

### *The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals*

326. In this group there are three hospitals and two infirmaries which accommodate 2,326 beds. Incorporated in 1870 by statute which is based on the charitable aims and objects of Chinese tradition, a Board of Directors is elected annually. Management of the hospitals and infirmaries is delegated by the Board to the Tung Wah Hospital Medical Committee which is under the chairmanship of the Director of Medical and Health Services and is composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the three Principal Directors of the Board, a prominent Chinese citizen appointed by His Excellency the Governor, a member from the Permanent Advisers to the Tung Wah Board, representatives from the Government Finance, Public Works and Medical Departments and the Medical Superintendents of the Hospitals. The Board of Directors raises large sums annually from donations, charity functions, public appeals and a flag-day. This money is devoted mainly to capital expenditure on hospitals, primary schools and welfare services for the poor. Government gave a subvention of \$12,495,539 in 1961-62 to meet the recurrent expenditure of the hospitals and infirmaries.

327. Each hospital provides general medical, surgical and obstetric facilities. In addition wards containing an average of 250 to 350 beds are set-aside in the hospitals and infirmaries for the accommodation of patients with tuberculosis. A Group Medical Superintendent and three Medical Superintendents are appointed by Government to the hospitals and Government Nursing Sisters are seconded to the Nurses Training school as Tutors. All training and other activities are conducted in Chinese. Consultant Services are given voluntarily by private medical practitioners and, in some instances, by Government Specialists.

328. Patients are admitted through large outpatient departments maintained at each of the three hospitals. A number of acute medical and surgical conditions are treated and there is also accommodation for patients with chronic disease requiring long periods of inpatient care. The infirmaries cater for many suffering from incurable or disabling diseases who cannot be cared for a home. The obstetric service is an extremely busy and important one and one third of the babies born in the Colony each year are delivered in the three Tung Wah Hospitals. The work done is detailed at Appendix 11.

329. The major pre-occupation of the Directors at present is the redevelopment of the Kwong Wah Hospital in Kowloon. The re-building is being done in five phases, the fourth phase starting early in 1962.

As new wings are being added so the bed accommodation is increasing and with the opening of the North Wing the Kwong Wah Hospital has now 1,153 beds which is an addition of 519 since December, 1960. The ultimate nominal bed strength is to be 1,270 beds and it is anticipated that this redevelopment will be completed by the end of 1963. Plans are also in hand for an extension of the Sandy Bay Infirmary from 86 to 248 beds and for a new Infirmary at Wong Tai Sin which will give accommodation for 200 patients in its first phase. The Tung Wah and Tung Wah Eastern hospitals on Hong Kong Island have 630 and 336 beds respectively.

### *The Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital*

330. This hospital of 281 beds on Hong Kong Island offers general medical, surgical and obstetric care and maintains a busy outpatient department. The senior members of the medical staff are appointed by the London Missionary Society which also contributes annually towards recurrent costs. There are specialists in clinical charge of the surgical, medical and obstetric departments of the hospital.

331. During the year, two Government representatives were appointed to the Hospital Executive Committee and arrangements have now been made to grant the annual subvention from public funds on a deficiency grant basis. At the same time, approval in principle has been given for the construction of a new East Wing containing mainly paediatric beds, additional accommodation for the Nurses Training School, for female staff quarters and for new Medical Staff Quarters.

332. Generous donations have been made by private individuals towards these developments. In addition, there is considerable voluntary support given annually towards recurrent costs which are augmented by hospital fees and a block grant-in-aid from Government funds. The hospital provides low cost in-patient care for the lower and middle income groups in the Chinese population and in this field it meets a particularly clamant need.

### *Pok Oi Hospital*

333. Situated on the outskirts of Yuen Long in the New Territories the Pok Oi Hospital provides 118 beds for the treatment of medical and minor surgical illnesses that do not require specialist medical or surgical care. There are operating theatre, radio-diagnostic and laboratory facilities. It is managed by an Executive Committee consisting of six representatives of the statutory Board of Directors and six representatives of Government. The Board of Directors provides

charitable services in the Chinese tradition and raises funds from voluntary sources for the capital and recurrent costs. These are augmented by Government subventions on a deficiency grant basis. A Government Medical and Health Officer is seconded to the Hospital as Medical Superintendent.

#### *Hei Ling Chau Leprosarium*

334. Maintained by the Mission to Lepers, Hong Kong Auxiliary, on an Island 6 miles from Hong Kong and with the aid of a substantial recurrent subvention from Government, the Leprosarium contains accommodation for up to 540 leprosy patients. The Maxwell Memorial Medical Centre provides fifty beds for the care of patients undergoing reconstructive surgery or suffering from intercurrent disease and a further 15 beds for male patients with tuberculosis. The Foundation Stone of the Physiotherapy Unit and a ward for female patients with tuberculosis was laid by Lady Black on the 22nd March, 1962, the funds for this development being raised by the Marianne Reichl Aid to Lepers Group. An important addition to the staff was the appointment of a full time Physiotherapist; the physiotherapy needs had been met previously through the good offices of a part-time honorary Physiotherapist.

335. There is close liaison with Government Leprosy Clinics and all patients, the majority of whom are infectious, are admitted through these clinics. Treatment is mainly by the sulphone group of drugs but all available drugs are used and detailed records kept of the progress of the patients receiving treatment. A number of new surgical procedures have been introduced over the past three years, which ensure much less residual deformity. During the year 236 operations were performed, 190 being of the reconstructive type. This has been a most encouraging development, particularly as the backlog of patients in need of surgical treatment has now been substantially reduced.

336. All patients on the Island are expected to work in accordance with their physical capacity and previous occupation; training is available in agriculture, cottage industries and in certain light industrial occupations. There is a primary school for child patients, the staff of which hold evening classes for adults; social activities continue as in a normal community. Three children's cottages and an extension of the school building were completed and occupied during the year after which the old children's block was converted into badly needed class rooms.

#### *Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital*

337. The first stage in the Construction of this hospital was completed during the year and the institution was officially opened by the Director of Medical and Health Services on the 11th December, 1961. The new buildings contain 61 beds for adults, 12 cots for children and a large out-patient department. It is proposed to extend the existing hospital within two years by the erection of an additional wing which will increase the accommodation to a total of just over 100 beds.

338. The Hospital is managed and staffed by the Maryknoll Sisters and will serve the poor and needy in Wong Tai Sin. It is supported by donations of money and in kind from the United States of America and from well wishers in Hong Kong. Government has guaranteed a recurrent subvention of up to \$250,000 per annum towards the operating costs.

#### *Sandy Bay Convalescent Home*

339. The Sandy Bay Home contains 54 beds for children suffering from bone and joint tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and other conditions requiring long term orthopaedic care. Maintained by the Hong Kong Society for the Relief of Disabled Children, the day to day management is by an Executive Committee appointed by the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society which also provides a school teacher for the children in the Home. Some 50% of the beds are occupied by children with bone and joint tuberculosis.

340. Supported largely by voluntary effort, a number of the beds are endowed on a yearly basis. An annual subvention is made by Government towards recurrent costs.

341. An extension which will contain an additional 54 beds and a physiotherapy department with hydro-therapy facilities is now being built. The cost of the construction is being met by a generous donor.

#### *London Missionary Society Maternity Clinic, Sheung Shui*

342. This Maternity Clinic of 10 beds is run by a missionary Nursing Sister of the Society, assisted by locally appointed staff. Ante-natal and maternal and child health clinics are also maintained at the clinic. There is a Sheung Shui Maternity Clinic Advisory Board which supports the work and the London Missionary Society also makes an annual contribution towards running costs. There is also a recurrent subvention given by Government.

### *New Projects*

343. At Tsuen Wan in the New Territories, local residents are engaged in fund-raising to build a 100 bed hospital to be known as the Yan Chai Hospital. It is proposed to incorporate by statute a Board of Directors with provision for an Executive Committee after the pattern for the Pok Oi Hospital. There is provision in the plans for extensions up to 300 beds in the future.

344. The Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation is building a Rehabilitation Centre in Kwun Tong designed as a pilot scheme for the quick return to full employment of those who have been injured in industrial occupations. There will be three stages of development, the first to accommodate 80 patients and with facilities for physiotherapy and occupational workshops. This stage will be completed in September, 1962. During the second and third stages accommodation will be doubled and further workshops added, the aim being to establish eventually a sheltered workshop in the third and final stage.

#### OUTPATIENT SERVICES

345. The demands made on the outpatient clinics maintained by Government continue to be very heavy and this pressure has been no less severe on clinics maintained by Government-assisted institutions or by the various missionary and charitable organizations.

346. In contrast with the previous year there was only a moderate expansion of the Government clinic facilities in 1961-62. One clinic was opened at the Wong Tai Sin Resettlement Estate and contains 2 consulting rooms, a dispensary and treatment rooms. The Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club Clinic donated to the people of Shek Wu Hui and opened in 1961 provides 25 maternity beds, 4 casualty beds, a general clinic and a health office. There were also extensions to the Violet Peel Polyclinic and Farm Road Dental Clinic.

347. By the 31st March, 1962, work had started on the Anne Black Clinic in North Point and the Airport Health Station; the working drawings for the Jockey Club Clinic in Shau Kei Wan and the Jockey Club Surgical Appliance Centre in Kowloon are well on the way.

348. In addition to general outpatient clinics, regular specialist outpatient sessions were maintained at a number of clinics by staff from the tuberculosis, social hygiene, medical, surgical, ophthalmic, maternal and child health and ear, nose and throat services.

349. Evening outpatient sessions continue to be held at seven of the larger clinics in the more densely populated areas and last from 6 p.m. until midnight. On Sundays and public holidays, clinic sessions are held at four centres in the urban area, two on each side of the harbour; these sessions cater for patients in need of emergency attention during week-ends and public holidays.

350. In the New Territories there are 16 outpatient centres, in eight of which one or more doctors are stationed permanently. The more remote areas of the New Territories are served by two mobile dispensaries and two 'floating clinics'; the latter are launches, donated by the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, which provide curative and immunizations facilities to isolated centres on the eastern and western coasts and on adjacent islands. Since March 1961 these facilities have been extended by means of a helicopter service to remote villages which are inaccessible by road. A helicopter ambulance service is also available for the conveyance of cases, in need of emergency treatment, from remote areas in the New Territories and adjacent islands, to Kowloon Hospital.

351. The helicopter 'flying doctor' service operates once weekly and visits 7 Centres in rotation. The doctor is accompanied by a nurse and an inoculator. Minor ailments are treated, immunizations against diphtheria, cholera and smallpox carried out and talks are given on simple personal and village hygiene. This service has proved to be most acceptable to the villagers and very valuable from the general epidemiological point of view.

352. At Appendices 12 and 13 are details of the work done during 1961 at the outpatient departments of Government and Government-assisted institutions throughout Hong Kong.

#### SPECIALIST SERVICES

353. There are Government Specialist Clinical Units of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthesiology, dentistry, neurosurgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedic surgery, otorhinolaryngology, pathology, paediatrics, psychiatry, radiodiagnosis, radiotherapy, social hygiene, thoracic surgery and tuberculosis. In addition, the Professors and certain Senior Lecturers of the University Faculty of Medicine act as consultants in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedics, pathology and paediatrics. Certain of the Government Specialists act as Honorary Consultants to the Tung Wah Group of

Hospitals and others give part-time services as lecturers in the Faculty of Medicine.

#### RADIOLOGY

354. The Radiological Service, under the direction of the Senior Radiological Specialist, maintains radiodiagnostic, radiotherapeutic and medical physics facilities. Such facilities are provided mainly for Government hospitals and clinics, but consultant services are readily available to certain Government-assisted hospitals and, on request, to private medical practitioners. In addition, the Service undertakes the instruction of medical students at Hong Kong University in the basic principles of radiology and it conducts in-service training courses for both radiologists and radiographers, which are fully recognized by the various examining bodies in the United Kingdom.

355. There is also a Clinical Photography Section in charge of a Medical Photographer who, in addition to the clinical photography, makes slides for teaching purposes and gives demonstrations of techniques to student radiographers. This section develops the radiation monitoring films for the radiation protection service of the Department; X-ray reproductions for the radiology museum and for scientific publications are also made.

#### Radiodiagnosis

356. This branch provides a diagnostic service in 12 Government hospitals and clinics in the Colony, operates 2 mobile mass radiography units and provides assistance to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals and the Pok Oi Hospital. It has also assisted the Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital in providing a radiological service until the 30th June, 1961. During the year, an X-ray Department which included both fluoroscopic and radiographic facilities and a special apparatus for skull radiography was opened in the Castle Peak Hospital.

357. The work performed by the radiodiagnostic branch during the year was as follows:

	Examinations	Patients
Hong Kong Island (Six full-time centres plus one mass miniature radiography unit) ... ..	219,390	124,029
Kowloon and New Territories (Six full-time units plus one mass miniature radiography unit) ... ..	220,226	104,424
Total ... ..	<u>439,616</u>	<u>228,453</u>

358. This represents an increase of 16% in the total number of X-ray examinations and of 14% in the total of patients seen, compared to the previous year.

#### Radiotherapy

359. This section is based entirely at the Queen Mary Hospital except for a recently opened superficial radiotherapy unit in the Jockey Club Clinic, Sai Ying Pun. Deep X-ray and radiocobalt machines are used, a large stock of radium and radiocobalt needles is held and facilities are available for the use of radioisotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

360. The major part of the work is amongst patients suffering from malignant disease, most of whom were treated as outpatients owing to the shortage of hospital beds. Some of them are now accommodated at the Oxfam Hostel near the Queen Mary Hospital. This Hostel, run by Caritas, was opened in October 1961 and has 16 beds. Patients under treatment at the Queen Mary Hospital are given free transport by Government between the hostel and the hospital and in this way courses of therapy lasting several weeks can be given conveniently without tiresome travel over considerable distances. The Almoners attached to the Radiotherapy Branch arrange admissions.

361. In face of the increasing demand for radiotherapy, working hours have been staggered and two shifts are worked each day. This has avoided the necessity of a long waiting list for treatment. Details of the work performed at the Queen Mary Hospital during the year are given in Table 29.

TABLE 29

WORK OF THE RADIOTHERAPEUTIC SECTION 1960-61

	1960	1961
Number of new patients seen ... ..	1,339	1,504
Number of new diseases diagnosed ... ..	1,339	1,509
Number of new cases of malignancy seen ... ..	962	1,079
Number of patients treated ... ..	1,266	1,501
Number of new cases treated ... ..	1,021	1,105
Number of cases of malignant disease treated ... ..	1,001	1,193
Number of cases of new malignant disease treated ... ..	786	888
Attendances for X- and gamma ray treatment ... ..	35,596	42,475
Radioisotope tracer studies ... ..	243	290
Courses of radioisotope therapy given ... ..	126	179
Radium or radiocobalt applications ... ..	158	182
Patient attendances at Radiotherapy Clinics ... ..	15,571	17,228
Biopsies performed ... ..	829	796

### Medical Physics and Workshop Section

362. As in previous years this section, under the immediate direction of the Senior Physicist, has played an important part in the routine work of the Radiotherapy Branch, and has assisted in the training of radiologists and radiographers. Other functions consist of a radiation protection service and the giving of advice and assistance to other Government departments, e.g. the Radiation Board, the Labour Department and the Fire Services Department in matters concerning radiation hazards and protection. The workshop undertakes the maintenance, repair and calibration of all the radiological and physics equipment. During the year it has also produced many spare parts, electronic machines and other devices to improve certain radiological techniques and the working efficiency of the Radioisotope Laboratory.

363. In April 1961 a new and bigger radioisotope laboratory was opened to replace the old one, which was too small to cope with the work demanded of it; in February 1962, a Siemen's Nucleograph was added to the counting equipment.

### DENTAL SERVICE

364. The Government Dental Service, under the direction of the Senior Dental Specialist, provides general dental care for the Civil Service and a School Dental Service. In addition, emergency dental care is given to patients in Government hospitals, in Her Majesty's Prisons and at certain of the Government outpatient clinics.

365. One new clinic was opened in 1961 in the Castle Peak Hospital and one additional surgery was added to the Farm Road Government Offices Dental Clinic. The total number of dental surgeries operated by the General Dental Service is 32, of which one, at Tai O, is operated twice yearly for a month at a time and is visited for one day a month during the rest of the year. The work of the dental service is shown in Table 30.

TABLE 30  
WORK OF THE GENERAL DENTAL SERVICE

	1960	1961
Dental Surgeries in operation ... ..	29	32*
Attendances by Government Officers ... ..	39,018	52,039
Attendances by Dependants of Government Officers ... ..	42,216	52,487
Attendances by General Public ... ..	24,789	25,797
Total Attendances ... ..	106,023	130,323

\* Includes Tai O Dental Clinic used part-time only.

366. Delays in starting routine inspections and treatment for persons not suffering from emergency dental conditions were still not eliminated in the majority of clinics, while the situation with regard to the provision of dental prosthetic appliances deteriorated owing to the continuing shortage of trained dental technicians. The training of student technicians is developing, however, and a second class of 4 students began work in January 1962.

367. Six dental clinics are maintained for participants in the School Health Service. Over 8,000 extractions were necessary during the year, an indication of the large amount of dental caries in children in Hong Kong. Although it is confidently expected that the scheme of fluoridation of water supplies, which began in 1960 in the urban areas, will eventually bring about a substantial reduction in caries rates in children, unless the consumption of refined sugars is restricted to meal times and unless a strict regime of careful tooth brushing immediately after meals is adopted, dental caries amongst children will continue to be a problem in Hong Kong.

### Control of Dental Practice

368. Two Dental Inspectors were employed throughout the year in connexion with the supervision and control of private dental practice, including the regular inspections of premises. There were 4 prosecutions for alleged dental practice by unregistered persons and 3 individuals were convicted of this offence.

