

# DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES



## 1981-1982 DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

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HONG KONG  
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

BY THE  
DIRECTOR OF  
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES  
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FOR THE  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1981 - 82 \*

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## I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a whole range of medical and health services for the community of Hong Kong. The constant influx of immigrants into Hong Kong, the rising expectations of its people, coupled with the constraints in manpower and resources, have imposed heavy strains on services provided by the department. Attendance at the casualty departments of major Government hospitals, at various general and specialist out-patient clinics, and admissions to hospital wards, have all reached the highest records. However, the development of medical and health services showed no signs of slowing down but, in fact, progressed satisfactorily in keeping pace with the need of the growing population.

For the 1981/82 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$1,204.3 million. Subventions totalling about \$629.4 million 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 \$286.4 million.

## II Health of the Community

The general level of health of the population in Hong Kong remains good. This is due largely 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. These progresses are reflected in the further improvements in the already good health indices and the decline in the incidence of major communicable diseases.

The estimated mid-year population of Hong Kong in 1981 was 5.15 million, an increase of 2.3% compared with the previous year. It is also estimated that about 24.7% were under 15 and 6.6% of the population were 65 and over.

The crude death rate was 4.8 per thousand population. Figure 2 shows the age specific death rates in Hong Kong for the year 1981. The five leading causes of death in Hong Kong were malignant neoplasms, heart diseases, cerebral vascular diseases, pneumonia and various injury and poisoning. Common forms of malignancies in Hong Kong were cancers of the lung, liver, nasopharynx, stomach and intestine.

The total number of registered live births in the year was 87,104, a crude birth rate of 16.9 per thousand population compared to 17.0 in 1980. In the same year the infant mortality rate was 9.7 per thousand live births against 11.8 in 1980. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (33%), congenital abnormalities (26%), immaturity (10%) and pneumonia (8%). Maternity mortality rate was 0.08 per thousand total births as compared with 0.05 in 1980. The major causes of maternal deaths were postpartum haemorrhage and obstetrical pulmonary embolism.

/III ....

### III Communicable Diseases

The territory continues to remain free from quarantinable diseases. Although 3 imported cases of cholera were reported during the year, there was no secondary cases due to the application of prompt and effective control measures.

Most of the common childhood communicable diseases like diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and poliomyelitis, etc. had been brought under control. In 1981, 249 cases of measles were notified compared with 1,669 cases in 1980. Measles vaccination campaign continued throughout the year to cover children from the age of one onwards. A total of 65,022 doses of vaccine were given. Three cases of poliomyelitis were confirmed involving children aged 0 to 3. Investigation reviewed that these children had not completed their anti-polio immunization schedules. During the year a total of 84,094 doses of Type I vaccine and 157,251 doses of trivalent vaccine were given covering over some 98% of the local young population under the age of one.

Rubella continued to occur in a sporadic fashion. The rubella immunization programme covering all girls aged 11 to 14 years was actively extended into the community to cover non-immune women of child bearing age. Three main types of influenza virus were A(H<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>), A(H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) and B are still prevalent in Hong Kong. The number of virus hepatitis cases notified in the year totalled 1,738 cases with 26 deaths.

Following the outbreak of canine rabies, the first in 25 years in October 1980, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Medical and Health Department took more stringent measure to control the disease. In 1980 and 1981 a total of twenty cases of rabies were confirmed with 3 cases confirmed in human, one in a cat and sixteen in dogs. Since the outbreak some 130,000 dogs have been inoculated against rabies and some 100,000 stray or unwanted dogs have been destroyed. The Medical and Health Department have vaccinated a total of 4,344 persons, 16 of them were also given anti-rabies serum.

In March 1982, three cows from Pokfulam Farm of the Hong Kong Dairy Farm Company were confirmed to have died from Anthrax and in early April two human cases were notified amongst the workers in the farm. Stringent preventive control measures were initiated. The infected areas were segregated and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The workers at risk were put under medical surveillance and precautionary procedures were introduced. The situation was soon brought under control and no further cases were detected since.

In 1981 a total of 62 cases of malaria was reported. There was only one indigenous case involving a soldier who might have contracted the disease during his night stay at the Frontier area. All the other cases were found to be imported cases affecting mainly foreign and local travellers and refugees from nearby South-East Asian countries. The Medical and Health Department together with the New Territories Services Department have stepped up antimalarial measures for controlling the vector and the diseases. Two cases of Japanese B Encephalitis were confirmed in the year and the patients aged 9 and 10 were residents in the New Territories region.

/A total of ....

A total of 18 cases of meningococcal meningitis was notified, including one fatal case amongst the Vietnamese refugees in Chi Ma Wan Detention Centre. Extensive epidemiological investigation and search for carriers were carried out and appropriate chemotherapy was given to close contacts.

Many gastroenteritis diseases are still endemic in the region and they occur from time to time in minor outbreaks. There were 175 outbreaks of acute food poisoning involving some 666 people. The common organisms responsible for these outbreaks included salmonella, Ecoli, staphylococcus aureus and vibroprahaemolyticus. Active case finding and contact tracing were carried out by the regional health staff. Their efforts have helped in limiting the spread of the disease within the community.

Outbreaks of pediculosis infestations were still being reported amongst schools in the urban and rural areas. Regional health staff had conducted a series of screening and treatment programmes in which more than 8,000 children were treated. Health educational activities were also carried out stressing the importance of maintaining an adequate standard of personal hygiene.

### IV Health Services

#### Tuberculosis and Chest Services

A total of 7,729 cases of tuberculosis were notified representing a rate of 150 per 100,000 population compared with 160 for 1980. The tuberculosis death rate is 9.5 per 100,000 compared with 10.9 in 1980 and represents about 2.0% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at government chest clinic were 749,759 compared with 837,594 in 1980, a decline of over 10%. The BCG vaccination rate remains very high, covering over 99.5% of the new borns.

#### Family Health Service

The Family Health Service operates 40 centres providing a comprehensive health programme for women of child bearing age and children up to five years. Antenatal and postnatal health sessions are conducted for mothers. Immunization programmes are carried out against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella. During the year, about 90% of the new borns attended the Family Health Centres. The Family Planning Association runs 42 family planning clinics providing the necessary advisory and practical services to women of child bearing age.

/The comprehensive ....

The comprehensive observation scheme introduced in 1978 to detect and assess early developmental abnormalities, and where necessary to provide follow-up treatment is now available at family health centres. Children attending these centres may, if their conditions warrant it, be referred to child assessment centres for further examination by various specialist in the field, including paediatricians, clinical psychologists, physiotherapists, speech therapists, audiology technicians and medical social workers. The system enables rehabilitation process to start as early as possible.

#### Arran Street Multidisciplinary 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 the voluntary agencies. The centre also works closely with the special child care centre of the Social Welfare Department and the Special Education Service Centres of the Education Department.

In 1981, 1,419 cases were assessed and 4,170 case sessions were held. An expansion programme to set up six more such child assessment centres on a regional basis is in progress.

#### Social Hygiene and Special Skin Service

##### Venereal Disease Service

The incidence of venereal disease recorded in 1981 was 7,601 compared with 6,302 in 1980. About 5.17% of these cases occurred in the teenage (under 15) group. The common sexually transmitted diseases were gonorrhoea (44%), syphilis (13%) and non-gonococcal urethritis (12%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases, e.g. chancroid and lympho-granuloma venereum remained low.

Antenatal blood tests carried out routinely in all governmental and non-governmental antenatal centres indicated an initial positive rate of 0.34% compared with 0.58% in the previous year. Of the 101 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics only 68 cases (67%) were found to be suffering from syphilis.

The health staff were involved in epidemiological activities such as contact tracing and follow-up of defaulters and those at risk of frequent exposure. Health education in social hygiene was also emphasised 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 2½ decades and this trend continued in 1981. The number of new cases treated in 1981 was 55 representing an incidence rate of 1.1 per 100,000 population. The ratio of male to female cases was 2.7 to 1 and about 38% of the cases were tuberculoid cases.

/All leprosy ....

All leprosy cases needing in-patient treatment are admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital and in 1981 there were 10 new admissions.

##### Dermatology Service

The total number of attendance in the skin clinics was 54,871 including 18,322 new cases. The six commonest skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, scabies, acne, verrucae and neurodermatitis. 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 22 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 services ranges from 6,000 to 7,000.

##### Occupational Health and Hygiene

The Occupational Health Division, formerly known as the Industrial Health Division of the Labour Department, provides an advisory service to Government and industry on matters concerning the health of workers and the hygiene of the workplace and a supervisory function in occupational health standards and practice. The aim of occupational health is to maintain and improve the physical and mental well-being of workers, protecting them against any hazard arising from their employment and helping in their adjustment to their tasks.

A prime responsibility of the division is to investigate notified occupational diseases and potential hazards reported by the factory inspectorate and to determine preventive action. Surveys and monitoring of processes involving possible physical, chemical or biological hazards are also undertaken. The medical examination of personnel exposed to ionizing radiating, government divers and compressed air workers is another activity aimed at ensuring that workers are physically fit for their task and that the work does not adversely affect their health.

Occupational health officers and health nurses of the division are also involved in the assessment and rehabilitation of injured workers and the staffing of medical boards required to implement the Employees' Compensation Ordinance and deal with cases of silicosis under the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance.

The laboratory of the Occupational Health Division carries out analytical tests on biological samples from workers' urine, blood, and other samples from the working environment such as concentration of silica. It also assists in conducting analyses required by the general air pollution monitoring programme in Hong Kong.

/The Occupational ....

The Occupational Health Officers and Health Visitors and Nurses of the division are also involved in the assessment and rehabilitation of injured workers and staffing the medical boards required to implement the Employees' Compensation Ordinance and also deal similarly with cases of silicosis under the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance.

The laboratory of the Occupational Health Division carries out analytical procedures on biological samples from workers' urine, blood, etc. and the working environment, e.g. concentration of silica. It also assists in analysis required by the general air pollution monitoring programme in Hong Kong.

In 1981, there were 214 cases of decompression sickness, 15 cases of contact dermatitis, 3 cases of lead poisoning and 3 cases of poisoning by chemical notified. Among the non-notifiable occupational diseases, 446 cases of silicosis were recorded.

786 field surveys and 5,030 laboratory analyses were conducted, representing respectively an increase of 7% and a decrease of 38% as compared with those of 1980.

There were 82,495 occupational injuries reported. Of these, 69,158 non-fatal and 270 fatal cases were processed under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance. In connection with workmen's compensation claims, 376 and 21,216 cases were assessed by occupational health officers and medical assessment boards respectively.

#### Health Education

The Central Health Education Unit provides professional advice on health education, and serves as a resource unit to give technical aids and information. It plans, co-ordinates and develops activities within the department and with other organisations.

The unit works to a Health Education Co-ordinating Committee set up in the Department to advise on programmes of activities and decide on priorities. The committee also provides general guidance and assistance to the unit on the development and implementation of health education programmes.

Major projects during the year are on the health hazard of smoking and included an anti-cancer campaign organised with the Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society and the Stoma Association of Hong Kong, followed by an anti-smoking campaign co-sponsored by the Hong Kong Cardiology Society and the Hong Kong Heart Foundation Ltd. Co-ordinated efforts with the Education Department resulted in the introduction of anti-smoking messages into the school curriculum and to assist schools in organising their own anti-smoking projects and campaigns.

In response to the International Year of Disabled Persons, a major mental health campaign was organised with various organisations. Events included exhibitions, public lectures, seminars, workshops and radio programmes.

/Dental Service ....

#### Dental Service

A school dental care service was introduced since 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 its second year of service the number of participants from Primary I and II school children has reached some 75,500. The participation rate has increased to 41% as compared with 29% in the first year of the service. To enable the scheme to cover eventually all the primary school children, six more school dental clinics will be built in addition to the existing two school dental clinics now in operation.

With the opening of the Prince Philip Dental Hospital, training in dentistry is now available in Hong Kong. The school has made its first intake of 60 students in September 1980. It is expected that starting from 1985 about 60 qualified dentists will be turned out each year. The Tang Shiu Kin Dental Therapists Training School offers an intensive 3-year training programme for Student Dental Therapists. The first batch of 31 Student Dental Therapists has successfully completed their course and have been posted to the Argyle Street School Dental Clinic since February 1982.

