スリランカ国スリジャヤワルダナプラ 総合病院事前調査報告書

昭和58年2月

国際協力事業団医 療協力 部

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# スリランカ国スリジャヤワルダナプラ 総合病院事前調査報告書

昭和58年2月

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国際協力事業団医 療協力 部

国際協力事業面 脅容884/.5/.126 120 98 登録No. 104963 MCF スリランカ国政府は、昭和57年2月、わが国の無償資金協力により建設中のスリ・ジャヤワル ダナプラ総合病院を円滑に運営していくために医療機器の操作指導及び維持管理を中心とした技術 協力を要請越した。

1,000 床を有するスリ・ジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院は現在コロンボ市郊外のコッテ地区に建設中であり、昭和58年秋に開院の予定である。

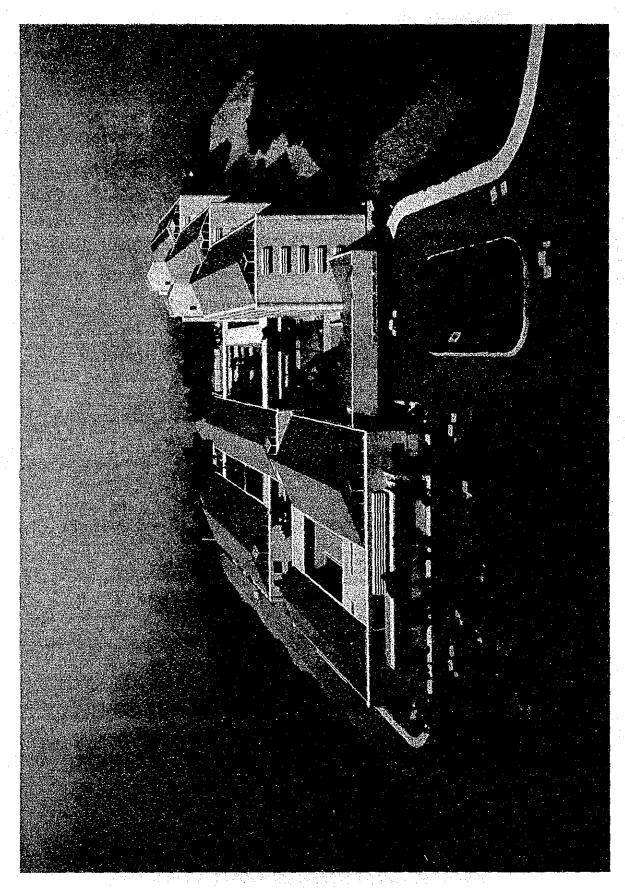
当事業団は上記要請の具体的内容,技術協力の可能性及び妥当性等を調査するために昭和58年1月,田崎寬慶応大学医学部教授を団長とする事前調査団を派遣した。同調査団は,本件技術協力の実施を検討する上で参考とするため,当事業団が協力中の,キャンディにあるペラデニア教育病院の視察も行った。

本報告書は、今回の事前調査の結果を取りまとめたものである。

ててに事前調査団の各位並びに同調査団派遣にで協力を賜った関係者各位に対し,深ើなる謝意を 表する次第である。

昭和58年2月

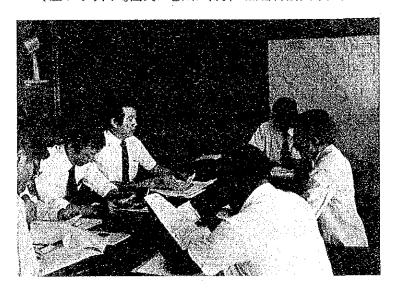
国際協力事業団 理事 長谷川 正 男



スリ・ジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院



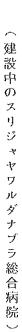
(左から)田崎団長、老川、石引、熊倉各団員(政府合同庁舎前にて)

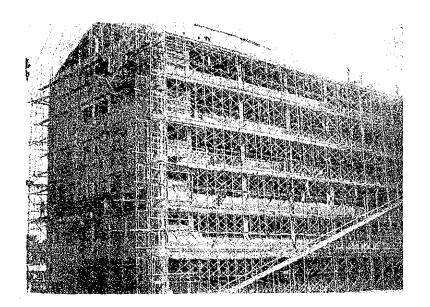


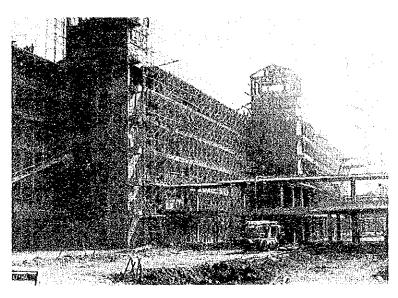
(保健省にて)

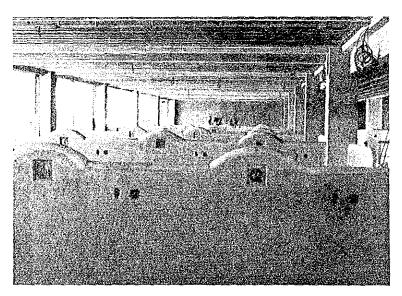


(大蔵企画省にて)



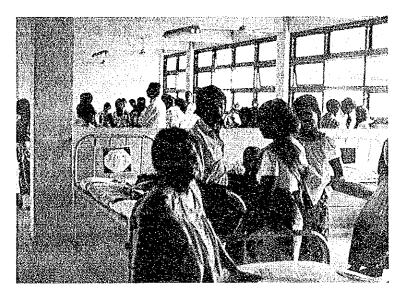




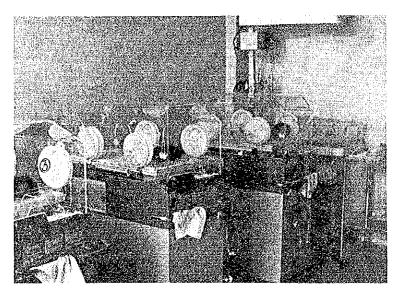




(ペラデニア教育病院)



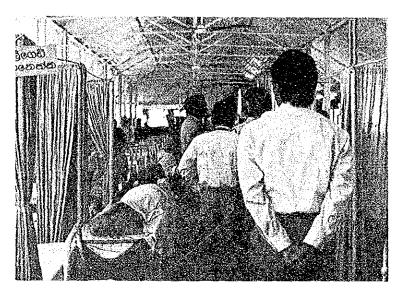
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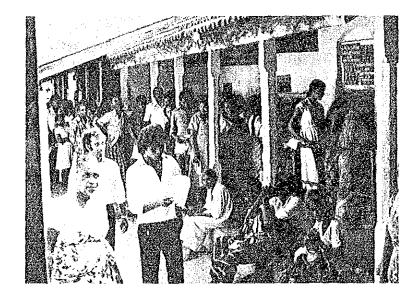
(同上,未熟児室)



(コロンボ総合病院)



(同 上)



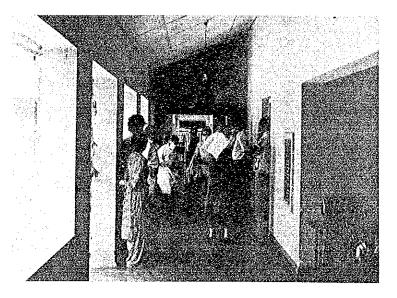
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Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children



General Hospital in Colombo South



Castle Street Maternity Hospital

## 目 次

1.	派遣の経緯	
2.	派遣の目的	1
3.	調査団の構成	2
4.	調査日程	2
5.	調查概要	··· E
(1	1) 新病院の建設状況	5
(2	2) スリランカ側の新病院に対する基本的考え方	5
(3	3) スリランカ側の準備状況	8
	人員,予算 etc	
(4	4) 技術協力の要請内容	12
(6	5) ペラデニア教育病院の運営状況	15
6.	総括的考察	17
7.	<b>資料編</b>	23
(1	1) ANNUAL ITEALTH BULLETIN 1981	··· 25
(2	2) 無償資金協力にて設置される医療機器リスト	95

#### 1. 派遣の経緯

(1) スリランカ国政府は、新首都開発計画により首都コロンボから近郊のスリ・ジャヤワルダナプラに行政の中枢を移動しつつあり(新国会議事堂は建設ずみ), これを契機に、1,000 床の新病院を建設することを計画し、わが国に無償資金協力を要請した。

スリランカにおける医療サーヴィスの現状は、地方の医療施設が量・質共に充分でないことから患者がコロンボに所在するコロンボ病院グループに集中し、特にコロンボ総合病院にその傾向が顕著となっている。 2,500 床を有するコロンボ総合病院を拡張することは、医療サービス及び管理上からも避けるべきであり、コロンボ近郊に設備の整った総合病院を開設し、患者の分散を図ることが緊急課題となっている。

以上の状況を考慮し、わが国政府は無償資金協力を行うことを決定し、新病院の起工式は1981 年11月に実施されるに至った。

(2) 新病院に対する技術協力については、当初スリランカ国政府より要請はなかったため、新病院の施設及び機器内容は技術協力なしという前提で進められていたが、1982年2月にスリランカにて行われた同国との経済技術協力に関する年次協議の際、スリランカ国側より新病院を円滑に運営するために、医療機器の取扱い及び臨床分野を中心とした技術協力の要請がなされた。1982年11月同国保健省フェルナンド局長は訪日した際、前記同様に医療機器の維持管理を中心とした技術協力を日本政府に要請した。

#### 2. 派遣の目的

技術協力の具体的な要請内容(特に臨床分野については不明であったため)を把握し、スリランカ政府の新病院に対する考え方(機能に関し)を確認し、且つ予算、人員計画等に関し調査を行うことにより、プロジェクト方式技術協力の可能性・妥当性を調査する。

#### 3. 調査団の構成

- (1) 団 長 田 崎 寛 慶応義塾大学医学部泌尿器科教授
- (2) 団 員 石 引 久 弥 慶応義塾大学医学部外科助教授
- (3) 団 員 老 川 忠 雄 慶応義塾大学医学部小児科講師
- (4) 団 員 熊 倉 晃 国際協力事業団医療協力部医療協力課課長代理

#### 4. 調査日程

1月20日 成田 JL719 シンガポール UL323 コロンボ (21:50) 池田 JICA コロンボ所長の出迎えを受ける。

21日 9:30~日本大使館(木村参事官,荒井一等書記官,滝澤二等書記官)表敬

10:40~大蔵企画省援助局表敬

援助局長 (Mr.R.Weerakcon)

11:00~保健省表敬

次官 ( Dr .Ranambalana )

保健事業局長(DR.S.D.M.Fernando)

22日 9:30~スリジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院建設現場視察

23日 資料整理

2 4 日 9:00~保健省にて協議

「ス」側出席者

DR .S .D M .Fernando

DR.R.Peiris (コロンボ総合病院整形外科医)

