



Public Health of Taipei City

Annual Report 2006



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Department of Health
Taipei City Government
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Department of Health
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Preface

In order to actively establish Taipei City as an international capital of “Health for All” in the 21st century and effectively enhance the efficiency and quality of the services to provide citizens with the best possible health care, the Taipei City Government Department of Health (Health Department) planned a restructuring of its organization, which was completed on January 1st, 2005. After this organizational revision, the Health Department set up five divisions and seven offices. The health centers were transformed to focus on managing individual cases, promoting health, and improving public health care services.

In terms of enhancing the efficiency of health care services, ten city hospitals were united to form the Taipei City Hospitals in January 2005. The goal was to enthusiastically promote the medical characteristics and the public health care characteristics of each branch of the Taipei City Hospital, focus on the academic research development, the medical service quality and patients’ safety, carry out the engineering restructuring of the women and children branch, and provide people with accessible health services and a high quality of medical care. In addition, other procedures and administration system were reconstructed; the administration, information, medical treatment were integrated, the purchasing systems of medicine and health and medical supplies were innovated, and the utilization of human resources was simplified. The positive results of these measures are already evident. Moreover, two entrusted city hospitals have become recognized. The Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital developed into a medical center in August 2004. In August 2005, it was certified as a member of the Health Promotion Hospitals under the World Health Organization. In October 2006, it passed the Joint Commission International (JCI) accreditation. The Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital has been deeply committed to health promotion in the community and chronic disease control. In 2006, it was awarded the excellent institute of “Active Health Community” by the Taipei City Government, as well as “Good Medical Center for Women’s Cancer Prevention” and won the first place among the breast cancer prevention local hospitals.

In terms of protecting the safety of citizens, we have promoted self-management recognition of health and introduced the OK Stamp for the Standard of National Quality. In order to prevent counterfeit food and to subsequently reassure citizens about the safety of food products, we have promoted the “System of Recognizing Ethical Suppliers” in the plan of “Food, Medicine and Cosmetics Safety Inspection Network in Taipei City.” We have attempted to build a security network and continue to study and renew health safety DIY reagents. Furthermore, we have received the patent for the reagents and the recognition of the Standard of National Quality. We have organized educational and training programs, which focused on the control of communicable diseases and avian flu prevention drills. We have examined the swimming pools and hot spring water periodically, improved the propaganda on drug safety, and implemented prescription refills for chronic diseases in the community, the “medicine delivery service,” and etc. These comprehensive measures guard the health of the citizens.

The 2006 Public Health of Taipei Annual Report records the promotion of public health safety, medical health and preventive measures carried out by different units of the Health Department. We express our sincere appreciation for the participation and direction given by citizens and senior experts from different industries. We hope to receive further feedback and advice, hoping to help the Health Department further improve the health of the citizens more effectively, to ultimately achieve the goal of “Health for All,” and lead Taipei City meeting the health standard necessary for an international capital.

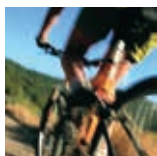
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CONTENTS



Part 1 Organizational Structure and Summary 9

Chapter 1 Organizational Structure of the Health Department	9
Chapter 2 General Status of Manpower	12
Chapter 3 Health Expenditures	12
Chapter 4 Service Quality	13
Section 1 Overall Improvement of Service Quality	13
Section 2 Service Effectiveness	14



Part 2 Health Promotion 17

Chapter 1 Maternal and Child Health and Genetic Health	17
Section 1 Genetic Health	17
Section 2 Health Care For New Immigrants	18
Section 3 Breast-feeding	19
Chapter 2 Health Care for Children and Adolescents	19
Section 1 Preschool Age Children Development Screening	20
Section 2 Preschool Age Children Vision, Hearing, Oral Cavity Screening and Health Care	20
Section 3 Healthy School Environment	22
Section 4 Health Promotion for Adolescents	23
Section 5 Accident and Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion	24
Chapter 3 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention for Adults and the Elderly	25
Section 1 Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention and Healthcare	25
Section 2 Diabetes Mellitus Prevention and Healthcare	26
Section 3 Dementia Prevention and Healthcare	26
Section 4 Renal Disease Prevention and Healthcare	26
Section 5 Asthma Prevention and Healthcare	27
Section 6 Health Promotion for Women in Menopause	27
Chapter 4 Health Promotion for the Indigenous Peoples	27
Section 1 Preventive Health Care	28
Section 2 Health Promotion Activities	28
Chapter 5 Tobacco Hazards Control	29
Section 1 Establishing Non-smoking Environments	29
Section 2 Expansion of Smoking Cessation Resources	30

Section 3 Strengthening the Tobacco Hazards Control Education	30
Section 4 Tobacco Hazards Control Inspection	31
Chapter 6 Health Building	32
Section 1 Healthy Living Communities	32
Section 2 Workplace Health Promotion	34
Section 3 Health Fitness	35
Section 4 Healthy Environment	36
Section 5 Health Education and Promotion	36
Section 6 Adult Fitness Targeting 1824	37
Chapter 7 Health Center Management	38

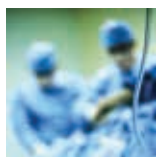
Part 3 Health Maintenance 43

Chapter 1 Healthy Living Environment	43
Section 1 Purification of Medicine, Cosmetics and Food Advertisement	43
Section 2 Food Sanitation Management	44
Section 3 Management of Pharmaceutical Affairs	49
Section 4 Management of Sanitation of Businesses	56
Section 5 Inspection and Protection Network	59
Chapter 2 Health of Middle-aged and Senior Citizens	62
Section 1 The 3 in 1 Screening Test for Blood Pressure, Glucose and Cholesterol	62
Section 2 Health Examination for Senior Citizens	62
Section 3 Community Integrated Screening	62
Chapter 3 Cancer Prevention	64
Section 1 Medical Network for Cancer	64
Section 2 Cervical Cancer Prevention	65
Section 3 Breast Cancer Prevention	67
Section 4 Oral Cavity Cancer Prevention	68
Section 5 Liver Cancer Prevention	69
Section 6 Colon-rectum Cancer Prevention	69
Chapter 4 Household Health Management	70
Section 1 Household Health Management	70
Section 2 Community Healthcare Network	71
Chapter 5 Medical Care Rooted in the Community	71



Chapter 6 Network for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases	73
Section 1 Vaccination.....	73
Section 2 Prevention of Infectious Diseases.....	75
Section 3 Infectious Diseases Treatment Network.....	83
Chapter 7 Development of a Health Information System	84
Section 1 Development of a Health Information System.....	84
Section 2 Cooperating with the plan of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan.....	85
Section 3 Promoting Public Health Information.....	86
Section 4 Internet Service.....	86
Section 5 Information Training.....	87

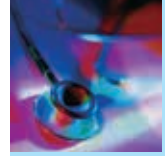
Part 4 Medical Care 89



Chapter 1 Disease Prevention and Care Network	89
Section 1 Mutual Diabetes Mellitus Care Network.....	89
Section 2 Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention Network.....	89
Section 3 Medical Network for Perinatal Period.....	90
Chapter 2 Screening Tests for Child Health and Medical Subsidies	90
Section 1 Evaluation and Treatment of Children with Development Delay.....	90
Section 2 Medical Subsidies for Children.....	92
Chapter 3 Prevention and Control of Depressive Disorders	92
Chapter 4 Networking for Suicide Control and Prevention	98
Chapter 5 Emergency Medical Network	100
Chapter 6 Management of Medical Institutions	106
Chapter 7 Taipei City Hospital Medical and Public Health Services	108
Section 1 Taipei City Hospital.....	108
Section 2 Consigned Management Hospitals.....	134

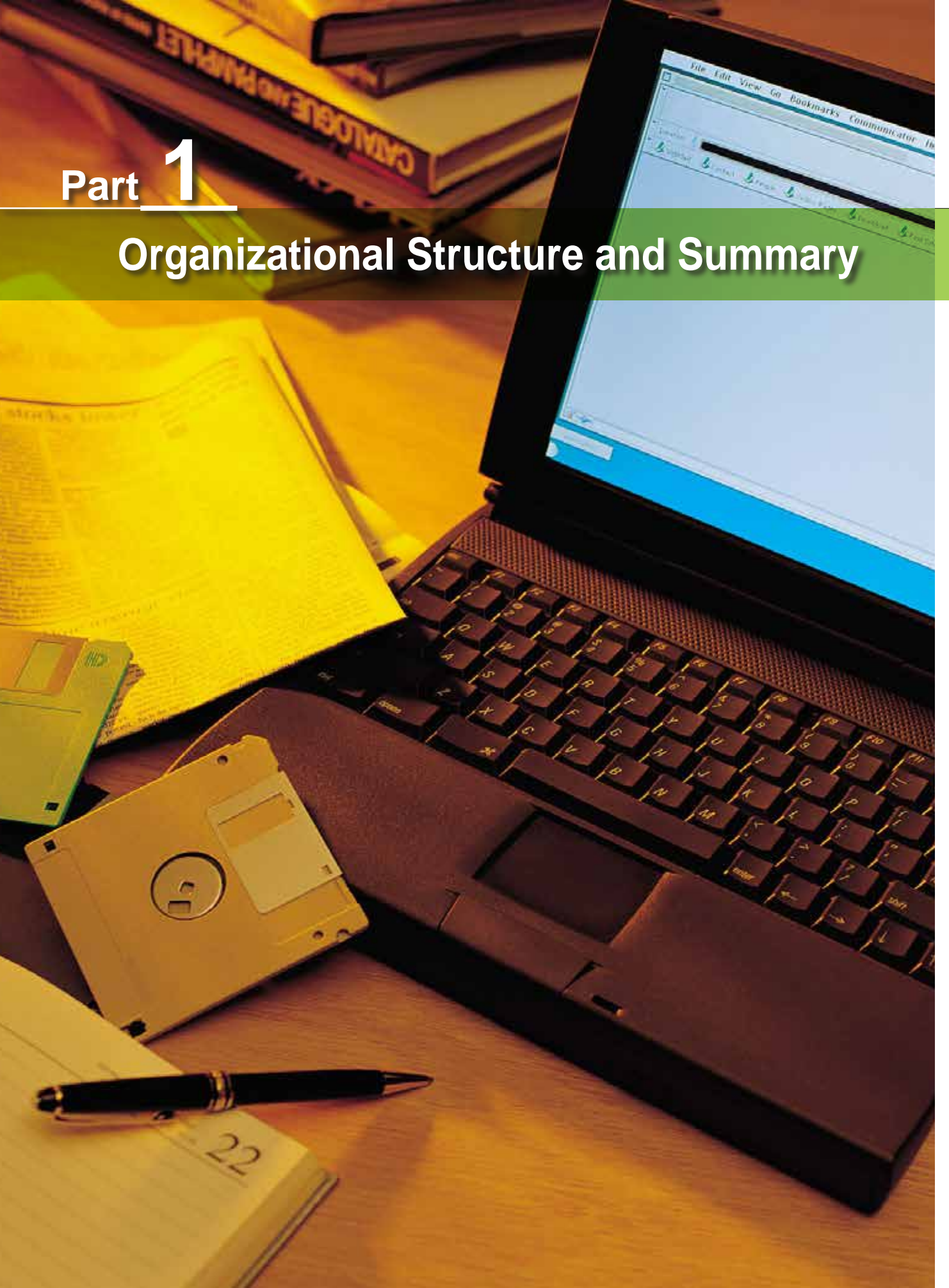
CONTENTS

Part 5 Special Care	152
Chapter 1 Community Rehabilitation.....	153
Chapter 2 Long-Term Care.....	154
Chapter 3 Hospice Care.....	155
Chapter 4 Psychiatric Health Care for Individuals.....	155
Part 6 Health Statistics	164
Chapter 1 Overview of Population.....	165
Chapter 2 Statistics for Medical Affairs.....	168
Chapter 3 Statistics on Causes of Death.....	174
Appendix Major Events	178
Index	200



Part 1

Organizational Structure and Summary



Part 1 Organizational Structure and Summary

Chapter 1 Organizational Structure of the Health Department

The organization of the Health Department and the affiliated medical care institutions are in accordance with the original structure of the Taipei City provincial municipality before it was upgraded to the municipality under the Executive Yuan in 1967; thus no large adjustment has been made for over 30 years. The goals are to keep up with the trend of international health and medical development, become a healthy city with international standards, and rebuild and progress with the central health organization simultaneously. In order to build the responsibility system of unified regulatory authority to establish the clear authority and responsibility, bring out the optimal effect on the present allocation of manpower to enhance service efficiency, in 2003 and 2004, the organization of the Health Department and its affiliated medical care institutions were reviewed and modified. In addition to the reformation of the Health Department from seven divisions and eight offices to five divisions and seven offices, ten medical care institutions were combined into the Taipei City Hospital while the health institute in the 12 districts were reformed into 12 health centers. The whole case had been discussed and had passed the three readings

at the 8th meeting, 10th conference, 9th Annual Convocation of the Taipei City Council on July 7, 2004. The announcement was made by the Taipei City Government under Fu Fa San Zi No. 09312728300 on August 4, 2004, which was specified to be effective on January 1, 2005.

After its re-organization, the Health Department set up five divisions and seven offices: the Division for Disease Control and Prevention undertakes the supervision of epidemic, investigation, training, control of hospital infection and execution of immunization planning, control and prevention of the community and emerging communicable disease, epidemic prevention for foreign labors and health operators, as well as the prevention and control for disease consigning to the Taipei City Hospital; the Food and Drug Division deals with drug affairs, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and health management of food, as well as the investigation, counseling, management of public nutrition etc.; the Medical Affairs Division undertakes medical affairs, hospital management, nursing administration, supply of drug and devices, emergency rescue, special care, counseling for psychological health etc.; the Health Promotion Division

undertakes the promotion, supervision, planning and supervision of health management and health care affairs; the Research and Planning Division undertakes planning of comprehensive affairs, research and development, planning management and supervision, international health cooperation, public relations, supervision of composite affairs, training of composite health affairs etc.; the Administration Service undertakes property management, document management, general affairs, cashier, and other matters that are not under any divisions and offices; the Laboratory undertakes laboratory testing of food, drug and public health, provides support for inspection of relevant samples for public health, inspection of reported projects, and accepts inspection applications of food and drugs; the Systems Administration Office undertakes the planning, promotion, and management for business computation and office automation, as well as the supervision and counseling on each subunit executing the information operation; the Accounting Office executes budgeting and accounting matters according to the legal specifications; the Statistics Office executes statistical matters according to the legal specifications; the Personnel Office executes the personnel management according to the legal specifications; the Government Ethics Office is the executive authority of ethical matters according to the legal specifications.

Ten medical care institutions, including

the municipal Renai, Zhongxiao, Heping, Zhongxing, Yangming, Women and Children Hospitals, the Sanatorium, Chinese Medicine, Chronic Disease Control Institution, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Control Institution were combined into the Taipei City Hospital which enhance planning of the local health policy, function of analysis and evaluation, clarification on policy-setting and responsibility of administration execution, as well as the completion of administration system of public health. The planning and management for the performance system, quality management, medical education, community medicine, logistic procurement, personnel and accounting, help to achieve the purposes of supervision, counseling, and drafting for overall operation policy.

The restructuring of health centers has amended the mission and function of the organization to be distinguished from the original health centers. The primary purpose of the health centers in each district is case management and health promotion to strengthen the service and function of public health, including counseling on new community with the community health promotion center, the promotion of healthy workplace, the management of volunteer operations, the promotion of breast-feeding, the safety precautions for sporting accidents, the promotion of mental health in the community, the propaganda and prevention of health issues. The epidemic prevention affairs of the

original health centers are allocated under the Division for Disease Control and Prevention of the Health Department and the Branches of Disease Control and Prevention of the Taipei City Hospital.

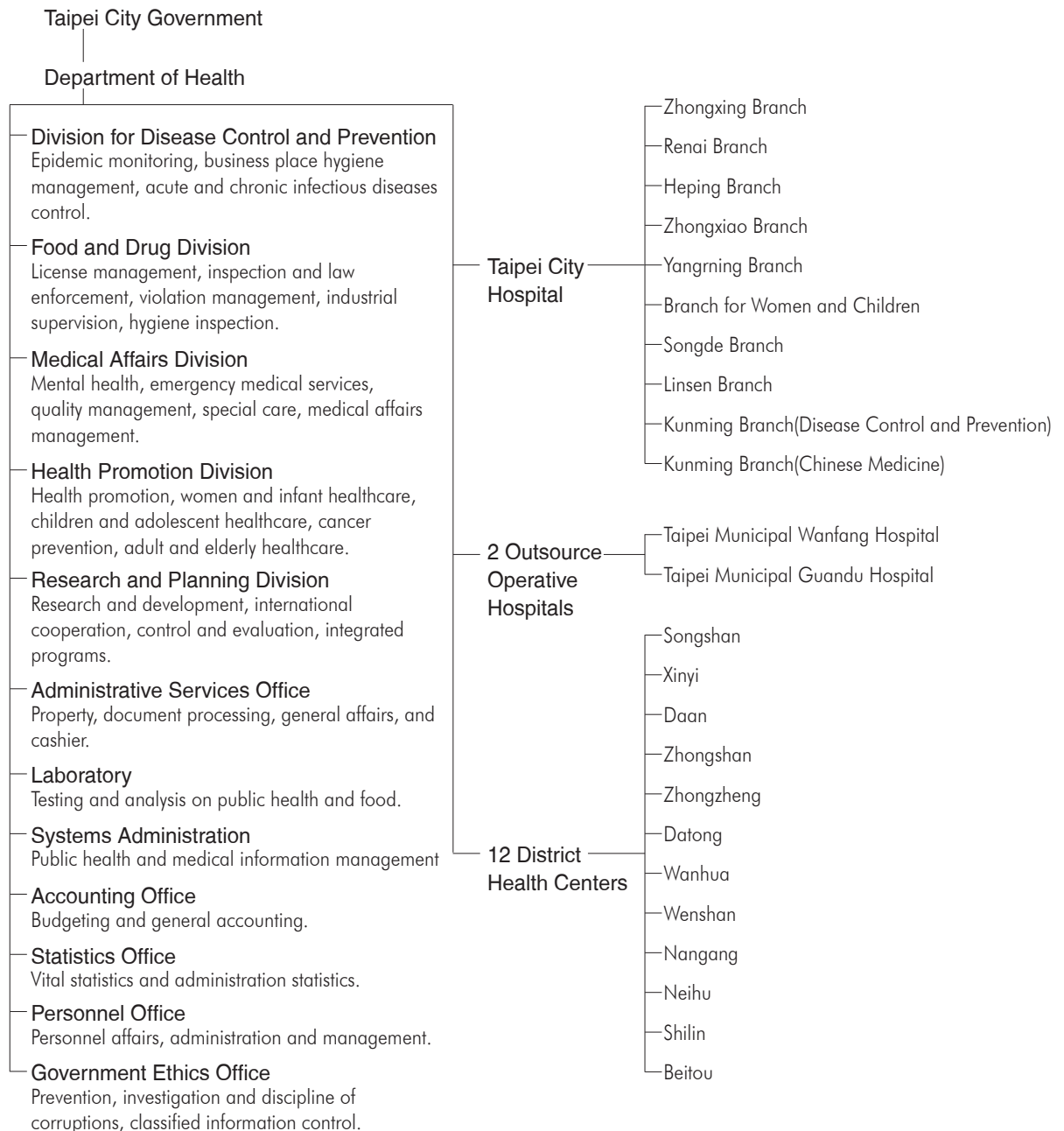


Figure 1 Department Organization Chart, 2006

Chapter 2 General Status of Manpower

1. The positions of health manpower

In terms of division of labors, there are a total of 2,945 people in the current health manpower (excluding the Municipal Wanfang and Gandau Hospitals which are commissioned for operation). Among them, there are senior personnel of 11, associates personnel of 356, junior personnel of 238 (8.08%), temporary personnel of 29 and medical personnel of 2,311, respectively accounting for 0.37%, 12.09%, 8.08%, 0.98% and 78.47%.

2. Academic background of the health manpower

The distribution of academic background for health workers within the Health Department and its sub-units (excluding Municipal Wanfang and Gandau Hospitals) includes 233 people with Doctorate and Masters degrees, accounting for 7.91%; 1,097 people with Bachelor degree, accounting for 37.25%; 1,319 people with College diploma, accounting

for 44.79%; 294 people with high school (vocational) graduation certificate, accounting for 9.98%; and 2 people with other academic background, accounting for 0.07%.

3. Qualification of the health manpower

The distribution of the health workers examination within the Health Department and its sub-units (excluding Municipal Wanfang and Gandau Hospitals) contains 525 people with the qualification of higher examination, accounting for 17.83%; 488 people with the qualification of general examination, accounting for 16.57%; 62 people with the qualification of special examination, accounting for 2.11%; 549 with the qualification of other examination, accounting for 18.64% (including the elementary and promotional examination); and 1,321 people employed according to other regulations, accounting for 44.86%.

Chapter 3 Health Expenditures

1. Budget of medical and health care

The budget for the 2006 medical and health care expenses was listed at NT\$ 4,235,310,000, which accounted for 3.03% of the total budget of Taipei City of

NT\$139,709,890,000. The budget for the medical funds of the total expenses was listed as NT\$ 11,809,040,000.

2. Final account of the medical and health care

The final tally of the 2006 medical and health care expenses was listed as NT\$ 4,139,470,000, accounting for 3.05% of

the total final account of Taipei City of NT\$ 135,586,780,000. The final account of medical fund was listed as a total expense of NT\$ 11,042,180,000.

Chapter 4 Service Quality

Section 1 Overall Improvement of Service Quality

To provide high quality health care to citizens and increase the standard of the service quality of medical care services, the Health Department provides more medical and health services for the public, including health prevention, disease prevention and treatment, medical resource integration, management of business institutions, drugs, cosmetics and food sanitation, as well as the promotion of various public health policies.

Throughout 2006, to pursue continuous progress and improvement, the Health Department and its sub-units participated in the Taipei City Government Quality Awards, which consists of three awards: the Innovation Award, the Excellence Award, and the Milestone Award. There were 9 sub-units attended and 9 topics were proposed, including: "The Nation's First Pneumonia Streptococcus Vaccine for Senior Citizens," "Taipei City Drug and Cosmetics Advertisement E-Application –

Reducing the Application Process," "Love in the Community, Health and Safety Surrounds You," "Sweet Family - Self-care Brings Health and Happiness," "Mood Express, the Psychiatrist is Just Nearby," "Public Health – Protecting You," "No Barriers in Public Information – the Wide Integrated Resources System in the Health Department," "Physical Wellbeing Promotion Excellency Plan" and "The Construction of the Comprehensive Organizational Intelligence System and the Overall Elevation in Quality." These fulfilled caring resources to enable the public the accessible health resources and create a healthy living environment for the public.

To ensure the Health Department continue to improve the service quality offered to the public and energize the organizational functions to provide citizens of Taipei City with excellent medical and health services, the "2006 Service Quality Award Auditing Plan" and "The Plan of Improving Service Quality" were drawn up to supervise the implementation in various sub-

units of the Health Department and to create good image for offering quality service to the public.

From August to September of 2006, independent experts were invited to form a supervisory committee to visit the Taipei City Hospital and the 12 health centers to evaluate the services provided to the public onsite. There were 4 sub-units receiving A++ ratings; 5 sub-units receiving A+ rating; and 4 sub-units receiving A ratings; and none receiving B ratings. The overall average score was 87.61, equal to an A+ rating, which indicates that the Health Department overall provides high-quality services.

In order to audit and track the scheduled progress of various services, an Executive Information System (EIS) was established. For 2006, there were 214 index variables that were audited monthly, then were reported and discussed at manager's meeting. Each sub-division can all provide appropriate reviews and improvement strategies for activities that are behind the schedule (less than 80% completed) to meet the activity goals and the need of the public.

Section 2 Service Effectiveness

The Health Department has been striving for ascertaining the concept of public health in 3 stages and 5 levels over the years, as well as guiding principles of Ottawa Statement by the World Health Organization (i.e. the establishment of health public policy, creation

of the supportive environment, emphasis on community participation, reinforcement of personnel ability and direction adjustment of the health service to achieve the purpose of health promotion) were integrated into each service, expecting "Healthy Taipei City" to guard the citizens' health. The Health Department participated in the evaluation of the "2006 Service Quality Award" to promote the quality of the services provided to the public by the Health Department by "implementing quality research and development." In addition, the E-method evaluation was applied to comply with the policy of "Paperless" and "More Internet Application and Less Road Utilization" of the Taipei City Government. The Department received an A+ class rating from the Taipei City Government in the evaluation. In the future, the Department will still seek for continuous innovation and improvement and provide the best service to citizens. Furthermore, it will try to connect ourselves with world health systems and head towards the goal of international Taipei City!

In addition, according to regulations of the 2006 Administration Plan, the "2006 Health Care Plan for the New Immigrants and their Children" was submitted for approval and management. After efforts contributed by colleagues of the Health Department and its sub-units, the program was honored as Class A in the year-end audit and assessment by each department and division.