The Government Dental Service provides dental care for all monthly paid government 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 clinics while the Prince Philip Dental Hospital has been providing a limited out-patient service to the public since October 1981.

#### Port Health

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

The health staff maintains a close surveillance on the food catering services to the international airlines to ensure that the food and water supplied by the flight kitchen are clean and safe.

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

#### Refugees

The number of new refugees has decreased dramatically throughout the year. However, in order to prevent the importation of quarantinable diseases and the spread of communicable disease amongst the refugees and to the general population, strict quarantine measures were imposed and vigorous immunization campaigns and health education programmes were

/conducted in ....

conducted in all the refugee camps. Disinfection and health screening including chest X-ray examinations were carried out for new arrivals.

Voluntary agencies continued to co-operate in the running of clinics in the open refugee centres to treat cases of mild ailments while serious cases are referred to Government hospitals and specialist clinics for examination and treatment.

#### School Medical Service

The School Medical Service is operated by the School Medical Board which is an independent body. Participation is voluntary and for a token fee of \$5 a year, participants can receive free medical attention from a general medical practitioner of their school's choice. The Government contributes \$50 a year for each pupil enrolled and also bears the administrative cost of operating the scheme. Over 200 general medical practitioners have enlisted in the scheme and about 250,000 school children from 852 schools have been registered.

The school health service deals with the environmental health and sanitation of school premises and 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 immunisation campaigns.

### V Hospital and Clinic Service

There are three types of hospitals in Hong Kong, Government, Government-assisted and private, with a total of 21,586 beds representing 4.2 beds per thousand of the population. Pressure on the service was experienced in all fronts as reflected by the increase in attendance at out-patient clinics, casualty departments and hospital admissions. To ensure optimum utilisation of the resources in the district, the medical and health services have been reorganised in a regional basis since 1977. This, to some extent, has improved the bed occupancy rate of some subvented district hospitals.

In 1981 the total casualty attendance were 884,028 averaging 2,422 attendances per day. More than 544,800 patients were treated in the 13 Government and 20 Government-assisted hospitals.

#### Clinics

Hospital services are supported by specialist clinics which provide out-patient specialist and follow-up services and general clinics which provide out-patient general and preventive health services. Out-patient service provided by the Government, subsidised and private organisations have been considerably expanded to cope with the growing population. The Government now operates 55 general out-patient clinics, polyclinics and specialist clinics. Evening, Sunday and public holiday sessions are also held at clinics in the more densely populated area as part of an overall measure to meet the demand for out-patient service.

/Mobile dispensaries ....

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.

The total attendance at Government general out-patient and specialist clinics was 4.46 and 8.19 million respectively in 1981.

#### Ophthalmic Services

The Unit runs two main full-time out-patient specialist eye centres. In addition, mobile ophthalmic teams are sent around to operate other regional clinics. A total of 206,226 attendances were recorded on a sessional basis in 1981. The Unit is also providing a specialist casualty service in the major regional hospitals on a call basis. There are a total of 78 ophthalmic beds in both regional and district hospitals. Mobile ophthalmic teams visit the hospitals on a sessional basis to perform surgery and to deal with cases referred from other clinical units. In 1981 a total of 2,102 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 2,474 operations were performed in the out-patient clinics. 4 corneal transplantations were done but only two transplantations were from local donor tissues. The number of permanent blindness registration was 410. The pattern of causes of blindness has remained unchanged and is observed to be mainly degenerative in nature occurring both in the senile and inborn group.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Services

The ENT Unit comprises of two in-patient divisions with 33 beds based in Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The total number of in-patient treated in 1981 was 2,881 with 1,950 major operations performed. The Unit also runs 11 full-time and part-time clinics in urban and rural areas. In 1981 total attendances were 68,952. Minor surgeries were also performed in out-patient clinics. Speech therapy services were available for those who have developed speech difficulties as a result of recent diseases or surgery. There are 3 speech therapists in the Unit and over the year a total of 4,581 assessment and treatment was performed.

#### Mental Health Service

The department's Mental Health Service in conjunction with other academic and voluntary bodies were providing a full range of comprehensive psychiatric service for the mentally-ill in Hong Kong. Sophisticated treatment facilities are available in the two major mental hospitals, Castle Peak Hospital and the Kwai Chung Hospital and the other psychiatric units in various regional and district hospitals. The total number of psychiatric beds as at 31.12.1981 was 3,184. In line with the universal trend of operating small psychiatric units in the general hospitals, it was intended that an additional 2,200 beds would be incorporated into the various future medical projects.

/Supplementing the ....

Supplementing the hospital facilities are psychiatric day centres, which provides wide range of out-patient treatment, assessment, counselling and follow-up services on a regional basis. In addition they also operate day hospital places and provide other social, occupational and recreational therapy services for the mental patients. In the total management of a mental patient, equal emphasis is placed on the subsequent follow-up and after care of discharged mental patients with a view to restore them to their previous level of functioning and integrating them back into the community.

In 1981 there were 6,359 admissions to the mental hospitals, 546 to the various day hospitals and 169,018 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 offence and other violent crimes. Clinical psychologists of the Mental Health Service conducted a total of 4,570 interviews which entailed assessment and therapeutic function.

Severely mentally handicapped patients with some medical disabilities are cared for at the Siu Lam Hospital (200 beds) and the Caritas Medical Centre (300 beds). A further 700 beds of this category have been planned in the next decade to meet the increasing demand in this area. Supporting paramedical treatment services were also incorporated into these institutions to enhance the functioning and well being of these mentally handicapped patients.

#### Physiotherapy Service

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

In 1981 a total of 152,413 patients were treated and 1,202,457 attendances were recorded. In July 1981 as the first batch of 38 qualified physiotherapists graduated from the Polytechnic, 14 were recruited into government service. With the anticipated rapid expansion of this service, the Polytechnic was urged to increase its training capacity to produce more qualified physiotherapists. It was planned that the student intake will be increased to 60 in 1982 and then 80 in 1983.

#### Occupational Therapy Service

Occupational therapy service is required in the treatment for people who are physically or mentally disabled. These patients undergo planned activities designed to restore wholly or partly their bodily functions, enhancing their integration back into the community.

In 1981, 15,980 patients were treated with a total attendance of 702,124. 41 new occupational therapist graduates were turned out from the Polytechnic in July 1981 and 33 of them joined the Medical and Health Services.

/Community Nursing ....

#### 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, the disabled and the elderly in their own homes.

The service was jointly operated by eight different agencies including the Medical and Health Department and was largely hospital based. Domiciliary services are delivered through a network of some 30 sub-centres covering the various districts including the New Territories. To monitor the effectiveness of the service, a central consultative committee has been set up to evaluate the progress of the scheme and to ensure the uniformity of the service. During the year 11,434 new patients were attended to by the 163 community nurses and more than 174,353 home visits were made.

### VI Special Services

#### Pathology

The Institute of Pathology runs clinical and public health laboratory services for the Government and a consultant service for the Government-assisted sector. It also administers mortuaries and blood banks. In 1981 a total of 6.62 million examinations were undertaken by the institute representing an increase of 13% over the previous year. 78,838 units of blood were received by the blood banks.

The institute also produces and issues some types of vaccine to various hospitals and clinics including private practitioners. A total of 384,105 ml of vaccine were produced locally last year. Various virus studies on hepatitis, poliomyelitis, influenza and rubella are undertaken.

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 includes investigations in all homicides, suspected homicides, deaths while in custody, traffic 'hit and run' and other Coroner's cases. The professional staff dealt with a total of 1984 autopsies, 843 clinical examinations and blood groupings and 1,372 laboratory examinations in 1981.

#### Radiology and Oncology

The Institute of Radiology and Oncology produces diagnostic and therapeutic services in hospitals and clinics. 897,775 examinations were performed in 1981, an increase of 2% over last year's figure. It handles more than 90 percent of the patients requiring radiotherapy. The institute also operates a cancer chemotherapy service and cancer registry.

/A Radiation ....

A Radiation Health Unit was established within the department in March 1982. The professional staff of the unit undertake regular inspection visit to medical, commercial and industrial premises to monitor the working conditions of radiation workers. This is to ensure that the radioactive equipments and irradiating apparatus are well maintained and the operation procedures for the handling of radioactive substance are safe. In addition the unit also runs an on-going radiation film badge monitoring programme for groups of radiation workers requiring the service. Radiation licences are also issued to the proprietors in accordance with the Radiation Ordinance and Regulations.

#### Pharmaceutical Service

The Pharmaceutical Service of the Medical and Health Department looks after requirements for drugs, dressings, surgical instruments and hospital sundries of all Government hospitals, clinics and health centres including Government-assisted medical institutions. The service also supervises and enforces law pertaining to the control of dangerous drugs, poisons and antibiotics governed by the respective Ordinances.

Following the finding of high content of lead in a brand of Chinese herbal medicine, the monitoring of toxic heavy metals in Chinese medicine and cosmetics had been intensified for safeguarding public health. As a result, a number of Chinese patent medicines and cosmetic creams were banned.

#### Anaesthesia

The anaesthetic service carried out 247 operating sessions a week and 9 24-hour emergency operating theatres. 60,531 operations were performed under anaesthesia in 1981. The staff in Anaesthesia Unit of Princess Margaret Hospital continued to provide anaesthetic service to other district hospitals and clinical units in the New Territories on a part-time basis.

### VII Medical Development

In the year three new clinics were opened. The Lek Yuen Health Centre at Shatin provides a range of primary health care services including general out-patient, family health, health education and public health laboratory. The newly completed 1300-bed Kwai Chung Hospital for the mentally-illed, with all its modern facilities began its phased operation during the year.

The Prince of Wales Hospital with its 1,500 beds is scheduled to open early in 1983. It will serve as the regional hospital for the East New Territories Region and the teaching hospital for the medical school of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Another four major hospitals of over 1,200 beds each and more than 20 clinics and polyclinics will be established in the coming decade. Other facilities planned includes the establishment of 6 multidisciplinary child assessment centres, 5 new medical rehabilitation centres and 3 major infirmaries. A total of 12,000 additional hospital beds will be established by 1991.

/VIII ....

### VIII Training

In support of the ambitious medical development programme, additional training facilities are being developed for the training of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff.

Apart from the University of Hong Kong which produces 150 doctors a year, the medical school in the Chinese University of Hong Kong has commenced its first intake of 60 students in September 1981. Opportunities are available for doctors to sit for higher professional examinations in Hong Kong by dual arrangement with various examination bodies in the United Kingdom and Australia. During 1981, 110 doctors went overseas for post-graduate training on Government or other scholarships.

An institute of medical and health care at the Hong Kong Polytechnic provides training for paramedical staff including radiographers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and medical laboratory technicians. In-service training and post-qualification training courses are also available for paramedical staff within the civil service.

There are three Government hospital schools of nursing for general registered nurses. A fourth will be established in the new Prince of Wales Hospital in 1983 and a fifth school in the Tuen Mun Hospital in 1987. Other approved nurse training schools are attached to Government-assisted and private hospitals. There are two psychiatric nurse training schools, one each in the Castle Peak Hospital and the new Kwai Chung Hospital. The former also offers training for psychiatric enrolled nurses. There is also an enrolled nurse training school in the Kowloon Hospital with an output of about 120 nurses a year. Another similar training school is in the planning stage.

The Government also runs post-qualified in-service training courses for registered and enrolled nurses in midwifery, health nursing and community nursing. Selected staff nurses are also sent overseas for special training in health education, occupational health and psychiatric nursing.

### 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 had been pressure 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 cooperation given by other government departments, voluntary agencies, the press, the radio and television networks.

/Many public ....