DR.N Nagaratram (コロンボ総合病院内科医)

DR.R.P.Jayewardene (国家科学委員会議長)

Mr.S.H.N.DE Silva (建築家)

10:15~コロンボ総合病院視察

11:15~高等教育省次官表敬

次官(DR.F.S.C.Kalpage)

13:30~調査団内打合せ

19:80~大使館主催夕食会

2 5日 8:80 ~ホテル発 (Colombo 約 110 km Kandy )

(同行:JICA 笹子所員)

11:45~ペラデニア総合病院視察

(病院長: Dr.W.O Wadug odapitiya )

26日 8:00~ホテル発(Kandy → Colombo)

12:30~保健省にて第2回目協議

「ス」側出席者

DR .S .D .M . Fernando

DR .R . Peiris

DR .R .P . Jayewardene

20:30~DR .Fernando 局長主催夕食会

27日 10:00~保健省にて第3回目協議

(「Summary of Minutes of Discussions ]等に関し)

「ス」側出席者

DR .S ,D .M .Fernando

DR .R .Peiris

DR .N .Nagaratram

Mr.S.H.N.De Silra

15:40 ~大蔵企画省援助局に協議結果及び Summary of Minutes of Discussions 案を説明,了承を得る。

Mr.R.Weerakoon (局長), Mr.E.Siriboddhana 及びMr.S.Weerapa ra 両次長

20:20~田崎団長, Fernando 局長間にて Summary of Minutes of Discussions に署名

20:30~田崎団長主催カクテル・ブュフェ

28日 9:40~Lady Ridgeway Hospital for children 視察(614床) 1906年開院

11:: 0 0 ~ Castle Street Maternity Hospital 視察(353 床) 1950 年開院

12:15~General Hosjilal in Colonbo South 視察(600床) 1960年開院

(同行:Fernando局長, Liyanage次長)

29日 8:00 コロンボ発(UL422)

12:45 バンコク着

3 0日 バンコック JL464 成田

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#### 5. 調査概要

### (1) 新病院の建設状況

昭和56年11月に起工式が行われたスリ・ジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院の建設は、昭和58年9月末の竣工を目途に順調に進渉しており、調査時点においては、工程より少し早く工事出来高は約70%に達している。建設には約1,800人の作業員が従事しており、工事は、駆体工事を終了し、目下左官工事を中心とした内装工事に取り組んでいる。新病院の建設状況に比較し、スリランカ側で建設することになっている医師及び看護婦の宿舎(1. 単身医師用54室、単身看護婦用800人収容の150室 2. 家族用2DK、18室)については、未だ入札段階にあり、早急な工事着工が必要である。

#### (2) スリランカ側の新病院に対する基本的考え方(石引 久弥)

スリ・ジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院の機能的役割は新首都圏のみならず、当国全土の第一級の 広範、高度な医療施設であると同時に卒後教育のための機能を併せもつ教育施設であることは本 院建築の無償資金協力計画の開始当初より変更はない。しかし、1,000 床の規模をもつ大病院を 先進国の医療及び卒後教育施設のレベルに整備するには天文学的数値の資金を要するのは当然で あり、日本国の無償援助もこれを実施するのは不可能である。従って、計画当初の具体的内容は この点についてのスリランカ国側の意向を柱として立案されている。すなわち「より多くの患者 に対して適度な入院治療を施すための総合病院として位置づけ、病棟規模を重視する。医療器材 は開院時に必要な基本的な器具を優先し、維持費の低いもの、保守の容易なものを中心に設置、 病理検査、X線診断等で維持費のかさむものは、教育上、医療上効果の大きいものに限定する (基本設計報告書、国際協力事業団、昭和55年12月)」となっている。

今回の技術協力に関する事前調査におけるスリランカ国側関係者との3回にわたる協議においても、この基本方針は不変であることが確認されたと考えられる。すなわち、医療技術協力の具体的要望内容(後出5~(4))にもあらわれているように、卒後教育に必要な教育カリキュラム立案、高度な診断・治離のための機械設備・技術導入よりも、一般医療施設としての診療活動に必要な設備とその維持・保守及び医療手技に関する経済的、技術的援助が強く要請されている。

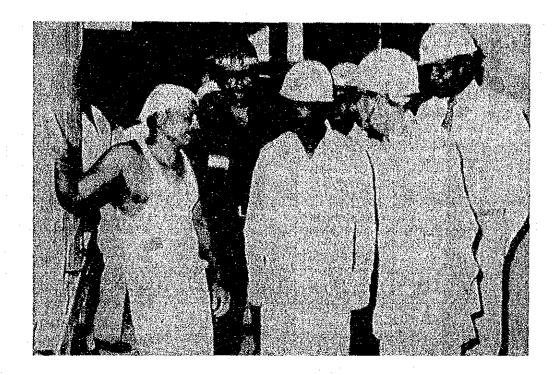
医療施設としてのスリランカ国の期待は極めて大きく、本調査団滞在中にも保健担当大臣 Or. Atapattu)が新病院建設現場を関係者と共に視察している点からもうかがえよう(Daily News. jan. 27, 1983)。一方、卒後教育は高等教育省(Ministry of Higher Education)が担当し、コロンボ大学の卒後教育修了資格(日本における大学院卒業資格に相当)をうけるための教科、試験は示されているものの、実際の卒後教育は数施設の指定病院にまかされているものと考えられ、新病院はこの指定施設に入るであろうが、高等教育省よりの要望は出されていない。これに

相当するものとして、新病院関係者より病院に設置する視聴覚教育機器の要望リストが示された (後出5~(4))。

スリランカ国側の諸事情により、新病院の一般医療施設としての機能重視方針は現状では妥当 と判断されるが、卒後教育、高度医療充実のための機能をもつ必要性が生ずる日の近からんとが 期待される。

assam gatam da Događenog benediga a pod objektiva i kaj jednosti.

## Priority for social welfare in development plans -Dy Minister



Health Minister Dr. Ranjith Atapattu showed a keen interest to ascertain how the Japanese construction engineers working in the Sri Jayawardhanapura hospital obtained a perfect smoothness in the wall plaster, Here the Minister (fourth from left) discusses a point with one of the local masons engaged in the construction work, when he visited the hospital site on Monday Among others in the picture are Colombo's District Development Council chairman, Atmon Pieris and Director, Health Services Dr. Malinga Fernando. — (Picture by Roland Perera)

### (3) スリランカ側の準備状況

スリランカ国保健省はスリ・ジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院の運営予算として年額約 8,400 万ルピーを計画しており、1988 年については、同年 1 0月の開院を考慮し約 3,200 万ルピーの予算措置を検討している。また、人員の配置にについては、3 月までに病院長(Super - intendent)を任命し、8 5名の医師、450名の看護婦等を計画している。

#### 運営費(計画額)

(単位:ルピー)

小 計	ラボラトリー	患者ケアー	オフィス	区分
28 ,777 ,000	1,488,850	24 ,460 ,450	2, 877,700	01 人 件 費
60,00	6,000	48,000	6,000	02 旅 費
48 ,300 ,00	17,016,000	31,213,400	70,600	08 消耗品購入費
660,00	50,000	550 ,000	60,000	04 修理・維持費
6,422,00	491,500	5 ,658 ,000	272,500	05 光熱水料
84 ,219 ,00	19 ,002 ,350	60,929,850	3,286,800	合 計

#### RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

#### SRI JAYEWARDENAPURA HOSPITAL,

#### KOTTE

		Office	Patient Care	Laboratory	Grand Total
01 10				en er en	
01. Personnel Emoluments		1 277 700	10 110 /00	000 050	17 777 000
Salaries		1,777,700		888,850	17,777,000
Allowances		1,100,000		550,000	11,000,000
	(小計)	2,877,700	24,460,450	1,438,850	28,777,000
00 m114			1.		
02. Travelling		F 000		F 000	50,000
i. Local		5,000		5,000	
ii. Change of Station	(小計)	1,000		1,000	10,000
	ל ווויני)	6,000	48,000	6,000	60,000
03. Supplies & Requistites					•
i. Stationery		20,000	75,000	5,000	100,000
ii. Petrol		40,000		3,000	400,000
iii. Medical Supplies & Dr	บอร	10,000	19,000,000		19,000,000
iv. Dressings	ago		4,000,000	٠.	4,000,000
v. Diets			5,000,000		5,000,000
vi. Uniforms		500			299,500
vii. Liuen		100	and the second of the second o	500	999,500
viii. Consumablec		40,000		500	520,500
ix. X-Rays & Chemicals		40,000	100,000	10,000	10,000
x. Lab. Chemicals			100	12,000,000	12,000,000
xi. Surgical Consumables			1,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
XI. Sulficat Coustmentes	(小計)	70,600	•	17,016,000	48,300,000
	( 11.01 )	70,000	01,215,400	27,020,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
04. Repairs & Maintenance					
of Equipment					
i. Office Equipment		10,000			10,000
ii. Hospital Equipment		* * *	450,000	50,000	500,000
ii. Vehicles		50,000	100,000	* .	150,000
	(小計)	60,000	550,000	50,000	660,000
05. Utility		4 7	V- 1		
i. Trans		1,000		1,000	10,000
ii. Communication		10,000			100,000
iii. Water		10,000		20,000	100,000
iv. Electricity		100,000		400,000	5,000,000
v. Laundry			480,000	20,000	500,000
vi. Tyres & Tubes		50,000			200,000
vii. Rent & Rates		100,000		50,000	500,000
viii. Miscellaneous		1,500		500	12,000
		272,500	5,658,000	491,500	6,422,000
		3,286,800	60,929,850	19,002,350	84,219,000

Grant total recurrent expenditure Rs. 84,219,000
Initial capital expenditure Rs. 5,000,000
(Linen, Furniture, other hard ware etc.)

