

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES



1985-1986 DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

歷史檔案館 PRO



000000000269287



HONG KONG
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

by

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

DR K L THONG, CBE

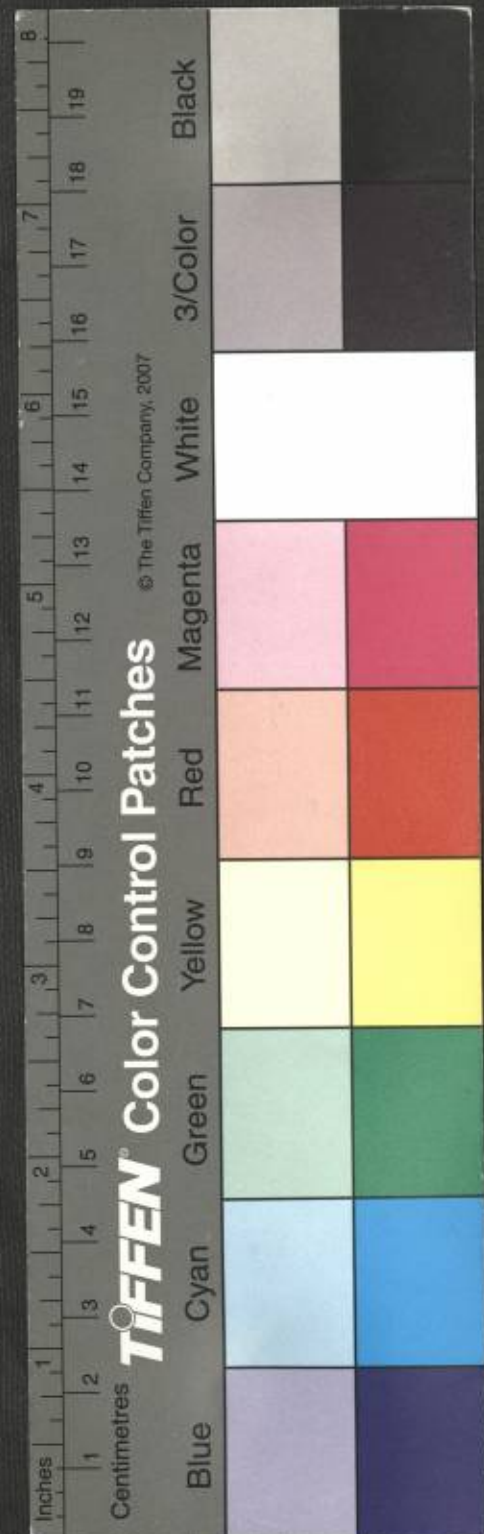
MB., BS. (HK), F.F.C.M. (UK), F.R.C.P. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (MALAYA), JP

for the

FINANCIAL YEAR 1985 - 1986*

* 1st April 1985 - 31st March 1986

PLEASE RETURN TO
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG
REFERENCE LIBRARY



CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction	1
II. Health of the Community	1
III. Communicable Diseases	2-3
IV. Health Services	4-9
V. Hospital and Clinic Services	10-13
VI. Special Services	13-15
VII. Medical Development	15-16
VIII. Training	16-17
IX. Acknowledgement	17
X. Maps	
XI. Figures	
XII. Statistical Tables	

Public Records Office of Hong Kong Reference Library	
Ref. No.	
Acc. No.	9991
Date	23.12.86

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG
REFERENCE LIBRARY

PLEASE RETURN TO
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE
OF HONG KONG
REFERENCE LIBRARY

I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a wide comprehensive spectrum of medical and health services for the community of Hong Kong. The ever-increasing population, the rising expectation of the people coupled with the constraints of limited financial and manpower resources have imposed a heavy strain on the provision of these services. Attendances at all the existing clinics and health care centres had been on the increase. The department is currently embarking on a ten-year development programme to expand the medical and health services to meet the increasing needs.

For the 1985/86 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$2,387.8 millions. Subventions totalling about \$1,103.9 millions are also being made to many non-Government medical institutions and organisations. The capital expenditure on hospitals and other buildings including furniture and equipment was \$249.6 millions.

II Health of the Community

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

The estimated mid-year population of Hong Kong in 1985 was 5.42 millions, an increase of 1.1% compared with the previous year. It was also estimated that about 23.2% of the population were under 15 and 7.7% were 65 and over.

The crude death rate was 4.7 per thousand population. Figure 2 shows the age specific death rates in Hong Kong for the year 1985. The five major leading causes of death in Hong Kong were malignant neoplasms, heart diseases, cerebral vascular diseases, pneumonia and various injuries/poisoning. The commonest forms of malignancy in Hong Kong were cancers of the lung, liver, stomach, colon, nasopharynx and oesophagus.

The total number of registered live births in the year was 76 433, a crude birth rate of 14.1 per thousand population compared to 14.5 in 1984. In the same year, the infant mortality rate was 7.6 per thousand live births against 9.1 in 1984. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were congenital abnormalities (35%), anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (24%), immaturity (11%) and pneumonia (6%). The maternal mortality rate was 0.05 per thousand total births as compared with 0.06 in 1984.

III Communicable Diseases

Two isolated local cases of cholera were reported in July and September. The disease affected a 71 years old woman and a 44 years old man; both recovered after treatment and no secondary case was reported. Hong Kong remains free from other quarantinable diseases. The common communicable childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis have largely been under control. No human or animal rabies cases was reported in the year.

During the year, a total of 168 cases of malaria were notified. The trend of imported cases was still on the increase while the number of indigenous cases was reduced to 3 for the year 1985. The indigenous cases were confined to North-west New Territories and along the border areas. All notified malaria cases were thoroughly investigated and followed up by the regional health staff. This active surveillance programme was to minimise the possibility of a built up parasite density in the local community and to ensure that all practicable prevention and treatment programmes were being instituted effectively.

Since the establishment of the Central Reference Laboratory for the detection of malaria parasites, all positive slides as well as 10% of all initially negative slides were cross-checked for quality control.

Malaria control in the territory was concentrated on early case detection and notification, vector control and health education. Health talks, film shows, posters, pamphlets, press release, radio and TV interviews were utilised to remind the general public to eliminate mosquito breeding sites and picnickers and international travellers to protect themselves against mosquito bites.

Measles and rubella vaccination programmes were carried out in family health clinics and schools. Measles vaccinations were given to one-year-old babies and rubella vaccinations to girls in Primary 6 classes. The coverage were in the region of 70% and 97% (1985 programme) respectively.

To increase the protection of the at-risk group, namely women at child-bearing age the rubella vaccinations were made available to the nurses, teachers, social workers who are in constant contact with children. The vaccination is also given to eligible women attending the various family health services clinics.

Both virus hepatitis A and hepatitis B remain prevalent in the community with 1 601 notified cases and 13 deaths reported during the year. Because of the public health implications of hepatitis, which usually leads to long-term liver complications such as cirrhosis and liver cancers, the department had introduced a Hepatitis B Vaccination Programme against the disease.

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

The Medical and Health Department continues to administer a combined neo-natal screening programme for glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment of infants who may otherwise develop disabilities or mental retardation. The programme managed to cover all babies born in government and subvented hospitals. Based on the result of the present screening programme so far, the prevalence of G-6-PD deficiency in local male babies is 4.5% whereas the frequency of congenital hypothyroidism disorder is 1 in 3 200 live births. Prompt follow up and remedial measures were instituted and the development of permanent disabilities in these children was therefore avoided. In 1986 the programme was extended to cover babies born in private hospitals as well.

Since November 1984, an Advisory Committee on AIDS consisting of medical experts from the Medical and Health Department and the Universities was established to monitor the global development of this disease. The Committee, in the light of available scientific data and knowledge and in line with the recommendations from Centres for Disease Control USA and the World Health Organization, had set up guidelines to medical, nursing and laboratory personnel on the diagnosis and handling of AIDS cases. The department has also established the necessary laboratory facilities and clinical expertise for the screening, diagnosis, counselling and management of the disease.

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

Health educational activities on the subject have been stepped up to educate the public on the facts of the disease and to allay any misconception and undue anxiety that might have arisen. The Department's Central Health Education Unit has also produced special leaflets on the subject. A 24-hour telephone service has also been set up for those who are interested in the subject. Emphasis has also been made to reach the special at risk group in the community. A special AIDS counselling and consultative clinic service was also established in November 1985 to handle persons or patients who might need advice or service.

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

Many gastroenteritis diseases were still endemic in the region and they occurred from time to time in small outbreaks. There were 278 outbreaks of acute food poisoning involving some 958 persons. The common organisms responsible for these outbreaks included salmonella, E. Coli, staphylococcus and vibrio-parahaemolyticus. Active case finding and contact tracing were carried out by the regional health teams. Their efforts helped in limiting the spread of the disease within the community.

IV Health Services

Tuberculosis and Chest Services

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

Tuberculosis remains an important disease in Hong Kong. In spite of continuing efforts and dynamic programmes in the fight against the disease, the total number of notifications remained high at 7 545 in 1985, representing a notification rate of 139.1 per 100 000 population. The factors which accounted for the high level in notifications are an increased awareness of the disease by the public and an increased response to the case finding measures. A further important factor is the influx of population from other parts of the region where the incidence of the disease is higher.

Death from tuberculosis, however, continued to fall from 420 in 1984 to 409 in 1985 and the death rate from 7.8 to 7.5 per 100 000 population and representing about 1.6% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at Government chest clinics were 763 420 compared with 766 263 in 1984. BCG vaccination remains a recommended programme and covers nearly all the newborns.

During 1985, 99 178 patients attended the Government chest clinics of which 54 505 were new patients and diagnosed to be suffering from some kinds of chest diseases, namely pulmonary tuberculosis (9.8%), acute bronchitis (3.6%), bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (6.6%), chronic bronchitis (0.6%), pneumonia (3.3%), bronchiectasis (1.4%), malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.3%), asthma (0.3%) and emphysema (0.3%).

In the year 1985, 182 silicotic patients were assessed at the Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and 184 were compensated.

Family Health Services

The Family Health Services of the Medical & Health Department operates 44 Maternal and Child Health Centres, providing a comprehensive health programme for women of child-bearing age and children up to five years old. Family planning is an important component of the Family Health Services. Ante-natal and post-natal health consultation sessions are conducted for mothers. Immunization programmes are carried out against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella. During 1985, about 92% of newborn babies attended the Family Health Centres.

The comprehensive observation scheme was introduced in 1978 to detect and assess early developmental abnormalities and where necessary to provide follow-up treatment. The service is now available at 44 Family Health Centres. Children attending these centres may, if and when appropriate, be referred to child assessment centres or various specialist units for further examination. The system enables rehabilitation processes to start as early as possible.

Health education is extended to expectant mothers at major government hospitals, with particular emphasis placed on the promotion of breastfeeding. A telephone service is available to answer enquiries from the public.

The Government-subsidized Family Planning Association of Hong Kong runs 30 birth control clinics. It provides services in such areas as premarital counselling, contraception, sterilisation, vasectomy, and sub-fertility.

During the year, the association also placed emphasis on health education promotional work involving family planning and sex education.

Arran Street Multi-disciplinary Child Assessment Centre

The centre serves children from birth to 12 years old. It provides comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment as well as therapy, parental counselling and appropriate placement of the child in the various institutions and centres run by the Government and voluntary agencies. These include the Special Child Care Centre of the Social Welfare Department and the Special Education Service Centres of the Education Department.

Increasing number of children of pre-school age group were referred to the clinic. A very common problem in these children was that of speech delay. Most of these required to be dealt with by a team approach involving the developmental paediatricians, clinical psychologists and speech therapists.

The centre also operates a Toy Library Programme, which aims to enhance the development of children through toys and play. The emphasis is to involve parents and give guidance on the selection of suitable toys for their handicapped children.

In 1985, 904 cases were assessed and 5 914 case sessions were recorded. An expansion programme to set up seven more such child assessment centres is in hand.

Social Hygiene and Special Skin Services

Sexually Transmitted Disease Services

The Yung Fung Shee Social Hygiene Clinic was opened on 5.11.1984 making a total of seven full-time and six part-time Social Hygiene Clinics in the region. The number of new patients seen was 35 288 compared with 33 548 in 1984. The number of total attendance was 184 534 compared with 176 024 in 1984.

11 657 new cases of sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 1985 compared with 10 353 cases in 1984, an increase of 12.6%. The sex distribution was 73% male and 27% female. The majority of patients were in the 20-40 age group. The number of patients under the age of 16 years old remained low at 81 (0.69%) in 1985.

A total of 4 796 Gonorrhoea cases was reported in 1985 showing a decrease of 3.4% from the 1984 figure. It remains the commonest sexually transmitted disease (41%). The percentage of penicillinase - producing neisseria gonorrhoea (PPNG), strains detected in Hong Kong was 44.5% in 1985.

