



HONG KONG  
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
BY THE  
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MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES  
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## I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a wide comprehensive spectrum of 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 health care centres had been on the increase. However, with meticulous planning and control, the development programmes of the department had progressed satisfactorily and had kept in pace with the pressing demand for service.

For the 1984/85 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$2,085.5 millions. Subventions totalling about \$1,004.1 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 \$178.3 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 1984 was 5.36 millions, an increase of 1.0% compared with the previous year. It was also estimated that about 23.6% of the population were under 15 and 7.5% 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 1984. 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, nasopharynx and oesophagus.

The total number of registered live births in the year was 77 635, a crude birth rate of 14.5 per thousand population compared to 15.4 in 1983. In the same year, the infant mortality rate was 9.1 per thousand live births against 10.1 in 1983. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were congenital abnormalities (33%), anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (31%), pneumonia (7%) and immaturity (6%). The maternal mortality rate was 0.06 per thousand total births as compared with 0.07 in 1983.

### III Communicable Diseases

One local case of cholera was reported in the year with no secondary spread. 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.

Two fatal human rabies cases were notified in the year. One of the victim was a 26 years old boat woman who had history of frequent travels in the nearby coastal waters. The other was a local 2½ years old young girl who was bitten by a rabid animal while she was visiting Shenzhen with her family. Both victims died inspite of treatment.

In the year seven cases of animal rabies (dogs) were reported in the northern part of the New Territories including Tai Po region.

During the year, a total of 113 cases of malaria were notified. The trend of imported cases was still on the increase while the number of indigenous cases was reduced to 10 for the year 1984. The indigenous cases were confined to Sai Kung 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 95% 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 1 780 notified cases and 12 deaths reported during the year. Because of the public health implication of this disease which usually leads to long term liver complications such as cirrhosis and liver cancer, the department had introduced a Hepatitis B Vaccination Programme against the disease.

Following the recommendation of the WHO the strategy was to provide immunization against hepatitis B to high-risk groups in the community. The first group comprises those babies born to mothers who are carriers of the disease. The second group comprises health care workers who are in frequent contact with blood and blood products or tissue fluids.

The Medical and Health Department had launched a combined neonatal screening programme for glucose-6-phosphatase dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment of infants who may otherwise develop disabilities of 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 4.34% whereas the frequency of congenital hypothyroidism disorder is 1 in 2 865 live births. Prompt follow up and remedial measures were instituted such that development of permanent disabilities in these children could be avoided.

Since 1981, an epidemic of a new disease causing unexplained immune suppression had been identified in the United States and many other countries throughout the world.

Since November 1984 an expert Advisory Committee on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) consisting of medical experts from the department and the universities has been established to monitor the global development of this disease. The Committee, in the light of available scientific data and knowledge, has recommended measures to contain this disease. In the course of its deliberations, it has set up guidelines to medical, nursing and laboratory staff on the diagnosis and reporting of AIDS and precautionary measures to be taken in handling cases.

Up to the end of March 1985 two confirmed cases of AIDS were notified and one case died on February 1985. Health educational activities on the subject had 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 Central Health Education Unit also produced special pamphlets on this subject. A 24-hour telephone service was made available to those who are interested since March 1985.

Many gastroenteritis diseases were still endemic in the region and they occurred from time to time in small outbreaks. There were 233 outbreaks of acute food poisoning involving some 1 340 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. Two fatal cases of puffer fish poisoning were reported.

#### 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 7 843 in 1984, representing a notification rate of 146.2 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 446 in 1983 to 420 in 1984 and the death rate from 8.4 to 7.8 per 100 000 population and representing about 1.6% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at Government chest clinics were 766 263 compared with 702 950 in 1983, an increase of 9% over 1983. BCG vaccination remains a recommended programme and covers nearly all the newborns.

During 1984, 105 902 patients attended the Government chest clinics of which 59 532 were new patients and diagnosed to be suffering from some kinds of chest diseases, namely pulmonary tuberculosis (9.8%), acute bronchitis (4.9%), bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (5.2%), chronic bronchitis (0.8%), pneumonia (3.5%), bronchiectasis (1.5%), malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (1.1%), asthma (0.4%) and emphysema (0.3%).

In the year 1984, 232 silicotic patients were assessed at the Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and 203 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 1984, 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.

A Health Education Unit within the Family Health Services is providing specific health education to expectant mothers at major Government hospitals. Special emphasis is placed on the promotion of breastfeeding. A telephone service is also set up to answer enquiries from the public in this regard.

The Government-assisted Family Planning Association of Hong Kong runs 31 birth control clinics providing vasectomy and female sterilization services as well.

##### 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 1984, 1 195 cases were assessed and 5 454 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 33 548 compared with 34 881 in 1983. The number of total attendance was 176 024 compared with 173 951 in 1983.

10 353 new cases of sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 1984 compared with 9 516 cases in 1983, an increase of 8.8%. The sex distribution was 74% male and 26% 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 54 (0.52%) in 1984.

Gonorrhoea remains the commonest sexually transmitted disease (48%). The steadily increasing incidence since 1980 can be attributed to the emergence of the penicillinase - producing neisseria gonorrhoea (PPNG), as in many countries in this part of South East Asia. The percentage of PPNG strains detected in Hong Kong was 44.4% in 1984.

The other common sexually transmitted diseases were (NSGI) non specific genital infection (17%), genital warts (15%), syphilis (6%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases e.g. chancroid, herpes genitalis, lympho-granuloma venereum, scabies and pediculosis pubis remained low.

Ante-natal serological screening tests carried out in all Governmental and non-Governmental antenatal centres indicated an initial VDRL positive rate of 0.53% compared with 0.34% in the previous year. Of 224 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics, only 34 cases, (15.2%) 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 1984 was 122, the number of new cases detected was 32 representing a rate of 0.60 per 100 000 of the population.

Tuberculoid cases consisted of about 59.4% of the cases. Male case predominated with a sex ratio of 1.9 to 1.

The number of contacts attended to during 1984 was 85 and all the four leprosy cases requiring inpatient treatment were admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

#### Dermatology Service

The total number of attendances at the skin clinics was 60 632, including 19 386 new cases. The six common skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, acne, scabies, verruca 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 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 6 700 to 9 200 during 1984.

#### Occupational Health and Hygiene Services

The Occupational Health Division of the Labour Department provides an advisory service to the Government and the public on matters concerning the health of workers and the hygiene of the workplace and complements the Factory Inspectorate Division in supervising health standards and practices in industry. It works to maintain and improve the physical and mental well-being of workers and protect them against any health hazard arising from their employment. During the year, the division participated in a number of seminars and exhibitions for the promotion of occupational health and also published a series of booklets and codes of practice on the prevention of occupational hazards.

A prime responsibility of the division is to investigate notified occupational diseases and potential health hazards reported by the factory inspectorate and to determine preventive action. Surveys were conducted in various industries and an epidemiological study on the health and hygiene conditions in quarries and construction sites is also in progress.

The division carries out medical examinations for personnel exposed to ionizing radiation, Government divers and compressed air workers. It also deals with cases of silicosis under the Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance. The division's nurses handled medical clearance for employees' compensation cases and its occupational health officers are appointed as members of Special Assessment Boards and Protheses and Surgical Appliances Boards under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

The Occupational Health Division's laboratory carries out analytical tests on biological samples from workers and other environment samples taken during site visits. It also assists in conducting analyses for the air pollution monitoring programme in Hong Kong.

#### Health Education

Under the guidance of the Health Education Co-ordination Committee, the Central Health Education Unit (CHEU) was engaged in several major health educational campaigns.

The major activity of the year was the Healthy Family Campaign. The objective of which was to emphasize the importance of family as a unit in the maintenance of health and prevention of diseases, to promote healthy life styles and the utilization of existing health services. Activities organised for the campaign included a carnival at Victoria Park and three district exhibitions in Kowloon and New Territories regions. One slogan competition and one photography competition were held with additional health quiz, health talks, health education hot line, radio and TV programmes.

Anti-smoking exhibition and workshop for students were organised in the Shatin Health Education Centre. In July 1984, the Steering Committee on Anti-smoking publicity campaign organised a ceremony for the presentation of certificates of appreciation for outstanding persons or organisations for the support of the campaign and an anti-smoking exhibition was held at the Ocean Terminal Complex.

CHEU assisted in a mental health exhibition which was organised by the Hong Kong Medical Association and staged at City Hall to promote the message of community understanding and support for the medical treatment after care and rehabilitation of mentally ill patients.

In the year the Adolescent Health Campaign held two district exhibitions and two Young Health Leader Training Courses were organised for students in the Tsuen Wan and Shatin District. Subsequently two Young Health Leader Clubs were formed with the aim to provide opportunities/or further follow-up and guidance of the youngsters in their health education activities amongst their peer groups.

Other health educational campaigns included anti-malaria, heart health and health education on AIDS. The latter aimed largely at clarifying misconceptions and providing more accurate information to the community. A 24-hour health educational telephone hot line service on this subject was established.

#### 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 fifth year of operation, the number of participants from Primary I to IV school children has reached some 233 741. The participation rate has increased to about 66% as compared with 29% in the first year. To enable the scheme to cover eventually all the primary school children, six more school dental clinics have been planned in addition to the existing two 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 290 general medical practitioners are enlisted in the Scheme.

Over 312 000 school children from 842 schools participated in the Scheme as at 31 March 1985, representing a coverage of about 40% 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 24 073 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 1984, the total attendance at Government and Government-assisted Accident and Emergency Departments was 1 071 244, averaging 2 927 attendances per day. A total of 620 299 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 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 231 960 attendances were recorded on a sessional basis in 1984. 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 1984, a total of 2 199 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 2 453 operations were performed in the out-patient eye clinics. The number of permanent blindness registered was 1 079 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 1984 was 2 608 with 1 935 surgical operations performed. The Unit also runs 13 full- and part-time out-patient clinics in urban and rural areas. In 1984, the total attendances at these ENT clinics were 91 598. 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 only one speech therapist since April 1984, only 3 605 patient-sessions for assessment and treatment were recorded in 1984. The audiological personnel in the unit performed 9 141 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 1 927 beds and Kwai Chung Hospital with 1 078 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 2 410 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 two new centres, i.e. East Kowloon Psychiatric Centre and Yung Fung Shee Memorial Clinic.

