

HONG KONG
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

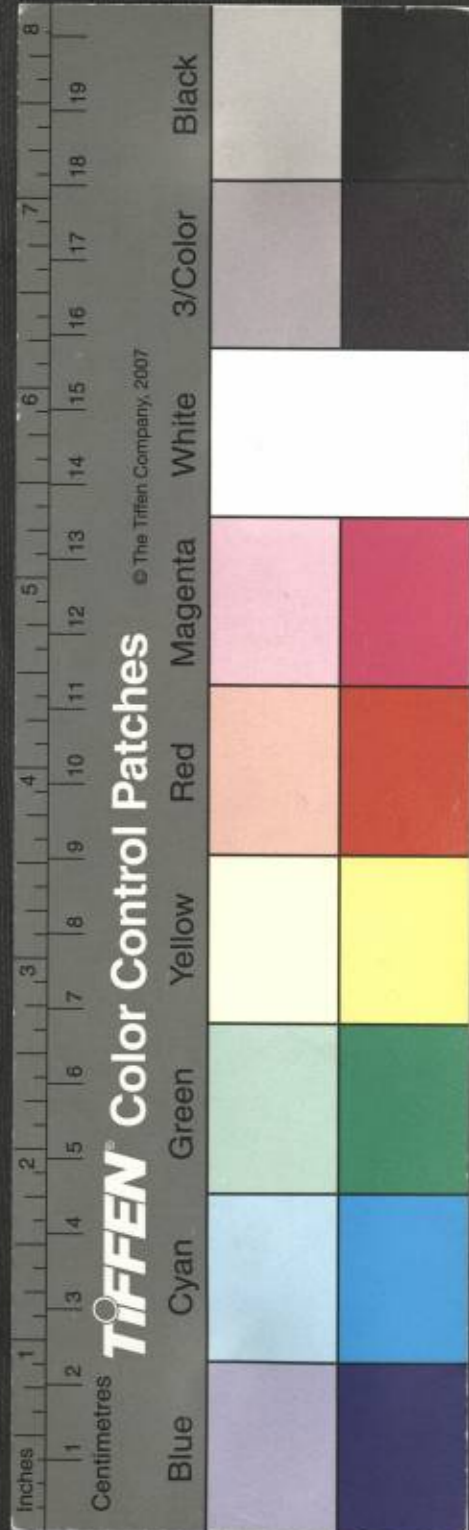
by
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for the
FINANCIAL YEAR 1987 - 1988 *

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I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a comprehensive programme of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative 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 an extensive medical development programme which includes the construction of four major hospitals and 22 additional clinics and polyclinics in the coming decade.

For the 1987/88 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$3,094.6 millions. Subventions totalling about \$1,425.2 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 \$532.7 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 1987 was 5.61 millions, an increase of 1.5% compared with the previous year. It was also estimated that about 22.6% of the population were under 15 and 8.0% were 65 and over.

The crude death rate was 4.8 per thousand population. Figure 2 shows the age specific death rates in Hong Kong for the year 1987. 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 70 152, a crude birth rate of 12.5 per thousand population compared to 13.1 in 1986. In the same year, the infant mortality rate remained a low level of 7.5 per thousand live births. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were congenital abnormalities (42%), anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (24%), immaturity (8%), foetal and neonatal haemorrhage (4%) and pneumonia (3%). The maternal mortality rate was 0.04 per thousand total births as compared with 0.03 in 1986. The average life expectancy for females was 79.7 and that for males 74.2 years.



III Communicable Diseases

A total of 4 cases of cholera were reported in 1987, including two among Vietnamese refugees and one imported case. Close surveillance on the disease, intensified health education and environmental measures were maintained.

There was no report of other quarantinable diseases. No case of common childhood diseases like diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis was reported.

Four cases of animal rabies were reported in the New Territories, but there was no case of rabies in humans.

During the year, 106 cases of malaria were notified, most of them imported cases, with the most frequent source of infection from China, Vietnam and India. Six indigenous cases were identified and they occurred mainly in the border and Sai Kung area.

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

All notified malaria cases are thoroughly investigated and followed up by regional health staff. This active surveillance programme is 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 are being instituted effectively. The establishment of the Central Reference Laboratory for Malaria also ensures the accurate diagnosis of malaria.

In addition, health education and publicity are maintained to remind the general public to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and to urge picnickers and international travellers to protect themselves against mosquito bites.

Six cases of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) were reported during the year, bringing the total number of AIDS cases on record to nine, of whom eight had died.

As there is no effective cure for AIDS and no vaccine available, the Medical & Health Department has put the emphasis of prevention on education and publicity.

To strengthen and intensify such efforts started in 1983, the Committee on Education and Publicity on AIDS was established in January 1987. It works closely with the Expert Committee on AIDS and serves to co-ordinate all related efforts in education and publicity of the subject.

A large scale AIDS publicity campaign was launched in phases starting in April with press release, media publicity, distribution of leaflets, exhibitions, and advertisements on the MTR, newspaper and cinemas. In addition, seminars and health talks were organised for specific groups, including teachers, social workers and youths. Earlier in the year, workshops were also organised for doctors. Surveys carried out later indicated that there was increased public awareness of AIDS.

In April, the AIDS Counselling and Consultative Service, which provides assistance to people at risk of developing AIDS, was expanded with the addition of more telephone lines and an extension of hours.

The Surveillance Programme for infection by the AIDS virus, begun in April 1985, continued under the monitor of the Expert Committee on AIDS. Up to December 1987, a total of 106 individuals were found to be infected with the virus.

Blood screening for antibodies to the AIDS virus, introduced by the Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in August 1985, was maintained to prevent the possible transmission of the disease through blood transfusion.

Both viral hepatitis A and hepatitis B remained prevalent in the community with 1 554 notified cases and 23 deaths reported during the year. Because of the public health implications of hepatitis B, especially the long-term liver complications such as cirrhosis and liver cancer, the Hepatitis B Vaccination Programme was introduced since 1983 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.

Immunisation programmes against common childhood diseases are carried out in schools as well as Maternal & Child Health Centres. 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 98.3%.

To increase the protection of the at-risk group, namely women at child-bearing age, rubella vaccination has been made available to nurses, teachers, social workers and other female staff in the Government. The vaccination is also given to eligible women attending the Maternal & Child Health Centres.

The Medical and Health Department continued to administer a combined neo-natal screening programme for glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment of infants who may otherwise develop disabilities or mental retardation. The programme now covers all babies born in government, subvented and private hospitals. Based on the results 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 are instituted so that the development of permanent disabilities in these children is avoided.

Gastrointestinal diseases are endemic in the territory and small outbreaks occur from time to time. There were 378 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 1 566 persons. Organisms responsible for these outbreaks include salmonella, E. Coli, Staphylococcus and Vibrio parahemolyticus. In addition, 121 persons were affected by an insecticide, identified as methamidophos, found to be present in incriminated vegetables imported across the border. There were also 273 cases of enteric fever, and 381 cases of bacterial dysentery. Active case finding, contact tracing, health education on food and personal hygiene by the regional health staff and the co-ordination of other control measures 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 7 269 in 1987, representing a notification rate of 129.5 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 407 in 1986 to 405 in 1987 and the death rate from 7.4 to 7.2 per 100 000 population, representing about 1.5% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at Government chest clinics were 720 282 compared with 726 295 in 1986. BCG vaccination remains a recommended programme and covers nearly all the newborns.

During 1987, 90 642 patients attended the Government chest clinics of which 42 685 were new patients and diagnosed to be suffering from some kinds of chest diseases, namely pulmonary tuberculosis (12.2%), bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (9.8%), pneumonia (4.0%), acute bronchitis (2.8%), malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.8%), bronchiectasis (1.6%), chronic bronchitis (0.5%), emphysema (0.4%) and asthma (0.4%).

In the year 1987, 170 silicotic and 2 asbestoses patients were assessed at the Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and 166 were compensated.

Family Health Services

The Family Health Services of the Medical & Health Department operates 45 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 service are offered to women. Immunization programmes are carried out against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella. During 1987, about 92% of newborn babies attended the Maternal & Child 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 Health 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 are referred to the Clinic. A very common problem is 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 1987, 1 075 cases were assessed and 7 281 case sessions were recorded. Another child assessment centre, the Pamela Youde Child Assessment Clinic, will commence operation in 1988. Five 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 1987 was 35 006 compared with 31 805 in 1986. The number of total attendance was 177 327 compared with 180 072 in 1986.

14 213 new cases of sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 1987 compared with 11 850 cases in 1986, an increase of 19.9%. The sex distribution was 87% male and 13% 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 223 (1.57%) in 1987.

A total of 6 035 gonorrhoea cases were reported in 1987 showing an increase of 20.5% from the 1986 figure. It remains the commonest sexually transmitted disease (42%). The percentage of penicillinase-producing neisseria gonorrhoea (PPNG) strains detected in Hong Kong was 37.5% in 1987.

The other common sexually transmitted diseases were non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) and non-specific genital infection (NSGI) (23%), genital warts (15%), and syphilis (4%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases e.g. chancroid (1%), herpes genitalis (5%), scabies (1%), pediculosis pubis (3%) and lymphogranuloma 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 0.45% compared with 0.39% in the previous year. Of 202 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics, only 40 cases, (19.8%) were actually suffering from syphilis. No incidence of congenital syphilis was reported in the year.

The health staff were involved in epidemiological and 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 attendances for 1987 was 103, the number of new cases detected was 21 representing a rate of 0.37 per 100 000 of the population.

Tuberculoid cases consisted of about 47.6% of the cases. Male case predominated with a sex ratio of 3.2 to 1.

The number of contacts attended to during 1987 was 61 and all the four leprosy cases requiring inpatient treatment were admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

Dermatology Service

The total number of attendances at the skin clinics in 1987 was 57 980, including 16 412 new cases. The six common skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, acne, verruca, urticaria and contact dermatitis. 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 11 500 with the daily attendance of the service ranging from about 7 200 to 11 600 in 1987.

Occupational Health 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 health 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 occupational health hazards reported by the factory inspectorate, other Government Departments and the public. 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, pest control 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 1 634 field surveys and 973 laboratory analyses were conducted in 1987.

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 1987, 379 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed, including 168 cases of silicosis, 27 cases of contact dermatitis, 143 cases of compressed air illness and 13 episodes of gas poisoning affecting a total of 25 workers.