### Dental Health Education

369. In September 1961, the first Dental Health Week to be held in Hong Kong was launched by the Hong Kong Dental Society. This received the full support of a number of Government departments, voluntary organizations and other interested agencies. The emphasis was on the prevention of dental disease, particularly in children. During this Week, demonstrations, lectures, film shows and puppet shows were given throughout the Colony. These were followed up by a continuous programme of dental health education which lasted until December. By that time it was estimated that more than 250,000 school children and teachers had received special instruction in dental hygiene.

370. Dental health exhibits were prepared for the Sai Kung Agricultural Show in January 1962 and for the Fisheries Exhibition held at

Aberdeen during Chinese New Year. At the latter, Dental Officers and Dental Hygienists gave instruction in dental health and oral hygiene to some 23,307 persons, mostly fisher-folk, who visited the exhibit.

#### OPHTHALMOLOGY

371. This Service, under the direction of the Ophthalmic Specialist, operates two full-time centres, one on Hong Kong Island and one in Kowloon. It also holds regular sessions in a number of urban and rural clinics. In addition, the Mobile Ophthalmic Unit, maintained by the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society for work in the New Territories, was staffed during the year by members of the Service. Operative procedures have been limited to a certain extent by a shortage of beds, but much outpatient surgery is now carried out in the operating theatres of the two main clinics, the patients being followed-up by Health Visitors. During 1961, out of 4,011 operations performed, the majority on an outpatient basis, some 1,529 can be described as sight-restoring.

TABLE 31  
WORK OF THE OPHTHALMIC SERVICE 1960-61

	1960	1961
New outpatient attendances ... ..	79,075	76,214
Total outpatient attendances ... ..	192,397	204,811
Operations performed ... ..	5,001	4,011
Home visits by Health Visitors ... ..	3,370	3,218
Spectacles provided for children ... ..	2,392	2,184

372. A survey of blind persons registered during the year was conducted on similar lines to those undertaken in 1953 and 1960. An analysis of the causes of blindness re-affirmed the findings of the previous year. There has been a marked decrease since 1953 in the incidence of keratomalacia; very few children were seen who had been blinded by this deficiency disease. Blindness due to trachoma has varied but little and all such patients are now over the age of 40; while no new cases are presenting in children. The trend in the incidence of blindness is a shift from the young child to the middle aged, a welcome change from the situation in 1953 when over 90% of blind adults claimed that they had been blinded when very young. Details of this survey are shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32

Cause	Percentage of Total Blind Persons		
	1953 %	1960 %	1961 %
Ophthalmic-Subnutrition (Keratomalacia) ...	44	15	15
Cataract ... ..	16	42	36
Trachoma ... ..	11	12	8
Glaucoma ... ..	3.5	9	11
Injuries (all types) ... ..	10	7.5	3.5
Syphilis ... ..	6	4	6.5
Congenital Defects ... ..	4	3	10
N.S. Uveitis/Optic Atrophy ... ..	2.5	6	7
Degenerative Diseases ... ..	3.0	1.5	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

373. During the year 634 persons were certificated as blind and registered as such with the Social Welfare Department. Thereafter they were referred to the Hong Kong Society for the Blind which undertakes rehabilitation. A special survey conducted by the mobile unit in the New Territories and lasting two months detected 80 of the above total. It is of interest that at the census in March 1961 only 1,000 persons were recorded as totally blind. On the other hand, 4,000 persons have registered since 1957 as being blind.

374. This is due to differing criteria of blindness, as the census data, based on the ability to distinguish between light and dark, had to be related as simply as possible to the task performed by the enumerators. The incidence of blindness in Hong Kong, using generally accepted standards, is 1.33 per 1,000, compared to 2 per 1,000 in the West and exceeding 10 per 1,000 in Africa and other parts of Asia.

#### FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

375. All medico-legal work in connexion with the investigation of crime is carried on in laboratories situated in the Police Headquarters building. The laboratories, under the direction of the Specialist Forensic Pathologist, are staffed jointly by the Medical and Health and Police Departments. Lectures are given in various aspects of medico-legal work to Police personnel and the Specialist Forensic Pathologist is lecturer in Forensic Medicine in the University of Hong Kong. Work undertaken during 1961 is detailed in Table 33.

TABLE 33

## WORK OF THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES, 1961

Examination of victims and suspects ... ..	489
Attendance at scenes of crime ... ..	71
Attendance at courts ... ..	138
Medico-legal post-mortems ... ..	723
Medico-legal examination of weapons (knives, choppers, hammers, etc., used in wounding, killing, etc.) ... ..	81
Examination of hairs, fibres and other slides ... ..	406
Examination of clothing (suspects, victims, witnesses) ... ..	626
Miscellaneous examinations (instruments for abortions and other articles, e.g. shoes, stools, chairs, bedding, coins, watches, pens at scene) ... ..	376
Blood Grouping (Medico-legal) ... ..	1,613
Blood Grouping (Police Officers) ... ..	384
Lectures to Police Officers including advanced course ... ..	27

*Assistance in Raids:*

Breach of Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance and Penicillin Ordinance ... ..	15
Unregistered Medical Practitioners ... ..	7
Abortionists ... ..	4
Unregistered Dentist ... ..	1

*Public Mortuaries*

376. The two public mortuaries, one on Hong Kong Island and the other in Kowloon are under the control of the Specialist in Forensic Pathology. It is to these institutions that all cases of sudden, unnatural or uncertified deaths are sent, including deaths in Police or Prison custody, exhumed bodies and human remains. An account of the work done in the mortuaries is in Table 34.

TABLE 34

## PUBLIC MORTUARIES 1961

	Victoria	Kowloon
Total number of bodies received ... ..	1,095	2,827
Total number of autopsies performed ... ..	640	1,518
Number of bodies claimed ... ..	683	1,417
Number of bodies unclaimed ... ..	412	1,410
Deaths due to natural causes ... ..	899	2,323
Deaths due to unnatural causes ... ..	196	504

## GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S LABORATORY

377. A wide range of analytical and consultant work for Government departments, for the Armed Services and for commercial and industrial concerns is undertaken in the Laboratory.

378. During the year the pressure on the biochemical section of the laboratory was appreciably relieved by the recently formed chemical pathology unit in the Government Institute of Pathology and although there was an increase in the other fields of work the total number of analyses and examinations carried out in 1961 decreased by 7% as compared to 1960. More time consuming and detailed analyses could accordingly be undertaken.

TABLE 35

## WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S LABORATORY 1961

	Samples 1960	Analysed 1961
Biochemical ... ..	20,230	15,720
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance ... ..	13,724	9,871
Dutiable Commodities ... ..	7,148	8,029
Water and Waterworks Chemicals ... ..	731	2,513
Food and Drugs ... ..	353	1,128
Forensic ... ..	1,029	1,177
Toxicology ... ..	723	852
Dangerous Goods Regulations ... ..	230	1,498
Commercial ... ..	492	488
Import/Export (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Orders ... ..	11	11
Miscellaneous ... ..	553	787
	<u>45,224</u>	<u>42,074</u>

379. As shown in the Table above, the major part of the work is concerned with biochemical analyses, narcotics control and the assessment of dutiable commodities. The biochemistry section was largely engaged in essentially routine chemical analyses but it also dealt with a number of choline-esterase determinations in the blood of suspected cases of poisoning by organo-phosphorous insecticides. In the field of narcotics control the very energetic drive to stop illegal imports of addicting drugs resulted in a gratifying drop in the number of samples sent in for examination. The predominant drugs were again opium, heroin and barbitone in that order. Ten illicit heroin 'factories' discovered by the police were visited by Laboratory staff and a considerable amount of apparatus and chemicals were examined in connexion with the police investigations.

380. The determinations of dutiable commodities for the assessment of duty covered much the same range as in previous years. A change in the duty on light oils resulted in a drop in this type of work.

381. The examinations of water and water-works chemicals were almost trebled largely due to the routine checks of fluoridation of the public water supplies. Regular monthly analyses from the water treatment plants continued and in addition samples from 209 wells were examined, of which 67 were found to be potable supplies. The presence of sulphate producing bacteria in sea water samples, taken in the vicinity of the runway at Kai Tak, may explain the corrosion of the cooling systems of diesel engines used in that area.

382. Food and drugs examinations greatly increased, mainly due to a three-fold increase in food specimens sent in by the Health Inspectorate following on the promulgation of the new Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance. The main emphasis was on the detection of adulterated milk and a number of successful prosecutions resulted. Although water was the main adulterant, the addition of reconstituted milk to fresh milk is becoming more common, particularly during the months when fresh milk is in short supply. The adulteration of sesame oil is common and some samples analysed contained up to 95% of mineral oil; soybean and coconut oil are other adulterants used. The addition of preservatives to foodstuffs is on the increase and most haphazard variations were encountered. This suggests that certain manufacturers are not aware of either the correct amount of preservative required by law or of the proper techniques and this aspect is receiving close attention. There was an increase in the number of proprietary medicines analysed, particularly those containing vitamins; in general these proprietary preparations were found to be of high standard.

383. The toxicology and forensic chemistry work increased by some 15% and laboratory staff gave expert evidence in Court on over 120 occasions. In this field, officers of the laboratory also gave a series of lectures to the Criminal Investigation Department inspectorate on the work of the laboratory and the assistance that can be given in the course of police investigations. Toxicology investigations included regular checks on vegetables coming into the markets for traces of dangerous insecticides. During the cholera outbreak the laboratory staff gave valuable advice on the use of disinfectants for washing vegetables coming in from cholera infected areas.

384. Work carried out for Government departments included the assessment of standards in connexion with tendering and subsequent

deliveries, the examination of inflammable and other dangerous goods seized by the Fire Services Department and an extensive survey of explosive gases in the subsoil of the Kwun Tong Reclamation. Recommendations were made as to how the danger of gases in well shafts and other excavations could be dealt with safely. Analytical work was also carried out for a number of commercial and industrial concerns in the Colony.

#### GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY

385. The Institute, situated in the upper floors of the Sai Ying Pun Polyclinic, undertakes the major part of the clinical pathology and all the public health laboratory work for Government in the Colony and for some of the grant-aided hospitals. There is a major branch of the Institute in the Kowloon Hospital and small clinical laboratories are maintained at the Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak Hospitals. The University Department of Pathology now carries out the routine clinical pathology at the Queen Mary Hospital and a Virus Unit in that Department is staffed from the Institute but works under the general supervision of the Professor of Pathology. There is a branch vaccine manufacturing laboratory in Caine Lane. During 1961 the volume of work again increased by over 12% and the detail is set out in Appendix 15.

386. During the cholera outbreak in August and September, a very heavy additional load was thrown on the Institute. A twenty-four hour cholera diagnostic service was established both at Sai Ying Pun and at the Kowloon Hospital branch, all cases of gastro-enteritis or suspected cholera being fully investigated for vibrios. In addition, as a routine, water samples from wells, small boats and other unprotected public supplies were examined. Possible vehicles of infection such as fruit, vegetables, fish and shellfish were also investigated. The very large number of rectal swabs from cases of cholera, their contacts and contact carriers was in itself a very heavy commitment. In addition the vaccine laboratory went over to the production of cholera vaccine on a 24-hour basis and 1,762,180 mls. of vaccine were manufactured between the 12th August and the 13th of September. As all staff had to be mobilized for primarily cholera duties the result was that much of the routine work had to be curtailed or suspended during a period of two months.

#### *Virus Laboratory*

387. The Virus Laboratory is equipped mainly for diagnostic and survey work in connexion with entero-viruses. Three faecal surveys were carried out during the year at different periods to demonstrate

the seasonal variations of polio-virus excretor rates in Chinese children under five years of age. These surveys showed that polio-virus and other entero-viruses are distributed widely in the normal child population, the excretor rate being highest in the summer and declining gradually towards the end of the year. Types 1 and 3 polio-virus are the prevalent types and there is only a rough correlation between the excretor rate and the notification rate with a mean rate of 1,200 to 1. From clinical cases and their contacts a total of 1,060 specimens were examined amongst which 181 were positive for type 1 and 22 for type 3; no type 2 viruses were isolated.

388. Amongst other entero-viruses, Coxsackie viruses A9 and B3 were isolated as were ECHO types 2, 5, 6 and 8.

389. From time to time throat washings from suspected cases of influenza are investigated to ascertain the prevalent strain. There were two positive isolates obtained during the year which were antigenically identical with the A2/57 (A/Asian/57) strain supplied by World Health Organization.

#### Vaccine Production

390. The Vaccine Laboratory prepared and issued the following quantities of vaccines during the year.

Vaccine	Prepared	Issued
Smallpox ... ..	54,404 mls.	39,766 mls.
Rabies 2% ... ..	45,076 ..	44,200 ..
Rabies 4% ... ..	28,362 ..	29,930 ..
T.A.B. Adult ... ..	22,850 ..	49,250 ..
T.A.B. Children ... ..	32,450 ..	67,100 ..
Cholera ... ..	3,590,100 ..	1,762,180 ..

391. Pathologists at the Institute also carried out the autopsies at the Queen Mary Hospital and Kowloon Hospital, including medico-legal cases dying in these hospitals. During the year 421 such autopsies were performed.

392. Technicians from the Institute undertake the routine post-mortem examinations for plague in rodents sent to the Public Mortuaries by the pest Control Unit of the Urban Services Department. Amongst 69,161 rodents examined there was none found to be infected with plague.

393. During April and May 1961, the Intermediate Examinations of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology were held for the first time in Hong Kong. External examiners appointed by the Institute came out from London and 24 of the 25 student technicians, who had

been trained locally at the Government Institute of Pathology, were successful in the examinations.

#### THE PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE

394. The purchase of drugs, dressings and instruments and their distribution to Government and, to a lesser degree, to certain Government-assisted institutions, is the responsibility of the Pharmaceutical Service under the direction of the Chief Pharmacist.

395. The Central Medical Store is the headquarters of the Service and is located at North Point on Hong Kong Island. There is a branch store in Kowloon which acts as the distribution centre for Kowloon and the mainland part of the New Territories. During the year the Kowloon branch store moved into new premises which has provided considerably enhanced and more suitable accommodation. Manufacture in bulk of certain pharmaceuticals is undertaken at both these centres and fluids for parenteral administration are prepared at the North Point Headquarters and at the Queen Mary Hospital.

396. The Chief Pharmacist, who is a member of the Pharmacy Board, has important responsibilities in connexion with the enforcement of the Ordinances dealing with dangerous drugs, pharmacy and poisons and the control of antibiotics. He has a staff of qualified pharmacists of whom two are occupied full-time on inspection duties. The inspection of premises, both manufacturing and retail, and of their records, is carried out regularly.

TABLE 36

#### WORK OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE 1960-61

	1960	1961
Parenteral fluids prepared ... ..	116,000	142,992 litres
Other sterile preparations ... ..	120,475	142,612 items
Wholesale Poisons Licences issued ... ..	414	417
Authorized Sellers Licences issued ... ..	32	37
Listed Sellers Licences issued ... ..	536	621
Antibiotic Permits issued ... ..	223	260
Licences for movement of Dangerous Drugs ... ..	294	395
Premises inspected ... ..	1,625	2,778
Prosecutions initiated ... ..	25	25

#### THE ALMONER SERVICE

397. The increasing amount of medical-social work necessary to the efficient functioning of the curative services is the responsibility of the Principal Almoner and a staff of 3 Senior Almoners and 53 Almoners.

All the Almoners hold recognized professional basic qualifications in medical social work, while a number have additional post graduate qualifications obtained after study leave overseas. Almoners are attached to the larger hospitals, to certain of the main urban clinics and to the Tuberculosis, Ophthalmic and Social Hygiene Services. Additional responsibilities are participation in the teaching of medical students, nurses, social studies students and in the in-service training of groups of social workers who are recent entrants to the Government Service. The Samaritan Fund, the Tuberculosis Assistance Fund and the Special Treatment vote are administered by the Principal Almoner and her staff while the distribution of free foods donated by welfare agencies is also undertaken by the Almoners.

398. In Kowloon, where the Almoners are in closer contact than most with patients from the very under-privileged groups, a general improvement in living conditions has been noticed during 1961. The Almoners have come across fewer people living in wooden huts with very poor sanitation and there has been less unemployment except amongst the aged and a small proportion of the physically unfit. Wages generally speaking are higher and there has been less dire poverty amongst the sick. On the other hand the social implications of many more emergency cases including traffic, industrial and household accidents, assaults and attempted suicides have demanded increasing attention. This change has had a definite effect on the lines of development of community services during the year, some of which have been initiated by the Almoners; in other instances help has been given with general planning and development. To all such community projects either in being or planned continuing help and co-operation has been given by the Almoners.

399. Hostel accommodation for cancer patients and accommodation for those needing residential care in the terminal stages of the disease are urgent problems. The part played by the Oxfam Hostel has already been mentioned while the inclusion of a cancer wing in the proposed So Uk Hospital on which work has started in Kowloon, is another step towards meeting these needs.

400. The Caritas residential training centres for paraplegics at Aberdeen and Honeyville for male and female patients respectively are helping to meet another long felt need. In October 1961 a Cheshire Home was opened, in temporary premises on Hong Kong Island, which can accommodate 16 patients. These patients, who would otherwise occupy a hospital bed for very long periods, have shown a remarkable

re-appearance of interest in walking and in generally 'coming back to life' in the environmental conditions afforded by the Home.

401. The Special Schools Section of the Education Department now established has enabled the Almoners to arrange schooling for a number of handicapped children, the placing being made on the basis of a combined report from a doctor, an almoner and, where applicable, a physio-therapist. Assistance has also been given in the selection of pupils for the British Red Cross Society School for the Physically Handicapped at Kwun Tong which is to be opened in July 1962.