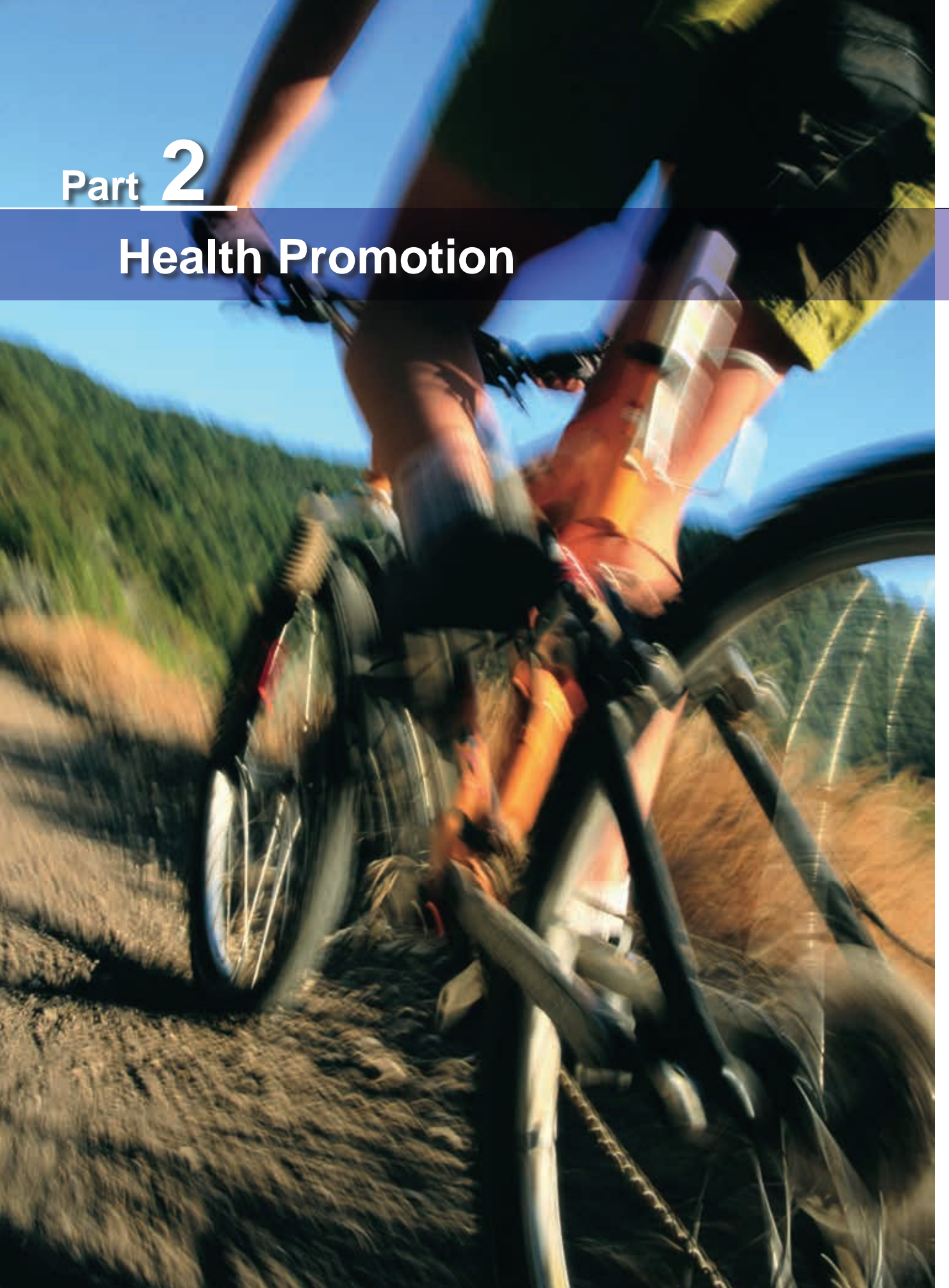
The Health Department participated in the "2006 Composite Evaluation for the

Achievements of the Local Health Agencies” and received the 1st place in the 1st category held by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan and received the 2nd place in the “2006 Composite Evaluation for the Health Care Achievements of the Local Health Centers – Public Health Promotion Results Category.” As well, the Shihlin District Health Service Center of Taipei City received the 1st placed in the “First Annual Golden Center Award – Health Center Material Management Category” held by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, while receiving “The 2nd Annual National Diabetes Mellitus Support Group – Excellent

Groups Award” in the community group during the results presentation held by the Bureau of Health Promotion of the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan. The Songshan District Health Service Center of Taipei City received the “2006 Annual National Diabetes Mellitus Support Group – Innovative Strategic Award” in the community group. The Daan District Health Service Center received the “2006 Annual National Diabetes Mellitus Support Group – Health Exercise Award.” The above outstanding results demonstrate the outstanding performances achieved through the effective use of resources by the Health Department.

Part 2

Health Promotion



Part 2 Health Promotion

Chapter 1 Maternal and Child Health and Genetic Health

Implementation of genetic health is the foundation for the health of next generations. The Health Department undertakes services of maternal and child health, genetic health and reproductive health for pregnant women, women in labor, babies, children and the special groups. With assisting measures such as prenatal genetic diagnosis, congenital metabolism anomalies screening for newborn babies, maternal serum Down syndrome screening for pregnant women, induced abortion, and Intra-Uterine Device (IUD) insertion, the Health Department intends to increase citizen willingness of examination and reduce financial burden for the minority groups. Furthermore, families which are detected with congenital abnormalities are provided with regular follow-up visits, adequate counseling, referral and reproduction care instructions to reduce occurrence of congenitally defective babies. In addition, promotion of population policy is enhanced together with execution of marriage counseling classes and public education to build happy and healthy families.

Section 1 Genetic Health

In order to create supportive and suitable environment for marriage and reproduction, serial lectures on marriage and promotion for population policy have been made to

motivate the "Subsidies for pre-pregnancy and reproduction health examination after marriage," in a bid to distribute the "Warehouse of happy marriage-manual of genetic health for the newly married" for the newly married groups and promote the importance of pre-pregnancy genetic health. Also, under the guidance, the online birth reporting system in Taipei City is available and via visiting management on special groups (i.e. married person with intellectual disability, mental disability and under-age mother), 19 cases of health subsidies for reproduction regulation (legation, IUD and induced abortion) are supplied

In order to improve population quality, relevant subsidies on genetic health (prenatal genetic diagnosis, Down syndrome screening



December 6th, 2006. The 2006 Population Policy Promotion Press Conference at the Family Theater in the Taipei City Government Building.

and genetic health examination) were offered for 6,946 people and subsidies of congenital metabolism anomalies screening for newborn baby were given for about 19,214 people. With follow-up management, visits on children with congenital defects and newborn babies with abnormal (suspected) congenital metabolism, assistance is provided for early treatment to lower the occurrence of physical or mental disability and a total of 349 cases have been served.

Section 2 Health Care for New Immigrants

For the sake of health care for new immigrating spouses and their children, genetic health and knowledge of reproductive care education have been given to new immigrants when they register for marriage and birth of children. A total of 2,713 cases have been served during 2006. In order to establish pregnancy reporting and prenatal care systems, the nursing management is involved in the pregnant period at early stage.



July 17th, 2006. Daan District Health Center New Immigrant Spouses Inquiry Service.



May 7th, 2006. New Immigrants Support Group at the Taipei Arena South Exit Plaza.

And 125 cases of visits on immigrating spouses were actualized. To provide an accessible communication environment, 12 Emigrant Health Care Consulting Information Centers were established to provide health-related counseling services, translation assistance, and enquiry services, a total of 5,575 people have been served. Taipei New Immigrant Health On-call Booklet, Genetic Health Booklet for the Newly-married, Pregnancy Health Pamphlet, Pregnancy and Birth Health Booklet, Newborn Baby Health Booklet, and Women Health Pamphlet were completed. The Health Department distributed a total of 2,396 pamphlets and 2,176 booklets to new immigrants. 66 new immigrant health promotion sessions were held at health centers in 12 districts. It established 12 new Emigrant Support Groups that organize activities for new immigrants to care for their physical and mental wellbeing.

Section 3 Breast-Feeding

In order to promote the policy of breast-feeding, 16 "Baby-friendly hospitals" have been certified by Taipei City, accounting for 19.51% of the 82 facilities in Taiwan. 124 breastfeeding volunteers were trained to give guidance in institutions, companies and public units, and 349 nursery rooms were established with 13.68% growth rate. The "Breast-Feeding - Linking the Hearts of Mother and Baby" international breastfeeding week promotion event was held. Through this event, transfer and support resources were established. Promotional articles such as "We're here at your service on your way of breast feeding" were published on magazines and a total of 18 bus advertisements with the topic of "Maternal Love is in every Drip of Breast Milk, Wishing Babies a Healthy Future" were distributed. 200 copies of the "Survey of International Substitute Products Sales Regulations, Protecting Breast Feeding for 25 Year Anniversary," International Breast-Feeding Week Promotional Pamphlet



July 10th, 2006. The volunteer showing mothers how to breast-feed their children in their own homes.

were distributed. 694 people attended 4 training sessions for Breast-Feeding Medical Personnel, Breast-Feeding Volunteer, and Breast-Feeding Babysitters sponsored by the Health Department. A survey conducted in 24 Obstetrics-Gynecology clinics discovered that the rate of breast-feeding for hospitalized patients account for 59.04%, 45.48% one month after birth, and 35.34% two months after birth.

Chapter 2 Health Care for Children and Adolescents

To provide preschool age children with complete preventive health services to achieve holistic-person services and management models, as well as increase understanding of health and sound body and mind among adolescents, the Health Department established

correct health beliefs, and habits, as well as reduced occurrences of illnesses and injuries to improve the quality of health. Besides, plans and policies relating to children and adolescents have been devised mainly for the following proposes: first, to provide preschool

age children with integrated screening and that is expected to be helpful with early detection and early treatment; second, to reinforce correct understanding of health issues, positive attitudes and to form healthy living habits among children and adolescents; third, to establish a diverse health care network for children and adolescents

Section 1 Preschool Age Children Development Screening

To discover children with retarded developmental, the Health Department, Department of Social Services, and Department of Education are cooperating to conduct screening for children aged 0 to 6 years. The Health Department is responsible for developing screening services to children aged 0 to 3 via designated medical care institutions, and the Department of Social Services and Department of Education are responsible for screening services for children attending preschool and daycare institutions. A total of 104,865 children



September 19th, 2006. Fluorine Cavity Prevention Plan for Children with Disabilities – Taipei City Hospital.

aged from 0 to 6 were screened, and 2,070 children were detected retarded developmental. The results were reported to the Health Department Alert and Transfer Center for further follow-up and management.

To increase the quality of preventive health care for children in Taipei City, a total of 4 “Child Development Screening and Alert Seed Training Seminar” were carried out with 415 attendees. Also, child development pamphlets were published and multilingual versions of child screening DVDs were supplied to health centers for public viewing to increase public awareness of child screening and self screening. The child screening examination application form downloading was available on the website for health centers and parents when health checkups, immunization, house calls are needed.

Section 2 Preschool Age Children Vision, Hearing, Oral Cavity Screening and Health Care

1. Preschool Age Children Vision Health Care

The key period for children’s Strabismus or Amblyopic treatment is under the age of 6. It is also the last chance for vision screening for preschool age children. It is expected that through vision screening, children affected by Strabismus, Amblyopic, Myopia, or other vision related problems can be detected at early stages and treated in a timely manner to prevent them from worsening.

Four “Preschool Age Children Vision, Strabismus, and Amblyopic Screening Seminar for Educators and Babysitters” were held and 800 people were trained. Also, a “Vision Protection Announcement Acting Group” was selected to perform 24 sessions at preschool and day-care centers.

Vision Screening: it is targeted at preschool age children between those who age 4 to 6. A total of 44,717 children were screened, and 9,541 children, about 21.3% cases were detected with initial problems. A total of 9,368 children received a second screening; the rate of repeated screening was 98.2%. A total of 7,643 children that took the repeated screening were identified with vision problems; the rate of problems detected during the repeated screening accounted for 17.1%

2. Preschool Age Children Hearing Screening

Hearing plays an important role in children’s linguistic development. Hearing impairment not only affects children’s ability to learn language and communicate with others, but also causes inconsistent behavior in cognitive ability, socialization, and emotional feelings. Thus, the effects can be very profound.

Training courses on standardized screening of children hearing were held: 54 trained nursing personnel from screening hospitals and health centers held 2 sessions of “Preschool Age Children Hearing Losses Symposium for Parents and Childcare Institution” where a total of 200 people attended. And, 4 childcare

institution personnel training sessions were attended by 800 people. Distributed press releases and published them on Health World magazine to reinforce the importance of preschool hearing screening.

Hearing Screening: Total of 15,744 preschool age children between the ages of 3 and 4 were screened. In the rate of 3.8%, 594 children had initial screening detected hearing problems. 578 children out of those who had initial screening detected hearing problems received the second screening, which was at the rate of 97.3%. Those who examined with detected hearing problems after the second screening were 132 children. The total rate of detected hearing problems was 0.8%.

3. Preschool Age Children Oral Care

To understand the dental caries rate among children attending preschool and day-care centers registered in Taipei City, from 1993, all public and private preschools and day-care centers registered in Taipei City participated in the children oral checkup plan. In 2006, a total of 51,975 children were checked.

“Oral cleaning after meals” education and early prevention of dental caries for preschool age children promoting activities: Dental caries are often found among children aging 5 to 6 in Taiwan. According to an investigation conducted by the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan, in 2001, 88.43% of children at the age of 6 in Taiwan already have dental caries; the deciduous teeth dental caries

defect was 5.88. A survey of preschool age children in Taipei City in 2006 indicated that the deciduous teeth dental caries defect was 3.4 among children at the age of 6. Taipei City held 24 different occasions of early prevention education of dental caries and parent-child teeth clearing promotion activities in 2006. Future goals include increasing awareness of early prevention of dental caries among feeders and re-educating parents or feeders the correct baby and child teeth cleaning methods.

Plan to promote the use of fluorine mouthwash to prevent dental caries: As the national income of the Taiwan reaches that of the developed nations, 58.77% of grade 1 students in Taipei City have dental caries in 2005, ranking one of the top countries in the world. How to effectively prevent dental caries and increase the remedy rate of dental caries to ensure the oral health of children is a matter of urgency. Fluoride is currently the most effective material in preventing dental caries. The Ministry of Education has carried out a national plan for all elementary school children to rinse their mouths with water containing fluoride to help prevent dental caries. In 2006, Taipei City has been promoting the plan for all children at least 5 years old to rinse their mouths with fluoride water in preschool and day-care centers. It was attended by 25,274 children and highly approved by parents and teachers.

Taipei City work plan demonstration for fluoride based dental caries prevention for children with disabilities: The World Health

Organization set 2010 as a year that 90% of children have no dental caries at the age of five. Yet, mouthwash practice needs children to learn, understand, and cooperate. Thus, the target of this plan does not include children with disabilities in Taipei City. Since children with disabilities cannot rinse their mouths normally, to ensure human rights and social equity, Taipei City and the Association of Family Dentistry proposed the work plan demonstration for fluoride based dental caries prevention for children with disabilities that dental caries prevention measures were carried out among 82 children with disabilities at the Wenshan Special Needs School, Muzha Day-care, and the Xinyi First Children Development Center. A small sample research is conducted to establish a model using indigenous fluoride coating effects and operational models. This will be a reference for across-the-board practice in the near future.

Section 3 Healthy School Environment

Since children development greatly influences future study and development of personality, the "Evaluation project on Exemplary School Health Award" was first executed in 2002. The health centers of 12 Districts in Taipei City and professional scholars have formed the "Evaluation and assessment team for Exemplary School Health Award," which evaluates preschools and nurseries in Taipei City every year and also checks on children's health. The evaluation of Elementary



September 19th, 2006. Fluorine Cavity Prevention Plan for Children with Disabilities – Taipei City Hospital.

School Health Award adopts free registration with two categories: preschool evaluation and nursery evaluation. The evaluation includes 10 items, namely the vision care, oral cavity care, information management on children's health, kitchen sanitation, sanitation equipment, food storage and safety, nutrition and education, health education, prevention of accidents and adverse effects and prevention of communicable diseases. Another item of composite category is the special bonus which audits participation performance in the practice of public health activities in preschools.

345 preschools registered for the evaluation project on Healthy School Environment Award., among whom 44 preschools won the "Gold Award" prize and 246 preschools won the "Health Award" prize. The prize-giving event was held at the Taipei City Government Family Theater on November 21, 2006, where 37 of the "Gold Award" and "Health Award" prizes winners were invited to demonstrate their efforts and results on health care and education.

Section 4 Health Promotion for Adolescents

Community Health Education: 615 sessions of sex education were attended by 74,631 people; 69 session of acne prevention were attended by 12,931 people; 339 sessions of physical health promotion were attended by 46,406 people; 418 sessions of exercise accident prevention were attended by 38,898 people; and 253 sessions of betel-nut hazards prevention were attended by 53,298 people.

Health Promoting Schools: a total of 99 schools promoted "Health Promoting Schools" with the Health Department.

2006 School Theatrical Promotion Group Circuit: A total of 5 sex education sessions were held. Another 10 sessions on hazards of smoking and betel nut were held. Sex education poster exhibits such as "Say YES to True Love and NO to Passion" and "Health and Taipei Women": 48 posters were displayed at the Taipei Fuxing MRT Station viewed by 600,000



June 17th, 2006. "Betel Nut and Tobacco Control" three-on-three basketball game at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.

people, the 2006 Sex Education and Adolescent Health handbook were published.

Promotion of “My Young Web” on public buses and the website was rated as an “Excellent Website” by the Taiwan Internet Content Rating Promotion Foundation.

The “Condoms for a Romantic Chinese Valentine’s Day - A Romantic Date with a Performing Artist” was a large promotional event that attracted 813 people.

“Sex Education Seminar for Seed Teachers,” a total of 14 seed teachers passed the training course.



August 31st, 2006. Chinese Valentine’s Day Condom Promotional Event at the Ximending Red Building.

Section 5 Accident and Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion

The 2006 Accident and Injury Prevention and Intervention Plan were based on death statistics in Taipei City and the Accidental Injury Monitoring Data from the Neihu Safety Community. The contents include: infant,

child and senior household safety interview and evaluation, promotion of WHO safety communities, fall prevention courses for seniors. The results are as follows:

1. Infant, Child and Senior Household Safety Interview and Evaluation

Household interviews were conducted by visiting households. Initial interviews were focused on improving unsafe conditions by giving suggestions and guidance, and a second household review took place 1 month later to view the improvement in unsafe situation. There were 2,427 cases of infant-child interviews, 2,536 cases of senior interviews, in which 1,109 cases of new emigrant families and 1,019 cases of living-alone seniors were included. Besides, household safety is promoted by the 12 district health centers and the Fire Department Fire Women promotion team. They used the following strategies: conducting household safety cooperation interviews, co-organizing household safety community promotion, and distributing educational pamphlets or activity notices.

2. WHO Safe Community Promotion and Education

The Neihu District passed the WHO Safe Community Certification in October 2005. Zhongzheng District also started to prepare for certification issues in 2006. The Health Department and the Neihu District Safety Community started cooperation on recording and managing the safety community accident



April 1st, 2006. Community residential environment simulation model house experience activity at the Taipei Arena

and injury monitoring database in 2006. A total of 5,835 records were recorded during 2006 and the results of periodic analysis were promoted via media, with 1 magazine article and 4 press releases. To meet the effect of promotion by real experiences, a total of 25 household circuit of safety community model houses were displayed and announced in the Neihu District and the Zhongzhen District.

3. Senior Lifesaving Fall Prevention Course Promotion Plan

A trial course was held in the Zhongzhen District on fall prevention. There were 18 classes. The two-hour training campaign took place once a week for 11 weeks. A total of 11 sessions were held and attended by 192 people.

4. Community Accident and Injury Prevention Education

Through various education and training, the Health Department raised public awareness of accident and injury prevention. In addition to the "Infant Child Household Safety Promotion Group" for 12 sessions with 2,640 attendees, the various promotion programs are as follows: community accident and injury prevention education, senior fall prevention education, drowning prevention education, traffic accident prevention education, and education of other accident prevention topics.

Chapter 3 Health Promotion and Disease Prevention for Adults and the Elderly

To equip the public with high quality middle-aged and senior disease and illness prevention and patient care, the Health Department along with experts and medical treatment groups are promoting preventive healthcare programs not only to increase awareness on various chronic

diseases, provide good control but also to minimize complications of these diseases.

Section 1 Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention and Healthcare

Since 2002, Taipei City has been providing cardiovascular disease patients and high risk

groups with prevention and healthcare services. During 2006, a total of 48 seminars with 3,158 participants were held. It is expected to reinforce citizens' health care concepts and thus lead them to a healthy life. Also, to echo the International Diseases and Illnesses campaign, large events, such as the 2 large events, "World Heart Day – How Young is Your Heart?" and "World High Blood Pressure Day – Blood Pressure Classification Control Need to be Done Properly," were held, and were attended by 1,000 people.

Section 2 Diabetes Mellitus Prevention and Healthcare

To provide diabetes patients in Taipei City with better and comprehensive care, 48 community seminar sessions on diabetes mellitus were held in 2006 and were attended by 2,706 people. Also, a training course for group leaders was held in 2006 with 71 attendees. To improve the caring abilities for diabetics and family members, the Health Department and the Diabetes Mellitus Medical Association of the ROC jointly organized the "2006 World Diabetes Mellitus Day – Public Mobilization to Care for the Diabetics."

Section 3 Dementia Prevention and Healthcare

Due to the aging of population, the number of citizens with dementia is on the increase. Starting in 2006, community-based healthcare plans to cope with dementia were put into action. The "Dementia Family



September 2006. Taking elders suffering from Dementia for a walk around the Taipei City Government.

Caregiver Training Course" was held, and based on the estimate, over 4,000 people from the community attended. The "Dementia Professional Caregiver Seminar" was held and a total of 275 people were trained. Five sessions of dementia supporting group were held and attended by a total of 227 people. To show support for the International Dementia Day, a film exhibit was jointly held with the support of the Catholic Foundation of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia, and attracted 450 people. With the support of the Taiwan Alzheimer's Disease Association, a fair was held at the central court-yard of the Taipei City Hall, which attracted more than 500 citizens.

Section 4 Renal Disease Prevention and Healthcare

To increase awareness among citizens about kidney disease prevention, the Health Department supervised 29 educational sessions



April 23rd, 2006. Renal Health Seminar at the Shilin District Hougan Activity Center.

that were held by the 12 district health centers and were attended by a total of 1,644 people. Also, 46 community screening sessions were held to discover individual cases.

Section 5 Asthma Prevention and Healthcare

To demonstrate the support for the World Asthma Day, the Health Department held the “Preventing Allergy and Asthma – Full Family Mobilization” with the assistance of the Taiwan Association of Asthma Education. 5000 citizens participated in this activity.

Section 6 Health Promotion for Women in Menopause

The “Community Women’s Menopause Support Group” held group training courses for seed personnel during 2006; 189 people were trained. To improve the group techniques of promoters and group leaders, 2 community leader workshops were held and attended by 34 people. To enable members of the community to better understand healthcare issues during menopause, a total of 77 menopause community support seminars were held and attended by 3,130 people. Over 71 community educational events were held and over 5,718 people attended.



September 26th, 2006. Daan Health Center Climacteric Support Group Activity.

Chapter 4 Health Promotion for the Indigenous Peoples

“Taipei City Indigenous Peoples Medical Care Self Governing Act” was passed the 3rd reading at the Taipei City Council on May 11, 2005, and announced on June 9th. To

ensure with compliance with Article 5 “For the City Government to Strengthen Medical and Health Education, Health Promotion Activities Targeted at Indigenous Peoples Shall be Held”

and Article 6 "Taipei City Government Shall Provide the Indigenous Peoples in Taipei City with Preventive Medical Service," the preventive medical and health care promotion activities for aboriginals were promoted.

Section 1 Preventive Health Care

To improve the health of the indigenous peoples, two preventive health care services were offered at the Donghu Elementary School and Minghu Elementary School on June 10, 2006 and June 24, 2006 respectively. Oral cavity cancer screening, liver and hepatic bile ducts cancer screening for individuals above 40 years old, chest X-ray examination, large intestine cancer screening for individuals between 50 to 69 years old, X-ray photographic examination for women above 30 years old, cervical smear test, and adult health examination were offered. A total of 1,907 people were benefited.



August 27th, 2006. The Good News Church Held the Aboriginal Health Care Promotion and Screening Event.

Section 2 Health Promotion Activities

Seminars to promote health: cooperating with the Taipei City Government Indigenous Peoples Affairs Committee, the Health Department held 15 seminars on promoting the health of the indigenous peoples on July 8, July 23, August 27, September 17, September 24, October 1, October 15, October 22, October 28, and October 29, at the Neihu District Grace Church, ICENG Church, Good News Church, Zhongzheng District Health Service Center, Community Family Health Center, Shezi Park Reading Room, Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital, Jiankang Elementary School, Wunshan Church, Taipei City Hospital, Datong District Health Service Center, God's Love Church, Minghu Elementary School, Chengde Church, and Taipei City Government Building Plaza. Screening services, such as oral cavity cancer screening, liver and hepatic bile ducts cancer screening for people over 40 years of age; chest X ray checks, large intestine cancer screening for people who are 50-69 years old; chest X-ray images are provided for women over the age of 30; cervical smear test, and three-in-one screening (blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol) were also available at the seminars. 2,800 people were served.