There were 104 793 occupational injuries reported in 1987 and of these, 97 281 non-fatal and 228 fatal cases were processed under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

In 1987, Nursing Officers II of the division, apart from performing duties related to medical assessment boards, started to conduct visits to factories and industrial undertakings for occupational health promotion and education. During these visits discussions were made with employers and employees on the common occupational diseases and their preventive measures.

Health Education

The Central Health Education Unit 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.

During the year, the unit was actively involved in a number of campaigns, including AIDS education and publicity campaign, home safety campaign and organ donation campaign.

The major health education activity was an exhibition to promote the proper use of medicine and to introduce the medical and health services. It was organised in October at Shatin Town Hall and attracted a large audience.

The 6th and 7th courses of the popular Young Health Leaders Training Project were conducted during the year, training a total of 236 students from secondary schools in health as well as 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.

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 2 180 000 copies of poster, pamphlet and stickers were issued out to the public and there were 16 900 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 eighth year of operation, the number of participants among primary school children has reached some 352 483. The participation rate has increased to about 66% 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 dependants 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 operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels, including those ferrying refugees, and grants radio pratique to ships. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships on international voyages, ensures adequate standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels or aircraft, provides medical assistance to ships and planes within the Territory, and telecommunicates medical advice to vessels at high seas. It also provides facilities for vaccination, the issuing of international vaccination certificates and handles the issuing of cremation permits.

The health staff 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.

Radiation Health Service

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.

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 440 general medical practitioners are enlisted in the Scheme.

Over 380 000 school children from 912 schools participated in the Scheme as at 31 March 1988, representing a coverage of about 48% 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 campaign.

V Hospital and Clinic Services

Hospitals

There are three types of hospitals in Hong Kong - Government, Government-assisted and private - with a total of 24 896 beds representing 4.4 beds per thousand of the population. Pressure on the service was experienced on all fronts, as 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 adopts 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-subvented hospitals and clinics.

In 1987, the total attendance at Government and Government-assisted Accident and Emergency Departments was 1 197 523, averaging 3 281 attendances per day. A total of 668 161 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 63 (54 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 1987 there were a total of 258 263 attendances to these clinics. Emergency service is also provided in the major regional hospitals. There are a total of 96 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 1987, a total of 2 600 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 4 444 operations were performed in the out-patient eye clinics. The number of blindness registered was 812 in 1987. The pattern of the causes for blindness was mainly degenerative in nature.

The Unit also provides an orthoptic service to assist in the assessment and treatment of patients with disturbance in ocular mobility, and a low vision service for the assessment, follow-up and management of patients with low residual vision.

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 admitted in 1987 was 2 898 with 2 192 surgical operations performed. The Unit also runs 15 full- and part-time out-patient clinics. In 1987, the total attendance was 109 861. Minor operations and therapeutic procedures are 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 6 575 patient-sessions for assessment and treatment were conducted in 1987. The audiological personnel in the unit performed 11 745 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 1 510 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 2 238 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 1987, there were 6 295 admissions to the psychiatric hospitals and units, 751 to the various day hospitals and 238 232 attendances at the psychiatric out-patient clinics. 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 10 227 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 psychiatric hospitals and units, and the out-patients of the psychiatric clinics. 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 out-patient clinics, rehabilitation centres, maternity hospitals, geriatric day hospitals as well as psychiatric hospitals. It aims to promote early rehabilitation of the disabled and elderly and hasten the recovery of the sick.

In 1987, a total of 257 056 patients were treated and 1 257 070 attendances 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.

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 1987, 35 469 patients were treated with 1 127 610 attendances recorded.

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 1987, a total of 22 769 patients were treated and 56 104 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 48 hospital stations and satellite centres. During the year, 12 260 patients were treated by community nurses and 227 896 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 hospital mortuaries and blood banks. In 1987, a total of 17.03 million tests were undertaken by the service representing an increase of 15% over the previous year. 45 934 units of whole blood and 40 934 units of packed cells were received by the blood banks in the year.

The Institute of Immunology undertakes the monitoring and quality control of biological products including poliomyelitis vaccines for use in the local health services. A total of 148 345 ml of vaccines were produced in 1987. 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. 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-phosphate-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 4 663 post-mortem examinations, 1 081 clinical examinations and blood groupings, and 5 796 laboratory examinations in 1987.

Radiology and Oncology Service

The Medical & Health Department's Institute of Radiology and Oncology comprises of two major Divisions : the Diagnostic Radiology Division with the Nuclear Medicine Section, the Radiotherapy and Oncology Division with the Radiobiology Section and the Medical Physics Section.

The Diagnostic Radiology Division provides a comprehensive diagnostic organ imaging service including conventional radiography, ultrasonography and computed tomography, for Government institutions and one Government subvented hospital, the Nam Long Hospital. A consultation service is available to all Government subvented hospitals and private medical practitioners on a fee charging basis. It is also involved in the planning of imaging departments of all new projects for hospital and specialty clinics.

The Nuclear Medicine Section, based at Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth Hospitals, is under the charge of a consultant of nuclear medicine. The function of the Section is to provide all aspects of clinical and laboratory nuclear medicine which involve the use of unsealed radionuclides in the diagnosis and management of disease.

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 about 85% of the cancer patients requiring radiation therapy in the population following the opening of another radiotherapy department in the private sector. It also treats private patients on a fee charging basis and is also involved in the planning of radiotherapy departments of all new hospital projects. The Division also operates a cancer registry which is responsible for the collection, compilation and analysis of cancer statistics for the whole territory.

The Radiobiology Section is engaged in cancer and radiobiological research. The Section plays an essential role in the basic training of radiotherapists and oncologists.

The Medical Physics Section looks after all the radiology, radiation related, and ancillary equipment of the Institute in all respects. It also provides medical physics service and basic training in radiation physics to the professional and technical staff of the Institute. The Section also participates in the planning of new radiological project within the Institute and other units, and is also responsible for radiation safety within the Department as a whole.

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 Pharmaceutical Service is made up of two main divisions. The Hospital and Clinic Pharmaceutical Service has a staff of 756 including 56 pharmacists. The second division is the Forensic Pharmacy Service with an establishment of 19 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 has resulted in higher drug expenditure. The total amounted to about \$317 million in 1987 as compared with the expenditure of \$285 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.

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 93 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 72 candidates sat and 26 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 22 additional clinics and polyclinics.

The construction of the Tuen Mun Hospital, which will have 1 600 beds, is expected to be completed in 1988. The hospital will serve to reinforce medical services in the western region of the New Territories.

Site formation work on the 1 600 bed Pamela Youde Hospital on Hong Kong Island has been completed. 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, 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.

Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong and Chinese University are awarded Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Both the Government and the two universities 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, 150 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 1988.

Nurses are the major front-line workers in the provision of health care service, and the Department's establishment has grown to about 11 700 in early 1988. Basic training for general registered nurses is available at Government, Government-assisted and private hospitals. In early 1988, eight such training schools were in operation with an average annual training capacity of about 1 090 nurses a year. A further two general registered nurse training schools providing about 340 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 690.

Training in dentistry is available in the Prince Philip Dental Hospital which produced the fourth batch of 68 graduates in January 1988. 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 Pamela Youde Hospital scheduled for intake in 1991. 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, and community nursing. In-service training courses are also organised where appropriate in intensive care, stoma care, renal nursing, oncology and operating theatre.

The departments of Diagnostic Sciences, Rehabilitation Sciences and Health Sciences of the Hong Kong Polytechnic provide training for para-medical and para-dental staff, including radiographers, optometrists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, medical laboratory technicians and dental technicians. The Shatin Technical Institute of the Technical Education and Industrial Training Department provides training for dispensers which is complemented by in-service departmental training. In-service training courses are also available for students for prosthetists, mould laboratory technicians in the respective units.

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 unfailing 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. Fung Yiu King Convalescent Hospital | A1 |
| h. Freni Memorial Convalescent Home | A1 |
| i. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis and cardiothoracic surgery hospital) | A1 |
| j. MacLehose Rehabilitation Centre | A1 |
| k. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital) | A2 |
| l. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital) | A1 |
| m. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drugs Abusers (Women's Hostel) | A1 |
| n. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) | B1 |
| o. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities) | A1 |

* Formerly named as Tung Wah Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital

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

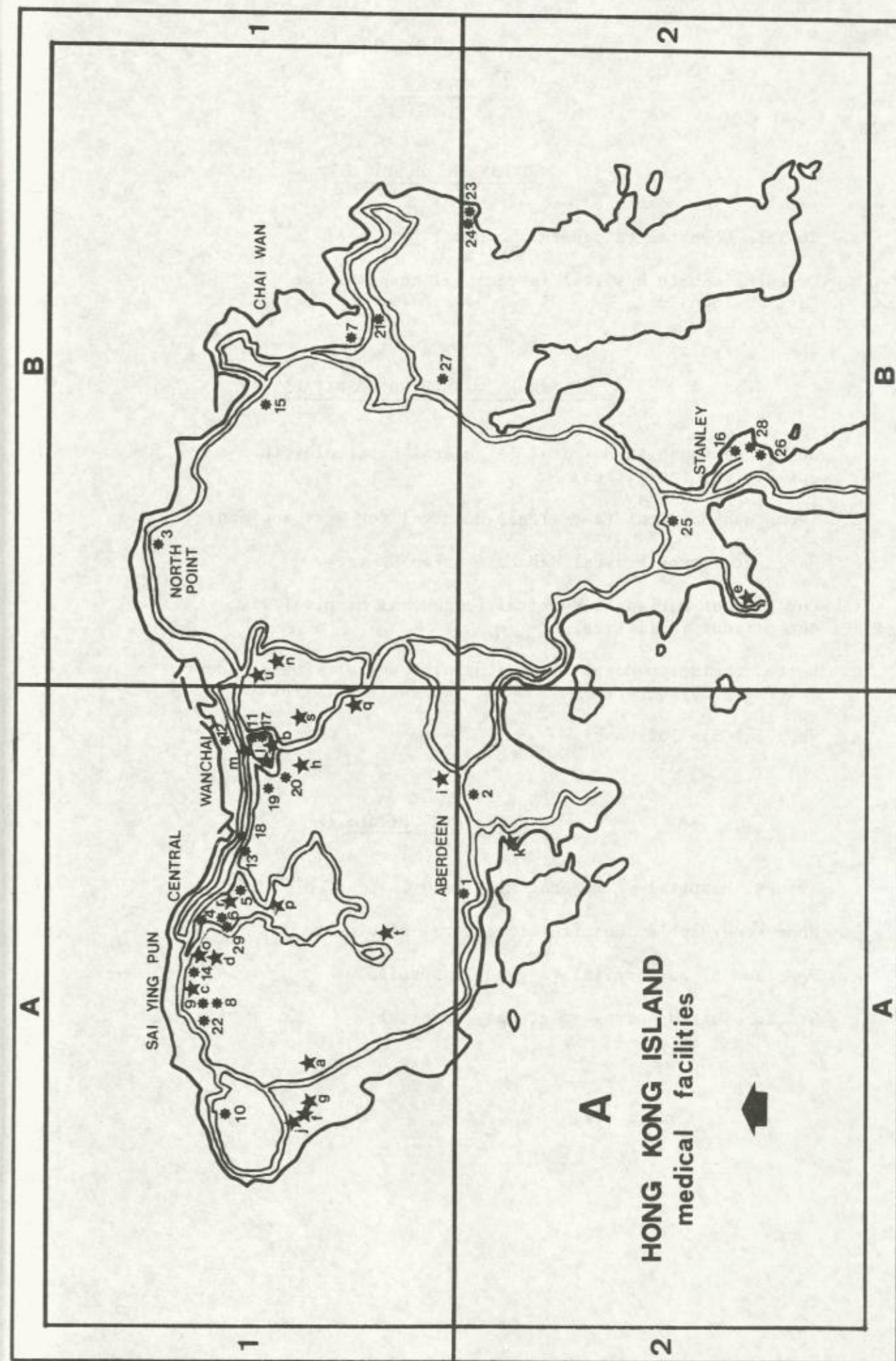
- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic) | A2 |
| 2. Aberdeen Police Training School Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic) | A2 |
| 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 Special Skin/Methadone Clinic (special skin clinic and 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 Offices 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, 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
sunday psychiatric clinic) | A1 |
| 19. Violet Peel Methadone Clinic | A1 |
| 20. Wan Chai Polyclinic (chest clinic, dental clinic and
physiotherapy unit) | A1 |
| 21. Wan Tsui Clinic (general out-patient facilities) | B1 |
| 22. Western Dental Clinic | A1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- | | |
|---|----|
| 23. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Training Centre) | B2 |
| *24. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre) | B2 |
| 25. Ma Hang Prison | B2 |
| 26. Stanley Prison | B2 |
| 27. Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution | B1 |
| 28. Tung Tau Correctional Institution | B2 |
| 29. Victoria Prison | A1 |

* Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre)
provided service for the period 9.8.87 to 29.8.87



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 |

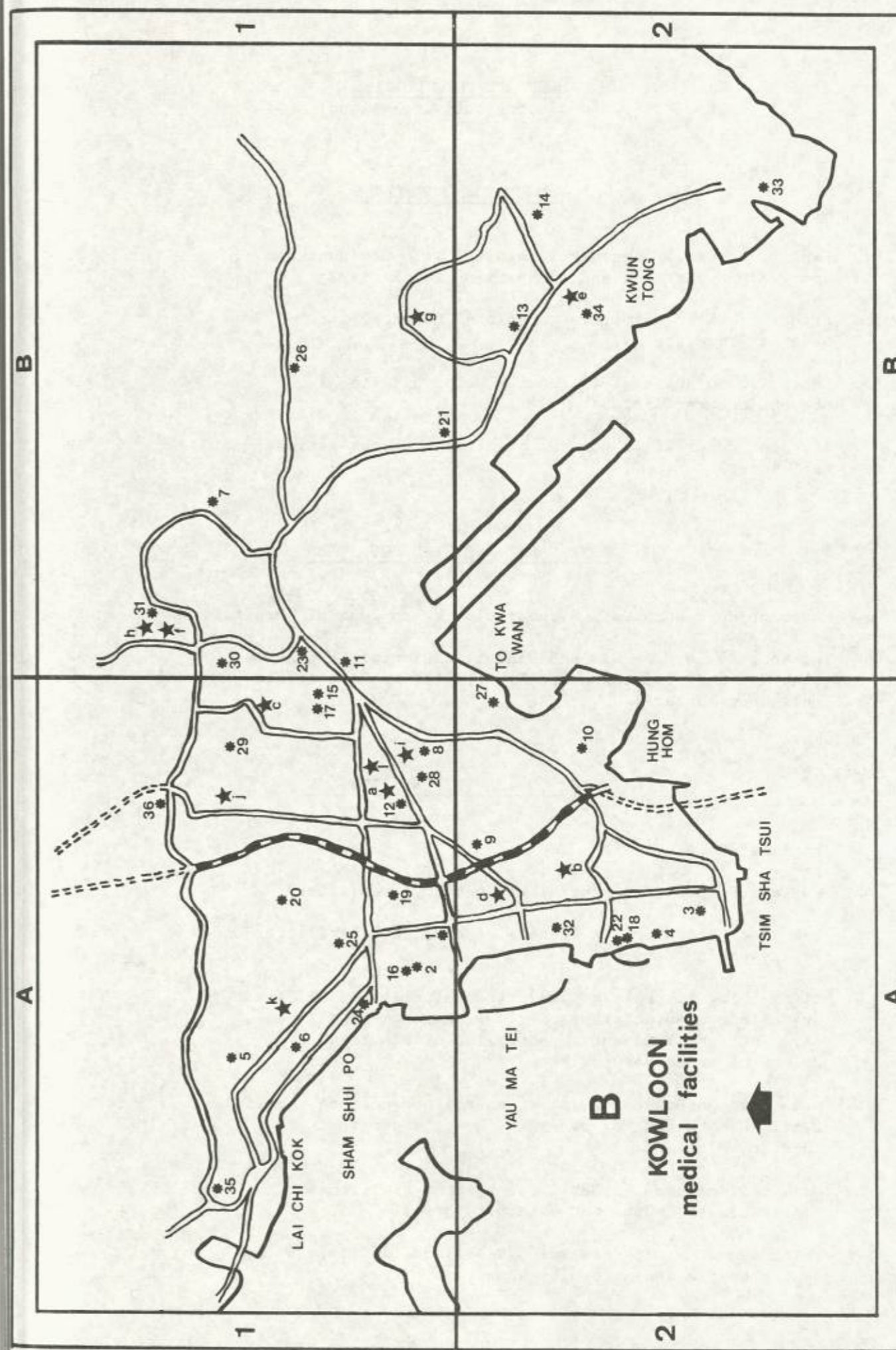
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

- | | |
|--|----|
| 21. Ngau Tau Kok Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, methadone clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit) | B1 |
| 22. Port Health Vaccination Centre, Canton Road Government Offices | A2 |
| 23. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, ENT clinic and methadone clinic) | B1 |
| 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 |



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 Lantau 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

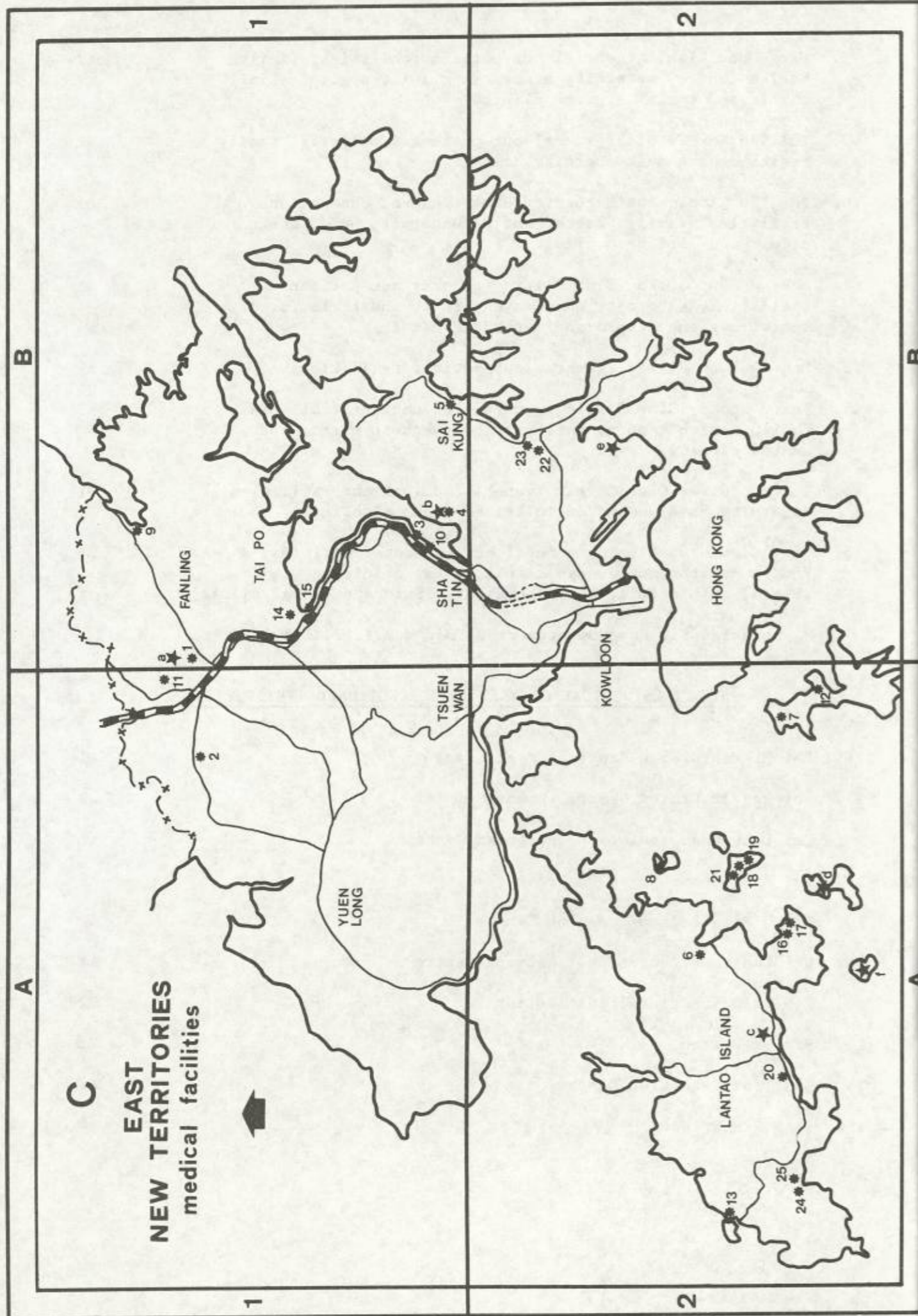
- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Fanling Dental Clinic | B1 |
| 2. Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities) | A1 |
| 3. Lek Yuen Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre) | B1 |
| 4. Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic (dental clinic, ENT clinic, eye clinic, radiotherapy unit,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