The other common sexually transmitted diseases were non gonococcal urethritis (NGU) and non specific genital infection (NSGI) (23%), genital warts (16%), syphilis (5%) and chancroid (5%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases e.g. herpes genitalis (3%), scabies (2%), pediculosis pubis (2%) and lympho-granuloma venereum (0.2%) remained low.

Ante-natal serological screening tests carried out in all Governmental and non-Governmental antenatal centres indicated an initial VDRL positive rate of 0.52% compared with 0.53% in the previous year. Of 155 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics, only 31 cases, (20.0%) were actually suffering from syphilis. The incidence of congenital syphilis in the year remained low, only one case reported.

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

Leprosy Service

There has been a gradual fall in the incidence of leprosy during the past two and a half decades. The number of new attendance for 1985 was 164, the number of new cases detected was 32 representing a rate of 0.59 per 100 000 of the population.

Tuberculoid cases consisted of about 40.6% of the cases. Male case predominated with a sex ratio of 1.5 to 1.

The number of contacts attended to during 1985 was 123 and all the nine leprosy cases requiring inpatient treatment were admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

Dermatology Service

The total number of attendances at the skin clinics was 60 345, including 18 530 new cases. The six common skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, acne, psoriasis, urticaria and lichen simplex. As in previous years, there was a very low incidence of skin cancer.

Narcotics and Drugs Administration

The department runs a methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug addicts. There are at present 24 methadone clinics over Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and Public Holidays. In August 1980, a central laboratory for urine testing was opened and operated by the Government Chemist, providing a fast and efficient analytical support to the methadone clinics. The average daily attendance of the service ranges from 6 800 to 9 000 during 1985.

Occupational Health and Hygiene Services

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

A prime responsibility of the division is the investigation of notified occupational diseases and potential hazards reported by the factory inspectorate. Surveys are conducted by health officers, health nurses and hygienists in teams for the monitoring of possible physical, chemical and biological hazards in the work environment. The medical examination of Government divers, compressed air workers and personnel exposed to ionizing radiation is another activity aimed at ensuring that workers are physically fit for their tasks and that the work does not adversely affect their health. The laboratory of the Occupational Health Division carries out analytical tests on biological samples from workers' urine and blood as well as other miscellaneous samples from the working environment. A total of 1 480 field surveys and 1 002 laboratory analysis were conducted in the year.

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

In 1985, 398 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed, comprising 32 cases of contact dermatitis, 169 cases of compressed air illness, 179 cases of silicosis, 1 case of traumatic inflammation of tendons of hand or forearm or of the associated tendon sheath and 4 episodes of gas poisoning affecting a total of 17 workers. With the completion of MTR-Island Line, compressed air tunnelling was no longer required and accounted for the drastic drop in compressed air illness cases. The incidence rate of decompression sickness remained as less than two per hundred exposures.

There were 87 851 occupational injuries reported in 1985 and of these, 79 340 non-fatal and 216 fatal cases were processed under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

Health Education

The Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) of the Medical & Health Department is responsible for organising, co-ordinating and promoting health education activities. Under the guidance of the Health Education Co-ordination Committee, the CHEU was engaged in several major health educational campaigns in 1985.

The major activity of the year was the Adolescent Health Campaign. This was launched in support of the designation of 1985 as "International Youth Year (IYY)" by the United Nations. The major activities was an exhibition in the City Hall with colourful displays, computer games, video and slide shows and tape recordings - all with relevant health themes.

During the same period seminars for teachers, sex education workshops for adolescents and film shows were held in the recital Hall.

Earlier in the year, the CHEU had been involved in public education on malaria and AIDS. To enable the public to obtain speedy and easy access to accurate, up-to-date information on AIDS, the 24-hour hot-line service utilizing tape recordings, was expanded to six lines. Facilities were also provided for answering more detail enquiries.

To promote concern among residents of Sai Kung over the problem of malaria, an anti-malaria project for secondary school students was organised.

Campaigns on Healthy Family and Heart Health continued with exhibition display, workshop and special health talks. Interdepartmental campaigns on Mental Health and Anti-Smoking were also conducted in association with the Education and Manpower Branch and the Health and Welfare Branch.

Other health educational activities included sexually transmitted diseases, immunization campaigns for school children, the comprehensive observation scheme, the neonatal screening programme, hepatitis vaccination programme as well as organ donation campaign.

Increased community concern for health was shown by the popularity of the resource supply service, where audio visual materials were loaned free of charge to schools and voluntary agencies. In addition, an increasing number of persons visited the three audio visual centres to obtain information on health matters.

Dental Service

A school children dental service was introduced in 1980. The service provides regular dental examinations and simple dental treatment to primary school children. The response from parents to this aspect of preventive dentistry has been very encouraging. At the end of the sixth year of operation, the number of participants from Primary I to V school children has reached some 285 852. The participation rate has increased to about 64% as compared with 29% in the first year. To enable the scheme to cover eventually all the primary school children, five more school dental clinics have been planned in addition to the existing four in operation.

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

Port Health Service

The Port Health Service enforces control at Hong Kong International Airport and in the territory's waters, to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases and to carry out other measures required under the International Health Regulations.

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

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

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

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service Scheme is operated by an independent statutory School Medical Service Board. The scheme offers an economic form of medical treatment service to all school children in Primary I to Form III. Participation is voluntary and, for a token fee of \$10 a year, a participant can receive free medical attention from a general medical practitioner of the school's choice. The Government contributes \$65 a year for each pupil enrolled and also bears the administrative cost of operating the Scheme. The general response to the Scheme is favourable and more than 360 general medical practitioners are enlisted in the Scheme.

Over 349 000 school children from 879 schools participated in the Scheme as at 31 March 1986, representing a coverage of about 44% of the total eligible school population.

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

V Hospital and Clinic Services

Hospitals

There are three types of hospitals in Hong Kong - Government, Government-assisted and private - with a total of 24 638 beds representing 4.5 beds per thousand of the population. Pressure on the service was experienced on all fronts, reflected by the increase in attendance at out-patient clinics, accident and emergency departments and by the number of hospital admissions.

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

In 1985, the total attendance at Government and Government-assisted Accident and Emergency Departments was 1 150 549, averaging 3 152 attendances per day. A total of 636 703 patients were treated in the 14 Government and 20 Government-assisted hospitals.

Clinics

General out-patient services form a vital part of the primary health care system. The Government operates 61 (52 public and 9 non-public) general out-patient clinics. Where necessary, cases are referred to polyclinics or specialist clinics for specialist attention. Evening, Sunday and Public Holiday sessions are also held at clinics which are heavily subscribed as part of an overall measure to meet the expanding demand for out-patient services. Mobile dispensaries and floating clinics take medical services to the outlying islands and the more remote areas of the New Territories. Other inaccessible areas are visited regularly by the 'flying doctor' service with assistance from the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force.

Ophthalmic Service

The Unit runs two main out-patient specialist eye centres. In addition, mobile ophthalmic teams are sent around to operate other regional clinics on a sessional basis. A total of 230 899 attendances were recorded on a sessional basis in 1985. The Unit also provides specialist accident and emergency services in the major regional hospitals. There are at present a total of 91 ophthalmic beds in the public hospitals. Mobile ophthalmic teams visit these hospitals on a sessional basis to perform elective and emergency surgery as well as to deal with cases referred from other clinical units. In 1985, a total of 2 327 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 2 748 operations were performed in the out-patient eye clinics. The number of permanent blindness registered was 835 and the pattern of the causes for blindness was observed to be mainly degenerative in nature.

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

Ear, Nose and Throat Service

The ENT Unit comprises two main in-patient divisions with a total of 33 beds in Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The total number of in-patients treated in 1985 was 2 695 with 2 145 surgical operations performed. The Unit also runs 14 full- and part-time out-patient clinics in urban and rural areas. In 1985, the total attendances at these ENT clinics were 97 048. Minor operations and therapeutic procedures were also performed in these out-patient clinics. Speech therapy services were also available on a limited scale for those who have developed speech difficulties as a result of recent disease or surgery. With three speech therapists, only 3 577 patient-sessions for assessment and treatment were recorded in 1985. The audiological personnel in the unit performed 8 967 audiometric assessments within the year.

Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Service, in conjunction with academic and voluntary bodies, provides a comprehensive psychiatric service for the mentally-ill. Sophisticated treatment facilities are available at the two major psychiatric hospitals - Castle Peak Hospital with 1 935 beds and Kwai Chung Hospital with 1 090 beds - and at psychiatric units in many regional and district hospitals. In line with the universal trend of operating smaller psychiatric units within general hospitals, an additional 2 368 beds are to be provided in the various hospitals under planning.

Supplementing the hospital facilities are psychiatric day centres, which provide a wide range of out-patient treatment, assessment, counselling and after-care services on a regional basis. The centres also operate day hospital places and provide other social, occupational and recreational therapy services for the mentally-ill. The service is further expanded in the year with the opening of Tuen Mun Psychiatric Centre.

In 1985, there were 6 435 admissions to the mental hospitals, 596 to the various day hospitals and 212 387 attendances at the out-patient psychiatric centres. Medical staff were hard pressed by the increasing number of medical boards, and of referrals from courts, probation officers and police as well as the newly established Social Security Appeal Boards and the Compensation Boards for assessing emotional damages of sexual offences and other violent crimes. Clinical psychologists of the Mental Health Service conducted a total of 9 123 interviews which entailed assessment and therapeutic functions.

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

Severely mentally handicapped persons requiring intensive nursing care and medical treatment are being cared for in Siu Lam Hospital with 200 beds and the Caritas Medical Centre with 300 beds. In order to meet the great demand in this area, a further 700 beds in this category have been planned for the next decade.

Physiotherapy Service

The Physiotherapy Service is required for the treatment of patients in acute and convalescent hospitals, in the maternity and obstetric wards, in out-patient clinics and in the medical rehabilitation centres. They are actively involved in the rehabilitation of the physical and mentally handicapped in the various institutes and centres.

In 1985, a total of 224 571 patients were treated and 1 813 127 treatments recorded. With the heavy demand and the anticipated rapid expansion of the service, the training capacity for physiotherapists in the Polytechnic has been increased to 80 since 1983 and will be further expanded to 120 in 1988.

Occupational Therapy Service

Occupational Therapy Service is required in the treatment of people who are physically or mentally disabled in hospitals, day centres and rehabilitation centres. These people undergo supervised activities designed to restore wholly or partly their bodily functions, enhancing their integration back into the community.

In 1985, 36 169 patients were treated with total treatments of 1 633 518.

Prosthetic-Orthotic Service

Prosthetic & Orthotic Services are required for the treatment of physically disabled people in acute and convalescent hospitals, in out-patient clinics and in the rehabilitation centres. These people are fitted and supplied with various prosthetic and orthotic appliances designed to restore wholly or partly their bodily functions and/or appearance.

In 1985, a total of 15 389 patients were treated and 39 553 attendances were recorded.

Community Nursing Service

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

Jointly operated by eight agencies including the Medical and Health Department, the service is largely hospital based, with domiciliary service provided through a network of 40 sub-centres. During the year, 12 390 patients were treated by community nurses and more than 213 250 home visits were made.

VI Special Services

Pathology Service

The Pathology Service provides clinical and public health laboratory services to Government hospitals and clinics, and a consultancy service for the Government-assisted sector. It also administers mortuaries and blood banks. In 1985, a total of 13.02 million tests were undertaken by the service representing an increase of 20% over the previous year. 45 160 units of blood were received by the blood banks in the year.

The Institute of Immunology produces vaccines and other biological products for use in local health services. A total of 639 765 ml of vaccines were produced locally in 1985. These were mainly bacterial vaccines (Cholera and Typhoid) and poliomyelitis vaccine. The Virus Unit provides a central laboratory service for the diagnosis and surveillance of viral infections. It also provides invaluable services for the screening, assessment and guidance of vaccination programmes against viral infections for the community.

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

The Forensic Pathology Service with its fully established forensic laboratory works closely with the Royal Hong Kong Police Force on the medical aspect of criminology and other medico-legal work. The work of the service also includes investigations in all homicides and coroner's cases. The professional staff dealt with a total of 4 482 post-mortem examinations, 1 206 clinical examinations and blood groupings, and 4 819 laboratory examinations in 1985.

Radiology and Oncology Service

In the year the Medical & Health Department's Institute of Radiology and Oncology was reorganised into two major Divisions : the Diagnostic Radiology Division with the Nuclear Medicine Unit and the Radiotherapy and Oncology Division with its Medical Physics Unit.

