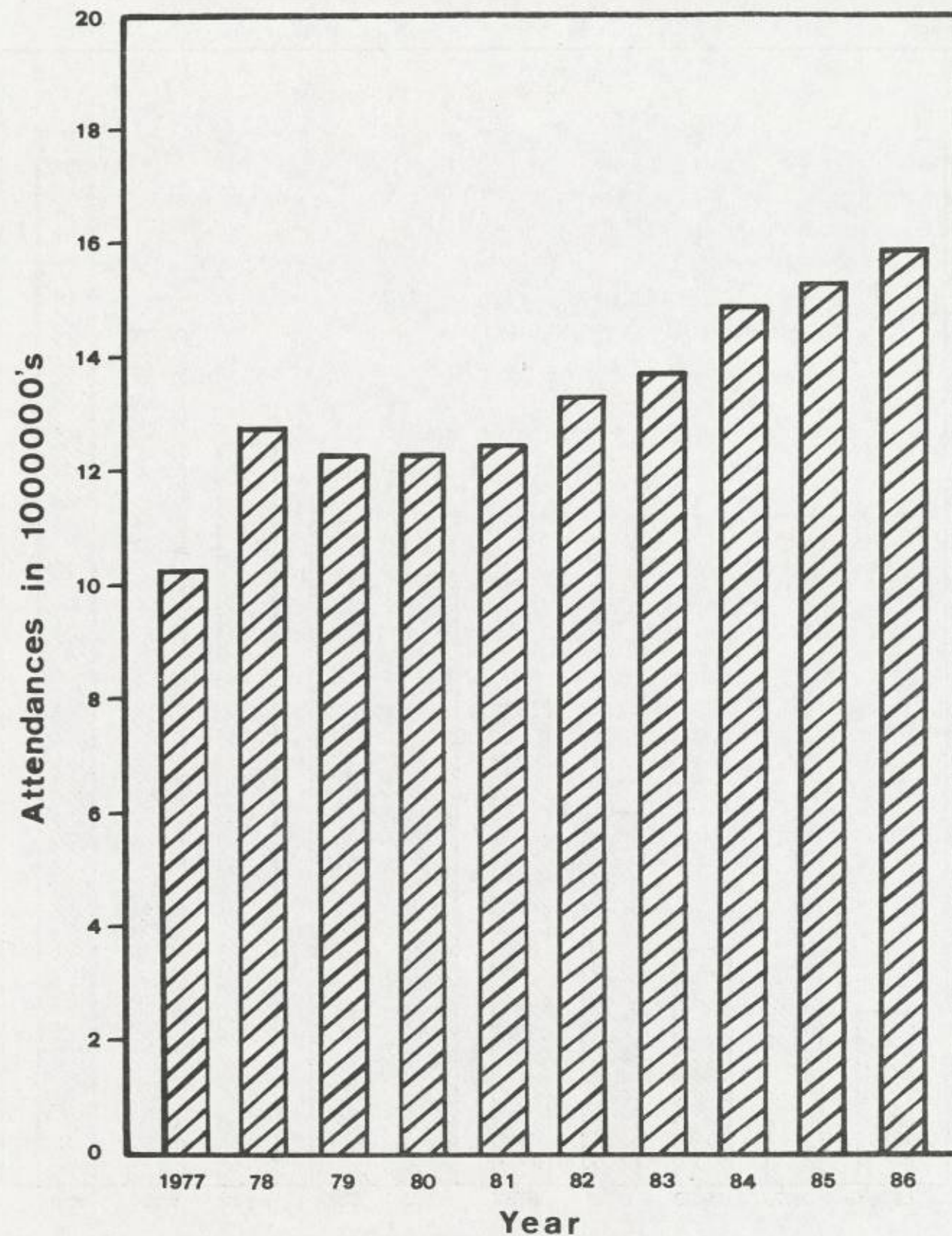


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES  
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1977-1986



NOTE:

For years before 1978, the figures included attendances on occupational-therapy and physiotherapy services. Figures for 1979 onwards were revised to exclude treatments of in-patient on occupational-therapy and physiotherapy services which were previously included.