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	計画表						
	スタッフ数(概要					(85)	
	<u>1                                    </u>					22	
	onsultants					10	
	. H. O. (Senior	House UII	rcer)			35	. *
and the second second	. 0.					18	
1	nternes						
Nursin	g & Para-Medica	1				(586)	
N.	urses			* .		447	
М	idwives					53	
М	edical Lab. Tec	:h.		٠.	a section	40	
P	hysiotherapists	<b>,</b>				14	:
R	adiographers		•		4	16	
P	harmaci <b>s</b> ts					12	
E	CG Recordists					04	
N	1. 1					(492)	:
<del></del>	dical				· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13	
	ab Orderlies ttendants					208	
	rd. Labourers					192	•
	an. Labourers					-5 <b>-</b>	2.00
J	ant hapourero						
Genera	l Administratio	<u>n</u>				(101)	. •
М.	edical Superint	endant	* :			01	•
D	eputy Med. Supe	lt.	* • •			01	
H	ospital Secreta	ries				02	
C	lerks					15	
and the second of the second o	ypists				•	02	, 13 
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tan an ing merekahan kebabah	atchers					15	
	verseers					05	
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C	ooks			*		. 06	
			— 1 · 0 —	٠			
	$g:\mathcal{T}^{k-1}(\mathcal{Y}_{k}) \to \mathbb{R}$		:				

## ii) 診療科別スタッフ数

診 療 科	ユニット	病床数	コンサルタント	S.H.O	но	看護婦	助産婦	アテンタント	Ord/Lob	San/La
内 科	ĩ	72	1	1	<b>2(1)</b> *	24	<del>-</del>	14	9	4
内 科	Л	72	1	1	2(1)%	24	_	14	9	4
内 科	M	72	1	1	2(1)**	24		14	9	4
外科	I	72	1	1	2(1)%	24	- <b>-</b>	14	9	4
外科	n	72	1	1	2(1)%	24		14	9	: 4
外科	Ш	72	1	1 -	2(1)**	24		14	9	4
産科・婦人科	ī	72	1	1	2(1)**	15	15	9	9	4
産科・婦人科	111	72	1	1	2(1)**	15	15	9	9	4
小 児 科	I	72	1	1	2(1)**	15		9	9	4
整形外科	I	96	1	1	2	18	_	15	9	4
E N T	Ι	72	1		2	15		15	9	4
跟 科	I	72	1	. · <u>-</u> .	2	15		15	9	4
皮 膚 科	I	48	1:	-	2	10	_	10	6	8
日直医(外科)	I	. 80		: <u> </u>	1	10	· .:	. 6	. 4	2
日直医(内科)	I	30	_		1	10		6	.: . <u>4</u>	2
ı c u	Ī	15	_		6	45		_	5	2
手 術 室	I –V	_	2	_	10	80	_	_	50	15
分 娩 室	I — II	_	_	_	_	12	20		6	4
合 計		996	15	10	26 + 18(I)	404	50	178	183	78

※インターン

#### (4) 技術協力の要請内容(田崎 寛)

日本側調査団とスリランカ側代表との間で3日間にわたり討論した結果,スリジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院の建設完了後,改めて日本政府,スリランカ政府間で技術協力のプロジェクトを開始して欲しいとの希望が確認され、その具体的な要請内容は以下に絞られることが明らかにされた。

- 1. 機械器具の維持管理
- 2. 各臨床領域の技術協力

1.については、今回のスリジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院が卒後臨床教育のセンターになる点と前回のペラデニア教育病院における経験でいくつかの問題点に遭遇した事実から機械器具の維持管理の重要性が強調された。特に精密器械については、地元の技術員では修理不能な点が問題であるとしている。

さらに 1.については、スリランカ側からスペア部品の供給、保証期間の延長などの希望が述べられたが、日本側からは機械器具といっても①建物に附属したもの。②一般的な機械器具。③医療のための精密機械に分けられるべきで、技術協力では③のものに限られる事が示された。

2.については、日本の臨床医学の技術がスリランカ国の専門医教育に役立つ事が目的で、この 卒後教育はスリランカ国で行なわれるべき事、特に機械器具を取扱う技術の協力が求められてい る。日本側からはこの際の協力は決して労働力の提供ではなく助言の範囲を越えないことを明示 し、相互に了解されたが、この間にはある程度の診療技術は行なって見せる必要は認められた。

スリランカ側医師が短期間来日して、専門医教育を受ける事もありうるが、その専門領域は示されなかった。

次にスリランカ側が日本に対し、技術協力を要請したい臨床領域は①内視鏡、②血液学、③胃の外科、④集中治療、⑤血液透析、の順に重要であることが提示された。又、これに伴うナースやパラメディカルの技術員を高度に教育することも必要とされた。

このような領域における技術協力は、病院の正式な開院から3ヶ月後、すなわち、1984年1月から始られる事がのぞましいとされた。内視鏡の領域については、日本側は技術協力に要する機械を持ち込む事の可能性を検討する事、スリランカ側はそのような機器が供給される事の有用性が述べられた。

#### 病院の組織運営について

要請内容は主として前述の機械器具の維持管理と各臨床領域の技術援助に絞られる事が示されたが、さらに病院の管理運営についての協力も討論された。すなわちての病院の管理責任者として指名された病院長は日本における同程度の病院の管理運営情況を視察する為に派遣される可能性が述べられた。一方日本側からも開院の初期における病院管理を助けるために専門家を送る可能性が述べられた。技術協力を行うとしたらいつから始めるかについて、1984年1月より、1984

年度に血液学領域,胃の外科,内視鏡に関しての優先順位を決め,その後は需要と情勢に応じて変化しうるものとした。スリランカ側の専門家を1988年中に教育のためと日本に派遣することは困難で、1984年以降になる事。また日本の医師の資格については,医師法31項で登録され,スリランカ国内の国立医療機関における医療行為については、全く問題がない事が確認された。日本側としては、病院運営に関し、運営会議の下部組織としての小委員会を作り、技術協力の遂行を監視することが望ましいとの希望が述べられた。

最後に日本側から、日本政府が今回の技術協力のプロジェクトを開始するか否かはまだ決めて おらず、今回の調査の結果を十分検討した上で決定されるものである事が伝達された。

#### 視聴覚教育機器の要望リスト

#### AUDIO VISUAL AID

01. Over head projectors & spare bulbs

Transparencies

Pens

- 02. Transparency copy
- 03. Projection screens
- 04. Slide projectors & spare bulbs carousel with spare slide trays and all the accessories

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Slide mounts

- 05. Slide pointers
- 06. Lectern
- 07. Television and video with all the accessories

video cassettes

- 08. Video camera
- 09. Sound slide projector with all the accessories & spare bulbs

  Spare trays
- 10. Mini cassette players
- 11. Epidioscope with spare bulbs
- 12. Slide viewers
- 13. Desicators
- 14. X'ray illuminators
- 15. X'ray film copie
- 16. Public Address System with all accessories.
- 17. Photo copier
- 18. Duplicating machine
- 19. Electric Typewriter
- 20. Calculators.
- 21. Chalk board
- 22. Steel Cabinets
- 23. Filing Cabinets
- 24. Camera with all accessories
- 25. Copier and enlarger.
- 26. Microscopes.
- 27. Muroscoper projection

#### (5) ペラデニア教育病院の運営状況(老川 忠雄)

#### 1) Peradeniya General Hospital (以下PGHと略す)の概要

PGHは全病床数 540 で最初はMaternity Hospital として開院する筈であったが 1980 年8月22日総合病院として開院したものである。総合病院でも内科,外科,産婦人科,小児科,精神科という科の数としては比較的少い。

今回調査対象となったSri Jayewardenapura General Hospital (以下SJGと略す)と比較してみてもPGHが産科小児科を主体とした計画により作られその後総合病院となったこともあり、小児科、新生児部門はPGHの方が規模が大きい。PGHが総合病院として開院したのはPGHが医学部の教育病院であるために医学部最終学年の必修科目をすべて含めた病院とするというSri Lanka 側の要求であったとされている。PGHは病床数こそ少いが開院当時Sri Lanka の病院中最高レベルのものとされ 現在でもその評価はかわらない。PGHにはSri Lanka 各地から患者が転送され中枢病院としての機能を充分果していると云われてる。

#### 2) PGHの現況

開院時 Kandy General Hospital の現況の如く地域医療の ニードから入院患者も無制 限に収容するようになると教育病院としては好ましくないと危惧されていた。開院前の調 査時にはSri Lanka保健省は教育病院として機能するためには定数を守るべきであり,一般 総合病院と同様な診療のみを目的とする考えはないと確約していた。確かに 1981年 8月 8 1 日から10日間,筆者が調査と臨床指導にPGHに滞在した時期と全く同じに入院数も制限され 患者の付添も小児科以外には許可されておらず、私共日本の病院の感覚からすればむしろガラ ンとした感じがあった。小児科に付添が許可されているのは小児と母親を分離することは小児 の精神衛生上不利であるという考えからである。病院の外壁等は雨で汚れている部位もあるが 病院の内部は非常に清潔にされているのが印象的であった。実際に病室内のトイレ、物置等も よく掃除されていた。前回の指導項目の中で院内感染予防について重点的に議論され、手洗等 についても当時不備の面が多く,院内の staff と改善策を検討したものであったが,当時,最 も不備であったSBU(Special Baby Unit, Neonatal Care Unit )も手洗いの増設,各イン キュベーター毎に専用聴診器を使用する等、感染予防に関する改善に勉めていることが判る。 当院は,手術室,分娩室,新生児未熟児室,ICU等は air condition により室内温が調節さ れている。開院時は空調機械調節が適切でなく可成り低温に調節(当時PGHには室内寒暖計 がなく正確な温度は判らないが)されて分娩直後の新生児の多くは低体温に陥っていた。現在 では空調機械の調節もよくなされ適切な温度環境が保たれていた。供与機械に関しては小児科・ 産科領域,その他のものを含めてすべて充分に利用されていたと思われる。私共が技協時に危 惧した如く高度の医療,検査機械の一部のものに故障したものがある。例としてRespirator, Blood gas analyjer, Ultrasound scanner 等の故障が挙げられる。

私共は最も単純で故障が少いと思われる機械を選択したのであるが、日本において使用していても初期故障を含めて、類回に専問家のチェックを受けながら使用するものであるからこれらの故障は使用方法が悪いため発生したわけでない。彼らはこれらの機械を類回に使用して居り早期の修理を望んでいた。機械の選択にはアフターサービスに関して充分検討すべきであった。しかし故障したとしてもそれまで充分に臨床、研究に利用しており機械の供与の目的は充分に果していたものと思う。その他中検の検査機械も一部に故障したものもあったが、非常に良好な状態を保っているものが多く、これらは充分に利用されていると考えてよい。PGHはすべての患者は無料で一日一人の患者当りの費用が60Rsということであり、病院の経費も充分ではなく再利用出来るものは徹底的に丁寧に再利用されていた。

#### 3) 教育病院としてのPGH

本院を含めて一般にスリランカの病院はConsultant, Senior House officer, House officer, Intern, Studeut という医師構成で一つの unit (60~80床)を受持っている。当然医師の数は患者数に比較して少い。今回もそうであるが病院内を見学していてもあまり医師の姿をみない。分娩室にて分娩直後 episiotomy の縫合を学生がやっていた。医師は分娩室にいない。これは前回PGHに滞在した時も同じような状況に屢々遭遇した。これは小児科においても同様で、最も必要な時にStaffが院内に居らないことが屢々あるということである。Sri Lanka では医師の勤務時間は8:00~12:00、15:00~17:00であり、その他の時間はどこで何にそやっていてもよいといい、国立病院の医師が生活のために勤務時間以外に他の私立の病院でアルバイトしているわけである。病院長の話しでは前述の勤務時間を守ってさえくれればよいが午後から出てこない者もあり大変困っているようだ。