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

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

The Radiotherapy and Oncology Division based at the Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Prince of Wales Hospitals provides a comprehensive radiotherapy as well as a chemotherapy service. The Division treats more than 90% of the patients requiring radiation therapy in the population. The division also operates a population based Cancer Registry covering the whole territory.

The Medical Physics Division is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the radiation physics and mould laboratories, radiological workshop and the photographic section of the Institute.

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

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

The Radiation Health Unit working under the direction of the Radiation Board undertakes regular visits to medical, commercial and industrial premises to inspect the working condition of radiation workers. Radiation licences are issued to the proprietors in accordance with the Radiation Ordinance and Regulations. In 1985 some 1 478 licences were issued. Personnel radiation monitoring service is offered to some 2 832 radiation workers in the field and to improve the efficiency of the process. A thermoluminescent dosemetry system was adopted in the year to replace the previous film dosemetry system.

Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service is made up of two main divisions. The first is the Hospital and Clinic Pharmacy Service which has a staff of about 500 and is responsible for the dispensary service and the supply of drugs and other pharmaceutical items to all Government hospitals and clinics. The second division is the Pharmacy Law Enforcement Services which has a staff of 17 pharmacists and 15 general grade officers.

In the Hospital and Clinic Pharmacy Service, the continual expansion of the medical services and the introduction of new and sophisticated drugs had resulted in higher drug expenditure. The total amounted to about \$231 million as compared with the expenditure of \$142 millions for the previous year. In view of the high level of expenditure, the budgetary control system had been improved and various cost control methods were being studied in an attempt to make the service more cost effective. Plans were also in hand for computerizing the pharmaceutical inventory control system.

On the pharmacy law enforcement side, the Inspection and Licensing Unit kept in check the illegal sale and distribution of poisons and antibiotics. There were a total of 118 prosecutions in the year. The Law Enforcement Section had been increasingly called upon by other law enforcement and social service agencies to give lectures on the classification, identification, control and abuse potential of pharmaceutical products.

Examinations for the registration of pharmacists were held as usual in June and December, to enable pharmacy graduates from non-commonwealth countries to practise in Hong Kong. A total of 76 candidates sat and 20 passed.

VII Medical Development

The demand for medical and health services continues to grow at a steady rate. To cope with the increase in demand, a wide ranging development programme is being implemented including the construction of at least four major hospitals and 18 additional clinics and polyclinics.

In 1985, all the essential units of the Prince of Wales Hospital became operational, making an important step in the regionalization of medical and health services. The 1 446-bed hospital, which is also the teaching hospital for the medical faculty of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, is the regional hospital for the Eastern New Territories.

A major clinic opened during the year was the Tuen Mun Polyclinic Stage II. It provides an additional range of medical specialist services for people residing in the Tuen Mun and Yuen Long areas.

The construction of the Tuen Mun Hospital, with 1 600 beds, is well underway and when completed in 1988 it will support the Princess Margaret Hospital as the major district hospital for the New Territories.

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

Work on Queen Mary Hospital Extension is continued steadily and in May the work on the second of a three stage extension programme has started.

Other projects in the pipeline include further extension to the Caritas Medical Centre, United Christian Hospital, Yan chai Hospital, Pok Oi Hospital, Duchess of Kent Hospital, and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. The Government has also approved funds for extensive redevelopment works to turn the Ruttonjee Sanatorium in Wan Chai from an institution for chest and tuberculosis patients into a general hospital. The 280 bed sanatorium will be upgraded into a 462 bed hospital.

VIII Training

Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong are awarded Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Both the Government and the university maintain a comprehensive post-graduate training programme. Opportunities are available for local doctors to sit for higher professional examinations and attend professional conferences, seminars and workshops. During the year, 135 doctors were sent overseas under Government sponsorship or other scholarships to receive further training.

The University of Hong Kong produces about 150 doctors a year, whereas the Chinese University increases the annual intake of medical students to 140 w.e.f. 1986 when it has produced its first graduates.

Nurses are the major front-line workers in the provision of health care service, the establishment has grown to about 10 200 in early 1986. Basic training for general registered nurses is available at Government, Government-assisted and private hospitals. In early 1986, eight such training schools were in operation with an average annual training capacity of about 1 070 nurses a year. A further three general registered nurse training schools providing about 330 additional training posts are planned for in the coming decade. Over the same period, the average annual training capacity for general enrolled nurses will increase from 560 to 670.

Training in dentistry is available in the Prince Philip Dental Hospital which produced the second batch of 70 graduates in January 1986. The Tang Shiu Kin Dental Therapists Training School also offers a 3-year training programme for Student Dental Therapists.

Training schools for registered psychiatric nurses are at Kwai Chung Hospital and Castle Peak Hospital, with an average annual training capacity of 120 and 40 respectively. New schools for registered psychiatric nurses are being planned in United Christian Hospital and Shau Kei Wan Hospital, with an intake capacity of 30 and 135 students, scheduled for 1988 and 1991 respectively. Psychiatric enrolled nurses are trained at Castle Peak Hospital which has an average annual training capacity of about 60 nurses a year, to be further increased to 80 in 1987.

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

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

IX Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

(K L THONG)
Director of Medical & Health Services

MAPS

A

HONG KONG ISLANDGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

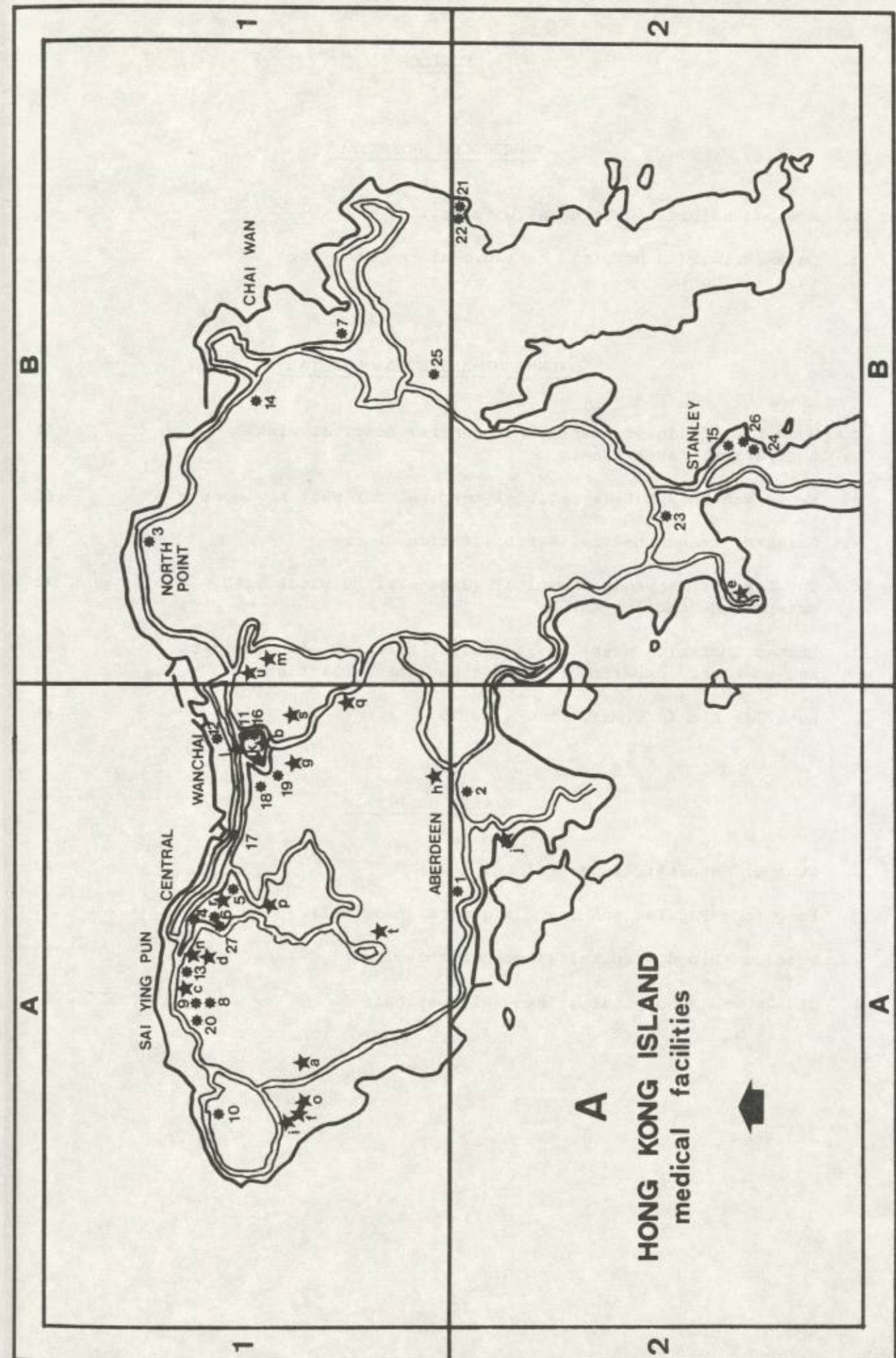
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

- | | |
|---|----|
| 17. Violet Peel Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and
sunday psychiatric clinic) | A1 |
| 18. Violet Peel Methadone Clinic | A1 |
| 19. Wan Chai Polyclinic (chest clinic, dental clinic and
physiotherapy unit) | A1 |
| 20. Western Dental Clinic | A1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- | | |
|---|----|
| 21. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Training Centre) | B2 |
| 22. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre) | B2 |
| 23. Ma Hang Prison | B2 |
| 24. Stanley Prison | B2 |
| 25. Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution | B1 |
| 26. Tung Tau Correctional Institution | B2 |
| 27. Victoria Prison | A1 |



B

KOWLOONGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

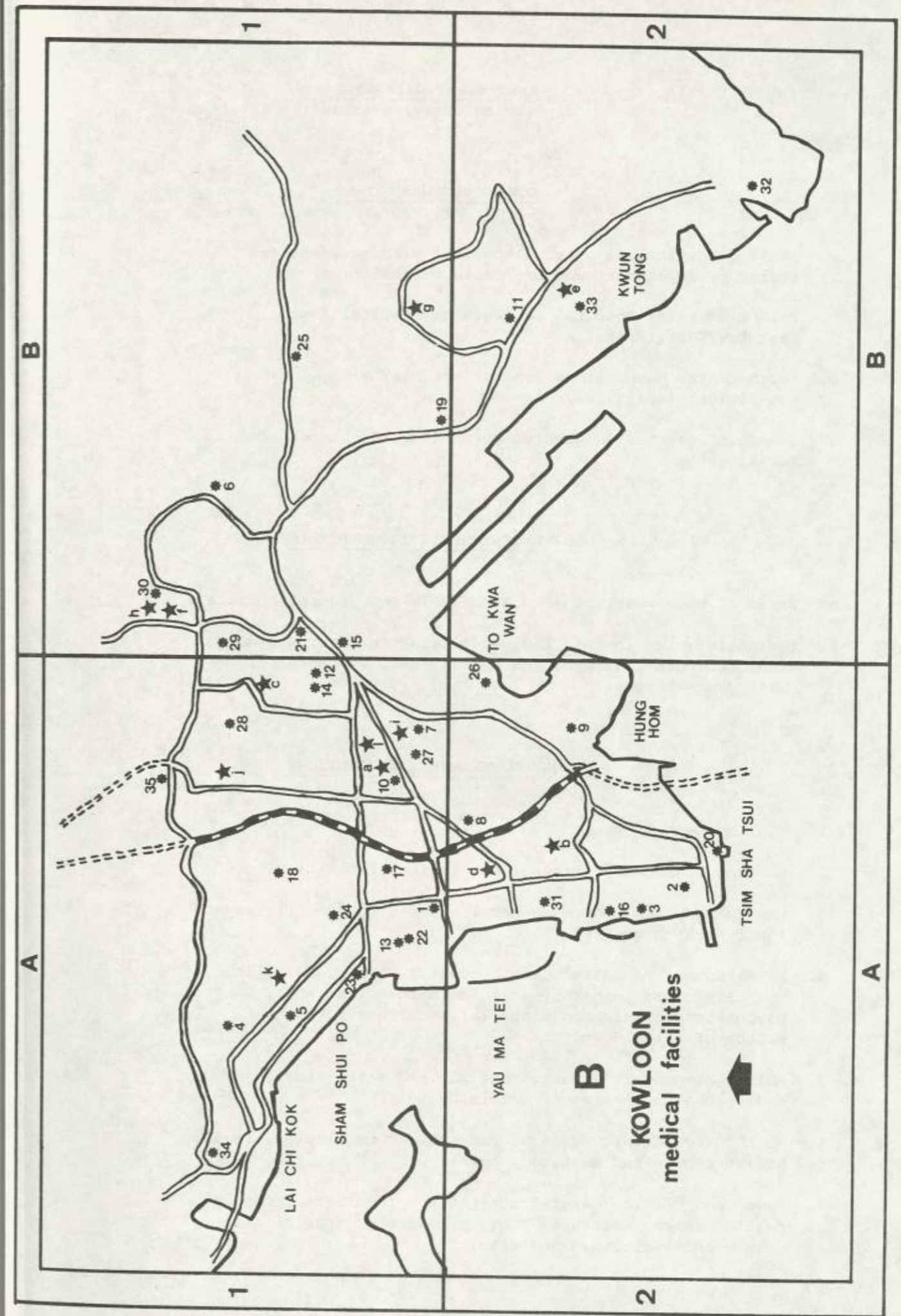
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