According to the "2003 Taiwan Area Indigenous Peoples Statistics Yearbook," if the death rate between the indigenous peoples nationally is substantially higher than that of the citizens of Taipei City, the "Aboriginal Culture Difference Resulting in Health Risk" Notice

will be reissued to enhance the care provided. On March 23, 2006, the proclamation that "Aboriginal Culture Difference Resulting in Health Risk" was as follows: accidents, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, cerebrovascular

disease, tuberculosis, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, hypertensive disease, certain conditions originating in the prenatal period, natural born mutations, and ulcer of stomach and duodenum, a total of 9 illness cases.

Chapter 5 Tobacco Hazards Control

The Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act has come into effect since 1997. To promote tobacco hazards control in various segments of the population so as to embed the concept of refusing tobacco deeply in every citizen's heart, the Health Department started to ban illegal activities in 1998, and guide Taipei City public areas to ban smoking in 2000. Furthermore, in 2001, the promotion of non-smoking restaurants, issuing certificates to non-smoking hair salons, holding smoke-quitting classes, promoting non-smoking workplace, non-smoking school campus, non-smoking hotels, non-smoking parks, and other tobacco prevention promotion, counseling, evaluation, and inspection activities are put into practice. It is hoped that under the concept of refusing smoking and the central government's policies to promote the idea of a healthy city, Taipei City developed a Tobacco Hazards Control plan that meets its unique needs. It is also expected that the idea of tobacco prevention can deeply embedded in citizens' mind and all the Tobacco Hazards Control resources can effectively lower

the smoking rates in Taipei City; moreover, increasing smoke-quitting rate and at the same time establishing an anti-secondhand smoking environment is also expected. The eventual goal is to create a healthy Taipei fully free from the hazards of tobacco.

Section 1 Establishing Non-smoking Environments

The Health Department started to work with the Department of Education during 2006 to create non-smoking environment on school



December 1st, 2006. The Taipei City non-smoking restaurant certification ceremony at the Taipei City Government Building Plaza. There are now more than 3000 non-smoking restaurants in Taipei City.

campus. Since 2003, it has been introduced in 65 school campuses. On October 28 and 29, 2006, a non-smoking school campus web page designing contest was held at the Affiliated Senior High School of the National Taiwan Normal University.

Increasing the non-smoking workplace by 78 companies during 2006, a total of 224 companies have participated since the promotion started in 2004. And the award-issuing ceremony was held on December 12, 2006 on the 84th floor of the Taipei 101 Financial Building.

The number of non-smoking restaurants increased by 349 in 2006 since the promotion started in 2001. And because of the efforts of the Health Department and other government agencies as well as non-profit organizations, the total number has surpassed 3,000. A certification-awarding ceremony was held on December 1, 2006 at the Taipei City Government Building Courtyard.

Section 2 Expansion of Smoking Cessation Resources

Establishing 48 community consulting centers to assist with smoking cessation in 2006 (the total number is up to 102), the Health Department provided consulting services of smoking cessation to 1,016 people and held 43 smoke-quitting events in community.

Working with 4 non-profit organizations in 2006 to train more than 200 volunteers of Tobacco Hazards Control, the Health

Department held 22 community Tobacco Hazards Control promotional events.

The Health Department held 30 sessions of smoke- quitting classes with the assistance of 13 medical care institutions in Taipei.

Section 3 Strengthening the Tobacco Hazards Control Education

Holding 14 large events which were to promote the prevention of tobacco hazards during 2006 on the International Smoke-Quitting Day, the Health Department also held 503 seminars promoting the refusal of tobacco in schools and the communities.

The Health Department held 3 “Tobacco Hazards Control Seed Teachers on the Job Training Seminars” during 2006, and it was attended by a total of 95 teachers, military instructors, and student guidance personnel from elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools.

The Health Department held 2 “On the Job



September 14th, 2006. Deputy Commissioner Suwen Deng received at news interview by ET News – Taipei City Women Tobacco Control Work

Training Seminars for Tobacco Prevention Personnel at Medical Care Institutions” during 2006, and a total of 92 doctors, nurses, and administrative personnel attended.

Sponsored by cosmetics vendors, department stores, and other outlets that sell cosmetics products, the “No Smoking, Beautiful Skin” concept was promoted in 2006. A total of 2 Tobacco Hazards Control Seed Personnel Seminars for Women were held. A total of 3,000 promotion questionnaires were provided to women who are over the age of 18. A promotional event, “Don’t Smoke, Beauty Stays Forever,” was held on September 29, 2007 at the Taipei City Government Building Courtyard.

The Health Department held two “Tobacco Hazards Control Management Conferences” in 2006 which were for Tobacco Control personnel in various Taipei City Government organizations.

Section 4 Tobacco Hazards Control Inspection

There were 69,802 cases of inspections for Tobacco Hazards Control in 2006 and 841 cases of violations were reported.

1. The number of cases that sell tobacco to people whose age cannot be verified were 2,887; 12,180 cases were identified to be selling tobacco to people under the age of 18 and 759 cases were reported; 17,368 cases were the smokers that were inspected, and 2 cases were reported; 1,623 cases providing tobacco products to people under 18 years old were inspected, and 29 cases were reported.
2. 14,495 cases of tobacco control displays were inspected, from which 17 cases were reported; 6,549 cases that set up smoking areas were inspected, and 21 cases were reported. 5,753 cases for health warning displays were inspected, and 5,753 cases of nicotine and tar quantity indicators were investigated.
3. 3,194 cases of misleading advertisement were inspected, and 13 cases were reported.

Chapter 6 Health Building

Personal “lifestyle” is an important factor and cause of death in Taiwan. The Health Department arouses citizens’ attention in their personal “health rights” via various channels, hoping to increase citizens’ ability of self healthcare and to strengthen the control and improvement of their health in a healthy environment and healthy lifestyles.



November 24th, 2006. The “2006 Symposium on Community Health Promotion Achievements in Taipei Healthy City” at the National Taiwan Science Education Center.

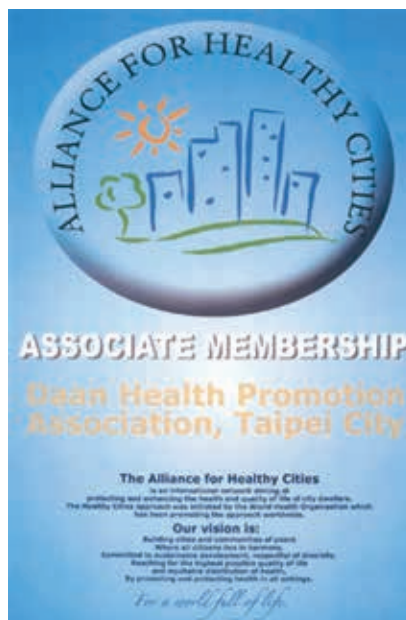


August 24th, 2006. Taipei Healthy Cities – Leader’s Roundtable and International Healthy Cities Conference.

Section 1 Healthy Living Communities

1. Healthy Living Communities

Not only to encourage people in communities to take the initiative to solve community health problems, to integrate with local resources to realize healthy lifestyle but also to encourage participation in taking initiative to propose the “Healthy Living Plan,” the Health Department provided 29 communities with assistance to realize community health promotion plans in 2006. Moreover, the Health Department develops



November 24th, 2006. The Daan Healthy City receiving the WHO Asia-Pacific Region Healthy City Alliance Member Certificate

8 local unique “Healthy City – Community Exploration Travel” visit routes, combining resources of 348 Taipei City community groups.

The Health Department cooperated with 12 district health centers based on the principle of neighboring living circle and Healthy Community mechanisms and partnership relations and hired 6 experts to participate, guide, and provide suggestions on the implementation of “Healthy Living Plan”. A total of 58 consultative meetings were held for experts and groups to discuss and share experiences in resolving problems faced by the community or in connecting and sharing of resources.

In order to improve community healthcare resources and human resources, a basic 18-hour training course was held to fulfill community healthcare. An advanced 8-hour training class was also available. Visiting activities to model community healthcare sites in other cities and counties are offered to help develop the seed personnel for community healthcare.

To assist communities in sustainable operation, aside from inviting the community heads who advised on sustainable community healthcare, the Health Department also developed promotion for community operation, including participating in the Taipei City Government Healthy City International Conference poster display, inter-jurisdiction display activities, and hosting community visits in other cities and counties. As a platform, the “2006 Taipei Healthy City Community Operation

Results Conference” (a total of 360 people attended, including 27 people from 11 cities and counties that are involved in promoting community healthcare), has successfully enabled community groups to communicate, view and emulate, and also share experiences. Moreover, exporting experiences from Taipei City communities to other cities and counties across the country is realizable.

2. Promoting Healthy Taipei City

In order to encourage citizens of Taipei City to participate actively, in 2006, the Health Department set “Relish a Healthy and Beautiful City” as the theme; not only a healthy city mascot was selected, health promoting short films were produced that show a healthy city, but also the 2006 county and city exchange conference was held, as well as the inter-county and inter-city promotions. Through these activities, it is hoped that citizens of the city can experience the true meaning of Healthy Taipei City.

To make apparent characteristics of communities, Taipei City guided Daan District enthusiastically. Through the efforts made by the government, academia, and citizens in the area, Daan Healthy City Construction Plan was successfully promoted. Also, Taipei city successfully joined the “Alliance for Healthy Cities in WHO Asia Pacific Region” becoming an official member of WHO Alliance healthy city and achieving a new milestone of a Healthy Taipei City.

To continue the successful experiences in hosting the Taipei Healthy City International Conference in 2004 and 2005, Taipei City broadened the scope to host the “2006 Healthy City Forum.” The forum consisted of the following three sections:

- (1) “Asia Major Cities Metropolitan Disease Prevention Strategy Conference” aimed at novel influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis, AIDS, and other epidemic prevention topics shared epidemic prevention mechanisms used in various locations and activation procedures.
- (2) “2006 Taipei Healthy City International Conference” aimed at convenience, culture, safety, sustainability, happiness, activeness, equality of the sexes, and community involvement, a total of 8 major topics. Both domestic and international speakers were invited to give speeches on these topics.
- (3) “2006 In-depth Exchanges of Taipei Healthy City Leaders” devised three main topics: infrastructure development, urban governance, and civic pride to discuss and share experiences related to these topics. Participants included Yokohama, Cupertino, Vancouver, Panama, Bath, and other foreign cities. Leaders from 12 foreign cities and 16 Taiwan counties and cities were present in this event. This is a rare exchange platform where Taipei City shared experiences with other countries and other counties and cities.

Section 2 Workplace Health Promotion

Not only to establish a healthy, sanitary, and safe workplace environment but also to increase businesses’ emphasis and actual enforcement on regulations of sanitation and safety in workplace, the Health Department and the inspection office at the Department of Labor jointly held the “2006 Taipei City Healthy Workplace Selection Activity” to increase the level of workplace health promotion. The selection was based on five aspects of workplace: 1. Health promotion policy and self management 2. Healthy environment 3. Health examination and management 4. Promotion of physiological health 5. Promotion of psychological health. A total of 82 companies signed up to participate. Also, the “Healthy Workplace Passing Award” and “Distinguished Accomplishment in Workplace Health” were created to encourage the business units to pass down the knowledge within the company and



December 12th, 2006. The Taipei City Healthy Workplace Awards for 2006 at the Taipei 101 Building.

join the healthy workplace movement.

In order to integrate the efforts made jointly by government, academia, and all others in workplace health promotion, the "2006 Taipei City Workplace Health Promotion Forum" was held to provide an exchange platform that focused on prevention of work-related illnesses and sustainable workplace health policies. Seminars and group discussions on these topics were held at the forum, in which 350 people participated.

Extending the work-related illness prevention guide series in the past, the Health Department targeted employees that stand for long hours, and published "Guide to Prevention of Work Related Illness for workers who need to stand for long hours." 2000 copies were printed. There were a series of topical posters, including "Wrist Syndrome," "Work Related Injury," and "Overwork Syndrome" which raised awareness of work-related illnesses. Other posters like "Promoting a Mental Wellness" and "Promoting a Healthy Body" and related activities were all given to business units to increase awareness among workers. Six different kinds of posters were printed, and each had 500 copies.

To foster the professional ability of businesses Workplace Health Promotion, workplace health management specialist courses were given, including basic, advanced, and practical training courses. A total of 125 people attended the courses, of which only 66 passed the written and oral tests that can

be used as a principle for selecting health management specialists and evaluating their practical abilities.

Section 3 Health Fitness

To increase the general public's awareness of the promotion of Health Fitness, gradually form a habit of exercising and increase the exercising population, the Health Department strengthens the cooperation between health centers in each district and citizen exercising centers. Moreover, 20 health walks were organized with various social civil resources. A total of 7,794 promotional events were held to create awareness and were given citizens more exercise training. Also, 73 fitness examinations were held and attended by 4,299 people to drive a new trend in consistent and continuous exercising and achieve the goal "Healthy Taipei City." Citizens are able to stay away from chronic diseases and reduce medical as well as social expenses.



September 16th, 2006. The 2006 Community Healthy Body Results Announcement and Sports Competition at the Beitou District Sports Center.

In order to increase organizations' awareness of workplace health promotion activities as well as increase employees' self-awareness of health and improve their own health, 10 organizations (ASUS, AS Mobile, Jihsun Securities, Shihlin Electric, Investec, Tatung, China Airlines, FI Tel, World Peace Enterprise, and the Taipei City Government Department of Health) were selected to conduct health fitness examinations (before and after) of their employees. Through 8 week training courses and 2 fitness seminars, with the assistance of the Taipei City Sports Office, Taipei City Joint Hospital, Taipei City 12 District health service centers, and Taipei Veterans General Hospital, the "2006 Community Healthy Body Results Announcement and Sports Games" took place at the Beitou District Sports Center on September 16, 2006. The activity included healthy body competition and result display, community fair, citizen sports competition, community/workplace health promotion and counseling stations. The attendees included employees of the 10 organizations (including family members), community performance groups, and the general public from the community, a total of 2,175 people. It is hoped that through the participation of this event, employees' family members, and the general public and all participants would create healthy Taipei City communities together, and increase the awareness of the society and the business community to achieve both healthy communities and workplaces.

Section 4 Healthy Environment

To provide care for residents of Taipei City who live in radiation contaminated buildings, the Health Department provides health examination follow-up services for 1,658 people, with 81.88% rate of examination. Since 2007, 6 times of registration subsidy plan for outpatient service and emergency treatment per year were given to each person; 1,331 people were benefited, and 952 utilized it. The utilization rate is 71.53%.

To provide complete radiation information, the Health Department cooperates with related units and holds the "2006 Radiation Building Residence Party" each year, in which 350 people participated this year. Through the distributions of "the latest radiation and health issues discussion" guides and the seminar, "Common Health Problems Experienced by Citizens" addressed by Professor Titanium Zhang, from the National Taiwan University Hospital, citizens can improve their own ability of self care by face-to-face experience sharing and spiritual support and comfort.

Section 5 Health Education and Promotion

To establish and improve channels of communication with citizens via diverse media of various health promotion related information, the Health Department made every effort to offer the public health knowledge and thus they would improve self healthcare abilities to carry out a healthy life. A large lantern was thus



September 22nd, 2006. Health promotion posters at the Taipei City Cultural Center.

made to coincide with the 2006 Taipei Lantern Festival. The theme of the lantern was "Healthy Long, Long, Long Living." The contents of the lantern are "4 treasures for dental cleaning, Exemplary School Health Award, healthy body, and prevention of communicable diseases, healthy work environment, and a world class healthy International Taipei City. The completed lanterns were on display at the CKS Memorial Hall from February 11, 2006 to February 19, 2006

Beside, the "2005 Taipei City 30 Second Promotional Film Production Plan" consisted of "Self Health Management – Healthy Love," "Motor Bicycle Safety – Hospital Registration in Heaven," "Green City – City Gardener," and "Cleaning of Water Tower (Beauty Bath)." The 2006 Healthy City Advertisements – Psychological Well-Being Short Film will be aired during April, May, August, and October in 2006 on the broadcast TV stations (CTS, CTV, TTV, and FTV), Hakka Cultural Channel, Taiwan

Indigenous Television, and movie theaters to effectively influence the general public.

From August 11th to December 31st, utilization of public space: free health poster exhibit were displayed in Zhongxiao Fuxing Station literature and art bulletin, public spaces at the Taipei City Government Family Theater, Taipei City Cultural Center, Taipei City Children's Recreational Center, Taipei City Library Main Branch, and the Taipei City Youth Recreation Center. 37,210 people visited the exhibitions, and utilization of inter-department of integrated resources made good use of space for poster display at bus pavilions at non-dedicated bus routes, the underground passage at Zhongshan South Road and Zhangde Streets. All of these was hoped to heighten citizens' awareness of health-related topics.

Broadcasting marketing movement: the Health Department utilized the show "Taipei Broadcasting Station - Healthy Fashionable Taipei" to timely launch health care and medical information, lead the general public to participate in self-health management, and cultivate health knowledge to prevent diseases. Between March 1 and December 31, there were 43 broadcast programs and 21 phone interviews.

Section 6 Adult Fitness Targeting 1824

Cooperating with the "Adult Fitness Targeting 1824" held by the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan, Taipei City



“Adult Healthy Body Challenge 1824,” highly rated organizations awards.

achieved the results: promotion in 2006 by means of evaluation on healthy hospitals and practical audit; 46 medical facilities in Taipei City, including the Taipei City Hospital, health centers in 12 Districts, medical centers, regional hospitals and district hospitals. In “1824,” there were 55,069 registers with weight loss of

47,475.8 kilograms in total, and weight gain of 2,150.9 kilograms. The results were amazing.

In 2006, 474 lectures were given for weight control with attendance of 25,248 people; 74 sessions of weight control were held with 2,444 participants; the other 1824 events were attended by 97,182 people in 1,488 sessions.

Via medical and health institution assessments, the Health Department has selected 20 excellent registration units. In order to encourage these facilities, the prize giving to “excellent units” of “Adult fitness targeting 1824” and demonstration of healthy diets result was held in the lobby of Taipei City Government in the afternoon of December 11, 2006.

Chapter 7 Health Center Management

1. Supervising Operations at Health Centers

By regularly holding a director’s report meeting each month in all 12 district health centers, directors from each office in the Health Department will exchange and review each month’s administration and business, unite work policy and reinforce the development of the business.

12 district health centers are responsible for promoting the health issues in Taipei City and

the National Health Insurance issues. It has played a very important role in implementing governmental policy. The “Health Center 2006 Year End Results Exhibition and Sharing of Thoughts from Each District Health Service Center” was held on December 19, 2006 to review the past and look towards to the future as well as the challenges ahead. Aside from reviewing the results and giving units, they received rewards to share their thoughts; also, they learned more experiences from one another.

On December 19, 2006, Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung conferred the awards in the event, and the award titles included the Taipei City 12 District Health Service Center Quality Improvement Reward Plan, including the Service Award, Contribution Award, and Innovation Award, a total of 18 awards.

2. "2006 Public Health Personnel Training Plan"

The Taipei City Public Health Services are conducted by medical personnel at the 12 district health centers. Therefore, the medical personnel at the first line of defense have a very important mission and responsibility. Yet, 77% of them have not received professional health training before they were hired. Thus, to nurture public health personnel in Taipei City, the Health Department conducted a health personnel training plan, consisting of: (1) Core course, (2) Applied course, (3) Counseling course, (4) Topical Report and Experience Exchange course, and (5) e-Process course. These courses are very important and have been greatly approved by attendees.

The "Core Course" and "Applied Course" were run twice in 2006, and a total of 90 health service center public health personnel had completed the 17 hours of training. The "Counseling Course" was targeted at leaders of the health personnel at the health services centers. It was attended by 35 people and each received 6 hours of training. The "Topical Report and Experience Exchange Course"

where actual demonstration and reports are conducted, was for those who already completed the "Core Course," "Applied Course," and the "Counseling Course". Teachers and students communicate with one another about their practical knowledge. The "e-Process Course" has completed its recording of 18 hours of beginner's level topics and 3 hours of applied topics since 2006.

3. Supervising the Health Centers to Provide Better Service

To provide a friendlier environment for visitors as well as to take the initiative in promoting services to the community, the Health Department also accepts applications, enabling the public to receive full services from one single window. To better understand the performances of each center, the Health Department will also conduct unscheduled checks.

Phone politeness test is conducted once a month. To provide satisfied phone service to the public, the Health Department reports the test results to the directors of each center to improve the quality of phone service.

4. Poll on the Service Provided by the 12 District Health Centers

To better understand citizens' knowledge of the services provided by the health centers and to improve the functionality of the centers, two "12 District Health Centers Popularity" surveys were conducted during August to December in 2006. The results indicated that in December,

8.7% more increase in the public knowing that the chinese name of the "Health Center" on January 1, 2005 than that in August. 34.7% of the people were aware of the change indicated that the "Outer Walls of the Health Centers or Public Vehicles" is the best promotional channel. Other channels in the sequence of popularity are "Leaflets and Posters" (28.9%), "Red Promotion Banners in Parks" (27.1%),

"Television" (23.6%), "Newspapers" (22.8%), "Notification by Community Leaders" (20.6%), "Internet" (17.1%), "Friends & Family" (17.0%), "Digital Announcement Displays at MRT Stations" (13.8%), and "Bus Advertising" (11.0%)

Part 3

Health Maintenance



Part 3 Health Maintenance

Chapter 1 Healthy Living Environment

Section 1 Purification of Medicine, Cosmetics and Food Advertisement

1. Strengthened the prohibition of misleading advertisement. With respect to misleading advertisements, we found that 194 types of medicine, 1253 cosmetic items, and 1969 food items, which made up a total of 1382 items, had misleading advertisements. This helped to protect the rights and health of consumers as well as to reduce the number of consumers' disputes.
2. Three meetings were held for a total of 576 experts in the fields of medicine, cosmetics, food, and the media to clarify the rules for examining and identifying misleading advertisements. The meetings served to increase the capacity of business



Vendors listening to attention points for broadcasting advertisements.

representatives to reduce the distribution of misleading advertisements.

3. Four news reports were broadcast aimed at reminding consumers to beware of misleading advertisements that could result in financial loss and could prove harmful to health. The contents included the following:

- (1) The most misleading advertising was for "Kang-zuan MACA", followed by "SO TO SO". Claims made on behalf of the products are false.
- (2) How can "Hyaluronic acid" and "ceramide" be edible? Jumelle's "Time Reversal Tablets" contain elements that have not been approved. Advertisements making exaggerated claims which are unsubstantiated face heavy penalties.
- (3) Clients of advertisers should beware. Laws regarding medicines whose claims turn out to be false and adversely affect the health of consumers are liable to fines of up to NT\$25 million. Food advertisements are often fraudulent. Beware of weight-loss drugs. Consumers are asked to return products of "W28 weight control methods."

Section 2 Food Sanitation Management

1. Motivating Self-management of Sanitation among Food Companies

In supporting the Taipei City Government's policy of promoting Health in Taipei, we have continued to promote the "Self-management of Sanitation" in "bakeries," "western food restaurants," "supermarkets," "noodle suppliers," "banquet caterers," "hot spring restaurants," and "food caterers" since 2002. By setting up workshops on hygiene and sanitation, and providing on-site training, inspections, investigations, and expert advice, the government has granted to a total of 265 food-related businesses the "OK" Standard of Quality for Self-management of Sanitation. Through news and online broadcasts and other forms of public recognition, we have encouraged the development of a sense of honor and responsibility among representatives in the industry. We have also educated consumers to be able to recognize food



Food industry self-management OK certification ceremony.

products that meet the standard of quality. Both increased awareness on the part of consumers and improvements initiated by the food industry have served to raise the standard of Taipei's food culture.

2. Food Sanitation Inspection

Food inspection is focused on the random testing of foods for special festivals, including foods for the Lunar New Year, the Lantern Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival. Seasonal foods often fail to meet the required standards. Specific cases were handed over to the health department for investigation. A total of 3525 food-related cases were examined and in 395 cases (or 11.2%) the food quality did not meet the standard. Food companies that failed to comply with the regulations were dealt with according to the law.

(1) Inspection of food for special festivals

1. Plan for inspection of food products for special festivals. A total of 403 food items were inspected. 63 of them (63/403)



Press conference for random-testing results of New Years foods.



Display of random-testing results of New Year's foods.

- or 15.6%, did not comply with the regulations. The number has decreased from 18.8% (85/453) for 2005.
2. 54 items of food for the Lantern Festival were tested and 2 items failed to comply with the regulations. The rate was 3.7% (2.54). This also marked a decrease from the rate of 6.6% (6/91) for 2005.
 3. 125 food products for the Dragon Boat Festival were inspected and 7 failed to comply with the regulations. Food products that failed to meet the regulations were removed to other cities and counties and were prohibited from being sold.
 4. 83 food items for the Mid-Autumn Festival were inspected, with all meeting quality standards.
- (2) Seasonal food often failed to comply with regulations. Inspections for unexpected events and cases conducted by the health department.