高等教育省でPostgraduale education Program をみせてもらったがProgramは 誠に立派なものであった。しかし特に臨床教育はman to man で行われるべき部分が極めて多いわけで構堂においていくら立派なレクチャーをやってみてもそれだけで良い臨床医が出来るわけでない。Sri Lankaの医師の給料は非常に安い故にStaffを病院に拘束出来ないこと,又特に指導者になるべき医師が海外に職を求めることが多いことが医学教育上の支障となっていることは明らかであった。かつて日本においてインターン制度が問題になり現在日本にはインターン制度はないが,インターン制度を教育を目的としたというより単に労動力としてしか扱わなかった場合も多かったということが廃止理由の一つになったように思う。現在のSri Lankaにおいては日本の当時と同じような現況で学生は教育を受けるというよりもスタッフの一員として労動提供に重要な役割を果しているようであった。しかしこれもSri Lanka の医療の現況から考えるとPGHはスタッフ数も多く、患者も無制限に収容されることがないために教育のため時間が充分とれるとのことであった。以上私が感じた教育病院としての問題点について述べたがスタッフも私と同様の不満をもっておりこれらは時間が解決してくれるものと思う。

#### 4) 結 論

SJGHはSri Lanka最大、最高レベルの教育(卒後)病院となるべく建築中でその工事にはPGHにおいて経験されたことが充分取入れられていると云われる。確かにPGHの建物にしても予想外の雨量のために破損部位が少なくない。PGH、SJGH共に同一設計者によるものでPGHの問題点を良く研究し設計したもののようであった。供与機械にしてもSri Lanka の現況をよく研究して、Sri Lanka において長期間使用可能なものを選択するべきである。PGHにおいて私共も機械が単純で故障の少ないものでmaintenaceの簡単なものを選択したつもりであったが、Sri Lankaでのスペアーパーツの供給等もう少し研究の余地があったのではないかと反省している。機能本位でのみ選択してはいけなかったかも知れない。

今回の調査はSJGHの調査が主目的でありPGHについて短時間の調査しか出来なかったが教育、機械供与等PGHの運営上に発生した問題点を教訓としてSJGHが更に充実した内容で開院され運営されることを望む次第である。

#### (6) 総括的考察(田崎 寛)

今回スリランカ国、スリジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院に対する技術協力の事前調査を行った結果をまとめてみると、以下のごとくである。

- (1) 病院の建設は順調に進行しており今後の予定に特別な情況変化がない限り建物の構告機能, 美観もほば満足すべきものに完成されると予想される。但し、電力,水などの供給が質,量と もに満足すべきものになるか否かは予想できないので、今後関係者の慎重かつ入念な配慮に期 待する。コロンボ市よりの道路の建設はほぼ終了しているが、病院への進入路、退出路の工事 は開始されていないので早期の着工が望まれる。医師、ナースの宿舎の建設が開始されておら ず、開院までに間に合うか否かが疑問である。
- (2) スリランカ側の新病院に対する考え方は近代的な卒後教育のセンターとして発足させようという意欲は感じられたが、実際には飛躍的な発展は困難で、現在のコロンボ病院群の混雑と内容の乏しさから脱却することを、当面の目標にしていると考えられた。
- (3) 新病院の管理運営に関するスリランカ側の準備状況については、運営委員会のメンバー決定が近々行われ病院長の決定が 1983年3月とやや遅れている感がある。予算については開院より 1983年12月までの3ヶ月間に 3,200万ルピー, 1984会計年度に 8,400万ルピーの予算措置が検討されており、スリランカ国としてはほぼ満足すべきものと考えられる。
- (4) 技術協力の要請内容については、主として①機械器具の維持管理、②各臨床領域の技術協力 について検討された。①については医療関係の精密機械に限って維持管理に協力すべきである こと、②については新病院の開院から3ヶ月経過した1984年1月より、内視鏡、血液学、胃 の外科、集中治療、血液透析に関する技術協力の要請がある事が確認された(専門家派遣につ

いては短期間)。なお開院してから短期間、病院管理に関する協力の可能性も検討され、ペラデニア教育病院における技術協力の実績は今回の新病院の場合にも参考となると考えられた。ペラデニア病院における建物の維持管理は予想したよりも良く行なわれており、また診療や教育の内容もほぼ満足すべきものと思われた。しかし、精密な医療機器についてはいくつか問題があり、特に部品の供給には十分な配慮を必要とする。しかし、キャンディとコロンボの立地条件の差、技術員の能力の差も考慮すれば新病院における機器の維持管理は、取扱い者に対する事前の教育を十分行うこと、納入業者との部品などの供給に関する十分な話し合いをする事によって、かなりの部分は解決できるものと思われた。

以上をまとめると以下のような結論となる。スリジャヤワルダナプラ総合病院はスリランカ国の卒後教育のセンターとして発足するがその内容に現在我が国も含めた先進諸国で行われているようなトップレベルの医療を期待する事はできないが、スリランカ国としては医療近代化の一歩前進をめざす施設としての意義は深いものがある。したがって技術協力の要請内容に挙げられた事項は我が国から見れば決して高度な専門家によらなくても成果が期待できるものと考えられる。しかも、各臨床領域における技術協力については短期間でよいとの要請であり、1984年以降についてはその領域も需要に応じて変更しうる事さらにこの技術協力全体を円滑化する小委員会の設置の可能性も示唆されていることから新しいプロジェクトとして開始する事は意義あるものとの結論を得た。

なお、技術協力の要請内容を示す書簡がスリランカ国政府から提出されていなかったので、 今回の調査、協議の資料として今次の協議結果を"Summary of Minutes of discussions" という形で残した。

 $(\mathcal{A}^{(k)}, \mathcal{A}^{(k)}, \mathcal{A$ 

化铁铁铁铁 医大脑 医电影 医电影 医电影

Summary of Minutes of discussions between the Japanese
Preliminary Survey Team and the Sri Lankan Team for
Development of Sri Jayewardenapura General Hospital

Three meetings were held between the two Teams mentioned above and the Chairman stated that the Ministry of Health was interested in the Technical Cooperation between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of Japan and that this would be centered on two main areas:-

- i. Maintenance of equipment,
- ii. Clinical Fields

Maintenance of equipment was considered important specially as this hospital was to be a Post-graduate Training Centre and also from the experience gained in running the Peradeniya Hospital and the difficulties that had been encountered in the Peradeniya Hospital Project. Reference was also made to the sophisticated equipment which was installed at Peradeniya, and will be installed at Sri Jayewardenapura Hospital which probably could not be repaired by local Firms.

#### Spare Parts -

A request was made that spare parts in selected areas should be supplied.

#### Guarantee Period -

The Japanese Team was requested to use their good offices to see that a guarantee period for the equipment, etc. was made available for a period of 05 years.

#### Equipment -

Equipment was categorised into three categories :-

- i. Building equipment,
- ii. Machinery and equipment or ordinary nature,
- ii. Equipment of sophisticated nature

The Japanese Team stated that they would consider advising the Government of Japan to extend technical co-operation to the third area which is maintenance of medical equipment of sophisticated nature.

### Training of Officers - The control of the control o

Request was made that appropriate technology available in Japan be made available to Sri Lanka. It would be best that training be carried out in Sri Lanka. Further since Sri Lanka is looking more towards Japan for equipment it was desirable that training in the maintenance of equipment be imparted to out officers by technical staff. The Japanese Team stated that Japanese Consultants would come only in advisory capacity and not as labour substitutes. However, the Chairman pointed out that in the process of advising a certain amount of work has to be performed.

#### Training Abroad -

The Sri Lankan Team mentioned that the Ministry does not envisage sending students abroad but the Consultants would be sent abroad for short periods of training. Post-graduate trainees could be trained in Sri Lanka and for this purpose the Japanese Government should consider sending their Consultants to Sri Lanka toeach them.

It was also considered important that new staff appointees should be trained in our environment rather than abroad. It was stated by the Sri Lankan Team that Consultants may be sent abroad for short periods of training.

#### Fields of Training to be looked into -

Japanese Expertise to come to Sri Lanka for short-term assignments in the respective fields in which expertise is required.

The initial areas were indicated in order of priority -

- i. Endoscopy,
- ii. Haematology,
- iii. Gastric Surgery
- iv. Intensive Care,
  - v. Haemodylisis

Further training of para medical officers and nurses was also considered important.

It was stated that technical co-operation in these fields could start From January, 1984, within three months of the formal opening of the Hospital. In the field of endoscopy the Japanese Team mentioned that they would look into the possibility of sending endoscopy instruments on technical co-operation. The Sri Lankan Team stated that it would be very useful to have such equipment supplied.

#### Organization and Management - .

The Officer who was posted as Superintendent to manage this hospital could be sent to Japan to study how similar Hospitals are managed in Japan. The Team stated that they would look into the possibility of sending an officer from Japan who could help in the administration of this Hospital during the initial stages.

Staffing pattern of the Hospital as planned by Department was handed over and discussed.

#### Budget for running of the Hospital -

Was handed over and discussed.

The Chairman also desired to know when technical cooperation could be started. The Team stated that it may be possible to include technical cooperation in the Japanese Budget for the year 1983/84.

It was mentioned that within this budget the first area would be Endoscopy and could start from January, 1984. Haematology was targetted for 1984. Third priority was Gastric Surgery. Priorities in the areas the Consultants would come in later was left flexible for discussion.

The Chairman also mentioned that it would be difficult to send Sri Lankan Consultants working in Sri Jayewardenapura Hospital to Japan in 1983. The earliest time that these Consultants would be in a position to go to Japan would be towards the latter part of 1984. Japanese Team wished to know details in regard to Medical Registration and the Chairman informed them that they would be registered under Section 31 of the Medical Ordinance and they could work thereafter in any Institution within the Government sector in Sri Lanka.

#### Opening of the Hospital -

Opening of the Hospital was discussed. It was stated that the Hospital was expected to function fully within one month of the formal opening of the Hospital. Within three months after the formal opening of the Hospital, it would be ready to take in any Japanese Consultants coming under Advisory Capacity.

It was also brought to the notice of the Japanese Team that the Operating Theatre and the Central Sterilizing Supply System would be in-charge of a Sister and the Path. Laboratory would be in-charge of the Pathologist.

#### Board of Management -

The Board of Management would be appointed within next two or three weeks, it was anticipated.