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 casualty 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. Nam Long Hospital (a cancer hospital)  | A2 |
| j. Ruttonjee Sanatorium (a tuberculosis hospital)   | A1 |
| k. Tung Wah Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                     | A1 |
| l. Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)             | B1 |
| m. Tung Wah Sandy Bay Convalescent Hospital   | A1 |

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)   | A2 |
| 2. Anne Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, dermatological clinic, dental clinic and X-ray survey centre)   | B1 |
| 3. Central District Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic and dermatological clinic)   | A1 |
| 4. Central Government Offices Dental Clinic  | A1 |
| 5. Central Police Station Medical Post (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)  | A1 |
| 6. Chai Wan Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, psychiatric clinic and methadone clinic)  | B1 |
| 7. David Trench Rehabilitation Centre (embracing Tang Shiu Kin Physiotherapy Unit, Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre and family health centre)  | A1 |
| 8. Eastern Street Methadone Clinic   | A1 |
| 9. Kennedy Town Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and dental clinic)  | A1 |
| 10. MacLehose Dental Centre  | A1 |
| 11. Police Training School Dental Clinic, Wong Chuk Hang   | A2 |
| 12. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Centre Point, Wanchai  | A1 |
| 13. Sai Ying Pun Jockey Club Polyclinic (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, 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 Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities and methadone clinic)   | A1 |
| 18. Wan Chai Clinic (chest clinic, dental clinic and physiotherapy department)   | A1 |

19. Western Dental Clinic

A1

PRISON HOSPITALS/TREATMENT CENTRES

20. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution

B2

21. Ma Hang Prison

B2

22. Stanley Prison

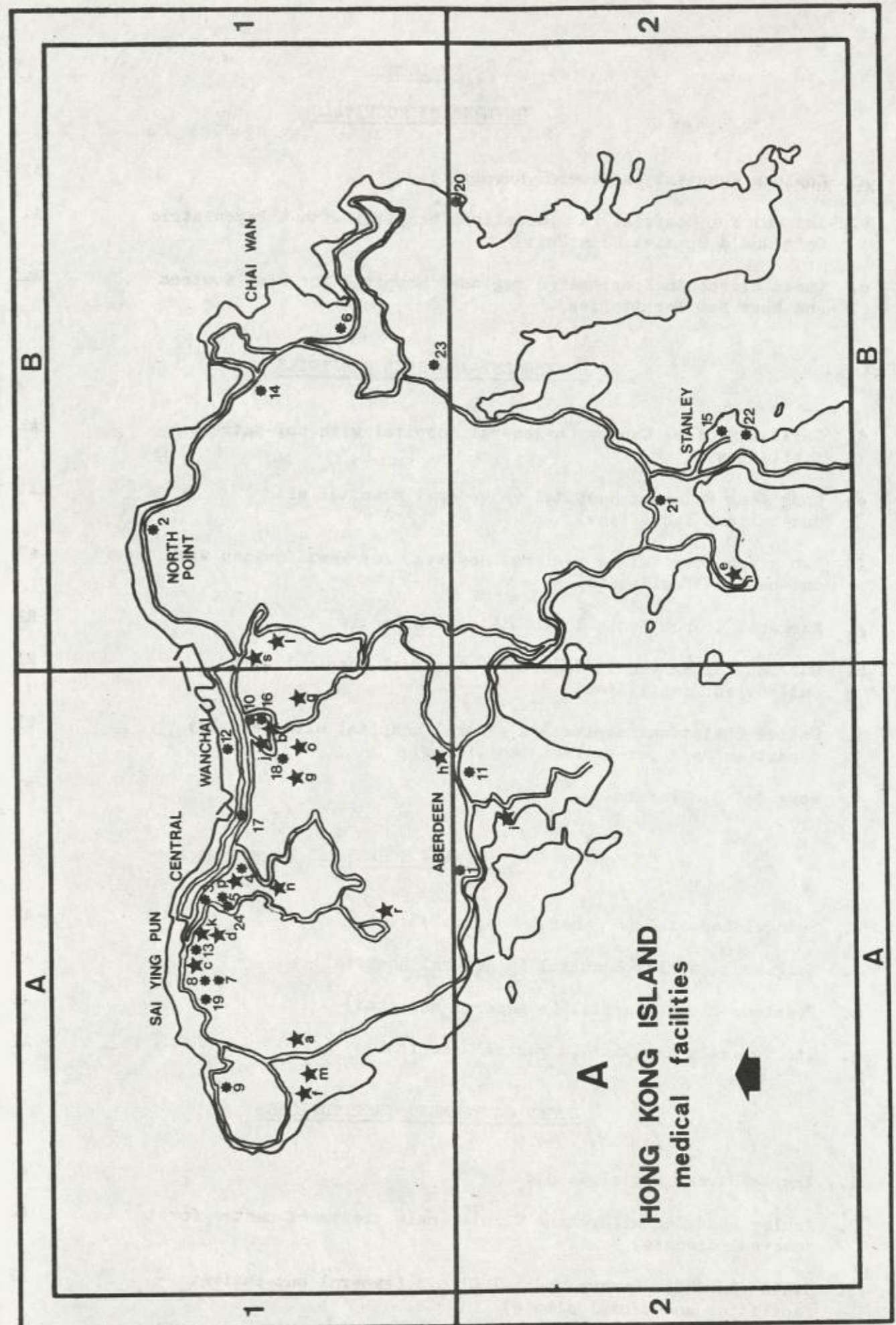
B2

23. Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution

B1

24. Victoria Prison

A1



## B

KOWLOONGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- a. Kowloon Hospital (a general hospital) A1
- b. Lai Chi Kok Hospital (a specialised hospital with a Psychiatric Unit and a Special Skin Unit) A1
- c. Queen Elizabeth Hospital (a regional hospital for East Kowloon and East New Territories) A2

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

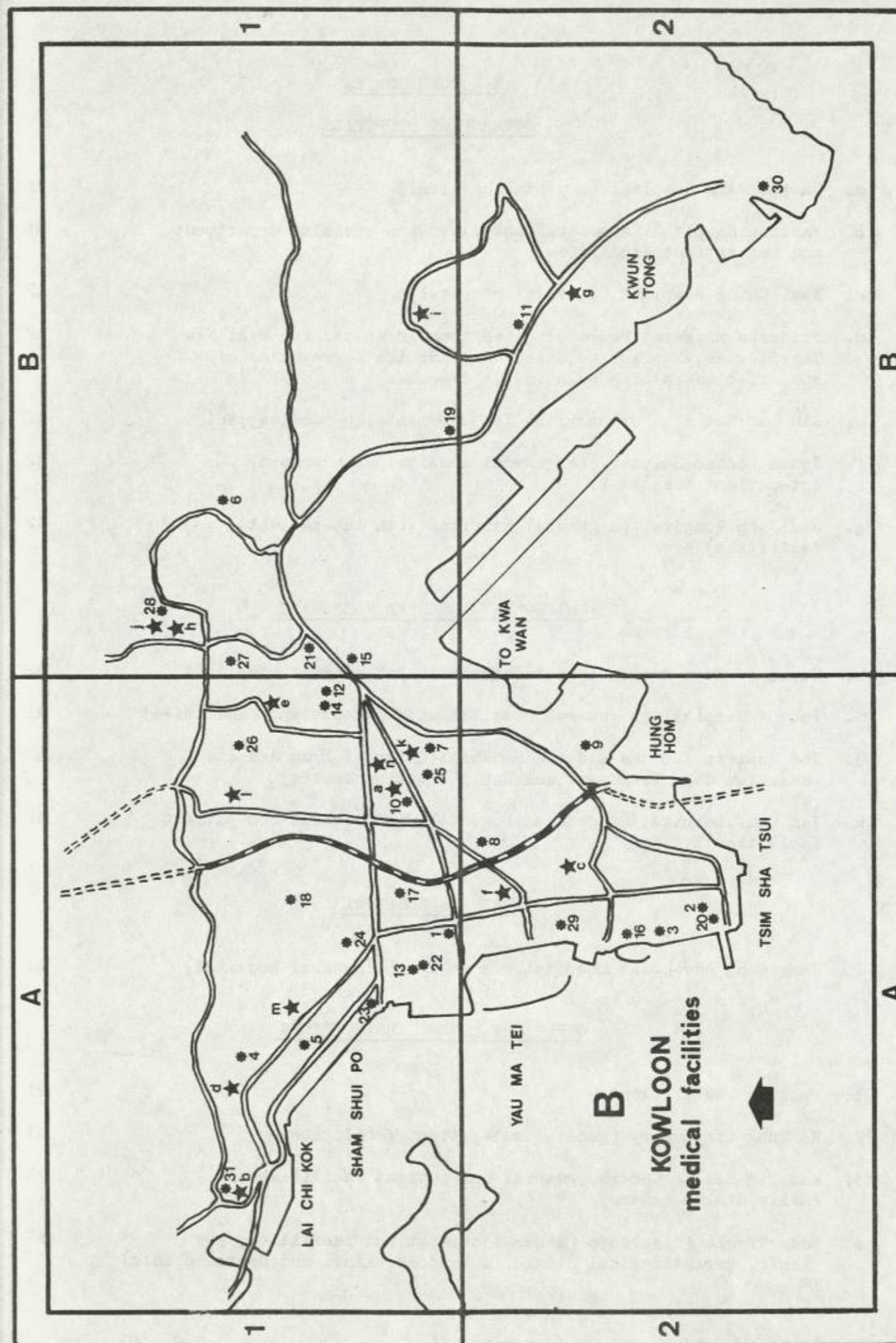
1. Argyle Street Dental Clinic A1
2. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (male treatment centre for venereal disease) A2
3. Canton Road Government Medical Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic) A2

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 and chest clinic) B1
7. Farm Road Dental Clinic A1
8. Ho Man Tin Methadone Clinic A2
9. Hung Hom Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre) A2
10. Kowloon Hospital Out-patient Department (general out-patient facilities, chest clinic 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 Clubs 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 and maternity home) B1
20. Port Health Inoculation Centre, Star House, 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. Tin Kwong Road Dental Clinic  | A1 |
| 26. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and methadone clinic)   | A1 |
| 27. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)  | B1 |
| 28. Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic)  | B1 |
| 29. 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 and X-ray survey centre) | A2 |
| 30. Yau Tong Maternal and Child Health Centre (family health centre)  | B2 |

PRISON HOSPITAL/TREATMENT CENTRE

- |                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 31. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre | A1 |
|----------------------------------|----|



## C

NEW TERRITORIESGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| a. Castle Peak Hospital (a mental hospital)  | A1 |
| b. Fanling Hospital (a general hospital with casualty department and out-patient facilities)   | B1 |
| c. Kwai Chung Hospital (a mental hospital)   | A2 |
| d. Princess Margaret Hospital (a regional hospital for West New Territories with an isolation unit for the segregation of suspected cases of quarantinable diseases) | A2 |
| e. Siu Lam Hospital (a hospital for the mentally handicapped)  | A2 |
| f. South Lantao Hospital (a general hospital with general out-patient facilities)  | A2 |
| g. St. John Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)  | A2 |

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| h. Haven of Hope Hospital (a tuberculosis and general hospital)   | B2 |
| i. Pok Oi Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)   | A1 |
| j. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts (Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre) | A2 |
| k. Yan Chai Hospital (a general hospital with general out-patient facilities)                                     | A2 |

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital, Tsuen Wan (a general hospital) | A1 |
|---|----|

