



HONG KONG

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

by

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

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## I Introduction

The Medical and Health Department provides a balanced and comprehensive programme of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the community of Hong Kong so as to safeguard and promote the general public health of the community. However, the changing pattern of diseases, the increasing population, the rising expectation of people, the influx of refugees and immigrants together with the constraints of limited manpower and financial resources, all have imposed a heavy strain on the provision of those services. In order to meet such demands, the Medical & Health Department has embarked on an extensive medical development programme which includes the construction of four major hospitals and 18 additional clinics and polyclinics.

For the 1988/89 financial year, the Medical and Health Department's expenditure was \$3,507.2 millions. Subventions totalling about \$1,624.9 millions are also being made to many non-Government medical institutions and organisations. The capital expenditure on hospitals and other buildings furniture and equipment was \$552.1 millions.

## II Health-of-the-Community

The people in Hong Kong are enjoying a high standard of health, this is largely due to anti-epidemic and disease surveillance measures, developments in promotive, preventive and personal health services and general improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the population. This progress is further reflected in the highly satisfactory health indices and the general low incidence of major communicable diseases.

The estimated mid-year population of Hong Kong in 1988 was 5.68 millions, an increase of 1.2% compared with the previous year. It was also estimated that about 22.1% of the population were under 15 and 8.3% 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 1988. The five major leading causes of death in Hong Kong were malignant neoplasms, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, pneumonia and various injuries/poisoning. The commonest forms of malignancy in Hong Kong were cancers of the lung, liver, colon, stomach, nasopharynx and oesophagus.

The total number of registered live births in the year was 73 030, a crude birth rate of 12.9 per thousand population compared to 12.5 in 1987. In the same year, the infant mortality rate remained at a low level of 7.6 per thousand live births. The major causes of infant deaths recorded were congenital abnormalities (37%), anoxia, hypoxia and birth asphyxia (24%), immaturity (10%), pneumonia (4%) and perinatal disorders of digestive systems (4%). The maternal mortality rate remained as 0.04 per thousand total births. The average life expectancy for females was 79.9 and that for males 74.4 years.

### III Communicable-Diseases

There were 2 cholera cases reported in 1988, one local case and one imported case from Macau. Close surveillance, intensified health education and environmental measures were continued. There was no report of any other quarantinable disease.

Seven cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) were reported during the year, bringing the total number of AIDS cases on record to 16, of which 11 have died.

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

In addition to the on-going health education and publicity efforts started in 1983, a 'Community AIDS Concern Week' was launched in the first week of December in support of the World AIDS Day of the World Health Organization. It enlisted the participation and support of various Government departments, voluntary bodies, the media as well as a number of religious groups. Activities organised included an exhibition, a Sunday concert, an inter-school debate, and a series of seminars for medical professionals, social workers, business corporations and the media.

The AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service expanded its work to include a heavy commitment in health education. Health talks are regularly delivered to various groups, including students, office workers, prison inmates and intravenous drug abusers.

The Surveillance Programme for infection by the AIDS virus, began in April 1985, continued under the monitor of the Expert Committee on AIDS. Up to December 1988, a total of 134 individuals were found to be infected with the virus.

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

An outbreak of hepatitis A occurred between January and April 1988, with more than 800 confirmed cases notified. Epidemiological investigation revealed that the outbreak was associated with the consumption of contaminated bivalve shellfish.

Surveillance and public health control measures were intensified. An inter-departmental committee was set up to co-ordinate the various control measures, such as increased inspection of food premises and control of unlicensed food hawkers.

Health education messages on the importance of personal and food hygiene were widely disseminated to the public through television, radio, press releases, posters, pamphlets, a 24-hour telephone information service, and broadcasting at points of exit.

The concerted efforts of the different departments involved in the imposition and enforcement of the various food hygiene measures helped greatly to arouse public awareness of the problem. The outbreak was contained by May, and the number of cases returned to the normal level.

One imported case of human rabies was reported in a 29-year-old man. There was no case of animal rabies.

During the year, 98 cases of malaria were notified, most of them imported cases, with the most frequent source of infection from Vietnam, China and Africa. There was only one indigenous case which occurred at Ta Kwu Ling near the border.

An active surveillance programme was undertaken on all notified malaria cases to minimise the possibility of a build-up of parasite density in the community. Through the Inter-departmental Co-ordinating Committee on Malaria Control, prevention and treatment programmes were co-ordinated. The combined efforts towards early case-detection, vector control and health education were sustained. The establishment of the Central Reference Laboratory for malaria also assisted in early detection and prompt treatment of patients.

There was an outbreak of measles early in the year. Epidemiological analyses of the cases showed that most (70%) had not received the anti-measles immunisation, confirming that the outbreak was due to the accumulation of susceptible cases.

Between January and July, over 3 000 cases were reported, reaching a peak in May with a monthly total of 1 179. Eight children, all of whom had not received the vaccination, died during the outbreak from the complications of measles.

Prompt control measures were instituted and included intensified health education and publicity on the importance of measles vaccination, utilising the mass media, printed matter as well as interpersonal counselling of parents. The recommended age of measles vaccination was advanced to six months and five special vaccination centres were set up to provide vaccination or revaccination for children aged between 6 and 14. Inoculation teams visited kindergartens, child care centres and primary schools to provide vaccination to susceptible children.

The response to the efforts was satisfactory, and over 70 000 were vaccinated between the end of April and July. Notification of measles dropped from June onwards, and reached a normal level in early August, when the age of anti-measles vaccination was reverted to 12 months and the special vaccination centres were closed.

Immunisation programmes against common childhood infections are carried out in schools as well as Maternal and Child Health Centres. Primary 1 and 6 school children receive booster vaccination against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis. In addition, girls in Primary 6 are given rubella vaccination. The coverage was up to 98.7 per cent.

To increase the protection of the at-risk group, namely women of child-bearing age, rubella vaccination is made available to nurses, teachers and social workers and other female staff in the Government service. The vaccination is also provided for eligible women attending maternal and child health centres.

To reduce the long term effects of hepatitis B, such as cirrhosis and liver cancer, the Hepatitis B Vaccination Programme was introduced in 1983. The strategy is to give immunisation to the new borns of carrier mothers, and health care workers who are in frequent contact with blood and other tissue products, as they are at risk of contracting the disease. During the year, the vaccination programme was expanded to cover all new born babies. The wide acceptance of the programme can be reflected by the high coverage rates : that of the first dose is over 98%.

The Medical & Health Department continued to administer a combined neonatal screening programme for glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and congenital hypothyroidism to facilitate early diagnosis and treatment of infants who may otherwise develop disabilities or mental retardation. The programme now covers all babies born in Government, subvented and private hospitals. Based on the results of the screening programme so far, the prevalence of G-6-PD deficiency in local male babies is 4.5 per cent whereas the frequency of congenital hypothyroidism disorder is one in 3 200 live births. Prompt follow-up and remedial measures are instituted so that the development of permanent disabilities in these children is avoided.

Gastrointestinal diseases are endemic in the territory and small outbreaks occur from time to time. There were 534 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 1 239 persons. Organisms responsible for these outbreaks include salmonella, Staphylococcus and Vibrio parahemolyticus. In addition, 521 persons were affected by an insecticide, identified as methamidophos, found to be present in incriminated vegetables imported across the border. There were also 182 cases of enteric fever, and 454 cases of bacterial dysentery. Active case finding, contact tracing, health education on food and personal hygiene by the regional health staff and the co-ordination of other control measures helped to limit the spread of these diseases in the community.

#### IV Health-Services

##### Tuberculosis-and-Chest-Services

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

Tuberculosis remains an important disease in Hong Kong. With continuing diligence and dynamic programmes in the fight against the disease, both the number and rate of notifications started to fall since 1985. The total number of notifications was 7 021 in 1988, representing a notification rate of 123.6 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. Another 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 405 in 1987 to 388 in 1988 and the death rate from 7.2 to 6.8 per 100 000 population, representing about 1.4% of the total registered deaths in the year. Attendances at Government chest clinics were 725 468 compared with 720 282 in 1987. BCG vaccination remains a recommended programme and covers nearly all the newborns. Booster doses are also given to a primary school children and to new immigrant children after an initial Mantoux test.

During 1988, 90 510 patients attended the Government chest clinics of which 42 863 were new patients and diagnosed to be suffering from some kinds of chest diseases, namely pulmonary tuberculosis (12.3%), bronchitis not specified as acute or chronic (10.3%), pneumonia (3.8%), acute bronchitis (3.2%), malignant neoplasm of trachea and bronchus (2.1%), bronchiectasis (1.4%), chronic bronchitis (0.4%), emphysema (0.4%) and asthma (0.4%).

In the year 1988, 178 silicotic and 3 asbestoes patients were assessed at the Pneumoconiosis Clinic, and 198 were compensated.

#### Family-Health-Services

The Family Health Services of the Medical & Health Department operates 45 Maternal and Child Health Centres, providing a comprehensive health programme for women of child-bearing age and children up to five years old. Ante-natal and post-natal medical consultation as well as family planning service are offered to women. Immunization programmes are carried out against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and rubella. During 1988, about 95% of newborn babies attended the Maternal & Child Health Centres.

Under the comprehensive observation scheme, children are assessed at different ages to detect early developmental abnormalities. If necessary, they are referred for specialist care or the child assessment service for further examination.

Health education is an essential component in the Family Health Services. In addition to health talks and counselling on child care offered at centres, health education for expectant mothers are also extended to Government hospitals, with particular emphasis on the promotion of breastfeeding. A telephone service is available to answer enquiries from the public.

#### Child-Assessment-Service

The Arran Street and Pamela Youde Child Assessment Centres serve children from birth to 12 years old. They provide comprehensive physical, psychological and social assessment as well as therapy, parental counselling and referral for appropriate placement of the child in the various institutions and centres run by the Government and voluntary agencies. These include the nurseries and special child care centre subvented by the Social Welfare Department and the special schools run by the Education Department.

Increasing number of pre-school children are referred to the Centres. A very common problem is that of speech delay, most of which have to be dealt with by a team consisting of developmental paediatrician, clinical psychologist and speech therapist.

The Centres also operate a Toy Library, which aim to enhance the development of children through toys and play. The emphasis is on parental involvement and guidance on the selection of suitable toys for play with their handicapped children.

In 1988, 998 cases were assessed and 10 153 case sessions were recorded. Five more centres have been planned for the next decade.

#### Social-Hygiene-and-Special-Skin-Services

#### Sexually-Transmitted-Disease-Services

Social hygiene clinics provide free medical consultation, advice and investigation for patients suffering from sexually transmitted diseases. There are a total of eight full-time and five part-time clinics.

The number of new patients seen in 1988 was 25 606 compared with 35 006 in 1987. The number of total attendance was 153 851 compared with 177 327 in 1987.

14 820 new cases of sexually transmitted diseases were diagnosed in 1988 compared with 14 213 cases in 1987, an increase of 4.3%. The sex distribution was 72% male and 28% 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 254 (1.71%) in 1988.

A total of 4 919 gonorrhoea cases were reported in 1988 showing an decrease of 18.5% from the 1987 figure. It remains the commonest sexually transmitted disease (33%). The percentage of penicillinase - producing neisseria gonorrhoea (PPNG) strains detected in Hong Kong was 33.8% in 1988.

The other common sexually transmitted diseases were non gonococcal urethritis (NGU) and non-specific genital infection (NSGI) (33%), genital warts (16%), and syphilis (3%). The incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases e.g. chancroid (1%), herpes genitalis (6%), scabies (1%), pediculosis pubis (3%) and lymphogranuloma venereum (0.2%) remained low.

Ante-natal serological screening tests carried out in all Governmental and non-Governmental antenatal centres indicated an initial VDRL positive rate of 0.24% compared with 0.45% in the previous year. Of 185 positive cases referred to the social hygiene clinics, only 43 cases, (23.2%) were actually suffering from syphilis. No incidence of congenital syphilis was reported in the year.

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

#### Leprosy-Service

There has been a gradual fall in the incidence of leprosy during the past three decades. The number of new attendance for 1988 was 117, the number of new cases detected was 22 representing a rate of 0.39 per 100 000 of the population.