- | | |
|--|----|
| 20. Port Health Inoculation Centre, New World Centre, Tsim Sha Tsui | A2 |
| 21. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, ENT clinic and methadone clinic) | B1 |
| 22. Rotary Club of Kowloon Child Assessment Clinic (Arran Street) | A1 |
| 23. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and methadone clinic) | A1 |
| 24. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic, dermatological clinic and methadone clinic) | A1 |
| 25. Shun Lee Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre) | B1 |
| 26. Shun Tak Fraternal Association Leung Kau Kui Clinic (general out-patient facilities) | A2 |
| 27. Tin Kwong Road Dental Clinic | A1 |
| 28. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and methadone clinic) | A1 |
| 29. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic) | B1 |
| 30. Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic) | B1 |
| 31. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic, dental clinic, X-ray survey centre and occupational therapy unit) | A2 |
| 32. Yau Tong Maternal and Child Health Centre (family health centre) | B2 |
| 33. Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre (family health centre, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit) | B2 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 34. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre | A1 |
| 35. Phoenix House | A1 |



EAST NEW TERRITORIES
(including outlying island)

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

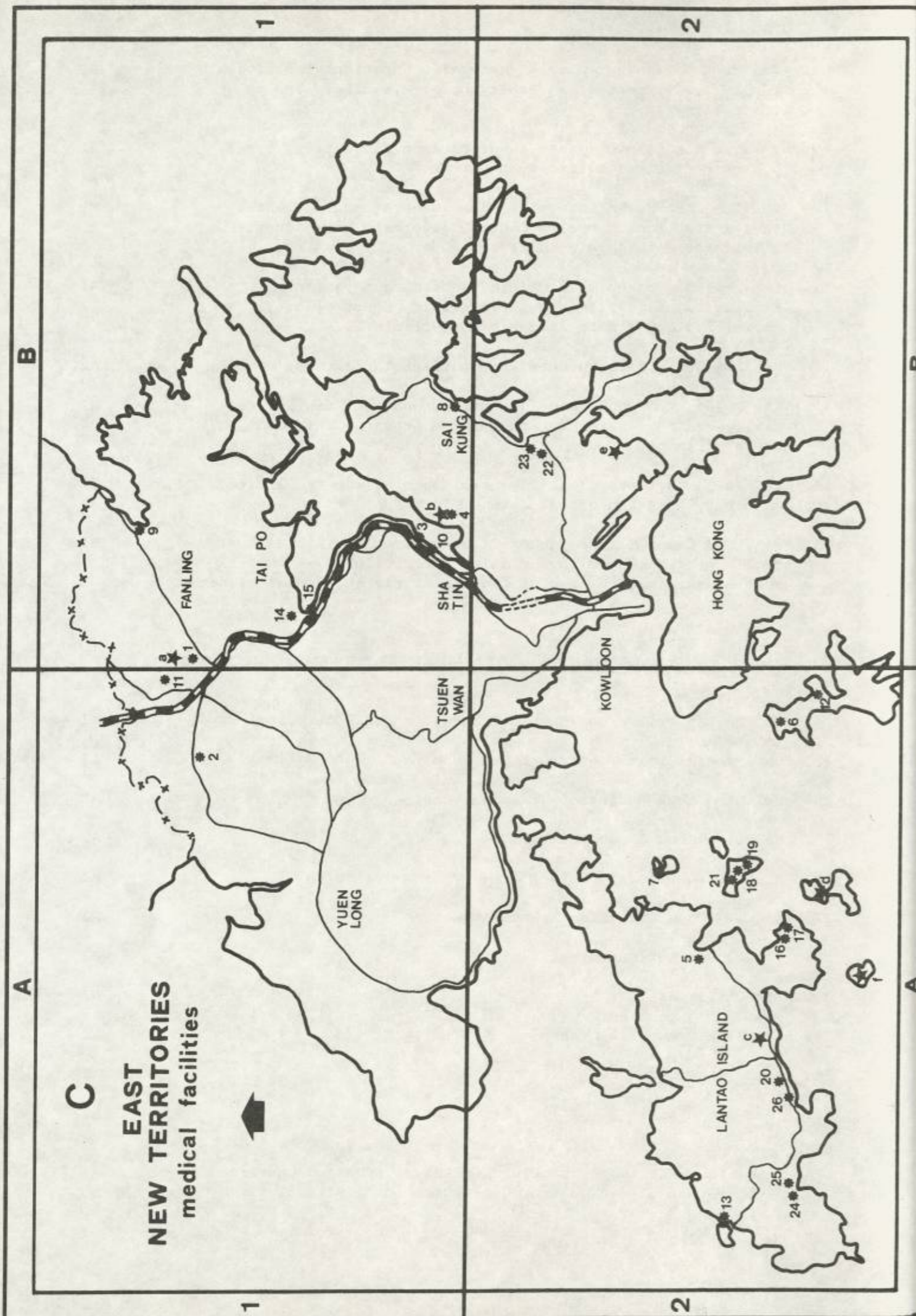
- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Fanling Dental Clinic | B1 |
| 2. Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities) | A1 |
| 3. Lek Yuen Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre) | B1 |
| 4. Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic (dental clinic, ENT clinic, eye clinic, radiotherapy unit,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

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

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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

* Chi Ma Wan Prison was closed in August 1985 and converted to Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre (Upper Camp) on 2.9.1985.



D

WEST NEW TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

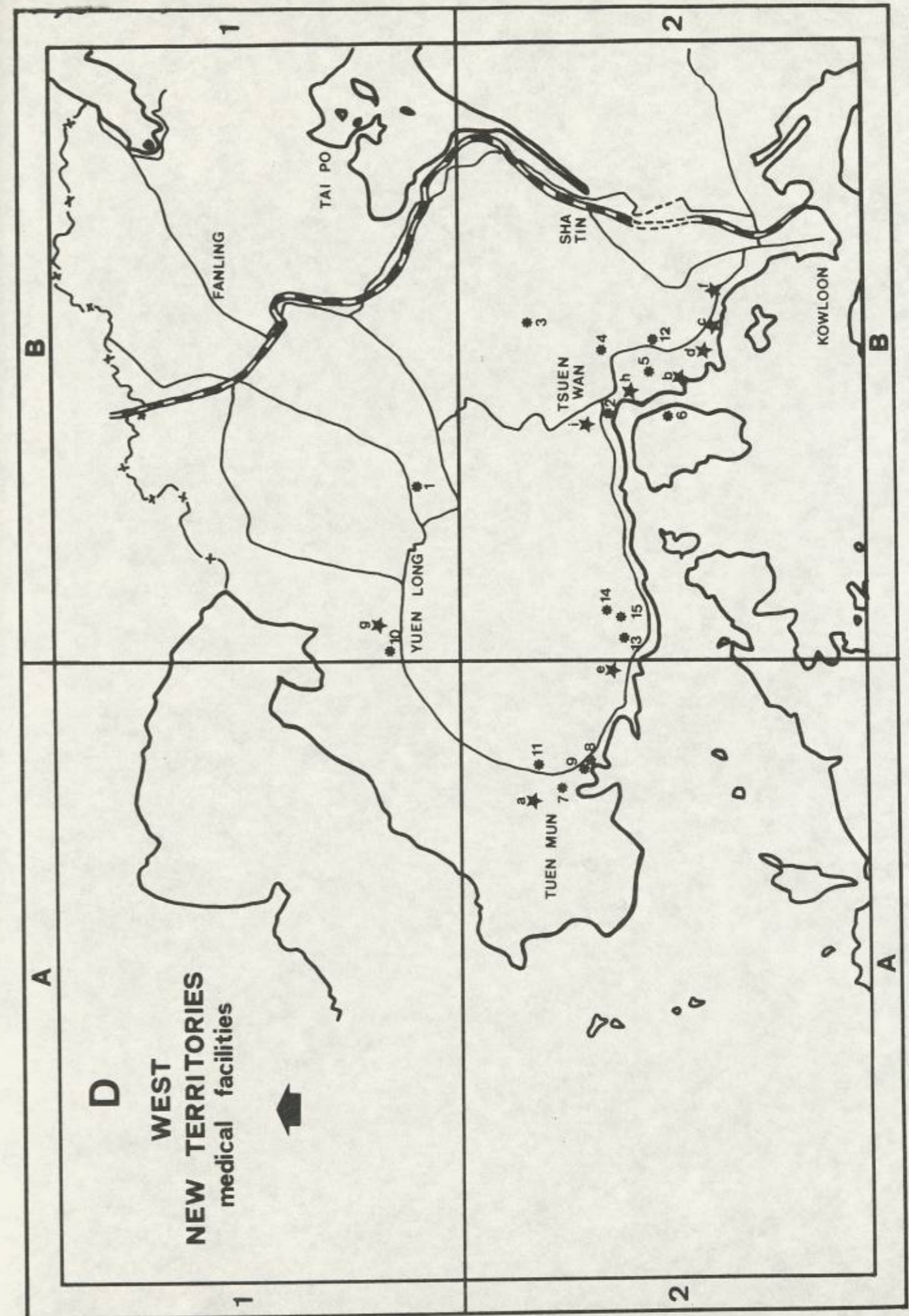
- | | |
|--|----|
| i. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital (a general hospital) | B2 |
|--|----|

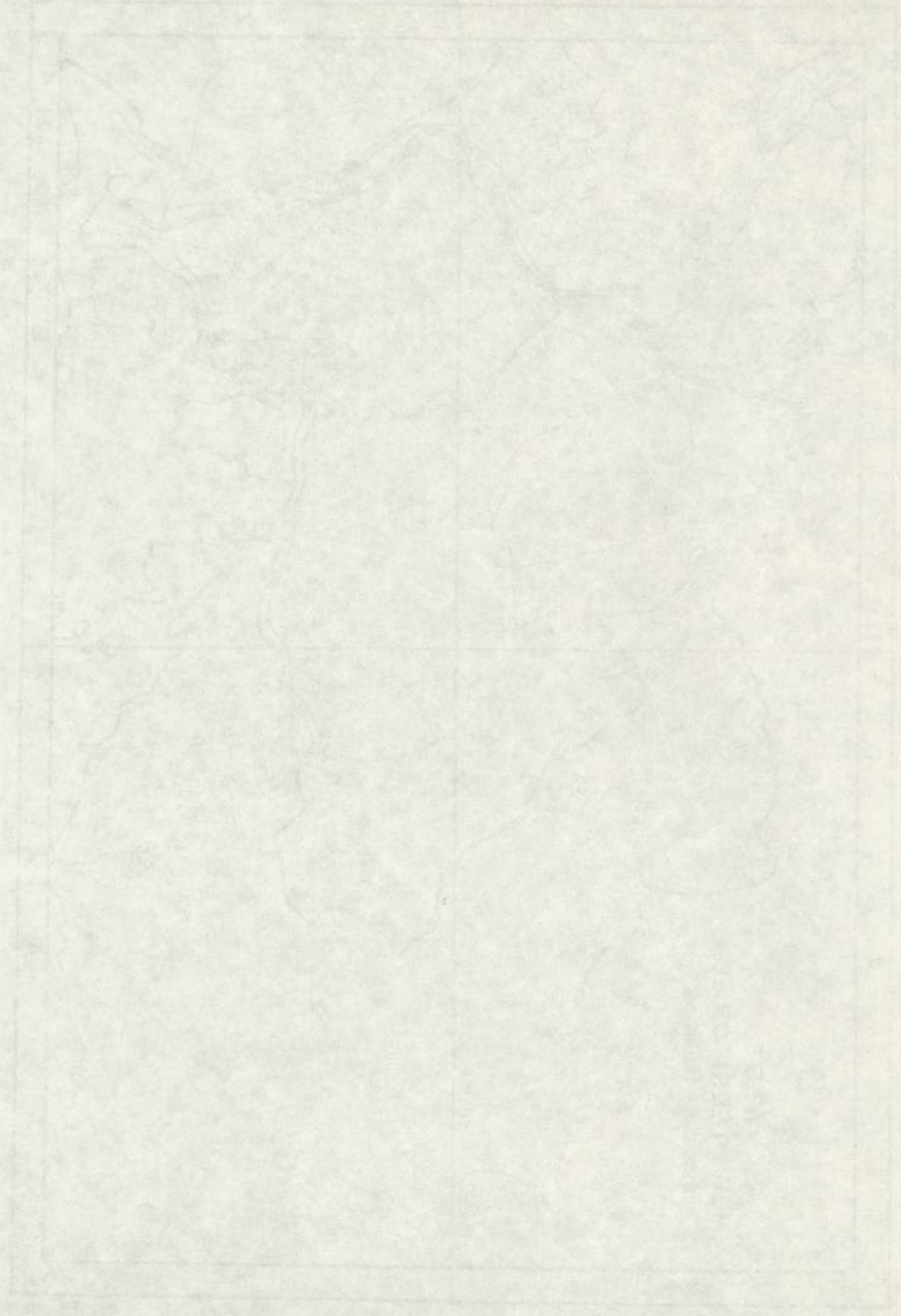
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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