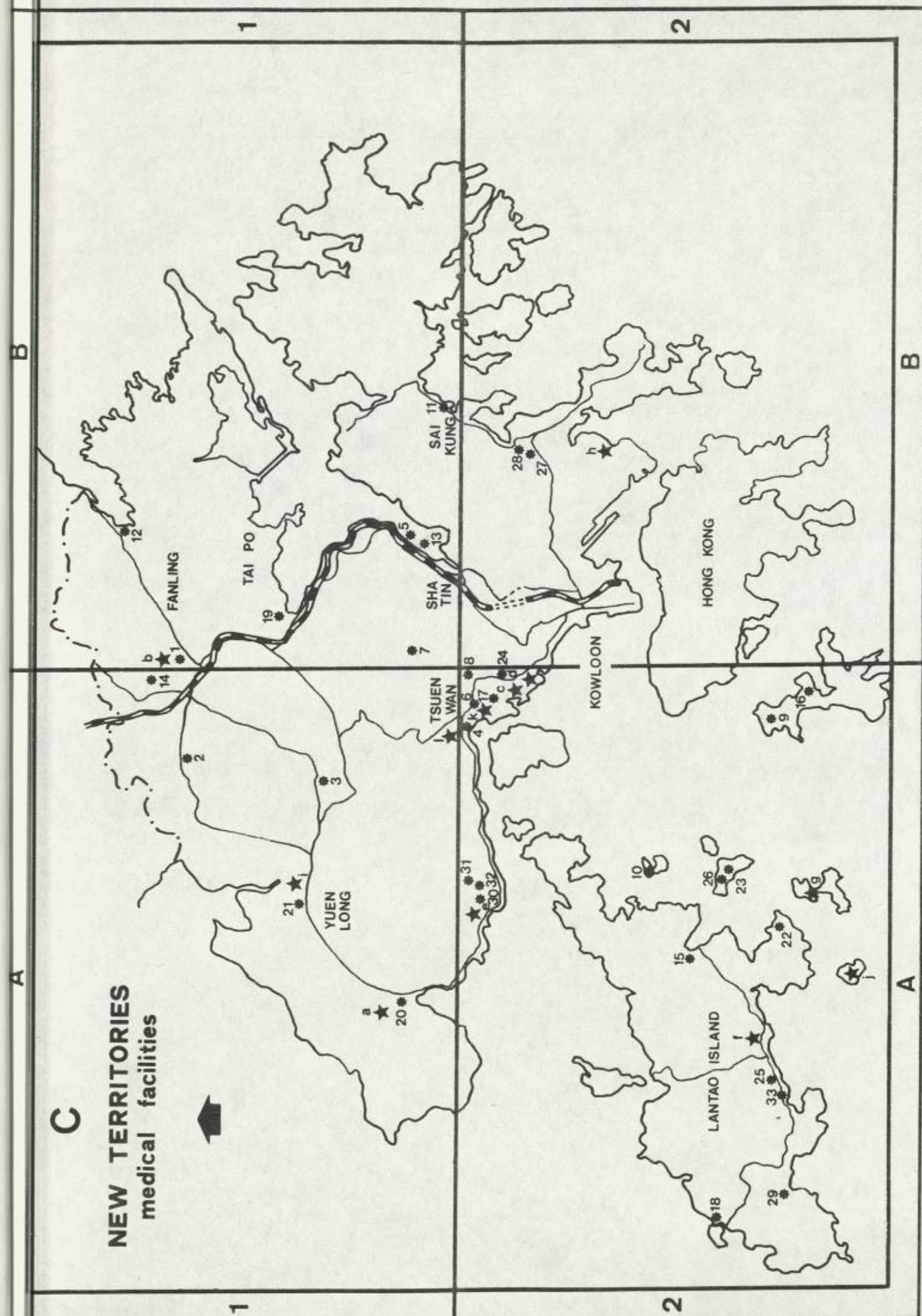
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Fanling Dental Clinic  | B1 |
| 2. Ho Tung Dispensary (general out-patient facilities)  | A1 |
| 3. Kam Tin Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)  | A1 |
| 4. Lady Trench Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, eye clinic, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic) | A2 |

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 5. Lek Yuen Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)  | B1 |
| 6. Maurine Grantham Health Centre (family health centre and maternity home)  | A2 |
| 7. Mrs. Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)   | B1 |
| 8. North Kwai Chung Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and methadone clinic)   | A2 |
| 9. North Lamma Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)  | A2 |
| 10. Peng Chau Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, special skin clinic and social hygiene clinic)   | A2 |
| 11. Sai Kung Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and chest clinic)   | B1 |
| 12. Sha Tau Kok Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)   | B1 |
| 13. Sha Tin Clinic and Maternity Home (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and methadone clinic)  | B1 |
| 14. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic and methadone clinic)  | A1 |
| 15. Mui Wo Dispensary (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)  | A2 |
| 16. Sok Kwu Wan Clinic (general out-patient facilities)  | A2 |
| 17. 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 and specialist clinic for Princess Margaret Hospital) | A2 |
| 18. Tai O Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and dental clinic)  | A2 |
| 19. Tai Po Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic and dental clinic)   | B1 |
| 20. Tuen Mun Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic and methadone clinic)  | A1 |
| 21. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)                                 | A1 |

PRISON HOSPITALS/TREATMENT CENTRES

22. Chi Ma Wan Prison	A2
23. Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	A2
24. Lai King Training Centre	A2
25. Ma Po Ping Prison	A2
26. Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	A2
27. Pik Uk Correctional Institution	B2
28. Pik Uk Prison	B2
29. Sha Tsui Detention Centre	A2
30. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	A2
31. Tai Lam Centre for Women	A2
32. Tai Lam Correctional Institution	A2
33. Tong Fuk Centre	A2



FIGURES

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FIGURE 1  
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1961-1981