Tuberculoid cases consisted of about 36.4% of the cases. Male case predominated with a sex ratio of 1.4 to 1.

The number of contacts attended to during 1988 was 61 and the two leprosy cases requiring inpatient treatment were admitted into Lai Chi Kok Hospital.

#### Dermatology-Service

The total number of attendances at the skin clinics in 1988 was 56 998, including 12 680 new cases. The six common skin diseases encountered were eczema, tinea, acne, verruca, psoriasis and neurodermatitis. As in previous years, there was a low incidence of skin cancer.

#### Narcotics-and-Drugs-Administration

The department runs a methadone maintenance as well as detoxification scheme for drug abusers. There are at present 25 methadone clinics over Hong Kong operating daily including Sundays and Public Holidays. Since 1980, a central laboratory for urine testing has been providing analytical reports to the methadone clinics. The total number of patients registered with the scheme was 10 100 with the daily attendance of the service ranging from about 6 600 to 8 900 in 1988.

#### Occupational-Health-Services

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

A prime responsibility of the division is the investigation of notified occupational diseases and potential occupational health hazards reported by the factory inspectorate, other Government Departments and the public. Surveys are conducted by health officers, health nurses and hygienists in teams for the monitoring of possible physical, chemical and biological hazards in the work environment. The medical examination of Government divers, compressed air workers, pest control workers and personnel exposed to ionizing radiation is another activity aimed at ensuring that workers are physically fit for their tasks and that the work does not adversely affect their health. The laboratory of the Occupational Health Division carries out analytical tests on biological samples from workers' urine and blood as well as other miscellaneous samples from the working environment. A total of 1 603 field surveys and 1 137 laboratory analyses were conducted in 1988.

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

In 1988, 390 cases of occupational diseases were confirmed, including 167 cases of silicosis, 27 cases of inflammation of skin, 108 cases of compressed air illness and 18 episodes of gas poisoning affecting a total of 76 workers.

There were 110 827 occupational injuries reported in 1988 and of these, 102 980 non-fatal and 216 fatal cases were processed under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

Since 1988, Nursing Officers II of the division, apart from performing duties related to medical assessment boards, started to conduct visits to factories and industrial undertakings for occupational health promotion and education. During these visits discussions were made with employers and employees on the common occupational diseases and their preventive measures.

#### Health-Education

The Central Health Education Unit is responsible for organising, co-ordinating and promoting health education activities. On the level of direct service, the unit organises campaigns, projects and various day-to-day activities like the 24-hour telephone information service.

On the promotion and supportive level, health education materials like leaflets, posters, slides and videos are continually produced for distribution, showing as well as loan-out to voluntary agencies.

On the co-ordination and liaison level, the unit is represented in many inter-departmental committees and working groups for the implementation of various health education programmes.

During the year, the unit was actively involved in a number of campaigns, including the AIDS education and publicity campaign, the 'Health for All, All for Health' campaign, food hygiene and anti-malaria campaign.

Due to the outbreak of hepatitis A and measles in the early part of the year, the unit was enlisted to provide health education support to the control of the two diseases. This included media interviews, the production and distribution of pamphlets, posters, and videos, and the setting up of the 24-hour telephone information service.

During the summer, more Young Health Leader Training Project courses were conducted, training 114 students from 22 secondary schools in health and leadership skills. The programme included lectures, games, slide shows on health-related subjects so that the young health leaders could help to promote health inside their schools.

Other activities for youths included anti-smoking, adolescent health and sex education workshops at the audio-visual centres. Voluntary agencies and schools may also borrow film, video and slides free of charge, for their own health education activities.

In November, the major campaign 'Health for All, All for Health' was launched with an exhibition that attracted a large audience. And in December, the unit was heavily involved in the 'Community AIDS Concern Week'.

Increased community concern for health was shown by the popularity of the various health education programmes offered, such as the 24-hour telephone information service and the slide and video shows at out-patient clinics.

Close liaison was maintained with the media, medical professionals and other Government departments for the smooth implementation of various campaigns and activities. The unit took part in many press interviews and television and radio programmes, including a TV series on health knowledge. Collaboration with medical bodies and various units in the department resulted in the increased production of useful health education materials for the public.

#### Dental-Service

The School Dental Care Service, introduced since 1980, provides regular dental examinations, simple dental treatment and oral health education to primary school children. The response from parents to this type of preventive dentistry was very good. At the end of the ninth year of operation, the number of participants among primary school children has reached some 373 608. The participation rate has increased to about 69% as compared with 29% in the first year. To enable the scheme to cover eventually all the primary school children, three more school dental clinics have been planned in addition to the existing five in operation.

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

#### Port-Health-Service

The Port Health Service is the control authority to prevent the introduction of quarantinable diseases into the Territory via air, land, rail or sea and enforce by carrying out measures stipulated under the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance and the International Health Regulations.

The service operates a 24-hour health clearance service for all incoming vessels, including those ferrying refugees, and grants radio pratique to ships. It inspects and supervises the eradication of rats from ships on international voyages, ensures adequate standard of hygiene and sanitation on board vessels or aircraft, provides medical assistance to ships and planes within the Territory, and telecommunicates medical advice to vessels at high seas. It also provides facilities for vaccination, the issuing of international vaccination certificates and handles the issuing of cremation permits.

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

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

#### Radiation-Health-Service

The Radiation Health Unit, working under the direction of the Radiation Board, undertakes regular visits to medical, commercial and industrial premises to inspect the working condition of radiation workers. Radiation licences are issued to the proprietors in accordance with the Radiation Ordinance and Regulations. The unit also assisted in the Background Radiation Monitoring Programme.

#### School-Medical-Service

The School Medical Service Scheme is operated by an independent statutory School Medical Service Board. The scheme offers an economic form of medical treatment service to all school children in Primary I to Form III. Participation is voluntary and, for a token fee of \$10 a year, a participant can receive free medical attention from a general medical practitioner of the school's choice. The Government contributes \$65 a year for each pupil enrolled and also bears the administrative cost of operating the Scheme. The general response to the Scheme is favourable and about 470 general medical practitioners are enlisted in the Scheme.

Over 428 000 school children from 1 069 schools participated in the Scheme as at 31 March 1989, representing a coverage of about 54% of the total eligible school population.

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

## V Hospital-and-Clinic-Services

### Hospitals

There are three types of hospitals in Hong Kong - Government, Government-assisted and private - with a total of 25 057 beds representing 4.4 beds per thousand of the population. Pressure on the service was experienced on all fronts, as reflected by the constantly high attendance at out-patient clinics, accident and emergency departments and by the number of hospital admissions.

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

In 1988, the total attendance at Government and Government-assisted Accident and Emergency Departments was 1 200 409, averaging 3 280 attendances per day. A total of 680 774 patients were treated in the 14 Government and 20 Government-assisted hospitals.

### Clinics

General out-patient services form a vital part of the primary health care system. The Government operates 63 (54 public and 9 non-public) general out-patient clinics. Where necessary, cases are referred to polyclinics or specialist clinics for specialist attention. Evening, Sunday and Public Holiday sessions are also held at clinics which are heavily subscribed as part of an overall measure to meet the expanding demand for out-patient services. Mobile dispensaries and floating clinics take medical services to the outlying islands and the more remote areas of the New Territories. Other inaccessible areas are visited regularly by the 'flying doctor' service with assistance from the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force.

### Ophthalmic-Service

The Unit operates two main out-patient clinics and a number of part-time clinics in the territory. In 1988 there were a total of 259 007 attendances to these clinics. Emergency service is also provided in the major regional hospitals. There are a total of 96 ophthalmic hospital beds available for use by the Unit. 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 1988, a total of 2 535 operations were performed in the hospitals and a further 4 608 operations were performed in the out-patient eye clinics. The number of blindness registered was 636 in 1988. The pattern of the causes for blindness was mainly degenerative in nature.

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

### Ear,-Nose-and-Throat-Service

The ENT Unit comprises two main in-patient divisions with a total of 33 beds in Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The total number of in-patients admitted in 1988 was 2 760 with 2 097 surgical operations performed. The Unit also runs 17 full- and part-time out-patient clinics. In 1988, the total attendance was 118 968. Minor operations and therapeutic procedures are also performed in these out-patient clinics. Speech therapy services were available in 10 clinics for those who have developed speech difficulties as a result of recent disease or surgery, and 7 405 patient-sessions for assessment and treatment were conducted in 1988. The audiological personnel in the unit performed 12 190 audiometric assessments in 8 audiological centres within the year.

### Mental-Health-Service

The Mental Health Service, in conjunction with academic and voluntary bodies, provides a comprehensive psychiatric service for the mentally-ill. Sophisticated treatment facilities are available at the two major psychiatric hospitals - Castle Peak Hospital with 1 935 beds and Kwai Chung Hospital with 1 510 beds - and at the psychiatric units of regional and district hospitals. In line with the universal trend of operating smaller psychiatric units within general hospitals, an additional 2 197 beds are to be provided in the various hospitals under planning.

In parallel with the hospital facilities are psychiatric centres, which provide a wide range of out-patient treatment, assessment, counselling and after-care services on a regional basis. The centres also operate day hospital places and provide other social, occupational and recreational therapy services for the mentally-ill.

In 1988, there were 6 301 admissions to the psychiatric hospitals and units, 709 to the various day hospitals and 251 861 attendances at the psychiatric out-patient clinics. Medical staff were hard pressed by the increasing number of medical boards, and of referrals from courts, probation officers and police as well as assessment for disability allowance and the compensation boards for evaluating emotional damages in victims of violent crimes. Clinical psychologists of the Mental Health Service conducted a total of 14 116 interviews which entailed assessment and therapeutic functions.

Pursuing the practice of community psychiatry and adopting the multidisciplinary team approach in patient management, special emphasis is placed on the after-care of discharged mental patients during their integration back into the community. The Community Psychiatric Nursing Service, established since 1982, provides continuity in after-care treatment programmes to mentally-ill patients discharged from the psychiatric hospitals and units, and the out-patients of the psychiatric clinics. Other complementary rehabilitative supporting services include after-care social service, placement service, half-way houses, long-stay care homes, social clubs, and are organised by the various voluntary agencies. Through the Rehabilitation Development Co-ordinating Committee these services are closely monitored and co-ordinated.

Severely mentally handicapped persons requiring intensive nursing care and medical treatment are being cared for in Siu Lam Hospital with 200 beds and the Caritas Medical Centre with 300 beds. In order to meet the great demand in this area, a further provision of 704 beds in this category have been included in the Medical Development Programme.

#### Physiotherapy-Service

Physiotherapy is being provided for patients in acute and convalescent hospitals, in out-patient clinics, rehabilitation centres, maternity hospitals, geriatric day hospitals as well as psychiatric hospitals. It aims to promote early rehabilitation of the disabled and elderly and hasten the recovery of the sick.

In 1988, a total of 264 021 patients were treated and 1 303 009 attendances recorded. With the heavy demand and the anticipated rapid expansion of the service, the planned intake for physiotherapists in the Hong Kong Polytechnic has been increased to 80 since 1983.

#### Occupational-Therapy-Service

Occupational Therapy Service aims at the restoration of function and ability for those affected by physical or mentally disabling conditions. These people undergo supervised activities that can assist in their re-integration into the community. In the year 1988/89, domiciliary occupational therapy has become an integral part of the existing occupational therapy service.

In 1988, 40 195 patients were treated with 1 246 593 attendances and 3 196 home visits recorded.

#### Prosthetic-Orthotic-Service

Prosthetic & Orthotic Services are required for the treatment of patients with physical disability caused by disease or injury. These people are fitted and supplied with various prosthetic and orthotic appliances designed to restore wholly or partly their bodily functions and/or appearance.

In 1988, a total of 23 202 patients were treated and 59 490 attendances were recorded.

#### Community-Nursing-Service

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

Jointly operated by eight agencies including the Medical and Health Department, the service is regionally based, with domiciliary service provided through a network of 48 hospital stations and satellite centres. During the year, 12 369 patients were treated by community nurses and 232 003 home visits were made.

