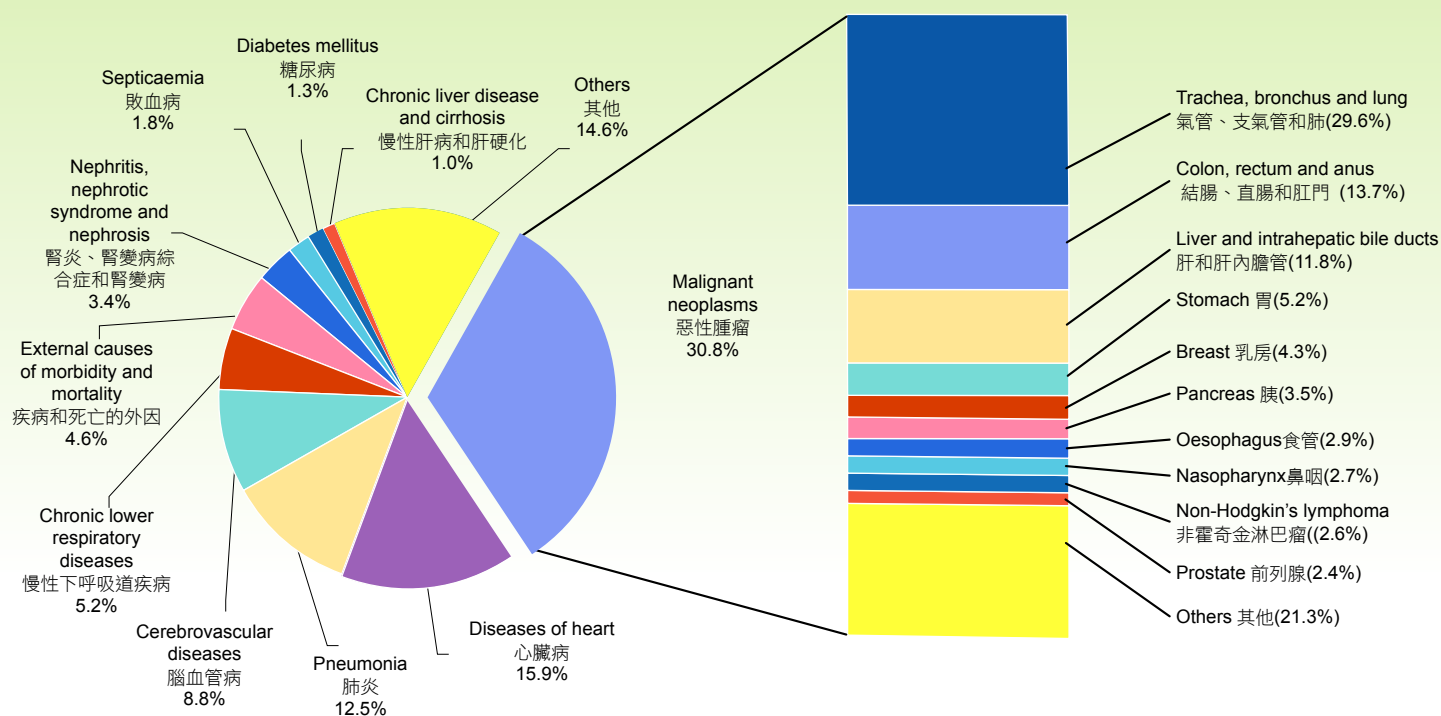


Figure 6 : Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2007

圖 6 : 二零零七年十大致命病因



Note: The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

註：由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。

Hospitalisation Data

Information on hospitalisation collected from private and public hospitals is an important source of morbidity data. The total number of in-patient discharges (including deaths and transfers to other hospitals) in 2007 was 1 537 783. The leading causes of hospitalisation reported in 2007 (Figure 7) were similar to those of previous year.