#### Sub-Committee -

The Japanese Team suggested that a Sub-Committee be appointed under the Board of Management to look into the smooth implementation of technical co-operation.

Finally the Technical Co-operation Team informed the Sri Lankan Team that the Government of Japan had not yet decided whether technical co-operation would be extended on this project to Sri Lanka. The Japanese Team had been sent to Sri Lanka to study the position and on their recommendation the Government of Japan would make a decision.

Fally. Indo

Went ase:

(Dr Malinga Fernando)

Chairman,

Sri Jayewardenapura General Hospiral
Development Board

Dr. S. D. M. FERNANDO

Director of Health Services.

(Dr Hiroshi Tazaki)
Head of Preliminary
Survey Team

<sup>\*</sup>Norman\*



# ANNUAL HEALTH BULLETIN

1981



PLANNING DIVISION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH-SRI LANKA

## CONTENTS

			Page
PRI	FACE	TO FIRST ISSUE	29
INI	RODI	UCTION	31
МΑ	P OF	SRI LANKA	32
1.	GEN	ERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION	33
2.	PC P	ULATION	34
3.	VIT	AL STATISTICS	39
4.		RBIDITY AND MORTALITY	40
5.		O-ECONOMIC SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIE	
6.		ISTRY OF HEALTH	46
7.		LTH RESOURCES	50
7.	, ALLEO	DIII KEDOOKOBO	50
•	7.1	Health Budget and Expenditure	50
	7.2		51
	7.3	• •	51
	7.4		52
	7.5	Training	52
		Health Institutions	56
		Transport.	57 58
	7.8	Drugs	20
8.	LEG	ISLATION	59
9.	INS	TITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTIVITIES	60
	9.1	Indoor Patients	60
	9,2	Outdoor Patients	60
10,	COM	MUNITY HEALTH SERVICE ACTIVITIES	63
	10.1	Family Health	63
	10.2	Water Supply and sanitation	65
	10.3		67
	10.4	Health Education	68
11.	SPE	CIAL PROGRAMMES	71
	11.1	Anti Malaria Campaign	71
	11.2		71
	11.3	Anti Filaria4is Campaign	74
	11.4	Sexually Transmitted Diseases	74
	11.5		75
	11.6	Expanded Programme on Immunization.	76
	11.7	Rabies Control	78
	11.8	National Cancer Control Programme National Blood Transfusion Service	78 80
	11.9	Medical Research Institute	80 82

		•
		0.2
12. 11	NDIGENOUS MEDICINE	83
12	.1 Ayurvedic Medical Council	83
	.2 Educational and Hospital Board	83
12	.3 Free Ayurvedic Dispensaries run by Local Authorities	84
12	4 Programme Expenditure	84
12		84
12	.6 Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation	. 85
	EALTH FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2000	87
. 13	.1 Charter for Health Development	87
13		87
13	3 Primary Health Care	87
13	.4 Implementation of Primary Health Care	88
	.5 Health and Population Project	88
. 13	.6 Health Resources Group	88
14. D	ISABILITIES	92

### PREFACE TO FIRST ISSUE

The health service of a country is a subject of public interest and its success will depend on the understanding and co-operation extended by members of the public, health workers, officials of other governmental agencies, planners, policy makers, etc. In the present context the involvement of international agencies and foreign governments in the development of health activities of a country is also considerable.

Therefore it is very essential that the Ministry of Health provides adequate and up-to-date data on the health status, policies and development activities, to all concerned. Its own capacity to plan and execute programmes will depend on the extent and quality of information available.

In Sri Lanka, though valuable information on health and health-related subjects have been made available from time to time, up to now there had been no arrangement to provide such information on a regular basis. It is the realization of the need to meet this requirement that made the Ministry produce this Annual Health Bulletin. The Ministry will up-date this publication annually.

It is hoped that this Bulletin would serve these objectives and bring about better appreciation of the complex and often difficult tasks undertaken by health authorities.

I wish to thank the consultants of the WHO and their local counterparts who made this publication possible.

B. C. Perera Secretary Ministry of Health

Colombo, August, 1981

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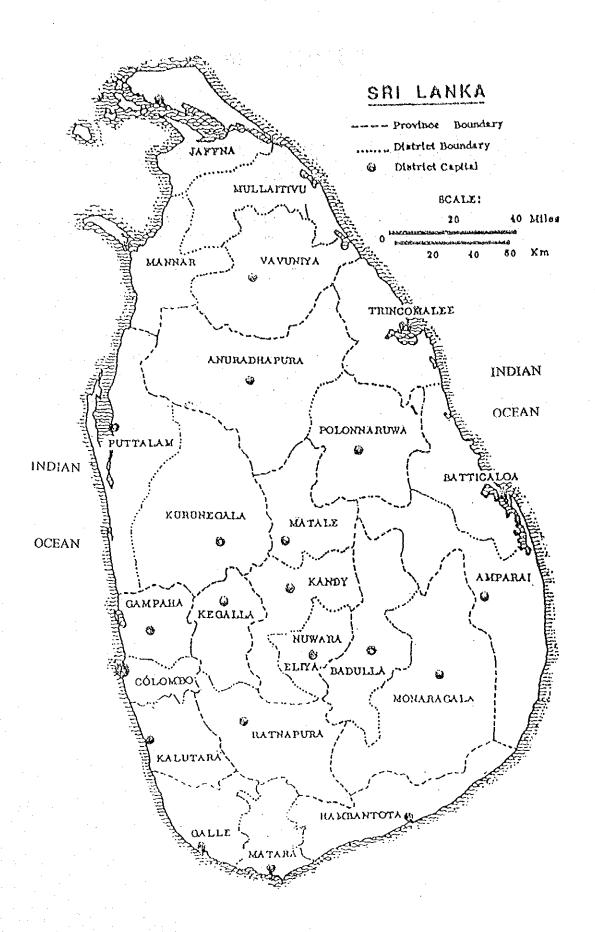
### INTRODUCTION

This is the second Annual Health Bulletin published by the Ministry of Health. Considering the heavy demand for the inaugural issue of the Health Bulletin, it is presumed that the objectives of publishing an Annual Health Bulletin have been achieved.

As the Annual Health Bulletin is an integral component of the National Health Information System, one of its objectives is to supply the basic information needs of the Health Managers.

Each year a special section will be included and this bulletin contains information on disabilities in Sri Lanka, 1981 being the International Year of the Disabled Persons. It also includes a section on health care projects undertaken by the Ministry.

The producers of this bulletin appreciate the comments and constructive criticisms made by those who received the 1980 bulletin. These have been taken into consideration in producing the present issue. It is hoped that such comments and criticisms will continue to be received by the A. D. (Planning), Ministry of Health, Inland Revenue Building, Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2.



### 1. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION

- 1.1 The Democratic Socialist Republic of Srl Lanka is situated in the Indian Ocean between the Northern Latitudes 5055' and 9050' and the Eastern Longitudes 79042' and 8052' It is an island with an area of 65,610 sq. kilometers (25,332 sq. miles) of which about 958 sq. kilometers (370 sq. miles) is comprised of large inland waters.
- 1.2. Physically the island has a central mass of mountains surrounded by broad coastal plains.

  The rivers of the island radiate around the central mountain core and flow into the sea.
- 1.3. Climatic conditions throughout Sri Lanka are mainly dependent on the monsoons and the elevation above sea level. Mean temperatures range from 26°C to 28°C (79°F to 82°F) in the low country and from 14°C to 24°C (58°F to 75°F) in the hill country. The annual average rainfall varies from below 1,000 mm (40 inches) in the driest zones in the north-west and south-east of the Island to 5000 mm (200 inches) at certain places on the south-western slopes of the hills.
  - 1.4. The country is mainly agricultural. Tea, rubber and coconut are the main export crops and paddy the main domestic crop. Land utilization is as follows:-

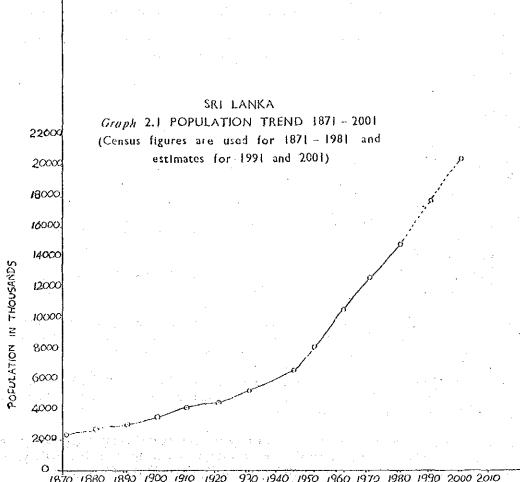
Mil	lion Hectares	Percentage
Tea, rubber and coconut	1.12	17.1
Paddy	0.66	10.1
Temporary crops	0.36	5.5
Forests, forest receives, national parks and intermediate zones	2.38	36.3
Grass and scrubland	0.07	1.1
Large inland waters	0.09	1.4
Built up area and unproductive land	1.88	28.7
TOTAL	6 56	100.0

There are mineral resources which have only been partly tapped. Since the 1960s a few industries have also been established.

- 1.5. The population of Sri Lanka is approximately 15 million with males slightly outnumbering females (51% to 49%). About 35% of the population is under 15 years of age. Growth ratel s about 1.7% per year. Around 78% of the population lives in rural areas.
- 1.6. In 1981 the per capita GNP at current prices was Rs. 5,126 or US \$ 265. The real per capita income rose by 2.4% from 1980 to 1581. This compares with the per capita growth rate of 4.3% and 3.6% in 1979 and 1980 respectively.
- 1.7. Although being a developing country, Sri Lanka has an extensive social infra-structure network. Health services and education are provided free of charge to all. In the 1981 Population Census, the literacy rate was found to be 86.5%, 90.5% for males and 82.4% for females.
- 1.8. Sri Lanka is a parliamantery Democracy in which sovereignty of the people and the legislative powers are vested in Parliament and executive authority is exercised by a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by an Executive President. The Ministry of Health is one of the Ministries under a Cabinet Minister.

### 2. POPULATION

- 2.1. According to the 1981 Census, the population of Sri Lanka was 14.85 million. This corresponds to a six fold increase since the first National Census in 1871 where the population was found to be 2.4 million.
- 2.2. Until the second world war, Sri Lanka's annual rate of population growth was approximately 1.4%. The growth rate then rose to 2.8% between 1946 and 1953, largely because of the dramatically reduced death rate. The population growth rate dropped to 2.3% between 1963 and 1971 after which it dropped further to 1.7% where it has remained since 1977. If the current trend in population growth continues, the population of Sri Lanka will exceed 20 million by the year 2,000 as shown in *Graph 2.1*.