## VI Special-Services

### Pathology-Service

The Pathology Service provides clinical and public health laboratory services to Government hospitals and clinics, and a consultancy service for the Government-assisted sector. It also administers hospital mortuaries and blood banks. In 1988, a total of 19.27 million tests were undertaken by the service representing an increase of 13% over the previous year. 39 551 units of whole blood and 45 765 units of packed cells were received by the blood banks in the year.

The Institute of Immunology undertakes the monitoring and quality control of biological products including poliomyelitis vaccines for use in the local health services. A total of 158 975 ml of vaccines were produced in 1988. The Virus Unit provides a central laboratory service for the diagnosis and surveillance of various viral infections including AIDS. It also provides invaluable services for the screening, assessment and guidance of vaccination programmes against viral infections for the community.

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

The Forensic Pathology Service with its fully established forensic laboratory works closely with the Royal Hong Kong Police Force on the medical aspect of criminology and other medico-legal work. The work of the service also includes investigations in all homicides and coroner's cases. The professional staff dealt with a total of 4 808 post-mortem examinations, 1 330 clinical examinations and blood groupings, and 6 542 laboratory examinations in 1988.

### Radiology-and-Oncology-Service

The Medical & Health Department's Institute of Radiology and Oncology has been reorganized since August 1988 so that it now comprises of three major divisions : the Diagnostic Radiology Division with the Nuclear Medicine Section, the Radiotherapy and Oncology Division with the Radiobiology Section, and the Medical Physics Division.

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

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

The Radiotherapy and Oncology Division, based at the Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and Prince of Wales Hospitals, provides a comprehensive radiotherapy as well as chemotherapy service. The Division treats about 85% of the cancer patients requiring radiation therapy in the population following the opening of another radiotherapy department in the private sector. It also treats private patients on a fee charging basis and is also involved in the planning of radiotherapy departments of all new hospital projects. The Division also operates a cancer registry which is responsible for the collection, compilation and analysis of cancer statistics for the whole territory.

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

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

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

### Pharmaceutical-Service

The Pharmaceutical Service is made up of two main divisions. The Hospital and Clinic Pharmaceutical Service has a staff of 644 including 42 pharmacists. The second division is the Forensic Pharmacy Service with an establishment of 19 pharmacists supported by a number of clerical staff.

In the Hospital and Clinic Pharmaceutical Service, the continual expansion of the medical services and the introduction of new and sophisticated drugs has resulted in higher drug expenditure. The total amounted to about \$409 million in 1988 as compared with the expenditure of \$317 millions for the previous year. In view of the high level of expenditure, the budgetary control system had been improved and various cost control methods were being studied in an attempt to make the service more cost effective.

On the pharmacy law enforcement side, the Inspection and Licensing Unit kept in check the illegal sale and distribution of poisons and antibiotics. There were a total of 76 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 90 candidates sat and 28 passed.

#### VII Medical-Development

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

The construction of the Tuen Mun Hospital, which will have 1 600 beds, is expected to be completed in 1989. The hospital will serve to reinforce medical services in the western region of the New Territories.

Site formation work on the 1 600 bed Pamela Youde Hospital on Hong Kong Island has been completed. The hospital will provide a comprehensive range of specialist treatment facilities, including round the clock accident and emergency service and a nurse training school when it is completed by 1992.

Construction work on the Queen Mary Hospital Extension Stage II is expected to be completed in 1989. There will be a total net addition of 513 beds and some new psychiatric and paediatric facilities upon completion of the Stage III extension project by 1993.

Other projects in the pipeline include further extension to the United Christian Hospital, Yan Chai Hospital, Pok Oi Hospital, and Tung Wah Eastern Hospital. Redevelopment of the Ruttonjee Sanatorium from an institution for chest and tuberculosis patients with 280 beds into a general hospital with 614 beds is due to be completed in 1990.

#### VIII Training

Graduates of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong and Chinese University are awarded Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Both the Government and the two universities maintain a comprehensive post-graduate training programme. Opportunities are available for local doctors to sit for higher professional examinations and attend professional conferences, seminars and workshops. During the year, 195 doctors were sent overseas under Government sponsorship or other scholarships to receive further training.

The University of Hong Kong produces about 150 doctors a year, and the Chinese University has increased the annual intake of medical students to 140 with effect from 1988.

Nurses are the major front-line workers in the provision of health care service, and the Department's establishment has grown to about 12 040 in early 1989. Basic training for general nurses is available at Government, Government-assisted and private hospitals. In early 1989, nine training schools for student nurses and ten for pupil nurses were in operation with an average annual intake capacity of about 1 120 and 500 respectively. One more student nurse training school and one more pupil nurse training school are planned for the coming decade. Over the same period, the average annual intake capacity is to be increased from 1 120 to 1 390 for general student nurses and from 500 to 660 for general pupil nurses.

Training in dentistry is available in the Prince Philip Dental Hospital which produced the fifth batch of 49 graduates in January 1989. The Tang Shiu Kin Dental Therapists Training School also offers a 3-year training programme for Student Dental Therapists.

Training schools for psychiatric student nurses are at Kwai Chung Hospital and Castle Peak Hospital, with an average annual intake capacity of 120 and 50 respectively. New schools for psychiatric student nurses are being planned in United Christian Hospital and Pamela Youde Hospital. The former has a maximum annual intake capacity of 40, the latter will take in 90 student in 1992 and 135 from 1993 onwards. Psychiatric pupil nurses are trained at Castle Peak Hospital which has an average annual intake capacity of 70 in 1988. A new school is being planned in the United Christian Hospital which will have an annual intake capacity of 20.

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

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

#### IX Acknowledgement

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

(S H LEE)  
Director of Medical & Health Services

MAPS

## A

HONG KONG ISLANDGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

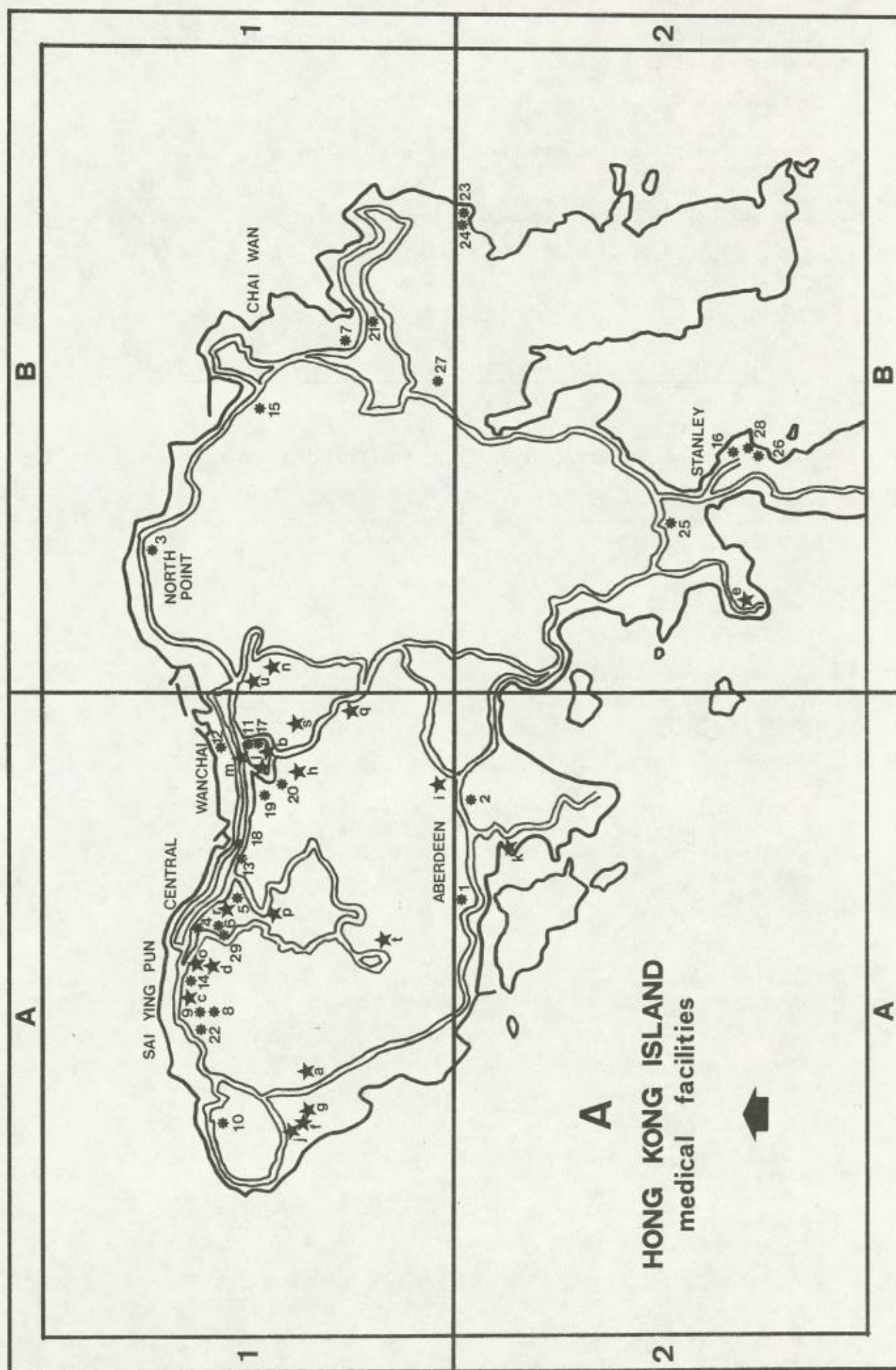
1. Aberdeen Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, chest clinic, social hygiene clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)	A2
2. Aberdeen Police Training School Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)	A2
3. Anne Black Health Centre (general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

18. Violet Peel Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and sunday psychiatric clinic)	A1
19. Violet Peel Methadone Clinic	A1
20. Wan Chai Polyclinic (chest clinic, dental clinic and physiotherapy unit)	A1
21. Wan Tsui Clinic (general out-patient facilities)	B1
22. Western Dental Clinic	A1

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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

\* Cape Collinson Correctional Institution (Closed Centre) provided service for the period 22.5.88 to 22.10.88 and was replaced by Cape Collinson Detention Centre at the end of November 1988.



B

KOWLOON

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

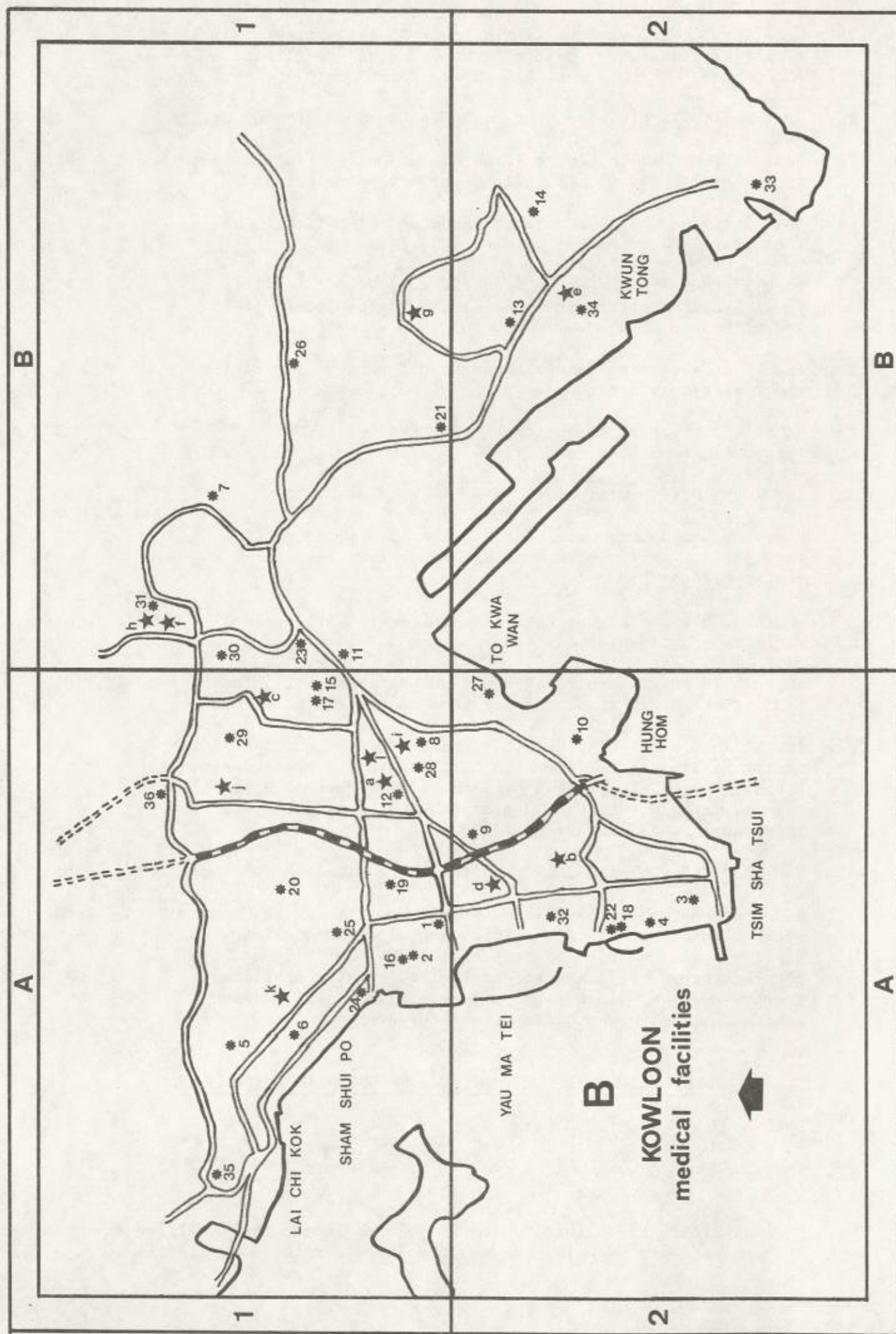
1. Argyle Street School Dental Clinic	A1
2. Arran Street Child Assessment & Hearing Aid Clinic	A1
3. Ashley Road Social Hygiene Clinic (male treatment centre for venereal disease)	A2
4. Canton Road Government Medical Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)	A2
5. Cheung Sha Wan Jockey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