402. The Salvation Army Children's Convalescent Home in Cheung Chau was opened in October 1961. The Almoners and Paediatricians at the Queen Mary Hospital work very closely with the Salvation Army in the selection of child patients who require additional care in cheerful surroundings to ensure maximum benefit from hospital care.

403. The Lutheran World Service Rehabilitation Project has also already been mentioned in connexion with tuberculosis. Other rehabilitation activities maintained by the Lutheran World Service which are of great importance to the Almoners are schemes of assistance to the ex-patients club for those discharged from the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, a plan to assist discharged mental hospital patients and their families and a project to provide wheel chairs for seriously disabled patients. Since this latter scheme was launched in November 1961, ten wheel chairs have been supplied.

404. The medical social work at the larger hospitals and clinics followed the pattern of previous years, covering a very wide and complex range of services. With the continuing heavy pressure on acute beds in the general hospitals the problems of convalescence under unfavourable home circumstances, and early rehabilitation and re-employment are all of considerable urgency. To these are added the necessity for accommodation of cases of chronic illness and of the permanently crippled who require a radical adjustment in the way of living. All of these present a never ceasing challenge in the face of inadequate facilities. The many improvisation made and the degree of success achieved are a tribute to those who carry these responsibilities.

405. Expenditure from the Samaritan Fund during the year rose by almost one third to a total of \$21,059 details of which together with the Principal Almoners report are at Appendix 16. This increase is due largely to the opening of the Castle Peak Hospital, some 22 miles from the centre of Kowloon which entails considerably more assistance to-

wards the travelling costs of relatives visiting patients in hospital. Altogether 5,769 grants were made from the fund to enable patients and their relatives to attend hospitals and clinics throughout Hong Kong.

406. Expenditure from the Leprosy Fund rose to \$5,511.60 and was largely disbursed in the form of assistance towards the rents paid by families of leprosy patients who are the Hei Ling Chau Leprosarium for long periods of treatment. The poorest families may receive grants of up to 60% of the monthly rent in Resettlement Estates.

407. The Special Treatment vote is used for the provision of surgical appliances to those who are unable to pay for them and who cannot receive aid from other agencies. Disbursements are made by the Principal Almoner on the basis of a full social report. The almoners also assist the staff of the Surgical Appliance Centre, the physiotherapists and the occupational therapists, in the problem of ensuring that appliances, once fitted, are fully used and maintained.

408. Generous donations of free foods, made by the C.A.R.E., the Catholic Relief Services, the Church World Service, the Lutheran World Service and U.N.I.C.E.F., were available for distribution by the Almoners and are gratefully acknowledged.

409. The medical social work of the Almoner Service was greatly assisted by the co-operation afforded by the Family Welfare Society, the Church World Service, Caritas, the Family Planning Association, the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Lutheran World Service, and the Po Leung Kuk. The Social Welfare Department and the Resettlement Department continued to give valuable co-operation in their respective spheres.

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY

410. The Headquarters of this service is at the Physiotherapy Training School which is housed in part of the old Pathology Institute in Caine Lane on Hong Kong Island. Physiotherapy units are maintained in the Queen Mary, Kowloon and Lai Chi Kok Hospitals and in the Wan Chai Polyclinic. A small unit operated in Castle Peak Hospital for a period of 4 months, but the increasing demand for physiotherapy in Kowloon Hospital, which has the busiest physiotherapy unit in the Colony, has made it necessary to transfer the staff from Castle Peak.

411. Clinics for post-poliomyelitis cases are held at the Wan Chai Polyclinic and in the Kowloon Hospital where treatment and the fitting of appliances is carried out on the advice of the orthopaedic surgeons.

Hydrotherapy tanks are available at both centres. Children are taught medical exercises in classes, this being the best method whereby large numbers of patients can receive prolonged spells of exercise which do not require the use of a treatment couch. The size of the children's classes increased steadily, and mothers were also taught how exercises can be continued in the home. Health Visitors of the Maternal and Child Health Service pay home visits in cases of irregular attendances in order to stress the importance of continued physiotherapy. A special class was opened in the Wan Chai Polyclinic to serve the increasing number of lower limb amputees.

412. At Queen Mary Hospital the number of pre- and post-operative chest surgery cases referred for physiotherapy during the year has been considerably reduced with the transfer of the Tuberculosis Thoracic Unit to the Grantham Hospital; on the other hand, physiotherapy work in connexion with neuro-surgery expanded very considerably.

413. There is a steady demand for physiotherapy amongst the convalescent cases in Lai Chi Kok Hospital. With the co-operation of the Occupational Therapists, out-door activities such as table-tennis, ball games, darts and archery are provided for the wheel-chair patients.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES

414. This Surgical Appliance Centre is temporarily accommodated at the Harcourt Health Centre. The technical staff was increased during the year and now includes a technician-in-charge, 4 student assistant technicians under training and 6 artisans.

415. The role of the centre is to provide a variety of prostheses, the majority for lower limb amputees, and to develop production procedures which are suitable to the climatic and social conditions existing in Hong Kong. A number of suitable procedures have been evolved and the standardization of some appliance parts has permitted the use of mass produced components with a consequent reduction in production time. With the increase in staff and the developing experience of the technicians the output of the unit has increased considerably. 231 appliances or prostheses were produced as compared with 24 in the previous year. Actual revenue for the year was \$28,049 compared to \$2,005 in 1960.

416. Development work on above-knee sockets and alignment jigs is now almost complete and long term results are being assessed. An adjustable socket and stand has been developed and successfully used, enabling the technicians to take a preshaped and aligned cast for above-

knee sockets; a composite socket for the above knee prosthesis is now being produced. This is made of nylon, epoxide resin and cork and the whole socket is formed under vacuum. More than twenty of these prostheses have been supplied. Only two of them were considered unsatisfactory after a period of use and this appeared, in both cases, to be due to stump shrinkage after fitting. An interesting circumstance arose during the course of these experiments. Various authorities elsewhere stipulate that given and ideal socket shapes should be used. Hong Kong experience has been that no specific shape is suitable for all cases, the shape being dependent upon the individual. This is noteworthy and an endeavour is being made to establish this independent theory.

417. Below-knee prosthetic work has progressed and suitable procedures have been evolved and improvements will be made as time permits. The development of a foot for above and below knee prosthesis has also been carried out. This foot dispenses with a mechanical ankle joint and it has been found to be economical and suitable for local use and is now made in the department.

418. The techniques of fabrication for lower extremity prosthesis have been applied to the upper extremity and well fitting and durable sockets are now made. A device has been constructed, which enables the technicians to align the wrist or elbow unit in predetermined positions, thus providing the amputee with a more efficient range of motion.

419. Standardization of some appliance parts has permitted the use of mass produced components with a consequent shortening of production time. This is being developed and eventually will extend to most items. An improvement to the ring top calipers has also been made. This is the replacement of the oval ring with a polythene weight-bearing seat designed on the principle of the above-knee prosthesis. This has proved to be most efficient and economical.

420. Work on appliances for patients suffering from leprosy has progressed and a technique for taking casts which provide for a diffusion of weight-bearing has been evolved. Of the seventeen patients dealt with only one suffered re-ulceration and it is suspected that this was due to trauma while not wearing his prosthesis.

421. Appliances for mutilated hands have also been evolved. Much of this work has been done with the co-operation of the Medical Officer in charge of Hei Ling Chau. When results are fully satisfactory it is

hoped to extend these facilities to the outpatients at Government Leprosy Clinics.

422. The facilities of the Centre now serve the Queen Mary Hospital, the Wanchai Physiotherapy Department fully and part of the work at Lai Chi Kok Hospital, Kowloon Hospital and the Sandy Bay Convalescent Home. Much of the appliance work at the Kowloon and Lai Chi Kok Hospitals is done by an outside contractor as is the case for the Sandy Bay and Grantham Hospitals. It was hoped to assess all appliances made by outside contractors prior to their referral to the surgeon, but this proved impractical for various reasons. However, the contractors were invited to the department and shown improved methods of work which have subsequently been applied. Although facilities for all Government Hospitals are not yet available, due in the main to the quantity of work and lack of facilities, it is hoped that with the addition of staff, their increasing experience and the opening of the new centre at Kowloon Hospital in 1962, this will be overcome to some extent in the ensuing year.

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

423. The Superintendent Occupational Therapist, assisted by a staff of Occupational Therapists and Handicraft Instructors, is responsible for providing an extensive programme of specific occupational, re-educative, diversional and recreational therapy throughout the Department. These activities are concentrated in the institutions where there are long-stay patients, namely, the Queen Mary, Castle Peak and Lai Chi Kok Hospitals, while the Psychiatric Centre in Hong Kong provides a programme of specific occupational therapy for early psychotic and neurotic cases. A sum of \$90,700 was available for the purchase of materials and miscellaneous stores and for the provision of incentive payments. Articles produced were sold by the Welfare Handicraft Shop in Kowloon and at the Annual Sale of Work and Exhibition of Occupational Therapy. In addition, a number of items such as brooms and waste-paper baskets are made in quantity for the Government Stores Department. Incentive payments are made to patients in the Castle Peak Hospital and the Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, who produce articles made for sale. This money is used to pay for entertainments such as film shows, Chinese operas, concerts and dinners. A wide range of articles is produced including paintings, rattan and wooden furniture, baskets of many types, toys, needle work, tapestry and woven articles.

### Drug Addiction Centre

424. An extensive programme of both occupational and recreational therapy is provided for the patients in the Drug Addiction Centre of the Castle Peak Hospital. The patients are divided for convenience into 4 working groups; namely, tailors, wood-workers, gardeners, and ward and kitchen workers. An arrangement was made with a local industry whereby wood provided by the firm is converted into bottle-crates by patients on a repayment basis, the money being credited to Government. The incentive payment scheme for the Drug Addiction Centre has been under review and a differential scale of payment was started in February 1962. For this purpose the work of all patients in the centre is assessed twice daily and graded according to their output in relation to their mental and physical condition and general behaviour.

425. With the transfer of the tuberculosis thoracic unit from Queen Mary Hospital to the Grantham Hospital there has been a decline in the number of ward patients on occupational therapy. There has, however, been a more than equivalent increase in the number of neuro-surgical and orthopaedic cases attending the occupational therapy department daily for specialized treatment.

426. At the Lai Chi Kok Hospital close co-operation is maintained with the Physiotherapists in the training of patients in the activities of daily living and in the programme of recreational therapy, particularly for the wheel-chair patients. One of the occupational therapists who is specially trained and has had considerable experience in the treatment of upper limb amputees has been working part-time with the Orthopaedic Appliance Technician and assisting in the training of patients in the use of their newly fitted prostheses.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD

427. This Board performs the medical examination of all new entrants to the Government and the Auxiliary Defence Services. Members of the Civil Service prior to transfer outside Hong Kong are also medically examined by the Board. In addition, work is carried out on repayment for countries which require prospective emigrants to submit a certificate of physical fitness. Each examination involves a comprehensive physical examination, certain routine laboratory investigations, an X-ray of the chest and any other special investigations which may be considered necessary. Specialist advice is available from the Government clinical units. The work of the year is summarized at Table 37.

TABLE 37

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION BOARD 1960-61

	Government Appointments		Auxiliary Defence Units		Miscellaneous		Total	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
New examinations ..	6,284	5,776	2,187	2,116	99	115	8,570	8,007
Re-examinations ..	5,433	3,571	3,902	3,547	76	32	9,411	7,150
Annual total ..	11,717	9,347	6,089	5,663	175	147	17,981	15,157

428. Of the persons referred for a specialist opinion the great majority are suffering from abnormalities of the respiratory system. Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for the rejection of 88.7% of all persons rejected as unfit for service as against 88.5% in 1960. The analysis of the causes of rejection is given in Table 38.

TABLE 38

UNFITNESS BY CAUSES 1960-61  
(per 1,000 total examination)

	1960	1961
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	41.27	50.60
Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding tuberculosis) ...	1.84	2.84
Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	1.06	1.32
Diseases of the Alimentary System ...	0.11	.33
Diseases of the Skeletal System ...	0.06	.13
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System ...	0.33	.53
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	0.44	.59
Diseases of the Endocrine System ...	0.39	.20
Diseases of the Eye System ...	0.22	.53
Diseases of the Skin System ...	0.06	.26
Miscellaneous Diseases ...	0.83	.13
Total ...	46.61	57.47

429. The Board also undertakes the immunization of candidates appointed to posts which carry special risks. Immunization procedures consist of tuberculin testing and Schick testing followed by B.C.G. or diphtheria toxoid vaccination as required and T.A.B. inoculations.

#### BLOOD BANKS

430. The Blood Donations Centre, maintained by the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society on the Hong Kong waterfront continued to collect and distribute blood to the Blood Banks at the

Queen Mary and Kowloon Hospitals; the laboratory work in connexion with blood donations was undertaken by the Government Institute of Pathology.

431. The year was a record one for the British Red Cross Society's Blood Bank where donations of blood received exceeded by some 700 pints the total for 1960. Although the greater part of the blood again came from members of the Armed Services or from visiting Royal Navy and United States warships, there was a marked increase in blood donations from the Chinese residents and the Donors Club under the guidance of the Chairman of the Hong Kong Branch of the British Red Cross Society continued to expand its activities. In addition a considerable amount of blood is donated direct to the Blood Banks by relatives of patients in the various hospitals. The sources and distribution of blood received by the Blood Banks are detailed in Tables 39 and 40.

TABLE 39

SOURCES OF BLOOD DONATED 1961

British Red Cross Society ... ..	8,345 pints
Patients' Relatives and Friends ... ..	570 pints
Other sources ... ..	138 pints

TABLE 40

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD 1961

Government Hospitals ... ..	6,448 pints
Government-Assisted Hospitals ... ..	1,934 pints
Private Hospitals ... ..	267 pints
Military Hospitals ... ..	4 pints
Manufacture of Plasma ... ..	168 pints
Unusable due to various causes ... ..	393 pints

432. Despite this encouraging increase, there is still a serious shortage of blood if all demands are to be met. The supply was barely adequate to meet the emergency needs of the acute hospitals and much elective surgery had to be postponed for varying periods for lack of blood. Unless the situation improves greatly in 1963 when many more acute beds will come into use there will be a very grave shortage of this essential to modern therapy. Much propaganda is being directed by the British Red Cross Society towards a significant increase in the number of Chinese donors as the Armed Services and visitor sources cannot be regarded as other than an evanescent source of supply. The people of Hong Kong owe a great debt of gratitude to those donors

who are only temporarily resident in the Colony and who give blood which goes to the Chinese residents of the Colony.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY

433. This activity of the Department is the responsibility of the Chief Hospital Secretary, assisted by a staff of Senior Hospital Secretaries, Hospital Secretaries and Assistant Hospital Secretaries. There are two group Hospital Secretaries, one at the Queen Mary Hospital and the other at Kowloon Hospital, who are responsible for the routine supply and lay administration of the medical institutions on their respective sides of the harbour. In addition, one Senior Hospital Secretary is working in the Planning Unit at Headquarters and another is stationed at the Castle Peak Hospital. Assistant Hospital Secretaries are posted to major institutions within the two main groups.

434. The function of this branch is the maintenance of the routine administrative work in the hospitals and clinics. This includes the supply of fuel, rations and medical and surgical equipment, the maintenance of equipment and furniture, the recruitment and discipline of all male menial staff, the maintenance of transport and the initiation of repair work to the fabric of buildings. The Chief Hospital Secretary is also the Departmental Welfare Officer and the U.N.I.C.E.F. Liaison Officer.

435. The Hospital Services Section was formed during the year. It is responsible for the day to day running and maintenance of the steam and engineering services in the major institutions and is under the control of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department.

*Staff Welfare*

436. The Medical and Health Department Staff Welfare Association and its branches in Kowloon and Castle Peak, provide staff recreation centres in the Queen Mary, Kowloon and Castle Peak Hospitals and the Association continues to support a number of welfare schemes to aid the families of members or of pensioners.

437. In the Jockey Club Clinic, Sai Ying Pun, the staff canteen and light refreshment kiosk for outpatients continued to be administered by the Association.

438. Staff relations continued to be good and there were very few cases requiring disciplinary action in relation to the size of the staff concerned.

439. Altogether, 112,501 lbs. of U.N.I.C.E.F. milk were distributed to welfare organizations throughout the Colony and the total number of supplementary meals given at feeding centres was 1,200,019, an increase of 103,420 over the previous year. An examination of the milk distribution system was carried out during the year by an auditor from the United States who reported favourably on the working of the system.

#### AUXILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE

440. Recruitment to the Auxiliary Medical Service was started in October 1950 under the provisions of the Essential Services Corps Ordinance 1950. The aim of the service is to train and maintain a corps of men and women who are available to greatly augment the hospital and ambulance services during an emergency.

441. Up to June 1961 those joining the Auxiliary Medical Service were both volunteers and conscripted members. On the abolition of conscription in that month, only 780 out of 2,075 conscripted members requested to be released from further service. However, as a result of subsequent successful recruiting campaigns the loss of members through the release of those conscripted has been more than balanced by the volunteers recruited and the strength of the Service at 31st March, 1962, stood at over 4,600 men and women.

442. The Medical Defence Staff Officer is responsible for all routine administration and training activities and the Director of Medical and Health Services is the Unit Controller. During an emergency the ambulance and first-aid sections of the service come under the operational control of the Civil Aid Services.

443. Three sub-units were active in the New Territories at Tai Po, Tsuen Wan, and Cheung Chau and a fourth sub-unit was formed during the year at Sha Tin. Demonstrations were given, during the Kai Fong Welfare Association's 'Traffic Safety Week', in first-aid and in improvisation when medical equipment is not immediately available. Joint demonstrations were also given by the Civil Aid Services and the Auxiliary Medical Service to medical officers and Kai Fong officials in the rescue, first-aid and evacuation of casualties.