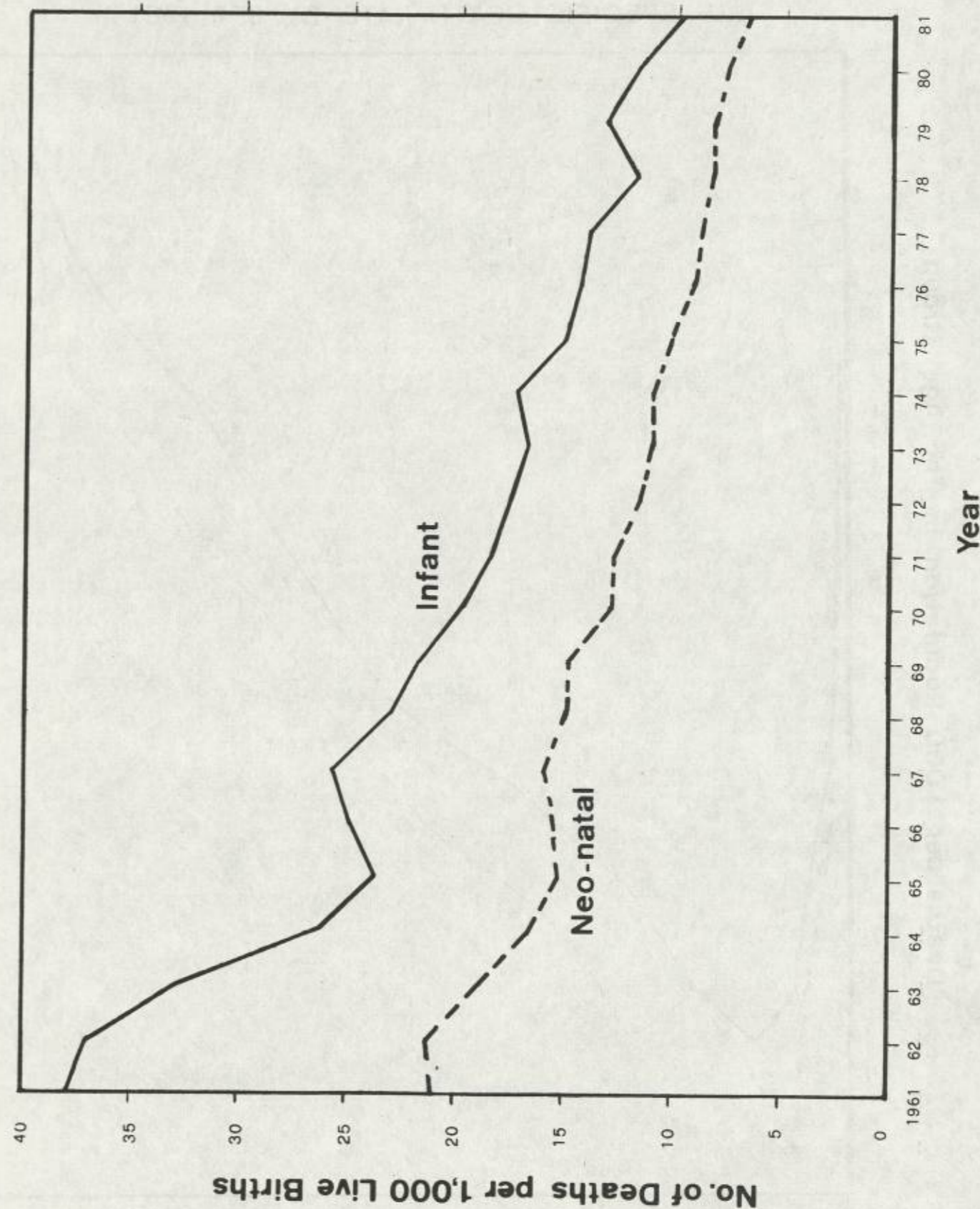


FIGURE 2

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1981

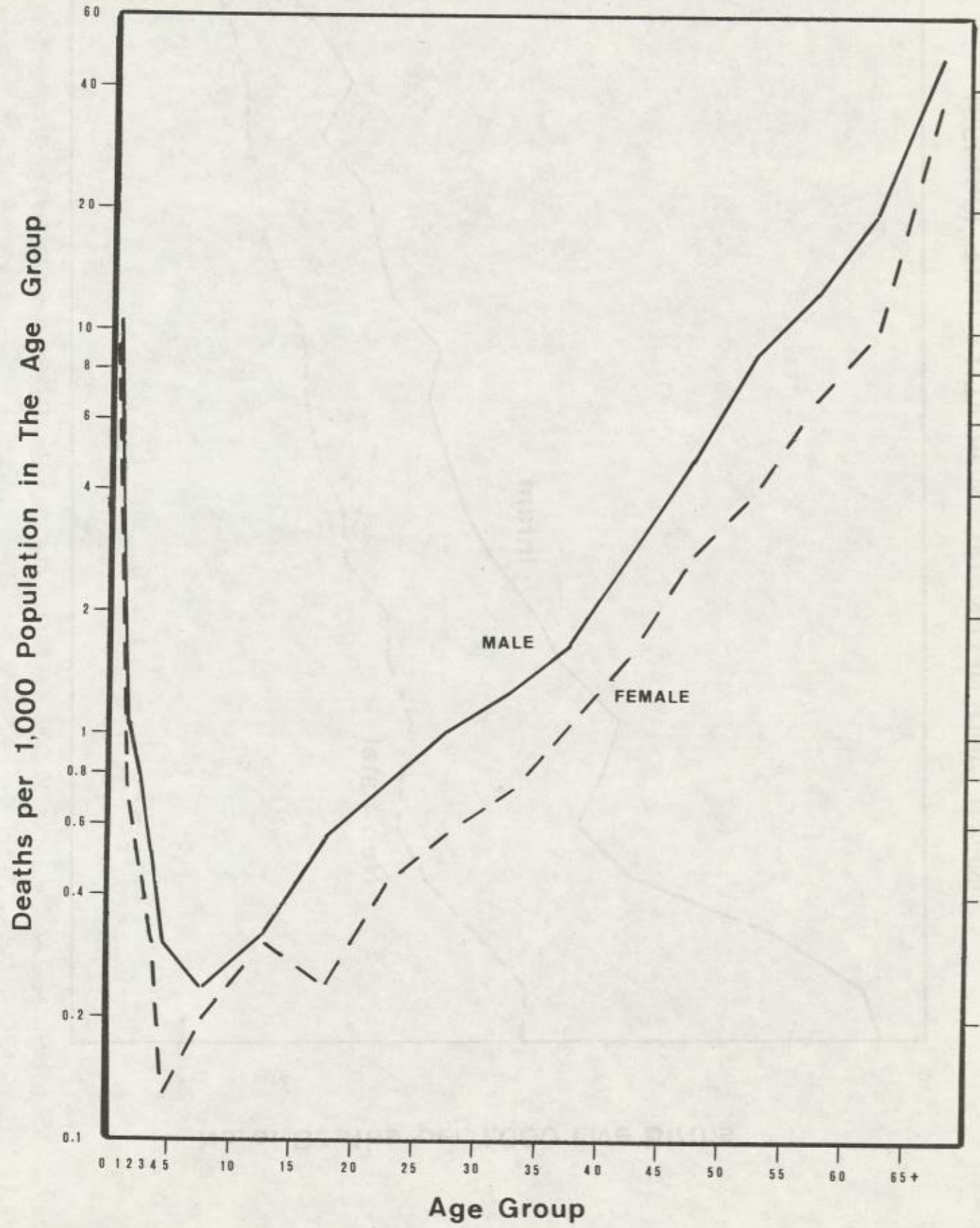


FIGURE 3  
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
1961 TO 1981

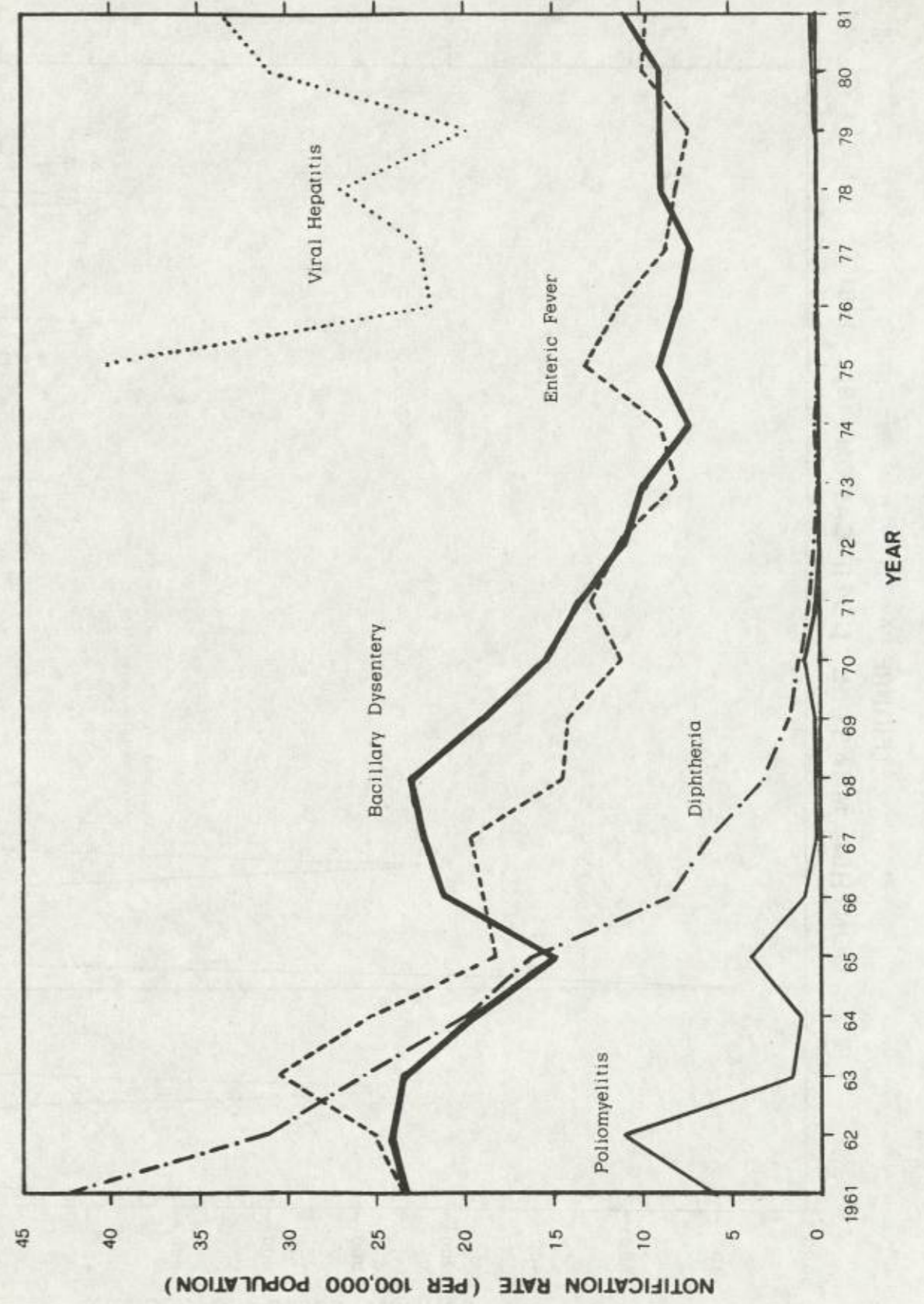


FIGURE 4  
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION 1961-1981

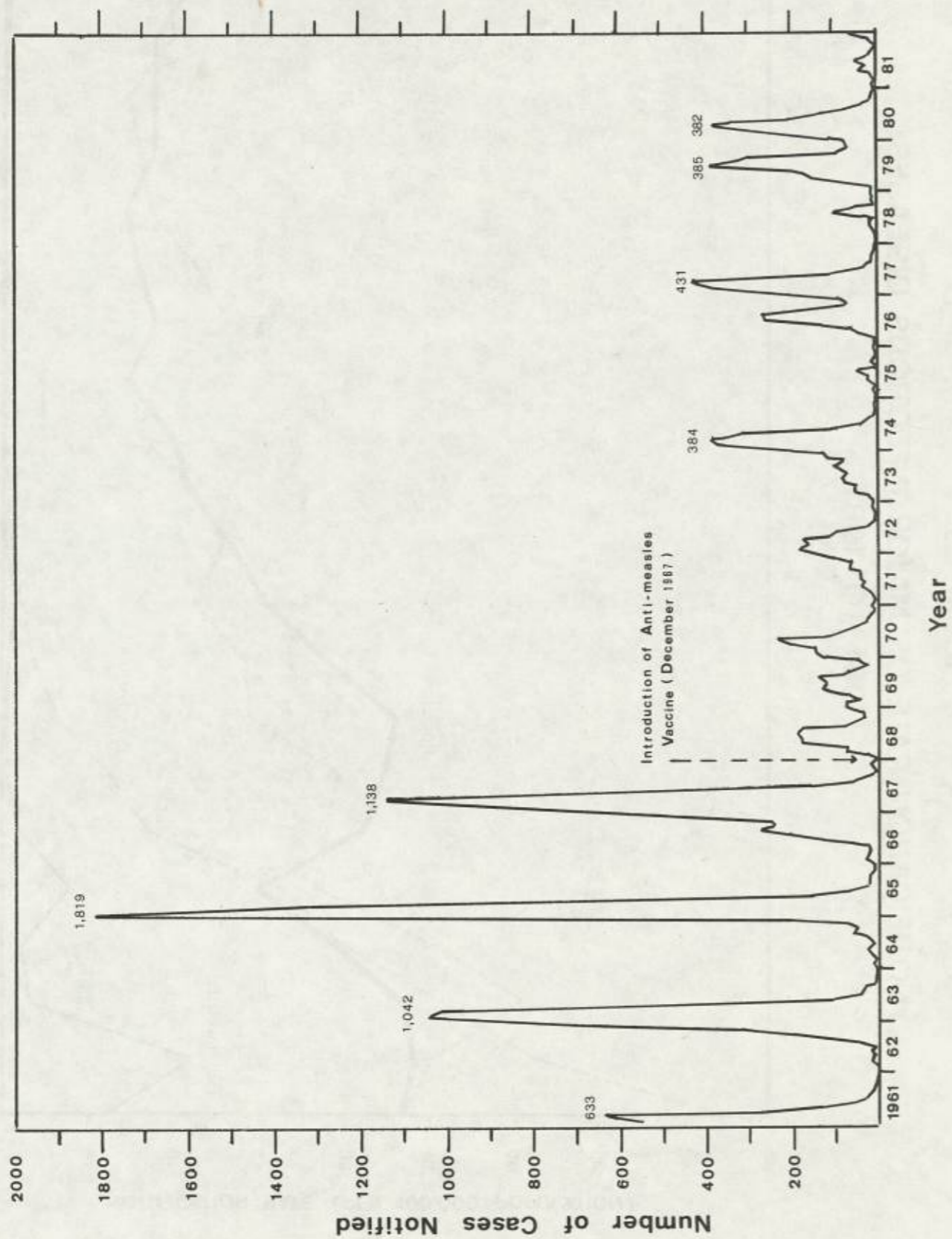


FIGURE 5  