FIGURES

INDEX TO FIGURES

	<u>FIGURE NO.</u>
<u>I. Vital Statistics</u>	
Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rate 1961 to 1985	1
Age Specific Death Rate by Sex 1985	2
<u>II. Communicable Diseases</u>	
Notification Rate of Major Infectious Diseases 1961 to 1985	3
Monthly Measles Notification 1961 to 1985	4
<u>III. Health Services</u>	
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate by Age and Sex 1975 and 1985	5
Tuberculosis Notification Rate by Age and Sex 1975 and 1985	6
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate and Percentage of Newborns Vaccinated (B.C.G.) 1952 to 1985	7
Total Syphilis (Non-congenital) 1971 to 1985	8
Gonorrhoea 1971 to 1985	9
<u>IV. Hospital Services</u>	
Hospital Beds 1976 to 1985	10
<u>V. Clinic Services</u>	
Total Out-patient Attendances in Government Institutions 1976 to 1985	11

FIGURE 1
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1961-1985

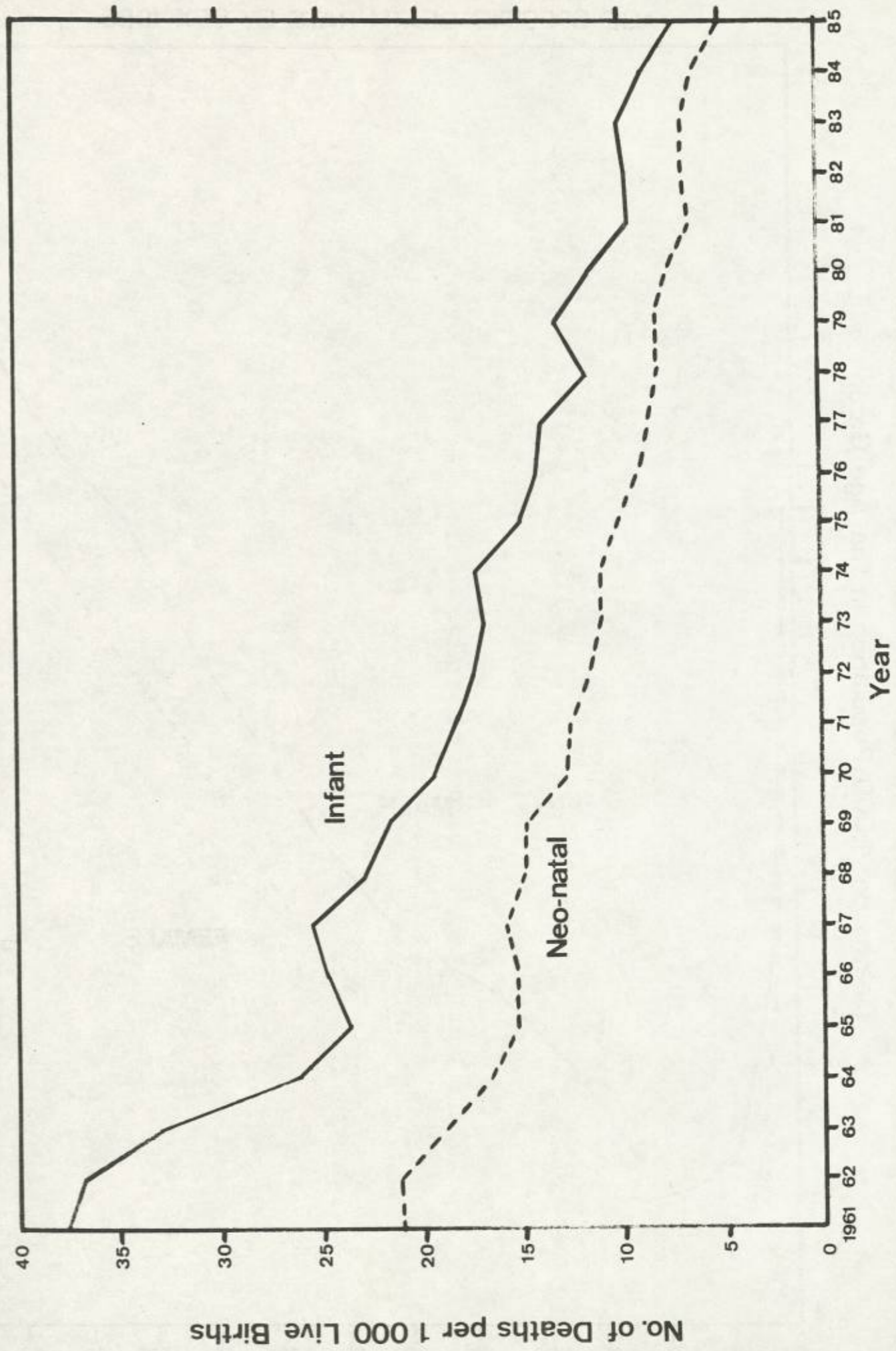


FIGURE 2
AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1985

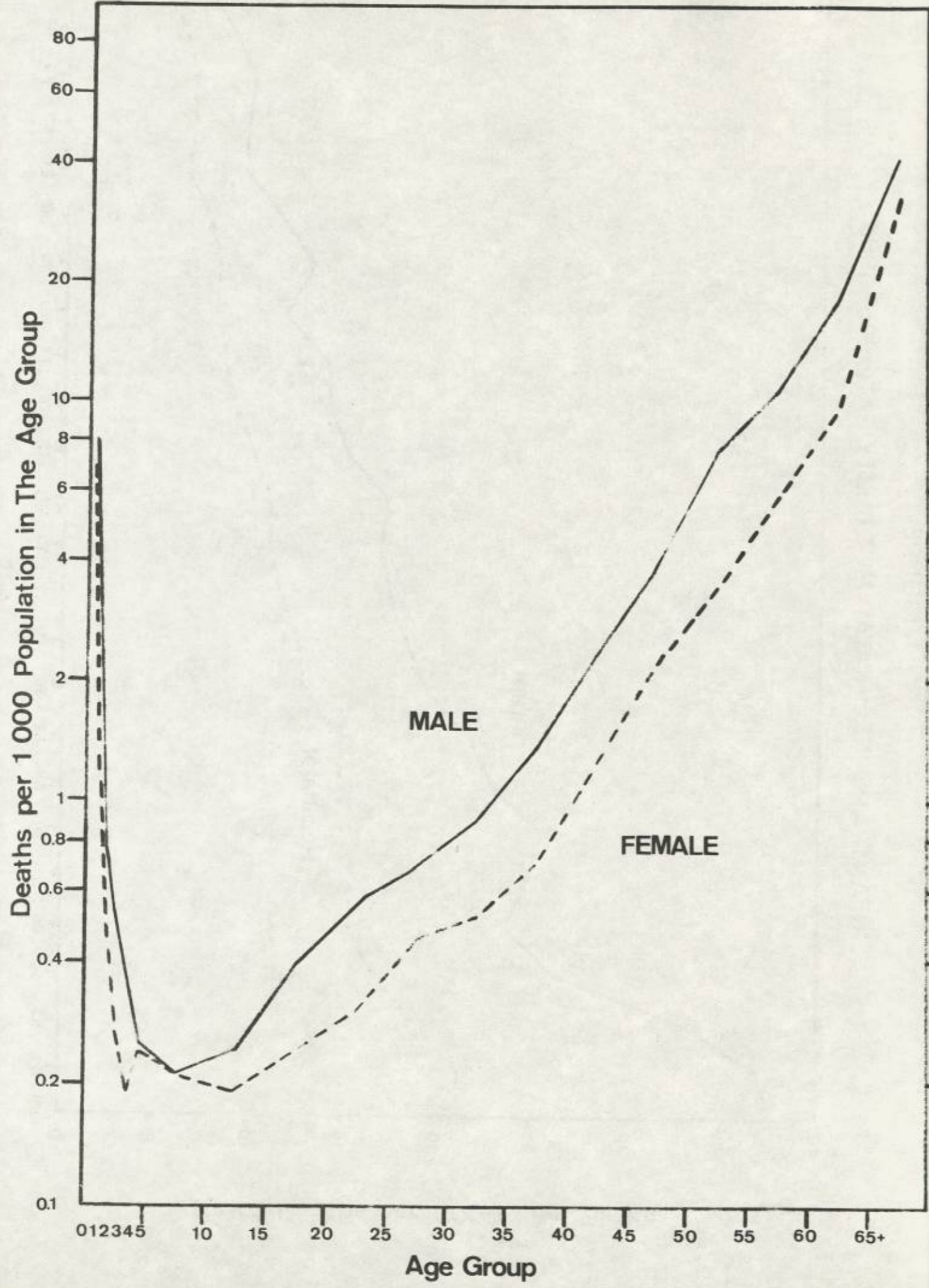


FIGURE 3
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
1961 - 1985

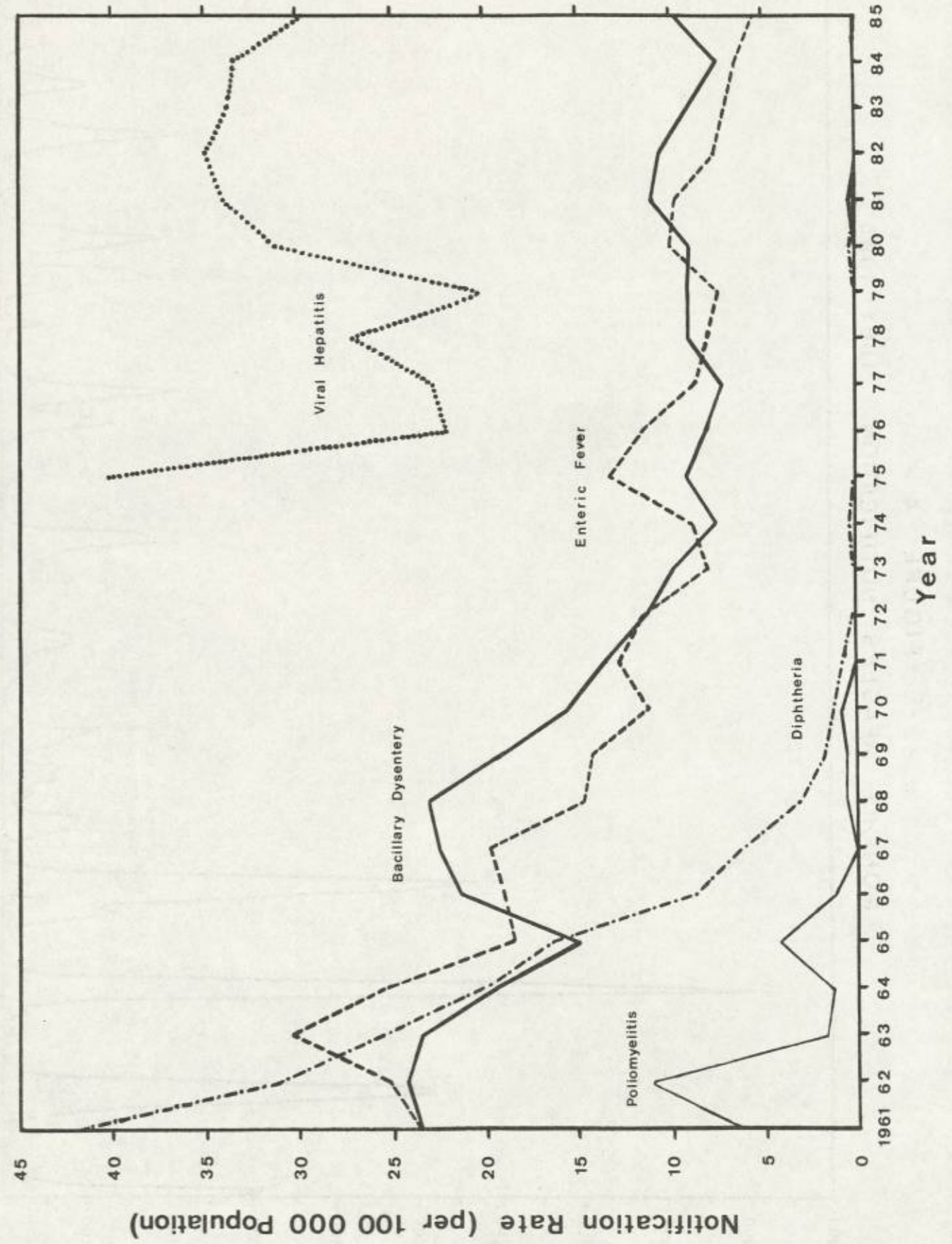


FIGURE 4
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION 1961 - 1985

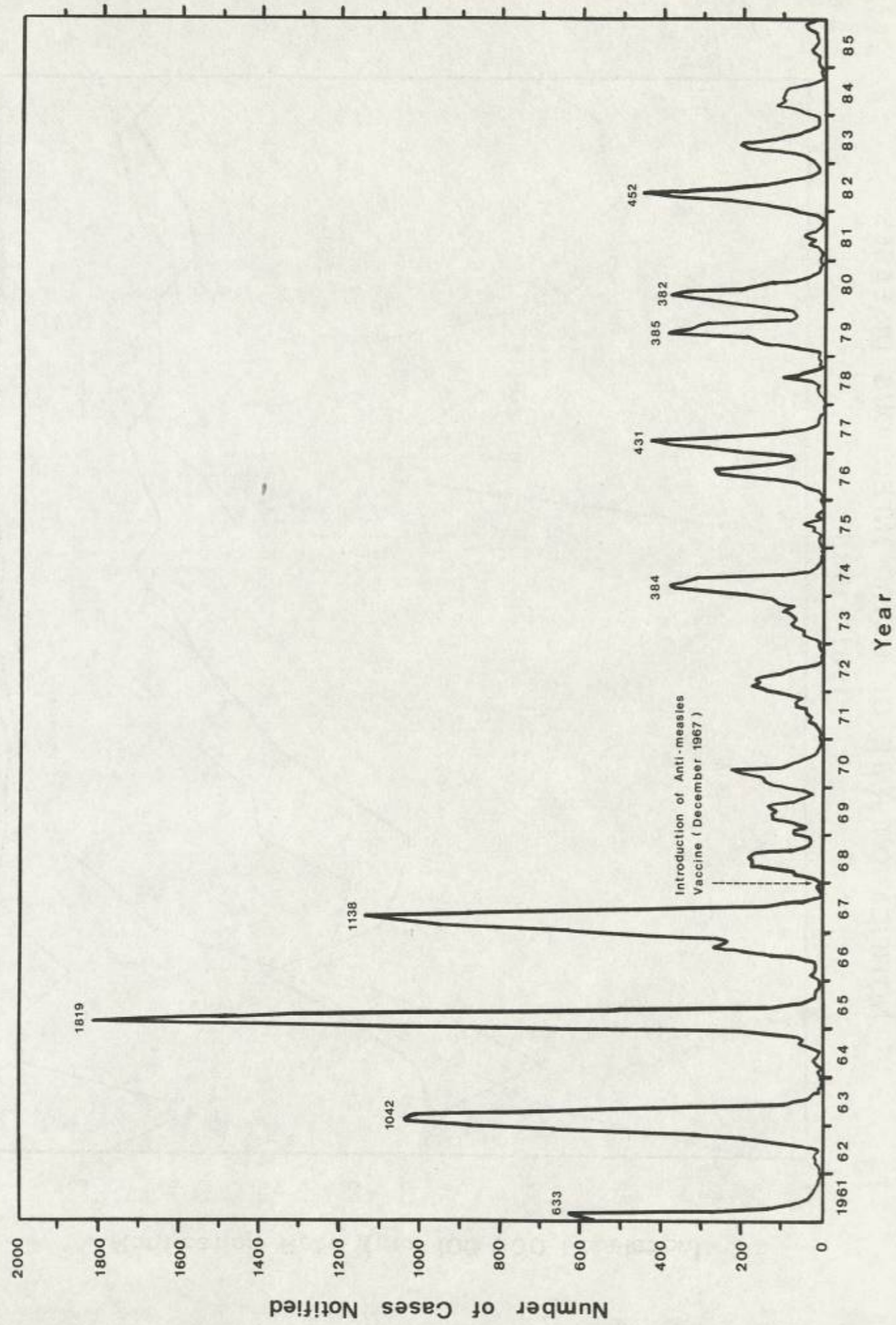


FIGURE 5
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY AGE & SEX 1975 & 1985

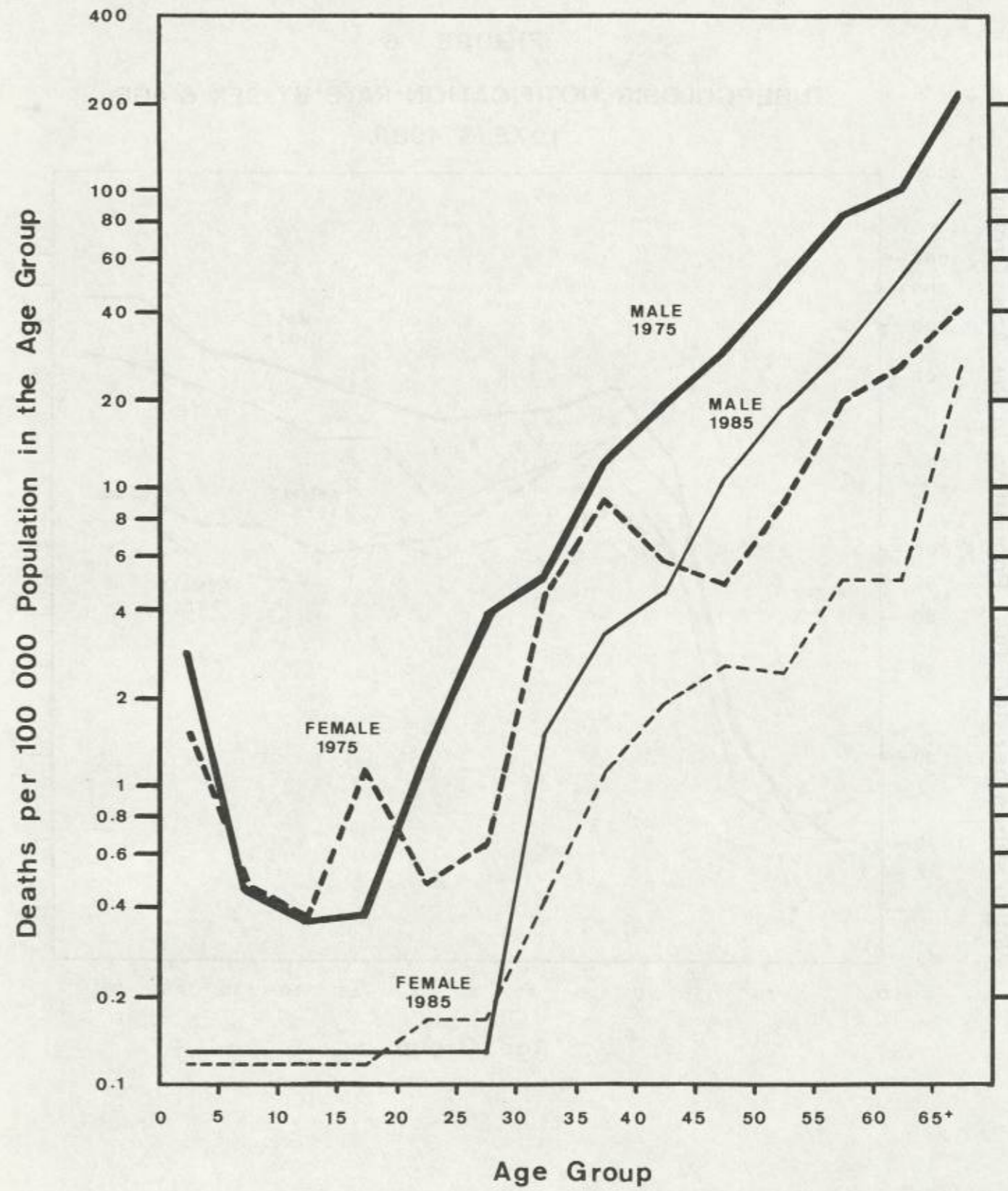


FIGURE 6

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY SEX & AGE
1975 & 1985

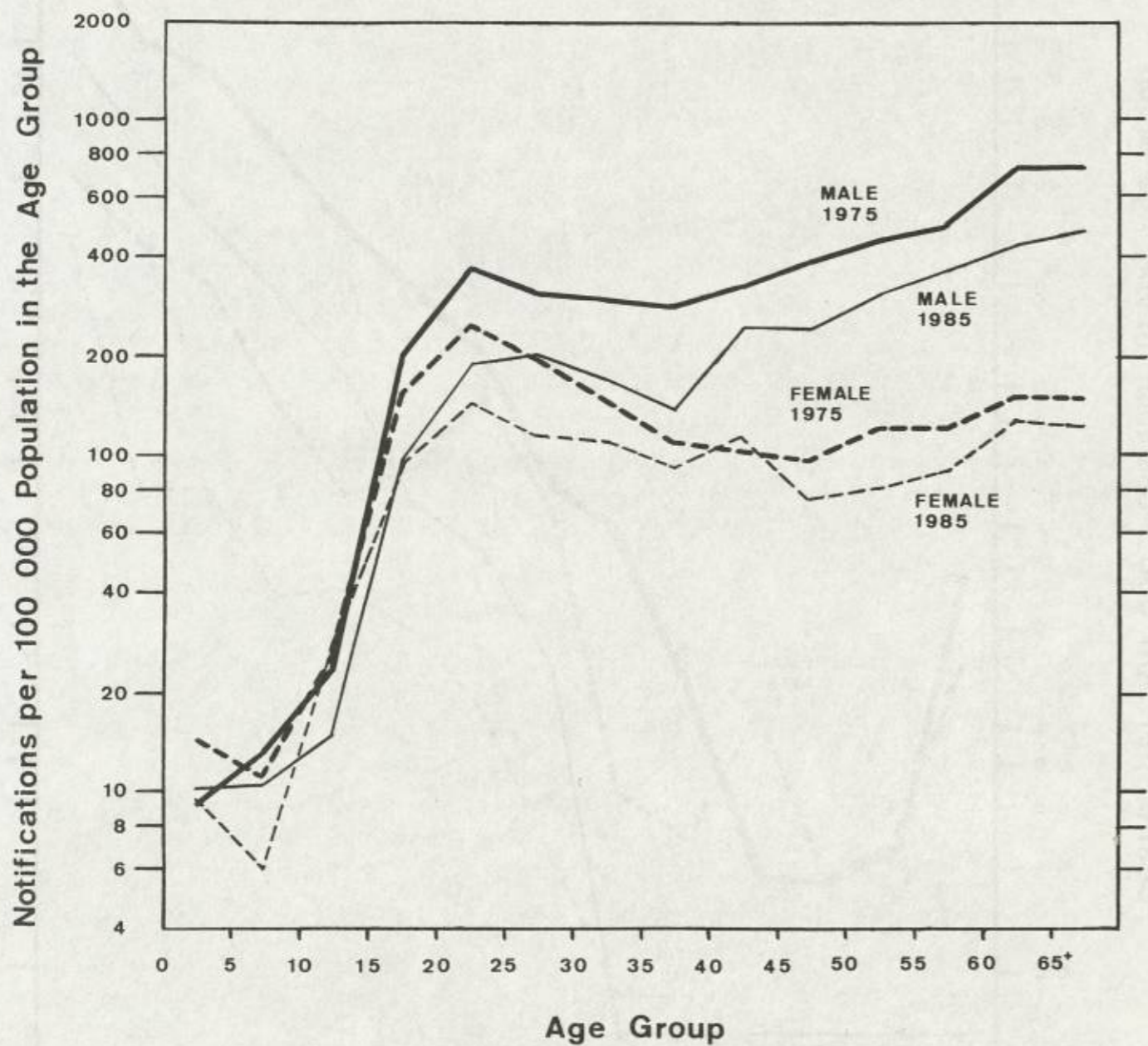


FIGURE 7
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE
OF NEWBORNS VACCINATED (BCG) 1952 - 1985