2.3. The 1981 age and sex distribution of the population is shown in Table 2.1. The population pyramids in Graph 2.2. show the change in age and sex distribution from 1963 to 1981. During this period, the percentage of children decreased and the percentage of old people increased resulting in a 1981 age distribution with 35.3% being under 15 years, 51.6% 15-49 years and 13.1% aged 50 years or more. The total population increase from 1963 to 1981 was 40% and all age groups were affected, e.g. the 0-4 years age-group increased by 8%, the 0-14 years group by 21% and the age group 50 years and over by 93%.

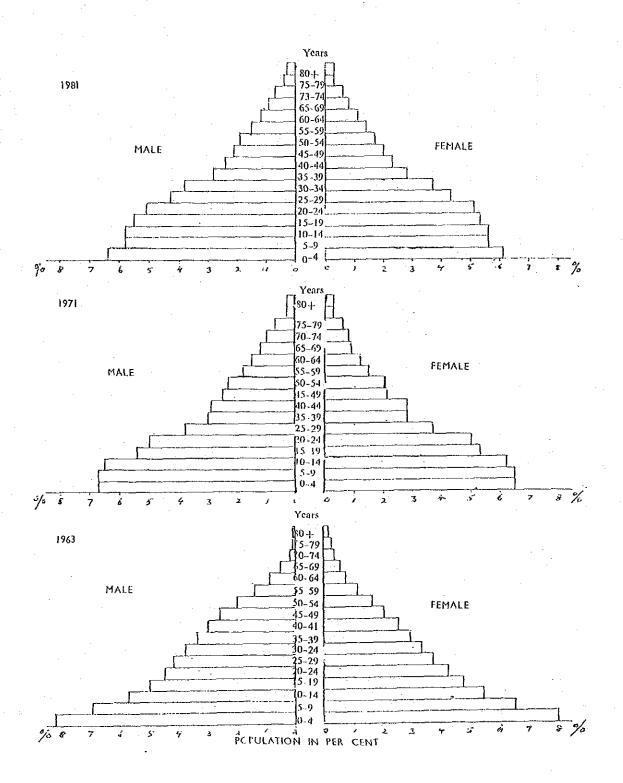


TABLE: 2.1 POPULATION OF SRI LANKA BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1981

AGE GROUP	(T)	OPULATIO HOUSAND	S)*		ISTRIBU'	
AGE GROOT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALEF	EMALE.	TOTAL
Under 1 year 1—4 years 5—9 years 10—14 years 15—19 years 20—24 years 25—29 years 30—34 years 35—39 years 40—44 years 45—49 years 50—54 years 60—64 years 65—69 years	207 742 858 864 815 753 638 570 423 361 309 284 222 184 134	199 7 19 832 826 792 756 635 553 416 338 301 258 201 158 122	406 1451 1689 1690 1608 1510 1273 1123 839 698 610 543 422 342 256	2.7 9.8 11.3 11.4 10.8 9.9 8.4 7.5 5.6 4.8 4.1 3.8 2.9 2.4 1.8	2.7 9.7 11.4 11.3 10.9 10.4 8.7 7.6 5.7 4.6 4.1 3.5 2.8 2.7	2.7 9 8 11.4 11.4 10.8 10.2 8.6 7.6 5.7 4.7 4.1 3.7 2.8 2.3 1.7
70-74 years	98	83	181	1.3	1.1	1.2
75 years and over	107	100	208	1.4	1.4	1.4
TOTAL	7568	7280	14848	100.0	10.00	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Figures rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source:- Department of Census & Statistics: Population Based on 10% Sample, February 1982.

- 2.4. The 1981 population distribution by province and district is shown in *Table 2.2*. This table also provides information on population density and on the percentage of people living in urban areas. (Note: the Urban Sector includes the Municipal, Urban and Town Council areas only.)
- 2.5. The district with the largest land area is Anuradhapura District (7, 129, 14 sq. km.) and the one with the smallest land area is Colombo District (652.44 sq. km). The highest district population figure is for Colombo District (1,698,322) and the lowest for Mullaitivu District (77,512).
- 2.6. The population density, i.e. the number of people per square kilometer, ranges from 2603.0 in Colombo District to 36.3 in Vavuniya District. The percentage of population living in urban aseas varies from 74.3% in Colombo District to 2.2% in Moneragala District.
- 2.7. Table 2.3 presents district population figures from the last three population censuses, 1963, 1971 and 1981. The population changes varied significantly from district to district: Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Vavuniya and Anuradhapura Districts all increased by more than 50% whereas Kandy, Kegalle and Badulla Districts increased by less than 5% and Nuwara Eliya District decreased by 3.6%.

The following district boundary changes have occured during this period: The boundary between Kandy and Nuwara Eliya District has been moved, Colombo District has been divided into Colombo and Gampaha Districts, and Mullativu District was created by joining a part from each of Jaffna, Mannar and Vayuniya Districts.

### SRI LANKA

TABLE 2:2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY & LEVEL OF URBANIZATION BY DISTRICT\*

Administrative Area	Population 1981	Land Arca (sq.km.)	Population Density (People per sq. km.)	% Distribution of Population	% Urban
Sri Lanka	14,850,001	64,651.73	229.7	100.0	21.5
Western Province	3,915,001	3,657.71	1,070 3	26.4	46.6
Colombo	1,698,322	652.44	2,603.0	11.4	74.3
Gampaha	1,389,490	1,358.73	993.4	9.4	27.8
Kalutara	827,189	1,606.54	514.9	5.6	21.4
Central Province	2,005,956	5,589.98	358.8	13.5	11.1
Kandy	1,126,296	2,157.50	522.0	7.6	13.1
Matale	357,441	1,995.26	179.1	2.4	10.6
Nuwara Eliya	522,219	1,437.22	363.4	3.5	7.3
Southern Province	1,882,912	5,513.44	341,5	12.7	14.9
Galle	814,579	1,673.78	486,7	5.5	20 6
Matara	644,231	1,246.43	516,9	4.3	11.1
Hambantota	424,102	2,593.23	163,5	2.9	9.8
Nothern Province	1,111,468	8,685,53	128.0	7.5	28.0
Jaffna	831,112	2,072.20	401.1	5.6	32.6
Mannar	106,940	2,002.10	53.4	0.7	13.5
Vavuniya	95,904	2,645.20	36.3	0.6	19.3
Mullaitivu	77,512	1,966.03	39.4	0.5	9.3
Eastern Province	976,475	9,622.09	101.5	6.6	22.2
Batticaloa	330,899	2,464.59	134.3	2.2	24.0
Amparai	388,786	4,539.34	85.6	2.6	13.8
Trincomalee	256,790	2,618.16	98.1	1.7	32.4
North-Western Province	1,706,099	7,749.57	220.2	11.5	6.2
Kurunegala	1,212,755	4,772.70	254.1	8.2	3.6
Puttalam	493,344	2,976.87	165.7	3.3	12.5
North-Central Province	850,575	10,532.84	80.8	5.7	7.3
Anuradhapura	58 <sup>7</sup> ,822	7,129.14	82.5	4.0	7.1
Polonnaruwa	262,753	3,403.70	77.2	1.8	7.9
Uva Province	922,636	8,399.02	109.9	6.2	6.2
Badulla	642,893	2,818.07	228.1	4.3	8.0
Monaragala	279,743	5,580.95	50.1	1.9	2.2
Sabaragamuwa Province	1,478,879	4,901.55	301.7	10.0	7.6
Ratnapura	796 468	3,238.78	245.9	5.4	7.4
Kegalle	682,411	1,662.77	410.4	4.6	7.8

<sup>\*</sup>As revised in June 1981.

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

TABLE 2.3: INTERCENSAL POPULATION INCREASE BY DISTRICT, 1963-1981

g yayi ili kanan da da kanan da	10/2	1071	1981		ige Inter- Increase
District	1963	1971	1701	1963-71	1971-81
SRI LANKA	10,582,064	12,689,897	14,850,001	19.9	17.0
Colombo * } Gampaha * }	2,207,420	1,498,393 1,173,872	1,698,322 1,389,490	21.1	13.3 18.4
Kalutara	631,457	729,514	827,189	15.5	13.4
Kandy *	1,043,632	1,187,925	1,126,296	13.8	2.7
Matale N'Eliya * Galle Matara	255,630 397,756 641,474 514,969	314,841 450,278 735,173 586,443	357,441 522,219 814,579 644,231	23.2 13.2 14.6 13.9	13.5 -3.6 10.8 9.9
Hambantota Jaffna * Mannar * Vavun.ya *	274,297 612,596 60,124 68,621	340,254 696,664 74.125 60,212	424,102 831,112 106,940 95,904	24.0 14.5 29.4 38.8	24.6 19.3 44.3 59.3
Mullaitivu * Batticaloa Amparai Trincomalee	196,189 211,732 138,553	43,625 256,721 272,605 188,245	77,512 330,899 388,786 256,790	30.9 28.8 35.9	77.7 28.9 42.6 36.4
Kurunegala Putialam Anuradhapura Polonnaruwa	852,661 302,546 279,788 113,971	1,025,633 378,430 388,770 163,653	1,212 755 493,344 587,822 262,753	20.3 25.1 39.0 43.6	18.2 30.4 51.2 60.6
Badulla Moneragala Ratnapura Kegalle	521,845 132,260 546,037 578,506	615,405 193,020 661,344 654,752	642,893 279,743 796,468 682,411	17.9 45.9 21.1 13.2	4.5 44.9 20.4 4.2

Source: Department of Census and Statistics

<sup>\*</sup> The 1971 population figures are given according to 1981 district boundaries, but the intercensal population increase from 1963 to 1971 is based on the 1971 district boundaries.

### 3. VITAL STATISTICS

3.1. The trend in birth and death rates during the period 1945 - 1980 can be seen from Table 3.1.

The crude birth rate (i.e. births per 1 000 population per year,) exceeded 35 during the period 1945-1963 but started decreasing from then on till 1974 where it reached 27.5. A marginal increase appears to have occurred in recent years.

The crude death rate (i.e. deaths per 1,000 population per year.) has dropped dramatically in the last four decades. Among the most important factors contributing to this decline are the anti-malaria programme and other public health measures instituted during this period. The crude death rate dropped from 21.9 in 1945 to 6.1 in 1980. The maternal death rate (i.e. maternal deaths per 1,000 births) dropped from 165 in 1945 to 0.8 in 1979, and the infant mortality rate (i.e. infant deaths per 1,000 live births) fell during the same period from 140 to 37.7.

3.2. The most recent vital statistics available by district are presented in Table 32. A significant variation in rates is seen from district to district, the extreme values being found as follows:

Crude birth rate: From 41.9 in Vavuniya to 19.7 in Gampaha District.