Tuberculosis Mortality Rate By Age & Sex 1971 & 1981

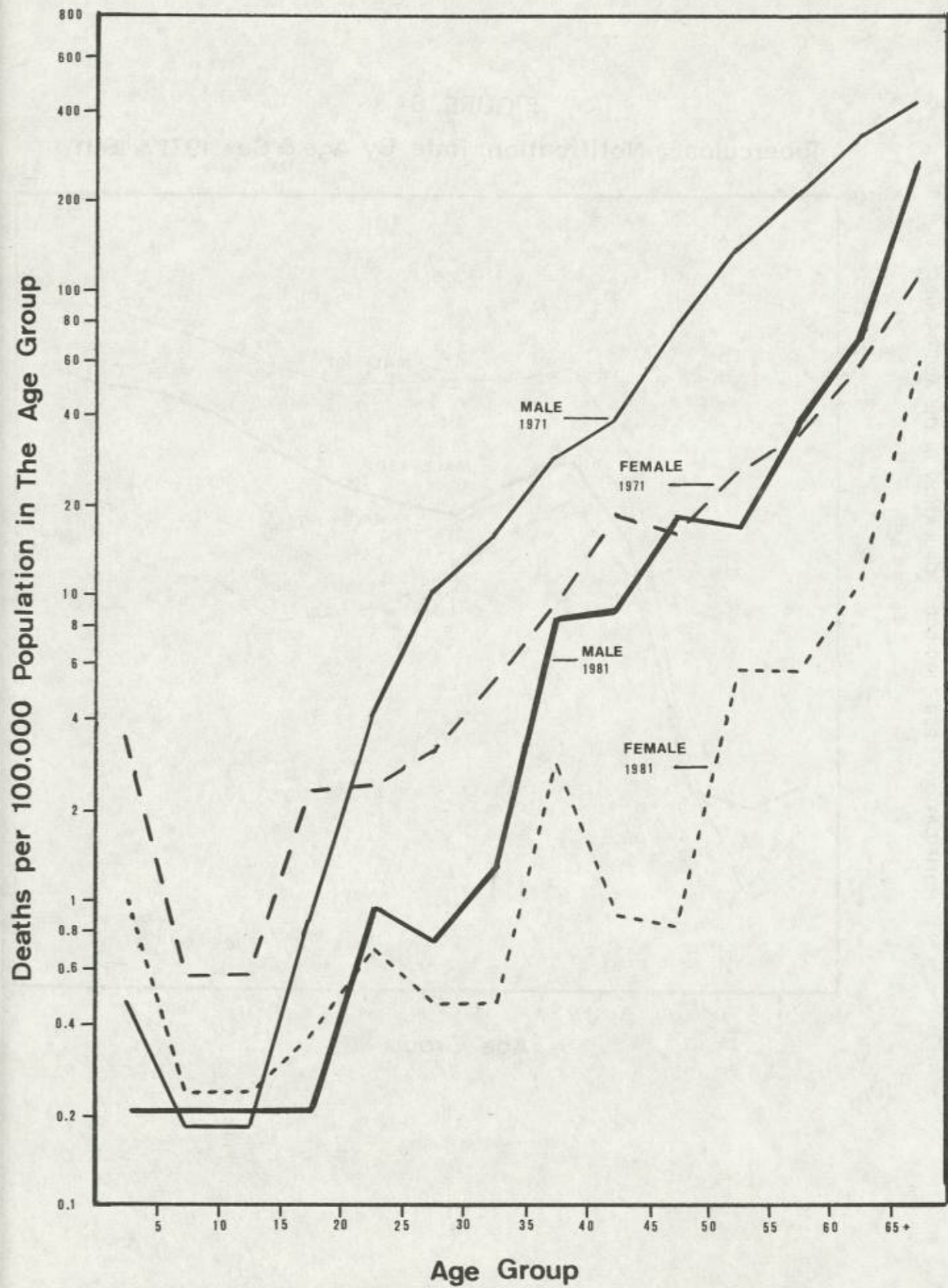


FIGURE 6

Tuberculosis Notification Rate By Age & Sex 1971 & 1981

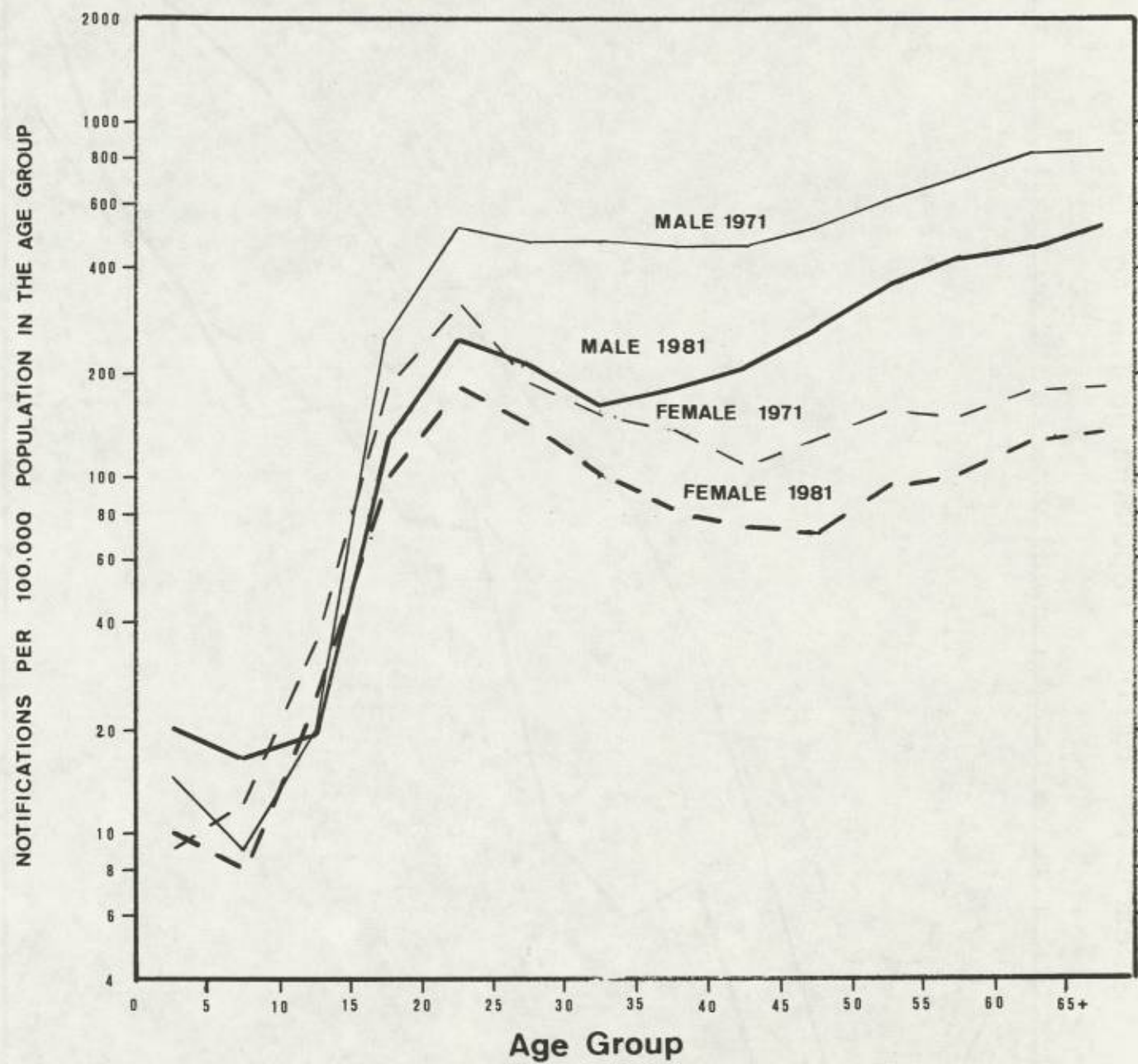


FIGURE 7

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE OF NEWBORNS VACCINATED (B.C.G.) 1952 TO 1981

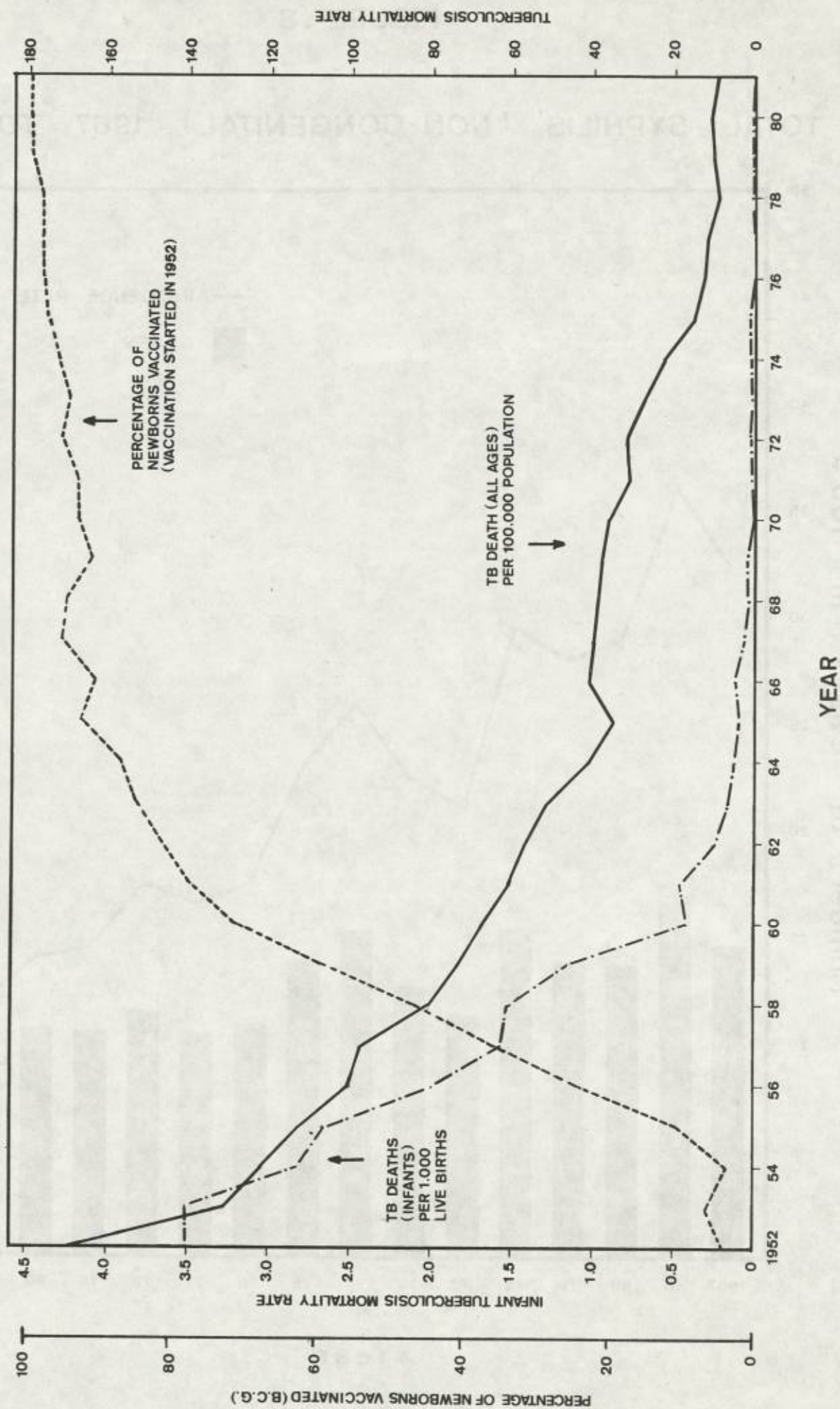
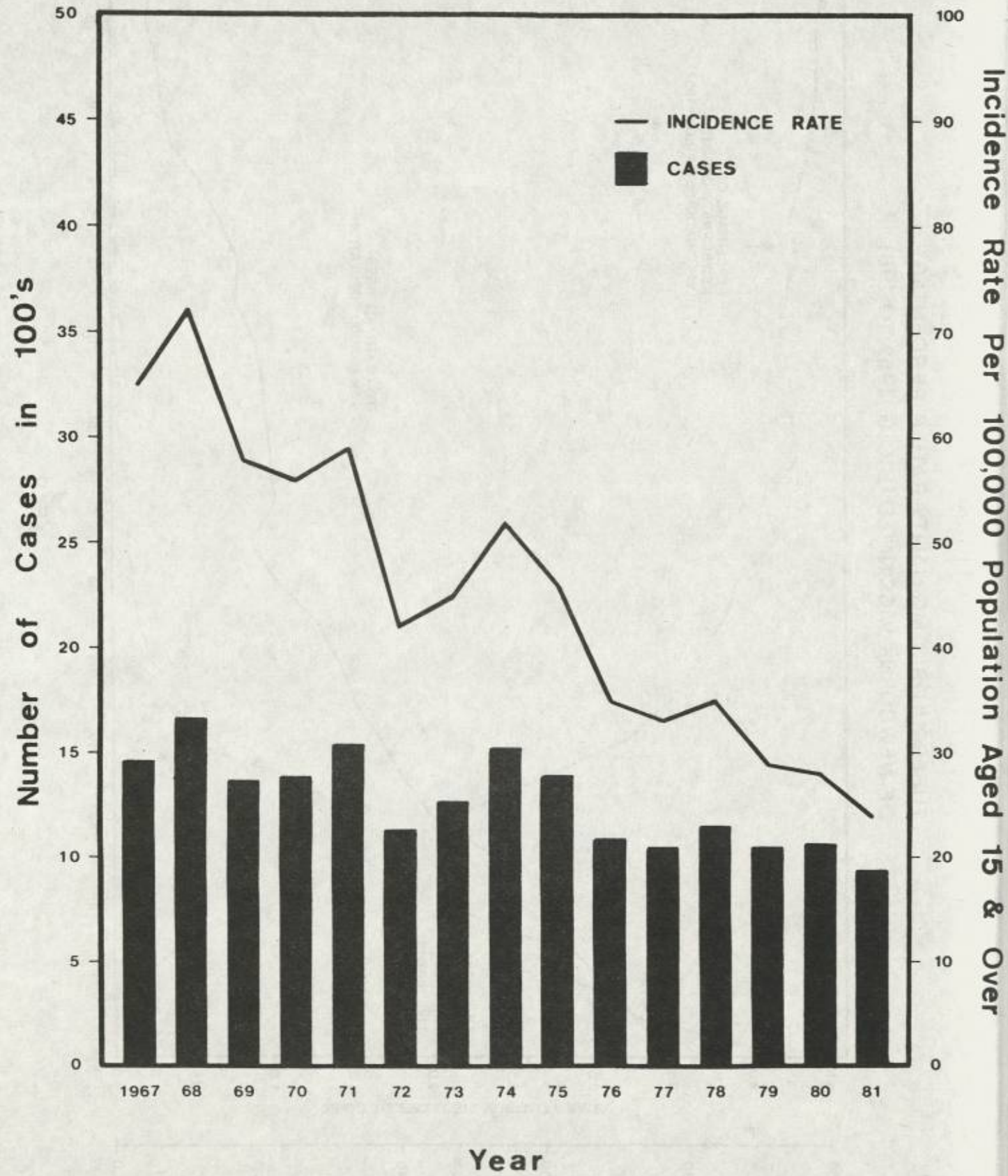