In 1984, there were 6 908 admissions to the mental hospitals, 629 to the various day hospitals and 201 578 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 9 501 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 patients discharged from the two psychiatric hospitals and the out-patients from Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre. 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 1984, a total of 198 643 patients were treated and 1 659 735 treatments recorded. With the heavy demand and the anticipated rapid expansion of the service, the Polytechnic increased its training capacity for physiotherapists to 80 in 1984.

### Occupational Therapy Service

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

In 1984, 32 512 patients were treated with total attendances of 1 329 810.

### 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 1984, a total of 11 835 patients were treated and 29 415 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 39 sub-centres. During the year, 12 012 patients were treated by community nurses and more than 214 000 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 1984, a total of 10.83 million tests were undertaken by the service representing an increase of 10% over the previous year. 63 949 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 608 680 ml of vaccines were produced locally in 1984. 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 4 640 post-mortem examinations, 1 140 clinical examinations and blood groupings, and 4 429 laboratory examinations in 1984.

### Radiology and Oncology Service

The Institute of Radiology and Oncology comprises four main divisions.

The Radiodiagnostic Division provides a diagnostic organ image service for Government and several subvented hospitals. Consultancy service is also available to all other hospitals and general practitioners at a charge. New diagnostic departments commissioned during 1984 included the Prince of Wales Hospital, the Chai Wan Health Centre, the East Kowloon Polyclinic Stage II and Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre. A total of 1 070 146 examinations were carried out in all sections of the Radiodiagnostic Division in 1984, an increase of 2.73% over the previous year's performance.

The Nuclear Medicine Section, 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 Radiation Therapy 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 Radiation 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 1984 some 1 282 licences were issued. Personnel radiation monitoring service is offered to some 2 124 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 \$142 million as compared with the expenditure of \$114 million 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 115 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 73 candidates sat and 16 passed.

## VII Medical Development

Several major medical projects were completed in 1984, the most important being the \$826 million Prince of Wales Hospital in Sha Tin. More major projects are in the pipeline as part of a wide-ranging development programme to cope with the demands of a steadily growing population. These demands have placed considerable pressure on existing hospitals, clinics and other facilities, with attendances and admissions reaching unprecedentedly high levels.

The first two phases of the 1 446-bed Prince of Wales Hospital were commissioned in the year, marking an important step in the regionalisation of medical and health services. The new hospital, which is also the teaching hospital for the Medical Faculty of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, becomes the regional hospital for the eastern New Territories.

The first two phases provide 799 beds with a wide range of specialties. The other 647 beds will be put into use in two further phases and the hospital is expected to be fully operational during 1985.

The Li Ka Shing Specialist Clinic - incorporated into the Prince of Wales Hospital building - was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, in June 1984. It is the first major polyclinic in the eastern New Territories and provides essential specialist out-patient support for the Prince of Wales Hospital.

The Medical and Health Department's development programme in the next decade envisage the construction of four major Government hospitals. This includes the 1 600-bed hospital in Tuen Mun, a 1 500-bed hospital at Chai Wan and two 1 400-bed hospitals in East Kowloon and Tai Po. The development plan also includes the provision of extension blocks to the three existing regional hospitals, the Queen Mary Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the Princess Margaret Hospital.

Other projects in the pipeline include further extension to the Caritas Medical Centre, United Christian Hospital, Yan Chai Hospital and Pok Oi Hospital and the redevelopment of the Ruttonjee Sanatorium.

Also completed during the year was the \$73.6 million MacLehose Rehabilitation Centre at Sandy Bay on Hong Kong Island, a subvented institution run by the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation. The 11-storey building has 150 beds for patients who have suffered major physical injury or impairment and require an intensive programme of treatment and rehabilitation.

When fully operational, the centre will provide services ranging from physiotherapy and occupational therapy to speech therapy and clinical psychology. The centre will provide an out-patient service for former patients who require follow-up treatment and also serve as a clinical training institute in the rehabilitation field. In addition, space has been allocated at the centre for a rebus depot and a technical and resource centre.

Other major clinics opened during the year included the Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre in Kwun Tong which has a wide range facilities including family health, chest, social hygiene, radiology and laboratory services, as well as day places in geriatrics and psychiatry. There are also physiotherapy and occupational therapy services as well as a health education centre.

The new Wong Shiu Ching Clinic situated in the heart of Tai Po New Town was opened, and provides a wide range of medical services to people in the area.

During the year, construction works on Tuen Mun Hospital, Queen Mary Hospital and a hospital in Chai Wan all progressed smoothly.

### VIII Training

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

The University of Hong Kong produces about 150 doctors a year, whereas the Chinese University has an annual intake of 120 medical students and will produce its first graduates next year.

Nurses are the major front-line workers in the provision of health care service, the establishment has grown to over 9 800 in early 1985. Basic training for general registered nurses is available at Government, Government-assisted and private hospitals. In early 1985, eight such training schools were in operation with an average annual training capacity of about 1 050 nurses a year. A further three general registered nurse training schools providing over 360 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 570 to 730.

Training in dentistry is available in the Prince Philip Dental Hospital which produced the first batch of 59 graduates in January 1985. 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. 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 1986.

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, dental technicians and dental surgery assistants. In-service training courses are also available for students for prosthetists, dispensers, radiographers (therapeutics) and mould laboratory technicians.

### 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. 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 |
| n. MacLehose Rehabilitation Centre  | A1 |

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

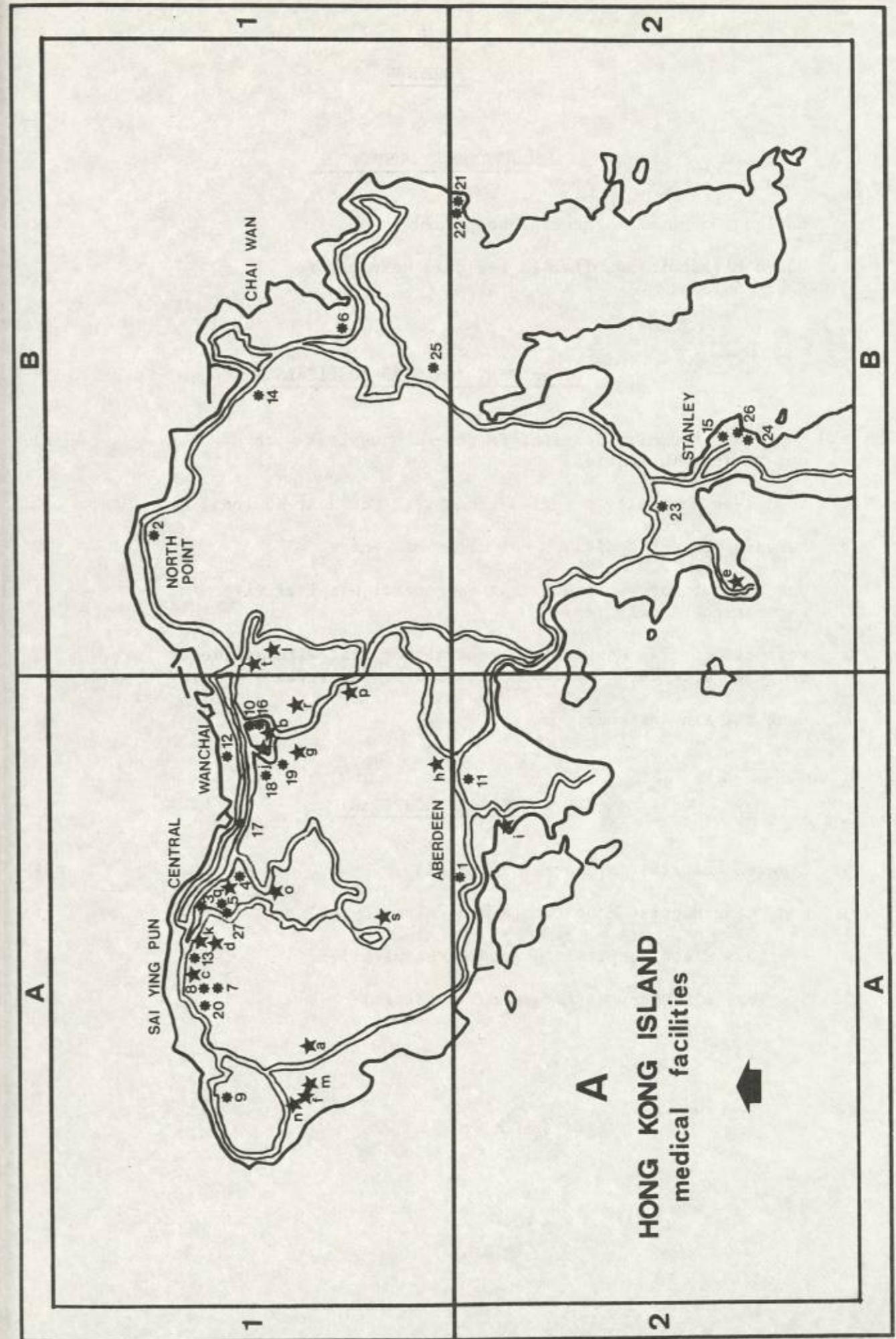
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 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, accident and emergency department, family health centre, occupational therapy unit and psychiatric clinic)  | B1 |
| 7. David Trench Rehabilitation Centre (occupational therapy unit, physiotherapy unit, Hong Kong Psychiatric Centre, family health centre and prosthetic-orthotic unit)   | 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. Aberdeen Police Training School Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)  | A2 |
| 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, 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)   | 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 |