In order to safeguard the public in the purchase of food products, routine inspections on seasonal food and festival food were conducted, and routine checks for pesticide residues on 661 kinds of fruits and vegetables were undertaken. Failure to comply with regulations was found in four cases. Sixteen of the 477 meat and seafood products also failed to comply with the regulations. 144 pre-packaged food products were checked during each school semester with one failing to meet the standards. 391 individual packaged drinks were checked in the course of the summer, of which 17 failed to meet the regulations. 1187 other items were checked and 285 were found unsatisfactory.

3. Implementation of Food Poisoning Prevention and "Food Sanitation Management" for Public Security Protection

A total of 22 cases of food poisoning occurred in the food and drink industry in Taipei City. 251 individuals were suspected to have been victims of food poisoning. Upon examination, 5 cases were confirmed. Businesses that failed to meet sanitation management regulations were dealt with according to the law. The inspection and monitoring have since been strengthened.

4. Sanitation Inspection and Monitoring of Public Food and Drink Providers

- (1) Sanitation audits and guidance for public dining premises include a total of 17,598 public dining premises and 917 night market stands. All the sites are checked every season. The key areas of inspection include kitchen sanitation facilities, jobholder, food storage and preparation, and prevention of food contamination. Public dining premises that failed to comply with the regulations were required to make improvements. A system to monitor and verify that improvements was put into effect had in fact been made, as required by regulations governing the sanitation control of food and drink providers in Taipei City.
- (2) 58 restaurants that provide playground facilities for children were inspected. 13 of the restaurants failed to comply with the regulations and were given a deadline to make stipulated changes.
- (3) On January 5, 2006, the Promenade and Bazaar sanitation workshop for the New Year Festival in 2006 was organized, with 91 attendees receiving training. Each day of the festival season, inspectors made spot checks of Promenade and Bazaar for the New Year Festival. They made sure that temporary vendors had their "license for temporary commerce" in place in order to protect the health and



Temporary "Vender's Permit" at the Promenade and Bazaar for the New Year's Festival

safety of consumers in their purchase of food for special festivals.

- (4) In accordance with the policy prohibiting the use of disposable utensils in Taipei, city food and drink industries followed guidelines to improve and meet the standard of health and safety. 19,157 food providers were inspected.
- (5) About 220 buffet carters were monitored in Taipei City. In September 2006, unannounced inspections were conducted of 143 caterers. 46 of them failed to comply with regulations. Among them, 28 chefs did not have a Chinese cooking license. In addition, 18 chefs failed to change their Chef Certifications or renew expired Chef Certifications. 32.17% failed to comply with regulations. Those who had not yet meet the regulations and those whose certification had already expired were instructed to renew them as soon as possible. Follow-up inspections of buffet caterers were

conducted to safeguard the rights and benefits of consumers.

5. Management of Food Labeling

- (1) Inspections targeting retailers were conducted each season, including markets, supermarkets, and convenient stores. In 2006, 87,912 items were examined and 842 items failed to meet regulations. The rate of violation was 0.9%.
- (2) In accordance with the ruling of the Health Department of the Executive Yuan, "Packaged food, canned food, and candies produced after January 1, 2006 must provide labels with facts concerning nutrients and calories." This has served to increase the awareness of food labeling and nutritional facts in the food industries and has facilitated the inspection procedures of employees of the Taipei City Government Health Department. On 21 and 23 February, the Renai Branch of the Taipei City Hospital organized "Workshops for food labeling and nutrient facts for packaged food sold in the city." There were 93 attendees.
- (3) The inspection of instant noodles was conducted to check whether the product was in compliance with the rule "Vitamin E (anti-oxidant)". 29 retailers were inspected in November of 2006. 26 food producers, who failed to abide by the rule, were prosecuted.

6. Consumer Protection

Setting up a consumer hotline: (02)-2720-8777. After receiving consumers' pleas and complaints, we respond to them. The media also reports cases involving consumer safety and health, which serve to provide a frame of reference for consumers. Whenever reported complaints are investigated and confirmed, the businesses in violation are prosecuted, and consumers are issued rewards. After handling 2,660 consumer complaints, 48 complaints involving the selling of food, medicine, cosmetics, and cigarettes resulted in the issuance of awards. The total amount of money awarded was NT\$52,750.

7. Volunteers for Food Sanitation

In order to make use of human labor in society, the social labor force and resources are combined in promoting food sanitation and related work. On September 1, 2006, "Education and Training on Food Sanitation for Volunteers" workshops were organized. The curriculum included on-site activities at food service factories (a visit to the Taiwan Morinaga Co. Ltd) and Food Additives, and food labeling control.

8. Nutritional Management for the Public and Promoting a "New and Healthy Dietary Culture"

- (1) In order to improve the quality of lunch catering for junior high schools, the program "An important review of nutritious lunch for school children – a fixed



“Review of School Lunches ~ Fixed Amount and Balanced Consumption is Most Healthy” Promotional Play.

quantity, balanced diet is the healthiest” was launched. Twenty-four dramatic performances were given in Taipei’s junior high schools, imparting knowledge and promoting positive attitudes about healthy diets to school teachers, staff, children, and parents. Schoolchildren, teachers and parents alike were informed that a greater “quantity” of food was not to the same as being “more nutritious” and that an unbalanced diet could have negative repercussions. Audiences were informed that they should take into account the quality of food when preparing meals so as to develop the habits of having a balanced diet.

- (2) Each school semester, the food quantity, calories, and nutritional value of “healthy lunch boxes” in schools were examined. 288 lunch boxes from 96 caterers were inspected. The results showed that the calories were less than 960, and the average amount of fat was less than 30%

of the total calories provided, which were close to the suggested amounts.

- (3) In order to continue to promote a New and Healthy Dietary Culture, the Health Centers in six districts cooperated to organize six meetings devoted to healthy diets, so as to promote public welfare in regard to diet. Press conferences and news briefs which targeted food for special festivals or seasons promoted the idea of a balanced diet.

9. Improving the Quality of Inspection

In order to improve the work of the Health Center inspectors of the Taipei City Government and provide them with advanced inspection skills in the field of food sanitation, we held the following training courses:

- (1) To enhance organizational and practical skills of inspectors in the Health Centers of the Taipei City Government, the second-term “Inspection On-site training” was organized on February 14 and 16, 2006. We invited experts and scholars to lecture on inspection, violation, and prohibition laws, and professional knowledge and skills. 106 employees participated in the training sessions.
- (2) To enhance the inspection skills and professional knowledge of the inspectors, on March 27 and 29, and March 28 and 29, 2006, the second term “Related laws on Inspection On-site Training” sessions were held, imparting knowledge and skills

on violation and prohibition. We invited physiotherapy Professor Lu from National Taiwan University and Professor Jiang from National Taiwan Ocean University to lecture on "Introduction to the Usage of the Equipment" and "Introduction to Trans Fatty Acid", respectively, to increase employee knowledge improve service control and quality.

- (3) On July 24 and 26, 25 and 31, 2006, the second term "Related Laws on Medicine and Food Control and Inspection Training Courses" were organized. Presentations on controlled drugs, medical management, and other related inspection skills and practice were given, guest lecturer Jeff Yang from the Power Training Program discussed "Group Communication," "Mutual Understanding in a Team," and "the Efficiency of a Team" to promote the concept of teamwork and improve communication skills among colleagues.
- (4) Four DVDs for on-site education were produced, including understanding Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) and the process of handling food poisoning cases, and introducing standards in the processing of food labeling and controlled drugs. Breakthroughs have been achieved with respect to the traditional, mechanical way of learning. The new style of training motivates learning and spurs interest and and leads to higher test scores.

Section 3 Management of Pharmaceutical Affairs

1. Inspection of Clinics, Pharmaceutical Practices, and Drug Labeling

- (1) The status of pharmacists under audit and employed by clinics for the needs of personal prescriptions and required to wear certification badges were verified. In 2006, inspections were conducted of 1,023 pharmacists and 2,553 clinics. The total number was 5,789.
- (2) Hospitals (including Chinese clinics) were inspected for the proper labeling of drugs in pharmacies to meet the standards required by the Executive Yuan (in a total of 13 categories) and the recommended standards (in a total of 3 categories). In 2006, 927 pharmacies and 2,412 hospitals were inspected. The total number was 3,384.

2. Checking for Illegal Drugs

In order to safeguard the public's health and



Press conference on uncovering illegal drugs from China.

safety, detailed inspections were conducted and warnings were issued to offenders. Targeting “Crimes committed by Ordinary People,” the government units responsible for illegal drug inspections worked with the High Court Prosecutorial Office of the Ministry of Justice to prosecute illegal activities. News broadcasts were aired to deter such activities. In 2006, 29 cases of fraudulent drugs, 6 cases involving prohibited equipment, and one case of improper drugs were prosecuted. In 86 cases fines and punishments were imposed.

3. Improving Testing and Labeling Drugs sold in the City

- (1) Monthly inspections were made of the labeling of a total number of 12,302 drugs sold in the city. 185 labels failed to comply with regulations and were dealt with according to the law.
- (2) The quality of drug monitoring was improved. 390 drugs were inspected, 20 of which failed to comply with regulations and were dealt with according to the law.

4. Inspection of Informal Retailers of Drugs

- (1) Inspections were made of Informal Retailers (betel nut vendors, dry goods stores, construction sites, lottery shops) that sold alcoholic products. 3,379 retailers were inspected and one was found to be illegal.



A Betel Nut vender is found selling illegal Paolyta B and Whisbih.

- (2) 1,264 formal retailers and 1,898 informal retailers (with monthly bulletins issued for chain convenient stores and seasonal bulletins for sex stores) were inspected.
- (3) Thorough inspections were conducted at adult entertainment stores. Thirteen out of the sixty-three that were inspected were found to be in violation of the law and were dealt with accordingly (nine cases were forwarded to other cities and counties, one case was sent for investigation, and three cases led to fines and prosecution).



Press conference to inform the public that condoms sold in sex toy stores have not received medical equipment permits.

- (4) Complaints about online retailers selling illegal drugs were addressed. In four cases, the selling of illegal drugs was verified; three of the cases were handled by the Taipei District Prosecutorial Office and the other was handled by the Investigative Office.

5. Educational, Training, and Promotional Activities

- (1) A conference on registering advertisements for drugs and cosmetics was held on January 5, 2006.
- (2) A second conference on registering advertisements for drugs and cosmetics was held on May 5, 2006.
- (3) In order to safeguard consumers' rights and health, and improve the development opportunities for the cosmetics industry in Taipei City, the International Conference Center of National Taiwan University Hospital organized the "Conference on Cosmetic Control and Research,"



Drugs and cosmetics online application seminar.

which discussed related laws in the EU, consumers' disputes, and provided analyses of clinical cases. There were 192 participants.

- (4) To promote the professional knowledge of pharmacists and long-term care providers, the Zhongxiao Branch of Taipei City Hospital organized the 2006 "Long-term Care-giving Pharmacies Educational and Training Courses" on September 10 and 24. There were 180 participants.



Drugs and cosmetics online application seminar.



Long-term care training course for pharmacists



Taipei International Conference – The Role of Pharmacists in Long-Term Care

(5) In order to build a platform for international exchange in the field of quality long-term care provided by pharmacists, the Health Centers of Taipei City Government and the Pharmaceutical Society of Taiwan jointly organized the “2006 Taipei International Conference – the role of long-term care-giving pharmacists” in Howard International House on September 15 and 16, 2006. There were about 190 participants.

(6) A “Workshop on Illegal Drug Inspections” was organized in October of 2006 for



Work report for Illegal Drug Inspection



Annual cosmetics vender seminar.

the purpose of sharing experience and determining future directions of inspections. There were a total of 80 participants from the Health Department and city inspectors.

(7) “Workshops for the Cosmetic Industry 2006” were organized in November with 360 registered participants.

6. Controlled Drugs Management

(1) According to the monthly sales reports provided by companies of controlled drugs, tracking and timely inspections have been conducted on 2,829 companies, while 7,551 companies were checked via telephone. A total of 28 companies were discovered to be in violation and were fined a total of NT\$1.35 million in penalties.

(2) From April until May, a total of 5 promotional workshops on controlled drugs were held. The workshops aimed at increasing the knowledge

of drug regulations and encouraged companies to register online. The targets were companies which have recently registered, changed their registration, or have not yet registered.

- (3) A series of workshops entitled “Workshop on Drug Abuse Prevention” dealt with special summer cases for youngsters and visits to special premises (such as nightclubs, Internet cafés, pools, and KTVs) to send out strong anti-drug messages. A total of 19 workshops were conducted with 500 participants. From January to August, 2006, 200 promotional workshops were organized in various settings, with 31,018 participants. Furthermore, various kinds of practical, advertising items were produced, such as handbags, food storage boxes, promotional handbooks and flyers, and posters.



Awareness against drug abuse and summer youth project.

7. Cosmetic Management

- (1) Of the 112 products on the market that were inspected, eleven products were found to be unsafe and nine were confiscated for legal action.
- (2) Of the package labeling 14,257 cases of cosmetics labels that were inspected, 393 cases were identified with improper labeling and in 196 fines were issued.
- (3) Guidance was provided to 300 companies through the campaign Promoting Self-management of Cosmetic Dealers
- (4) Inspections of 10-dollar stores were conducted, of which 22 cases were transferred for legal action to other cities and counties.
- (5) In September 2006, International Conference Center of the National Taiwan Hospital housed a “Symposium on Cosmetic Control and Research Development.”



Cosmetics Management and Biotechnology Development Seminar

8. Consumer Services and Medical Safety

- (1) A total of 324 cases of consumer complaints were handled. 186 cases were resolved, while 94 have yet to be resolved. The latter were transferred to consumer ombudsmen. In fifteen cases the complaints were withdrawn.
- (2) In order to establish a network linking the Health Centers in the Taipei City Government with Community Pharmacies, a "Symposium on the Building of a Network with Community Pharmacies" was organized on November 23, 2006. This helped to promote the plans for a "Community Medical Support Network," "Long Term Medical Support," and "Safety Usage of Medicine in the Community," including the Bei-tou, Wan-hua, Nei-hu, and Chu-tsoo-lun districts.

9. Guidance for Community Pharmacies and Promoting Medicine and Drug Clarification

- (1) Efforts at cooperation to promote the community of medicine common care network for prescriptions and Medicine Home Delivery Service were undertaken.

- A. In order to support the construction of a medical support network in the community designed to promote pharmaceutical care and a Medicine Home Delivery Service, 109 pharmacies in the communities in Taipei County

joined pharmaceutical teams, which consisted of 262 pharmacies, in Taipei City. The teams were made up of a total of 371 pharmacies.

- B. of the packaging of medicines community pharmacies was standardized. Packaging for medicines of the pharmaceutical teams in the County mainly adopted the communication system and the model set by the Pharmaceutical Committee in Taipei City.
- C. A lecture on drug safety was held. Community guidelines for "Provision of Pharmaceutical care and Pharmacies that Offer Medicine Home Delivery Service" were issued. (The types of medical services, pharmaceutical care, Medicine Home Delivery Service, and the locations at which these services are provided in Taipei County were all listed.) In July 2006, the guidelines were made available in Taipei City Hospitals, Taipei County San-chung Branch, Taipei County Ban-chiau City, Taipei Hospital of the Department of Health, and Health Centers of Taipei County Government.
- (2) In order to provide Community Healthcare for people, the policy regarding Medicine and Drug Clarification was established. From July 1, 2004 and up to the present, the Taipei Pharmaceutical Committee has continued to provide pharmaceutical treatment for those with chronic diseases

and Medicine Home Delivery Service. In 2006, the "Chronic Disease Prescription Service Team," community pharmacies, and Taipei Medical Units offered 301,215 prescription refills for individuals suffering from chronic diseases and 3714 prescription refills for those suffering from non-chronic diseases. This made up a total of 3,852 refills; 12,405 people assisted in the Medicine Home Delivery Service.

- (3) In June, 2006 Taipei City Health Centers collaborated with the County Health Centers in providing pharmaceutical care. Through a comparison of the pharmaceutical care between city and county, we determined 12,810 prescriptions were provided by the Taipei City Chronic Disease Prescription Service Team in Taipei City Hospitals, 17,673 prescriptions by Taipei City Medical Centers, 520 prescriptions by Taipei City Medical Units; meanwhile there were 1803 prescriptions provided by the Chronic Disease Service Team in Taipei County, 3,042 by Taipei County Medical Centers, and 5,619 prescriptions by Taipei County Medical Units.

10. Improving Drug Safety and Preventing Drug Abuse

Lecturers and drama teams from Taipei City presented a series of Lectures on Drug Safety. Through lectures,

a parade, dramatic performances, cheerleadings competitions, symposiums and other social activities, the message of drug safety and prevention of drug abuse were actively promoted in communities, schools, and work sites. Consultation services were provided. A total of 282 activities were organized with a total of 41,720 participants.

11. Convenient E-health Fees

- (1) National health organizations began adopting electronic services to collect executive fees, fines, and penalties. The Health Centers of the Taipei City Government promoted the idea of "e-commerce." Through restructuring the model for the operational process, the penalty system was set up in 2006 and it was implemented on December 1, 2006. An "On-line Registration for Advertisement of Drugs and Cosmetics" was set up, so as to provide people and companies with convenient services for registration, payments, and fine payments. Internally, electronic processes have lead to more "effective management," "task reduction," and "enhanced administrative efficiency." This not only simplifies operational processes and saves commuting time for those having to pay fees or fines, and it also saves time spent on administrative operations.

- (2) A total of 595 advertisements for drugs and cosmetics were registered online (465 cosmetics and 139 drugs).

Section 4 Management of Sanitation of Businesses

Along with the implementation of a 2-day weekend policy, the demand for business and personal travel, hot spring vacations, audiovisual entertainment, spas and salons has increased. For these reasons, the public has become increasingly concerned with the quality of the service provided by tourist industries, hotels and other accommodations, hot spring resorts, cinemas, KTVs, spas, and salons. The safety and sanitation of these places of business have become important issues. By the end of 2006, 3,659 businesses with or without licenses came under the supervision of the Taipei Government. Among them were 373 hotel industries, 2,846 spas and beauty salons, 146 entertainment industries, 148 public baths, 85 swimming pools, and 44 movie theaters, and 17 other businesses. The proper sanitation of these places of business is important for the mental and physical health of the public.

On June 27, 2005, the Taipei City Government modified and distributed the "Self-Government Ordinance of Sanitation Management for the Business Sectors in Taipei City" under the order of Fu-fa-San-Tzi No. 09415521100. This serves to maintain excellent sanitary quality, as well as protect consumers' health and safety, inspections of and guidance

on sanitation, strengthening professional skills, focus on sanitation, enhance the ability of self-management, participate in sanitation training, improve the maintenance of existing equipment, and effectively manage the sanitation of places of business.

The categories of operational sanitation management include six major industries: hotels, hairdressing and beauty salons, entertainment establishments, public bathhouses, swimming facilities, and movie theatres. In 2006, the following list of tasks in reinforcing operational health management and maintaining public health were successfully completed:

1. Inspections, guidance, and prosecution of sanitation violations

Timely sanitation inspections of places of business focused on important categories such as the cleanliness of tools and equipment, air quality and ventilation, vector control, lighting, cooling, environmental sanitation, toilet sanitation, self-management of the staff



Managing hygiene in Places of Business – Testing air circulation speeds at movie theaters.

(including professional licensing, Jobholders, and securing hygiene inspection workers), and water quality (for swimming pools, spas, and hot spring baths).

2. Pool Water Inspection at Places of Business

Periodical checks were conducted on the water quality of pools (including spas and hot spring baths) and swimming pools. Violators were assessed fines.

- (1) The water quality of public baths (including hot spring water) was tested: 180 of the 3,421 inspections made revealed total bacteria counts and *Escherichia coli* levels were too high and failed to comply with regulations. The rate of violation was 5.3%.



Unscheduled testing of bathing pool water in Places of Business.



Checking pool in Places of Business – checking PH values surplus chlorine.

- (2) The water quality of swimming pools was tested: 7 of the 1,429 cases failed to comply with the regulations due to an excessively high level of total bacteria counts and *Escherichia coli*. The rate of violation was 0.5%.

3. Improve Sanitation Knowledge of Jobholders

- (1) 23 sanitation lectures were presented to Jobholders with participants numbering 1,133.



Jobholder Working in Places of Business (including salon, beauty, entertainment, clearing, and movie industries) taking hygiene classes.



Jobholder Working in Places of Business (including salon, beauty, entertainment, clearing, and movie industries) taking hygiene classes.

- (2) In the course of sanitation audits and guidance provided at places of business, the promotion of relevant regulations and sanitation care were made at 9,928 premises.
- (3) To provide training for sanitation administrators, eight training sessions were held in 2006 with 546 participants. Among them 518 individuals participated in the full course and passed a qualifying test.

4. Collaborated Audits on Business Organizations in Accordance with Public Safety and Environmental Protection

- (1) In collaboration with the Taipei City Department of Transportation, the audits found that 4 out of the 29 hot spring industries failed to comply with regulations.

- (2) In collaboration with the Taipei City Department of Environmental Development, the audits found that all of the 31 spas were in compliance with regulations.
- (3) In collaboration with the Taipei Business Administration Office, the audits found that 4 out of the 11 video and computer games premises failed to comply with regulations, and that 3 out of the 62 registered audio-visual entertainment premises failed to comply with regulations.
- (4) In collaboration with the Taipei Sports Office, the audits showed that all of the 59 swimming pool premises were in compliance with regulations.

5. OK Stamp Standard of Quality

In order to improve the quality of hygiene and sanitation at business sites, to provide training for sanitation administrators, to guide and strengthen the self-management of sanitation



Self-managed hygiene certification in Places of Business – Deputy Mayor Awarding the Certification

in businesses, those in the business sectors should make use of an active management style to carry out daily inspection tasks. Random inspections conducted on sanitation units and the development of Jobholder hygienic habits helped improve the standard of sanitation. OK stamps for the self-management of sanitation were awarded to business representatives in order to build a sense of responsibility in providing safe and healthy services for consumers and, ultimately, in protecting the public's rights and health. In 2006, a total of 78 businesses, including beauty salons and movie theatres, were awarded OK stamps by the deputy mayor as a symbol of recognition and support for deserving businesses.

In 2007, recognition for self-managed sanitation in the hotel industry is to be established to further the active guidance and training for sanitation administrators. The "Hygiene Inspection System is also to be set up. After training staff members and setting up a standard for the operational process, businesses can systemically conduct self-inspections, protect and improve the sanitation of the place of business, and reduce the spread of infectious diseases. In these ways, not only are the rights of the consumers protected and an effective system of sanitation is established for businesses, and a good example is set for other businesses to provide a safe and hygienic environment in their place of business.

Section 5 Inspection and Protection Network

1. Mobilizing Gin-Yeng-Ze Safety and Protection

(1) Establishing Gin-Yeng-Ze Inspection Service Sales Teams

A group of sales and inspection service administrators was established to actively promote ideas of self-monitoring through the media and control the source of supplies. Various forms of the media were utilized to actively promote and educate the public about food sanitation. For example, under regulation No. 22 of school sanitation and the regulation governing the management staff in schools, restaurants and kitchens, two sessions of lectures were organized to promote self-monitoring to establish managed nutritional control of school lunch boxes. The results were outstanding.

(2) Promoting the Gin-Yeng-Ze Network

1. In promoting the "System of Recognition for Suppliers," over 60 food suppliers were instructed to take products to the laboratory for testing to qualify for recognition. Those who passed the testing were given quality stamp of approval, which helped to develop ideas among suppliers.

- (3) Providing DIY Testers for Screening Seven Types of Food and Three Kinds of Cosmetics and Organizing Free Inspection Services.

To protect the public from adulterated food, free DIY testers were provided for seven types of food and three kinds of cosmetics (food and cosmetics DIY testers). Five sessions of free testing service were held in 2006 to promote public safety with regard to food, drugs, and cosmetics, to establish consumer rights, and ensure the safety and sanitation of consumer markets.

- (4) Setting Up Special Vehicles for Gin-Yeng-Ze Safety Protection for the Public

A testing and screening service was provided for the public and DIY testers were made available at such sites as Di-hua Street, Huan-nan Market, Nan-men Market, Jiang-guo Flower Market, Wen-shan Plant Market, the Lantern



Mobile examination service vehicle arriving at the New Year's Bazaar to conduct health education and distribute screening reagents.

Festival (beginning on January 15 of the Lunar Calendar), the premises of the Exhibition of Five Asian Cities, and the premises of the Taipei International Exhibition of Organic Food and Beverages. A total of 24,000 sets were distributed to meet public demand.

2. Continuing Efforts in Developing DIY Testers for Sanitation and Safety and Receiving a Patent and Stamp for the Standard of National Quality

- (1) Ten kinds of DIY Testers

The Health Centers of the Taipei City Government continued to produce the HS-II Tester, which was designed to facilitate the detection of elements of Metanil Yellow (Metanil Yellow Tester) in food, and Hydrogen Peroxide (Hydrogen Peroxide Tester) in noodle and bean products, Sulfite in bird meat (Sulfurous Tester), Formaldehyde in food (Purple Tester), and Sodium Formaldehyde



HS-II Rapid screening reagent picture.