21. Ngau Tau Kok Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, methadone clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit)	B1
22. Port Health Vaccination Centre, Canton Road Government Offices	A2
23. Robert Black Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, ENT clinic and methadone clinic)	B1
24. Sham Shui Po Public Dispensary (general out-patient facilities and methadone clinic)	A1
25. Shek Kip Mei Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic, dermatological clinic and methadone clinic)	A1
26. Shun Lee Government Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)	B1
27. Shun Tak Fraternal Association Leung Kau Kui Clinic (general out-patient facilities)	A2
28. Tin Kwong Road Dental Clinic	A1
29. Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, and methadone clinic)	A1
30. Wong Tai Sin Police Quarters Clinic (general out-patient facilities and dental clinic)	B1
31. Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home and methadone clinic)	B1
32. Yau Ma Tei Jockey Club Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic, dental clinic, X-ray survey centre and occupational therapy unit)	A2
33. Yau Tong Maternal and Child Health Centre (family health centre)	B2
*34. Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre (family health centre, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, dermatological clinic, occupational therapy unit and physiotherapy unit)/Pamela Youde Polyclinic (occupational therapy unit, physiotherapy unit, eye clinic, ENT clinic, specialist clinic and child assessment centre)	B2

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

35. Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	A1
36. Phoenix House	A1

\* Pamela Youde Polyclinic, which is located in the same building as Yung Fung Shee Memorial Centre, commenced service w.e.f. April 1988.



C  
EAST NEW TERRITORIES  
 (including outlying island)

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

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

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

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

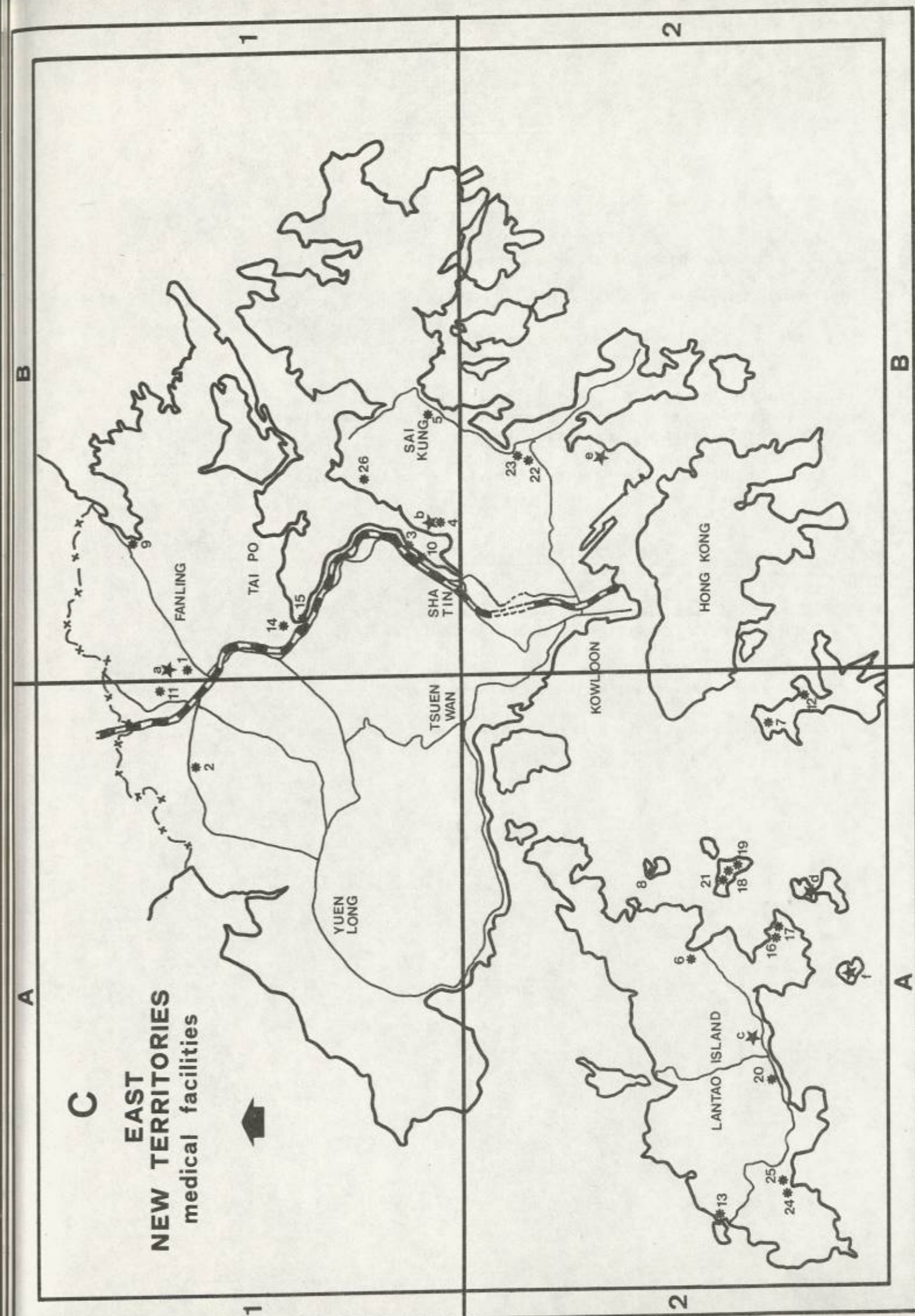
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| ∅ 16. Chi Ma Wan Detention Centre (Upper Camp) | A2 |
| ∅ 17. Chi Ma Wan Detention Centre (Lower Camp) | A2 |
| 18. Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre   | A2 |
| *19. Hei Ling Chau Detention Centre            | A2 |
| 20. Ma Po Ping Prison/Tong Fuk Centre          | A2 |
| @ 21. Nei Kwu Chau Correctional Institution    | A2 |
| 22. Pik Uk Correctional Institution            | B2 |
| 23. Pik Uk Prison                              | B2 |
| 24. Sha Tsui Detention Centre                  | A2 |
| 25. Shek Pik Prison                            | A2 |
| ∧ 26. Whitehead Detention Centre               | B1 |

∅ Replaced Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre w.e.f. 23.7.88.

\* Replaced Hei Ling Chau Closed Centre w.e.f. 22.6.88.

@ Replaced Nei Kwu Chau Addiction Treatment Centre w.e.f. 1.11.88.

∧ Commenced service w.e.f. 24.1.89.



## D

WEST NEW TERRITORIESGOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

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

GOVERNMENT-ASSISTED HOSPITALS

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

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

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

OTHER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

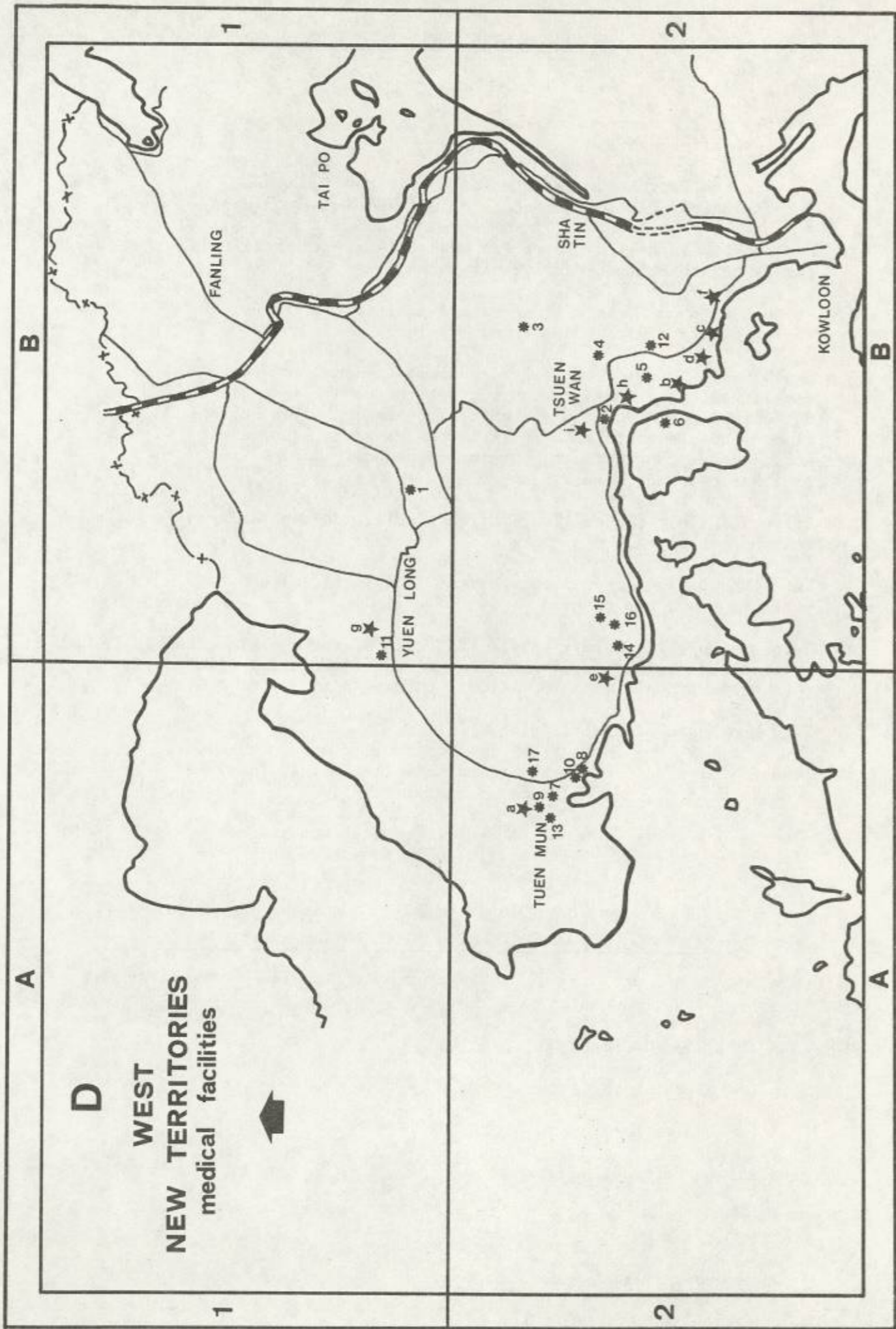
- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Kam Tin Health Centre (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)   | B1 |
| 2. Lady Trench Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, dermatological clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)  | B2 |
| 3. Mrs Wu York Yu Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and maternity home)  | B2 |
| 4. North Kwai Chung Clinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre and methadone clinic)   | B2 |
| 5. South Kwai Chung Jockey Club Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, ENT clinic, chest clinic, psychiatric clinic, social hygiene clinic, specialist clinic for Princess Margaret Hospital, occupational therapy unit, physiotherapy unit and prosthetic-orthotic unit) | B2 |
| 6. Tsing Yi Clinic (general out-patient facilities and family health centre)   | B2 |
| 7. Tuen Mun Clinic (general out-patient facilities, maternity home and methadone clinic)   | A2 |
| 8. Tuen Mun Polyclinic (eye clinic, ENT clinic, psychiatric clinic, special skin clinic, social hygiene clinic, specialist clinic, physiotherapy unit and occupational therapy unit)   | A2 |
| 9. Tuen Mun School Dental Clinic   |    |
| 10. Yan Oi Polyclinic (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, chest clinic and dental clinic)   | A2 |
| 11. Yuen Long Jockey Club Health Centre (general out-patient facilities, family health centre, maternity home, eye clinic, chest clinic, methadone clinic and dental clinic)   | B1 |

HOSPITALS/MEDICAL CENTRES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- |                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 12. Lai King Training Centre         | B2 |
| *13. San Yick Closed Centre          |    |
| 14. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre       | B2 |
| 15. Tai Lam Centre for Women         | B2 |
| 16. Tai Lam Correctional Institution | B2 |
| ∅ 17. Tuen Mun Closed Centre         | A2 |

\* Commenced service w.e.f. 1.8.1988.