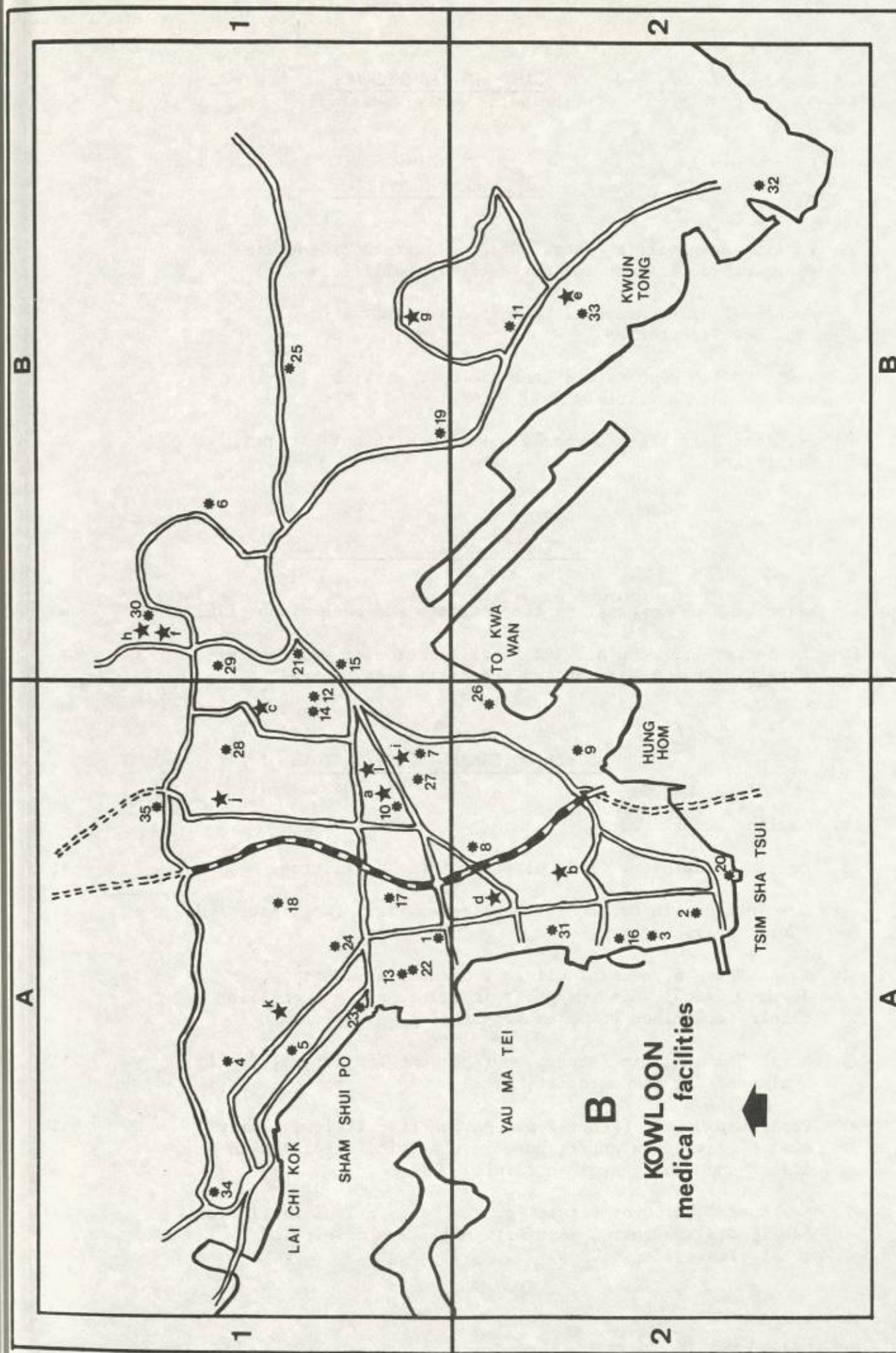
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 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, cardiac thoracic 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 Lantau Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                  | A2 |
| d. St. John Hospital (a general hospital with out-patient facilities)                                      | A2 |

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

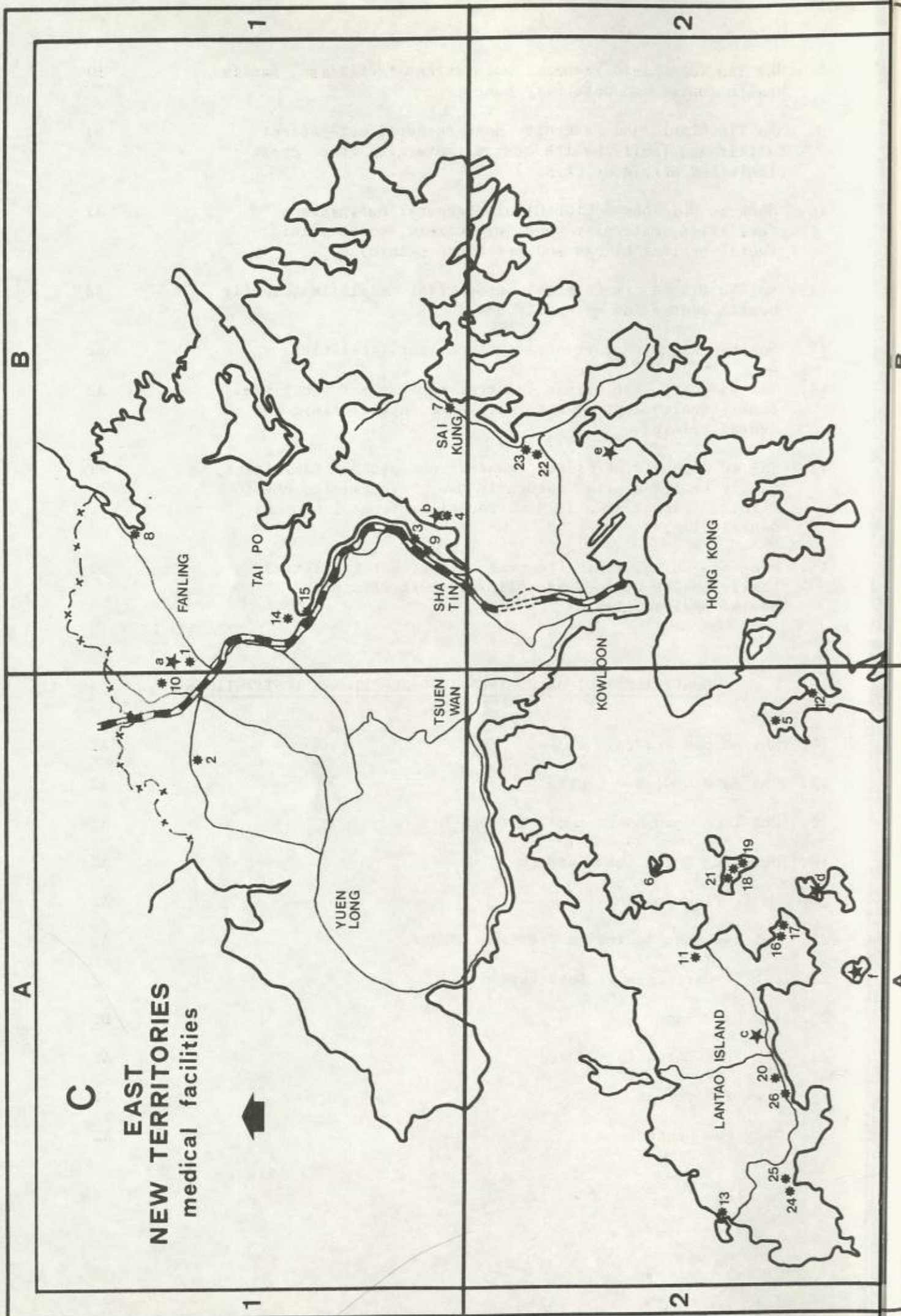
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 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 (radiotherapy unit, dermatological unit, psychiatric clinic and a specialist clinic for Prince of Wales Hospital)    | B1 |
| 5. North Lamma Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)   | A2 |
| 6. Peng Chau Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, special skin clinic and social hygiene clinic) | A2 |
| 7. Sai Kung Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic and chest clinic)                     | B1 |

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 8. Sha Tau Kok Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)  | B1 |
| 9. Sha Tin Clinic and Maternity Home (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, chest clinic and methadone clinic)   | B1 |
| 10. Shek Wu Hui Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic and methadone clinic)                                    | A1 |
| 11. Mui Wo Dispensary (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)  | A2 |
| 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, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic and dental clinic) | B1 |
| 15. Wong Siu Ching Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic and social hygiene clinic)   | B1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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



D

WEST NEW TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

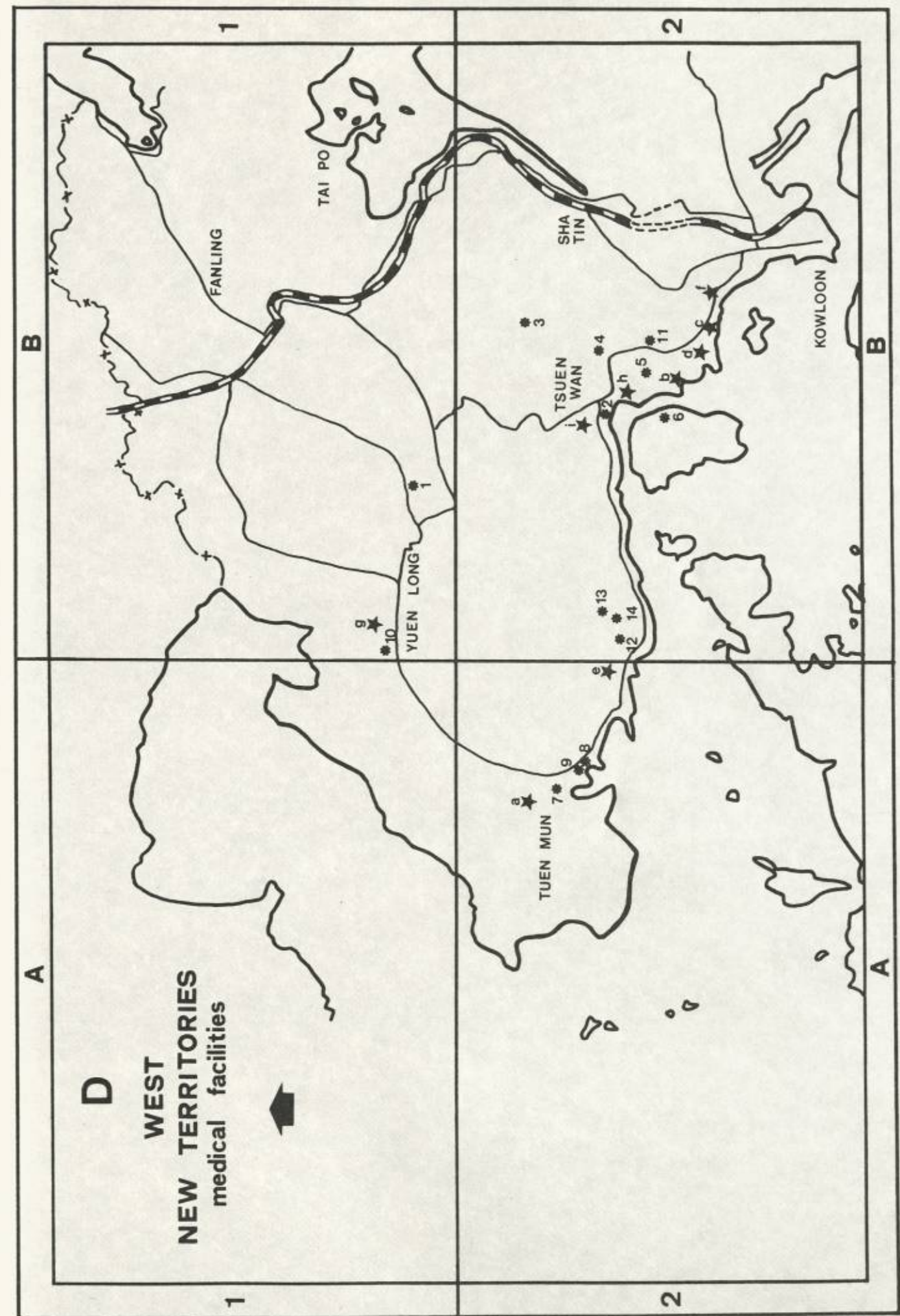
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| i. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital (a general hospital) | B2 |
|--|----|