Crude death rate: From 8.7 in Colombo to 3.8 in Monaragala District.

Maternal death rate: From 1.7 in Nuwara Eliya to 0.2 in Jassna, District.

Infant mortality rate: From 79 in Nuwara Eliya to 18 in Jassna, Mullaitivu and Polonnaruwa Districts,

3.3 Life expectancy at birth increased during the period 1945 - 1970 from 46.8 years to 64.2 years for males and from 44.7 to 67.0 years for females.

TABLE 3.1

VITAL STATISTICS 1945 - 1980

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population ('000)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Maternal Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1945	6,650	36.6	21.9	16.5	140
1950	7,678	40.4	12.6	5.6	82
1955	8,723	37.3	10.8	4.1	71
1960	9,896	36.6	8.6	3.0	57
1965	10,903	33.1	8.2	2.4	53.2
1970	12,516	29.4	7.5	1.5	47.5
1971	12,608	30.4	7.7	1.4	44.8
1972	12,861	30.0	8.1	1.3	45.6
1973	13,091	28.0	7.7	1.2	46.3
1974	13,284	27.5	9.0	1.0	51.2
1975	13,496	27.7	8.5	1.0	45.1
1976	13,717	27.8	7.8	0.9	43.7
1977 1978 1979 1980	13,942 14,190 14,471 14,738	27.9 28.4 28.7 27.6	7.4 6.6 6.5 6.1	1.0 0.8 0.8* 4	42.4 37.1 37.7*

Provisional

Source: Registrar General's Department

	TANK TANK	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	CANADA CA	The second se
District	Crude Birth Rate (1980)	Crude Death Rate (1980)	Infant Mortality Rate ** (1979)	Maternal Death Rate * (1979)
SRI LANKA	27.6	6.1	37.7	0.8
Colombo	26.2	8.7	50	0.5
Gampaha	19.7	5.7	26	0.3
Kalutara	25.4	6.0	34	0.5
Kandy	27.2	7.0	60	1.2
Matale	28.8	5.1	31	0.6
N'Eliya	29.4	7.8	79	1.7
Galle	24.1	6.1	38	0.9
Matara	28.0	6.0	36	1.1
Hambantota	30,2	4.8	24	0.4
Jaffna	30,5	5.4	18	0.2
Mannar	40,1	5.6	25	1.4
Vavuniya	41,9	5.5	26	1.2
Mullaitivu Batticaloa Amparai Trincomalee	35.7 40.4 30.5 40.1	4.9 6.9 4.7 4.8	18 37 24 19	1.3 1.2 0.9
Kurunegala	20.7	4.5	32	0.6
Puttalam	33.2	6.0	22	0.5
Anuradhapura	38.3	3.7	21	0.6
Polonnaruwa	35.8	8.0	18	0.7
Badulla	28.0	6.0	57	0.9
Moneragala	39.4	3.8	22	1.2
Rainapura	32.1	6.3	55	1.0
Kegalle	21.1	5.0	34	0.6

· Provisional

Source: Registrar General's Department

2.1

## 4. Morbidity & Mortality

Communicable Diseases continued to be a major problem in the country during the period under review.

This is evident in Table 4.1 which is a statement of morbidity and mortality as reported from Government hospitals over the period 1965-1981. Changes occurring in this overall mobidity and mortality pattern over this same period may be observed in Table 4.2, which again relates to Government hospitals.

Cholera which showed a downward trend from 1977 occured in epidemic form in the latter part of 1980 in the Mannar area, and continued to spread to other parts of the Island.

Poliomyelitis which showed an increased incidence in 1980 in keeping with the six year epidemic cycle, did not show a decline in 1981.

However, the incidence of other EPI diseases, particularly Neonatal Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough contined to decline with the intensification of the E.P. Livery

HOSPITAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN SELECTED YEARS 1965-1981

TABLE: 4.1

Deaths in Government Hospitals per 100,000 Population 5 1970 1975 1980 1981	42.1 23.1 23.1 8.8 6.4 7.1 15.9 3.5 3.8 10.5 3.5 3.4 1.5 2.2 0.5 3.5 3.4 4.8 3.0 3.3 3.0 3.0	239.8 176.7 168.0
Deaths in Go per 100, 1965 1970	32.5 43.3 8.3 10.3 8.6 7.1 8.3 6.7 1.0 0.6 10.8 6.6 32.0 35.4 29.7 30.3 27.0 11.6 5.1 5.1 6.6 3.2 0.5 0.3 0.4 0.3 2.4 5.4 20.6 17.8	229.1 218.5
Cases Discharged from Government Hospitals per 100.000 Population 1965 1970 1975 1980 1981	11,731.8     3,206.1     2,703.0     2,065.4     1,882.3       122.3     137.4     155.7     129.6     113.7       837.2     338.9     325.2     234.1     206.9       611.7     533.9     450.9     359.0     338.9       133.2     176.8     174.3     226.9     208.0       405.6     397.2     350.3     398.0     373.7       2,699.9     3,053.7     2,341.2     2,342.6     2,099.1       1,486.0     883.0     899.7     662.3     597.0       2,844.6     2,739.7     2,998.1     3,427.6     3,319.6       490.8     651.0     711.4     596.8     584.8       443.9     338.0     350.4     414.7     411.1       22.7     56.6     34.0     30.6     33.2       167.0     104.0     89.6     90.4     180.0       264.7     711.5     920.4     1,743.3     1,594.5       1,523.3     2,055.0     1,750.7     1,743.3     1,594.5	14,773.9 16,509.8 15,406.9 15,185.4 14,268.5
ICD Disease Group Group	1. Infectious & Parasitic Diseases 2. Neoplasms 3. Endoor, Nutr. & Metab. Disorders & Immunity Disorders 4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-Forming Organs 5. Mental Disorders 6. Diseases of the Nervous System And Sense Organs 7. Diseases of the Circulatory System 9. Diseases of the Circulatory System 10. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System 10. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System 11. Complications of Preg., Childbirth & the Puerperium 12. Diseases of the Skin & Sub-cutaneous 13. Diseases of the Musculo-Skeletal 2. Connective Tissues 14. Congenital Anomalies 15. Ferinatal Period 16. Symptoms. Signs & Ill - Defined Conditions 17. Injury & Poisoning	TOTAL (ALL DISEASES)

MORBIDITY & MORTALITY PER 100,000 POPULATION IN SELECTED SUB-GROUPS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL PATIENTS TABLE 4.2

I.C.D. Group	C 1965	ases Per 1970	100,000 I 1975	Cases Per 100,000 Population 1970 1975 1980	1981	Deaths 1965	per 100 1970	Deaths per 100,000 Population 1965 1970 1975 1980	ulation 1980	1981
<ol> <li>Intestinal Infections         Tuberculosis (all forms)         Poliomyelitis         Helminihiasis     </li> </ol>	458.7 120.3 3.2 616.6	948.6 102.6 3.2 516.5	942.0 114.1 2.9 230.5	964.9 42.5 1.8 209.5	859.3 64.8 2.7 171.2	5.6 0.3 5.3	19.3 6.6 0.3 3.5	18.2 8.3 0.2 1.6	10.4 4.3 0.0 0.5	11.5 3.8 0.1 0.5
2. Malignancies	122.3	137.4	155.7	129.6	113.7	7.1	9.3	8.8	6.4	7:1
3. Nutritional	173 3	151.4	197.7	135.7	118.1	2.4	1.7	10.4	1.3	∞:
4. Anemias	424.3*	507.8	430.8	338.1	319.3	5.2*	5.7	9,4	, Ε.Ε.	m,
7. Hypert. & Isch. Heart Diseases	129.1**	166.8	193.0	303.0	290.1	3.8**	9.3	13.6	17.6	18.4
<ol> <li>Abortions         Normal Deliveries         Abnormal Deliveries     </li> </ol>	179.9	150.2 1841.1 748.5	196.3 1768.1 1033.7	207.8 2081.5 373.4	205.7 2061.4 298.0	0.5	0.0	0.3 0.1 2.1	0.1	1.3
16. Ill - Defined Cases	264.7	711.5	920.4	1154.9	1192.6	11.6	10.5	15.6	7	12.8
17. Injury and Poisoning	1523.3	2055.0	1750.7	1743.3	1594.5	20.6	17.8	21.2	27.5	21.0

Iron Def. Anemias Only.## Hypertensive Diseases Only.

Cholera. The morbidity, mortality and case fatality of cholera since 1973 is given below:-

Year	Cases	Rate/100,000	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate%
1973	188	1.4	13	6.9
1974	4559	33.7	333	7.3
1975	1453	10.5	67	4.6
1976	. 728	5.1	16	2,2
1977	5	0.0	0	0.0
1978	48	0.3	2	4.2
1979	46	0,3	0	0.0
1980	104	0.7	5	4.8
1981	574	3.9	57	9.9

The areas showing a high incidence were:-

M. O. H. Areas	Cases	Deaths
Trincomalee	141	17
Mannar	67	3
Chilaw	28	1
Polonnaruwa	26	6
M.C. Colombo	35	4
Jaela	24	2
Jaffna	22	1

In the Trincomalee M.O. H area most of the cases were from Kantalai, Trincomalee U.C. are and Kinniya. In Kantalai the possible source of infection was the irrigation channels. Closure of the channels resulted in the cases subsiding in this area.

In Mannar, the outbreak occured in Chilavathurai (in a fishing village) and in Pesalai and Talai-mannar and later spread towards Murunkan and Adampan. In Chilaw the cases were mainly concentrated around Udappuwa – a fishing village.

The case fatality rate was the highest in the record since Cholera EI Tor invaded this country. In some instances as in the more remote areas of Trincomalee and Polonnaruwa, the deaths occured in the field or there was a delay in patients reaching hospitals for treatment.

### Poliom yelitis

The trend in the medium of Poliomelitis since 1976 in as follows:-

Year	No. of cases	Ratc/100,000		
1976	258	1.9		
1977	123	0.9		
1978	158	1.1		
1979	141	1.0		
1980	262	1.8		
1981	<b>2</b> 54	1.7		

The incidence of poliomyelitis remained static in 1981 compared to 1980. There were 20 deaths giving a case fatality of 7.9%

### 5. SOCIO - ECONOMIC SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

### 5.1. Background

In 1977, a package of fundamental policy changes aimed at transforming the economy of Sri Lanka was introduced and followed up during the subsequent years. The underlining principle of this package was a conscious shift from an inward looking, closed economy to an outward looking, open economy.

Some of the salient features were :-

- a more realistic exchange rate and a rationalized tariff structure.
- an end to the public sector monopolies in respect of a large range of items.
- shift of resources from consumption to investment.
- expansion of exports and enhancement of domestic production.
- adequate producer incentives.
- expansion and improvement of infra structure facilities, and
- maintenance of a minimum level of food and other subsidies to assist the needy segments of the population as a short term measure.