∅ Closed on 28.2.1989.



FIGURES

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FIGURE 1  
 INFANT AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE 1964-1988

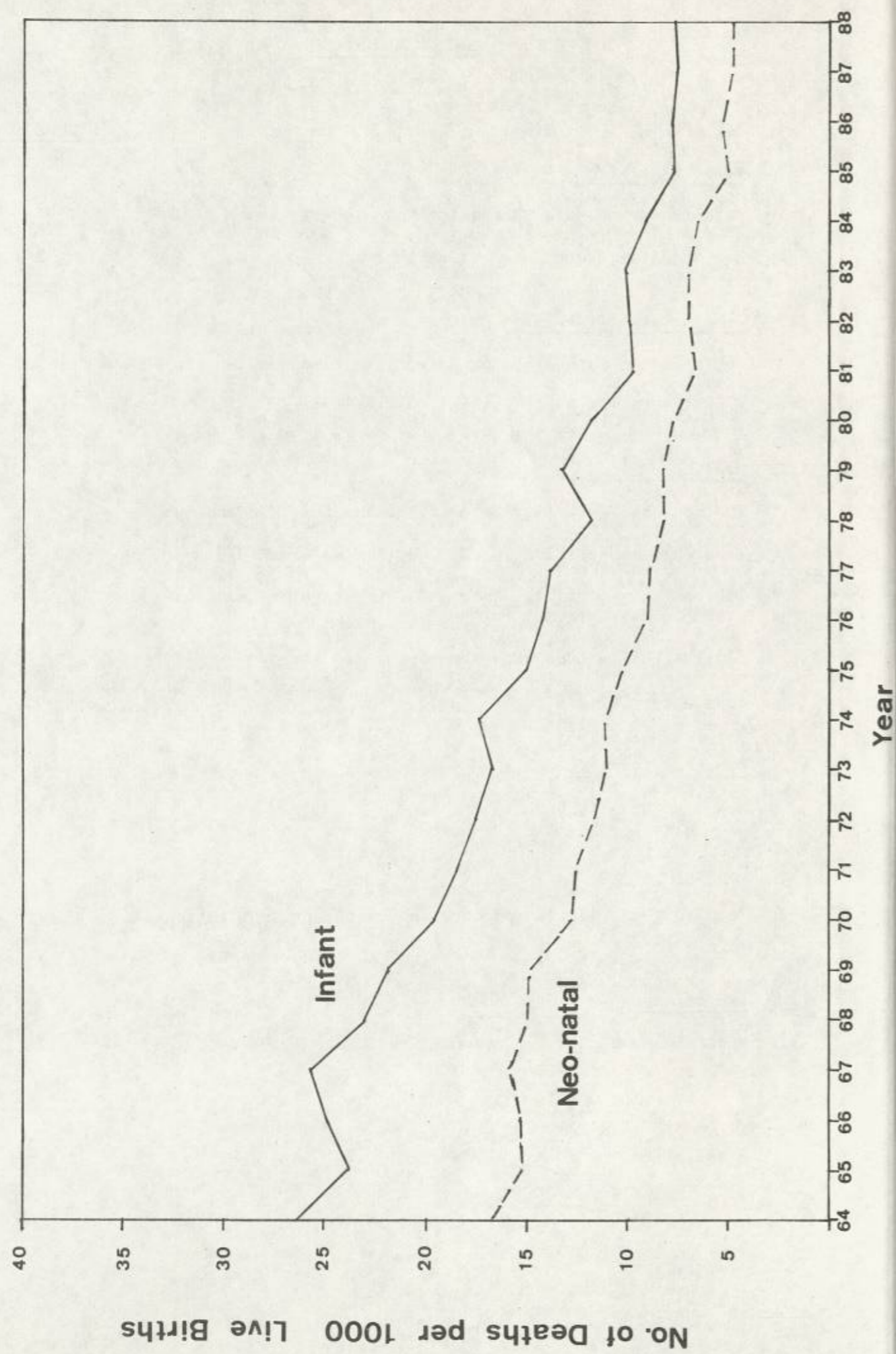


FIGURE 2  
 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY SEX 1988

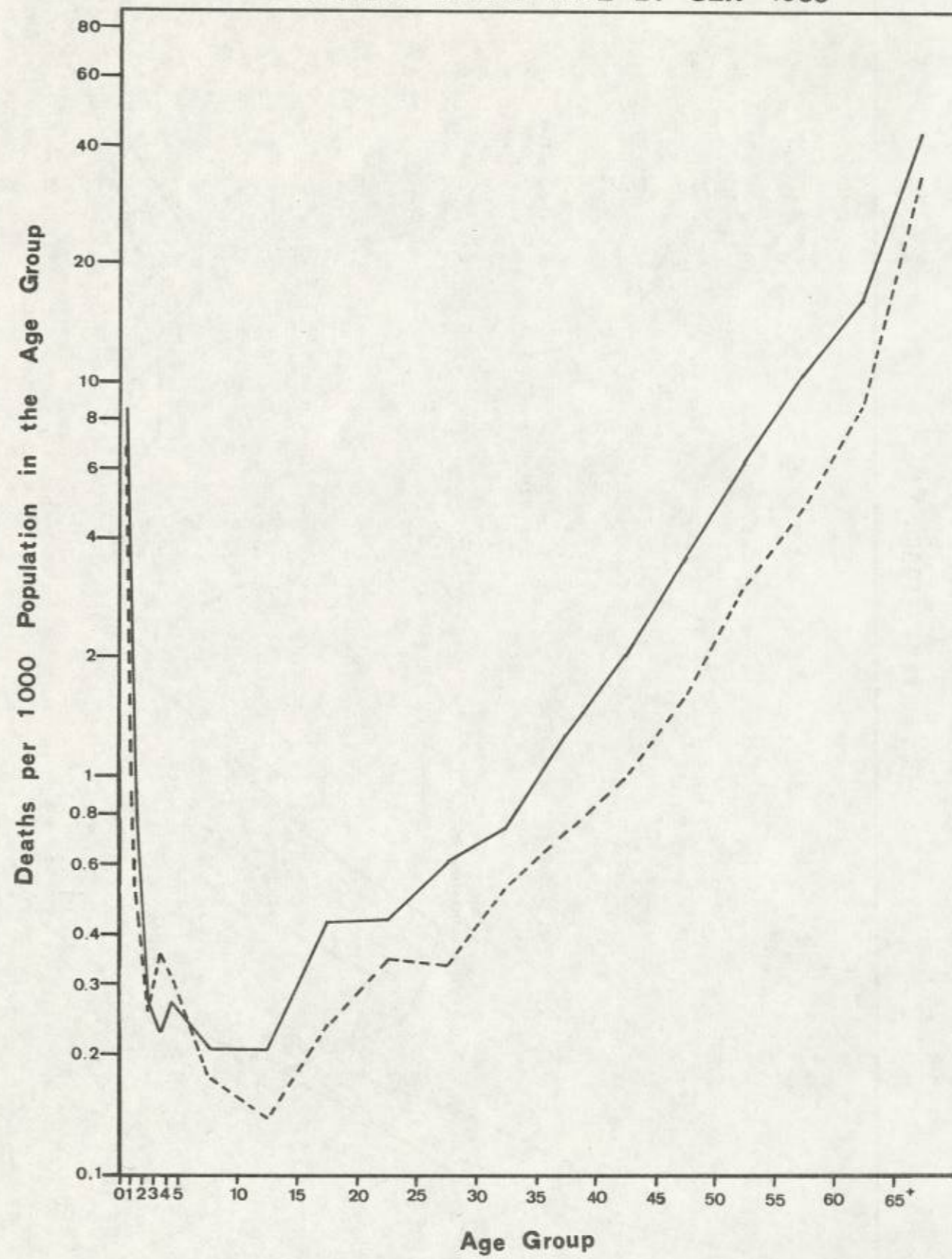


FIGURE 3  
NOTIFICATION RATE OF MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
1961 - 1988