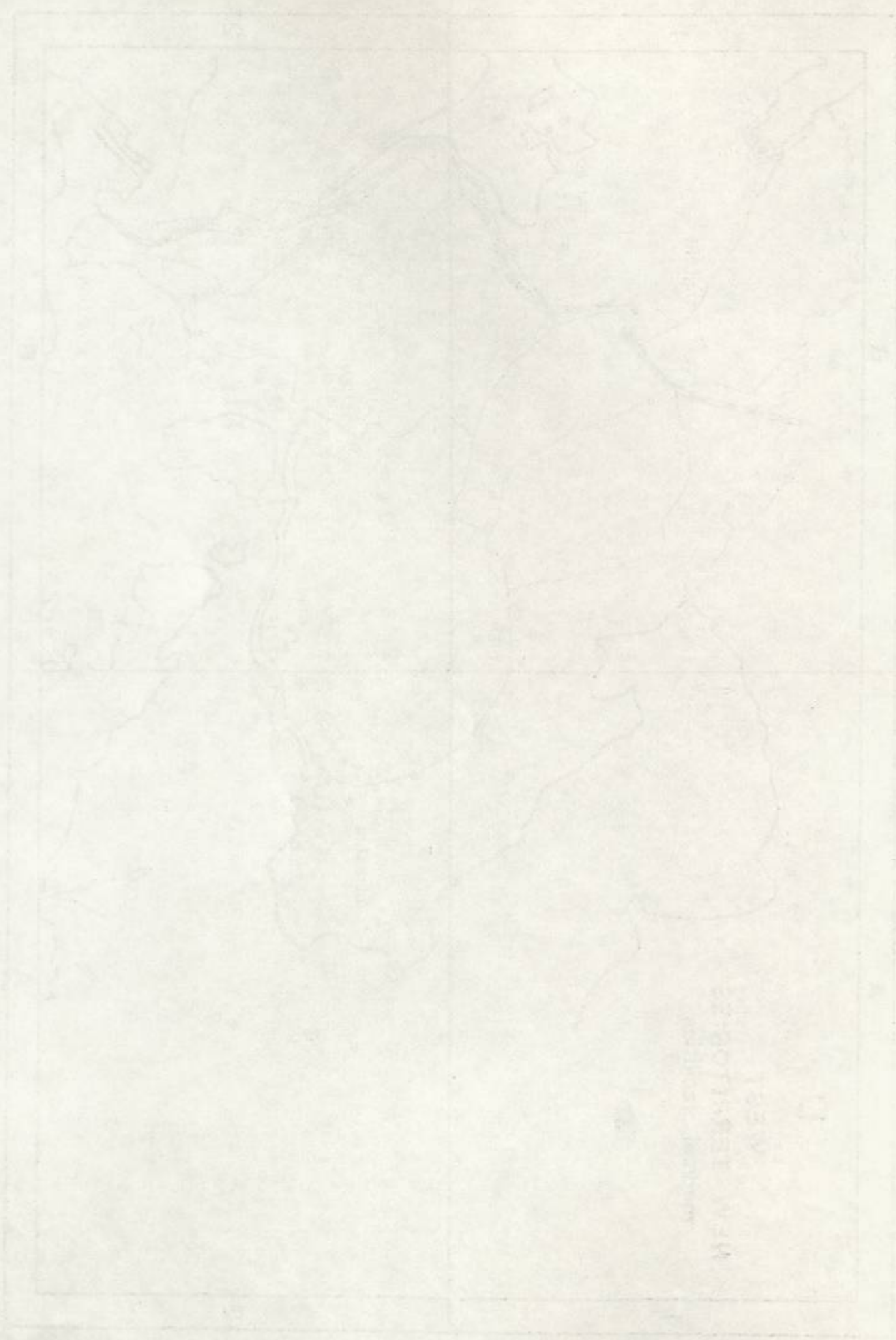
OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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





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FIGURE 1  
INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1961-1984