住院資料

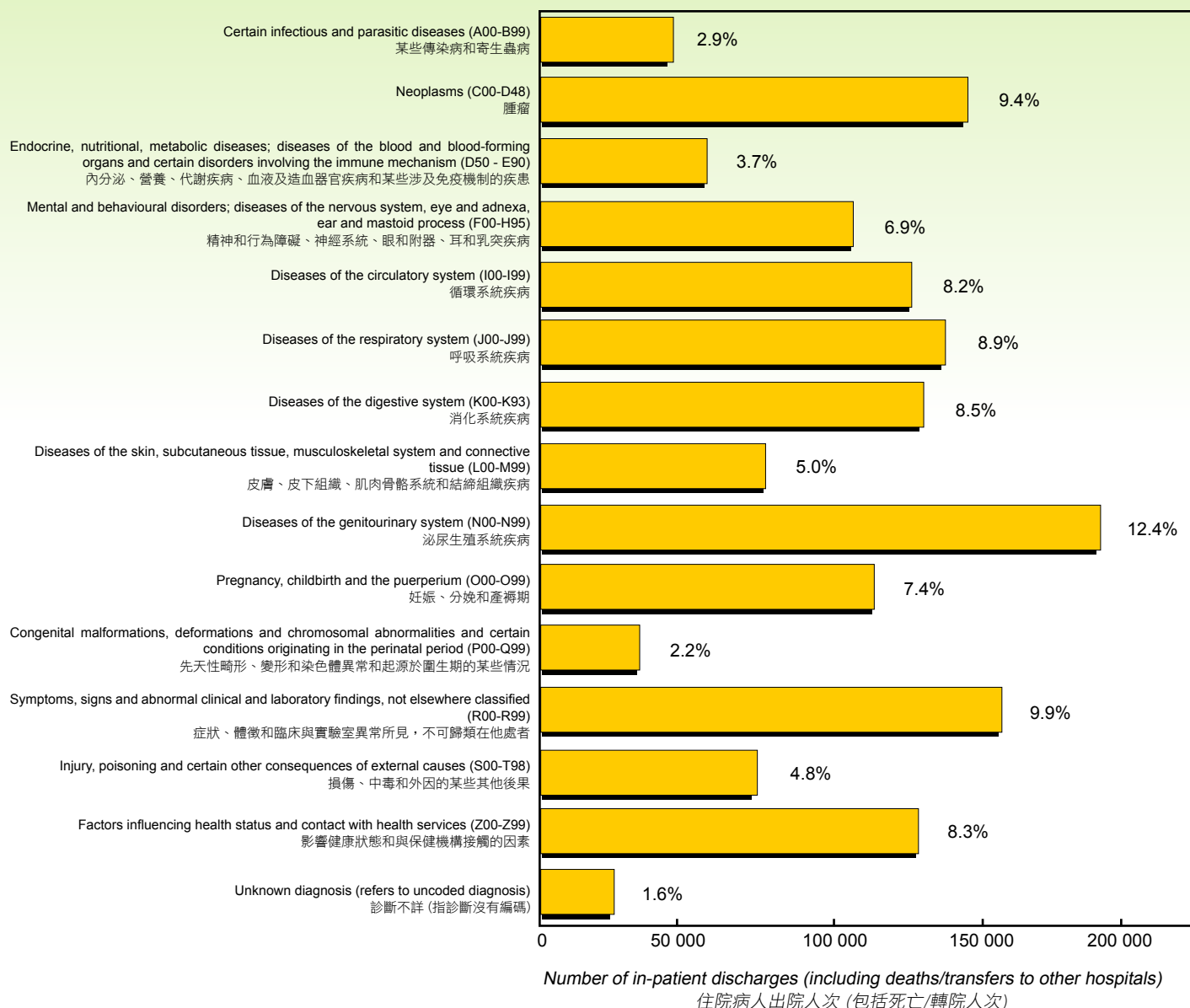
從私家醫院及公立醫院收集的病人住院數字，是重要的疾病數據來源。二零零七年的住院病人出院人次(包括死亡及轉院人次)為1 537 783。二零零七年病人住院的主要原因(圖7)與往年相若。

Figure 7 : Leading Causes of Hospitalisation, 2007

圖 7 : 二零零七年病人住院的主要原因

Disease Group (Detailed List No. ICD 10th Rev.)

疾病組別 (國際疾病分類第十次修訂本內詳細列表中的相關編碼)



Note : Percentage refers to percentage in respect of the total in-patient discharges. The percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

註：此處所指的百分比是指住院病人出院總人次的百分比。由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。

Disease Surveillance

Disease surveillance enables the health authority to identify prevailing incidence and trends of diseases, to conduct timely investigation, and to formulate and implement intervention strategies. In Hong Kong, systematic disease surveillance for infectious diseases, occupational diseases and cancer is in place.

疾病監察

疾病監察有助衛生當局確定當前的疾病發病率及趨勢，從而作出適時調查，以及制定和推行針對策略。目前，香港對傳染病、職業病及癌病均已設立有系統的監察機制。