444. Co-operation with the Civil Aid Service continued to be of a high standard and during the year five combined Civil Defence Exercises were staged in Hong Kong, Kowloon and Tai Po. The use of wound-faking and acting techniques have contributed considerably to a marked degree of realism during these exercises.

445. A further 644 members of the Auxiliary Medical Service had their blood groups determined during the year, making a total of over 4,400 members who have been blood grouped since 1960.

446. During the cholera outbreak in 1961 members of the Auxiliary Medical Service were employed on duties in the quarantine station and inoculation centres.

#### V. PLANNING PROGRAMME

##### PLANNING UNIT

447. This unit, which was established towards the end of 1959, is situated in Medical Headquarters and is staffed by a Principal Medical and Health Officer and a Senior Hospital Secretary. Its functions are:

- (a) to prepare outline plans for the provision of medical and health facilities in Hong Kong in consultation with other branches of the medical services concerned;
- (b) to undertake in close liaison with the Public Works Department the detailed planning of units approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council;
- (c) to give advice and assistance to voluntary organizations and other philanthropic bodies which are co-operating with the Government in the provision of medical facilities.

448. Following upon the census taken in March 1961, the Unit prepared a programme detailing the additional hospital and clinic services which would be required during the period 1966-1972 if the provision expected to be available to the public by the middle of 1963 is to be maintained at that level in the future. These proposals are now under consideration by Government.

449. The Unit has also concerned itself with the implementation of the detailed plan covering the period 1960-1965 which was approved in principle by the Executive Council in June 1960. Draft schedules of accommodation, staff, and equipment for approved projects have been prepared and examined in consultation with the Colonial Secretariat, after which they were submitted at the appropriate time to the Public Works and Staff Increases Sub-Committees and to the Select Committee on Estimates.

450. Once approval of a new project has been given, sketch plans are checked and, providing that no amendments are considered necessary, authority for working drawings to commence is sought, after which

the project is allocated its priority. The Planning Unit also arranges for the initial equipment of projects prior to their being handed over on an operational basis to the relevant branch of the Service.

451. The Unit has devoted much of its time to the details of the equipment of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital which is expected to be completed in March 1963, and to be commissioned and opened in July 1963. This project has now reached an advanced stage of planning and much of the equipment has already been ordered.

452. During the financial year 1961-62 eight projects which had been completed were handed over. On the 31st March, 1962, seven projects were under construction and a further eight had reached a stage where working drawings were being prepared; sketch plans of a further seven projects had been completed by the architects of the Public Works Department or by private architects appointed for the work. There are a further 15 projects listed in the Estimates for the financial year, 1962-63, on which detailed planning will start according to the priority allotted. Details of the progress of approved works are as follows:

#### BUILDING PROGRAMME

April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962

(a) Eight buildings or extensions to existing institutions were completed during the year.

- April 10, 1961 *Queen Mary Hospital Radiophysics Laboratory* containing the equipment necessary for the proper control of radiotherapy and isotope therapy.
- June 1, 1961 *Medical Department Store, Kowloon* A temporary building which will enable the requisitioned godown to be returned to its owners pending the completion of a permanent store.
- June 12, 1961 *Wong Tai Sin Resettlement Clinic* containing two consulting rooms, a dispensary, and treatment rooms.
- June 14, 1961 *Farm Road Dental Clinic Extension* containing an additional dental surgery.
- June 23, 1961 *Jockey Club Clinic, Shek Wu Hui* containing 25 maternity beds, 4 casualty beds, a general clinic and a health office.
- Aug. 20, 1961 *Tai Hang Malaria Store.*
- Feb. 19, 1962 *Violet Peel Clinic Extension* containing a waiting room and an enlarged dispensary.
- Feb. 26, 1962 *Conversion of Kowloon Hospital Nurses' Quarters* to wards accommodating 40 beds.

(b) Seven buildings were under construction on March 31, 1962.

1. Air Port Health Station.
2. Anne Black Clinic, North Point.

3. Jockey Club Clinic, Shau Kei Wan.
4. Medical Department Store, Hong Kong.
5. Queen Elizabeth Hospital.
6. Queen Elizabeth Hospital Specialist Clinic.
7. Jockey Club Surgical Appliance Centre.

(c) Working drawings for eight buildings or extensions were being prepared on March 31, 1962.

1. Jockey Club Clinic, Wang Tau Hom.
2. Kam Tin Clinic.
3. Kwun Tong Clinic.
4. Li Po Chun Clinic, Tai Kok Tsui.
5. Queen Mary Hospital, Operating Theatre Block.
6. Queen Mary Hospital, Professional Suites.
7. Robert Black Clinic, San Po Kong.
8. Yuen Long Clinic.

(d) Sketch plans for seven buildings or extension were prepared during the year.

1. Combined Vaccine Institute.
2. Jockey Club Clinic, Yau Ma Tei.
3. Kowloon City Maternal & Child Health Centre.
4. Mui Wo Clinic Extension.
5. Queen Mary Hospital, Quarters for Nursing Staff.
6. Sha Tin Clinic.
7. Tsuen Wan Clinic.

(e) The preparation of sketch plans has not yet commenced on the 15 other buildings which are listed in the 1962-63 estimates.

1. Ap Lei Chau Clinic.
2. Castle Peak Clinic.
3. Chai Wan Clinic.
4. Cheung Chau Hospital Extension.
5. Cheung Sha Wan Clinic.
6. Dental Clinic, Kowloon.
7. Government Stores, Kowloon (includes Medical and Health Department Stores).
8. Lai Chi Kok Hospital.
9. Mental Defectives Home.
10. Mental Health Centre, Hong Kong.
11. Morrison Hill Clinic.
12. Sai Ying Pun Hospital (Redevelopment of site)
13. Shau Kei Wan Hospital.
14. Tsz Wan Shan Clinic.
15. Wong Tai Sin Clinic.

## VI. HOSPITAL COSTING

453. During the 1962-63 Budget Debate a request was made that the Annual Report should contain costing figures of the various hospitals and clinics as is being done by the Ministry of Health in Britain. There is as yet no cost accounting organization available to do this, but the administrative staff of the Medical Division have maintained records of expenditure on certain representative hospitals and clinics over the past two financial years. These costings, however, do not include annually recurrent charges on capital outlay, i.e. land, interest, depreciation etc. Moreover they also omit expenditure on passages, pensions, maintenance of buildings and grounds, water, stationery and telephones, which is met from non-departmental votes. They must therefore be regarded as being of comparative, rather than absolute, validity.

454. Subject to these reservations, the costings of representative hospital units during 1961-62 were as follows:

Unit	Total Cost	Cost per bed per day	Cost per bed per year	Cost per patient treated
Queen Mary Hospital (Acute general beds: Teaching Hospital) ..	\$13,039,173	\$52	\$19,119	\$ 713
Kowloon Hospital (Acute general beds) .. .. .	\$ 9,972,110	\$46	\$16,931	\$ 404
Lai Chi Kok Hospital (Infectious and Convalescent) .. .. .	\$ 2,389,515	\$14	\$ 4,968	\$ 351
Tsan Yuk Hospital (Maternity & Teaching) .. .. .	\$ 2,124,747	\$29	\$10,624	\$ 240
Castle Peak Hospital (Mental) ..	\$ 5,360,478	\$13	\$ 4,790	\$2,519

(All figures are rounded off to the nearest dollar).

Included in the above are the cost of treating outpatients at these institutions as it is impossible at present to cost these separately. The numbers of such outpatients are shown in appendices 12 and 13.

455. The marked difference between the average cost of treating each patient at the Queen Mary and the Kowloon Hospitals is due to the shorter average stay of patients in the latter hospital as this hospital has far more convalescent beds allocated in the Lai Chi Kok Hospital. The cost per patient treated at Castle Peak Hospital reflects the long average stay of psychiatric patients.

456. Records are also maintained of the expenditure on certain typical clinics. These show that operating the Sha Tau Kok Clinic (a small rural clinic) cost \$46,119 during the year and that 20,473 out-

patients and 457 maternity admissions were treated at this institution. Similarly, operating the Hong Kong Jockey Club Clinic, Aberdeen (a large rural clinic) cost \$253,786.00 and 49,100 outpatients and 1,579 maternity admissions were treated. The Kowloon Chest Clinic for tuberculosis cost \$1,125,337 and there were 712,353 attendances for treatment, which gives an unit cost of \$1.60 for each attendance.

## VII. TRAINING PROGRAMME

### DOCTORS

457. The University of Hong Kong confers the degree of M.B.,B.S. which has been registrable with the General Medical Council since 1911. At present the Faculty of Medicine admits between 70 and 80 students each year, of whom, between 35 and 50 eventually graduate. After provisional registration with the Medical Council of Hong Kong the graduates are required to undergo a 12 months' period of compulsory internship in posts approved by the University. There are plans to gradually increase the intake of medical students to about 120 each year between now and 1966 with the aim of graduating some 80 doctors each year.

458. The post-graduate training of doctors in the Government Service for higher diplomas necessary for appointment to Specialist clinical posts in general medicine, surgery, orthopaedics, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology, is under the supervision of a Panel on Post-Graduate Medical Education which consists of the University Clinical Professors, the Government Clinical Specialists and members of the Medical Headquarters staff. The Panel meets twice yearly to review the progress of the doctors under training and to make recommendations regarding the award of study leave overseas leading to higher qualifications.

459. A number of clinical posts in the major hospitals are recognized for post-graduate training by the majority of the examining bodies in Britain. The Examining Board in England of the Royal College of Surgeons has held examinations annually in Hong Kong for Part I of the Diploma in Medical Radiology both in Diagnosis and Therapy during the past three years.

460. The programme of training of doctors for the post-graduate qualifications necessary to staff the clinical units in the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital is now well advanced and the supply of well qualified

and experienced clinicians is assured in practically all the specialist fields.

#### DENTISTS AND DENTAL NURSES

461. No undergraduate training in Dentistry has yet been established in Hong Kong, but Government awards seven scholarships annually, at present tenable in Australia. At the end of March 1962, there were 36 Government Dental scholars studying at Australian Universities. 5 graduates in Dentistry returned from Australia during the year, these doctors being the first to qualify in Australia under the existing Scholarship Scheme.

462. Dental nurses trained to carry out preventive and minor operative work in the Government Service under the supervision of Dental officers are being trained in New Zealand and Penang. A further two student dental nurses were sent to Penang under World Health Organization scholarships during 1961.

#### NURSES

463. The event of the year was a visit paid by Her Royal Highness The Princess Alexandra of Kent to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing on the 8th November, 1961.

464. The School, which was opened in September 1960, has doubled the facilities for the training of nurses and there are now 431 student nurses undergoing general nurse training. The opening of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in mid 1963 and other developments will absorb the whole output of this school and the complementary Nurses Preliminary Training School at the Queen Mary Hospital.

465. The School of Psychiatric Nursing at the Castle Peak Hospital, now in its second year, has 43 students in training of whom 9 are women. The increased numbers now coming forward for this training is encouraging and it is believed that the prejudice against nursing in a Mental Hospital is gradually being overcome. A welcome addition to the psychiatric nursing strength was the return of 11 qualified psychiatric nurses who have trained in British Mental Hospitals under a Government Scholarship Scheme.

466. Nurses Training Schools approved by the Hong Kong Nursing Board are also maintained by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, Nethersole Hospital and the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital. At the end of March 1962 there were under training as general nurses:

	Women	Men	Total
Government Schools of Nursing ... ..	372	59	431
Tung Wah Hospitals ... ..	360	—	360
Nethersole Hospital ... ..	96	—	96
Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital ...	122	1	123
Total ... ..	<u>950</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,010</u>

#### MIDWIVES

467. Registered general nurses who have trained in the Government Schools of Nursing are expected to proceed to a one-year course in midwifery, conducted in English as the teaching medium, in the maternity wards of the Queen Mary and Kowloon Hospitals. Nurses who have trained in the other approved training schools can also take a similar course, conducted in Chinese, in the maternity wards of their respective hospitals.

468. For student midwives who are not registered nurses there is a two-year training course conducted in Chinese by Government staff at the Tsan Yuk Hospital.

#### HEALTH VISITORS

469. As in previous years, a course of training was held at the Harcourt Health Centre for ten student Health Visitors. Each entrant to this course has previously obtained qualifications both in general nursing and in midwifery. After one year's tuition and study, the students take the examination for the Health Visitor's Certificate which is conducted by the Hong Kong Examination Board of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health.

#### RADIOGRAPHERS

470. The training of radiographers at the Queen Mary Hospital in radiodiagnosis is recognized by the Society of Radiographers in the United Kingdom. Examinations for both Parts I and II of the Membership of the Society of Radiographers (Diagnostic) are held annually in the Colony.

#### LABORATORY TECHNICIANS

471. The Government Institute of Pathology is recognized by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology in the United Kingdom as a teaching laboratory from which entrance can be gained directly to the Intermediate examination of the Institute. This examination was held in the Colony for the first time in May 1961 when out of the

twenty-five candidates who entered for the examination only one failed to qualify. Two examiners came out from London for the examinations and the accordance of this facility by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology is gratefully acknowledged.

472. The Institute maintains an in-service course of training for Medical Laboratory Technicians which follows closely the curriculum of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology and which leads to a departmental examination necessary for advancement in the Service. The content of the course enables those suitably qualified to enter later for the examinations leading to the Associateship of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology.

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY

473. A Physiotherapy Training School which was established in September 1960, provides a full-time course of training in Physiotherapy. The course follows completely the syllabus laid down by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in the United Kingdom, and is conducted by qualified Physiotherapy tutors. Recognition of this course of training by the Chartered Society is now being sought. Meantime, the School is accommodated in converted premises in the old Pathology Institute on Hong Kong Island and it will remain there until the completion of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Kowloon where there will be a properly designed and fully equipped School of Physiotherapy.

#### OTHER FORMS OF DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING

474. In-service courses of training are held for Dispensers, Tuberculosis Workers, Social Hygiene Visitors, Dental Technicians and Orthopaedic Appliance Technicians. These do not lead to recognized qualifications but prepare those concerned for appointment to permanent posts on the Establishment after they have passed departmental examinations.

475. A preliminary training period of three months including lectures, discussions, visits of observation and practical work followed by individual weekly tutorials throughout the ensuing 9 months is arranged for Almoners who enter the Department with the basic qualification of a University Degree in Social Studies.

476. Table 41 sets out the various categories of training undertaken departmentally during the year:

TABLE 41  
DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING 1961

	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Resignation</i>	<i>Strength at 31.3.62</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Probationer Assistant Physiotherapist .. ..	7	3	9	—
Probationer Assistant Radiographer .. ..	9	2	7 1st year 6 2nd year	5
Student Dispenser .. ..	3	1	34	7
Student Laboratory Assistant	1	1	5	—
Student Medical Laboratory Technician .. ..	23	3	34	—
Student Nurse .. ..	109	26	372	36
Student Male Nurse .. ..	12	—	59	15
*Student Nurse (Psychiatry) ..	9	3	9	3
†Student Male Nurse (Psychiatry) .. ..	14	8	34	9
Student Midwife .. ..	23	2	50	25
Student Midwife (Registered Nurse) .. ..	68	2	65	53
Student Health Visitor .. ..	10	—	10	11
Anti-Tuberculosis Worker ..	5	1	4	—
Almoner Class II .. ..	2	—	2	9

\* In addition, there are 3 Student Nurses (Psychiatry) training in United Kingdom.

† In addition, there is 1 Student Male Nurse (Psychiatry) training in United Kingdom.

#### COURSES OF STUDY OVERSEAS

477. The following table sets out the courses of study outside Hong Kong attended by officers of the Medical and Health Department during 1961-62:

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Place of Study</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>
1 Principal Medical & Health Officer ..	Medical Services Administration	U.K.	Government
3 Medical & Health Officers .. ..	Diploma in Medical Radiodiagnosis	U.K.	Government
3 Medical & Health Officers .. ..	Diploma in Medical Radiotherapy	U.K.	Government
3 Medical & Health Officers .. ..	Membership, Royal College of Physicians	U.K.	Government
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Diploma in Public Health	Singapore	Government

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Place of Study</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Medico-legal Training	U.K.	Government
4 Medical & Health Officers .. ..	Fellowship, Royal College of Surgeons	U.K.	Government
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall	Ireland	Own expense
1 Assistant Medical & Health Officer ..	Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall	Ireland	Own expense
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Dermatology	U.K.	Govt. & Sino-British
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Fellowship, Royal College of Surgeons	U.K.	Govt. & Commonwealth
1 Assistant Medical & Health Officer ..	Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians, Licentiate, Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate Royal faculty of Physicians & Surgeons	U.K.	Own expense
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Licentiate, Medical Council of Canada	U.K.	Own expense
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Membership, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	U.K.	Government
1 Medical & Health Officer .. ..	Diploma of Bacteriology	U.K.	Government
1 Physicist .. ..	Radiation Physics	U.K.	Government
1 Nursing Sister ..	Thoracic Surgery—Nursing	U.K.	Own expense
1 Nursing Sister ..	Sister Tutor Diploma	U.K.	C.D. & W. funds
1 Dietitian .. ..	Dietetic Course	U.K.	Government
1 Nurse .. ..	Dietetics Diploma	U.K.	Government
1 Midwife .. ..	Midwifery Training	U.K.	Government
1 Nursing Sister ..	Theatre Technique & Management	U.K.	Own expense
1 Senior Almoner ..	Orthopaedic and Medical Social Work	U.K.	W.H.O.
1 Almoner, Class I ..	Medical Social	U.K.	Government
3 Medical Laboratory Technicians, Grade II	Associateship, Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology (Bacteriological Technique)	U.K.	Government

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Place of Study</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>
1 Medical Laboratory Technician, Grade II	Associateship, Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology (Haemotology and blood transfusion Technique)	U.K.	Government
1 Medical Laboratory Technician, Grade II	Associateship, Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology (Virological Technique)	U.K.	Government
1 Medical Laboratory Technician, Grade II	Associateship, Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology (Chemical Pathology Technique)	U.K.	Government
1 Medical Laboratory Technician, Grade II	Bacteriological Technique	U.K.	Own expense
1 Medical Laboratory Technician, Grade II	Chemical Pathology Technique	U.K.	Own expense
2 Dental Surgery Assistants .. ..	Dental Nursing	Malaya	W.H.O.