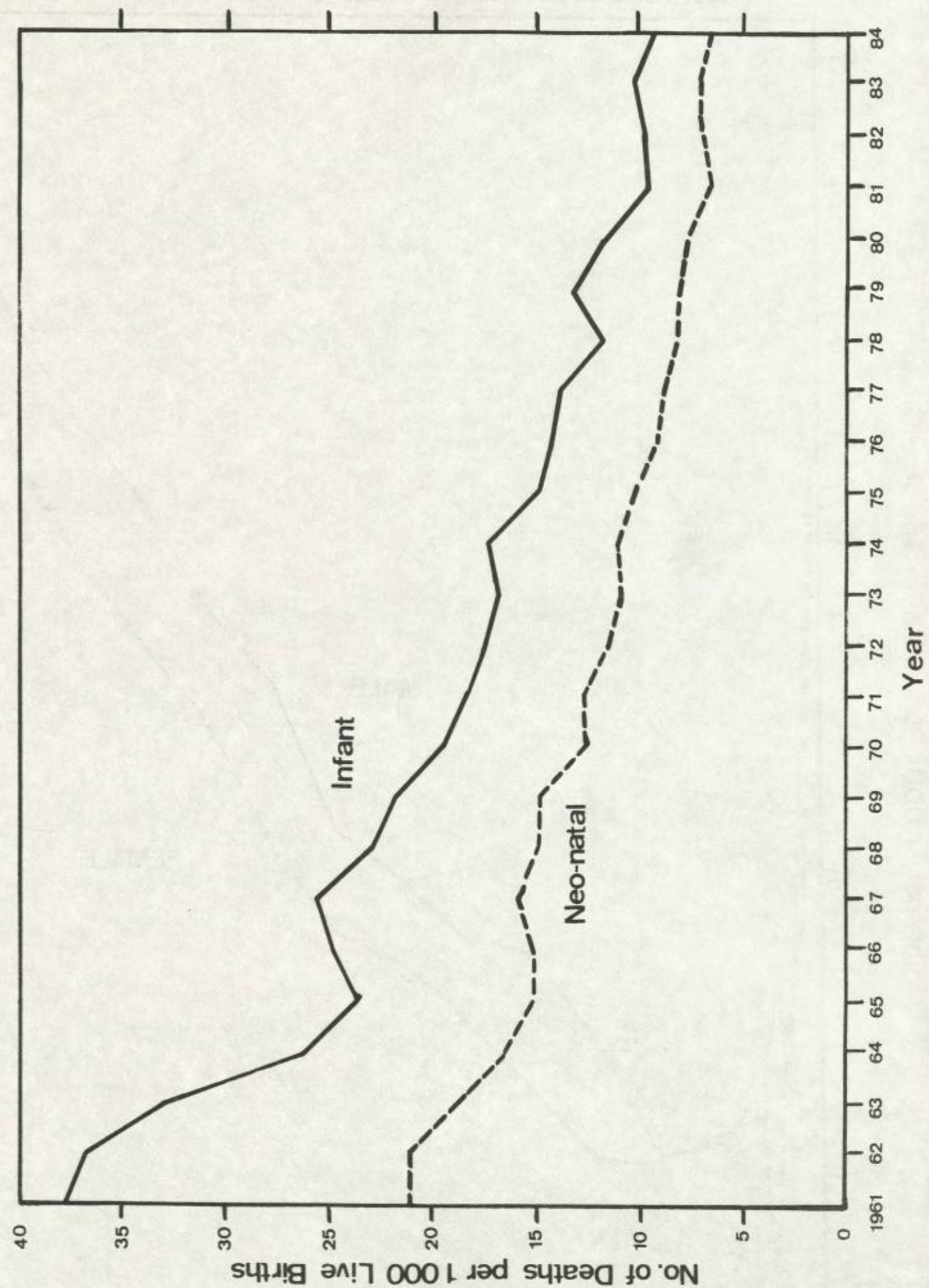


FIGURE 2

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1984

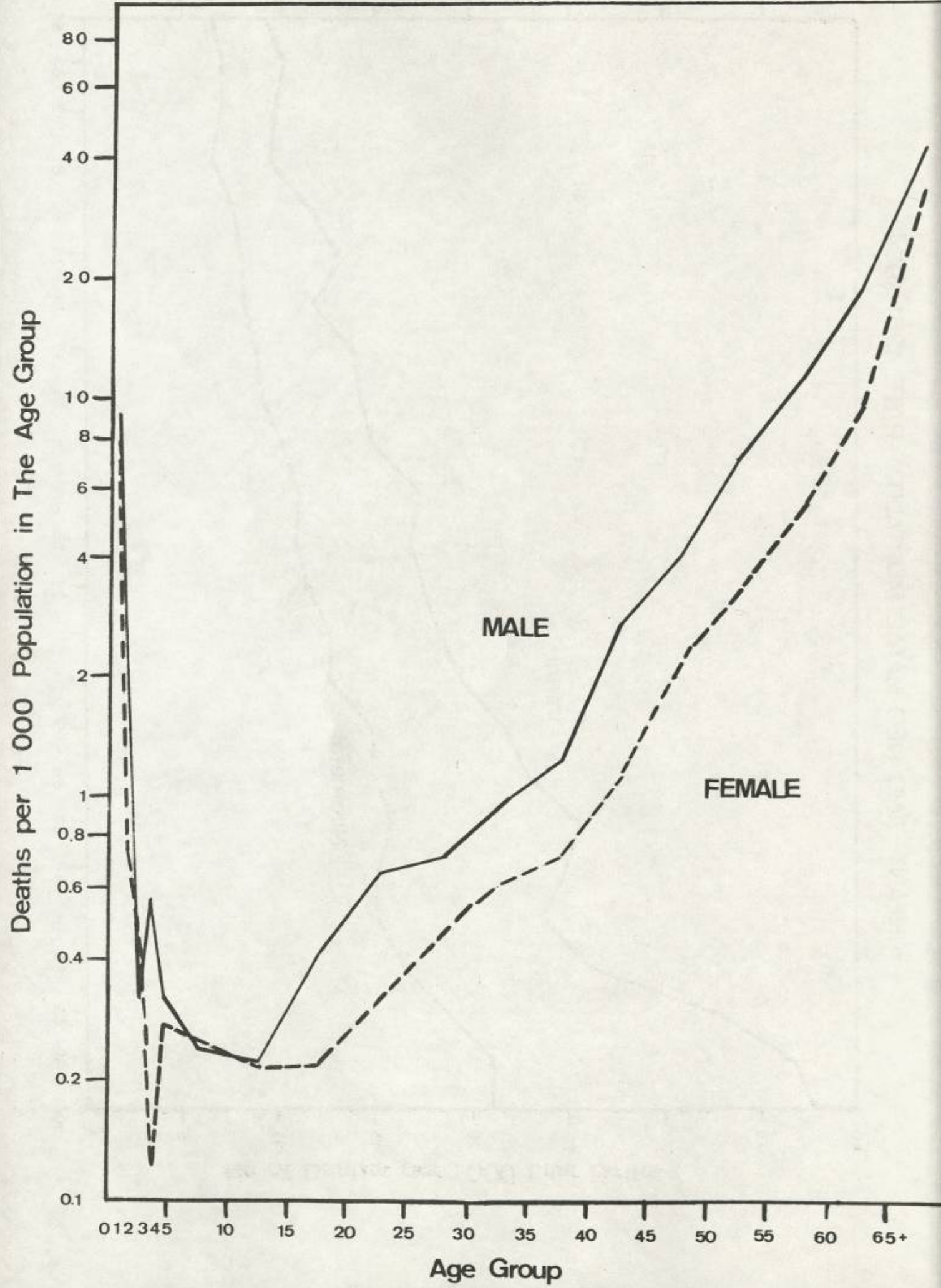


FIGURE 3  
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
1961 - 1984

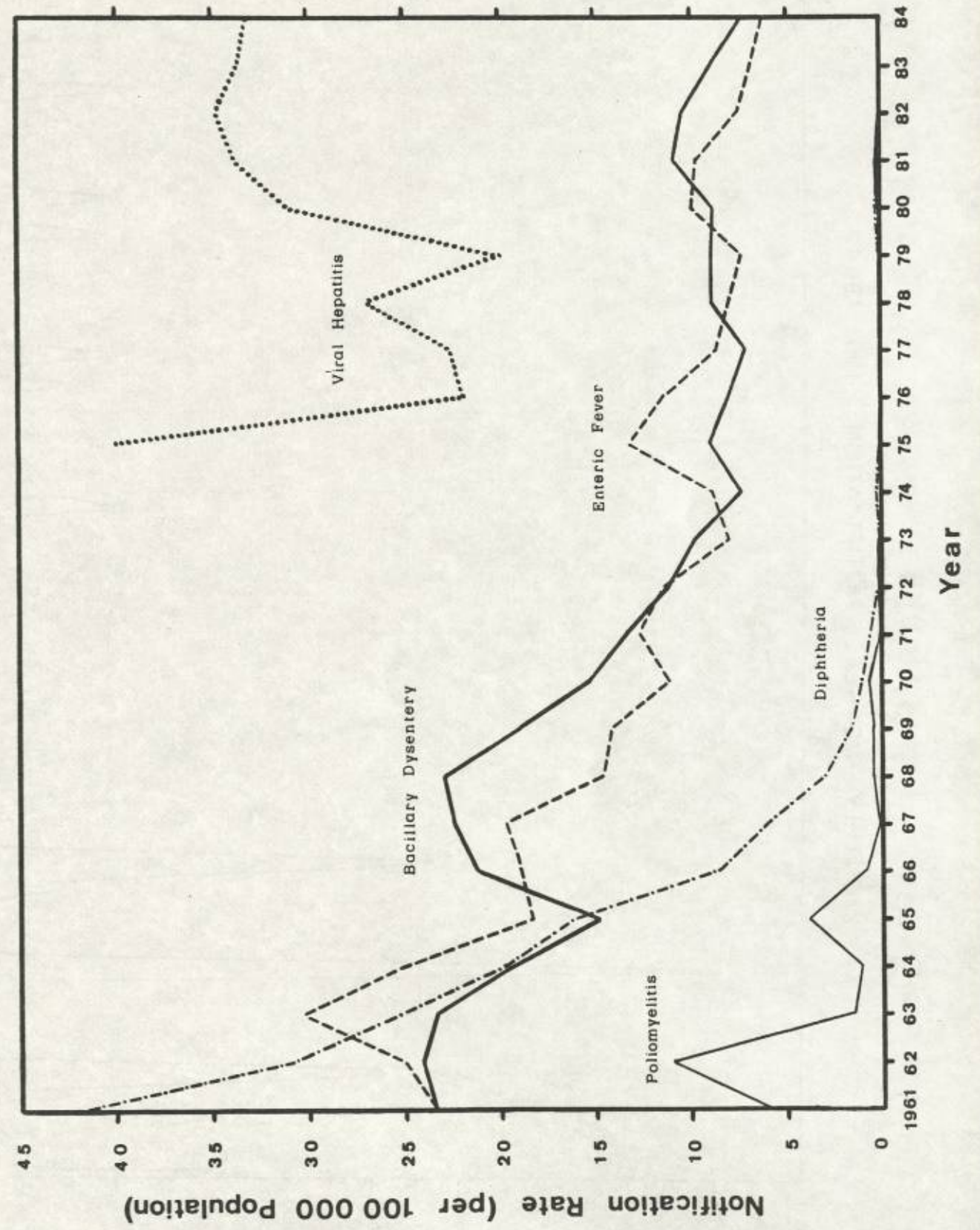


FIGURE 4  
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION 1961-1984

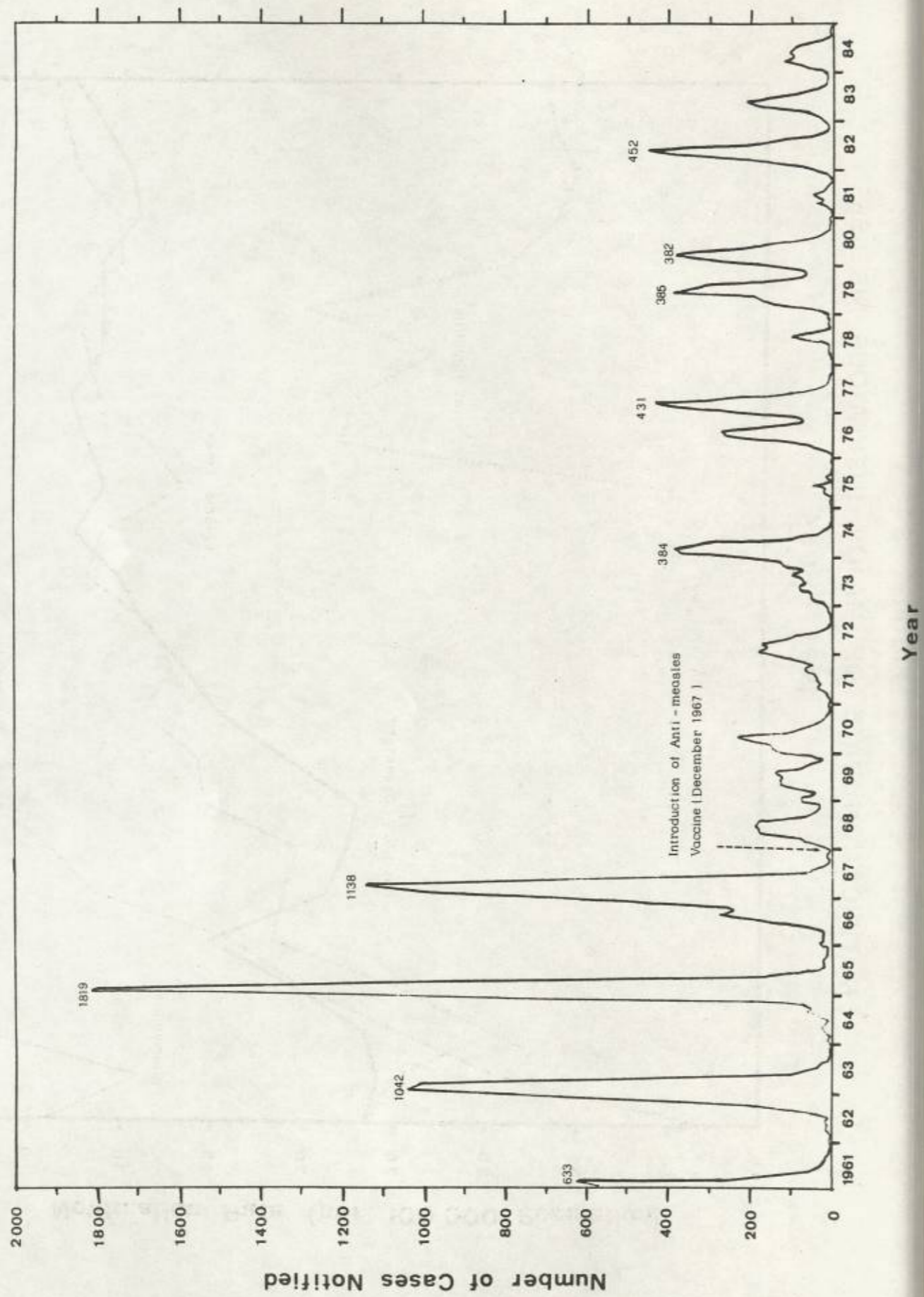


FIGURE 5  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY AGE & SEX 1974 & 1984