Sulfoxylate in food (Blue Tester) and Sodium Nitrite in food (Sodium Tester), and Dehydroacetic Acid in food (Anti-decay Tester). The HS-II Tester can also facilitate the detection of mercury in cosmetics (mercury test), hydroquinone cosmetics (hydroquinone tester) and Salicylic Acid in cosmetic products (Salicylic Tester). The testers were well received by the public and supported by consumers as well as industry representatives. This was also the first attempt to design and develop convenient testers for food and drugs by a health organization in Taiwan.

(2) The Granting of a Patent for Intellectual Property from the Ministry of Economic Affairs

The Sulfite Tester – “Sanitation and safety Self-inspection testers for Sulfite in bird and meat products– facilitates easy and efficient testing. Its registered case number is 093107431.” It also includes a Hydroquinone Tester – “Test for the illegal use of whitening elements, Hydroquinone”. Its registered case number is 093107430.” Both have received intellectual property patents from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The other types of testers were still being assessed. This marked the first time that a health organization received a patent for food, medicine, and cosmetics testers in Taiwan.



Hydroquinone crystalline compound reagent that received a patent photo

(3) The Stamp for the Standard of National Quality.

The “HS-II health and safety quick screening tester” was evaluated according to “the Standard of National Quality – Biological Technology” by the Department of Biochemical Science & Technology of Taiwan. After three rounds of reviews, it received the Standard of National Quality.

Chapter 2 Health of Middle-aged and Senior Citizens

In order to adapt to the demographic trend of an aging population, Taipei City Government Health Centers provide free health examinations for seniors. As for disease prevention, the Centers offer 3-in-1 screening tests and Community-Integrated Screening and Prevention services aimed at detecting diseases at an early stage and providing timely treatment and retarding the progress of chronic diseases and other dysfunctions.

Section 1 The 3-in-1 Screening Test for Blood Pressure, Glucose and Cholesterol

A test to measure blood pressure, glucose and cholesterol levels was administered to 155,811 individuals over 40 years old with a screening rate of 26%. It found that 42,686 people with an abnormal level of blood pressure, 7,426 people with an abnormal level of glucose, and 7,426 people with an abnormal level of cholesterol. The rate of tracking and referral of abnormal cases was 99.97%. 96 lectures of related health topics were held in the community, with a total of 3,158 attendees.

Section 2 Health Examination for Senior Citizens

Free annual physical examinations are offered to citizens aged 65 and above and aboriginal citizens aged 55 and above. In 2006, 48,375 vacancies were provided, and 43,589 people were tested. Senior citizens aged 65



May 2006 a senior citizen receives an examination at the Taipei City Hospital, Zhongxiao Branch.

and above, who visit health centers in Taipei City Hospitals were eligible to receive a subsidy for their payment of NT\$50. 36,000 people benefited from the subsidy.

Section 3 Community Integrated Screening

Clinics, hospitals, and health centers provided examinations and cancer screening



May 13th, 2006 Taipei City Shilin District Health Center Handling Community-Integrated Screening.

tests to encourage the participation of community and family members and enhance the quality and efficacy of the service. In 2006, screening services were held in the 12 administrative regions of Taipei for a total of 46 times (6 were held in Xinyi and Neihi, 4 were

held in Daan, Wenshan, Shilin, and Beitou; 3 were held in Songshan, Zhongshan, Datong, Wenhua, Nangang, and Zhongzhang districts for a total of 46). 7,151 people received the tests. The results are shown in Table 1:

Table 1 Community Integrated Screening in 2006

		Number of Tests	Abnormal Cases	Follow-up Completion
Blood Pressure	Number	5,330	1,231	1,056
	Percentage		23.10%	85.78%
Glucose Level	Number	5,002	597	538
	Percentage		11.94%	90.12%
Cholesterol Level	Number	5,038	3,080	2,721
	Percentage		61.14%	88.34%
Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	Number	5,014	134	
	Percentage		2.67%	
Creatinine	Number	5,014	100	
	Percentage		1.99%	
Urine Protein	Number	5,009	245	
	Percentage		4.89%	
Cervical Cancer	Number	2,868	21	18
	Percentage		0.73%	85.71%
Breast Cancer Screening	Number	544	14	12
	Percentage		2.57%	85.71%
Liver Cancer	Number	4,675	657	616
	Percentage		14.05%	93.76%
Oral Cavity Cancer	Number	5,396	9	9
	Percentage		0.17%	100.00%
Colon Cancer Screening	Number	2,006	90	90
	Percentage		4.49%	100.00%

Percentage of abnormal cases = Number of abnormal cases / Number of total testing*100%

Percentage of completed follow-ups = Number of completed follow-ups / Number of abnormal cases* 100%

Chapter 3 Cancer Prevention

In order to encourage the public to develop a proper understanding of malignant neoplasm prevention and of the importance of early diagnosis and treatment, we offer pap smear, mammography, colonoscopy, and screening tests for oral malignant neoplasm for individuals at high risk.

Section 1 Medical Network for Malignant Neoplasm

On December 20th, 2006, the “Medical Network and Counseling Commission for Malignant Neoplasm Prevention and Treatment” was held in Taipei. On September 21st and 22nd, 2006, the “2006 Personnel Training for Malignant Neoplasm Prevention and Treatment in Taipei City” was held at the Official Training Center of Malignant Neoplasm of the Taipei City Government. A total of 46 medical personnel from the Department of Health, health centers, and municipal hospitals participated. In December 2006, the Guidelines for Malignant Neoplasm Prevention in Taipei City were printed and 31,900 copies were sent to the health centers in the twelve districts in Taipei, Taipei City hospitals, Taipei City medical centers, and various government organizations. A total of seven hospitals have been designated by the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan as “Malignant Neoplasm Prevention and Treatment Centers,” including – NTU Hospital, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Cathy General Hospital, Tri-Service

General Hospital, Shin Kong Wu-Huo-Shi Hospital, and the Koo Foundation Sun Yat-sen Malignant Neoplasm Center.

A total of 22 hospitals in Taipei City have been designated by the Bureau of Health Promotion under the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan as exclusive hospitals for “Mammography Service for Women,” including Taipei City hospitals (Heping Branch, Zhongxing Branch, Renai Branch, Yangming Branch, and Zhongxiao Branch), Taipei Medical University Municipal Wanfang Hospital, NTU Hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Cathy General Hospital, Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Zhongshan Hospital, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Tri-Service General Hospital, Taipei Municipal Guandu Hospital, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Shin Kong Wu-Huo-Shi Hospital, Pojen General Hospital, and West Garden Hospital.

A total of 18 hospitals in Taipei City have been designated by the Bureau of Health Promotion under the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan as exclusive hospitals for “Diagnosis and Treatment Hospital for Oral Cancers,” including – NTU Hospital and affiliated branches, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Tri-Service General Hospital, Shin Kong Wu-Huo-Shi Hospital, Cathy General Hospital, Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Sun Yat-sen Medical Center, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Cheng Hsin Rehabilitation Center, Taipei

Medical University Hospital, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Songshan Armed Forces General Hospital, and Taipei City Hospital (Women and Children's Hospital, Heping Branch, Zhongxing Branch, Renai Branch, Yangming Branch, and Zhong Xiao Branch).

Section 2 Cervical Cancer Prevention

1. Pap smear: The health centers cooperated with other local organizations to promote pap smear testing for women, targeting women untested for over 3 years. Moreover, the designated public and private hospitals have been encouraged to accept a contract that offers an annual pap smear for women over 30 years old. We have set up more testing sites in the community, which effectively increased the screening rates beginning in 2004, with 456,991 people tested (a total of 889,810 individuals from 2004 to 2006). We also set up the "Rewards Program by Medical Facilities in Taipei for Pap Smear" to encourage hospitals to actively adopt



December 14th, 2006 Taipei City Hospital Women's Malignant Neoplasms Activities

promotion and management measures, and to set up the accelerated process of outpatient visits and provide registration of free services. In this way, we can provide more incentives for a greater number of women to take the test and assist hospitals and medical centers in setting up a system to remind female patients who visit other divisions of the hospitals to take the pap smear test. In addition, during the period for filing income tax, testing stations are set up in the communities in order to make the services widely available.

2. Enhanced promotion of Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment:

(1) On April 1st, 2006, in cooperation with the "2006 Health Exercise Theme Park for Public and Private Preschools – Super Children, Give me Five –" organized by the Taipei City Department of Education, we provided blood pressure, glucose and cholesterol testing, administered questionnaires on pap smear and mammogram testing, and offered oral cancer screening, and bone density test, sex education and the health of the urban public to promote a healthy, active community lifestyle. A total of 4,107 people benefited from the services.

(2) On May 6th, 2006, the "2006 Women Sports Fun Fair for Health in Taipei City" was organized; pap smear and mammogram testing were administered

to thirty-five individuals.

- (3) On May 7th, 2006, we worked jointly with Formosa Malignant Neoplasm Prevention on the promotional activity "Treasures like mothers, without Malignant Neoplasm are better," and provided services to nineteen individuals.
 - (4) On May 11th, 2006, the health centers under the Taipei City Government organized a series of activities to promote health in the city – "Care for Mother, Protect Oneself – the 2006 Promotional Lectures on Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening." Doctors from the Chang Gung Memorial Hospital were invited to give a series of lectures on "Women's' Cervical Cancer Prevention and Understanding; Breast Diseases Prevention; Understanding Breast Cancer; and Introduction to Mammography." The lecture of Dr. Yang from the Mental Health Division of Heping Branch of The Taipei City Hospital, was entitled "Caring for the Mental Health of Women with Breast Cancer," and had 333 attendees. It offered a series of screening tests: 77 individuals received pap smear testing, 28 people were referred for a mammography, 118 received oral Cancer screening, 46 people received colonoscopy, and 158 people were administered the blood pressure, glucose and cholesterol test. A total of 427 received the services.
 - (5) On May 13th, 2006, in cooperation with the Social Affairs Bureau, we organized a fun fair entitled "Mothers' Forever Love" at the Parisienne Walkway adjacent to Hall A9-A11 of the Shin-Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store to celebrate "Mother's Day." This event promoted eugenic health care for women and children, including support groups for people going through climacteric, home safety for infants and young children, and Pap smear test services. A total of 714 people received these services.
 - (6) On October 22nd, 2006, the Department of Civil Affairs of the Taipei City Government organized a fun fair, "2006 New Immigrants Cultural Festivals – Learning the positive aspects of other hometowns," to recruit "people who provide interpretation services for new immigrants seeking medical care," promote malignant neoplasm prevention for women, and administer pap smear tests. Thirty-five people received the services.
3. Prize drawings for cervical smear examinations: In order to encourage women in Taipei City to take a pap smear test on a regular basis, the twelve health centers in Taipei City held a prize drawings for a smear test on Mother's Day and the Moon Festival, called "Performing regular pap smear tests in exchange for the gift of health."

4. In order to promote the mental and physical health of city residents, provide support for women with malignant neoplasm and help them to lead richer lives, and increase their self-confidence and sense of hope, the Sun Yat-Sen Malignant Neoplasm Center organized "Care for yourself and embrace happiness." Patients with malignant neoplasm and their families attended a symposium, hosted by "Bao-ma," who shared some ideas about caring for yourself, hoping to help patients increase their confidence and give them a sense of hope. This event helped patients focus more on their mental and physical health. A mental health expert, Lin Cui-fen also encouraged participants to take some tests, including a self-evaluation test called "how high is your happiness index," and to understand whether "your stress can be easily built up." This ultimately allowed people to free themselves from pressure and create happy and peaceful lives. A total of 186 individuals participated in this event.

Section 3 Breast Cancer Prevention

1. Mammography check: Since July 2004, costs of mammograms have been luded in National Health Insurance coverage. From January to December, 16,884 individuals received mammograms in Taipei City. 89 were discovered to have breast cancer.

2. Promoting breast cancer prevention:

On October 22nd, 2006, during the International Month for Breast Cancer Prevention, the Health Centers of the Taipei City Government, the Republic of China Yoga Association, Estee Lauder, and the Taiwan Clinical Oncology Research Foundation worked together to organize the "Thousands of people doing yoga and saying "bye-bye" to malignant neoplasm." During these events, demonstrations of self-examination for signs of breast cancer, and free breast ultrasounds, Pap smear tests, and bone-density exams were offered to 29 individuals.

(1) Sun Peng and Tuo Zong Kong from Set TV donned fake breasts, while the doctor and actor, Qu Zhong-heng, demonstrated the steps in a self-examination to emphasize the importance of early detection of breast cancer. The engaging interaction of the three performers attracted wide attention.

(2) Yoga demonstration: Teachers from the Republic of China Yoga Association demonstrated yoga techniques to teach participants some simple and interesting aspects of yoga's anti-cancer capability, and to send out the message that proper yoga exercise can help in the fight against Malignant Neoplasm, and may ultimately allow the public to say "bye bye" to breast cancer. Nearly 1000 individuals took part in these events.

3. In order to increase the quality and accuracy of pap smear tests provided by the hospitals in Taiwan and to establish a thorough follow-up system for individuals who test positive, Taipei City Hospital (Zhongxing Branch: Address: 145 Cheng Chou Rd, Da-tong District, Taipei City) designated a meeting room on the 6th floor to organize a series entitled “Health in the City – an award granting event for hospitals targeting women’s cervical cancer and breast cancer prevention.” There were 67 participants.

Section 4 Oral Cavity Cancer Prevention

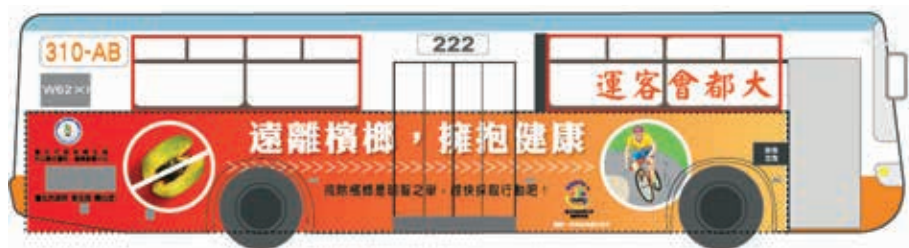
Oral Mucosa Test: Of the high-risk group of smokers and betel-nut chewers among the population, a total of 32,965 were tested. Among that number, 344 were suspected of a positive result and 57 were confirmed to have oral cavity cancer.

1. Prior to betel-nut prevention month of December, two information sessions about the risks of betel nut were held on November 23rd and 27th, 2006 to increase the awareness among teenagers and parents

about the risks of betel-nut chewing and enhance prevention awareness.

2. To increase the understanding of oral cancer among the general public, those afflicted shared their experiences and insights. This promoted the idea of self-care. On Sunday, December 3rd, in Xi Lai Le Garden in San Sia, the “Event for promoting betel nut prevention and caring patients with oral cavity cancer” was held.

3. In order to increase the public’s awareness of the danger of chewing betel nuts, on the special day of Dec. 3rd (betel-nut prevention day), we organized “Fighting the betel-nut addiction – Betel nut prevention and oral cancer prevention.” We invited experts to give a promotional lecture on oral cancer – Betel-nut chewing and oral cancer prevention. Professor Han Liang-Jun from NTU Hospital was invited to give a lecture on oral cancer, and patients with oral cancer shared their experiences. The Chinese Association of Family Dentists, Taipei City Hospitals, and the health centers in the 12 districts provided free tests for oral



December 2006 Betel Nut Prevention Promotion Month.

cancer and medical consultations for 450 participants.

Section 5 Liver Cancer Prevention

Liver Cancer Testing: From January to December 2006, tests for liver cancer were administered to 7,235 people. 837 of them turned out to be virus carriers for Hepatitis B; 149 of them tested positive for Hepatitis; 10 of them were infected by both viruses. Abdominal ultrasound examinations revealed that 107 people had fatty livers; 12 people had hemangioma, and 1 person was suspected to have a liver tumor.

Promoting prevention and treatment: In order to encourage the public to pay more attention to the prevention of liver cancer, on May 17th, 2006, we collaborated with Taipei City Hall to organize “Free tests for hepatitis and liver cancer – the health of the city and happiness of life.” The event was held on the 1st floor of Taipei City Hall. We invited



May 17th, 2006 The “Free Hepatitis and Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancer Examination – Happy Healthy City Life” in the Chenbozhen Hall at the Taipei City Government.

people from low-income groups, including public transports drivers, cleaners, volunteer police officers and firefighters, volunteers, and social workers to participate. We provided free testing for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), Hepatitis C virus antibody (Anti-HCV), GOT, GPT, and AFP. 1,660 individual were tested for hepatitis and malignant neoplasm.

On October 28th, 2006, the Renai Branch of Taipei City Hospital organized “lectures for liver cancer prevention,” including “Colorful Life – Service for protecting the liver” and “Understanding Colon Cancer Prevention.” During this event, tests for oral cancer were provided to 51 people. 23 belonged to the high-risk group for liver cancer. The 3-in-1 test (including blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol) was administered to 66 people; a colonoscopy to 23 people; and pap tests to 4 people. A total of 143 people participated.

Section 6 Colon-rectum Cancer Prevention

Testing for colon cancer: From January 1st to December 31st, colon cancer testing, including fecal-occult-blood testing, was administered to 30,481 people. 952 of them tested positive, 27 people were diagnosed with colorectal cancer, and 238 people had colorectal polyps.

In order to increase the knowledge and skills of medical staff for treatment of colon cancer, the workshop entitled “2006 Educational Training for Medical Workers about Colon

Cancer Prevention” was held in the hall of the Mackay Memorial Hospital. The training course included understanding of colorectal cancer – from causes to prevention; testing for colon cancer,– including fecal-occult-blood testing; colon cancer, nutrition and a healthy diet, colon cancer diagnosis and treatment, care for patients who undergo enterostomy, and psychological treatment for patients suffering from malignant neoplasm. A total of 268 medical staff members participated in the

training program. On August 23rd, 2006, the Taipei City Government organized the “2006 Lectures on Colon Health and Prevention” with 206 attendees. Colon cancer testing was administered to 31 people; testing for oral cancer to 57 people; pap tests to 27 people; and the 3-in-1 test (for blood pressure, blood sugar and cholesterol) to 15 people.

Chapter 4 Household Health Management

Health visits were made to aborigines, low-income families, isolated elderly people, people with mental disorders, and five special groups for the purposes of managing referrals and tracking services and promoting health.

Section 1 Household Health Management (Including Case Management)

Household health services are community-oriented and integrate the resources of communities and enhance health management for citizens in the community as well as managing referrals and tracking. The targeted group of people, who receive a priority for visitations includes aborigines, low-income families, isolated elderly people, and people with mental disorders. Each visit consists of

screening tests for blood pressure, urine sugar, urine protein, blood sugar and cholesterol. It enhances referral service in abnormal cases and subsequent tracking management. From January through December, 2006, visits were paid to 7,735 aborigines, 10,886 low-income families, 10,583 isolated elderly people, and 13,818 people with mental disorders. Visits were paid to 114 people with Malignant Neoplasm, 2,354 people with cerebrovascular disease, 1,573 people with heart disease, 13,061 people with Diabetes Mellitus, 31,605 people with high blood pressure, 831 people with chronic diseases, 37 people over one hundred years old, 9 brain-dead individuals, 199 people with disabilities, 5 people with infectious diseases, and with high blood cholesterol.

Section 2 Community Healthcare Network

The Community Healthcare Network has been in operation since July 2004. The health centers in the twelve city districts offer services to five special groups, which include isolated elderly people, stroke victims, physical and mental disabilities, and psychological problems. The services mainly include visitations, health

consultations, 3-in-1 health test service, evaluating the need for health services, and medicine home delivery service. From January through December 2006, 5800 isolated elderly people, 5,267 stroke victims, 6,874 people with disabilities, 13,818 people with psychological problems, and 3,128 people with mental disabilities received attention.

Chapter 5 Medical Care Rooted in the Community

Since 2004, the health care centers under the Taipei City Government cooperated with Taipei City Hospitals, the Taipei Pharmacists Association, and 262 community pharmacies to build the "Medical Care Network in the Community." The network provides improved medical service in the community. It cooperates with the 59 community pharmacies on Penghu Island, which are affiliated with the Pharmacies'

Association, and has created the "Greater Taipei Medical Management for Home." In this way, citizens can pick up their medication anywhere in the whole county when they visit a doctor in Taipei. Moreover, the 40 Flagship Pharmacies were chosen to provide home delivery service of medication for isolated elderly people, stroke victims, those suffering from physical and mental disabilities, and



Taipei City Hospital and Community Pharmacy Transfer Enquiry Seminar.



Community Pharmacies Prescription Enquiry Service Center.



Taipei County and City establish a chronic disease prescription medication team.

psychological problems.

According to statistics provided by the health centers of the Taipei City Government, 40 Flagship Pharmacies and 262 community pharmacies for chronic illnesses received a total of 352,682 prescriptions from Taipei City Hospitals. 301,215 of those were refills for chronic illnesses. They also received 3,852 prescriptions from hospitals in Taipei County, of which 3714 were refills for chronic illnesses. Flagship Pharmacies provided 12,405 people with the free medical home delivery service. Taipei's health centers assisted community pharmacists in developing a wide range of services, making them personalized, high quality, professional, and convenient.

In August 2005, the health centers of the Taipei City Government provided workshops on quitting smoking for 241 pharmacists. Furthermore, selection was made of the community pharmacies that provide the highest quality of service. 102 "Consultation stations for

quitting smoking" were set up. These helped create teams to stop smoking in communities. The teams provided consultation services for 902 people and organized 99 activities to get people to stop smoking. A system of referrals was set up between hospitals and community pharmacies, which offered "follow-up care service for quitting smoking." The following can serve as a fitting example: an assistant principal in charge of discipline at a certain school had smoked for over 10 years. He had tried many times to quit but always failed. He was referred to a community pharmacy, where the pharmacist explained to him in detail about the problems he would face in attempting to quit smoking and how he could tackle these problems. Furthermore, after benefiting from professional guidance and follow-up support as well as the emotional support provided by his family members, this assistant principal finally did quit smoking! He used his experience to encourage his students to make use of the outpatient services available in hospitals and visit pharmacies to seek professional guidance



Community center to assist with quitting smoking

to stop smoking. His own success story of quitting smoking with the professional help

available in hospitals and pharmacies became widely known in schools.

Chapter 6 Network for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases

Section 1 Vaccination

1. Influenza Vaccination

Influenza is an infectious respiratory disease that can be transmitted by aerosols, saliva, nasal secretions, feces, and blood containing the virus. Each year, it creates a high rate of infection worldwide. The Influenza was prevalent worldwide during the years 1918-19, 1956-57, 1968-69, and 1977-78, when it caused many deaths. Influenza poses a serious health risk to human beings. Since the 1940s, developed countries in Europe and America have promoted the use of vaccination to encourage people in high-risk groups, such as the elderly, people with heart and lung diseases, and young children to receive vaccinations periodically, in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

In looking out for the health of the public at large, we make a special effort to serve the welfare of senior citizens who are more prone to infectious diseases and the development of other serious and even lethal complications. The health centers under the Taipei City Government work with the Department of

Health under the Executive Yuan, which has implemented a pioneering plan of "providing vaccinations for the high-risk group of elderly people over the age of 65" since 1998. Since 2001, it has provided free vaccinations for elderly people over 65. In 2003, measures to control Influenza were further strengthened in order to reduce the possible risk from SARS. The medical staff of health organizations was provided with free vaccinations. In 2004, after considering the possibility of the outbreak of SARS and Avian Influenza, seasonal infectious diseases in Taiwan, and the numerous cases of Avian Influenza worldwide, as well as preventive measures for Recombinant DNA in viruses and their capacity to form new virulent strains, the frontline medical staff and related personnel in the health organizations received priority to be administered free vaccinations. This would help prevent medical staff, who have an important responsibility in taking care of patients, from becoming infected and spreading infectious diseases to others. In 2004, after considering the rate of infection among infants under the age of two was no less than that of elderly people over the age of 65 as well as

other high-risk groups, free vaccinations were also provided to infants from 6 months to 2 years of age. Furthermore, in order to prevent the spread of human and Avian Influenza, which could lead to Recombinant DNA in viruses, thereby creating new strains of viruses that could be highly contagious to human beings, and possibly lead to a pandemic. This could cause widespread lethal diseases and infections among workers who handle birds (including chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, turkeys, and ostrich) in slaughterhouses, among drivers transporting birds, and in markets selling birds, as well as among federal and regional staff who provide vaccination for birds, and so they were given priority to receive a free vaccination. This could limit the spread of the viruses and prevent a pandemic from developing. In 2006, a total of 234,571 people received the vaccination.

2. Pneumococcus Vaccination for Young Children

Pneumococcus was the main cause of Bacterial Tympanitis, Pneumonia, Sepsis, Bacteremia, and Meningitis among infants. The rate of death among children in Taiwan who contracted Pneumococcus was 9.6%, which was 4 times higher than the rate of 2% in the United States. The fourth leading cause of deaths among infants was pneumonia, while meningitis ranked eighth. Both of these diseases develop as complications from Pneumococcus.



A Pneumococcus vaccine for children



A Pneumococcus vaccine for children.