- | | |
|--|----|
| 8. Peng Chau Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, special skin clinic and social hygiene clinic) | A2 |
| 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 |

* Replacing Sai Kung Government Clinic w.e.f. 21.3.1988

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/Tong Fuk Centre | 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 |



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

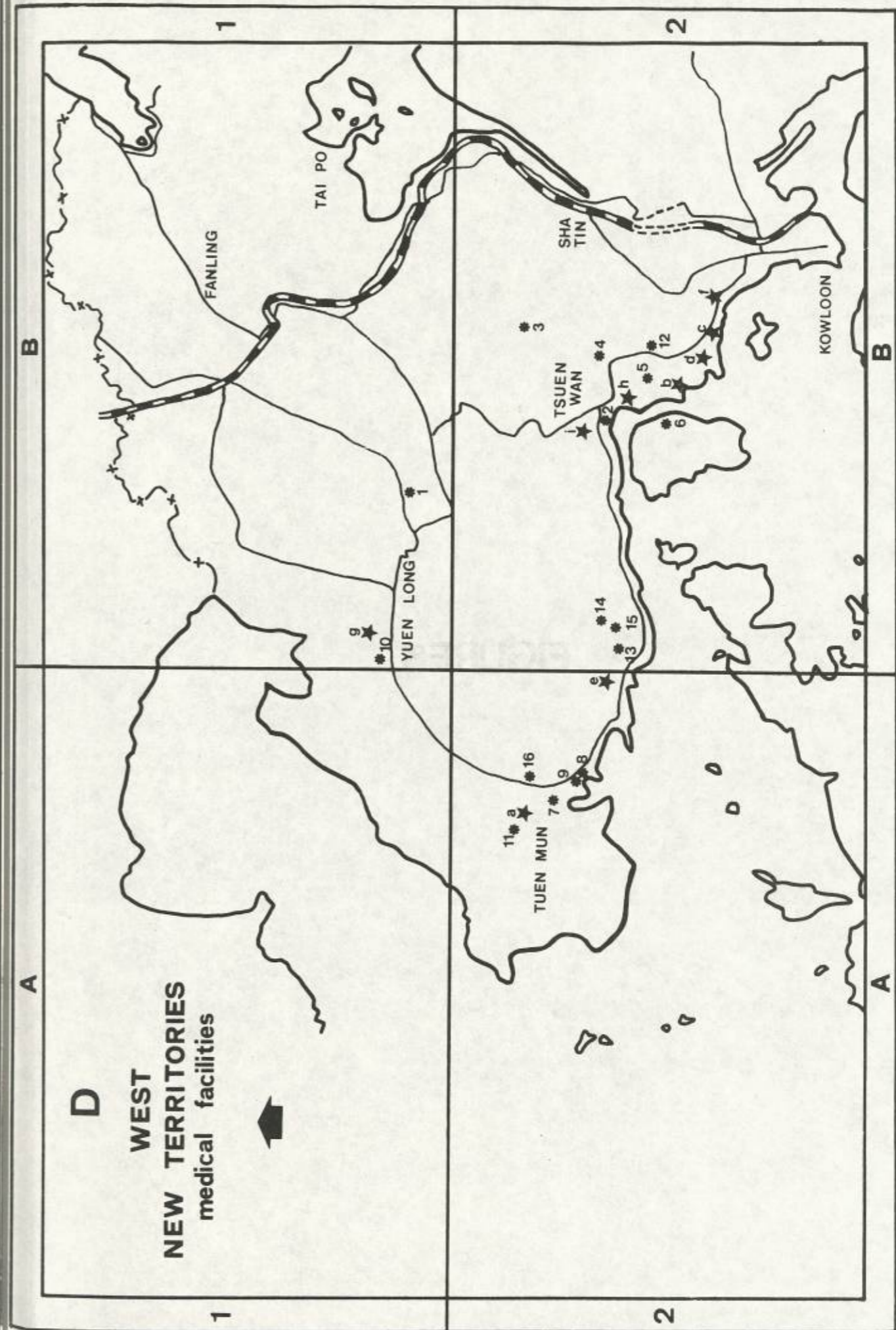
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- | | |
|--|----|
| 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, physiotherapy unit and occupational therapy unit) | A2 |
| 9. Yan Oi Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic 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. Hoi Tai Centre | A2 |
| 12. Lai King Training Centre | B2 |
| 13. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre | B2 |
| 14. Tai Lam Centre for Women | B2 |
| 15. Tai Lam Correctional Institution | B2 |
| 16. Tuen Mun Closed Centre | A2 |

* provided service for the period 25.8.87 to 23.12.87.



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FIGURE 1
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1963-1987