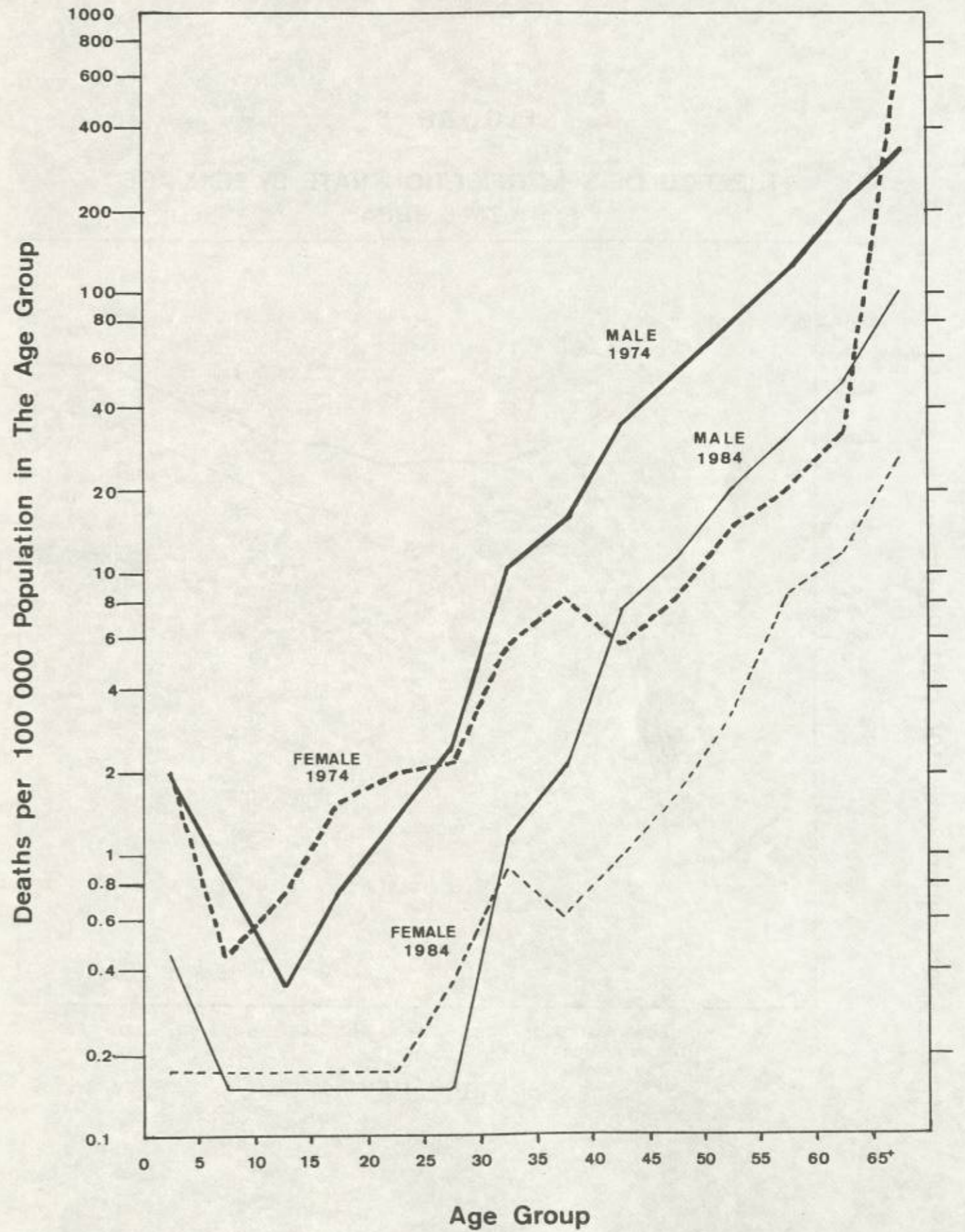


FIGURE 6

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY SEX & AGE  
1974 & 1984

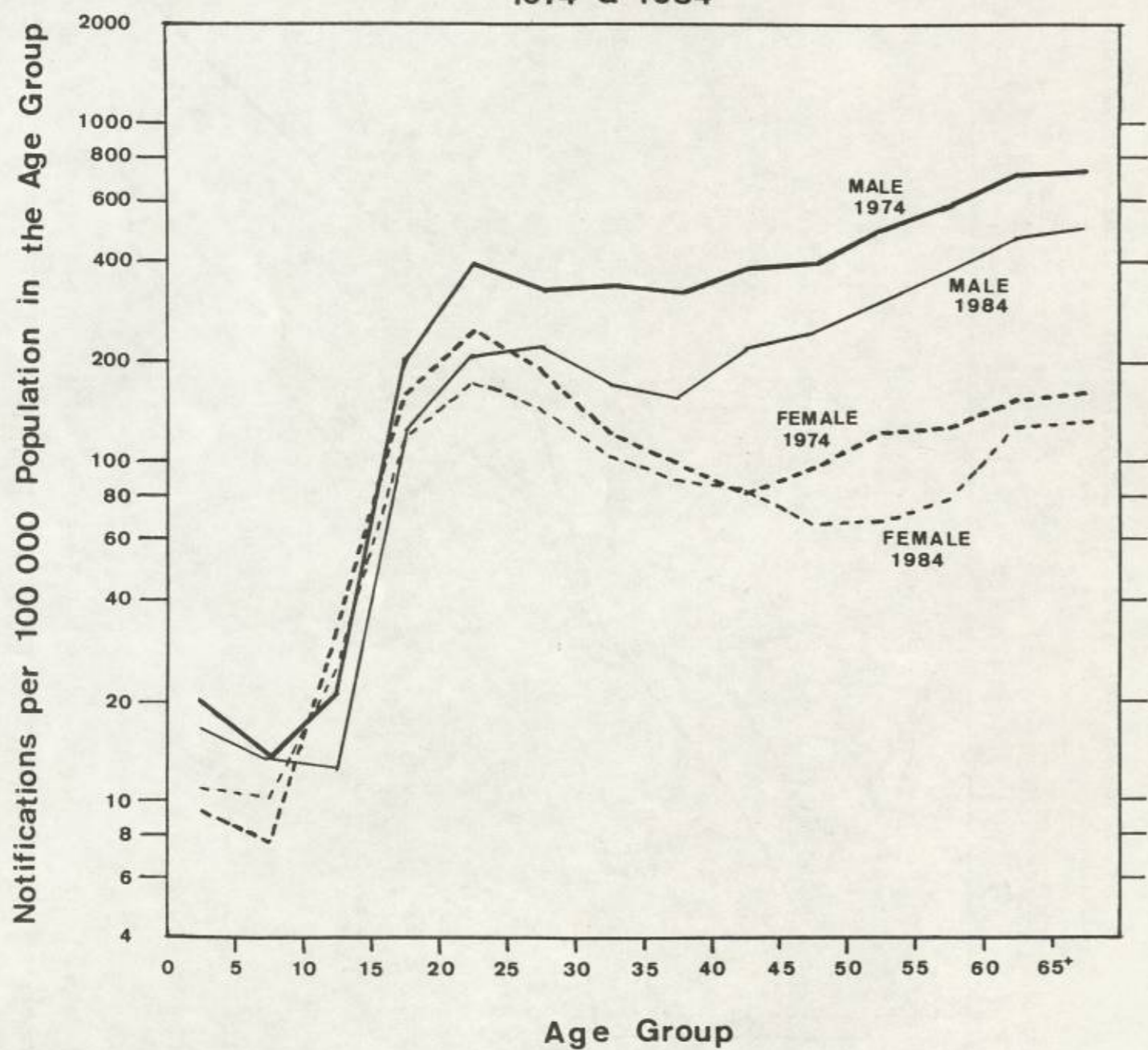


FIGURE 7  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE  
OF NEWBORNS VACCINATED (BCG) 1952-1984