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

### ATTENDANCES AT CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

478. The following table sets out the attendances by officers of the Medical and Health Department at Meetings and Conferences during 1961-62.

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Conferences etc. attended</i>	<i>Place</i>
Senior Specialist (Psychiatry) ..	3rd International Congress of Psychiatry	McGill University, Montreal
Senior Dental Officer .. ..	Congress of the Australian Society of Orthodontists	Sydney, Australia
	Annual Conference of the Australian Dental Association	Sydney, Australia
	12th Session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific	Wellington, New Zealand
Senior Tuberculosis Specialist ..	16th International Tuberculosis Conference	Toronto
Principal Matron and Sister Tutor	*W.H.O. Seminar on Nursing Administration	Tokyo

\* Funds provided by the sponsoring organization.

<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Conferences etc. attended</i>	<i>Place</i>
Health Sister .. .. .	*W.H.O./United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Seminar on Child Health And the School	Manila
Senior Medical & Health Officer	*W.H.O. Seminar on Maternal & Child Nutrition	Manila
Director of Medical & Health Services .. .. .	Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pakistan SEATO Cholera Research Laboratories	Dacca
Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services (Health) .. .. .	*W.H.O. Seminar on Smallpox	Ceylon

\* Funds provided by the sponsoring organization.

#### VISITORS

479. The following distinguished medical men and women visited Hong Kong during 1961-62:

##### *General*

- (i) Drs. P. KAPOOR, Special Leprosy Officer, Bombay, S. S. MATHUR, State Leprosy Officer, Uttar Pradesh, and T. N. N. BHATTATHIRIPAD, Special Leprosy Officer, Kerala, from India arrived on 1.4.61 for a week's stay.
- (ii) Miss Docia An KISSEITH, Chief Nursing Officer, Ghana, arrived on 26.4.61 for a short visit.
- (iii) Miss Frances UDELL, C.B.E. Chief Nursing Officer, Colonial Office, London, from 12.5.61 to 17.5.61.
- (iv) Professor R. MCWHIRTER, Professor of Radiology, University of Edinburgh, from 8.8.61 to 13.8.61.
- (v) Dr. J. S. SODHY, Senior Tuberculosis Specialist, Federation of Malaya, arrived on 28.8.61 for a six day's visit.
- (vi) Miss M. F. CARPENTER, Director in the Education Division, Royal College of Nursing, London, arrived on 16.9.61 and stayed for a week.
- (vii) Dr. F. J. WRIGHT, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician to the Colonial Office in Edinburgh, from 18.9.61 to 26.9.61.
- (viii) Lady ERROLL, wife of the Rt. Hon. F. J. ERROLL, Minister of State, Board of Trade, paid a visit to various institutions in the department on 9.10.61.
- (ix) Dr. Mary KEISTER, F.A.O. House Economics Officer arrived on 1.10.61 for a ten day's visit.

- (x) Dr. Hernan ROMERO, Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Chile, arrived on 5.10.61 for a short visit.
- (xi) Dr. J. C. AZURIN, Director of Quarantine, Manila, arrived on 26.10.61 for a two day's visit.
- (xii) Dr. G. WEBER of the University of Mainz, Germany, paid a visit to the various Social Hygiene and Leprosy Clinics of the Department on 8.11.61.
- (xiii) Dr. D. CHAKRABARTI, Medical Officer in-charge, Leprosy Training Centre, Medical College, Nagpur, India, arrived on 11.12.61 for a five day's visit.
- (xiv) Dr. Joan REFSHAUGE, Assistant Director of Medical Services (Maternal & Child Health) in New Guinea, arrived on 14.12.61, and was shown round the Maternal & Child Health Centres by the Medical Officer in-charge, Maternal & Child Health.
- (xv) Dr. S. SHARMA, Junior Specialist and Lecturer in Dentistry, S.M.S. Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur, India, from 15.12.61 to 20.12.61.
- (xvi) Dr. Wallace FOX of the Tuberculosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council arrived on 26.1.62 for a three week's visit.
- (xvii) Dr. P. SRISWASDI of Thailand arrived on 10.1.62 for a two week's visit.
- (xviii) Professor Kenneth GOODNER of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia accompanied by Dr. T. E. WOODWARD and Dr. J. E. SMADEL, from 17.1.62 to 18.1.62.
- (xix) Dr. Harold JOHNSTON, Deputy Director of the British Medical Research Council's Population Genetics Research Unit, Oxford, arrived on 3.2.62 for a week's stay.
- (xx) Dr. A. J. HIBELL, Tuberculosis Control Officer in Fiji, arrived on 12.2.62 for a two day's visit.
- (xxi) Dr. SUK Sung-tak of Korea arrived on 22.3.62 for a two week's visit.
- (xxii) Dr. H. S. GHOSH of India arrived on 27.3.62 for a short visit.
- (xxiii) Professor F. R. G. HEAF, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Consultant in Tuberculosis to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. From 3.4.62 to 18.4.62.

*World Health Organization & U.N.I.C.E.F. Visitors*

- (i) Mr. Alfred H. TAYLOR, Chief Health Inspector, Ministry of Health, Kenya, revisited Hong Kong from 3.5.61 to 12.5.61 on a W.H.O. Fellowship.
- (ii) Drs. Somborn VACHROTAI and Amnuay TRAISUPA, W.H.O. Fellows from Thailand arrived on 20.5.61 for a five day's visit.
- (iii) Dr. Alan H. PENINGTON, Area Representative for the World Health Organization in the North West Pacific Area, arrived on 4.7.61 for a short visit and revisited Hong Kong from 11.2.62 to 18.2.62.
- (iv) Mr. Benijamini R. LOMALOMA, an Assistant Medical Officer in the service of the Fiji Medical Department arrived on 22.7.61 for a week's visit on a W.H.O. Fellowship.
- (v) Dr. (Mrs.) KYUNG Ja-kim, a W.H.O. Fellow from Republic of Korea arrived on 9.7.61 for a week's visit.
- (vi) Dr. M. POSTIGLIONE, W.H.O. Senior Regional Malaria Adviser, arrived on 26.10.61 for a short visit.
- (vii) Dr. F. MORTARA of the Maternal & Child Health Unit, W.H.O. Headquarters arrived on 13.12.61 for a four day's visit.
- (viii) Dr. E. H. HERMANS, Professor of Dermato-Venereology at the University of Leyden, Rotterdam, and a member of the W.H.O. Expert Advisory Panel on Venereal Infectious and Treponematoses with Mrs. HERMANS, from 16.12.61 to 18.12.61.
- (ix) Dr. TAE Kyung-choi of the World Vision Leprosy Centre, College of Medicine, Yong-Sei University, and Dr. YOUN Keun-cha of the National Institute for Public Health Training, Seoul, Republic of Korea, who had been awarded W.H.O. Fellowships to study leprosy control, arrived on 2.1.62 for a ten day's visit.
- (x) Dr. (Miss) HYUNG Duk-kim of Korea, a W.H.O. Fellow, from 22.1.62 to 28.1.62.
- (xi) Dr. Jacobus KEJA of the Department of Public Health of the Netherlands, New Guinea, from 8.2.62 to 11.2.62, on a W.H.O. Fellowship.
- (xii) Dr. Oscar FELSENFELD, W.H.O. Consultant on Cholera, arrived on 4.3.62 for a four day's visit.
- (xiii) Mr. S. POLAK, Resident Representative, U.N.I.C.E.F. from 9.3.62 to 17.3.62.

PUBLICATIONS

480. The following articles were published by members of the department.

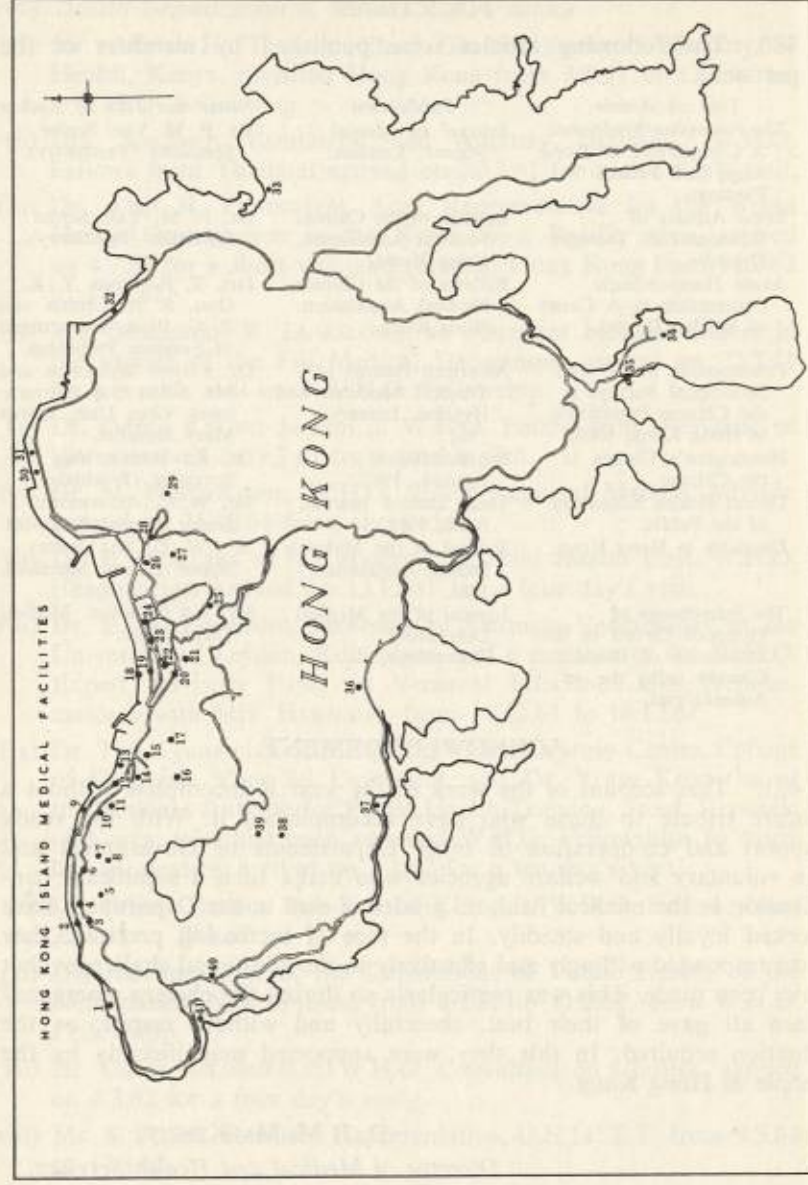
<i>Title of Article</i>	<i>Publication</i>	<i>Name and Title of Author</i>
1. The Possession Syndrome: A Comparison of Hong Kong and French Findings.	Journal of Mental Science, London.	Dr. P. M. YAP, Senior Specialist (Psychiatry).
2. Some Aspects of Schizophrenic Thought Disorder.	Bulletin of the Chinese Medical Association, Hong Kong.	Dr. P. M. YAP, Senior Specialist (Psychiatry).
3. Acute Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis as A Cause of Sudden Death.	Bulletin of the Chinese Medical Association, Hong Kong.	DRS. T. F. TONG, Y. K. ONG, S. H. CHEAH and T. C. PANG, Department of Forensic Pathology.
4. Poliomyelitis Faecal and Serological Surveys in the Chinese Population in Hong Kong, 1960.	American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, January, 1962.	Dr. CHANG Wai-kwan and Mr. SHUM Hay, Government Virus Unit, Queen Mary Hospital.
5. Huntington's Chorea in the Chinese.	British Medical Journal, 1962.	Dr. K. SINGER, Ag. Specialist (Psychiatry)
6. Dental Health Education of the Public.	Texas Dental Journal, April, 1961.	Mr. W. C. ALLWRIGHT, Senior Dental Specialist
7. Dentistry in Hong Kong.	Journal of the Malayan Dental Association, 1961.	Mr. W. C. ALLWRIGHT, Senior Dental Specialist.
8. The Interchange of Photocell Circuit in the Estimation of Blood Glucose using the Autoanalyzer.	Journal of the Medical Laboratory Technology.	Mr. NG Chiu-lun, Medical Technologist.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

481. This account of the work of the year is incomplete without a sincere tribute to those who have accomplished it. With the ready support and co-operation of other Departments of Government and the voluntary and welfare agencies who make such a significant contribution in the medical field, all grades of staff in the Department have worked loyally and steadily. In the face of increasing pressure, they have responded willingly and effectively to the additional challenges that have been made. This was particularly so during the cholera emergency when all gave of their best, cheerfully and without respite, as the situation required. In this they were supported magnificently by the people of Hong Kong.

D. J. M. MACKENZIE,

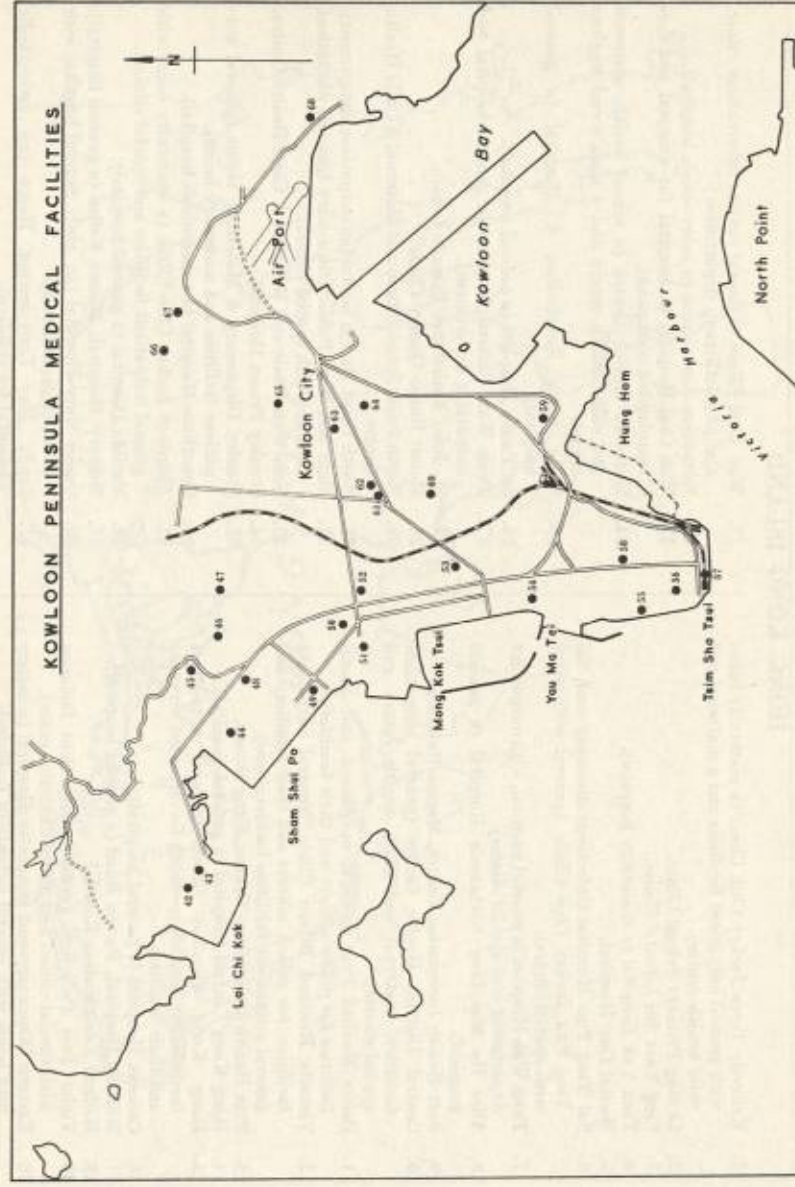
*Director of Medical and Health Services.*



1. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (a maternity home with general outpatient facilities and a maternal and child health centre).
2. Li Sing Primary School Clinic.
3. Ling Yuet Sin Infants' Home.
4. Tsan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital).
5. Mental Day Hospital.
6. Sai Ying Pun Hospital (a maternity hospital).
7. Yung Pun Jockey Club Clinic (general outpatient with special clinics).
8. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital, with outpatient department and special clinics).
9. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital).
10. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Marine Building.
11. Central District Health Centre (general outpatient facilities, maternal and child health centre and special clinics).
12. Police Medical Post (general outpatient and dental facilities for police officers and their families).
13. Victoria Remand Prison Clinic (general outpatient facilities for prison officers and their families, and general outpatient facilities for detainees).
14. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Fung House.
15. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital).
16. Hong Kong Families Clinic (general outpatient facilities for English-speaking Government servants and their families).
17. Canossa Hospital (a general hospital).
18. Military Hospital, Bowen Road (a general hospital).
19. Medical Examination Board.
20. Violet Peel Polyclinic (general outpatient facilities with special clinics and an ophthalmic centre).
21. Eastern Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (a maternity home with general outpatient facilities).