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1967 TO 1981



Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Population Aged 15 & Over

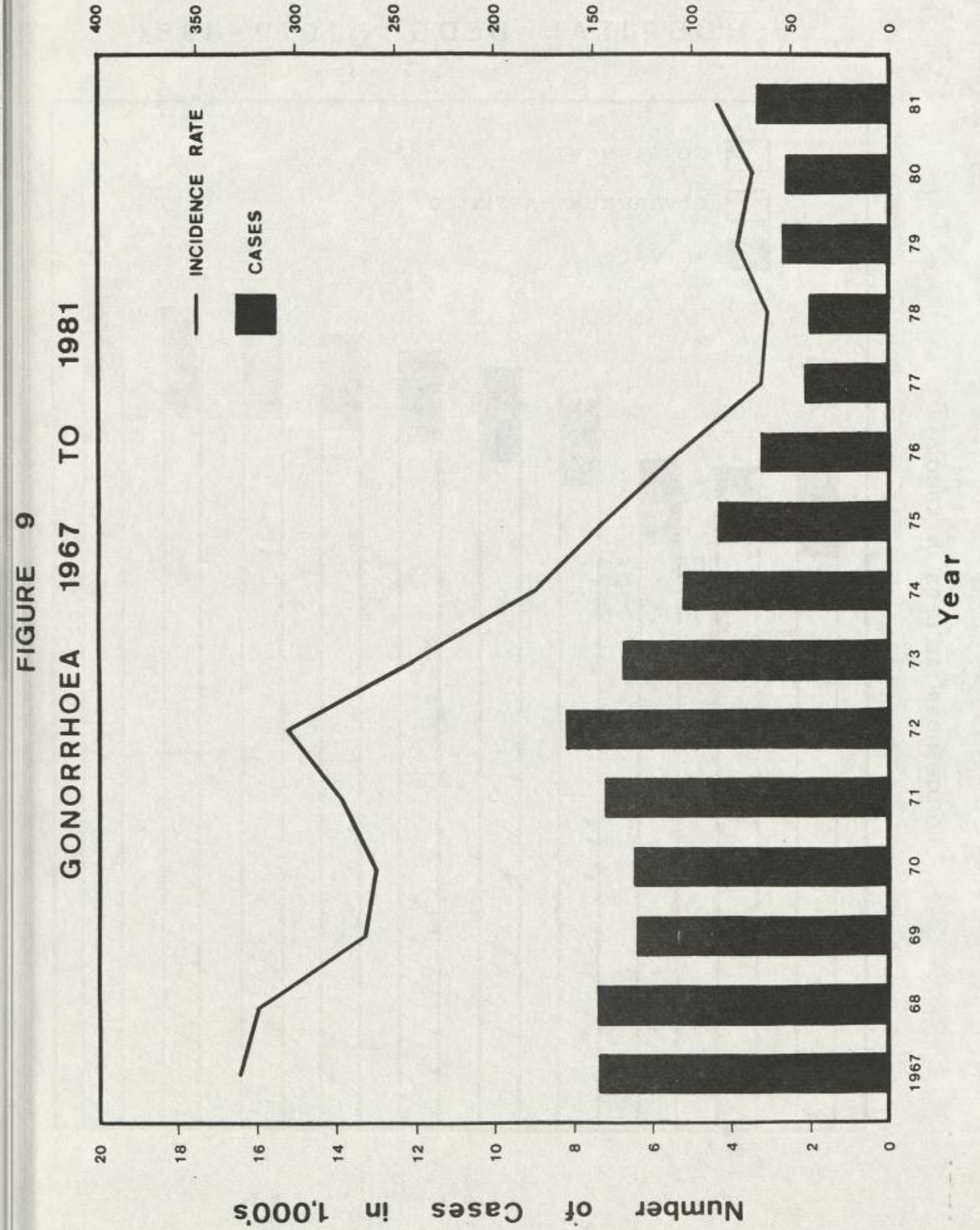


FIGURE 9  
GONORRHOEA 1967 TO 1981

FIGURE 10

HOSPITAL BEDS 1972 - 1981

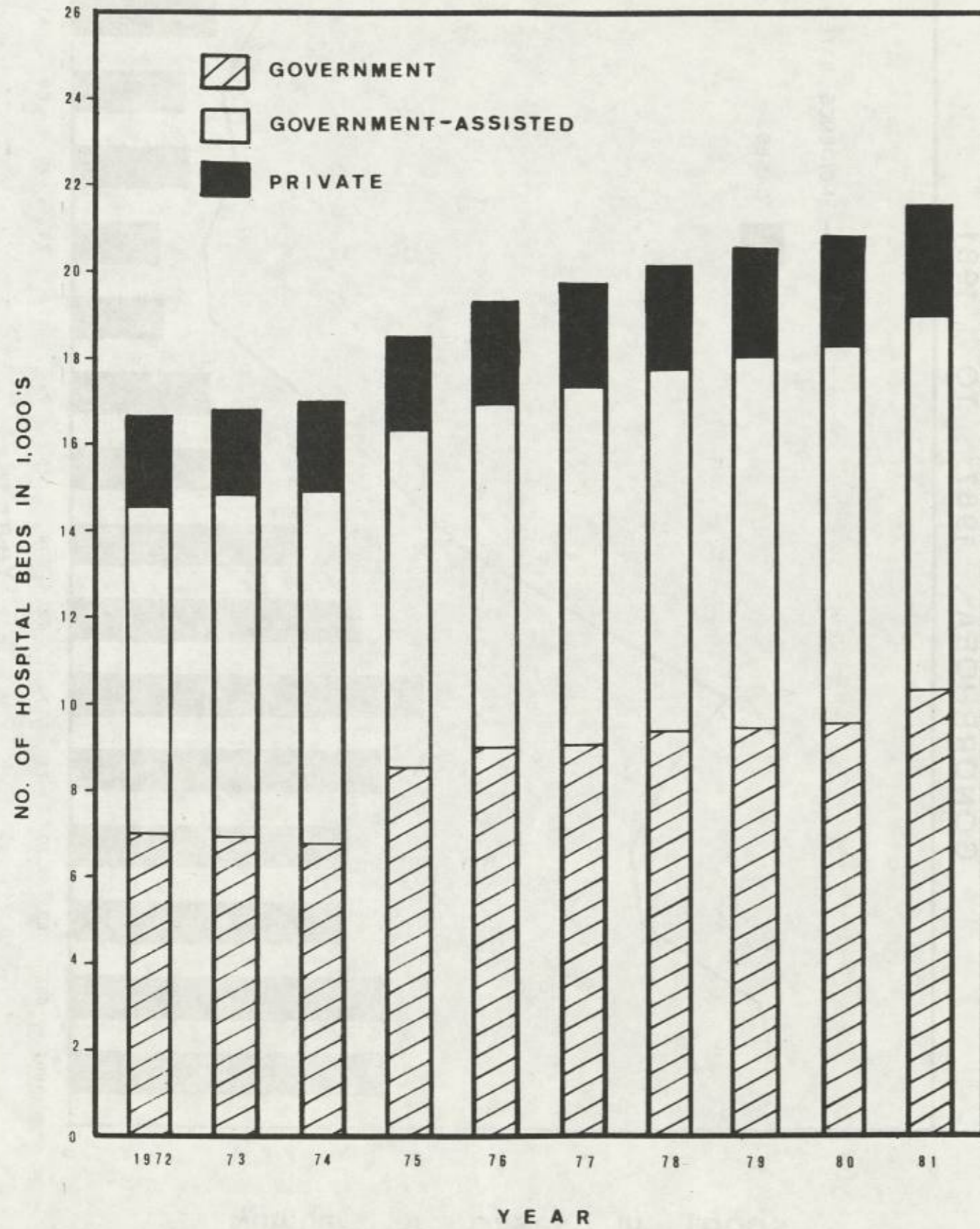
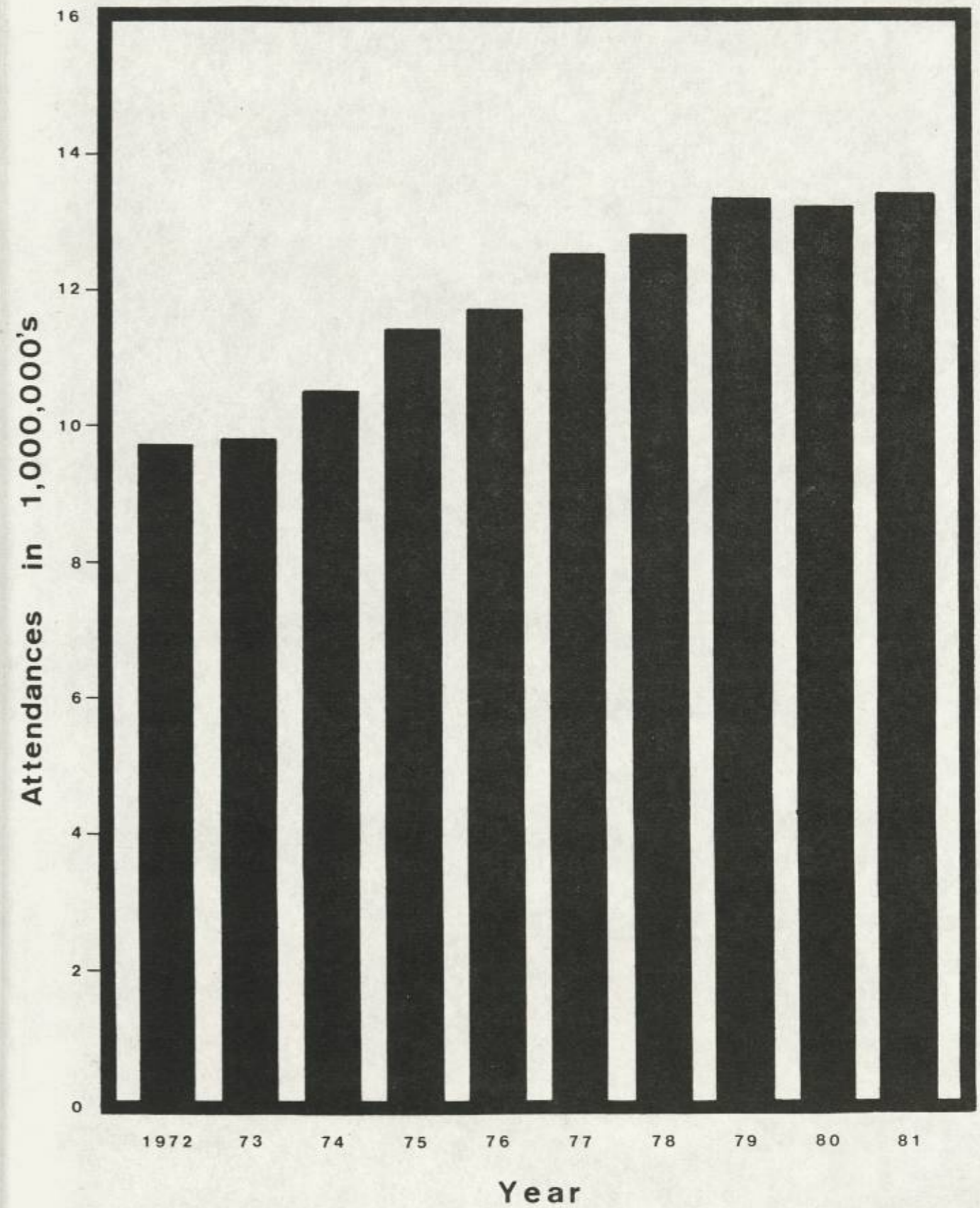


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES  
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1972 TO 1981



TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES  
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1972 TO 1978



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TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Grade	Zone	Headquarters & Health/Miscellaneous Services	Kowloon Hospital	Prince of Wales Hospital	Princess Margaret Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Queen Mary Hospital	Medical Services	Mental Health Service	Total	Strength on 31.3.82
Administrative Officer Staff Grade 'B'/Administrative Officer Staff Grade 'C'/Senior Administrative Officer Administrative Officer		5+2#						+1#		5+3#	8
Organisation & Methods Officer		1								1	-
Senior Assignment Officer/Assignment Officer I		2								2	3
*Principal Executive Officer/Chief Executive Officer/Senior Executive Officer/Executive Officer I/Executive Officer II		40			1	2		1		44	49
*Chinese Language Officer I/II		1								1	2
*General Grade Staff		65+1#	41	4	112	174	102	313	97	1497+1#	1545
Senior Health Inspector/Health Inspector I/II		11								11	11
*Chief Information Officer/Senior Information Officer/Information Officer/Assistant Information Officer I/Assistant Information Officer II		7								7	8

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Grade	Zone	Headquarters & Health/Miscellaneous Services	Kowloon Hospital	Prince of Wales Hospital	Princess Margaret Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Queen Mary Hospital	Medical Services	Mental Health Service	Total	Strength on 31.3.82
Senior Statistician/Statistician/Statistical Officer I/Statistical Officer II/Student Statistical Officer		23			1	2	1			27	22
Senior Supplies Officer/Supplies Officer/Assistant Supplies Officer/Supplies Supervisor I/Supplies Supervisor II/Supplies Assistant		40	5	2	9	11	6	20	11	104	103
*Telephone Operator		4	5		7	8	7	18	15	64	58
Senior Treasury Accountant/Treasury Accountant/Accounting Officer I/Accounting Officer II		7								7	3
*Valuation Assistant II										-	-
*Minor Staff		949	433	883	873	1319	873	1298	920	6675	6610
Total		3795+4#	1060	675+1#	2373	3825+1#	2462	3576+1#	2342	20108+7#	18925

\* Excluding (567) supernumerary posts held against other posts.  
# Supernumerary posts

TABLE 2

ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL &amp; HEALTH DEPARTMENT - POSITION AS AT 31.3.82