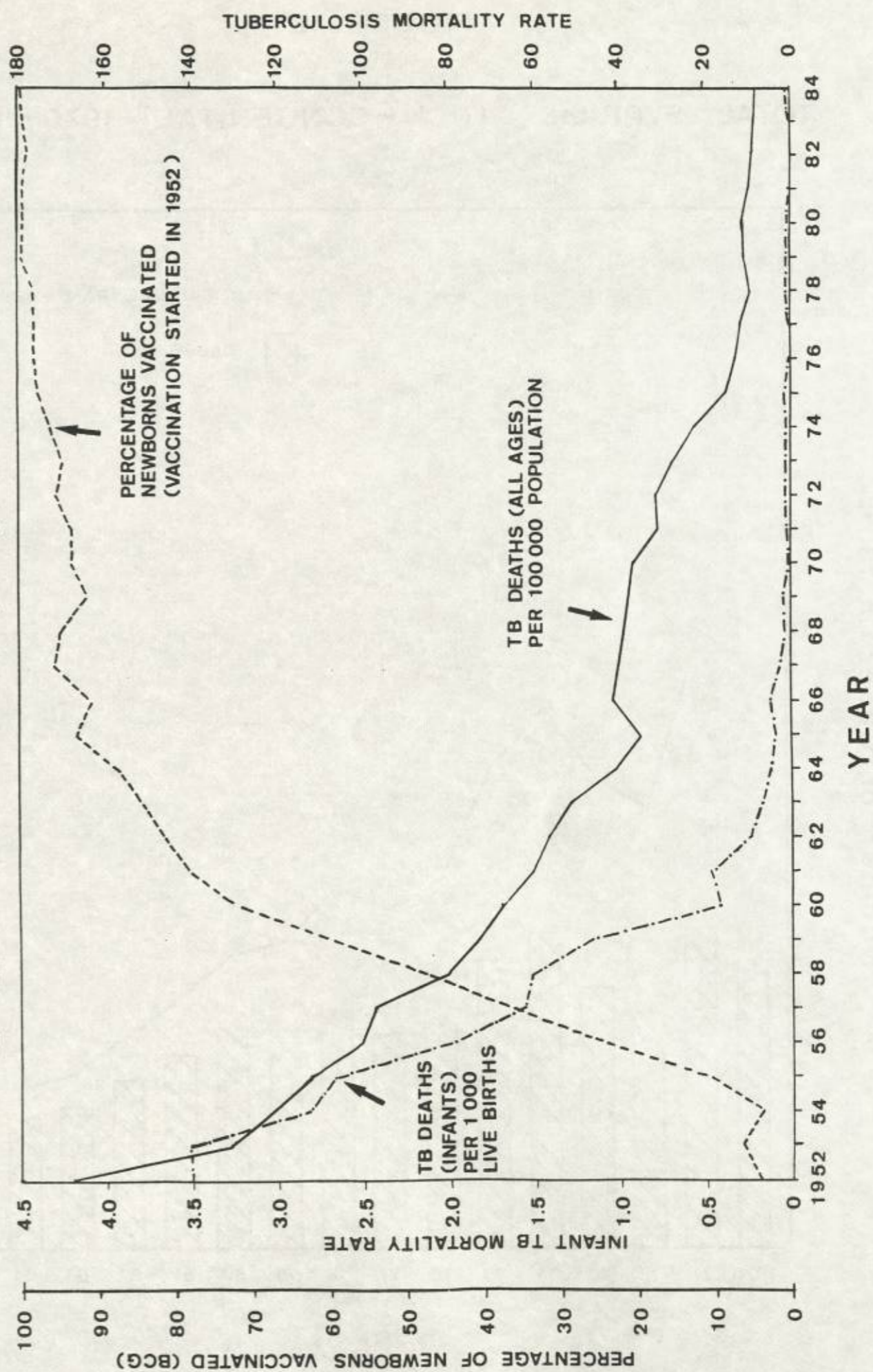
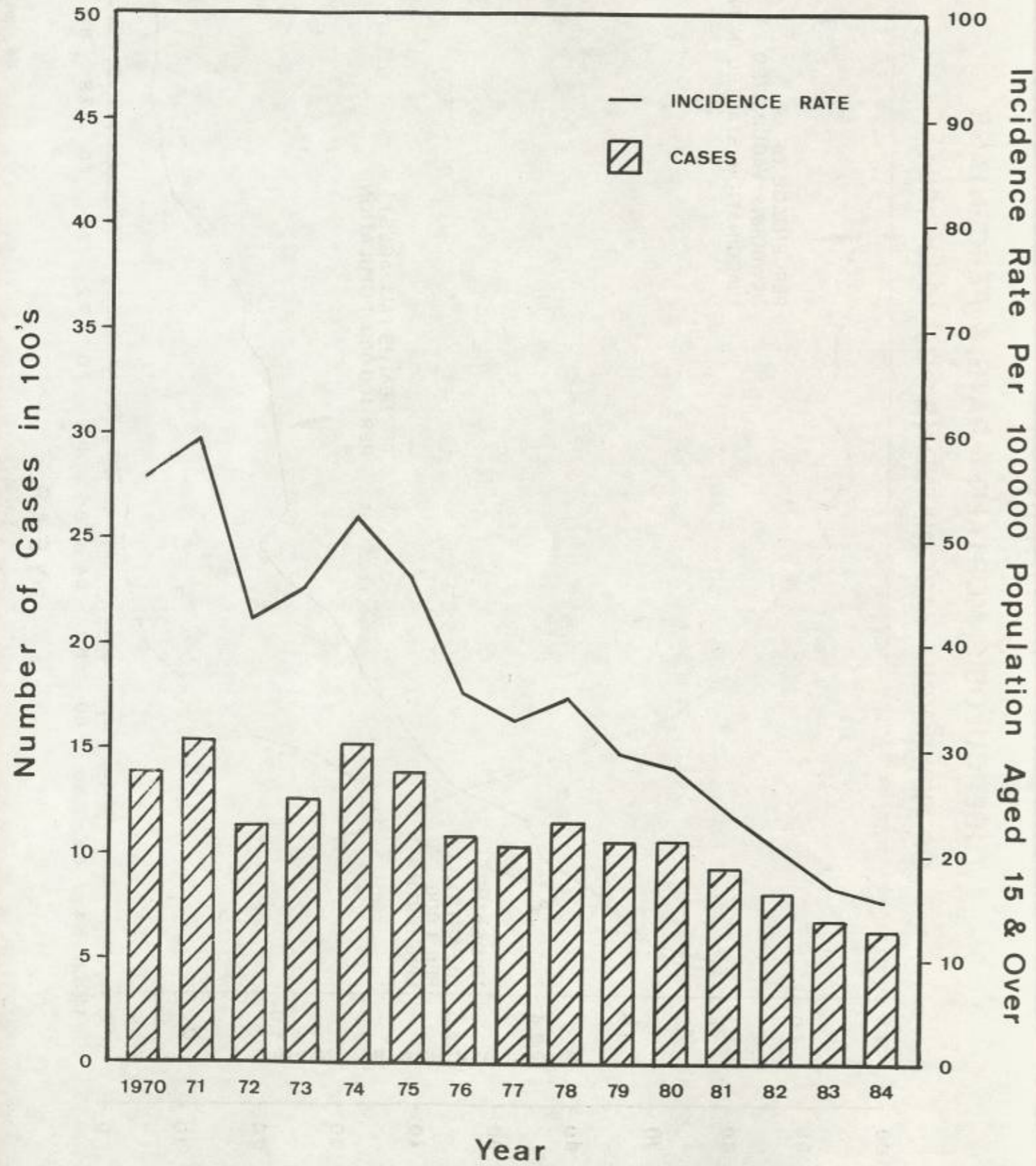