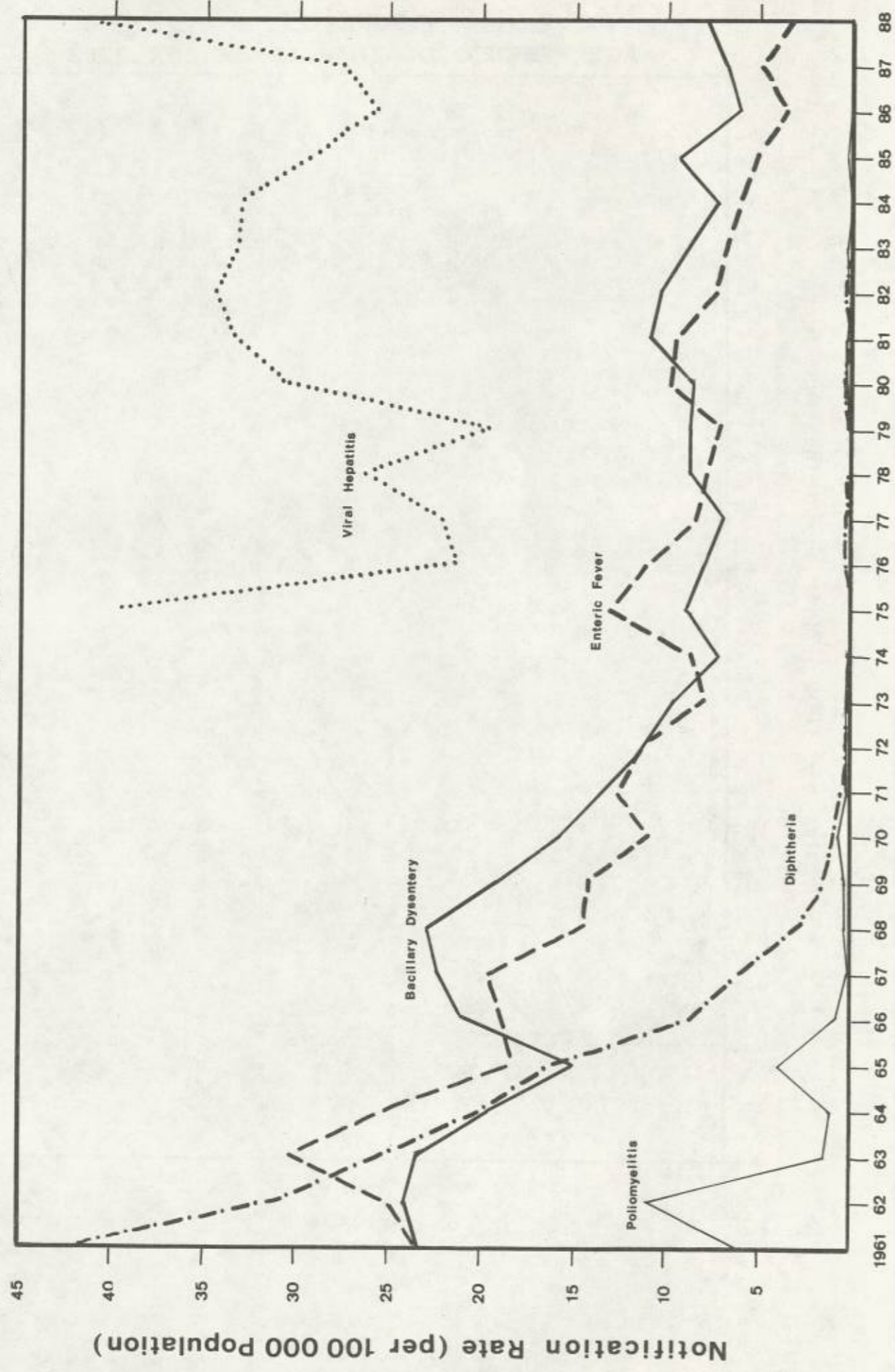


FIGURE 4  
MONTHLY MEASLES NOTIFICATION 1961 - 1988

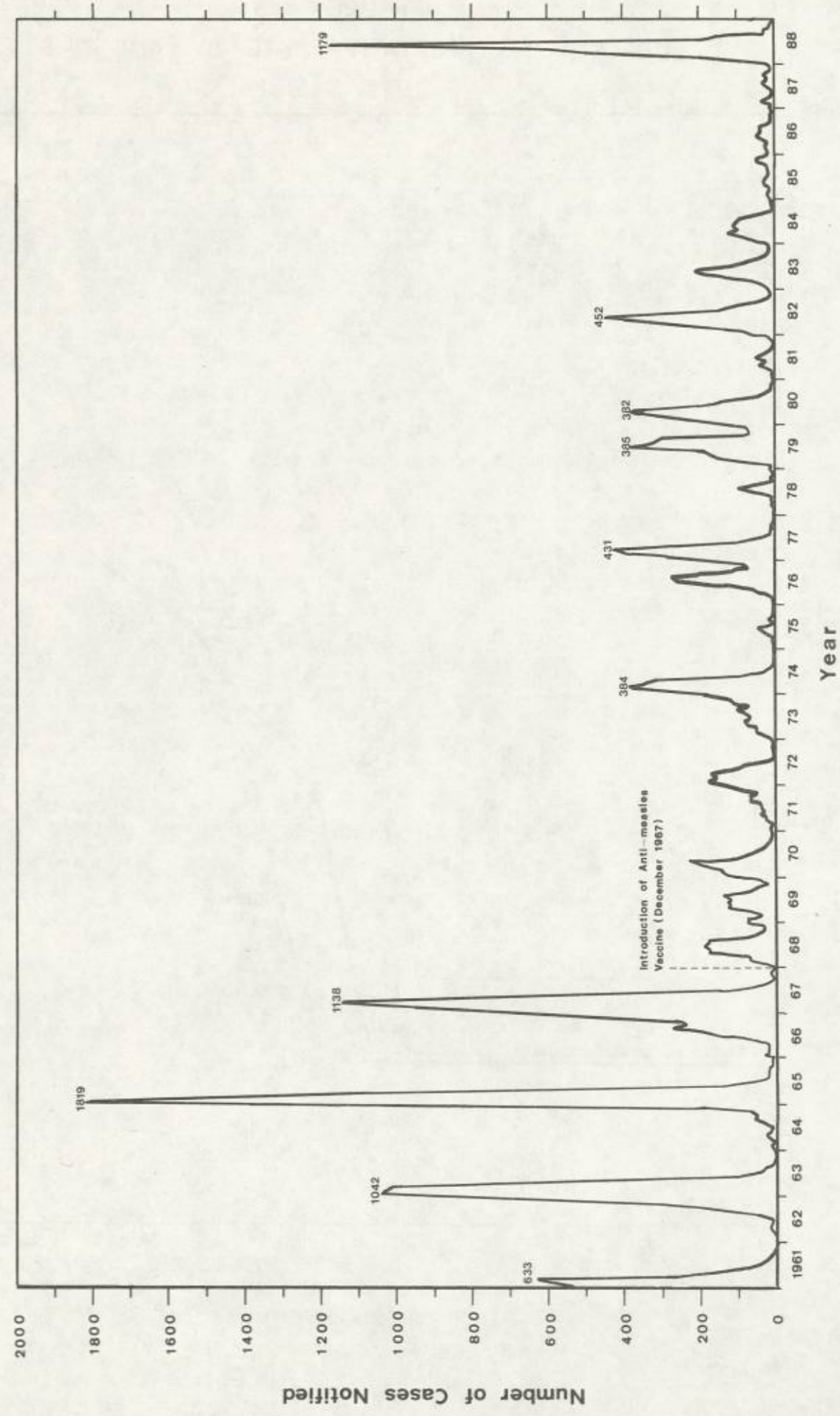


FIGURE 5  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE BY AGE & SEX  
1978 & 1988

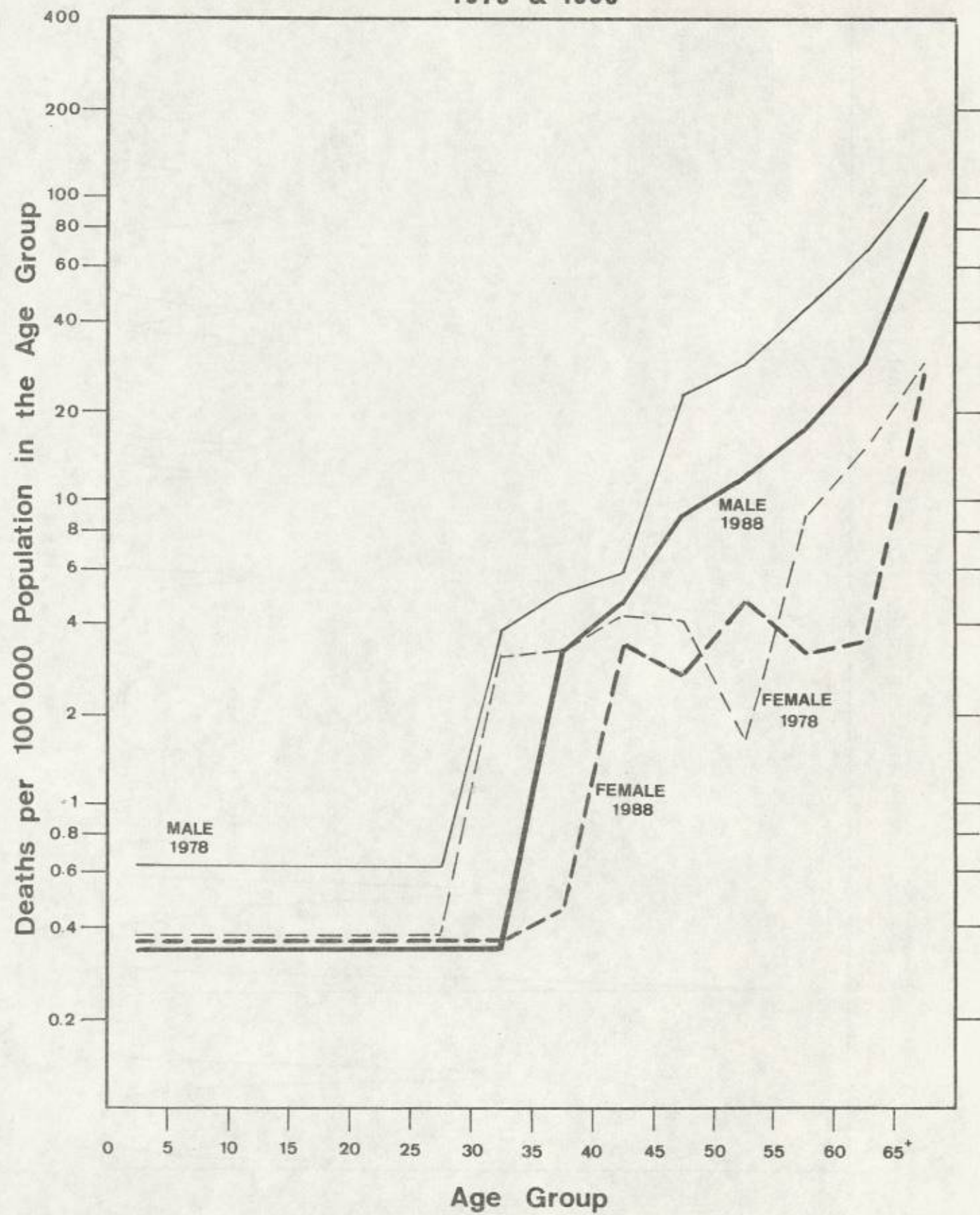


FIGURE 6  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATE BY SEX & AGE  
1978 & 1988