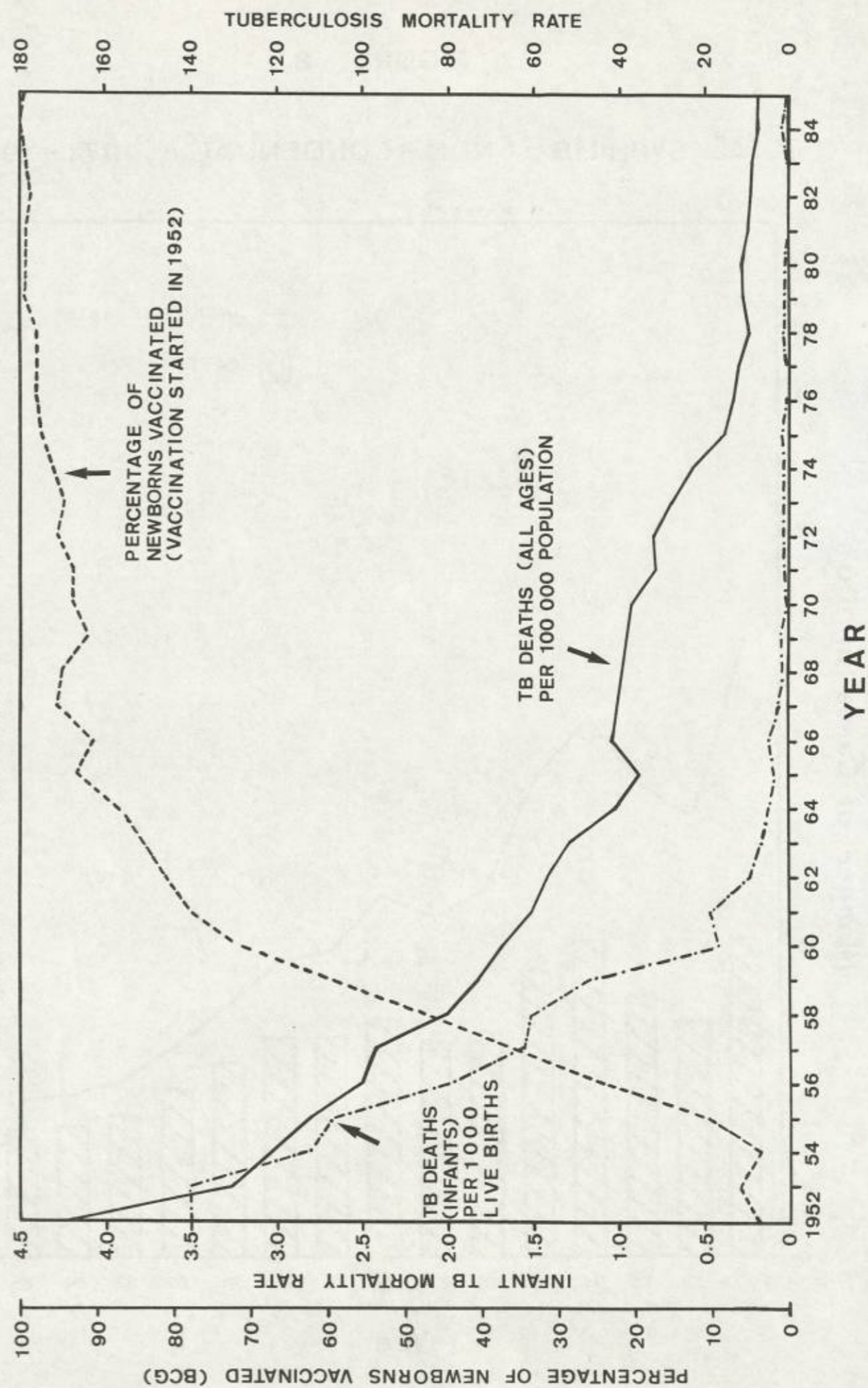
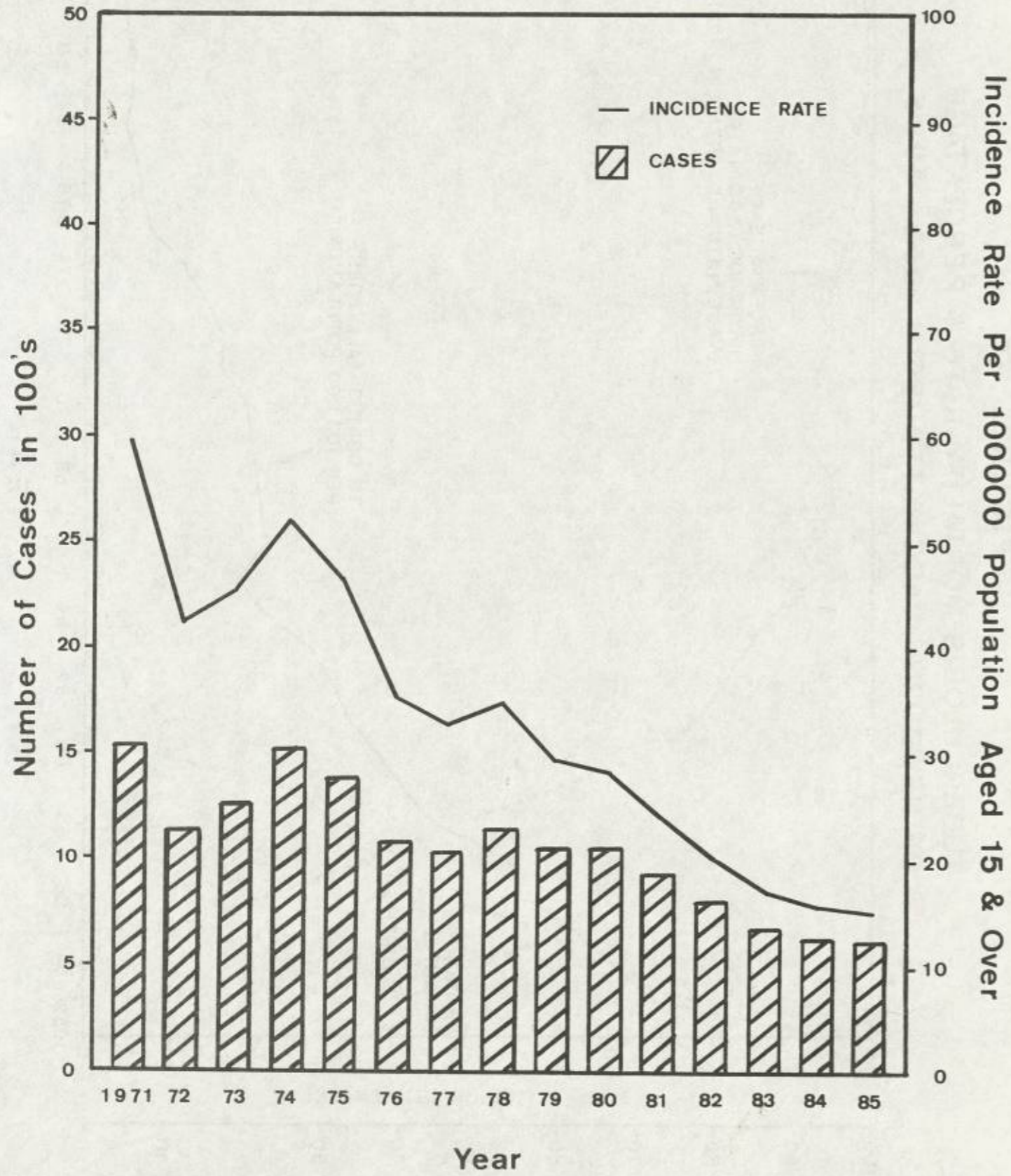