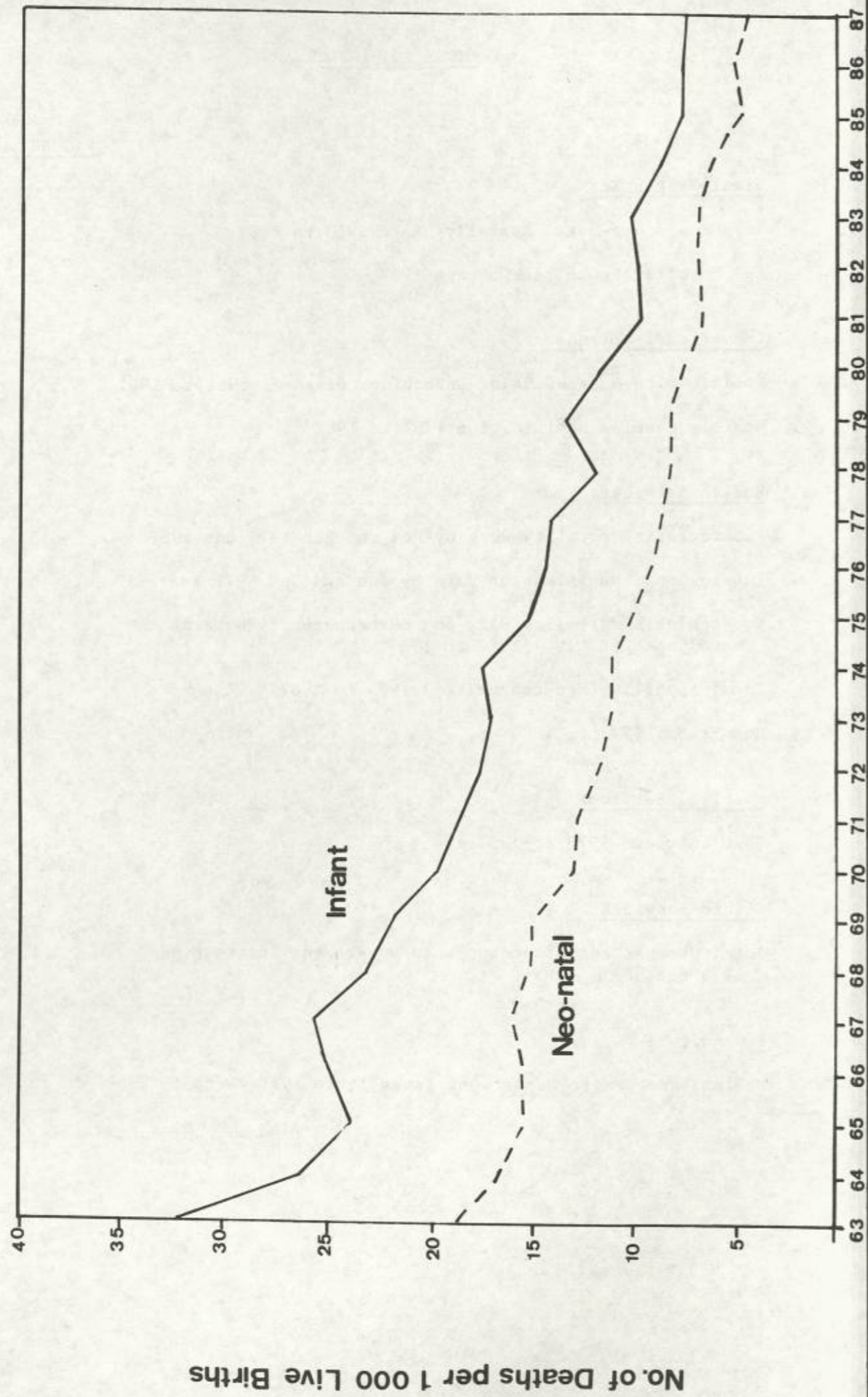


FIGURE 2
AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1987

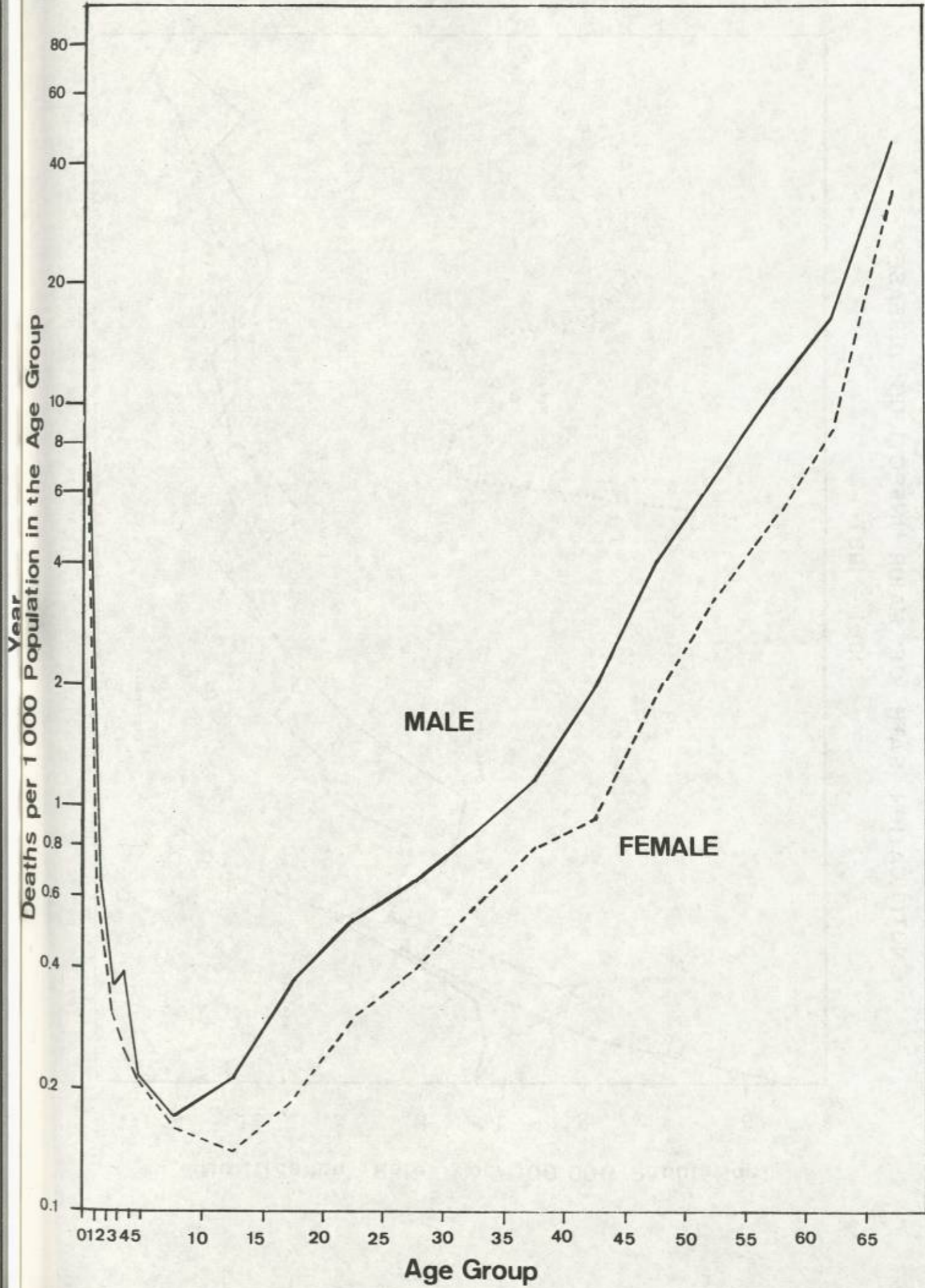


FIGURE 3
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
1961 - 1987

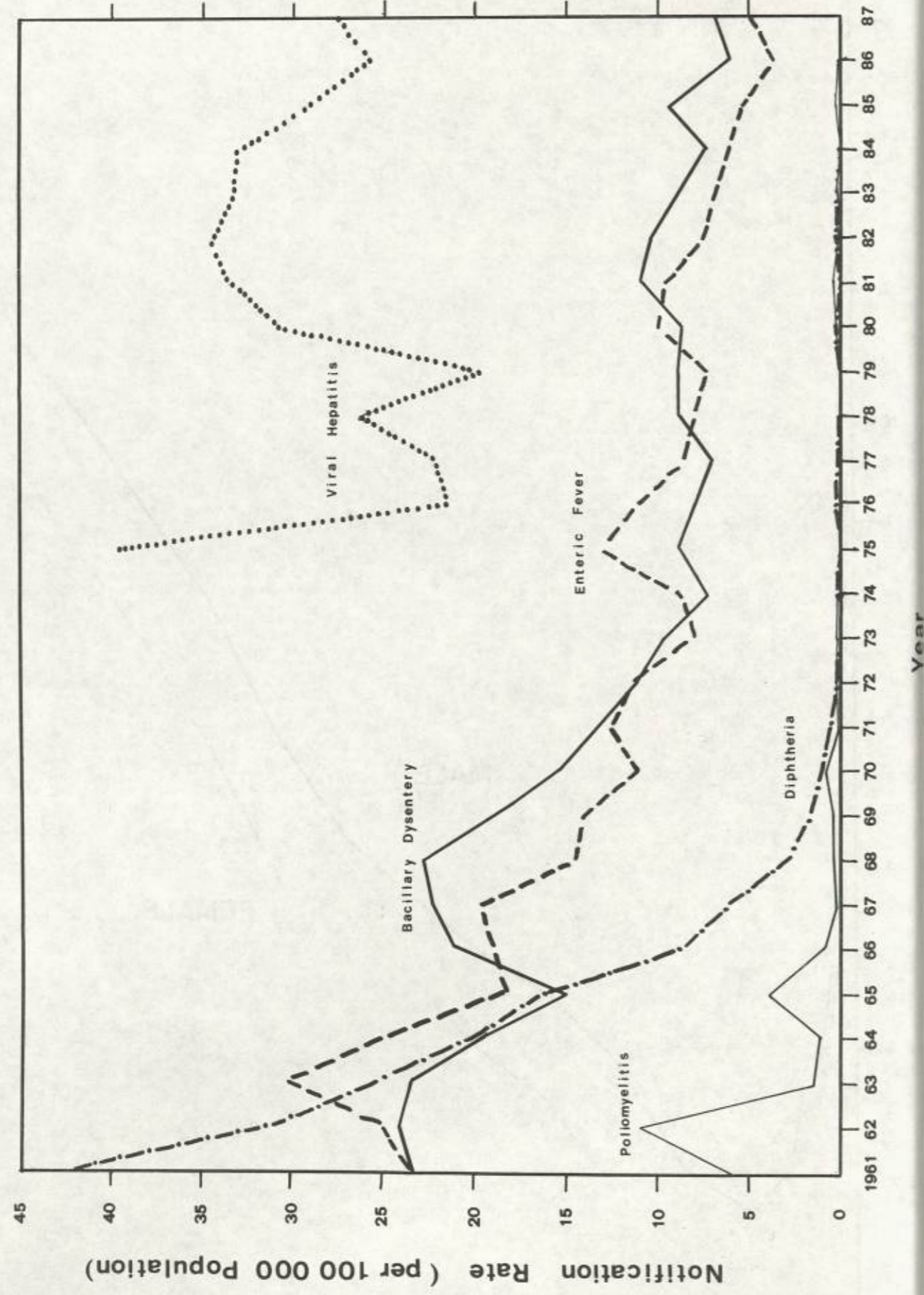


FIGURE 4
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION
1961 - 1987

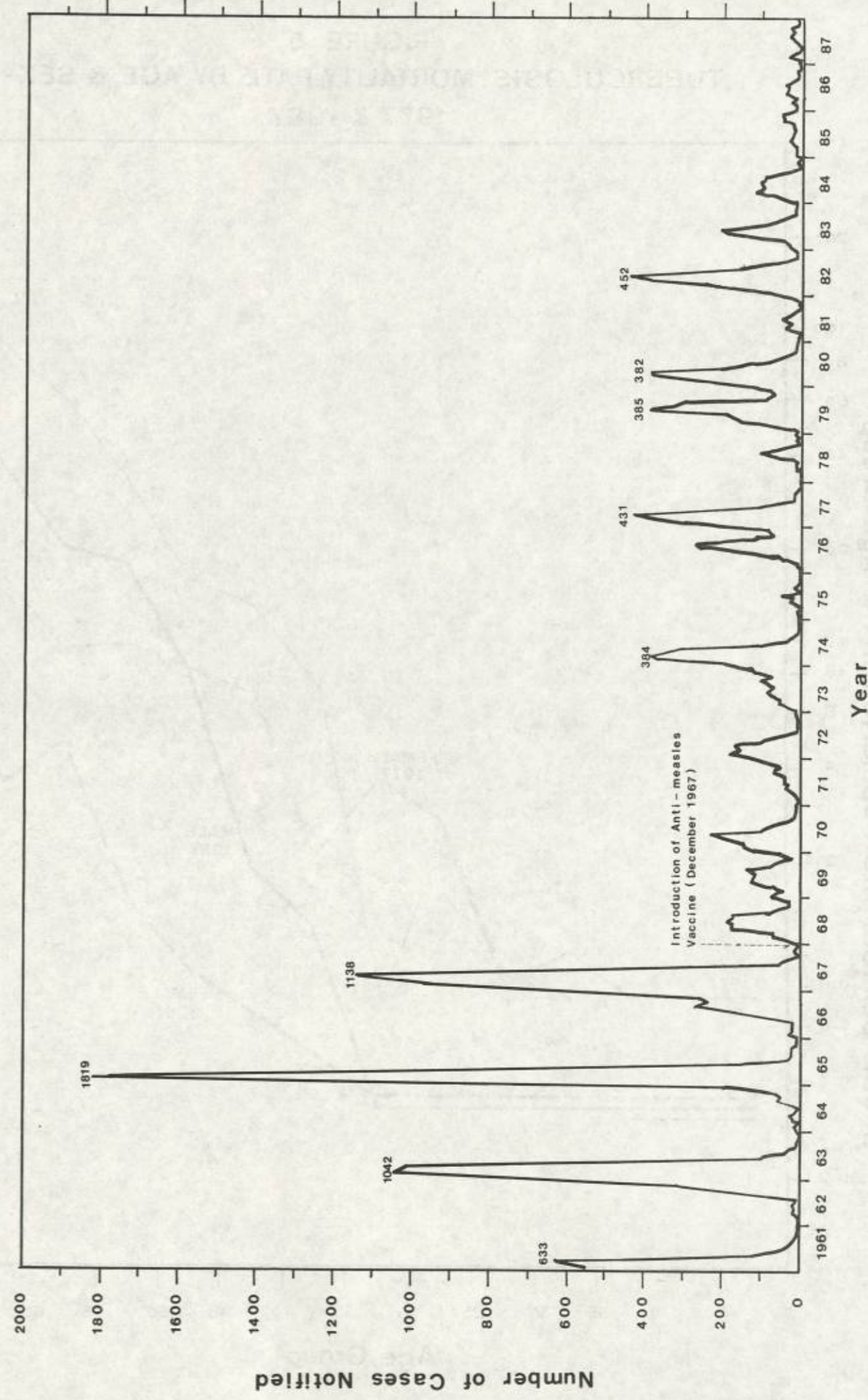


FIGURE 5
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY AGE & SEX
1977 & 1987