#### A HONG KONG ISLAND

22. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (a maternity home with general outpatient facilities and a maternal and child health centre).
23. Li Sing Primary School Clinic.
24. Ling Yuet Sin Infants' Home.
25. Tsan Yuk Hospital (a maternity hospital).
26. Mental Day Hospital.
27. Sai Ying Pun Hospital (a maternity hospital).
28. Yung Pun Jockey Club Clinic (general outpatient with special clinics).
29. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital, with outpatient department and special clinics).
30. Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (a general hospital).
31. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Marine Building.
32. Central District Health Centre (general outpatient facilities, maternal and child health centre and special clinics).
33. Police Medical Post (general outpatient and dental facilities for police officers and their families).
34. Victoria Remand Prison Clinic (general outpatient facilities for prison officers and their families, and general outpatient facilities for detainees).
35. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Fung House.
36. Hong Kong Central Hospital (a general hospital).
37. Hong Kong Families Clinic (general outpatient facilities for English-speaking Government servants and their families).
38. Canossa Hospital (a general hospital).
39. Military Hospital, Bowen Road (a general hospital).
40. Medical Examination Board.
41. Violet Peel Polyclinic (general outpatient facilities with special clinics and an ophthalmic centre).
42. Eastern Dispensary and Maternity Hospital (a maternity home with general outpatient facilities).
43. Wan Chai Clinic (a dental centre, tuberculosis clinic, and physiotherapy department).
44. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital).
45. Wan Chai Hospital (a hospital for venereal and dermatological treatment).
46. Harcourt Health Centre (a school health, maternal and child health centre and a male social hygiene clinic).
47. Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital (a general hospital).
48. St. Paul's Hospital (a general hospital).
49. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital and outpatient department).
50. St. John Ambulance Brigade Centre.
51. Mount Butler Quarry Clinic.
52. North Point School Clinic and Maternal & Child Health Centre.
53. North Point Health Centre (an outpatient department).
54. Shau Kei Wan Public Dispensary (general outpatient facilities with special clinics).
55. Chai Wan Clinic and Maternal & Child Health Centre.
56. Stanley Prison Hospital.
57. Stanley Dispensary & Maternity Home (general outpatient facilities and maternity home).
58. Grantham Hospital (a tuberculosis hospital).
59. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (a maternity home with general outpatient facilities and special clinics).
60. Matilda Hospital (a general hospital).
61. Military Hospital, Mount Kellet (a general hospital).
62. Queen Mary Hospital (an acute general hospital with casualty department).
63. Sandy Bay Convalescent Home (an orthopaedic hospital for children).

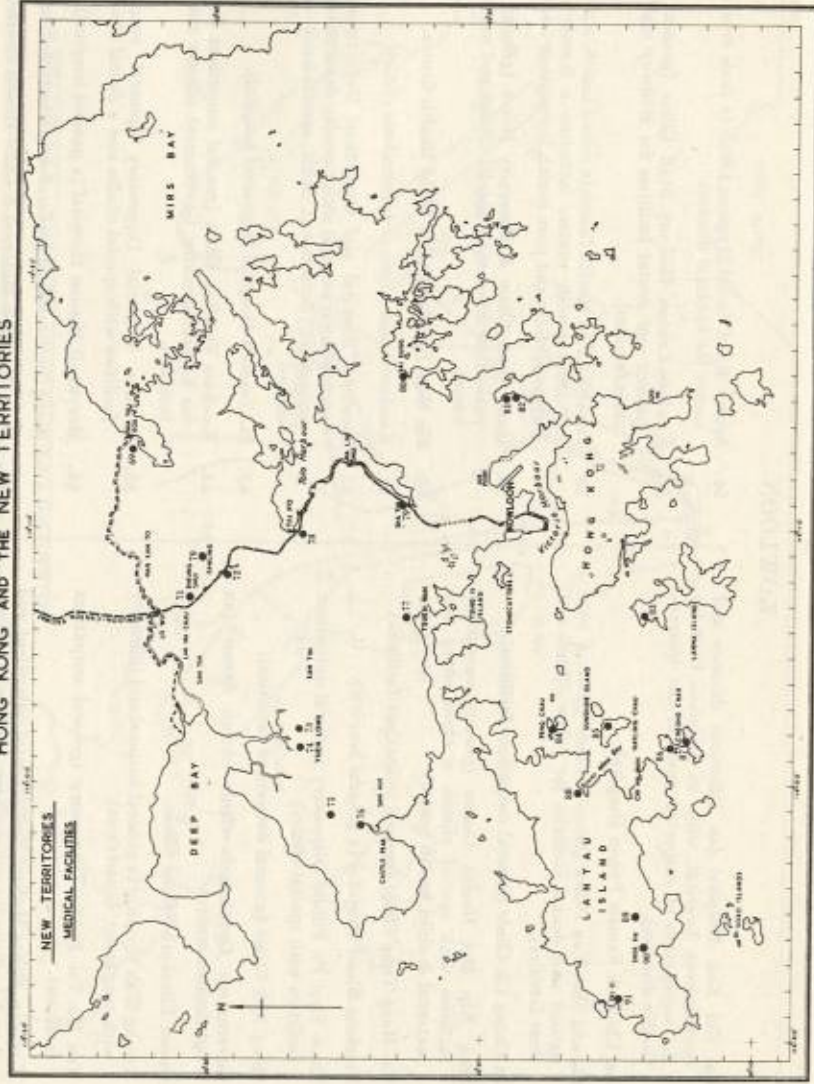


**B**

**KOWLOON**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>42. Lai Chi Kok Hospital (an infectious diseases and convalescent hospital, with an Isolation Unit for the segregation of suspected cases of the quarantinable diseases).</p> <p>43. Lai Chi Kok Female Prison Hospital.</p> <p>44. Cheung Sha Wan Police Quarters Clinic (general outpatient and dental facilities for police officers and their families).</p> <p>45. Li Cheng Uk Clinic (general outpatient facilities).</p> <p>46. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general outpatient facilities with special clinics, a chest clinic and maternal &amp; child health centre).</p> <p>47. Tai Hang Tung Clinic (general outpatient facilities).</p> <p>48. Precious Blood Hospital (a general hospital).</p> <p>49. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general outpatient facilities with special clinics).</p> <p>50. Mong Kok Clinic (general outpatient facilities).</p> <p>51. Government Ophthalmic Clinic—Arran Street (an ophthalmic centre).</p> <p>52. Queen Elizabeth School Clinic.</p> <p>53. Kwong Wah Hospital (a general hospital and infirmary with outpatient department).</p> <p>54. Yau Ma Tei Public Dispensary (general outpatient facilities).</p> <p>55. Kowloon Police Medical Post (general outpatient and dental facilities for police officers and their families).</p> | <p>56. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (a male treatment centre for venereal disease).</p> <p>57. Kowloon-Canton Railway Staff Clinic (general outpatient and dental facilities for Railway staff and their families).</p> <p>58. Tsui Sha Tsui Health Centre (a school health, maternal &amp; child health centre, including a female social hygiene clinic and port health inoculation centre).</p> <p>59. Hung Hom Clinic &amp; Maternity Home (general outpatient facilities with special clinics and maternity home).</p> <p>60. Ho Man Tin Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre.</p> <p>61. Kowloon Chest Clinic (a tuberculosis clinic).</p> <p>62. Kowloon Hospital and Outpatient Department (an acute general hospital with casualty department and outpatient department with special and dental clinics).</p> <p>63. St. Teresa's Hospital (a general hospital).</p> <p>64. Kowloon Families Clinic (general outpatient facilities for English-speaking Government officers and their families).</p> <p>65. Li Kee Memorial Dispensary (general outpatient facilities with special clinics and a dental clinic).</p> <p>66. Maryknoll Mission Hospital (a general hospital).</p> <p>67. Wong Tai Sin Clinic (general outpatient facilities).</p> <p>68. Ngau Tau Kok Maternal &amp; Child Health Centre.</p> |
|--|--|

HONG KONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES



C

NEW TERRITORIES

69. Sha Tau Kok Clinic (general outpatient facilities with maternity beds).
70. Fanling Hospital (a general hospital).
71. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general outpatient facilities with maternity beds).
72. Ho Tung Dispensary (a maternity home with convalescent beds).
73. Yuen Long Dispensary (general outpatient facilities with special clinics).
74. Pok Oi Hospital (a general hospital).
75. Castle Peak Hospital (a mental hospital. 120 beds are being used temporarily for drug addicts).
76. San Hui Dispensary (a maternity home, with special clinics).
77. Maurice Grantham Health Centre (general outpatient facilities with special clinics and a maternal & child health centre).
78. Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (general outpatient facilities, special clinics including a dental clinic and maternity beds).
79. Sha Tin Maternity Home.
80. Sai Kung Dispensary (general outpatient facilities, special clinics and maternity beds).
81. Haven of Hope Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
82. Nansau Tuberculosis Rehabilitation Centre.
83. North Lamma Clinic (general outpatient facilities with maternity beds).
84. Peng Chau Clinic (general outpatient facilities, special clinics and maternity beds).
85. Hei Ling Chau Leprosarium.
86. Children's Convalescent Home, Cheung Chau.
87. St. John Hospital (a general hospital and outpatient department with special clinics).
88. Silver Mine Bay Dispensary (general outpatient facilities with maternity beds).
89. South Lantau Hospital (a general hospital with general outpatient facilities).
90. Shek Pik First Aid Post.
91. Tai O Dispensary (general outpatient facilities, with special clinics and maternity beds).

APPENDIX 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31.3.62

Director of Medical & Health Services...	1
Deputy Director of Medical & Health Services	1
Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services	4
Principal Medical & Health Officer	8
Senior Specialist	5
Specialist	30
Secretary	1
Treasury Accountant	1
Senior Medical & Health Officer	43
Medical & Health Officer and Assistant Medical & Health Officer	330
Dental Officer and Assistant Dental Officer	40
Principal Matron	1
Nursing Staff	1,874
Dietitian	4
Principal Almoner	1
Senior Almoner, Almoner Class I and Almoner Class II	56
Chief Pharmacist	1
Pharmacist, Dispenser and Dispensary Supervisor	139
Government Chemist	1
Chemist, Assistant Chemist, Biochemist and Assistant Biochemist	9
Chief Hospital Secretary, Hospital Secretary and Assistant Hospital Secretary	12
Executive Grade Officer	7
Clerical Staff	373
Superintendent Radiographer, Senior Radiographer, Radiographer and Assistant Radiographer	105
Superintendent Physiotherapist, Tutor Physiotherapist, Physiotherapist and Assistant Physiotherapist	50
Superintendent Occupational Therapist and Occupational Therapist	9
Scientific Officer (Medical)	2
Senior Physicist and Physicist	7
Chief Medical Technologist, Senior Medical Technologist, Medical Technologist and Medical Laboratory Technician	111
Senior Laboratory Assistant and Laboratory Assistant	12
Health Inspector and Malaria Inspector	29
Senior Inoculator and Inoculator	82
Orthopaedic Appliance Technician and Assistant Orthopaedic Appliance Technician	7
Other Staff	4,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,365</b>

APPENDIX 2

THE DIVISIONS OF THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Services*

Hospitals, general clinics and outpatient departments  
—excluding New Territories.  
Clinical Specialist Services.  
Pharmaceutical Service.  
Radiological Service.  
Almoner Service.  
Physiotherapy Service.  
Occupational Therapy Service.  
Medical Examination Board.

*Health Services*

New Territories—Curative and preventive.  
Government Institute of Pathology.  
Maternal and Child Health Service.  
District Midwifery Service.  
School Health Service.  
Dental Service.  
Tuberculosis Service.  
Social Hygiene Service.  
Port Health Service—including epidemiology.  
Malaria Control Service.  
Government Chemist's Laboratory.  
Forensic Pathology.  
Industrial Health.  
Health Education.  
International Health Liaison.

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1957-58 TO 1961-62

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Medical and Health Department ... ..	34,864,883	39,792,228	45,925,081	56,573,091	64,064,336
(b) Medical Subventions ... ..	9,706,931	14,178,093	18,988,424	21,910,889	25,009,269
(c) Capital expenditure on medical projects under Public Works Non-Recurrent ... ..	1,408,976	5,755,291	15,442,311	12,369,272	9,836,801
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>45,980,790</b>	<b>59,725,612</b>	<b>80,355,816</b>	<b>90,853,252</b>	<b>98,910,406</b>
Total expenditure of the Colony ... ..	532,679,217	589,958,367	709,953,996	845,297,629	953,205,237
Percentage of Medical and Health Department Expenditure to the Total Expenditure of the Colony	8.63%	10.12%	11.31%	10.75%	10.38%

APPENDIX 4

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR THE YEARS 1957-61  
(Given as Percentage Total Deaths)

Disease Group	Detailed List Numbers	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Infectious and Parasitic ... ..	001-138	16.6	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.3
2. Neoplastic ... ..	140-239	7.5	8.9	9.3	10.5	12.3
3. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Blood... ..	240-299	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
4. Nervous System and Sense Organs ... ..	300-398	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.2	8.3
5. Circulatory System ... ..	400-468	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.7	10.7
6. Respiratory ... ..	470-527	22.8	24.2	22.3	19.3	14.8
7. Intestinal ... ..	530-587	12.1	11.1	11.3	9.3	7.7
8. Genito - Urinary ... ..	590-637	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
9. Pregnancy, Child - birth and Puerperium ... ..	640-689	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
10. Skin and Musculo - Skeletal... ..	690-749	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
11. Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy ... ..	750-776	10.5	10.8	9.3	10.7	11.1
12. Ill-defined Causes ... ..	780-795	8.2	8.0	8.7	9.5	10.4
13. Accidents, Poisoning and Violence... ..	E800-E999	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.9

APPENDIX 5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED CASES AND DEATHS 1957-61

Diseases	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cholera ... ..	—	8	—	12	—	18	—	9	130	15
Amoebic dysentery ... ..	217	—	262	—	239	—	334	—	215	12
Bacillary dysentery (Including unspecified dysentery)... ..	550	9	424	25	663	26	678	10	742	8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	21	9	28	17	25	17	30	21	36	26
Chickenpox ... ..	280	2	278	3	278	3	304	1	498	7
Diphtheria ... ..	1,239	129	1,555	134	2,087	116	1,450	95	1,334	109
Euteric fever (Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ... ..	728	33	816	34	997	32	773	30	742	24
Malaria ... ..	447	—	659	1	442	1	833	—	812	1
Measles ... ..	875	93	786	191	743	176	710	192	1,727	435
*Ophthalmia neonatorum... ..	X	—	105	—	244	—	254	—	250	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	45	7	262	41	86	20	148	23	184	39
Puerperal fever ... ..	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Scarlet fever ... ..	5	—	10	—	24	—	17	1	29	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	13,665	2,675	13,485	2,302	14,302	2,178	12,425	2,085	12,584	1,907
Typhus (mite-borne) ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping cough ... ..	96	—	197	2	110	2	48	—	47	1
Total ... ..	18,170	2,965	18,872	2,762	20,241	2,589	18,005	2,467	19,333	2,586

†Influenza ... .. No record

...	53	33,700	39	11,659	25	5,727	26	6,223	39
-----	----	--------	----	--------	----	-------	----	-------	----

Remarks: \* Notifiable since June 1958.  
† Voluntary notifications.

The above table omits rabies, smallpox, plague, epidemic louse-borne typhus, yellow fever and relapsing fever — no case of any of which was reported during the years.

## APPENDIX 6

## ANTI-EPIDEMIC PROPHYLACTIC IMMUNIZATIONS 1957-1961

Immunological Procedure	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Anti-Smallpox Vaccination ... ..	1,082,809	564,244	1,034,138	573,848	969,577
Anti-Cholera Inoculation ... ..	29,070	93,155	36,245	30,634	1,968,214
Anti-Diphtheria Inoculations:					
1st Dose ... ..	143,897	109,336	223,209	202,883	296,071
2nd Dose ... ..	100,941	90,396	144,118	174,406	207,143
Booster Dose ... ..	66,231	42,330	63,582	71,219	115,566
Anti-Typhoid Inoculations:					
1st Dose ... ..	118,879	103,381	141,342	97,902	43,080
2nd Dose ... ..	88,605	70,833	101,174	78,103	30,013
Booster Dose ... ..	120,891	95,044	92,712	38,374	38,624
Anti-Plague Inoculation ... ..	299	236	205	220	224
Anti-Typhus Inoculation ... ..	1,421	1,082	1,597	1,409	981
Anti-Rabies:					
1st Dose ... ..	3,080	3,046	3,577	3,717	3,786
Other Doses ... ..	11,474	12,266	13,872	12,846	14,342
Anti-Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) Vaccinations:					
Infants ... ..	35,149	49,865	62,261	79,169	86,234
Others ... ..	10,074	10,390	8,518	11,054	7,756

## APPENDIX 7

## ANNUAL INCIDENCE AND TREND OF VENEREAL DISEASE

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total New Patients ... ..	17,934	23,565	37,392	36,652	34,853	32,490	31,391	27,841	28,980	26,281	25,819
Total Attendances ... ..	152,294	149,237	213,091	223,031	203,701	180,148	193,674	203,954	213,026	213,733	182,049
Total (Except Congenital) ... ..	3,215	3,216	6,969	6,825	4,232	3,628	3,190	3,372	2,680	2,091	1,555
Primary ... ..	562	672	634	393	153	93	17	9	19	46	35
Secondary ... ..	301	180	132	54	34	20	7	3	9	20	26
Early Latent ... ..	1,101	882	2,298	2,209	1,044	733	450	417	426	296	202
Late Latent ... ..	1,038	1,275	3,727	3,983	2,853	2,616	2,532	2,766	2,038	1,590	1,173
All Others ... ..	213	207	178	186	148	166	184	177	188	139	119
Congenital {											
Under 1 year ... ..	164	77	44	24	19	19	3	7	10	0	3
Over 1 year ... ..	49	47	69	93	111	64	116	86	131	74	48
Gonorrhoeas ... ..	6,903	8,546	11,625	10,785	11,309	10,609	9,881	8,360	8,362	6,506	5,997
Non Gonococcal Urethritis ... ..	—	—	870	770	869	776	800	644	481	591	509
Chancroid ... ..	2,347	2,400	2,507	2,365	2,468	1,614	685	294	324	873	635
Lymphogranuloma Venereum ... ..	197	111	208	286	249	140	178	91	53	16	7
Non Venereal Disease ... ..	1,643	4,508	7,708	7,150	6,623	6,245	5,855	5,458	4,997	4,717	4,293
Skin Disease ... ..	777	2,088	5,908	7,376	8,165	8,437	9,814	8,701	11,046	10,611	12,173

APPENDIX 8

CLASSIFICATION OF DERMATOLOGICAL CASES, 1959, 1960 & 1961.