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1970-1984



Incidence Rate Per 100000 Population Aged 15 & Over

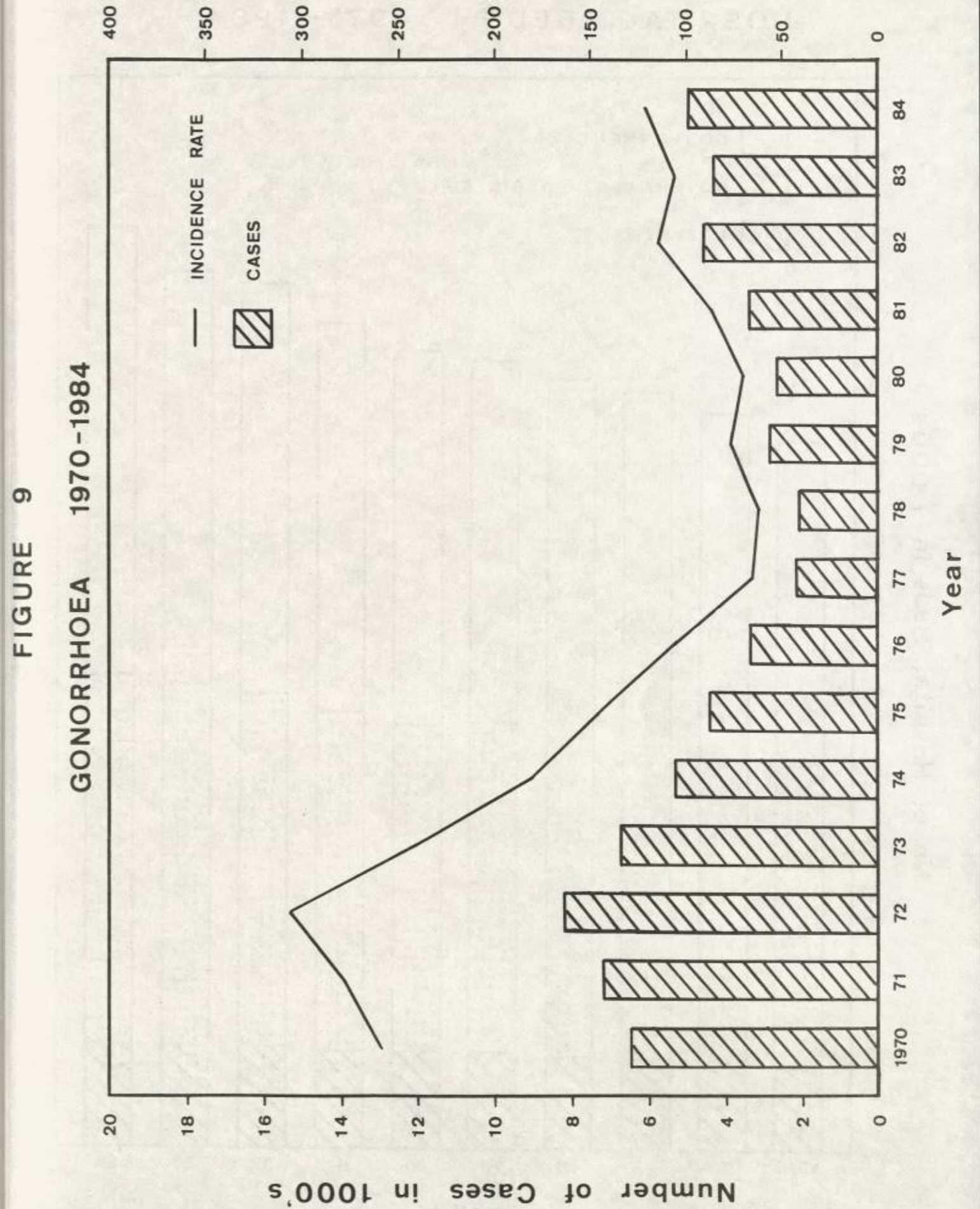


FIGURE 10

HOSPITAL BEDS 1975-1984

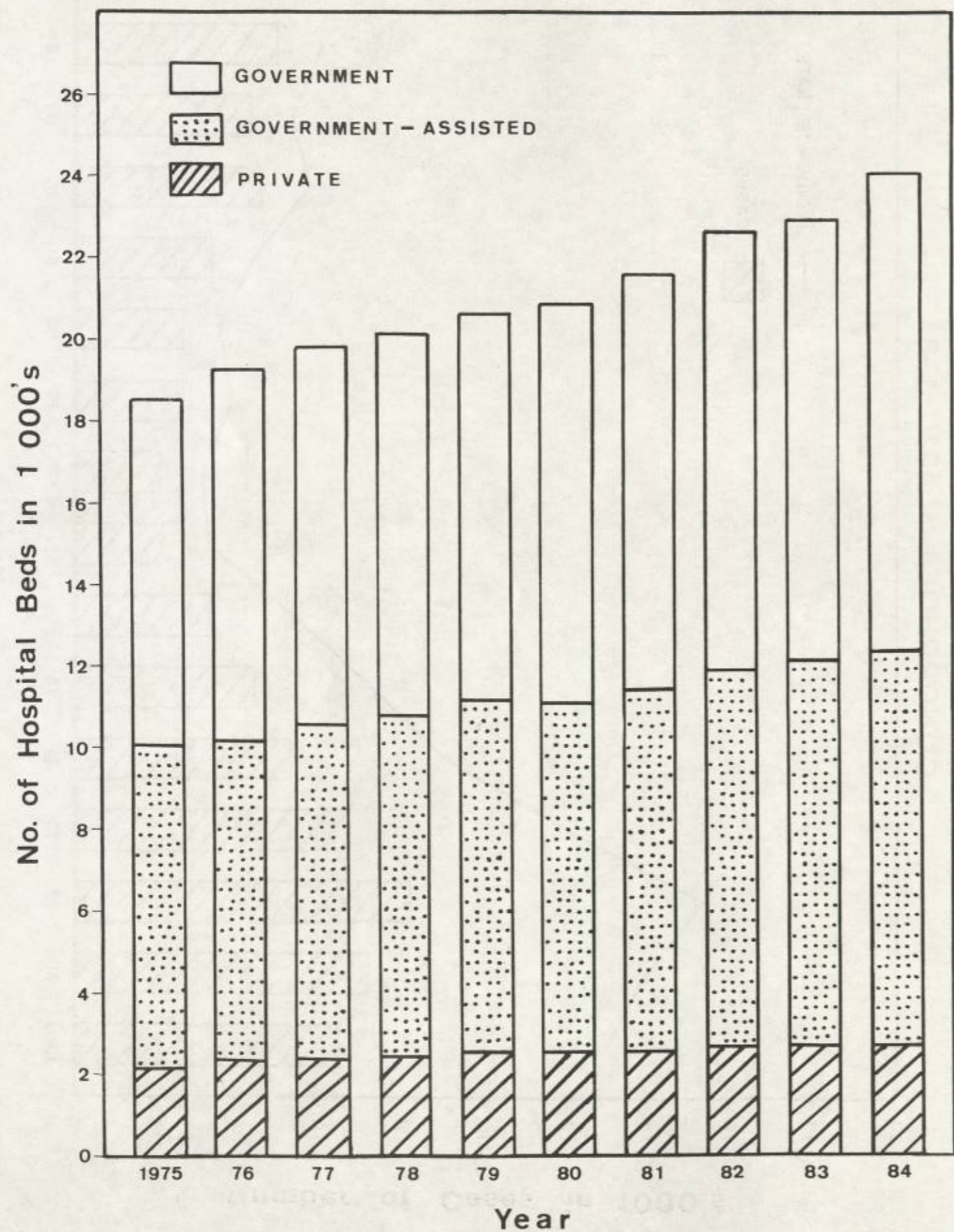
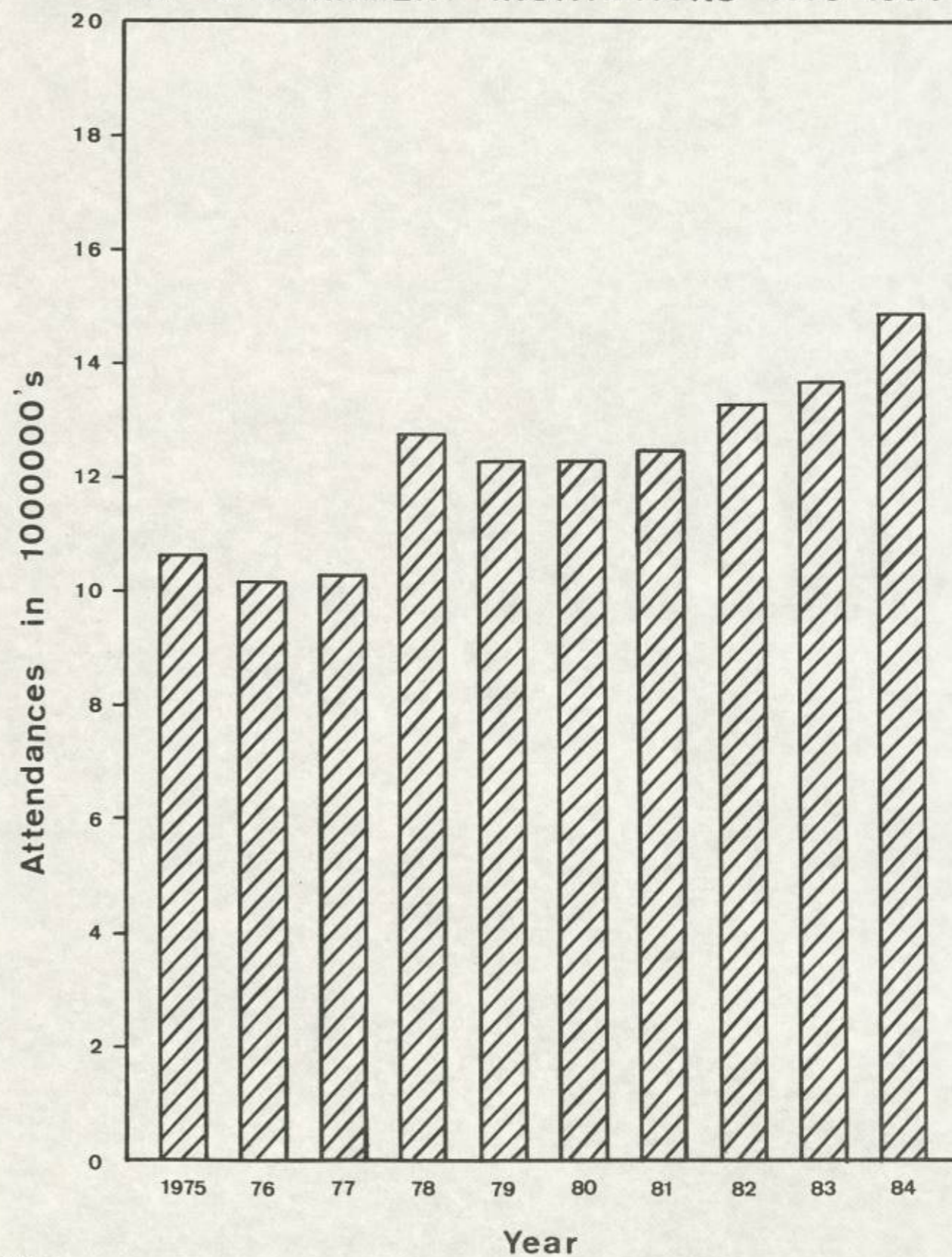


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1975-1984



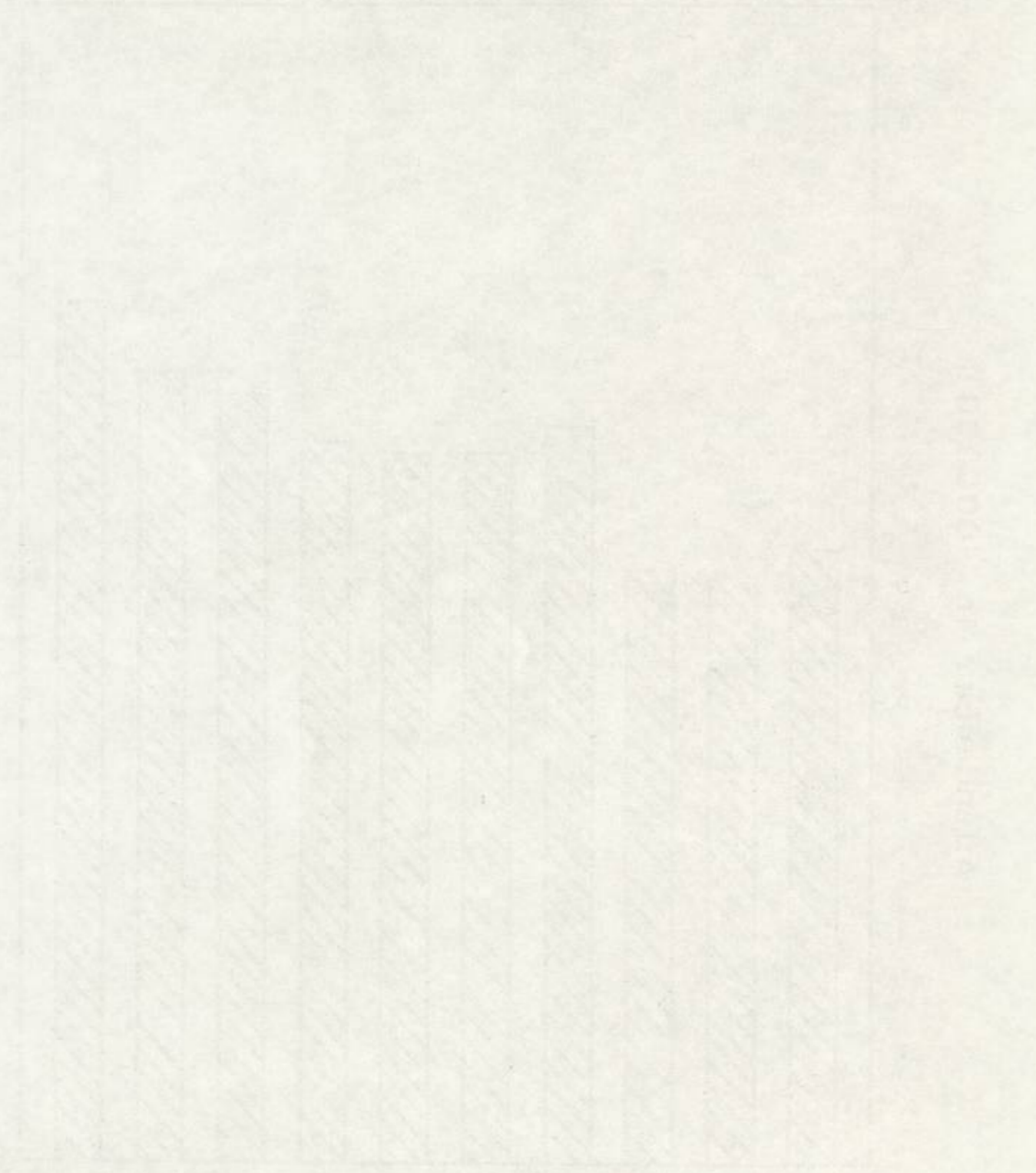
NOTE :

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.

TABLE

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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