While the methodology adopted for the allocation of resources to achieve the above objectives was one of "a rolling programme", the resources themselves were directed towards a set of lead and other sectoral projects devoted to production, economic overheads and certain specified activities in the Social Sector.

Sri Lanka's economy which was stagnating in the 1970-77 period, responded significantly to the new economic policies outlined above. For example, compared with about 3 percent growth rate per annum in the Gross Domestic Product during the 1970-77 period, the corresponding rate for the period 1978-81 was about 6 per cent per annum. There was a similar increase in gross investment in that its ratio to the country's GDP rose from 14% in 1970-77 to 27.3% in 1978-80. This trend was reflected in the employment position, which was considered priority number one. The rate of unemployment dropped from 24% in 1973 to 14% in 1978-79. The total number of new employment opportunities created in the organized sector during 1978-81 was estimated at 318.847. Though no reliable statistics are available, an even greater increase in the unorganized sector has been noticed.

The above developments were, of course, not an unmixed blessing. On the one hand, they aggravated budgetary and balance of payments problems, which were already causing concern. The inflationary impact of these problems resulted in raising the cost of living index from 203.2 in 1977 to 406.2 in 1980. On the other hand, the inequality in the pattern of income distribution increased during this period. For example, the Gini Ratio rose from 0.43 in 1973 to 0.50 in 1978/79. Also, the percentage share of income of the bottom 40% of the population dropped from 15.05% to 12.13%.

### 5.2. Situation in 1981\*

In 1981 Sri Lanka's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 5.8% and the growth rate of the Gross National Product (GNP) by 4.2%. When allowance is made for an estimated population increase of 1.7% the real per capita income had risen in 1981 by 2.4% This shows a decline in the per capita growth rate from 1979 and 1980 when it was 4.3% and 3.6% respectively.

Unfavourable external factors resulted in a loss of income from trade due to lower export prices compared to import prices of Rs. 1406 million and the terms of trade index (1978 = 100) declined to 46 in 1981 from 58 in 1980. Therefore, the real national income increased only by 3.4% in 1981.

There was satisfactory growth in both the Gross Domestic Capital Formation and Gross Fixed Capital Formation which increased by 10.7% and 18.0% respectively in 1981.

\* Source: Central Bank's Annual Report 1981

Tighter policies in 1981 have declined the budget deficit from 24% of GDP to 17%. The current deficit in the balance of payment has dropped from 19% of GDP to 11%. The official cost of living index-the Colombo Consumer Price Index—registered an increase of 18% as against that of 26% in the previous year.

Sri Lanka's balance of payment also improved considerably and the large overall deficit of SDR 166 million in 1980 was reduced to SDR 26 million in 1981 (Rs. 406 million or US\$ 20.3 million.)

The year 1981 showed a satisfactory economic performance with sharply reduced budget deficit and balance of payment deficit, the moderation of monetary expansion and the reduction in inflationary, all contributing to create a more stable and sustainable economy,

Some of the more significant data which indicate the socio-economic situation in 1981 are given below:-

- \_ P. Q. L. I. : 82
- GDP : 5.8%
- GNP : 4.2%
- -- Population growth: 1.7%
- .... Real per capita increase: 2.4%
  - Per capita GNP at current prices Rs. 5,126 or US\$ 265.
  - Terms of Trade Index: 46 (Base year 1978 = 100).
  - Real National Income: 3.4%
  - Gross Domestic Capital Formation: 10.7%
  - Gross Fixed Capital Formation: 18.0%
  - \_ Domestic Savings: Rs. 10.5 billion (US\$ 525 M)
  - Savings Ratio to GDP: 12.3
  - Gross Savings Ratio: 16.8
  - Budget Deficit: 17% of GDP.
  - Balance of Payments Deficit: 11% of GDP
  - Increase in the Cost of Living Index: 18%
  - Increase in the Wholesale Price Index: 17%
  - Marie and the state of the second sec
  - Total No. of new jobs created
    - (in the organized sector): 406422
  - Trade Deficit: Rs. 14,660 million (US\$ 733.3 m).
  - Decline in Terms of Trade: 21%
  - Balance of Payment Deficit: Rs. 406 million (US\$ 20.3 m),

### 5.3 Future Trends

A shift in the government strategy is reflected in the Investment Programme for the period 1982-86. Primarily this shift has taken the form of reducing envisaged investment levels and moving away from capital intensive and import-biased projects which have a longer gestation period to investments in directly productive sectors. Total public investment is expected to decline from 19% of GDP in 1982 to 13% in 1986. This is to be achieved by phasing out investment in some major on-going programmes like Mahaweli which may be possible by 1984, reducing public sector construction, housing and urban development programmes and admitting new projects which conform to the criteria indicated above.

Some of the envisaged changes will be reflected in the social sector too. It is well known that social infra-structure deteriorated considerably during the early seventies. Since 1977 much has been done to rehabilitate such infra-structure. Consequently, the share of this sector in capital expenditure was increased from 10% in 1976 to about 18% in 1981. However, due to over-emphisis given to investments in housing, water supply and urban development, which increased from 3% in 1976 to 8% in 1981, the impact on other sub-sectors such as education and health have not been significant. This imbalance is to be redressed during the period 1982-86, particularly from 1984 onwards. Thus, allocations to housing, construction and urban development will decline from 73% in 1982 to 4.2% in 1986. Water Supply will remain stable at around 5% and health, education and social welfare will increase from 5.2 in 1982 to 9.8 in 1986. Overall, the investments in the social sector will increase slightly from the current level of 18% to 20%.

Within the sub-sector of health, it is hoped that a shift from the curative services, which have hither-to predominated, to preventive and promotive services will be possible. Ongoing hospital constructions will be completed by 1984, and no new hospital constructions of any significance will be undertaken. Instead, an ambitious programme to re-structure the health care delivery system with primary health care as the focus will be launched. There will be some upgrading of lower level curative institutions, as well. The development of indigenous systems of medicine will be related to this programme effectively. The development and effective utilization of all categories of health manpower will be a major concern. While apportionment of its share in capital expenditure will be on this basis, there will be a significant increase in recurrent expenditure to sustain this effort. It may go up from 17% to 20% by 1986.

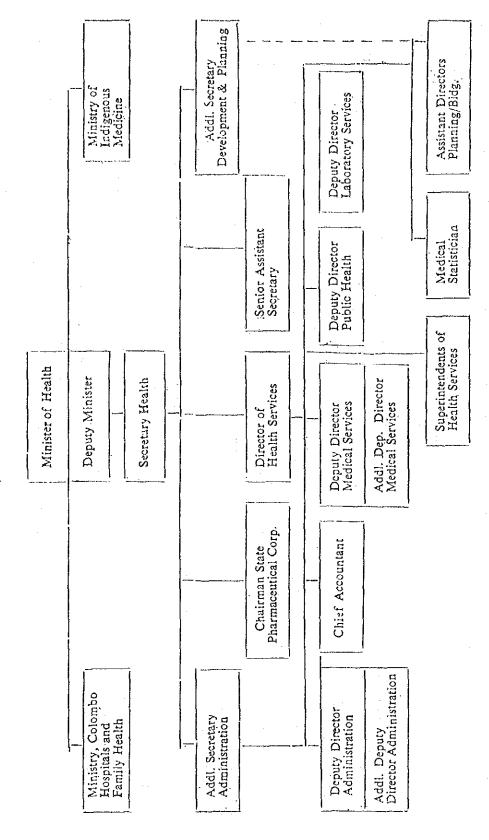
### 6. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is comprised of the parent Ministry under a Cabinet Minister and two Project Ministries viz. the Ministry of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health, and the Ministry of Indigenous Medicine. The functions of the Project Ministers are to implement and supervise programmes entrusted to institutions placed under them.

The Chief Executive Officer for the Ministry is the Secretary of Health. He is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, one in charge of administration and establishment work and the other handling development and planning activities, and by a Director of Health Services who is responsible for delivery of curative and preventive health services throughout the country.

The administrative organization of the Ministry of Health is presented in *Chart 6.1* and the organisation of technical services of the Department of Health at the National Level is given in *Chart 6.2*. The Divisional level health services organisation is presented in *Chart 6.3*.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SRI LANKA ORGANIZATION CHART



ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MINISTRY OF HEALTH SRI LANKA CHART 6:2

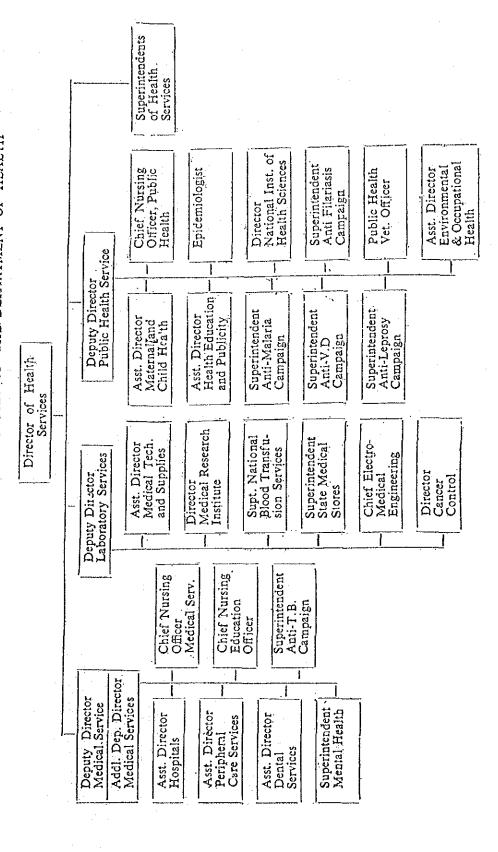


CHART:6.3

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, SRI LANKA ORGANISATION OF DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Superintendent of Health Services	Base	Peripheral Units	Central Dispensary	Central 'Dispensaries	Branch Dispensaries	Visiting Stations		Patient Care Institutions
	Provincial Hospital	District. Hośpitals	Rural Hospitals	Maternity Homes				ñ.
	Supervising Senior Dental Surgeon	Supervising Public Health Nurse	Divisional RMP	Divisional Drug Store Keeper	Planning Assistant	Additional	Subject Clerks/Peons Labourers	Technical/Administrative Services
	Medical Officer	Supervising Public Health Inspector	Health Educator	Divisional Pharmacist	Statistical Survey Officer	Secretary/ Accountant	Subject Clerks	
	Medical To Officer of Healths	Public Health Nurse Health Inspector	Supervising School Public Health Dental	Public Health Midwife Peon Labourers				Field Services