Diagnosis	No. of cases 1959	%	No. of cases 1960	%	No. of cases 1961	%
1. Abrasions ... ..	110	1.09	87	0.71	54	0.94
2. Acne ... ..	66	0.65	81	0.66	48	0.83
3. Alopecia Areata ... ..	41	0.41	59	0.48	32	0.55
4. Boils, Folliculitis... ..	1,566	15.65	1,849	15.04	575	9.96
5. Carcinoma ... ..	22	0.22	9	0.07	3	0.05
6. Contact Dermatitis ... ..	1,667	16.66	2,244	18.26	1,351	23.41
7. Clog Dermatitis ... ..	59	0.59	25	0.20	24	0.42
8. Eczema—Atopic... ..	47	0.47	72	0.59	33	0.57
9. Eczema—Infantile ... ..	453	4.53	548	4.46	281	4.87
10. Eczema—Infective ... ..	215	2.15	122	0.99	238	4.12
11. Eczema—Scrotum ... ..	64	0.64	92	0.75	6	0.10
12. Eczema—Miscellaneous... ..	695	6.95	1,691	13.76	1,242	21.52
13. Exfoliative Dermatitis ... ..	8	0.08	11	0.09	8	0.13
14. Erythema Multiforme ... ..	26	0.26	17	0.14	11	0.19
15. Erythema Nodosum ... ..	10	0.10	16	0.13	11	0.19
16. Herpes Zoster ... ..	33	0.33	18	0.15	14	0.24
17. Ichthyosis, Xerosis ... ..	9	0.09	12	0.10	13	0.22
18. Impetigo ... ..	671	6.71	554	4.51	256	4.43
19. Leprosy ... ..	135	1.35	124	1.01	92	1.59
20. Lichen Planus ... ..	12	0.12	4	0.03	5	0.08
21. Lupus Erythematosus ... ..	39	0.39	38	0.31	26	0.45
22. Moniliasis ... ..	9	0.09	11	0.09	—	—
23. Neurodermatitis ... ..	463	4.63	541	4.40	226	3.92
24. Porphyria ... ..	1	0.01	—	—	—	—
25. Paronychia, Whitlow ... ..	15	0.15	26	0.21	20	0.35
26. Pediculosis ... ..	68	0.68	34	0.28	—	—
27. Pompholyx ... ..	34	0.34	66	0.54	62	1.07
28. Prickly Heat ... ..	128	1.28	141	1.15	52	0.90
29. Pruritis ... ..	250	2.50	265	2.16	57	0.99
30. Psoriasis ... ..	73	0.73	97	0.79	47	0.83
31. Purpura ... ..	11	0.11	3	0.02	—	—
32. Ringworm of Scalp ... ..	37	0.37	22	0.18	6	0.10
33. Ringworm of Body ... ..	137	1.37	184	1.50	124	2.15
34. Ringworm of Groins ... ..	50	0.50	85	0.69	21	0.36
35. Ringworm of Feet and Hands ... ..	247	2.47	242	1.97	112	1.94
36. Rosacea ... ..	14	0.14	10	0.08	4	0.07
37. Scabies ... ..	225	2.25	66	0.54	3	0.05
38. Scleroderma, Sclerodactyly ... ..	7	0.07	—	—	2	0.03
39. Tuberculosis of Skin ... ..	36	0.36	34	0.28	14	0.24
40. Undetermined ... ..	1,554	15.54	1,949	15.86	303	5.25
41. Urticaria ... ..	118	1.18	202	1.64	93	1.61
42. Varicose Derm./Ulcer ... ..	118	1.18	129	1.05	37	0.64
43. Warts ... ..	196	1.96	263	2.14	98	1.71
44. Seborrhoeic Dermatitis ... ..	107	1.07	78	0.63	41	0.73
45. Leucoderma ... ..	158	1.58	169	1.38	127	2.20

APPENDIX 9  
IN-PATIENTS TREATED IN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS, 1961  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION  
INTERMEDIATE LIST OF 150 CAUSES

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
A 1	001 - 008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	1,220	3,684	97	693	1,087	505	—	1,592
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system ... ..	157	445	52	173	136	117	—	253
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands ... ..	31	72	2	8	6	5	—	11
A 4	012 - 013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints ... ..	184	497	6	3	5	4	—	9
A 5	014 - 019	Tuberculosis, all other forms ... ..	92	155	5	6	18	24	—	42
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis ... ..	3	17	1	—	1	—	—	1
A 7	021	Early Syphilis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis... ..	12	12	1	—	—	—	—	1
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane... ..	147	16	†11	1	11	—	—	11
A 10	022 - 023	All other syphilis ... ..	50	33	11	7	52	3	—	55
A 11	026 - 029	Gonococcal infections ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 12	030 - 035	Typhoid fever... ..	485	204	5	9	14	10	—	24
A 13	040	Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections ... ..	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 14	043	Cholera ... ..	*73	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 15	044	Brucellosis (undulant fever)... ..	—	—	8	—	7	8	—	†15
A 16 (a)	045	Bacillary dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	3,014	5,178	204	900	1,341	681	—	2,022

\* Excluding 53 Carriers who were treated in Chatham Road Quarantine Station.

† 1 died of A70.

‡ Including 7 who died on arrival to hospital.

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Total
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	3,014	5,178	204	900	1,351	681	—	2,022
A 16 (b)	046	Amoebiasis ...	155	28	1	4	9	3	—	12
(c)	047 - 048	Other unspecified forms of dysentery ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
A 17	050	Scarlet fever ...	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat ...	10	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 19	052	Erysipelas ...	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 20	053	Septicaemia and pyaemia ...	62	121	54	34	49	41	—	90
A 21	055	Diphtheria ...	1,413	3	101	—	54	55	—	109
A 22	056	Whooping cough ...	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	1
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections ...	19	6	17	3	14	12	—	26
A 24	058	Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 25	060	Leprosy ...	58	667	1	*8	—	1	—	1
A 26	061	Tetanus ...	173	31	75	20	54	41	—	95
A 27	062	Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 28	080	Acute poliomyelitis ...	187	—	34	—	23	15	—	38
A 29	082	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis ...	8	3	—	—	1	2	—	3
A 30	081, 083	and acute infectious encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 31	084	Smallpox ...	4	31	—	—	1	—	—	1
A 32	085	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 33	091	Yellow fever ...	353	102	38	—	218	217	—	435
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 35	094	Rabies ...	121	26	2	—	7	2	—	9
A 36 (a)	100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	5,597	6,233	531	980	1,772	1,071	—	2,843

\* 3 died of A1  
3 died of A56

1 died of A70  
1 died of AE 148/AN 150

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Total
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	5,597	6,233	531	980	1,772	1,071	—	2,843
A 36 (b)	101	Flea-borne epidemic typhus (murine)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	105	Mite-borne typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	102 - 103	Other and unspecified typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	106 - 108		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 37 (a)	110	Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	31	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	111	Malariae malaria (quartan) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	112	Falciparum malaria (Malignant tertian) ...	1	5	1	—	1	—	—	1
(d)	115	Blackwater fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	113 - 114	Other and unspecified forms of malaria ...	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 38 (a)	116 - 117	Schistosomiasis vesical (S. Haematobium) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	123.0	Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	123.2	Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. Japonicum) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	123.3	Other and unspecified schistosomiasis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 39	125	Hydatid disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 40 (a)	127	Onchocerciasis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	127	Loiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	127	Filaria ( bancrofti ) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	127	Other filariasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 41	129	Ankylostomiasis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	5,649	6,282	532	980	1,773	1,071	—	2,844

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Total
A 42 (a)	126	Brought forward...	5,649	6,282	532	980	1,773	1,071	—	2,844
		Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	130.0	Ascariasis ...	27	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
	130.3	Guinea Worm (dracunculosis) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	124, 128	Other diseases due to helminths ...	1	42	1	—	—	1	—	1
	130.1-130.2									
A 43 (a)	037	Lymphogranuloma venereum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	038	Granuloma inguinale, venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	039	Other and unspecified venereal diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	049	Food poisoning infection and intoxication ...	21	4	—	—	—	1	—	1
	071	Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	072	Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	073	Yaws ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	087	Chickenpox ...	54	13	3	1	2	5	—	7
	090	Dengue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	095	Trachoma ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	096.7	Sandfly fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	120	Leishmaniasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	121	Trypanosomiasis gambiensi...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a)	Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensi...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	Other and unspecified trypanosomiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c)	Dermatophytosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	131	Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n)	135		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(o)		Carried forward...	5,761	6,380	536	981	1,776	1,077	—	2,853

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Total
A 43 (p)	036,054,059, 063,064,070, 074,086,088, 089,093, 096.1,096.6, 096.8,096.9, 122,132-134, 136-138	Brought forward...	5,761	6,380	536	981	1,776	1,077	—	2,853
	140 - 148	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ...	81	49	6	2	4	4	—	8
A 44	140 - 148	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx ...	166	270	37	125	165	90	—	255
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus...	127	89	51	33	85	41	—	126
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	123	208	34	135	165	119	—	284
A 47	152 - 153	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum ...	54	92	13	42	48	52	—	100
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum ...	74	83	6	26	23	34	—	57
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx ...	27	26	4	11	13	2	—	15
A 50	162 - 163	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary ...	141	198	43	121	173	121	—	294
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	149	184	11	48	—	111	—	111
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri...	373	126	7	69	—	137	—	137
A 53	172 - 174	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ...	105	35	4	23	—	54	—	54
A 54	177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate ...	10	3	—	—	5	—	—	5
A 55	190 - 191	Malignant neoplasm of skin ...	8	8	1	4	6	6	—	12
A 56	196 - 197	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue ...	39	15	6	10	15	16	—	31
		Carried forward...	7,238	7,766	759	1,630	2,478	1,864	—	4,342

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
A 57	155 - 160 164 - 165 175 - 176 178 - 181 192 - 195 198 - 199	Brought forward... Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ...	7,238	7,766	759	1,630	2,478	1,864	—	4,342
A 58	200 - 203	Leukaemia and aleukaemia...	113	19	43	6	37	33	—	70
A 59	205	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ...	100	47	44	28	45	27	—	72
A 60	210 - 239	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ...	1,207	246	14	10	18	15	—	33
A 61	250 - 251	Nontoxic goitre ...	30	12	4	—	1	7	—	8
A 62	252	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	250	49	12	7	29	24	—	53
A 63	260	Diabetes mellitus ...	288	140	9	—	3	1	—	4
A 64 (a)	280	Beriberi ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	281	Pellagra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	282	Scurvy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	283 - 286	Other deficiency states ...	68	362	—	10	6	4	—	10
A 65 (a)	290	Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias ...	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b)	291	Iron deficiency anaemias ...	6	48	1	1	1	1	—	2
(c)	292 - 293	(hypochromic) ...	325	242	11	15	17	16	—	33
A 66 (a)	241	Other specified and unspecified anaemias ... Asthma ...	247	465	1	11	24	29	—	53
		Carried forward...	10,353	9,909	1,060	1,957	3,063	2,275	—	5,338

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
A 66 (b)	240, 242 - 245, 253, 254, 270 - 277, 287 - 289, 294 - 299	Brought forward... All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases ...	10,353	9,909	1,060	1,957	3,063	2,275	—	5,338
A 67	300 - 309	Psychoses ...	2,223	2	*22	—	—	2	—	2
A 68	310 - 324	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality ...	1,589	36	1	—	1	—	—	1
A 69	325	Mental deficiency ...	63	14	†2	1	2	—	—	2
A 70	330 - 334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ...	572	1,613	353	647	713	688	—	1,401
A 71	340	Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	79	46	36	14	31	19	—	50
A 72	345	Multiple sclerosis ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 73	353	Epilepsy ...	194	43	—	—	3	2	—	5
A 74	370 - 379	Inflammatory diseases of eye ...	19	49	1	—	1	—	—	1
A 75	385	Cataract ...	233	173	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 76	387	Glaucoma ...	21	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Carried forward...	15,795	12,120	1,490	2,629	3,834	3,004	—	6,838

\* Among these — 5 died of A1  
2 died of A2  
1 died of A82  
1 died of A83  
1 died of A50  
3 died of A90  
3 died of A70  
1 died of A109  
1 died of A80  
1 died of A90  
† 1 died of A90

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	15,795	12,120	1,490	2,629	3,834	3,004	—	6,838
A 77 (a)	390	Otitis externa...	5	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	391 - 393	Otitis media and mastoiditis	61	41	—	2	2	1	—	3
(c)	394	Other inflammatory diseases of ear...	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 78 (a)	380 - 384, 386, 388 - 389	All other diseases and conditions of eye	281	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	341 - 344, 350 - 352, 354 - 357, 360 - 369, 395 - 398	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	447	307	41	16	45	39	—	84
A 79	400 - 402	Rheumatic fever	97	37	4	2	10	11	—	21
A 80	410 - 416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	495	263	44	28	61	125	—	186
A 81	420 - 422	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	177	390	49	128	414	336	—	750
A 82	430 - 434	Other diseases of heart	313	893	53	298	255	239	—	494
A 83	440 - 443	Hypertensive heart disease	163	337	11	63	178	136	—	314
A 84	444 - 447	Other hypertensive disease	159	518	6	29	56	45	—	101
A 85	450 - 456	Diseases of arteries	96	255	11	16	76	53	—	129
A 86	460 - 468	Other diseases of circulatory system	178	658	7	5	7	10	—	17
A 87	470 - 475	Acute upper respiratory infections...	803	763	2	2	3	2	—	5
A 88	480 - 483	Influenza	95	504	—	1	17	22	—	39
A 89	490	Lobar Pneumonia	79	121	7	10	33	33	—	66
A 90	491	Bronchopneumonia	1,079	3,389	421	1,307	1,181	1,133	—	2,314
A 91	492 - 493	Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	123	154	13	48	32	29	—	61
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	20,449	20,938	2,159	4,584	6,204	5,218	—	11,422

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter- mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Govern- ment Hospitals	Govern- ment- Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Un- known	Total
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	20,449	20,938	2,159	4,584	6,204	5,218	—	11,422
A 92	500	Acute bronchitis	97	138	1	2	1	4	—	5
A 93	501 - 502	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified...	149	427	7	48	69	62	—	131
A 94	510	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	627	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 95	518, 521	Empyema and abscess of lung	89	108	10	20	37	12	—	49
A 96	519	Pleurisy	7	87	—	3	6	7	—	13
A 97 (a)	523	Pneumoconiosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	511 - 517, 520, 522, 524 - 527	All other respiratory diseases	729	477	40	25	44	42	—	86
A 98 (a)	530	Dental Caries	54	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	531 - 535	All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures	296	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 99	540	Ulcer of stomach	847	600	17	14	34	14	—	48
A 100	541	Ulcer of duodenum	415	84	24	7	36	11	—	47
A 101	543	Gastritis and duodenitis	49	139	3	—	—	3	—	3
A 102	550 - 553	Appendicitis	1,244	332	1	1	4	3	—	7
A 103	560 - 561 570	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	739	311	35	19	51	38	—	89
A 104 (a)	571.0	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, between 4 weeks and 2 years	714	2,051	96	499	372	280	—	652
(b)	571.1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over	991	654	15	121	76	60	—	136
(c)	572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	6	74	1	10	9	7	—	16
A 105	581	Cirrhosis of liver	370	285	52	90	166	51	—	217
A 106	584, 585	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	181	124	4	3	6	11	—	17
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	28,053	26,878	2,465	5,446	7,115	5,824	—	12,939

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths		
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Whole Colony
								Sex Unknown	Total
A 107	536 - 539, 542, 544, 545, 573 - 580, 582 - 583, 586, 587	Brought forward...	28,053	26,878	2,465	5,446	7,115	5,824	12,939
		Other diseases of digestive system...	1,339	1,037	158	54	128	88	216
A 108	591 - 594	Acute nephritis ...	128	236	4	6	15	8	23
A 109	600	Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis ...	185	339	63	75	149	130	279
A 110	602, 604	Infections of kidney ...	155	34	16	5	9	13	22
A 111	610	Calculi of urinary system ...	359	167	4	1	5	7	12
A 112	620, 621	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	8	17	5	1	12	—	12
A 113	613	Diseases of breast ...	108	85	—	—	—	—	—
A 114 (a)	634	Hydrocele ...	63	47	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	601, 603, 605 - 609, 611 - 612, 614 - 617, 622 - 633, 635 - 637	Disorders of menstruation ...	172	418	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	640 - 641, 681 - 682, 684	All other diseases of the genito-urinary system ...	1,367	1,505	21	1	14	11	25
A 115	642, 652, 685 - 686	Sepsis of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium ...	155	11	1	—	—	4	4
A 116		Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium ...	760	218	5	1	—	12	12
		Carried forward...	32,852	30,992	2,742	5,590	7,447	6,097	13,544