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1971-1985



Incidence Rate Per 100000 Population Aged 15 & Over

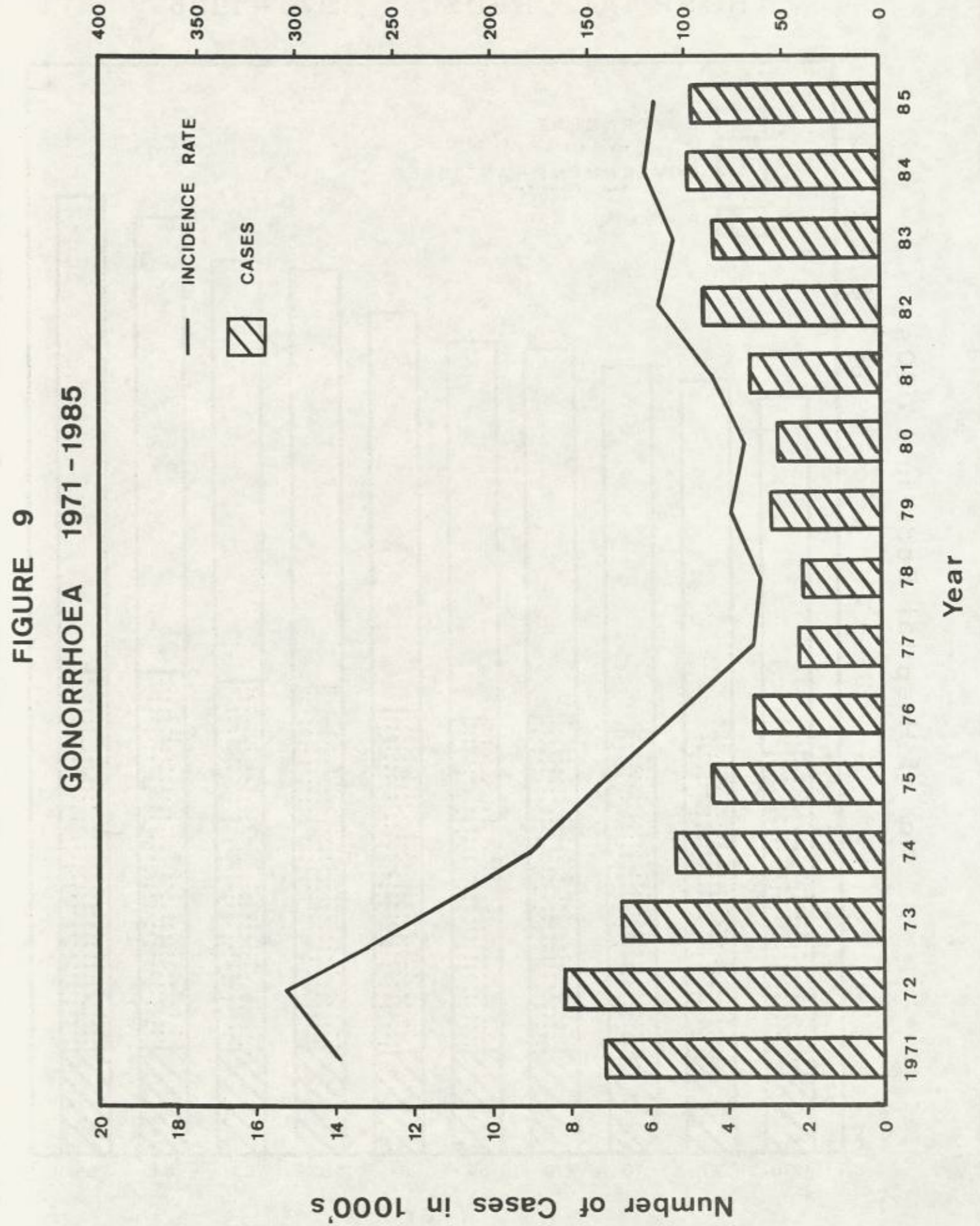


FIGURE 9
GONORRHOEA 1971-1985

FIGURE 10

HOSPITAL BEDS 1976 - 1985

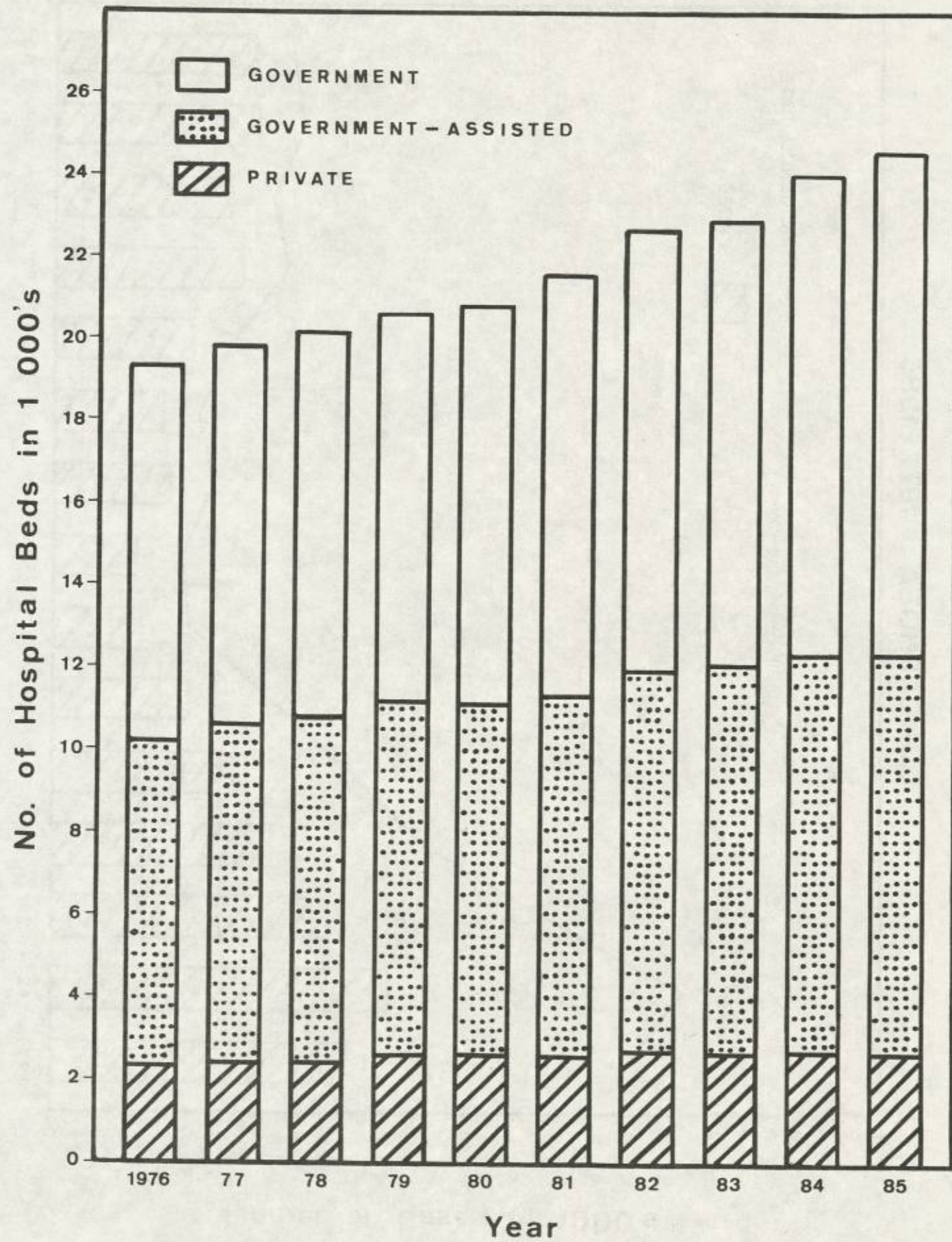
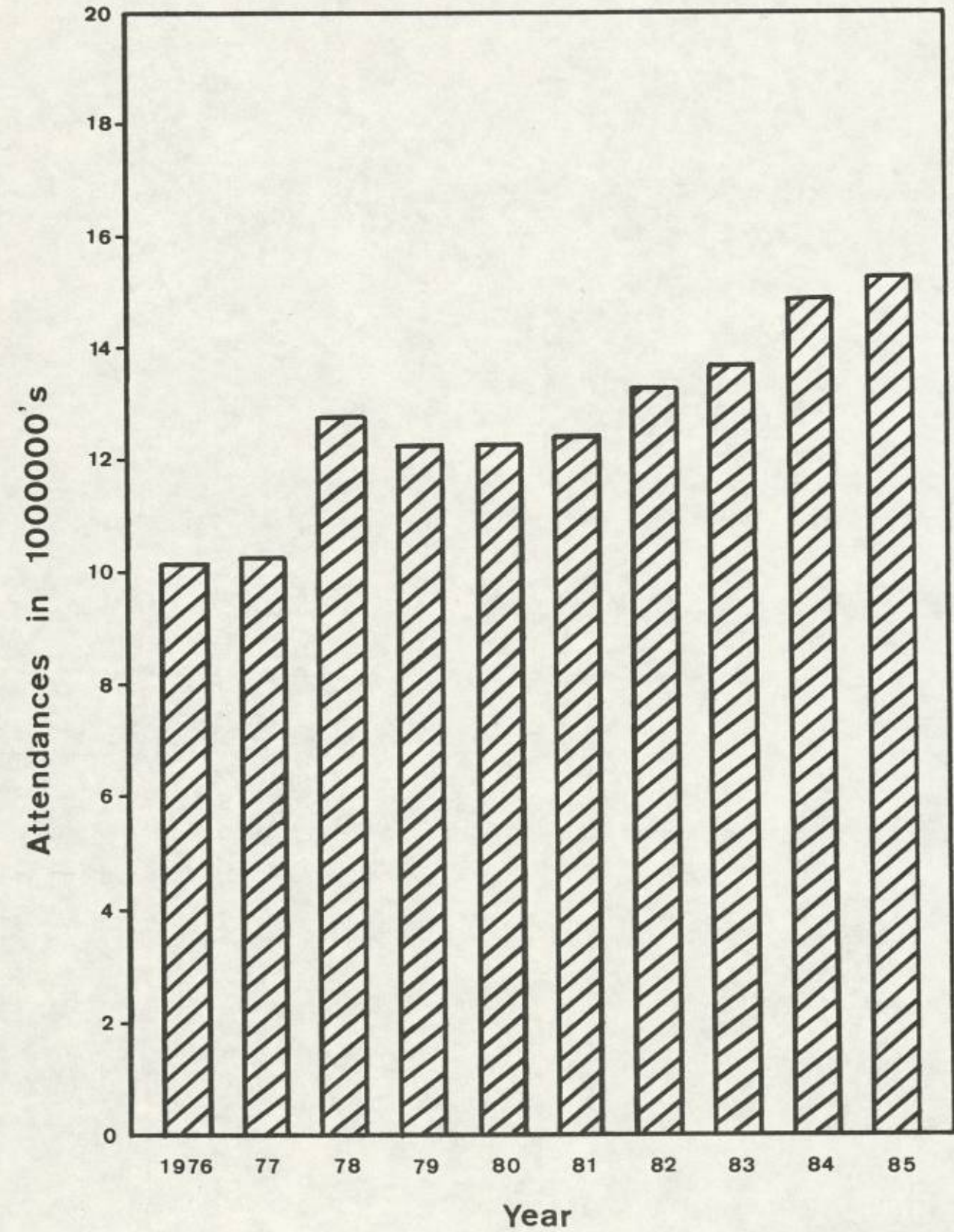


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1976 - 1985



NOTE:

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



STATISTICAL TABLES

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

	<u>TABLE NO.</u>
I. Administration	
Establishment of Medical and Health Department as at 31 March 1986	1
Organisation of Medical and Health Department as at 31 March 1986	2
Organisation of a Region	2(a)
Statement of Expenditure from 1981/82 to 1985/86	3
Legislation of Medical and Health Importance - April 1985 to March 1986	4
Work of Statutory Councils - April 1985 to March 1986	5
Work of Statutory Boards - April 1985 to March 1986	6
Supplementary Medical Professions Council - April 1985 to March 1986	6(a)
Details of Licences Issued by the Radiation Board - April 1985 to March 1986	6(b)
II. Vital Statistics	
Estimated Population by Age Group at Mid-1985	7
Vital Statistics - Hong Kong (Absolute Number) 1956 to 1985	8
Vital Statistics - Hong Kong (Rate) 1956 to 1985	9
Hong Kong Death Rates 1971 to 1985	10
Major Causes of Infant Deaths 1981 to 1985	11
Neonatal and Post Neonatal Deaths by Cause 1981 to 1985	12
Major Causes of Maternal Deaths 1961, 1975 and 1981 to 1985	13
Proportionate Mortality by Disease Group 1961, 1975 and 1981 to 1985	14
The Ten Leading Causes of Death by Age and Sex 1985	15
Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning 1985	15(a)
Leading Causes of Death 1961, 1975 and 1985	16
Number of Cancer Deaths by Age and Sex 1985	17
Main Causes of Death from Cancer in Hong Kong 1976 to 1985	18
New Cases of Cancer Notified to the Cancer Registry by Age and Sex 1983	19
New Overseas Cases of Cancer Diagnosed in Hong Kong 1983	20
Deaths from Heart Diseases by Age and Sex 1985	21

	<u>TABLE NO.</u>
III. Communicable Diseases	
Infectious Diseases Notified 1981 to 1985	22
Notification and Death Rates of Certain Infectious Diseases 1981 to 1985	23
Principal Infectious Diseases Notified by Age and Sex 1985	24
Malaria 1981 to 1985	25
Prophylactic Immunizations 1981 to 1985	26
IV. Health Services	
a) Tuberculosis and Chest Service	
Tuberculosis Mortality 1961, 1975 and 1981 to 1985	27
Tuberculosis in Childhood 1961, 1975 and 1981 to 1985	28
Tuberculosis Notifications 1961, 1975 and 1981 to 1985	29
Work of Tuberculosis and Chest Service 1985	30
Examination of New Contacts of Tuberculosis Patients 1985	31
b) Social Hygiene Service	
Annual Attendances & Trend of Venereal Diseases 1976 to 1985	32
VDRL Examinations in Expectant Mothers 1981 to 1985	33
Leprosy Cases 1976 to 1985	34
Analysis of New Dermatological Cases Presenting at Clinics 1985	35
c) Family Health Service	
Distribution of Family Health Centres as at 31st March 1986	36
Work of Family Health Service (Maternal and Child Health) 1984 and 1985	37
Work of Family Health Service (Comprehensive Observation Service) 1984 and 1985	38
Work of Family Health Service (Family Planning) 1984 and 1985	39

	<u>TABLE NO.</u>
d) Occupational Health Service	
Work of Occupational Health Division 1984 and 1985	40
Environmental and Biological Monitoring and Survey Work of Occupational Health Division 1985	41
e) Port Health Service	
Work of Port Health Service 1984 and 1985	42
f) Work of Health Education Unit	
Work of Health Education Unit, 1985	43
 V. <u>Hospital Services</u>	
a) Hospital Beds and In-patients	
Number of Hospital Beds in Hong Kong as at 31 December 1985	44
Day Hospital Places in Government and Government-assisted Hospitals/Clinics as at 31 December 1985	45
In-patients Treated in Government, Government- assisted and Private Institutions 1985	46
Disease Classification of In-patients Treated in Hospitals and of all Deaths in Hong Kong 1985	47
b) Government Hospitals	
Expenditure of Government Hospitals	48
Expenditure of Government Public Clinics	48(a)
Work of Queen Mary, Tang Shiu Kin, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret and Prince of Wales Hospitals 1985	49
Work of Tsan Yuk Hospital 1984 and 1985	50
Psychiatric In-patients 1985	51
Work of Accident & Emergency Departments 1981 to 1985	52
Analysis of Accident & Emergency Cases Treated in 1985	53
c) Government-assisted Hospitals	
Government Medical Subventions to Voluntary Institutions 1981/82 to 1985/86	54
Work of Kwong Wah Hospital, United Christian Hospital and Caritas Medical Centre 1985	55
Work of Grantham Hospital 1984 and 1985	56
Work of Ruttonjee Sanatorium 1984 and 1985	57

	<u>TABLE NO.</u>
VI. <u>Clinic Services</u>	
Total Out-patient Attendances at Government and Government-assisted Institutions 1985	58
Total Attendances at Specialist Clinics in Government and Government-assisted Institutions 1985	59
Psychiatric Day-patients and Out-patients 1985	60
Work of Ophthalmic Service 1984 and 1985	61
Causes for Permanent Blindness Registration 1984 and 1985	62
Work of Ear-Nose-Throat Service 1984 and 1985	63
Work of General Dental Service 1981 to 1985	64
Work of Arran Street Child Assessment Clinic 1984 and 1985	65
District Midwifery Service 1984 and 1985	66
School Medical Service 1985/86	67
Medical Clinics Registration as at 31 March 1986	68
 VII. <u>Special Services</u>	
Work of the Institute of Pathology 1984 and 1985 (excluding Prince of Wales Hospital)	69
Work of the Institute of Pathology at Prince of Wales Hospital 1984 and 1985	69(a)
Work of Blood Banks 1985	70
Work of Public Mortuaries 1984 and 1985	71
Work of Radiodiagnostic Division 1985	72
Work of Radiotherapy Division 1984 and 1985	73
Work of Forensic Pathology Laboratories 1984 and 1985	74
 VIII. <u>Other Services</u>	
Work of Community Nursing Service 1985	75
Work of Pharmaceutical Service 1984/85 and 1985/86	76
Work of Physiotherapy Service 1985	77
Work of Occupational Therapy Service 1985	78
Work of Prosthetic-Orthotic Service 1985	79
Work of Medical Examination Board 1984 and 1985	80