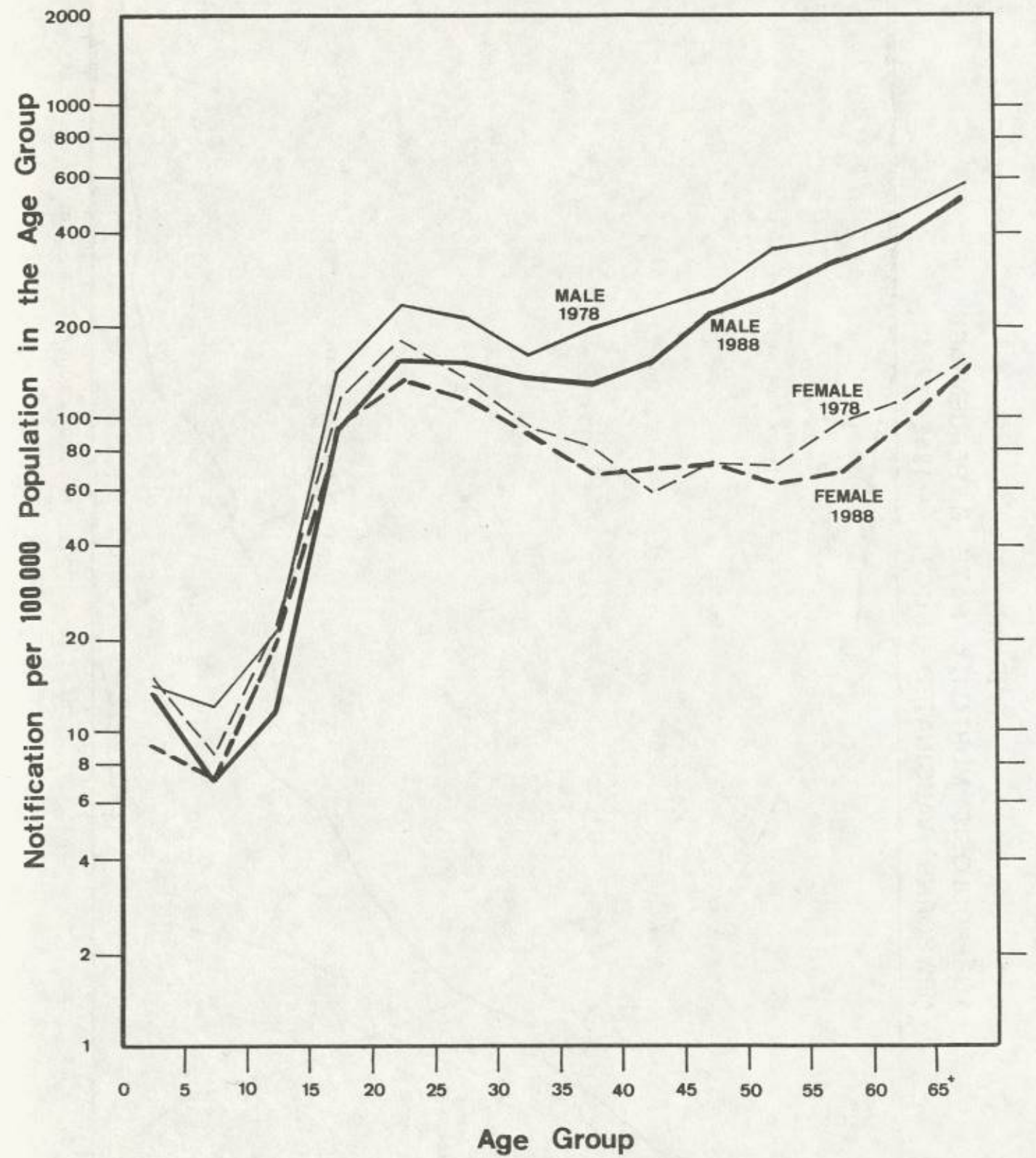


FIGURE 7  
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE & PERCENTAGE OF  
NEWBORNS VACCINATED (BCG) 1952-1988

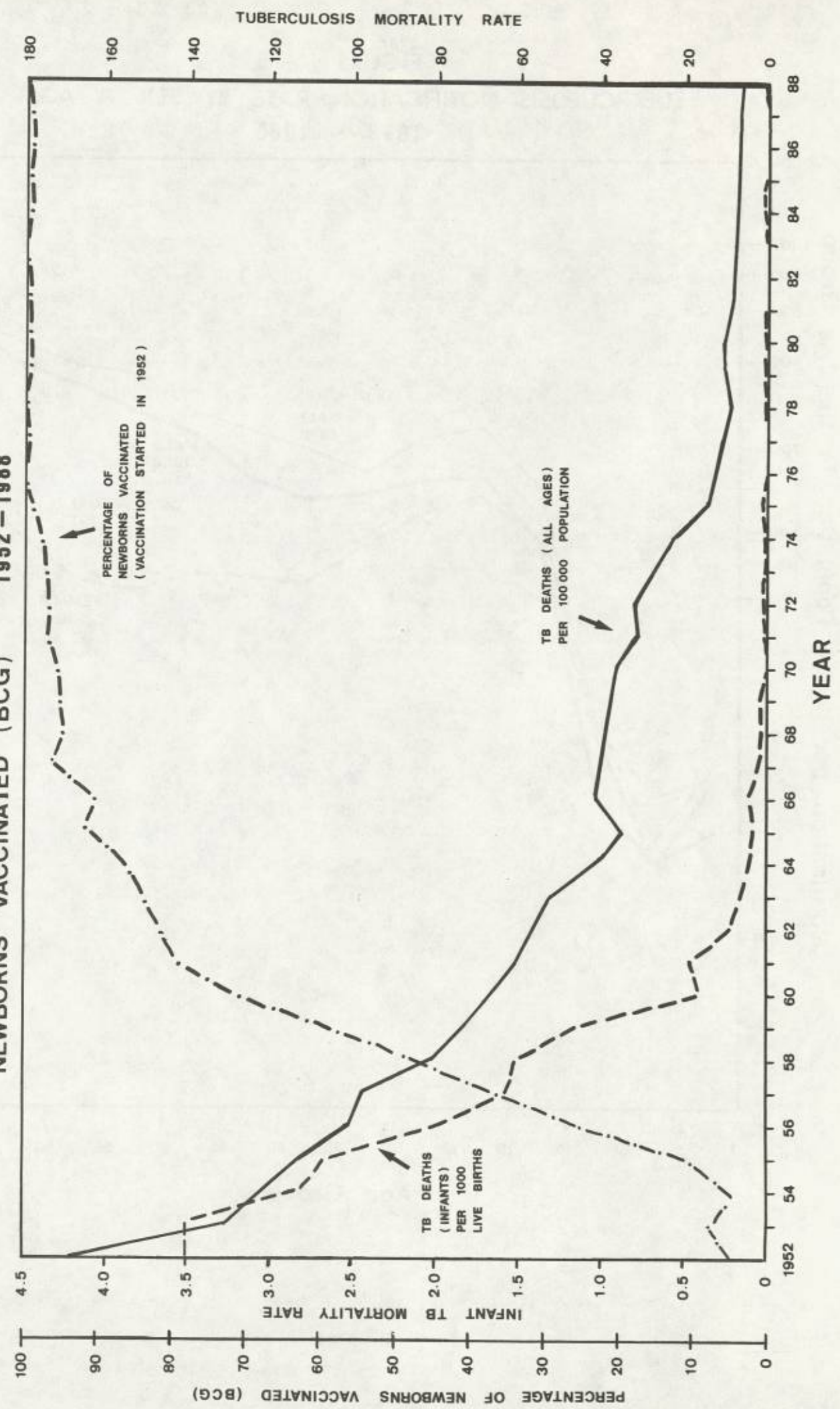


FIGURE 8

TOTAL SYPHILIS (NON-CONGENITAL) 1974-1988

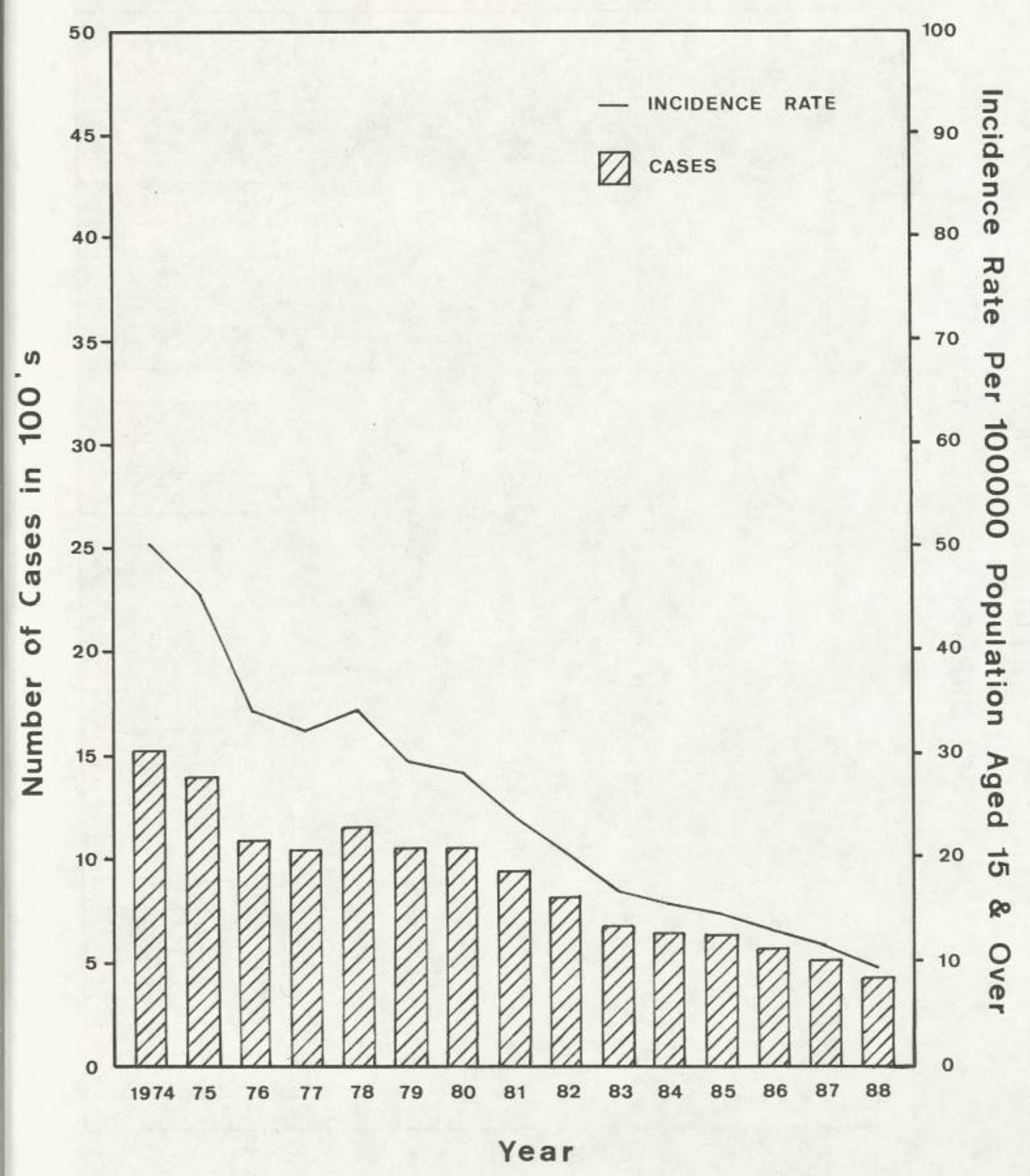


FIGURE 9  
GONORRHOEA 1974 - 1988

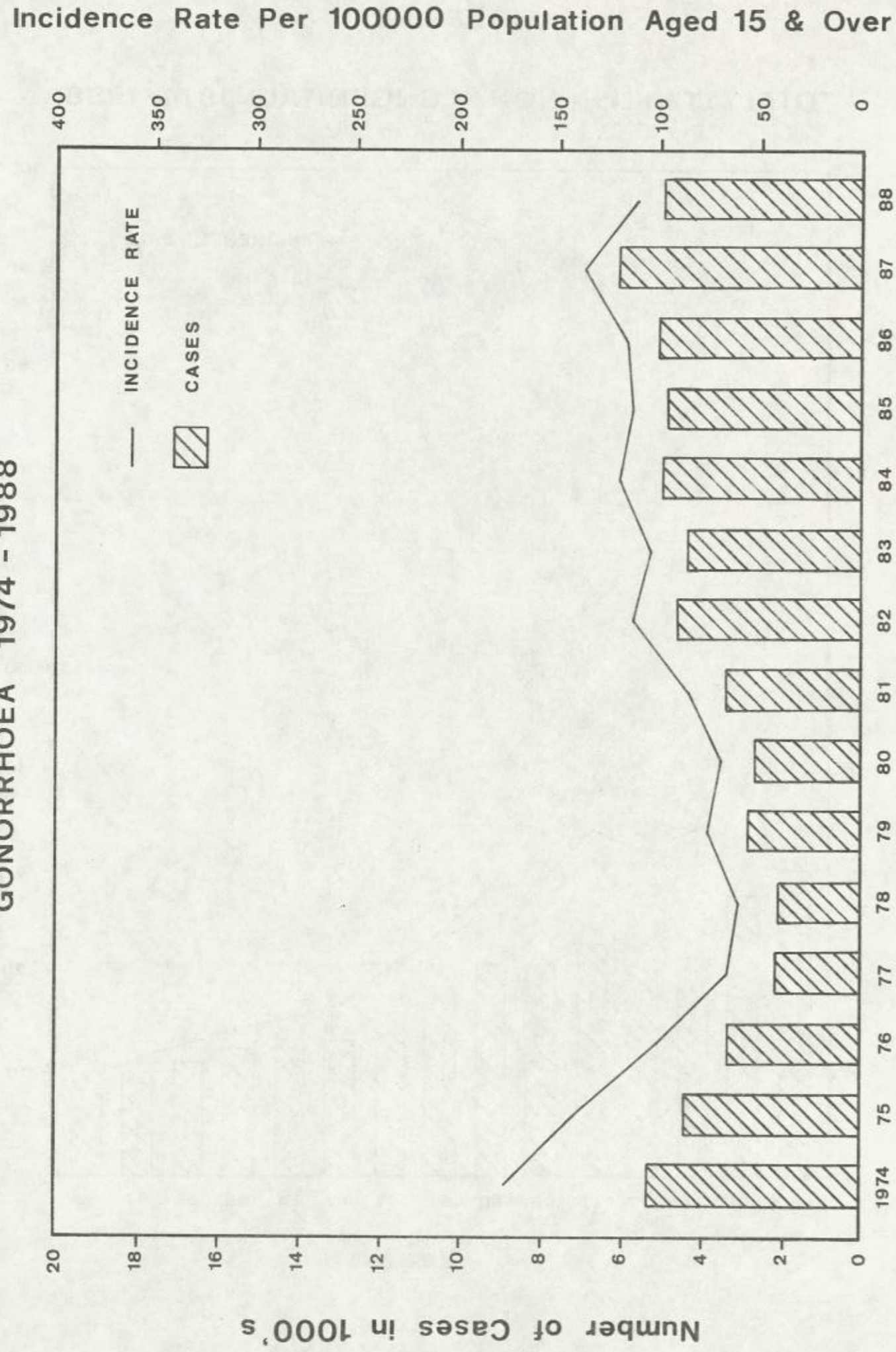


FIGURE 10  
HOSPITAL BEDS 1979-1988

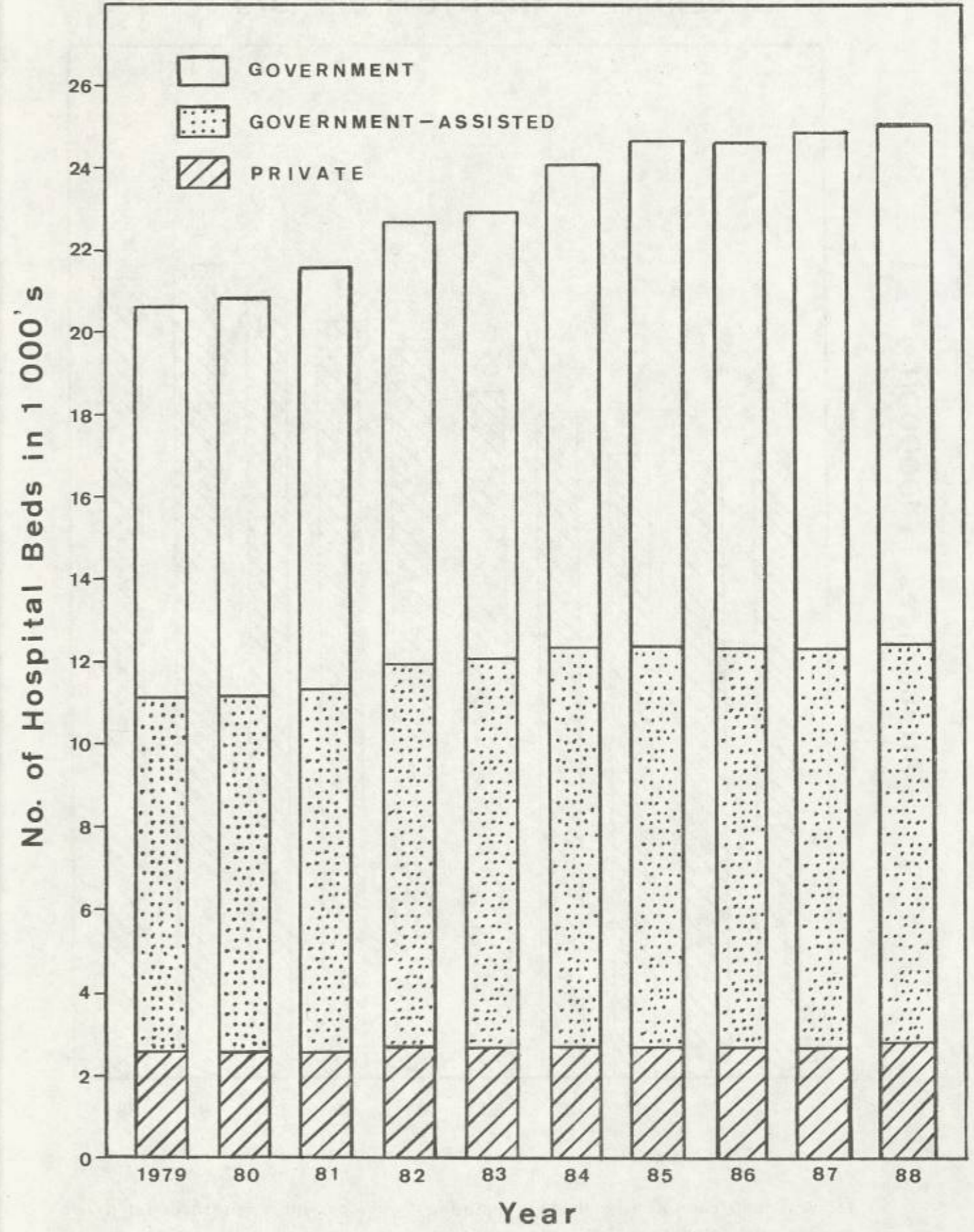