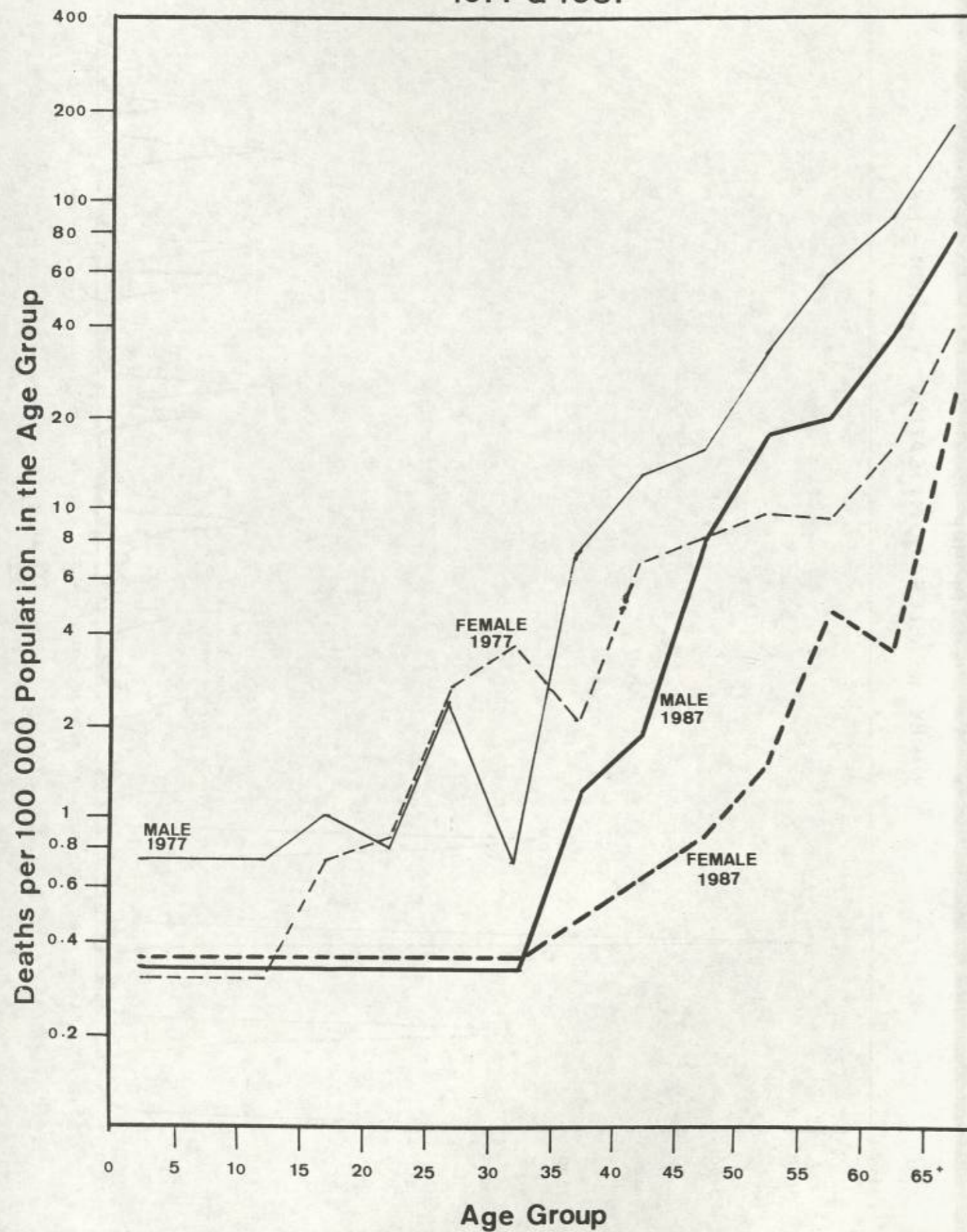


FIGURE 6
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY SEX & AGE
1977 & 1987

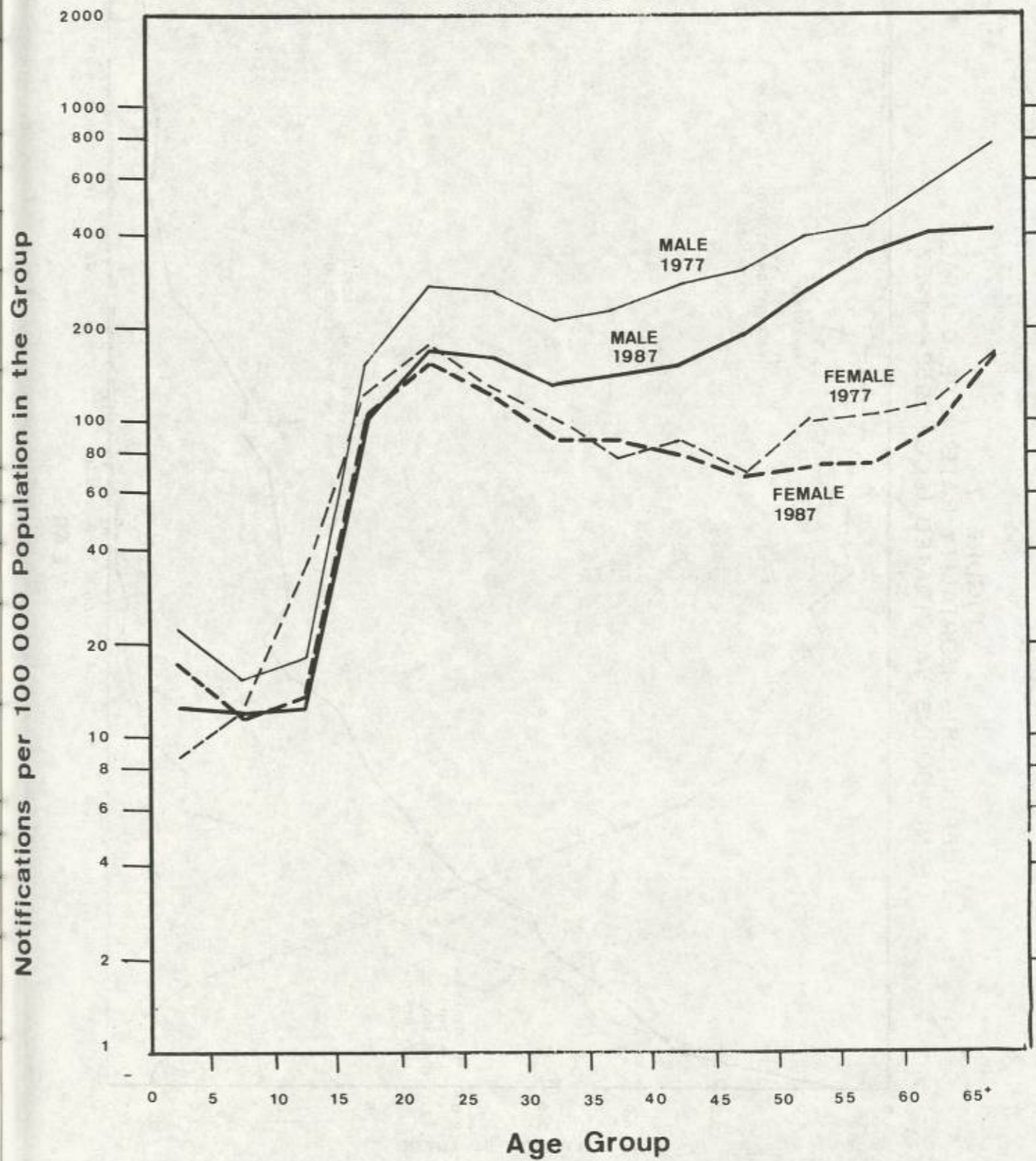


FIGURE 7
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE
OF NEWBORNS VACCINATED (BCG) 1952 - 1987