The Taipei City Government began providing vaccinations for young children on November 20th, 2006 to reduce the risk of infectious diseases, improve health services for infants, and prevent the serious and lethal complications that develop from Pneumococcus. In order to make maximum use of the limited budget to provide the public with the greatest benefits, priority for vaccinations was given to those in high-risk groups. 4,992 vaccinations were provided. Free vaccinations were provided to 2-to-5 years old

children from low-income families, children's homes, aboriginal families, and children with serious illnesses or injuries. Not only the young children in the Taipei City Hospitals in the 12 districts could receive this service, but young children suffering from serious illnesses or severe injuries also received vaccination for Pneumococcus in NTU Hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, and Taipei Veterans General Hospital. In addition, vaccination experts in Taipei City also advised providing 250 healthy young children with Bacteria Counts of Nasopharyngeal Cavity after the vaccination, so as to estimate the effects and benefits of the vaccination, one way of providing high-quality health service for the residents of Taipei.

3. Hepatitis A Vaccine for a Special Ethnic Group

Since 1995, the Department of Health has provided free Hepatitis A vaccinations in mountainous areas. Taipei city is not a mountainous area; however since about 20 to 25% of the cases of Hepatitis A occur in mountainous and surrounding areas, and since aboriginal people who dwell in the city often return home to meet with their families, the chance of contracting the disease is still high.

The Taipei City Government has worked hard to increase health care services for aboriginal children and minority ethnic groups, reduce the percentage of contracting Hepatitis A, meet the goal of eliminating the disease, and promote the health of young children. Based

on the 2006 Project of Increasing Vaccinations for Aborigines in Taipei and approval of the Taipei City Government Health Department for Disease Prevention Consultation Committee on July 17th, 2006, the government arranged to provide 1,830 free Hepatitis A vaccinations for aboriginal children of 2 to 6 years of age. Hepatitis A requires a series of two shots with a period of 6 months between injections. It was estimated that 915 young children would benefited from this service. Children who met the criteria received the vaccination in the outpatient service in any Taipei city hospital in the 12 districts.

Section 2 Prevention of Infectious Diseases

1. Enterovirus Prevention Measures

The health centers, the Social Affairs Bureau, and the Department of Education under the Taipei City Government collaborated to establish an effective system of school surveillance. Nineteen hospitals above the family and district levels were required to report the number of emergency cases received suspected to be related to Enterovirus on a set date each week. The health centers under the Taipei City Government compiled and then forwarded the statistical data to the Center for Disease Control under the Department of Health in the Executive Yuan in order to monitor the cases related to Enterovirus and the situation of in-patients. In addition, a Taipei City Government Enterovirus Prevention



Community Enterovirus prevention educational training.

Team was set up with the primary goal of monitoring the status of the epidemics. Prior to the peak season for the disease, the team facilitated educational training programs and other promotional activities for teachers and caretakers in elementary schools, kindergartens, and day-care centers. The educational promotion was implemented and resources from the government and private industries were combined via various media to provide accurate information on Enterovirus for the public, professional nurses, educational nurses, and media workers. This information included the cultivation of hygienic habits, encouraging families and communities to provide an adequate environment and facilities for hand washing, reminding citizens to pay attention to symptoms of critical diseases and seek prompt medical help, and educating medical personnel about the adequate treatment of critical diseases. Furthermore, case monitoring was enhanced and the latest information was analyzed. Domestic



Enterovirus prevention and the proper method to wash hands.

and international sources of information on Enterovirus infections is being collected on a continuous basis to increase understanding of Enterovirus infections and to control the spread of domestic and foreign diseases, so that correspondent measures can be set accordingly. An Emergency epidemic system was established. Enterovirus infection is not only a prevention task of epidemic proportions, but it also involves other types of problems, including overall medical, educational, media, and social policy. Therefore, each unit must closely cooperate with each other when such a problem arises in the epidemic control system, so that a complete and effective network designed to prevent an epidemic from breaking out could be established. The mechanism is expected to mobilize the organization for provision of timely and adequate medical service, inspection, case investigation, and consultation to reduce and isolate the epidemic and minimize the number of deaths and avoid public panic. Occupational training for the

prevention of Enterovirus infection was provided for medical personnel. This promoted hygienic habits. The media helped promote the public's knowledge of measures to prevent the spread of Enterovirus infection, including five steps for washing one's hands. In 2006, representatives from health centers, vaccination staff, educational staff, and Taipei City organized two talks with 600 participants. Before the peak season of Enterovirus (from January to March and July to September), inspections of hand washing facilities were conducted at elementary schools, preschools, nurseries, and day-care centers in Taipei city. In 2006, 2,346 educational institutions were examined, with all institutions having complied with the standard. According to the Suspended School Policy for Enterovirus Outbreaks at Preschools and Day Care Centers in Taipei, a total of 63 classes were suspended, of which 31 were at day-care centers, 27 at kindergartens, and 5 at elementary schools. The Consortium of Disease Control conducted an Epidemic Situation Investigation for each case in the schools and educated school staff and family members about sterilizing the environment and related preventive measures. Children who contract Enterovirus diseases, often have symptoms such as Herpangina, which is caused by Coxsackie Virus A10, A4, and B4, but not Enterovirus 71, which could lead to a severer form of the disease.

2. Prevention of New Types of Influenza

The World Health Organization announced 263 cases of humans having contracted Avian Influenza between 2004 and 2006, of which 158 proved fatal. The death rate was 60%. Countries near Taiwan reported cases one after another. As a country that focused on health and well being, Taipei City did not ignore the significance of this disease. For these reasons, relevant departments under the Taipei City Government collaborated to establish the Avian Influenza Prevention Team. In 2006, 13 meetings were held. The Professional Consultation Committee for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Novel Influenza Prevention also held 6 meetings to draft appropriate measures and strategies, promote disease drills, define B and C levels of the outbreak, and prepare for the use of medical organizations as shelters for patients. These tasks were divided among the various government departments involved.

By December 31st, 2006, the health centers of the Taipei City Government had stockpiled 18,558 pills for Tamiflu. On November 25th, 2006, the Central Intellectual Property Office under the Ministry of Economic Affairs declared the compulsory authorization of Tamifu, which allowed the Department of Health, Executive Yuan to produce Tamiflu until December 31st, 2006. By that time, Taiwan would have been able to produce a sufficient number of pills to meet the demand. On December 31st,



May 17th, 2006. Taipei City Inter-jurisdiction Comprehensive Drill – Vehicle



May 17th, 2006. Taipei City Inter-jurisdiction Comprehensive Drill – Transport of Contact Person



May 17th, 2006. Taipei City Inter-jurisdiction Comprehensive Drill – Transport of Patient



May 17th, 2006. Taipei City Inter-jurisdiction Comprehensive Drill – Mental Reassurance and Preventive measures

2006, the health centers under the Taipei City Government signed a contract with the 30 medical organizations in Taipei city.

In order to raise the vigilance and awareness of the related departments under the Taipei City Government and medical staffs on May 17th and July 26th, 2006, a disease drill was held throughout the districts. For this event, prevention measures targeting new types of Influenza (Avian Influenza) including level

C status of the disease were demonstrated. This drill helped to increase the knowledge and self-protection measures instituted against this new type of Influenza and present a standard operational process. In order to reduce the spread of the diseases during an outbreak as well as limit the danger that may result from it, the Taipei City Government operate cites for treatment of victims based on the status of the outbreak as announced by the

Federal Government. In addition, the greater the number of sites, the more medical staff members would be deployed as needed in the course of the outbreak. Currently, the plan includes the Compulsory Military Service Department, Taipei Public Service Institute under the Executive Yuan, and 12 schools in the administrative region.

In addition to monitoring the status of the disease at the local as well as international levels, various drills were put into practice in order to strengthen the interaction among government departments. With such an intragovernmental network securely established, the Disease Prevention Community Network would also be strengthened to cultivate volunteers in the community and create an effective network for disease prevention.

3. HIV Prevention – Plan for Harm reduction Drug Addiction

The first case of HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) was reported in 1998. In 2003, 72 people had contracted with HIV virus and the number rapidly increased to 571 people in 2004. In 2005, the number of drug addict who had contracted HIV reached 3,241. Based on the statistics provided by the Department of Health, between January and December 2005, 3,392 new cases of HIV had been reported, of which 2,269 (about 67%) were drug addicts. Of the newly reported cases in 2005, 2 out of 3 individuals had contracted HIV by using contaminated needles. In Taipei,



Opening Ceremony of the Taipei City Government Drug Prevention Center

there were 1,821 HIV carriers by year's end of 2006. In 2005, the number had increased by 212; the rate of increase was 15.3%. In 2006, the number increased by 225; the rate of increase was 14.1%. From the factor analysis of the new cases in Taipei, the percentages of homosexual behavior and sexual workers leading to new cases of HIV were high. The percentage of drug addiction leading to new cases of HIV also increased annually.

According to UNAIDS' views on drug prevention, "When AIDS becomes prevalent in a country and the leading cause of it changes from unprotected sex to sharing needles, the beginning of an outbreak of AIDS is clearly indicated." In September, 2005, Taipei County, Tao Yuan County, and Tainan County were the counties and cities listed under the "Trials for Harm Reduction of Drug Addiction Related Cases of AIDS" created by the Center for Disease Control under the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan. The plan also

proposed a “clean needle exchange” and the using of “methadone” replacement. In order to improve public health in Taipei City, the Drug Abuse Prevention Center was set up to provide methadone replacement on November 17th, 2004. Thirty-two stations were also set up to provide a Clean Needle Exchange, including community pharmacies, clinics, and the outpatient services in Taipei City Hospitals. Moreover, “replacement treatment” was provided in outpatient services and other medical stations: From November 27th to December 31st, 2006, 20 people were received. Among them, 3 were HIV positive, and 7 were not.

4. Prevention of Tuberculosis - DOTs

Tuberculosis is a chronic, contagious respiratory disease. Due to medical advances and improvements in public health, the mortality rate of tuberculosis has decreased yearly. Due to the active implementation of preventive strategies, the mortality rate of tuberculosis is down from 364 /100,000 people in 1967 to 2.29 /100,000 people in 2005. The number of cases decreased from 74.68/100,000 people in 1997 to 52.91/10,000 people in 2005. Tuberculosis is a controllable disease. Over the past decades, because of the prevalence of tourism, public access of visiting relatives in China, large numbers of foreign laborers, frequent international contacts, the number of cases of tuberculosis could rise again and, thus, has become an important problem for public health authorities.

Tuberculosis is a curable disease; however, it is also a contagious disease that can become drug resistant as a result of improper treatment. Up to this point in human history, newer medicine has not been developed. When a person with tuberculosis fails to follow his doctor’s advice to take prescribed medication for the long treatment period of 6-9 months and the disease, subsequently, becomes drug resistant, and prevention of the disease becomes increasingly difficult. Based on studies from 77 countries between 1999 and 2002 conducted by the National Health Organization and the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, the chance of multi-drug resistance during the initial stage of tuberculosis was 1.1%, while the chance of patients with a medical history of developing multi-drug resistance was 7.0%. As we compared the statistics in Taiwan with other developed countries, none of the 9,000 cases of tuberculosis in France developed multi-drug resistance. In Singapore, 0.3% cases developed multi-drug resistance; in Japan, 0.8%, in Germany, 0.9%, in Australia 1.1%, and in the United States 1.2%. The analysis of cases in which multi-drug resistance developed showed that the percentage rose from 0.2 in 1984 to 2.1 in 2000. This showed that there were 10 times more cases of multi-drug resistance within that time frame. For these reasons, it was deemed that the main goal of prevention was to ensure that each patient with tuberculosis, indeed, should take the anti-

tuberculosis drugs so as to reduce the risk of multi-drug resistance.

In order to increase the level of confidence in the treatment, increase the percentage of the completion of treatment after diagnosis, and reduce the risk of “tuberculosis drug resistance,” in 1997, the health centers of the Taipei City Government provided a “Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course” (DOTs) targeting special social problems. Furthermore, in 2006, the scope of management for cases of sputum smear positive tuberculosis was expanded to provide the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTs), in order to increase the percentage of treatment completion, reduce the chance of stopping the treatment, and, ultimately, effectively control the source of its spread in local communities.

Hospitals, professional caregivers, and patients collaborated in working on DOTs. Under the monitor and care of nurses and professional caregivers, the plan of “delivering the medicine into the patient’s hand, taking the dose, and leaving only after the patient has taken the medicine” was carried out. The professionals ensured that each patient had completed the entire treatment and had followed the medical advice to take every dose during the long process of treatment. Not only could this help the patient to recover but it could also reduce a source of tuberculosis in the community. In collaboration with the plan of recruitment and training of professional caregivers designed by the Center of Disease

Control, Executive Yuan, 160 people received training in August, September and November, 2006. The plan was designed to deploy 35 DOTs caregivers. Ultimately, 27 caregivers were deployed and the rate of deployment was 77%. Moreover, through the establishment of the health centers of the Taipei City Government, the Center for Disease Control, and the DOTs in 15 hospitals (Wanfang, Chang Gung, Cathy, Neihu, Sun Yat-Sen, Cheng Hsin, Postal, Shin Kong, Tri-Service General, Taipei University, National Tuberculosis Association, Mackay, Wanhua, and Taipei City Hospitals), treatment for individual cases was monitored and subsidies and social support were provided. In this way, the difficulty in providing treatment was alleviated. In addition, the medical teams of the DOTs in the 15 hospitals included 40 doctors who provided consultation services. From April 1 to December 31st, 2006, 317 individuals suffering from tuberculosis received consultation services. With respect to the results of this plan, from April 1 to December 31st, 2006, 380 cases tested positive, of which 271 were cared for through this plan. 71.32% of the patients were covered in the DOTs. The reasons why some cases were not covered were death, change of diagnosis, and failure to take any medication.

5. Prevention of Dengue Fever

In 2006, the health centers of the Taipei City Government received notification of a total of 139 suspected cases of dengue fever. Among them, a total of 14 individuals tested positive for

dengue fever at the Center of Disease Control under the Department of Health, Executive Yuan (all were imported cases). Taipei City continued to gather the records of indigenous cases. According to a regular study made by the Department of Health on Vector Surveillance for dengue fever, a total of 2,288 villages had been investigated in the course of the year. A total of 303 villages or 13.25% of the villages investigated had a vector mosquito density level higher than 2, which was 10.1% higher than the figure for the preceding year. After receiving case notification from the health centers of the Taipei City Government, the Consortium of Disease Control immediately conducts an Epidemic Situation Investigation and Vector Surveillance of the living environment. It also cooperates with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for fumigation of over 50 households (within a radius of 50 meters) near the residence.

The two inter-bureau/division reports of the "Taipei City Government Dengue Fever Prevention and Control Center" were submitted by the health centers under the Taipei City Government. Representatives of divisions discussed preventive measures and the progress and results of those measures. During the peak season, they provide information to the Taipei City Hospitals through official documents. Not only do they provide the latest developments of the status of the dengue fever outbreak, but they also emphasize that "it is better to have false alarms than to overlook real



Dengue Fever Prevention – School campus epidemic prevention helper training.



School campus epidemic prevention helper certification – receives an award from Commissioner Song.

cases."

The promotion of health education was strengthened. 17 health talks were held in villages and neighborhoods with 822 participants. With respect to programs in

schools, 18 schools in Shilin organized “School Disease Prevention Teams,” which provided training and gave out awards and certificates. Sixteen meetings of the “Schools Disease Prevention Teams” were held with 5,594 participants. From April to September, 12 “Disease Prevention Promotion Opera Troupes” were organized with 4,270 participants.

By making use of the system of monitoring reports from hospitals and measuring mosquito density, the health centers under the Taipei City Government actively encouraged people in the communities to participate in the program to help protect health at home and in the environment and eliminate local cases of dengue fever.

Section 3 Infectious Diseases Treatment Network

In 2003, an outbreak of SARS occurred in Taiwan and significantly impacted the medical system. In order to prevent similar incidents, to strengthen the treatment network for infectious diseases, and increase its ability to come to grips with an emerging disease, the Center for Disease Control under the Department of Health, Executive Yuan organized the “Infectious Disease Treatment Network” in 2003. A total of 23 hospitals specialize in the prevention of infectious diseases. The specialized hospitals in Taiwan are the Heping Branch of the Taipei City Hospitals. When an outbreak occurs, the designated hospitals are responsible for admitting patients.

In order to maintain treatment techniques and the functions of the negative pressure isolation rooms in the specialized hospitals, the health centers of the Taipei City Government guided the Heping Branch to hold infectious disease emergency response drills. On August 23 and October 18, the drills for “emerging cases of Influenza” and the “clearing out the room to take in emerging cases of Influenza” were held, respectively. Moreover, in order to increase the knowledge of infectious diseases and the negative pressure isolation rooms among medical professionals, educational training on human resources and support were given. In addition, to enhance the functions of and understanding about the negative



August 23rd, 2006. Training to deal with a new type of flu.

pressure isolation rooms and their facilities, the Department of Health, Executive Yuan entrusted experts from the Department of Employment Safety to help test the functions of the rooms. The 77 negative pressure isolation rooms (119 beds) in Heping Hospitals passed the tests.

In order to improve the treatment network for infectious diseases and effectively deal with the threat of emerging diseases, more drills for

clearing out rooms and taking in patients will be carried out in the future. Moreover, human resources and support will be organized, and regular checks and related trainings will be offered. In this way, efficient health care services will be available when infectious diseases emerge.

Chapter 7 Development of a Health Information System

The information management system of the health centers under the Taipei City Government is mainly responsible for the management of health information, including planning, monitoring, promoting, decision-making, and implementation. Moreover, by having access to the information networks of the hospitals in Taiwan and collaborating on important case studies and promotional events, the health centers under the Taipei City Government and affiliated information systems of the health care centers have undergone active reconstruction in recent years, so as to develop a better system of public health information.

Section 1 Development of a Health Information System

The effective promotion of e-information will help motivate and carry out the service. In

order to cooperate with the service requirement of each division and office, the information system is capable of adopting more simplified operational procedures. For example, the “staff management” in the “administrative information system” was put into use in 2006. In June 2006, the health centers in the 12 districts proposed to introduce more humanized procedures, simplifying the procedures for consultation and application for taking time off, overtime work, and thus, saving employees’ time. In order to save the time and efforts to calculate the data and make the charts, “the system of disease statistics” calculated the data of tuberculosis and HIV that was provided to the health centers of Taipei City Government and automatically created statistical diagrams. Furthermore, the “Health Knowledge Base Bank” was set up in 2005, to facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge within the department. This provided

functions such as, full-text search (and attached documents) and both E-learning and self-directed study.

In addition, an “Integrated Information System of Infectious Disease” was set up for collecting information on epidemics. In collaboration with the Center for Disease Control of the Department of Health, information about the prevention of infectious diseases was periodically entered into and sorted out in the GIS system, which was set up by the health centers under the Taipei City Government. This allowed for a better understanding of the epidemics, tracking, and providing e-information about disease prevention to the public. In 2006, this system was recognized for its contributions by “the New Internet City of the Taipei City Government.”

Section 2 Cooperating with the plan of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan

1. Collaborating with the Public Internet Service Provided by the Health Centers of the Taipei City Government

The Website for Information from the Department of Health mainly employs information technology to facilitate the comprehensiveness and uniformity of the health centers nationwide. It has made use of Internet technology to promote and communicate a wide range of health information in order to provide comprehensive and uniform health care service. This satisfies the principle of information

sharing and integration. For these reasons, the health centers were able to build a strong foundation for providing Internet health care services and centrally monitoring immediate information nationwide. This plan has been in use since 2005. Currently, uploaded information includes of the categories of food information, suicide prevention, mental health care, and an evaluative system for mental and physical abilities.

2. Working in Line with the Plan of “Setting up a Single Sign-in Page and Integration of the Content” by the Health Centers of the Taipei City Government

The plan of “Setting up a Single Sign-in Page and integration of content” by the health centers of the Taipei City Government mainly aims at providing the staff in the health centers in Taipei City and Counties with an overview service system. Through the establishment of the system and the self-operation of the health centers in the city and counties and the integration and expansion of other kinds of systems of information, the administrative process has greatly benefited. The online system has been in use since 1995. Currently, the system has integrated the websites for health services, including “convenient service for citizens” set up by the Department of Health, Medical Affairs Control System, the website of the health stations, and a website for controlled drugs. These websites require a single sign-in, which has improved the information service in the health centers of cities and counties to

enhance the efficiency of service to the public.

Section 3 Promoting Public Health Information

1. The plan for public health information was developed over a period of many years. At each stage, the health centers not only maintained the original operational system but also developed new applications. Last year, a web version of public health information was provided. This year, it offered not only the original management system for family health, the control system for mental health, business sanitation management, a workplace sanitation management system of workplace, and a system of tests for young children, but it also provided control systems of dementia, child developmental tests, and child medical support card renewal. These helped to smooth out the operational process. In the future, the health centers under the Taipei City Government will continue to advance and modernize the application system to meet the needs and demands of the public and support the government policy of providing comprehensive Internet services.
2. In order to meet the demand for the development of an integrated informational system for the health centers of the Taipei City Government and collaboration with business management policies, the health centers in the 12 districts of the Taipei City Government adopted the use of fiber optics.

The system is scheduled for completion in September 2006, which will increase the stability of the Internet network and strengthen the signals of the health centers of the Taipei City Government.

Section 4 Internet Service

The website is a convenient online service entry provided by the Department of Health (<http://www.health.gov.tw>). In 2005, it enriched the content of the website for the health centers of the Taipei City Government and provides a wide range of health-related information. In 2006, medical knowledge and health education were enhanced by including six major entries in health education, namely, suicide prevention, depression, the ten leading causes of death, tuberculosis, AIDS, and Diabetes Mellitus, that provide the public with basic health and medical knowledge in these areas.

The design and development of the website complies with the "Development regulation for web page accessibility" set by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan. The new version concerns the "convenience for citizens" and provides abundant information that focuses on the convenience of searching for and obtaining information. The website provides for Internet registration, the downloading of various application forms, various online services, as well as health information updated by the health centers of the Taipei City Government. Users are free to browse at anytime.

The website is also set up with a link for “emergency medical services,” which includes information about emergency services, the management of ambulances, intra-city and intra-county cooperative emergency services, major events for emergency support, first-aid training, information downloading, and numerous links. On September 9th, a page for “health care for new immigrants” was also set up, that includes a section on health education. It includes breast-feeding, postpartum health, care for infants, and other related information. In order to help foreign spouses understand common health-related issues, the websites are available in three foreign languages – Vietnamese, Indian, and Thai. In addition, to make it more convenient for the public to receive health information, the health centers of the Taipei City Government also developed websites devoted to special topics, such as “care-taking network,” “no-smoking network.”

The Citizen Health website (<http://www.healthcity.net.tw>) provides a site for the exchange of professional knowledge among medical units and compiles the “Medical Consultation Area” into a FAQ, which allows citizens to search for answers to commonly asked questions. News related to alien residents in Taiwan is translated into English, so as to provide them with updated information about the latest medical developments in Taiwan. Interviews and reports appearing under

“Health club” and “Information on Restaurant Discounts” provide a professional perspective of public health, providing the public with information on nutrition and healthy and affordable dining.

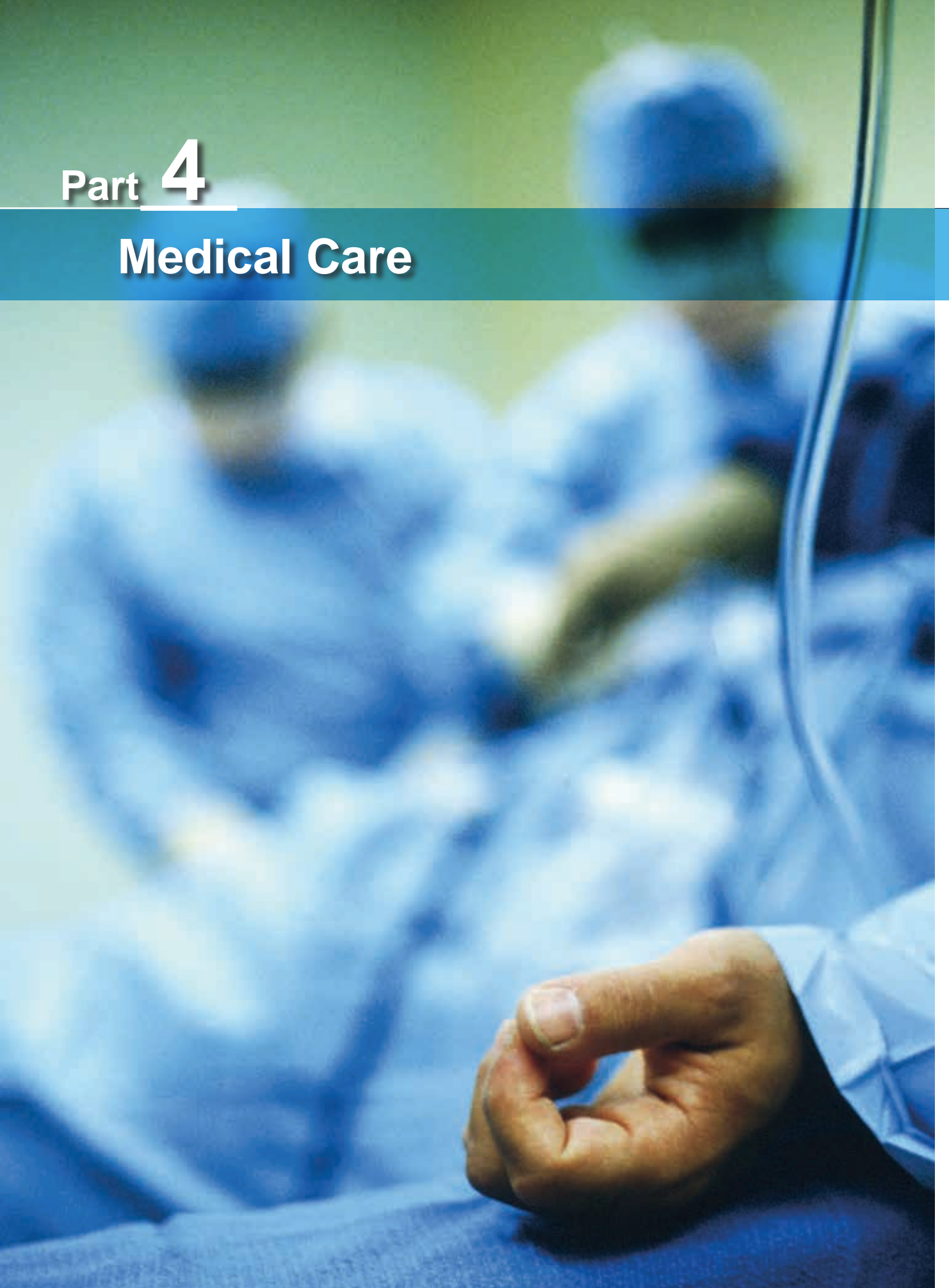
In order to meet the needs of individuals from different ethnic groups, the website also provides “a special edition for postpartum care and home care” and “a special edition for swimming pools in the summer.”