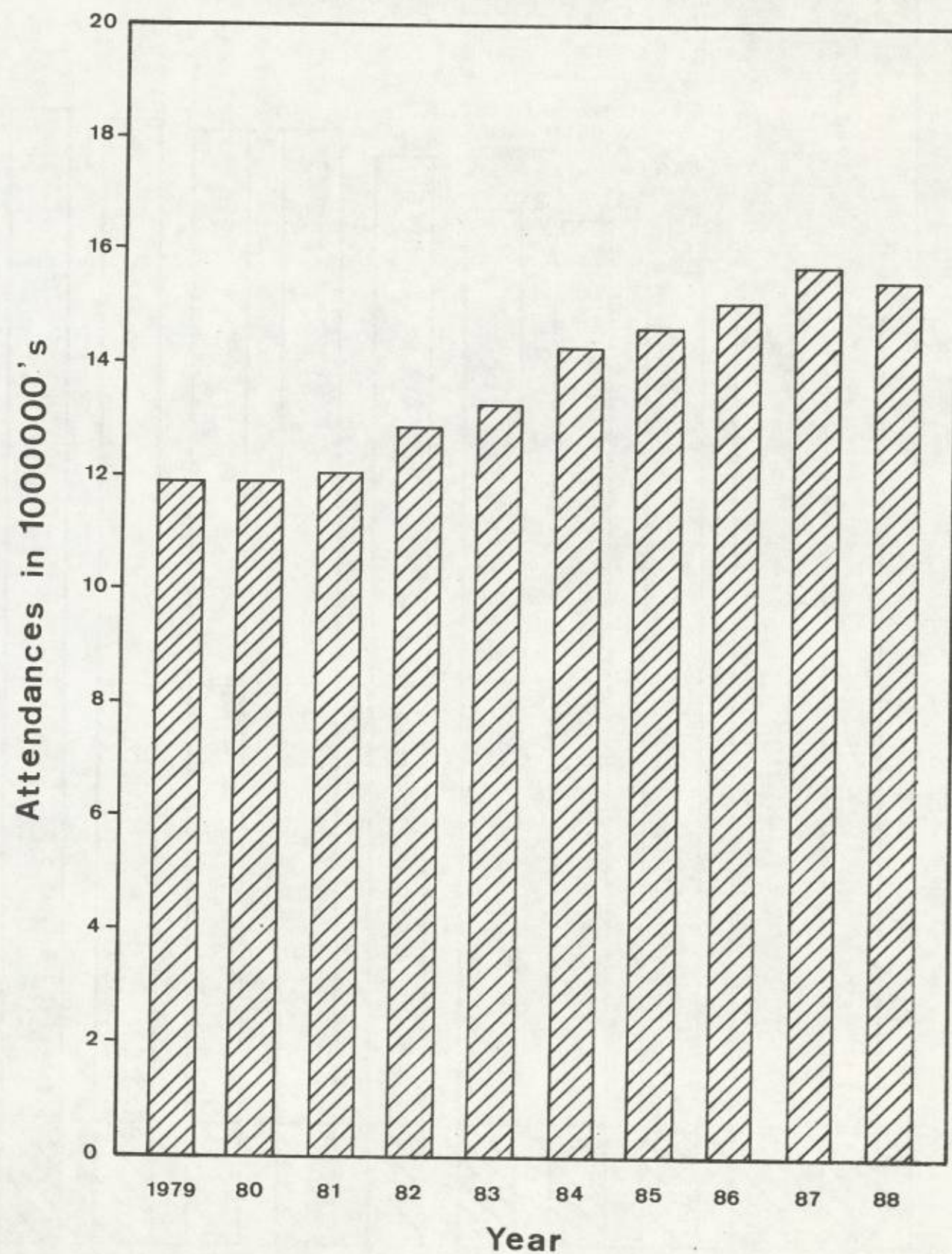


FIGURE 11

TOTAL OUT - PATIENT ATTENDANCES  
IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS 1979 - 1988

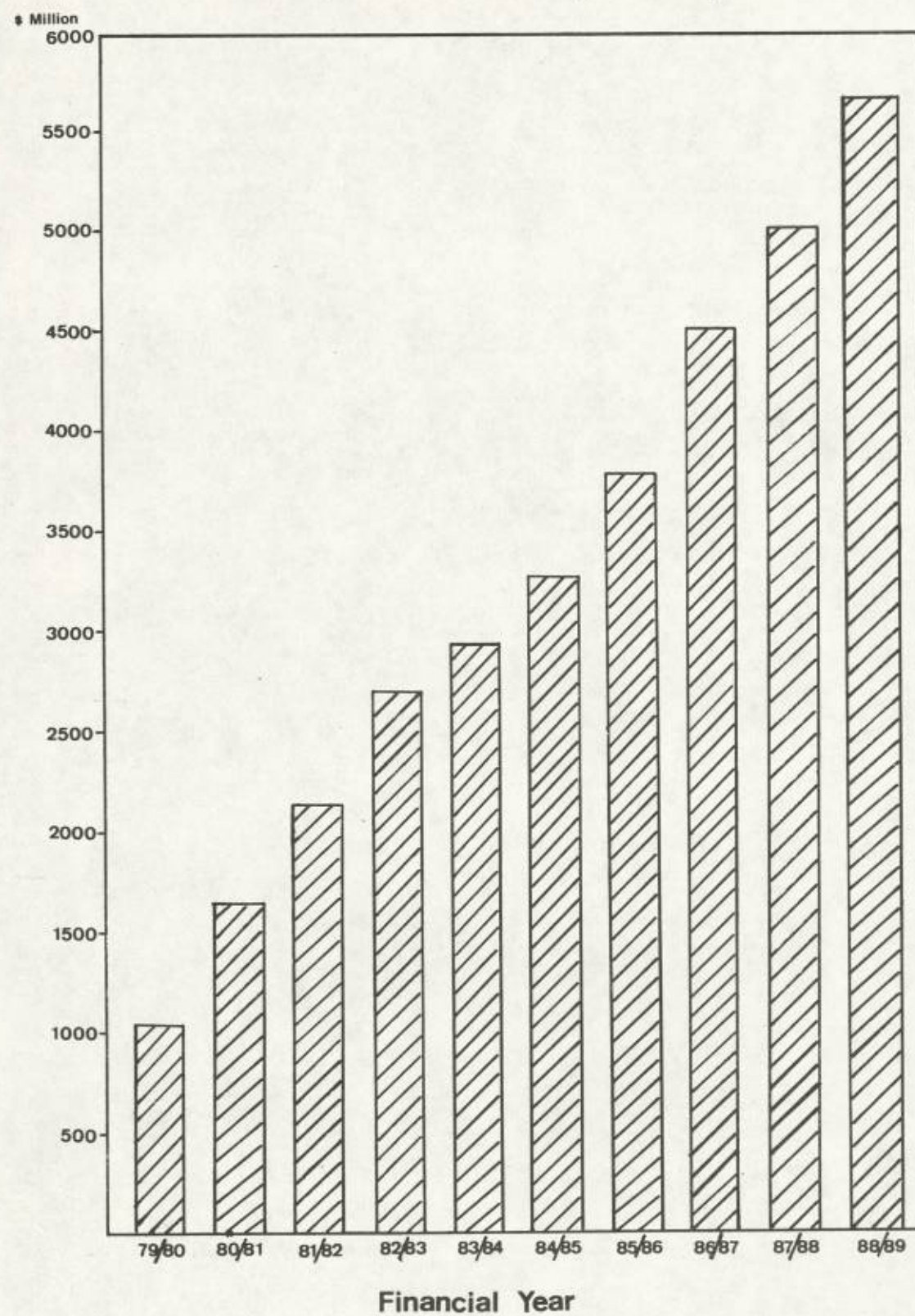


NOTE:

For year 1979 onwards, the figures included out - patient attendances at physio - therapy and occupational - therapy service .

FIGURE 12

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
EXPENDITURE 1979/80 - 1988/89



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