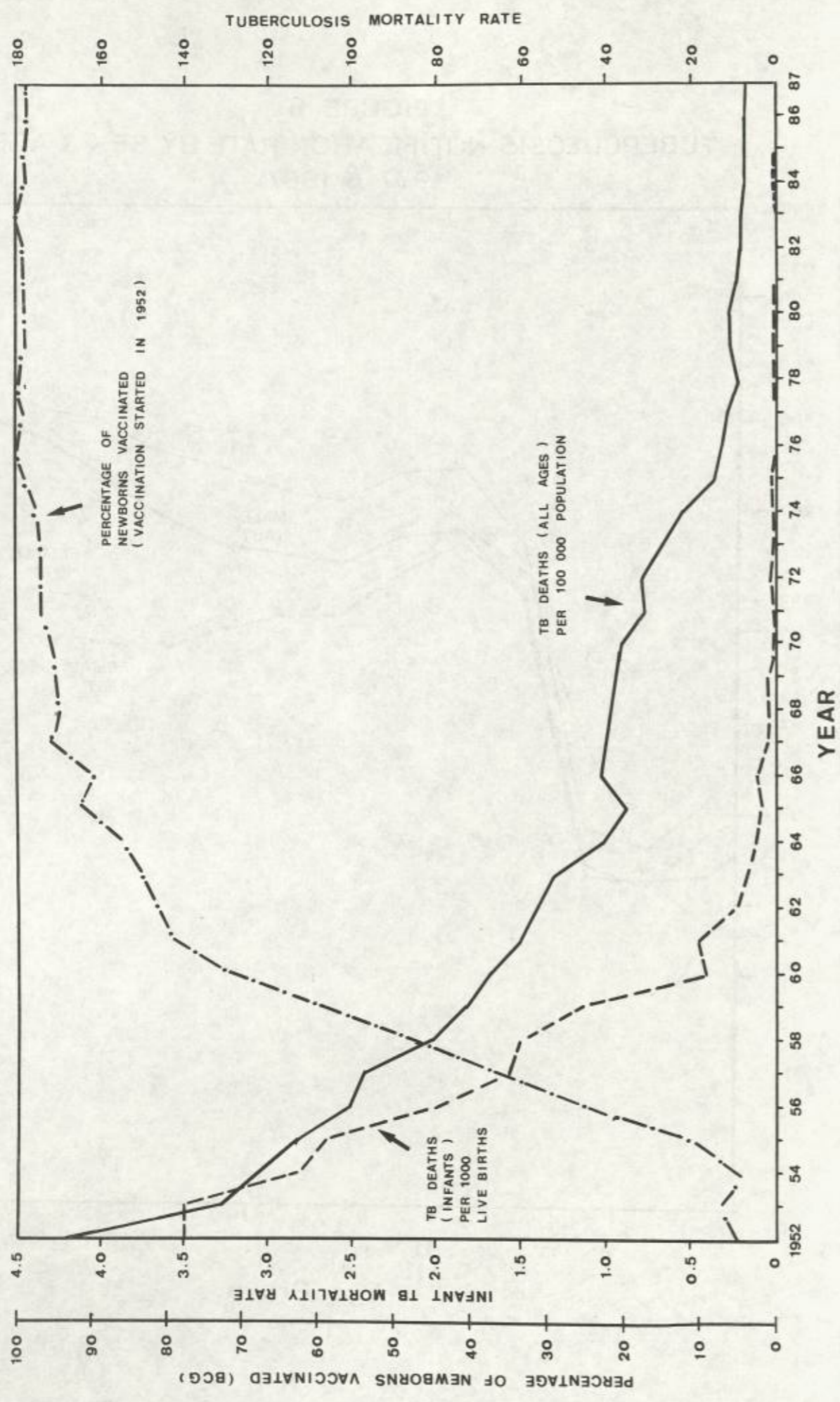


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1973-1987

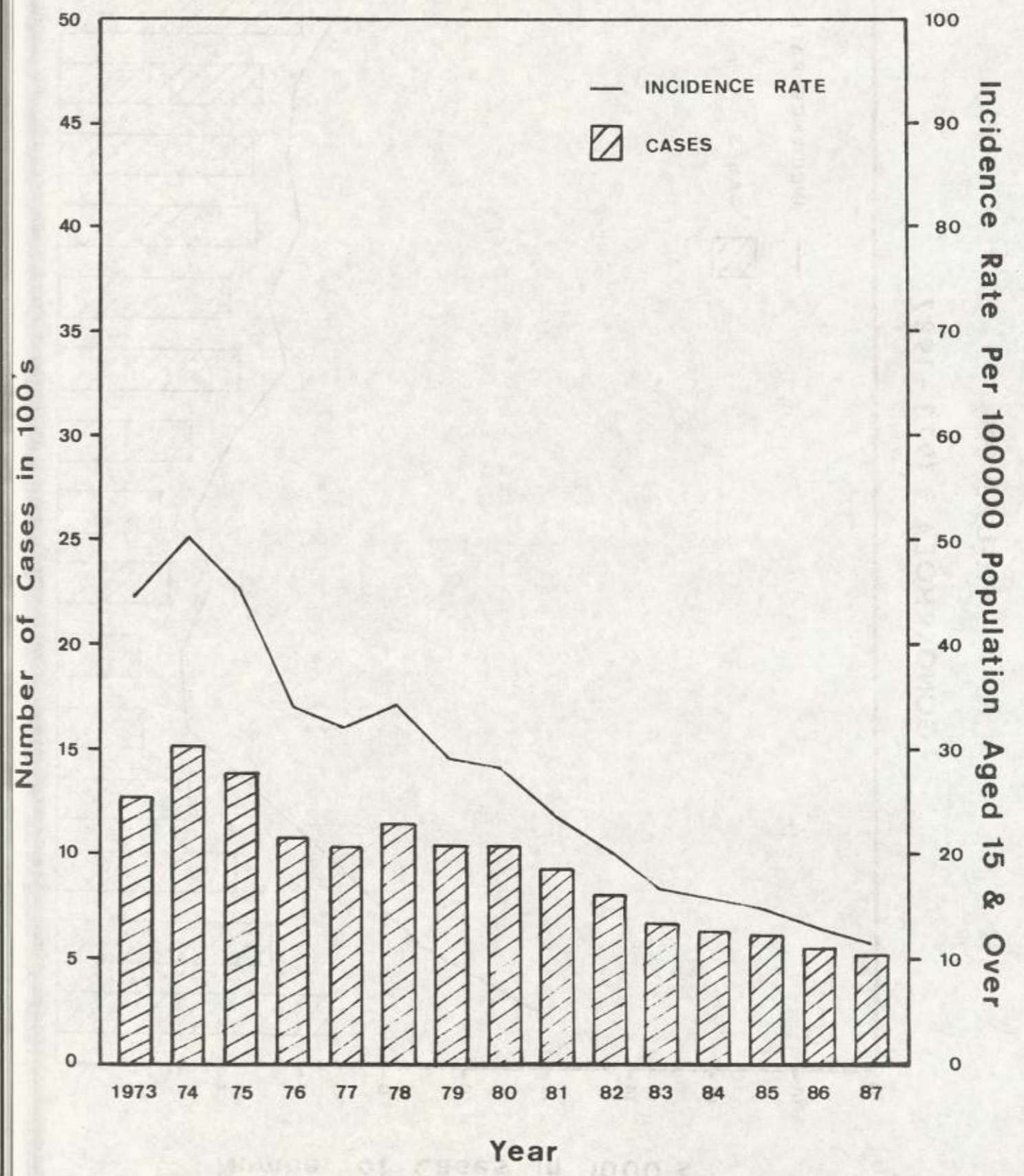


FIGURE 9
GONORRHOEA 1973 - 1987

Incidence Rate Per 100000 Population Aged 15 & Over

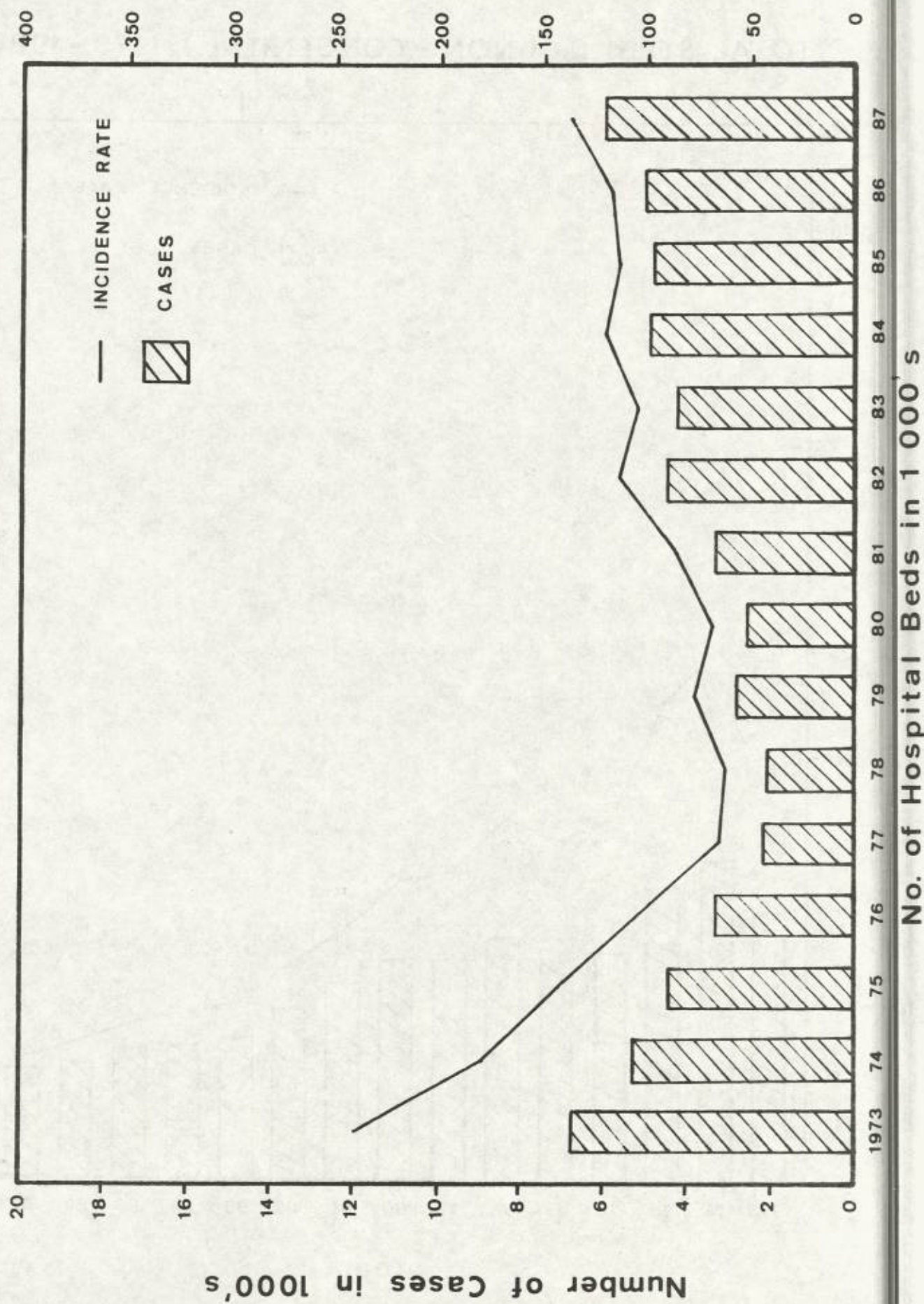


FIGURE 10

HOSPITAL BEDS 1978-1987

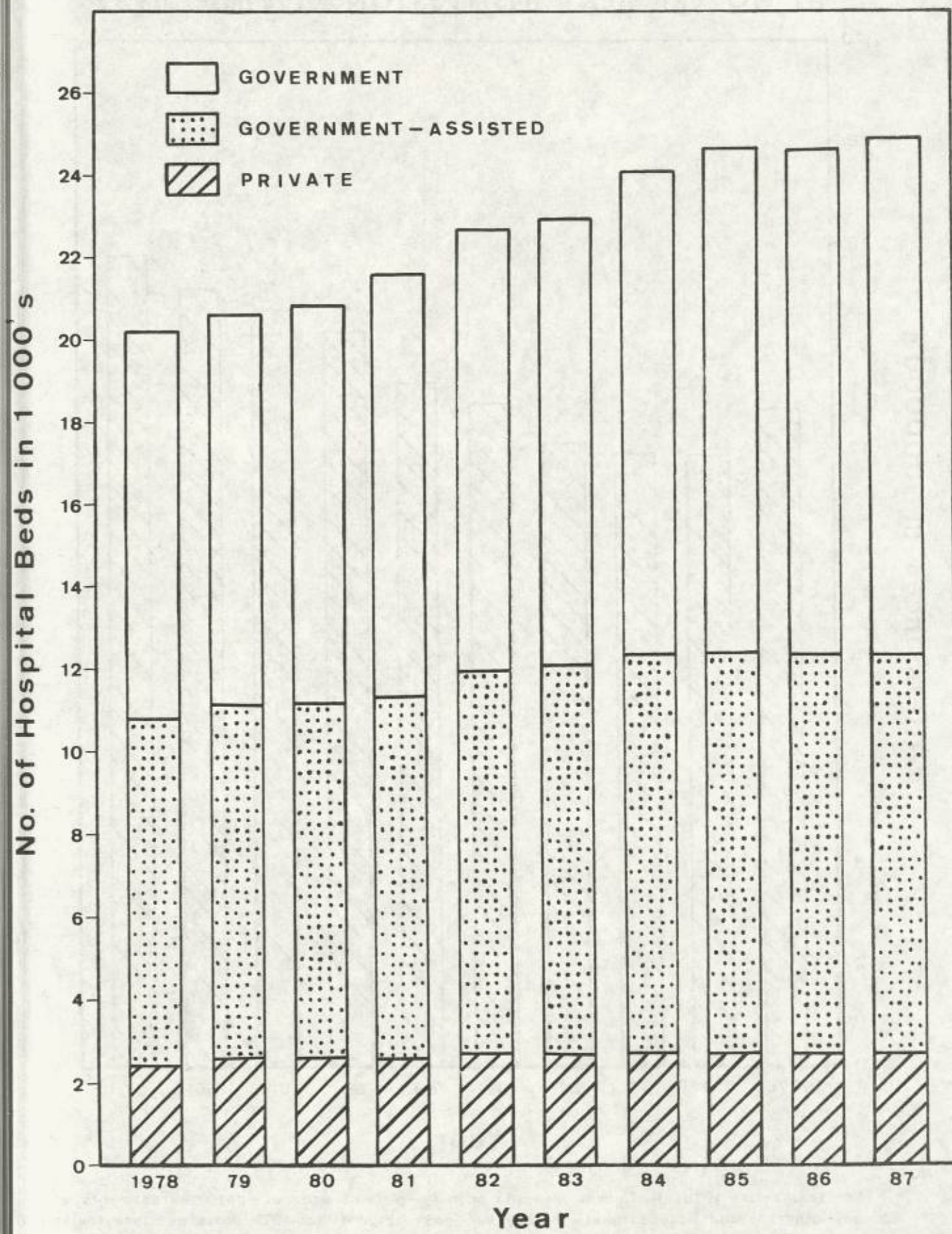
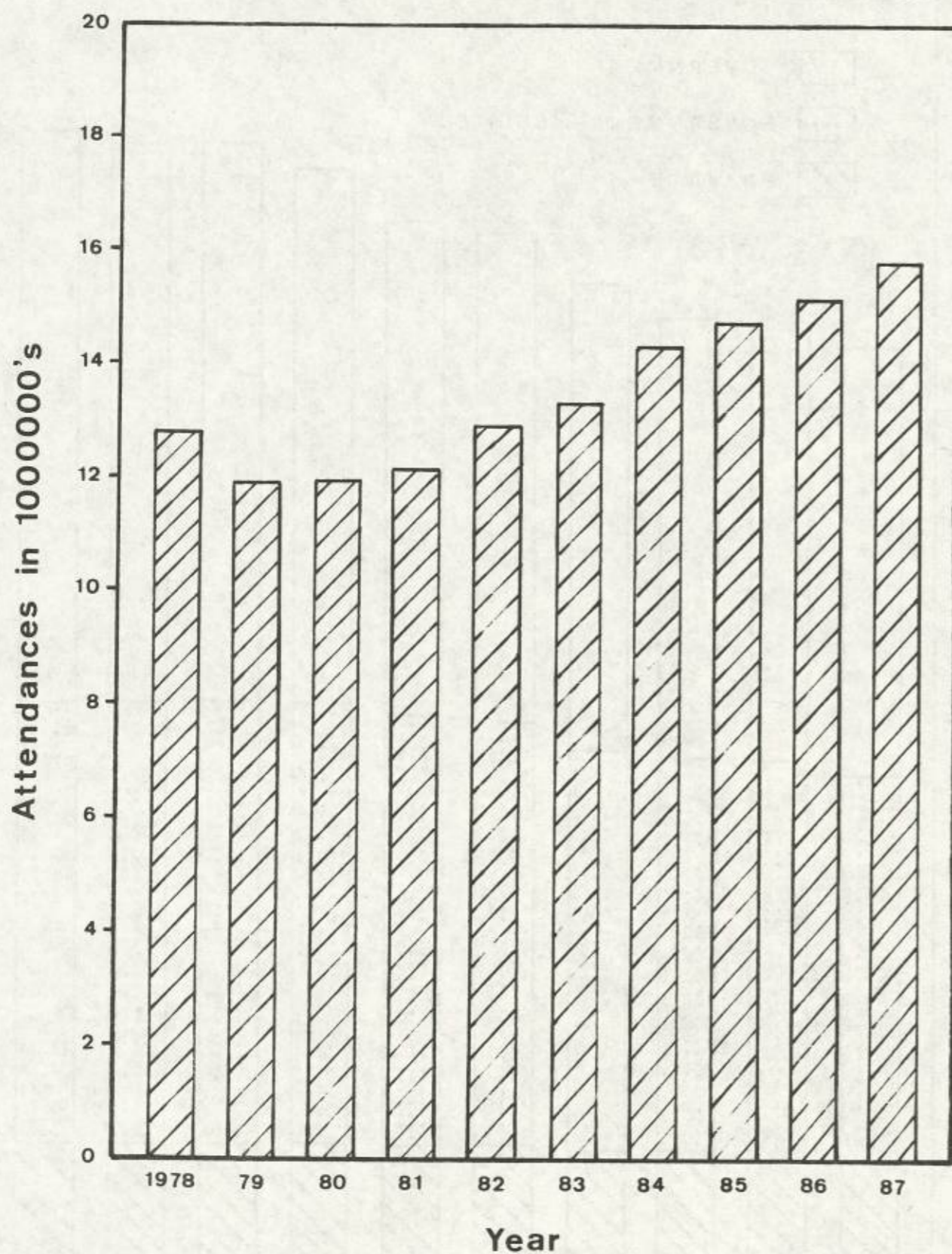


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT - PATIENT ATTENDANCES
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1978 - 1987

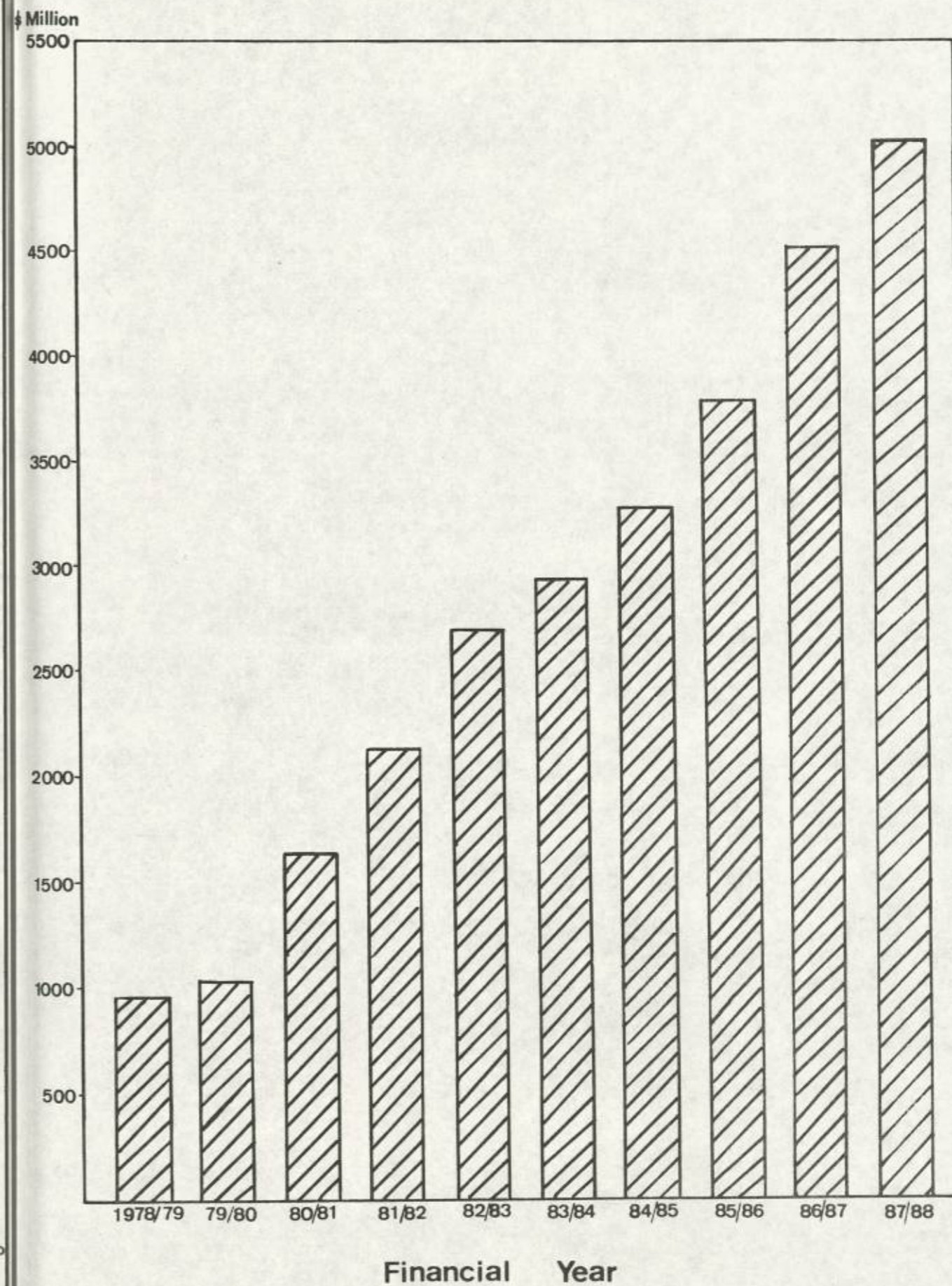


NOTE:

For year before 1978, the figures included both in-patient and out-patient treatments at physiotherapy and occupational-therapy services. Figures for 1979 onwards were revised to include out-patient attendances at physiotherapy and occupational-therapy service.

FIGURE 12

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURE 1978/79 — 1987/88



STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE 1 ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31.3.1988

Grade	Zone	Establishment										Total	Strength on 31.3.1988				
		Headquarters & Health/Miscella- neous Services	Kowloon Hospital	Prince of Wales Hospital	Princess Margaret Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Queen Mary Hospital	Tuen Mun Hospital	Medical Services	Mental Health Service							
Director of Medical & Health Services		1													1	1	
Deputy Director of Medical & Health Services		2														2	2
Senior Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services		4														4	4
Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services		4														4	1
Consultant (Incl Dental)		13	1	1	16	25	10								88	90	
Principal Medical & Health Officer		14	1	1	1	1	1								21	22	
Senior Medical & Health Officer/Medical & Health Officer		204	13	159	205	313	155	60							1 556	1 465	
Nursing Director		1													1	2	
#*Nursing Staff (Incl Psychiatric Nursing Staff)		986	477	1 672	1 294	1 743	1 992	840							11 258	11 128	
Senior Inoculator/Inoculator		107													107	85	
Midwife		152			17										335	245	
Principal Dental Officer/Senior Dental Officer/ Dental Officer		137	3	2	3	3	2							4	154	157	
Dental Hygienist/Student Dental Hygienist		8													8	6	
Dental Inspector		2													2	2	
#Senior Dental Surgery Assistant/Dental Surgery Assistant		153	3	3	4	4	3							4	174	165	