Section 5 Information Training

In order to help colleagues in the Department of Health and affiliated Health Centers to keep up with current information and new application functions of computer systems and packaged software, various information-training sessions are offered for the personnel of the Department of Health and affiliated health centers. The courses include “New Version of Official Document Management,” “Electronic Management of Public Services – Resource Management,” “Increasing Internet Information,” “Information for Administrative Management,” “Child Health Care Support Card Renewal,” “the Department of Health’s Website for the Convenience of Citizens,” “Application Program Interface,” and “Citizen Health Website.” Actual class time totaled 129 hours.

Part **4**

Medical Care



Part 4 Medical Care

To provide ideal medical care, including early detection, proper treatment, long-term tracking, and comprehensive care for middle- and old-aged individuals and high-risk expectant mothers, the Taipei City Government Department of Health established two cross-disciplinary and cross-level networks, the "Taipei City Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Network" and the "Taipei City Mutual Diabetes

Mellitus Care Network," and the "Medical Network for the Gestation Period." To cooperate with united professional groups, and use quality control methods, including personnel for on the job training and medical professional certification, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government provides the residents of Taipei citizens with quality patient care.

Chapter 1 Disease Prevention and Care Network

Section 1 Mutual Diabetes Mellitus Care Network

In 2006, certification was granted to 166 institutes and 11,180 medical staff members by the Taipei City Mutual Diabetes Mellitus Care Network. 995 members participated in the six courses required for certification and continuing education and training for network



November 19th, 2006. World Diabetes Day at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

medical personnel; a total of 2,706 members of the public participated in the 48 Community Diabetes Mellitus Health Seminars.

Section 2 Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Network

In 2006, the Taipei City Cardiovascular Disease Prevention Network certified 235



September 2006. World Heart Day at Daan Park.

institutes and 1,911 medical personnel. Nine courses for medical personnel certification and extended certification training were held, with a total of 1,349 participants; 48 Community Diabetic Health Seminars were held, with 3,158 participants from the public.

Section 3 Medical Network for Perinatal Period

In 2006, two conferences were hosted by the Medical Network for perinatal Period to discuss high-risk pregnancy and high-risk newborn referral procedures, formulate high-risk pregnancy forms and revise contents of the newlywed eugenics health care handbook in a bid to provide citizens with relevant pregnancy information to assist in raising a healthy next generation.

Seminars were held for perinatal period medical personnel, including: two Neonatal



October 28th, 2006. Taipei Chang Gung Memorial Hospital hosts the Taipei City high-risk pregnancy patient transfer care seminar.

Resuscitation Program (NRP) training seminars, two high-risk pregnancy and newborn referral care seminars, one premature infant care seminar, and one premature prevention and care seminar, all designed to raise the quality of pregnancy and newborn infant care provided by the Taipei City Government.

Chapter 2 Screening Tests for Child Health and Medical Subsidies

Section 1 Evaluation and Treatment of Children with Developmental Delay

1. Development of early-stage treatment for children with developmental delay:

(1) Taipei City has established specialized medical facilities, including 15 institutes

and 22 sites, for the early treatment of children with delayed development, of which two sites are evaluation centers, 15 sites are evaluation and treatment centers, and 5 sites are treatment centers.

(2) Evaluation services include: Child

Psychiatry, Child Genetic Endocrinology, Child Neurology, Child Rehabilitation, Intelligence Measurement, Child Vision Testing, Child Physical Therapy, Child Speech, Child Hearing, Family Functions, and Educational Assessment. Treatment services include: Physical Therapy, Cognition Treatment, Psychiatric Treatment, Visual Training, Occupational Therapy, Emotional Behavior Therapy, Auditory Training, Speech Therapy, Parenting Education, and Family Therapy.

- (3) Development of evaluation and determination of children with developmental delays and medical subsidies: between January and December of 2006, a total of 2,025 children were evaluated, and subsidies totaling NT\$ 6,588,000 were paid; a total of 91,954 persons were treated, with treatment subsidies totaling NT\$ 15,370,727.

2. Increased promotion of developing early-stage treatment of children with developmental delay:

- (1) In order to improve the quality of medical service for the early-stage treatment of children with developmental delay, early-stage medical treatment service facilities under contract with Taipei City were inspected between June 22 and August 16, 2006. Specialists from various fields of early stage treatment were brought in

to participate in direction and inspections, providing appropriate suggestions, and providing each facility a basis for improving its quality of service.

- (2) In order to decrease the number of hospital visits for individual cases with multiple developmental delay issues, all medical facilities were encouraged to increase joint outpatient services, resulting in a total of 492 persons for joint outpatient services between January and December of 2006. Medical treatment conferences were held to increase communication between medical personnel and family members and promote better understanding of individual cases. A total of 930 persons participated in the medical treatment conferences.

- (3) In order to improve the quality of early-stage medical treatment services for children with developmental delay, additional training courses were held for early-stage treatment personnel. Four courses were held with 234 professional participants. Nine medium- and large-scale parenting seminars were held for parents of children with developmental delay, with a total of 540 participants; 8 small-scale parenting seminars were held, with a total of 1,221 participants.

3. To improve report management and promote awareness through the "Early-Stage Medical

Services Information System for Children with Developmental Delay.”

Section 2 Medical Subsidies for Children

1. In order to implement the policy and instill the spirit of caring for minority groups, the Taipei City Government Department of Health, on December 25, 1995, bypassed other counties and cities in proceeding with the “Program of medical subsidies for children under age three” in Taipei City. On October 10, 1998, medical subsidies for children under age six were first distributed, benefiting many children and families in Taipei City. In the beginning of 2001, a new child medical subsidy policy was implemented; its principles include “excluding the wealthy, aiding the poor, and curing diseases.” Medical subsidies for Category 2 Children were increased, including: children under age six from low-income families, children from poor families, and children under age 12 with critical or rare diseases, thereby fulfilling the Department of Health’s goal of providing minority groups with benefits. In 2006, “Medical subsidies for children in Taipei City” continued to be carried out.
2. Status of issuing medical subsidy cards for Taipei City children: By December 31, 2006, 393,626 children in Taipei City received Taipei City Children Medical Subsidy cards; medical subsidies for Category 2 children were issued to 444 children in 2006.
3. Contract status of specially appointed medical facilities: a total of 421 medical treatment facilities were contracted, including 36 hospitals and 385 clinics.
4. Status of Medical treatment subsidies: In 2006, medical treatment fees were used to aid 130,072 persons, for a total of NT\$ 38,733,170; of the persons who received aid, 48,872 were children who received health consultation services.

Chapter 3 Prevention and Control of Depressive Disorders

1. Joint Care Network for Melancholia

(1) Many citizens suffering from melancholia often approach the divisions of internal medicine and family medical services that provide non-psychiatric treatment. In order to provide adequate treatment for these citizens, the Department of Health

of the Taipei City Government started construction of the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in 2003. Medical personnel from basic clinics for non-psychiatric divisions, namely the divisions of internal medicine and family medicine in Taipei City, have been invited to participate in



October 14th, 2006. Melancholia Screening Day

training for certification which would allow them to provide more effective help to melancholia patients, for which an inter-level, inter-division and inter-professional team of medicine has been organized. The tasks of the Joint Care Network include:

- A. To establish instruction for the joint care of melancholia for the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - B. To establish key points of certification for the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - C. To establish foundations for training courses in the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - D. To establish set requirements for the application and use of identifying labels in the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - E. To establish set amounts for credit recognition for further education of medical personnel in the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - F. To accept applications of identifying labels for the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City.
 - G. To register the information of certified basic clinics within the citizens' health network of Taipei City for the purpose of allowing internet browsing and downloading.
 - H. To provide one identifying label for each institute of certification for the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City, as well as simplified informational health sheets (BSRS-5), editor's notes and leaflets for health education on melancholia for basic consultation usage.
- (2) In 2006, 181 entry-level clinics in Taipei City joined the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City as certified institutes.
 - (3) In 2006, focusing on relevant personnel at certified clinics under the Joint Care Network for Melancholia in Taipei City who have completed the foundation courses, seven meetings were held with 312 persons in attendance for further training. In addition, the Taipei City Hospital - Songde Branch held 4 sessions

of "Unified Consultation Conference on the Joint Care Network for Melancholia."

- (4) The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government has printed promotional materials for health education, such as promotional posters, editor's notes, emotional meters and identification charts, which are provided for promotional use and for health education in basic medicine.
- (5) On October 14, 2006, the John Tung Foundation, the Can Love Foundation, the Dwen An Social Welfare Foundation, and the Taiwan Association Against Depression held the "Happy-In, Blue-Out—2006 Depression Testing Day" at Neo19, with 200 participants.

2. School Campus Psychological Health Services

In 2006, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government, in collaboration with the Department of Education, executed the following programs in elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and vocational schools in Taipei City:

- (1) Campus psychological health awareness seminars: 45 events, 14,416 participants;
- (2) Campus special topics psychological health awareness seminars (campus homosexuality, campus sex abuse prevention): 11 events, 384 participants;
- (3) Campus psychological health awareness



October 18th, 2006. Sanmin Jr. High School Play



October 27th, 2006. Nanhu Elementary School Play

skit tour: 36 performances, 11,035 participants.

- (4) Campus injury crisis intervention workshop: 3 sessions, 170 trainees.

3. Community Mental Health Consulting Services

- (1) Melancholia patients can receive treatment while those who suffer from problems caused by other mental difficulties still need more relevant resources and services. In view of this,

the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government established clinics at the Taipei City Hospital of Xing-Yi and Wenshan Districts in July of 2005, and commenced trial services for psychological consultation, with licensed clinical psychologists and counseling psychologists made available to provide Community Mental Health Consulting Services for citizens. In 2006, these services were expanded to serve 12 communities. In addition to providing individual psychological consultation services, resources are also provided to psychological health groups that offer free service to citizens in the community.

(2) In 2006, 1,023 individual psychological consultations were held and 4,410 persons were provided with scheduled service, and 3,478 persons with walk-in service; 137 sessions with representatives from psychological health organizations, and 2,101 participants from the general public were present.

(3) Of the persons with mental disorders who received individual consultation, most suffered from depression, at 18.1%, followed by other mental disorders, at 10.8%. Of the most common problems, emotion (36.9%), stress (31.9%), and parent-child problems (22.7%) made up the majority.

(4) Analysis of individual consultation questionnaires is shown in Table 2:

Table 2 2006 Analysis of individual consultation questionnaires

2006	Shilin District	Datong District	Da-An District	Zhongshan District	Zhongzheng District	Neihu District	Wenshan District	Songshan District	Xinyi District	Nangang District	Wanhua District	Total
Satisfaction Surveys Received	67	221	75	207	182	222	189	223	89	110	73	1658
※ Satisfaction with Service: Percentage of patients who selected "Agree"												
1. Respects and Accepts Psychologist	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	98%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2. Understands Difficulties being Faced	97%	99%	100%	96%	97%	100%	95%	98%	99%	98%	99%	98%
3. Better understanding viewing matters	97%	98%	96%	98%	97%	96%	96%	97%	97%	100%	99%	97%
4. Trusts Psychologist	99%	100%	100%	99%	99%	97%	98%	98%	98%	99%	100%	98%
5. Recommends this Service	99%	100%	97%	99%	99%	100%	96%	98%	95%	100%	100%	99%
※ Satisfied with Service Process	83%	100%	100%	99%	97%	98%	95%	98%	99%	99%	97%	97%
※ Satisfied with Venue and Facilities	88%	100%	99%	96%	96%	100%	97%	95%	97%	98%	92%	97%

4. Plan of Consignment of Private Groups to Execute Sectional Services of Psychological Health

- (1) In the beginning of 2005 to 2006, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health consigned three private psychological health institutes to jointly provide community psychological health services. After completing the bidding process, the Bright Wisdom Social Affairs Foundation was selected to service Shilin, Beitou, Zhongshan, and Datong Districts in Taipei City; the Taipei Branch of Teacher Chang Foundation was selected to service Songshan, Neihu, Xinyi, and Nangang Districts; and the Taipei Buddhist Kuan-Yin Association was selected to service the Da-An, Wenshan, Zhongzheng, and Wanhua Districts.
- (2) In 2006, the consigned service units for the 3 areas provided individual psychological counseling services to persons in the high-risk psychological crisis group for a total of 1,069 persons; 158 sessions were held for group counseling services, serving a total of 1,895 persons; 73 training sessions were held for professional personnel, for a total of 1,278 persons; 6 campus liaison meetings were held in conjunction with 185 departments with 214 participants; 8 community liaison meetings were held in conjunction with 321 departments

with 431 participants; 37 community informational seminars were held with 2,923 participants.

5. Subsidy Program for Private Psychological Health Services

- (1) In 2006, the Taipei City Government Department of Health, in accordance with key items of its administrative practices, subsidized small-scale psychological health services in Taipei City focusing on special groups, whose subjects include victims of domestic violence and sexual harassment, and provided training for melancholia and suicide prevention workers and professional psychological health service personnel.
- (2) Acceptance of 23 service applications from 20 private psychological service organizations. After review, subsidies were granted to seven organizations: the Life Improving and Loving Association, the Kuang Ching Foundation, the Mental Health Foundation, the Can Love Social Service Association, the Shih-Li Lih Memorial Foundation, the Chinese Guidance and Counseling Association, and the Single Parent Support Association, for a total of nine psychological service programs.

6. Community Psychological Health Center Services Provided by the Taipei City Government's Department of Health

- (1) Individual psychological consultation/counseling services: the Community psychological health center provided telephone consultation services to 1,396 persons; in 2006, a total of 340 persons received individual counseling with the community psychological high-risk group.
- (2) Servicing high-risk groups in the community: servicing individual psychological health needs, focusing on persons in urgent need of psychological health services due to difficulties in personal relationships or adjusting to life, and those suffering from serious psychological wounds, and distinct living pressure and emotional difficulties. In 2006, 112 group service sessions were held, servicing a total of 1,283 persons.
- (3) Psychological health services within the workplace: In 2006, 12 area health centers of the Community Psychological Health Center held 46 informational seminars, with 1,996 total attendees. 10 additional psychological health events focusing on groups suffering from high depression were held, with 739 participants.
- (4) Psychological health services for emergencies and disasters: In 2006, twelve sessions held at psychological crisis reduction organizations were provided to 299 persons and 23 sessions of emergency crisis management were held, serving 110 persons. Also, 107 emergency disaster high-risk care letters were provided, two emergency disaster psychological health seminars at police stations were held, with 173 persons taking part, three campus crisis seminars with 257 persons were held, 34 professional personnel training sessions



November 2nd, 2006. Happiness Expert



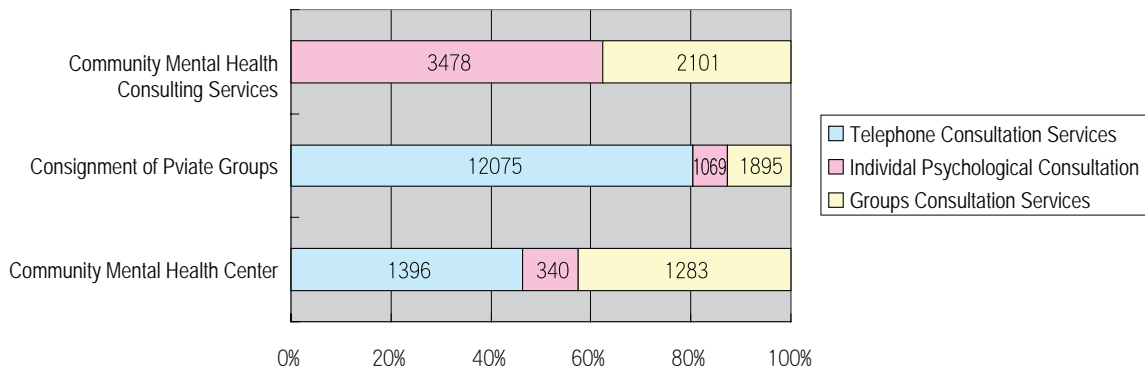
May 11th, 2006. Labor Day Fair

were provided, attended by 766 persons, four organizational liaison meetings with 54 attendees were held.

(5) Online Psychological health services: In 2006, there were a total of 705,631

web site visitors, and 208 replies from network experts. The network query service served 133 persons, and online psychological evaluations were conducted by 4,220 persons.

Table 3 Comparison chart of services directly provided by each program in 2006



Chapter 4 Networking for Suicide Control and Prevention

1. Research and Development Center for Suicide Control and Prevention

(1) In October, 2003, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health directed the Taipei City Hospital's Songde Branch to establish a "Research and Development Center for Suicide Control and Prevention," for deploying a notification system and intervention for persons attempting suicide. The center, in collaboration with the Taipei

City Depressive Disorders Prevention and Control Network, external guidance groups and academic departments, carries out programs and services including suicide prevention education, research and development, personnel training, and disseminates educational information, in the hope of providing complete coverage for suicide prevention and improving the psychological health of the general public.

- (2) The Research and Development Center for Suicide Control and Prevention records each case submitted. In 2004, suicide notifications were received from 2,538 persons; in 2005, suicide notifications were received from 3,726 persons; in 2006, such notifications were received from 3,385 persons. Telephone calls were made after receiving suicide notifications: 53.2% were able to contact, 41.7% were not able to make contacted, and 5.1% lost contact (Figure 2).
- (3) On July 28, 2006, sponsored by the Taipei City Hospital's Sonde Branch, the "Establishment of Suicide Prevention and Control Strategies and Patterns in Metropolitan Areas" international seminar was held, with 240 participants. Experts from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore met to participate in discussions.

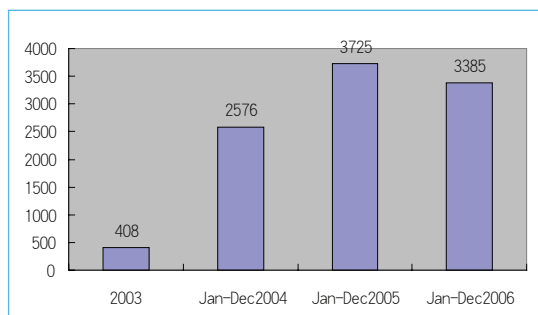


Figure 2 Number of notifications of suicide cases in Taipei City (from September 2003 through December 2006)

2. Network Contact and Educational Information Dissemination for Suicide Control and Prevention

- (1) In 2006, the "Report for inter-department/division coordination and contact in the Taipei City Government for Suicide Control and Prevention" was held twice, at which representatives from the Departments of Social Welfare, Education, Labor, Civil Affairs, Fire Control, Police, Information and Personnel were invited to discuss suicide control and prevention.
- (2) Suicide control and prevention information training: The Department of Health targeted public health nurses and social workers, sponsoring three sessions with 125 persons having completed training.
- (3) On June 2, 2006, in collaboration with the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, the Taiwan Association Against Depression held the "Let Us View the Clouds: Treasure the Music of Life Night" in conjunction with public and private suicide control and prevention centers.
- (4) From October through November, 2006, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health collaborated with the Taipei Lifeline Association and held four screenings of the movie "Consolidating Living Strength with Love and Care" which drew audiences of 1,650.

(5) The suicide prevention and control short film (Sunlight Article) was produced and

broadcast on public access and public television channels.

Chapter 5 Emergency Medical Network

1. Establishment of the Incident Command System (ICS) for the Department of Health under the Taipei City Government

(1) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health is the primary authority for the Taipei City disaster prevention system in "epidemic situations." Its response system was crafted and structured according to the experience gained from the SARS crisis period as a basis, and is based on the United States' Incident Command System (ICS), expert opinions, and the response needs and structures of Taiwan.

(2) Planning and training:

A. With the understanding that its structure needs to be able to handle major incidents, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health in May, 2005 in cooperation with its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) held the first tabletop simulation training drill (disastrous event simulation). The purpose of this drill was to allow the Taipei City Government's Department of Health ICS members to obtain a

better understanding of the new type of influenza, to verify the corrected ICS structure and comprehensiveness of its operations and increase their familiarity with the information center's hardware and software facilities, and to achieve the goal that each department can operate properly and maintain horizontal communication with each other.

B. In addition, in view of the potential for the Avian Influenza to impact and influence Taipei City's medical treatment services, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health specifically activated the Incident Command System (ICS), and in 2006 held 3 ICS tabletop simulations (on March 31, July 26, and November 8), the themes of which were new Influenza response operations and complex disaster drills. There were 223 participants from the Taipei City's Government Department of Health. The simulations produced the following results:

(A) Revised the ICS structure, and completed the standard personnel operations manual.

- (B) Completed the hardware and software setup of the ICS information center.
- (C) Completed four forms, including: ICS epidemic activation procedures, information center operations procedures, and the work checklists for commanders and various departments.
- (D) The drills helped improve the ICS in four main areas: information flow, popular opinion and media response, operations supervision mechanisms and revision of the epidemic prevention strategy. Also, the following programs of the ICS were upgraded: "Information Center Personnel Precautionary Measures," "Personnel Compensation and Allowance Issuance," "Medical Resources Preparation," "Collaboration Mechanism between Department Level and Government Level Response Centers," "Patient Quarantine and Admittance (evacuation) Medical Procedures," and "Response Document Management."
- (E) Completed production and assemblage of "Complete ICS Tabletop Records 2005-2006" of the Taipei City Government's Department of Health, which

includes a brief introduction to the ICS structure and ten major summaries of each situation with a complete review of the Taipei City Government's Department of Health.

2. Consequent establishment and operation of the Taipei City Government's Department of Health Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

- (1) Operational procedures: thorough integration of information, improved efficiency
 - A. Continued use of "speedy notification with correspondence" and "PHS short text message system" communication facilities as the reporting and communication channel between the EOC and hospitals to reduce time wasted on horizontal communication.
 - B. Monitor and analyze the standard operating procedures of the "EOC Execution of Taipei City Hospital Referral Operations for Critically Ill Patients ." "Full Hospital for Emergency Treatment Policy," and "Improper Referral Policy."
 - C. Update on a biannual basis the four contact lists of Taipei City's Emergency and Critical Care Referral, including the "Inter-County/City referral windows for the northern area," "Taipei City

- emergency and critical medical care ability chart," "Taipei City emergency hospitals emergency medical care management system windows," and "professional consultants list of the Taiwan Society of Cardiology and Taiwan Neurosurgical Society," and share responsibility as the primary emergency care hospital.
- D. Complete ECO's 2nd stage information system setup, including the "Joint Hospital Bed Control System," Taipei City anti-epidemic drug reserves, focus on emergency hospitals and the intensive-care bed vacancy information system.
- E. Others, such as: track on a daily basis the intensive-care bed vacancy registrations; establish human power support programs, and specify support opportunities and methods, operating in conjunction with the Taipei City Hospital Trauma Team and carry out reporting, communication, and tracking of trauma cases.
- F. Complete the EOC informational short film (VCD) and create an EOC logo.
- (2) For improvement of quality: Set Audit index and standard operating procedures.
- A. Keep a regular tally and record of the percentage of hospital transfers versus acceptance of emergency and critical care patient cases.
- B. Hold on-the-job training programs devoted to personnel standard operating procedures.
- C. Establish the Taipei City Government's Department of Health EOC examination proctor policy for auditing operations quality.
- D. Hold scheduled internal meetings on a weekly basis as reference resources for administrative planning.
- (3) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health Emergency Operations Center (EOC) results are as follows:
- A. Helped medical care facilities with referrals: 989 cases between January and December, 2006, 100% referral success rate.
- B. Tracking of Taipei City's major "emergency medical rescue notifications:" 122 notifications were received and processed between January and December, 2006 the completion rate of case tracking was 100%.
- C. Compile statistics related to fever patient activity at fever testing stations: A total of 40,136 cases were recorded between January and December, 2006.
- D. One case thought to be "red imported fire ant bite" was reported between January and December, 2006. The case was closed on August 20, and

was transferred to the Department of Agriculture under whose jurisdiction this incident occurred (Taoyuan City).