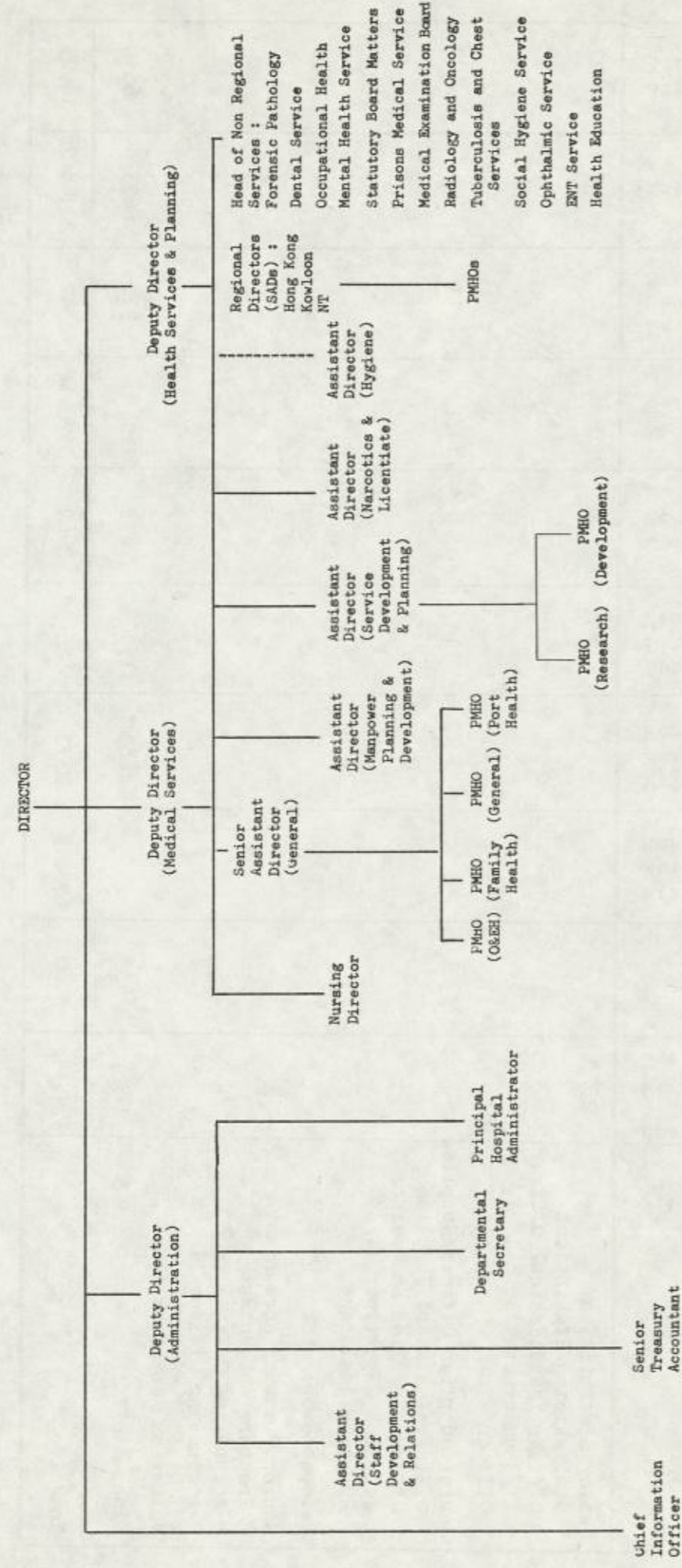


TABLE 3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1977/78 TO 1981/82

Particulars	1977/78 \$	1978/79 \$	1979/80 \$	1980/81 \$	1981/82 \$
a. Medical and Health Department	500,669,323	578,943,581	689,151,822	913,778,603	1,204,323,082
b. Medical Subventions	239,791,565	283,604,825	341,354,229	476,230,616	629,351,008
c. Capital expenditure on medical projects under Public Works Non-Recurrent	22,625,149	95,718,510	8,118,718	252,327,942	286,379,697
TOTAL :	763,086,037	958,266,916	1,038,624,769	1,642,337,161	2,120,053,787
Actual expenditure of Hong Kong	8,996,892,175	11,090,068,357	13,872,331,663	23,593,478,181	27,778,184,143
Percentage of Medical and Health Department Expenditure to the Total Expenditure of Hong Kong	8.48%	8.64%	7.48%	6.96%	7.63%

TABLE 4  
LEGISLATION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH IMPORTANCE  
APRIL 1981 to MARCH 1982

ORDINANCE

Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance 1981  
 Medical Clinics (Amendment) Ordinance 1981  
 Offences against the Person (Amendment) Ordinance 1981  
 Prince Philip Dental Hospital Ordinance 1981

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Coroner's Ordinance, Chapter 14 :-  
 Places for Post-Mortem Examination (Amendment) Order 1981  
 Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 134 :-  
 Dangerous Drugs (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1981  
 Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance, Chapter 244 :-  
 Addiction Treatment Centre (Consolidation)(Amendment) Order 1981  
 Mental Health Ordinance, Chapter 136 :-  
 Mental Health (Kwai Chung Psychiatric Observation Unit)  
 (Mental Hospital) Order 1981  
 Offences against the Person Ordinance, Chapter 212 :-  
 Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Regulations 1982

TABLE 5  
WORK OF STATUTORY COUNCILS - APRIL 1981 TO MARCH 1982

WORK	COUNCIL	MEDICAL			DENTAL		
		Local List	Overseas List	Dentists		Dental Hygienists	
				Local List	Overseas List		
Number on the Register on 31.3.1982		3,467	533	731	177	39	
Number of applications for registration	Registration	317	34	177	47	5	
	Provisional Registration (Part II)	140	-	-	-	-	
Number of Registrations	Registration	317	34	93	47	5	
	Provisional Registration (Part IV of Register)	*80	-	-	-	-	
Number of Examinations held	Multiple-Choice Question Paper	*1	-	-	-	-	
	Oral	*1	-	-	-	-	
	Oral & Practical Written	-	-	87	-	-	
Number of Candidates examined	Multiple-Choice Question Paper	*402	-	-	-	-	
	Oral	*131	-	-	-	-	
	Oral & Practical Written	-	-	164	-	-	
Number of successful Candidates	Multiple-Choice Question Paper	*51	-	-	-	-	
	Oral	*82	-	-	-	-	
	Oral & Practical Written	-	-	48	-	-	
Disciplinary Hearings held	No. of hearings	6	-	-	-	-	
	No. of persons charged	6	-	-	-	-	
Number of removals from Register		56	20	18	4	-	

\* Licentiate Scheme for unregistrable doctors

Number of Meetings held: Medical Council - 2  
 Dental Council - 2  
 Licentiate Committee & its Sub-Committees - 13

TABLE 6

WORK OF STATUTORY BOARDS - APRIL 1981 TO MARCH 1982

BOARD WORK	NURSING					Midwives	Pharmacy & Poisons
	Registered			Enrolled			
	General	Mental	Mentally Sub- normal	General	Mental		
Number on the Register on 31.3.82	11,405	463	2	3,640	244	7,283	411
Number of applications for registration	556	59	-	591	31	323	112
Number of registrations granted	533	59	-	226	31	308	64
Number of examinations held	3	3	-	3	3	4	2
Number of candidates examined	510	68	-	244	43	266	103
Number of successful candidates	491	59	-	228	34	260	25
Disciplinary hearings held							
No. of hearings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of persons charged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of removals from register	1	-	-	-	-	-	8

Number of Meetings held: Nursing Board - 3  
 Midwives Board - 4  
 Pharmacy and Poisons Board - 2  
 Radiation Board - 1

DETAILS OF LICENCES ISSUED BY THE RADIATION BOARD  
 1st April 1981 - 31st March 1982

	Irradiating Apparatus		Radioactive Substances
	Possess & Operate	Possess	
Total no. of Licences remained in force as at 31.3.82	610	33	335
No. of Applications for Licences	102	-	65
No. of Licences granted	120	153	105
No. of Licences cancelled	63	120	58

Number of Meetings held : 3

TABLE 6(a)

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL PROFESSIONS COUNCIL

APRIL 1981 TO MARCH 1982

Number of meetings held:

Supplementary Medical Professions Council	3
Medical Laboratory Technician Board	1
Physiotherapist Board	2
Radiographers Board	3
Occupational Therapist Board	1

TABLE 7  
ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AT MID-1981

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0	43,700	41,400	85,100
1 - 4	170,700	158,800	329,500
5 - 9	215,300	199,000	414,300
10 - 14	229,700	214,700	444,400
15 - 19	295,600	273,600	569,200
20 - 24	317,400	284,800	602,200
25 - 29	269,600	233,100	502,700
30 - 34	230,400	188,600	419,000
35 - 39	141,900	107,400	249,300
40 - 44	145,200	112,000	257,200
45 - 49	146,500	122,200	268,700
50 - 54	140,900	123,300	264,200
55 - 59	113,700	106,300	220,000
60 - 64	93,700	92,400	186,100
65 - 69	68,000	75,600	143,600
70 - 74	39,900	56,500	96,400
75 - 79	19,300	36,900	56,200
80 and over	11,800	34,200	46,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,693,300</b>	<b>2,460,800</b>	<b>5,154,100</b>

TABLE 8 VITAL STATISTICS - HONG KONG (Absolute Number)

Year	Population* (1)	Registered # Live Births (2)	Registered # Deaths (3)	Late Foetal Deaths (Still Births) (4)	Early Neo-Deaths (5)	Late Neo-Deaths (6)	Post Neo-Deaths (7)	Peri-Natal Deaths (8)=(4)+(5)	Neo. Natal Deaths (9)=(5)+(6)	Infant # Deaths (10)=(5)+(6)+(7)	Maternal Deaths (11)
1956	2,614,600	96,746	19,295	988	1,303	1,039	3,553	2,291	2,342	5,895	88
57	2,736,300	97,834	19,365	1,245	1,323	1,007	3,106	2,568	2,330	5,436	105
58	2,854,100	106,624	20,554	1,297	1,413	1,079	3,294	2,710	2,492	5,786	92
59	2,967,400	104,579	20,250	1,393	1,335	888	2,831	2,728	2,223	5,054	77
60	3,075,300	110,667	19,146	1,680	1,309	1,003	2,279	2,989	2,312	4,591	55
1961	3,168,100	108,726(110,884)	18,738(19,325)	1,683	1,226	1,054	1,818	2,909	2,280	4,098	50
62	3,305,200	111,905(112,503)	20,324(20,933)	1,560	1,260	1,109	1,761	2,820	2,369	4,130	54
63	3,420,900	115,263(114,550)	19,748(20,340)	1,633	1,206	972	1,623	2,839	2,178	3,801	34
64	3,504,600	108,519(107,625)	18,113(18,657)	1,485	1,115	684	1,071	2,600	1,799	2,870	42
65	3,597,900	102,195(101,110)	17,621(18,150)	1,363	1,017	537	871	2,380	1,554	2,425	34
1966	3,629,900	92,476(91,832)	18,700(19,261)	1,246	1,011	407	882	2,257	1,418	2,300	40
67	3,722,800	88,171(88,215)	19,644(20,234)	999	958	440	862	1,957	1,398	2,260	27
68	3,802,700	82,992(82,685)	19,319(19,444)	832	843	404	664	1,675	1,247	1,911	12
69	3,863,900	79,329(82,482)	18,730(19,256)	757	810	373	548	1,567	1,183	1,731	12
70	3,959,000	77,465(79,132)	20,763(19,996)	726	734	252	535	1,460	986	1,521	15
1971	4,045,300	76,818(79,789)	20,253(20,374)	656	716	254	440	1,372	970	1,410(1,415)	11
72	4,115,700	79,053(80,344)	21,145(21,397)	736	740	174	466	1,476	914	1,380(1,396)	16
73	4,212,600	80,147(82,252)	21,360(21,251)	681	724	157	464	1,405	881	1,345(1,351)	8
74	4,319,600	81,879(83,581)	22,050(21,879)	621	717	184	520	1,338	901	1,421(1,407)	13
75	4,395,800	78,200(79,790)	21,191(21,597)	565	671	133	369	1,236	804	1,173(1,192)	2
1976	4,443,800	76,342(78,486)	23,195(22,692)	521	564	127	401	1,085	691	1,092(1,085)	14
77	4,509,800	78,807(80,022)	23,459(23,346)	528	565	140	388	1,093	705	1,093(1,081)	13
78	4,597,000	79,173(80,957)	22,843(23,830)	431	539	115	280	970	654	934(956)	5
79	4,878,600	82,157(81,975)	26,179(25,125)	389	566	123	403	955	689	1,092(1,011)	7
80	5,038,500	85,406(85,290)	25,987(25,008)	483	531	134	343	1,014	665	1,008(956)	4
1981	5,154,100	87,104(86,632)	24,978(24,678)	475	464	109	273	939	573	846(839)	7

\*1956-1960 based on the 1961 Census, 1961-1970 based on the 1971 Census, 1977-1980 based on the 1981 Census, 1971-1976 based on the 1976 By-Census, 1977-1980 based on the 1981 Census. #Figures in brackets denote adjusted births & deaths for 1961-1968 and known births & deaths for 1969-1981.