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths		
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Whole Colony
								Sex Unknown	Total
A 117	643 - 644	Brought forward...	32,852	30,992	2,742	5,590	7,447	6,097	13,544
A 118	670 - 672	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ...	392	481	2	7	—	17	17
A 119	650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia...	1,236	2,360	—	—	—	2	2
A 120 (a)	651	Abortion with sepsis...	14	76	—	1	—	1	1
A 120 (a)	645 - 649 673 - 680 683, 687 - 689	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	7,588	1,284	7	3	—	14	14
A 121	690 - 698	Delivery without complication	7,250	34,449	—	—	—	—	—
A 122	720 - 725	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue ...	1,197	607	6	13	8	14	22
A 123	726 - 727	Arthritis and spondylitis ...	116	336	—	—	—	—	—
A 124	730	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified ...	34	59	—	1	3	4	7
A 125	737	Osteomyelitis and periostitis ...	230	61	2	—	—	2	2
A 126 (a)	745 - 749	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities ...	40	7	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	700 - 714 716	Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer) ...	43	210	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	731 - 736 738 - 744	All other diseases of skin ...	382	405	5	—	2	3	5
A 127	751	All other diseases of musculoskeletal system ...	294	25	1	2	2	1	3
		Spina bifida and meningocele	8	4	2	3	5	1	6
		Carried forward...	51,676	71,356	2,767	5,620	7,467	6,156	13,623

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Whole Colony Sex Unknown	Total
A 128	754	<i>Brought forward...</i>	51,076	71,356	2,767	5,620	7,467	6,156	—	13,623
A 129	750, 752, 753	Congenital malformations of circulatory system...	98	14	30	5	21	22	—	43
		All other congenital malformations...	224	263	49	59	82	49	—	131
A 130	755 - 759	Birth injuries...	28	16	25	13	25	22	—	47
A 131	760 - 761	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis...	428	78	32	66	91	51	—	142
A 132 (a)	762	Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)	103	459	4	20	72	60	—	132
(b)	764	Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	765	Other infections of newborn ...	191	264	35	19	172	105	—	277
A 133	766 - 768	Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	8	97	5	31	61	36	—	97
A 134	769, 771, 772	All other defined diseases of early infancy ...	131	89	22	23	17	28	—	45
A 135	773 - 776	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	608	1,212	160	695	640	515	—	1,155
A 136	794	Semility without mention of Psychosis	8	457	—	121	143	286	—	429
A 137 (a)	788.8	Pyrexia of unknown origin...	98	371	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	793	Observation, without need for further medical care ...	445	858	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	780 - 787	All other ill-defined causes of morbidity ...	622	406	28	100	823	693	1	1,517
	788.1 - 788.7									
	788.9									
	789 - 792									
	795									
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	54,721	75,941	3,157	6,772	9,614	8,023	1	17,638

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Whole Colony Sex Unknown	Total
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	54,721	75,941	3,157	6,772	9,614	8,023	1	17,638
AE 138	E810 - E835	Motor vehicle accidents ...	1,198	—	95	—	115	64	—	179
AE 139	E800 - E802 E840 - E866	Other transport accidents ...	1,039	—	21	—	28	30	—	58
AE 140	E870 - E895	Accidental poisoning ...	347	1	5	—	9	9	—	18
AE 141	E900 - E904	Accidental falls ...	1,173	34	96	1	93	44	—	137
AE 142	E912	Accident caused by machinery ...	236	—	2	—	8	2	—	10
AE 143	E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material...	248	1	10	—	15	36	—	51
AE 144	E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ...	867	16	12	—	10	6	—	16
AE 145	E919	Accident caused by firearm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AE 146	E929	Accidental drowning and submersion ...	89	—	1	—	126	46	—	172
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	59,918	75,993	3,399	6,773	10,018	8,260	1	18,279

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	
AE 147	E920	<i>Brought forward...</i>	59,918	75,993	3,399	6,773	10,018	8,260	1	18,279
(a)		Foreign body entering eye and adnexa ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	E923	Foreign body entering other orifice...	350	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
(c)	E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects...	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	E928	Other accidents caused by animals...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	E910 - E911 E913 - E915 E921 - E922 E924 - E926 E930 - E965	All other accidental causes ...	3,613	8	22	1	65	29	—	94
AE 148	E970 - E979	Suicide and self-inflicted injury ...	519	—	50	—	188	148	—	336
AE 149	E980 - E985	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war) ...	125	—	5	—	21	6	—	27
AE 150	E990 - E999	Injury resulting from operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		GRAND TOTAL...	64,630	76,004	3,476	6,774	10,294	8,443	1	18,738

APPENDIX 9—Contd.

Inter-mediate List Number	Detailed List Number	Cause Groups	Cases Treated		Deaths		Deaths			
			Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Government Hospitals	Government-Assisted Hospitals	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	
AN 138	N800 - N804	Fracture of skull ...	467	—	80	—	107	54	—	161
AN 139	N805 - N809	Fracture of spine and trunk ...	371	3	15	—	18	12	—	30
AN 140	N810 - N829	Fracture of limbs ...	1,632	18	8	1	17	16	—	33
AN 141	N830 - N839	Dislocation without fracture ...	110	1	2	—	1	1	—	2
AN 142	N840 - N848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscle ...	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 143	N850 - N856	Head injury (excluding fracture) ...	3,169	2	105	—	142	75	—	217
AN 144	N860 - N869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis ...	230	2	42	—	56	26	—	82
AN 145	N870 - N908	Laceration and open wounds ...	1,238	8	—	—	18	6	—	24
AN 146	N910 - N929	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface...	199	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
AN 147	N930 - N936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice ...	400	1	1	—	7	3	—	10
AN 148	N940 - N949	Burns ...	1,103	18	22	—	25	42	—	67
AN 149	N960 - N979	Effects of poisons ...	796	1	31	—	47	55	—	100
AN 150	N980 - N999	All other and unspecified effects of external causes ...	174	6	13	1	242	132	—	374
		TOTAL...	9,909	63	319	2	680	420	—	1,100

APPENDIX 10

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS IN HONG KONG—1961

Institutions	Medical	Surgical	Gynaecological	Tuberculosis	Psychiatric	Maternity	Infectious	Observation	Total
<b>GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS:</b>									
Queen Mary	227	229	46	48	—	37	—	14	601
Kowloon	158	231	16	—	(a) 1,119	93	16	12	526
Casfo Peak	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	1,119
H.K. Psychiatric Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	12
Sai Ying Pun	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	88
Tsun Yee	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	200
Lai Chi Kok	47	100	14	88	—	—	(b) 30	—	479
Wan Chai	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	30
St. John	38	—	—	42	—	15	—	—	100
South Lantau	(c) 17	—	—	—	(e) 39	1	—	—	17
4 Prison Hospitals	(d) 97	1	—	34	—	—	14	—	186
	584	641	76	212	1,170	346	303	26	3,358
<b>GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES AND MATERNITY HOMES:</b>									
Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	27
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
Kennedy Town	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Stanley	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Hung Hom	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
Tai Po	* 2	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	27
Yuen Long	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Sha Tau Kok	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	29
Shek Wu Hoi	* 4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	13
Ho Tung	* 6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	19
Sai Kung	* 4	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Tai O	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
San Hai	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26
Sha Tin	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Silver Mine Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maurice Grantham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Lantau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peng Chau	* 1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Shek Pik First Aid Post	* 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	* 19	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	244

APPENDIX 10—Contd.

Institutions	Medical	Surgical	Gynaecological	Tuberculosis	Psychiatric	Maternity	Infectious	Observation	Total
<b>GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS:</b>									
Tung Wah	235	151	45	(f) 217	—	58	10	—	716
Yung Wah Eastern	147	42	16	49	—	64	18	—	336
Kwong Wah	(g) 563	138	98	126	—	349	—	—	1,274
Alice Ho Mia Ling Nethersole	(h) 107	39	47	14	—	74	—	—	281
Ruttonjee Sanatorium	—	—	—	336	—	—	—	—	336
Grantham	—	—	—	529	—	—	—	—	540
Pok Oi	11	16	—	—	—	20	—	—	118
Bei Ling Chau Leprosarium	82	—	—	—	—	—	540	—	540
Haven of Hope T. B. Sanatorium	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	210
Sandy Bay Convalescent Home	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Maryknoll Mission	(e) 40	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	61
	1,185	440	206	1,481	—	580	574	—	4,466
<b>PRIVATE HOSPITALS:</b>									
Hong Kong Sanatorium	91	100	29	26	—	43	11	—	300
Precious Blood	(j) 94	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	106
St. Teresa's	(k) 288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288
Canossa	58	59	20	22	—	27	13	—	190
St. Paul's	90	22	6	34	—	26	—	—	172
Hong Kong Central	30	30	—	10	—	10	4	—	90
Matilda & War Memorial	22	22	—	—	—	12	—	—	56
Fanning	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	44
Nansen T. B. Rehabilitation Centre	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
Children's Convalescent Home, Cheung Chau	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	733	234	55	132	—	134	28	—	1,316
<b>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOMES:</b>									
	42	—	—	—	—	480	—	—	480
<b>PRIVATE NURSING HOMES:</b>									
	603	641	76	212	1,170	571	303	26	3,602
<b>GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND MATERNITY HOMES:</b>									
	1,185	440	206	1,481	—	580	574	—	4,466
<b>GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS:</b>									
	775	234	55	132	—	652	28	—	1,876
<b>PRIVATE HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES AND NURSING HOMES:</b>									
	2,563	1,315	337	1,825	1,170	1,803	905	26	9,944
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>									

Remarks: (a) Including 120 beds in Drug Addiction Centre.  
 (b) Including 4 cots and 4 cradles.  
 (c) Used for either medical or surgical cases.  
 (d) Including 29 beds used for either medical or surgical cases.  
 (e) Including 29 beds in Psychiatric Observation Unit, Victoria Remand Prison.  
 (f) Including 86 beds in Infirmary, Sandy Bay.

(g) Including 121 beds used for either medical or surgical cases in Infirmary at Kwong Wah Hospital.  
 (h) Including 48 beds used for either medical or surgical cases.  
 (i) Used for either medical or surgical cases.  
 (j) General beds.  
 (k) General beds.  
 \* Casualty holding beds.







APPENDIX 13

OUT-PATIENTS — 1961

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS, CLINICS AND DISPENSARIES

Gynaecological	Social Hygiene	Eye	Ear, Nose & Throat	Tuberculosis	Casualty	Orthopaedic	Leprosy	Psychiatric	Dermatological	Total
826	249	—	435	—	41,936	421	—	—	—	58,559
5,208	—	—	8,355	—	86,218	12,632	—	—	—	605,654
—	—	1,469	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	43,058
—	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	38,353
—	2,251	—	—	82,444	2,664	—	153	245	—	3,393
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	404	—	184,256
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,023
—	2,939	—	—	856	—	—	—	—	—	14,988
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,734
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,752	—	10,752
13,539	—	* 4,662	5,100	—	—	7,021	—	—	2,256	327,143
—	—	181,121	2,424	—	2,080	—	—	—	849	344,261
—	—	—	—	395,040	—	769	110	—	—	181,121
—	—	—	—	360,793	—	2,606	31	—	—	395,919
—	—	—	—	706,600	—	1,650	245	—	—	363,430
—	—	—	—	329,950	—	—	168	—	—	708,503
—	182,049	—	—	—	—	—	22,815	—	14,461	330,118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,325
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,911
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,614
224	39	—	323	2	418	77	—	—	—	34,564
41	—	—	23	1	41	—	—	—	—	36,446
—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	33,767
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,454
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,396
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,058
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,782
2,874	1,247	9,234	1,811	8,171	1,743	—	5,328	—	1,214	1,128,531
54	3,506	12,987	2,792	47,990	15,447	—	1,128	425	—	452,253
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,252
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,965
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,770
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,519
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,147
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,391
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,784
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,389
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,770
22,766	192,280	209,473	21,263	1,931,847	150,959	25,984	29,978	11,826	18,780	6,038,592
6,967	—	16,757	11,488	17,918	607	1,376	—	—	—	695,948
18,855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,102
—	—	—	—	12,491	—	—	—	—	—	12,491
—	—	—	—	301	—	—	—	—	—	301
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,402
—	—	293	—	283	—	—	—	—	—	5,071

APPENDIX 14

NEW TERRITORIES CLINICS, 1961

Dispensaries	Out-patient Attendances		Deliveries	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	In-patients	Domiciliary
Tai Po... ..	37,831	64,719	1,752	15
Ho Tung ... ..	2,908	5,711	545	5
Sha Tau Kok ... ..	9,916	21,761	465	7
Sha Tin... ..	7,925	13,123	596	8
Yuen Long ... ..	42,347	84,010	2,170	14
San Hui ... ..	3,685	8,766	985	16
Sai Kung ... ..	9,615	17,954	428	8
Shek Wu Hui ... ..	21,508	35,341	773	3
Tai O ... ..	22,433	27,530	384	3
Silver Mine Bay ... ..	9,179	12,512	202	2
Peng Chau ... ..	6,629	9,067	158	2
Maurine Grantham ... ..	53,961	112,227	2,329	6
North Lamma ... ..	6,287	9,083	63	—
Shek Pik First Aid Post ... ..	4,602	6,927	—	—
Sai Kung Travelling ... ..	355	603	—	—
Tai Po Travelling (East) ... ..	5,210	5,829	—	—
Yuen Long Travelling (West)... ..	946	985	—	—
Chee Hong Floating Clinic ... ..	3,587	3,587	—	—
Chee Wan Floating Clinic ... ..	4,711	12,518	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>253,635</b>	<b>452,253</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>89</b>

APPENDIX 15

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY 1961

(a) SPECIMENS EXAMINED

(1) Protozoology and Helminthology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,346
(2) Haematology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128,176
(3) Serology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,500
(4) Bacteriology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,788
(5) Mycology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273
(6) Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,073
(7) Histopathology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,334
(8) Biochemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,598
(9) Clinical Pathology Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,491
(10) Special Investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616,694

(b) NOTIFICATIONS OF ANIMAL BITES

The following animal bite notifications were received during 1961:

	Dog	Cat	Monkey	Pig	Other Animals	Total
Hong Kong	1,670	121	3	4	5	1,803
Kowloon	2,928	79	6	14	—	3,027
Total	4,598	200	9	18	5	4,830

Advice was given as to anti-rabies vaccine treatment and the following returns were received during 1961:

	Treatment completed	Treatment not completed	Treatment not required	Total
Chinese	702	1,577	2,448	4,727
Non-Chinese	31	35	37	103
Total	733	1,612	2,485	4,830

APPENDIX 16  
SAMARITAN FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1962

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
Maintenance, capital grants, clothing, food and travelling expenses, etc.	Donations
\$21,059.70	\$21,647.00

APPENDIX 15

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY 1961

(a) SPECIMENS EXAMINED

(1) Protozoology and Helminthology ... ..	32,346
(2) Haematology ... ..	128,176
(3) Serology ... ..	145,500
(4) Bacteriology ... ..	203,788
(5) Mycology ... ..	1,273
(6) Public Health ... ..	8,073
(7) Histopathology ... ..	4,334
(8) Biochemistry ... ..	65,598
(9) Clinical Pathology Examination ... ..	27,491
(10) Special Investigation ... ..	115
Grand Total ... ..	<u>616,694</u>

(b) NOTIFICATIONS OF ANIMAL BITES

The following animal bite notifications were received during 1961:

	Dog	Cat	Monkey	Pig	Other Animals	Total
Hong Kong ... ..	1,670	121	3	4	5	1,803
Kowloon ... ..	2,928	79	6	14	—	3,027
Total ... ..	4,598	200	9	18	5	4,830

Advice was given as to anti-rabies vaccine treatment and the following returns were received during 1961:

	Treatment completed	Treatment not completed	Treatment not required	Total
Chinese ... ..	702	1,577	2,448	4,727
Non-Chinese ... ..	31	35	37	103
Total ... ..	733	1,612	2,485	4,830

APPENDIX 16

SAMARITAN FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1962

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>INCOME</b>	
Maintenance, capital grants, clothing, food and travelling expenses, etc. ... ..	\$21,059.70	Donations ... ..	\$21,647.00
Balance carried to Accumulated Fund ... ..	587.30		
	<u>\$21,647.00</u>		<u>\$21,647.00</u>
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1962			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		<b>ASSETS</b>	
Accumulated Fund as at 1.4.61 ... ..	\$19,875.15	Cash with Accountant General ... ..	\$20,462.45
Surplus from Income and Expenditure A/c. ... ..	587.30		
	<u>\$20,462.45</u>		<u>\$20,462.45</u>

Certified correct.

G. AGABEG,  
for Director of Medical & Health Services.  
1. 6. 1962.

MAURA BENHAM,  
Principal Almoner, Medical & Health Department.  
1. 6. 1962.

CERTIFICATE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

The above Balance Sheet and the accompanying Income and Expenditure Account have been examined in accordance with Condition 5 of the Schedule to Legislative Council Resolution dated 24th May, 1950 (G.N.A. 113 of 26th May, 1950 amended by G.N.A. 33 of 22nd April, 1960). I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and I certify, as a result of this audit, that in my opinion the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account are correct.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT,  
Hong Kong, 7th July, 1962.

W. J. D. COOPER,  
Director of Audit.

REPORT ON THE SAMARITAN FUND, 1.4.61 - 31.3.62

Expenditure from this Fund has risen considerably, due partly to the opening of the new mental hospital 22 miles from the main urban areas. The total amount spent during this financial year was \$21,059.70. The main item of disbursement was on grants to patients and relatives for travelling expenses.

Donations for the same period totalled \$21,647. The donors were:— Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club \$12,000, the Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd. \$3,000, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation \$1,000, Chinese Temples Committee \$5,000. Miscellaneous donations accounted for the balance of \$647.

MAURA BENHAM,  
Principal Almoner.

PLEASE RETURN TO  
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE  
OF HONG KONG  
REFERENCE LIBRARY

- (1) Protozo
- (2) Haemat
- (3) Serolog
- (4) Bacteri
- (5) Mycolog
- (6) Public l
- (7) Histopa
- (8) Biochen
- (9) Clinical
- (10) Special

The followin

---

Hong Kong

Kowloon

---

Total

---

Advice was  
were received

---

Chinese ...

Non-Chinese

---

Total

---

PLEASE RETURN TO  
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE  
OF HONG KONG  
REFERENCE LIBRARY



Code No.: 0344862