E. Extraction and analysis of news events pertaining to "domestic and overseas major disasters and epidemics:" Between January and December, 2006, a total of 468 articles (1,233 articles on domestic and overseas disaster monitoring operations, 424 articles on domestic and overseas epidemic monitoring operations) were analyzed.

3. Medical support service – the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) was established and the use of the trauma center and landing strip commenced.

The Department of Health conducts the training of the Taipei City Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) and uses the Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch's "trauma center" and "landing strip" facilities,

and aids in cross-area (Matsu and Kinmen, Lian Jiang Shian) emergency medical support.

- (1) Between October 16, 2005 and December, 2006, there were 33 successful cases for which Matsu and Lian Jiang Shian provided air rescue and transport to Taipei City Hospital through the Taipei City Government's Department of Health EOC, a new milestone in off-island area medical rescue.
- (2) The Taipei City Hospital, in order to strengthen DMAT team member abilities and carry out their rescue responsibilities, held the "2006 Annual DMAT Basic and Field Training" at the Chinshan Youth Activity Center on June 17-18, 2006.
- (3) On November 10, 2006, the Taipei City Hospital held the "Air Rescue Year End Seminar," focusing on the analysis and discussion of its off-island air rescue



June 17th, 2006. DMAT



June 18th, 2006. Educational Training

results and case studies. Courses included executing air transfer rescue skills and education, as well as sharing experiences.

4. Promotion of “Medical Rescue-Health and Social Benefits Groups” cooperation between Taipei County and City and eight counties and cities of Northern Taiwan:

Since 2006, Taipei County and City Government’s Department of Health’s joint goal has been “Planning for a cross-area medical support and rescue policy.” The eight counties and cities of Northern Taiwan have joined in with Taipei County and the cities in cooperation, and, in reference to their local medical care characteristics and needs, planned a feasible “cross city/county medical support policy,” to achieve emergency medical resource integration and cross-area cooperation goals. Notable items are as follows:



Taipei City County Drill

(1) Completed emergency medical rescue and support agreements between the four major areas of Northern Taiwan (Yilan, Keelung, Taipei County and City, Taoyuan/Hsinchu/Miaoli). Also established Hsuehshan Tunnel emergency medical notification procedures and rescue/support resources, established responsibilities and standard notification procedures for transferring large numbers of injured patients after receiving emergency medical care.

(2) Establishment of special emergency medical care (poison and radiation disasters) support network:

Participated in educational training and cross-area drill-related supervisory and instructional activities held by the primary emergency hospital appointed by the Taipei Area Coordination Center (twenty-four educational training sessions were jointly held by the eight counties and cities with 1,687 participants; ten drill sessions with 1,986 participants).

5. Continued to carry out the parallel policy of providing rescue operations before patients arrive at the hospital to increase the survival rate of critical patients after they arrive.

(1) Thirteen designated Taipei City hospitals dispatch medical personnel and ambulances to supplement Taipei City

Government Fire Department rescue teams for rescue operations. In 2006, 280 dispatches were sent. Between April, 1999 and December, 2006, 178 "Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest" patients were successfully resuscitated, and their survival rate was 8.7%, 8 times higher than that in the past when the survival rate was around 1%.

- (2) Continuation of the emergency medical rescue online instructional service.
- (3) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health cooperated with the Fire Department to complete the establishment of the "Taipei City Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patient Tracking System."
- (4) Continuation of the rescue equipment exchange policy

6. Continuation of the Implementation of the Taipei City Designated Emergency Care Hospital Trauma Classification Policy and Designated Emergency Care Hospital Supervision and Assessment Policy.

Based on the 2006 "Designated Emergency Hospital Classification" and "Trauma Treatment Classification" policies issued by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, the designated emergency hospitals in Taipei City should complete related operations. Eighteen hospitals are registered for trauma operations. The "2006

Annual Designated Emergency Hospital Supervision and Assessment" of the eighteen hospitals was completed between May and July, with the hospitals being given constructive suggestions for future improvement.

7. Ambulance Management

(1) Inspection of Taipei City ambulances

In 2006 there were a total of 193 ambulances in the city's fleet. Their personnel accessories and equipment all passed the inspection administered by the Taipei City Government's Department of Health (completion rate: scheduled: 100%, unscheduled: 95.53%).

(2) Establishment of standard operating procedures for ambulance siren volume management

A draft was made of the "operating standards of ambulances entering Taipei City for emergency rescue, which activity shall turn off sirens within 100 meters of hospitals" and "the proposal of lowering the ambulance siren decibel level and time regulation."

(3) The Department of Health completed the "Private Ambulance Organization Supervision and Assessment" between September 13 and September 21, and awarded businesses which received outstanding assessments.

8. Educational Training for Medical Personnel (Eight major categories)

A total of twelve sessions were held, including: "Private Ambulance Organization Rescue Technician Hospital Training," "Basic Emergency Rescue Instructor Training," "Private Medical Team Year-Round Training," "Basic Level EMT-1 Recurrent Course," "Seminar for Improving the Quality of Emergency Medical Treatment and Rescue at Large-Scale Activities," "Improving the Quality of Emergency Medical Treatment and Rescue After Hospital Arrival," and "Seminar for Establishing Emergency Patient Safety." There were a total of 1,248 participants.

9. Educational Training for Non-Medical Personnel: (Two major categories)

The training programs consisted of "Taipei Citizen Basic Life Support (CPR

Training" and "Basic Life Support (CPR) Instructor Training." In 2006 a total of 1,587 sessions were held, with 104,274 persons receiving CPR training.

10. Emergency Medical Treatment and Rescue in Support of Organizational Activities

In 2006, there were a total of 314 emergency rescue cases during large-scale events in Taipei City; 938 medical personnel and 276 ambulances were dispatched to serve 1,806 patients.

11. Disability Determination Service

(1) "Disability Determination Group Meetings" were held twice to draft the Taipei City operating regulations for determining disability status.

(2) A total of 26,840 persons were examined during 2006.

Chapter 6 Management of Medical Institutes

1. Medical Resources

By the end of December 2006, a total of forty hospitals (thirty-seven western medicine, three Chinese medicine) and 2,871 clinics (1,251 western medicine, 1,223 dentistry, 397 Chinese medicine) in Taipei City. The total number of beds available in

Taipei City hospitals totaled 21,772 beds, consisting of 14,928 general beds (including 13,077 beds for general acute diseases, 1,085 beds for acute psychiatric care, 247 beds for chronic general diseases, and 519 beds for chronic psychiatric care) and 6,844 beds for special diseases. There are a total

of 10,977 registered licensed doctors (7,720 of western medicine, 2,502 of dentistry, 755 of Chinese medicine). There are 41.69 doctors per 10,000 persons with 49.67 beds available for acute general diseases. The medical resources of Taipei are much more abundant than those of other counties and cities.

2. Processing Medical Violations

(1) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health investigated medical organizations that violated medical laws, mainly violations of the Medical Act and Physician Act. In 2006, a total of 276 cases were prosecuted, with fines totaling NT\$10,865,000, among which 166 cases were medical advertisement violations (including print advertisement, electronic media, and Internet), with NT\$8,325,000 levied in fines.

(2) In 2006, other cases in violation of medical personnel management (including the Nursing Personnel Law, Medical Technicians Law, Physical Therapists Law, and Occupational Therapists Law), totaled 202 cases, with NT\$1,354,000 levied in fines.

3. Investigation and Arrest of Illegal Doctors

To assure public safety when seeking medical treatment, non-qualified medical practitioners, upon discovery, will be transferred to a judicial unit for prosecution.

In addition, in order to improve the skills and work efficiency of entry-level investigators, the "Taipei City Illegal Doctor Case Processing Principles" was drafted to provide personnel of all levels with a standard for processing similar cases. In 2006, a total of 127 illegal doctors were arrested, with 9 cases transferred to the district prosecutor's office for investigation.

4. Review of Medical Matters

In order to improve the management of Taipei's medical facilities, to distribute medical resources reasonably, to improve the quality of medical service, to ensure patients' benefits, and to improve public health, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health Medical Review Committee was formed pursuant to article 99 of the Medical Act. In 2006, three meetings were held to review eight topics, including the hospital's overall expansion plan, the revision of medical cost standards and items, the establishment of the offsite "Preventive Medical Center" and "National Center of Excellence for Clinical Trial and Research," which assists medical care facilities in following guidelines and maintaining better control of medical resources.

5. Medical Dispute Mediation Center

The purpose of the Mediation Department is to settle medical disputes, aid actively with patients and medical facilities

in negotiations, eliminate unnecessary miscommunication, help both sides in reaching agreements, and reduce the amount of damages and litigation. In 2006, 272 cases were processed, of which seventy-six applied for mediation at the Taipei City Government's Department of Health; twenty-three cases accepted mediation with a 31% success rate.

6. Disciplinary Action for Physicians

In accordance with the "Physician

Disciplinary Measures" issued by the Department of Health, on October 9, 2002, Taipei City established the "Taipei City Government Physician Disciplinary Committee," and instituted a process and procedure of review by committee members in groups, which is the first of its kind in the nation. Physician disciplinary cases are categorized into inappropriate work behavior, negligent acts, criminal acts, and violations of medical ethics. In 2006, a total of 4 meetings were held, and 22 cases were reviewed.

Chapter 7 Taipei City Hospital Medical and Public Health Services

Section 1 Taipei City Hospital

In response to the tightening of government finances, the Executive Yuan's policies regarding simplifying organizations and making them legal entities, the waste of resources due to duplicate investment in each city medical care facility, limitations on health care payments, and competition in the medical care market, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health, in 2005, through re-creation and creation, re-organized the Taipei City Government's medical health care system, revising the organization regulations of Taipei City Hospital. From July 1, 2003, implementation of the reorganization of the city's ten medical care facilities began, and on

January 1, 2005 were officially merged into one hospital, with nine branches, fourteen departments and fifty-seven specialties, one administrative center with eight offices (including human resources, ethics, and accounting), thirty-six groups, nineteen properties, with a total of 3,348 beds, setting the national record for shortest formation time, fastest re-organization, and largest size.

Taipei City Hospital carries the spirit of a public hospital establishment, with its "focus on citizens" and public medical health care, diligently established each branch's medical specialty development centers and public health specialty development centers in a bid to improve its information system, carry out

workflows of various hospital activities and administrative policy restructuring. Through inter-branch and inter-discipline sharing of resources, it cooperated with entry-level medical clinics, community pharmacies, distant off-island areas, and by integrating medical information, it implemented its referral policy, established Medicine and Drug Clarification, the Medicine Home Delivery Service policy and system, providing the public with convenient medical care.

To ensure public safety and carry out its role as a public hospital, the Taipei City Hospital carries out public health activities, including STD prevention, chronic disease prevention, maternal health care, long-term care, health promotion, early-stage treatment, and suicide prevention. The City Hospital internally strengthened the professional level of its medical departments by implementing department management policies, increasing cost control, lowering administrative costs, establishing an information platform, and improving administrative management efficiency; externally the Hospital provided better, multi-faceted, and humane services, such as providing "call center," "free inter-branch shuttle," "inter-branch registration, testing, treatment, prescription, and bed transfer," "community rehabilitation care," "mobile medical care," "home drug delivery for chronically ill patients," and "full care," quality services for the convenience of the public. Taipei City Hospital also increased health

programs within the community to reach the goal of a "Community Medicine Center."

2006 results from the following 10 topics are discussed below : 1. Reorganizing Medical Care, Developing Branch Medical Specialties and Public Specialty Development Centers. 2. Expansion of Community Medical Care and Public Health Activities. 3. Medical Support Program. 4. Re-organizing Entry Level Medical Information System. 5. Complete Care Policy. 6. Release of Prescriptions in Accordance with Medicine and Drug Clarification Policy. 7. Administration Re-organization and Policy Revision. 8. Individual Department Operations, Performance Management. 9. Quality Medical Care and Patient Safety. 10. Teaching, Research and Development.

1. Reorganizing Medical Care, Developing Branch Medical Specialties and Public Health Specialty Development Centers

In addition to providing basic services and outpatient and emergency services, Taipei City Hospital's various branches redirect patients with special needs to appropriate outpatient services, and through the referral system, patients are referred to the specialty medical branch to receive appropriate inpatient services. This sharing of medical resources results in optimal performance with minimum investment.

Table 4 Taipei City Hospital Public Health and Medical Specialties

	Branch	Public Health Specialty Research and Development Center	Medical Specialty Development Center
1	Zhongxing Branch	Disaster Medicine Research and Development Center	Orthopedics Center, Trauma Center
2	Renai Branch	Malignant Neoplasms Prevention Research and Development Center	Biotechnology Clinical Research Center, Central Laboratory, Breast Image Center (Opened in 2006), Hospice – Yongai Room (Opened in 2006)
3	Heping Branch	Research and Development Center for Contagious Disease Control and Prevention	---
4	Yangming Branch	Community Medicine Research and Development Center	Community Medicine Center (Opened in 2006), Rehabilitation Center (Opened in 2006)
5	Zhongxiao Branch	Occupational Diseases Research and Development Center	Urology Center, Dental Center, Heart and Vascular Center (Opened in 2006), Oral Health Care Center for the Disabled (Opened in 2006), MND/ALS Care Center, Motor Neuron Disease MND : Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, ALS (Opened in 2006)
6	Branch for Women and Children	Reconstruction began in October 2005, reopened in October 2006	
7	Songde Branch	Suicide Prevention Research and Development Center	Psychiatric Center (Opened in 2006),
8	Branch for Chinese Medicine	Chinese Medicine Research and Development Center	Traditional Medicine Research and Development Center
9	Branch for Disease Control and Prevention	STD and AIDS Prevention Research and Development Center	---

(1) Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch

The trauma center was established for emergency trauma rescue. The trauma team, consisting of twelve experienced surgeons with diverse backgrounds from the department of surgery, is on call 24 hours a day, performing the duties of a Level II Trauma Center. Also, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was established at Zhongxing Branch, trauma headquarters, to offer services to victims of storms, floods, earthquakes, fires, mass violence, large-scale traffic accidents, and ensure public safety. Under the direction of upper-level management, the city government can maintain better control and distribution of medical resources (human, materials). The trauma center is also responsible for pro-active communication with the various "designated emergency rescue hospitals" (Taipei City has twenty-three such hospitals; other counties and cities have twenty-eight such hospitals), acting as a multifaceted communication information platform among medical facilities, and the fire and emergency rescue medical network.



Taipei City Hospital -- Zhongxing Branch

By furthering the understanding of disaster medicine among Taipei's designated emergency rescue hospitals, and equipping them with basic handling of emergency, and by continued research and promotion of disaster medicine, the safety of Taipei City residents is ensured.

(2) Taipei City Hospital Renai Branch



Taipei City Hospital -- Renai Branch

A. Breast Image Center

Renai Branch's Breast Image Center was opened on August 1, 2006. The Breast Image Center developed the state-of-art Direct Digital Breast Camera," a "Computer-Aided Detection System" and



Breast Image Center



Hospice Ward – Scene Yongai Opening Ceremony

“Automatic Breast Positioning Instrument,” providing residents with medical center-class service at Taipei City Hospital. Also, the center is open on Saturday mornings, providing access to non-Taipei public to benefit from the services. In cooperation with the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, the center provides medical discounts for citizens between 50 and 70 years old, once every two years, including: free check-ups, with no outpatient service required, and no registration fee required.

B. Hospice –Yongai Room

On December 7, 2006, Renai Branch’s hospice room, Yongai Room, officially opened. “Yongai” is used to describe a patient room filled with warmth and love. Through the medical team’s caring for a terminally ill patient, it is hoped that a patient’s suffering from biological ailments and pains can be reduced, the suffering of the patient and family



Hospice Ward – Scene at Yongai Ward

members can be relieved, and spiritual support can be provided; the body, heart, and soul of each patient is attended to with appropriate care, and patients can peacefully pass on with dignity.

(3) Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch

The Research Center for Disease Control and Prevention integrates Taipei City Hospital’s medical treatment of diseases by linking the City Hospital with the Taipei Medical University, improving the research and investigation of diseases, public health, epidemiology education, development of human resource



Taipei City Hospital -- Heping Branch

training to achieve the goal of community disease prevention and response to epidemics, ensuring that Taipei City Hospital takes on community responsibilities, replacing performance-based culture in the City Hospital's disease department by upgrading infection control and medical quality and establish a public health disease prevention and infectious disease prevention network.

(4) Taipei City Hospital Yangming Branch



Taipei City Hospital – Yangming Branch



Opening of the Community Medical Center and Health Examination Center



Scene at the Health Examination Center.

A. Community Medicine Center

Yangming Branch's Community Medical Center opened on January 23, 2006. The Community Medical Center is linked with community basic level clinics to form a community medical group, establish a community medical health information system, a network with the area's Health Centers. A large-scale community health network has been formed. It serves as a residential care medical expert organization, with

community care facilities. It also provides long-term care services and medical service resources, with bi-directional referral capabilities. It also provides "mobile medical care" and "home medicine delivery" services. A health community and cooperative foundation between basic clinics and hospitals has been established, together with a community medical information system and a joint-care outpatient/referral service



Rehabilitation Center Opening Ceremony



Rehabilitation Center – With Superior Officer

B. Rehabilitation Center

On December 14, 2006, Yangming Branch's Rehabilitation Center opened, serving as the rehabilitation department's faculty hospital ward. It provides rehabilitation medical services, with 90 beds at Renai, Yangming, and Zhongxing for inpatient services. It provides a full range of services including disease control, women and children outpatient services for Zongxiao, Renai, Heping, Yangming, and Zhongxing Branches, Beitou Area Health Services Center Rehabilitation Outpatient

service, community rehabilitation outpatient services at the Health Centers of the other 11 branches, Nangang Science Park Rehabilitation Outpatient Service and Sanatorium. From rehabilitation medicine research to innovation in assistive technology, it successfully transfers innovations into products through its knowledge transfer system.

(5) Taipei City Hospital Zhongxiao Branch

A. Heart and Vascular Center

On February 22, 2006, Zhongxiao Branch's Heart and Vascular Center



Taipei City Hospital-- Zhongxiao Branch



Heart and Vascular Center Opening Ceremony

opened. The center's goal is to improve heart and vascular disease prevention and health care, and increase the heart and vascular health examination rate of the high-risk members of the public. It is hoped that the public can receive early diagnosis and treatment, which would lower invasive examinations.

B. Oral Health Care Center for the Disabled

On November 30, 2006, the Oral Health Care Center for the Disabled opened, the first such center to combine general anesthesia with outpatient treatment, including: (1) completing all treatments in one pass if possible; (2) providing family members with health training prior to operations, and allowing them to stay with the patient and care for patients' physical and spiritual needs; (3) allowing patients to return home immediately after the operation. They are provided with a safe and convenient medical treatment environment.

C. Motor Neuron Disease (MND) / Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Care Center – Qixiang Hospital Ward

On October 15, 2006, Zhongxiao Branch's Qixiang Hospital Ward opened, providing MND patients with special medical care. The care center's medical team consists of neurologists, chest, rehabilitation physicians, dentists, and a group of professional nursing personnel,



Entrance to the Motor Neuron Disease Ward



Charity Sale for the Motor Neuron Disease Ward

respiratory therapists, rehabilitation therapists, psychiatrists, and social workers who have received special training. Thus, the MND patients of Taipei City are provided with medical treatment and care in accordance with their individual needs for the sake of preserving their life values and dignity.

(6) Taipei City Hospital Branch for Women and Children

In order to create the image of "Reconstruction of the Branch for Women and Children; New Medical Care" and to



Taipei City Hospital -- Branch for Women and Children

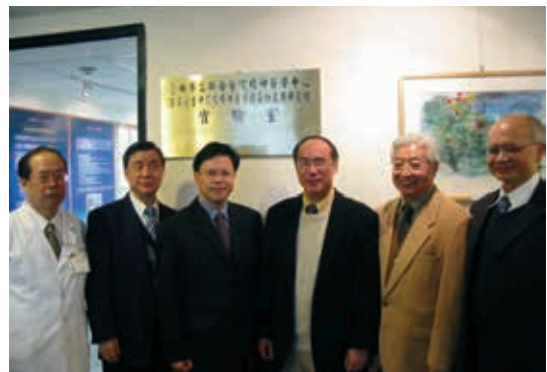


Taipei City Hospital -- Songde Branch

reach the goal of a Medical Center for Women and Children, reconstruction of the Branch for Women and Children began on November 1, 2005. During this period, medical treatment for women and children was temporarily moved to Heping, Renai, and Zhongxing Branches to continue service for the public. After one year, the initial stage of the reconstruction was completed as scheduled, and the Branch for Women and Children re-opened on October 31, 2006 with a stronger team and new equipment to provide Taipei citizens with caring service. Taipei City Mayor Ying-Jeou Ma was on hand for the re-opening.

(7) Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch

Songde Branch is an important core hospital of the nation's psychiatric medical network. On January 10, 2006, the Taipei City Hospital Psychiatric Center, in collaboration with the National Health Research Institutes, held a plaque-opening



Psychiatric Center

ceremony. The National Health Research Institute Psychiatric and Drug Abuse Groups cooperated with the Songde Branch to establish a research ward and research laboratory for performing clinical research, laboratory research, and research training programs, thereby greatly improving the research standard of psychiatric studies in the nation.



Taipei City Hospital -- Branch for Chinese Medicine

(8) Taipei City Hospital Branch for Chinese Medicine

The Branch for Chinese Medicine, Established Traditional Medicine Research and Development Center, to provide a Chinese medicine clinical trial environment and related facilities that house Chinese medicine clinical trials and train needed skilled clinical trial personnel. It also opened several clinical trial training courses. With its international seminars, it gains international experience and develops international collaborative development alliances. The development of community Chinese medicine includes prevention and health care, promotion of health, improvement of the quality of life and providing the community with Chinese medicine health care.

(9) Branch for Disease Control and Prevention

The Branch for Disease Control and Prevention aims to increase the public's knowledge of AIDS and STDs prevention, to lower the infection rate of AIDS and STDs, to



Taipei City Hospital -- Branch for Disease Control and Prevention

establish an AIDS and STD prevention medical consultation organization and to improve the functionalities and technology of laboratory testing. With the Internet and Evidence-based Medical development, it provides education and information on epidemiology and has established a city-wide AIDS and STD physician notification and tracking system.

2. Promotion of Community Medical and Public Health Activities

"National Health" is the worldwide trend of the 21st century, and is the ultimate goal for countries all over the world. Therefore, many policies have been implemented to build a "Healthy City," to promote a culture of Healthy Diets and beneficial health practices for all. This in turn promotes community-wide health, public health activities and medical services, which serve as a basis for community-wide disease prevention and health care. Taipei City Hospital thus provides community medical care and serves as a "community medical center."

(1) Practices for community public healthcare, disease prevention and health promotion

Taipei City Hospital incorporates resources, public health physician organizations and out-of-hospital outpatient services, departments for planning and implementing government policy-driven medical care and public health mission. The 300-plus contracted clinics and contracted physicians from community medical groups have been invited to contribute to the medical information platform; over 1,200 physicians in the Taipei Medical Association have also been invited to collaborate in "sharing medical information." So far, 321 clinical physicians have contributed to this information-sharing platform, and in cooperation with Taipei City Hospital, have achieved the goal of creating a "community-type medicine center".

(2) Out-of-hospital Outpatient Service Departments

Out-of-hospital outpatient services at fourteen locations are being managed and operated by six branches: Zhongxing, Renai, Heping, Yangming, Zhongxiao, and the Branch for Women and Children. Health service categories have undergone expansion since March 1, 2006. After expanding service categories, the twelve Health Centers provided sixty-two rehabilitation examinations, twenty-two community psychiatric consultations,

four medicinal services, four nutritional consultations, and two nursing examinations per week. It is hoped that health services will improve public's knowledge of self-healthcare and help ensure them a healthy life.

(3) Community Healthcare

- A. The "drug packet," the first of its kind in Taiwan, was launched to instruct community residents in the proper manner of taking medication. It arranges drugs into daily and per-meal packets to raise the quality of public self-care.
- B. The Taipei City Government's Department of Health sponsored the "2006 Aborigine Health Promotion Seminar and Medical Screening Activities Program."
- C. The practice of public health missions: "2006 Influenza Vaccine Program," "Tuberculosis Vaccine," and "Infant Pevnar (PVC7) Vaccine" were sponsored by the Center for Disease Control, Department of Health, Executive Yuan.
- D. Themed seminars were designed in conjunction with community activities and holidays.
- E. Minority group services, such as Yi Kuang Orphanage, Care Facilities, and medical services were provided to senior citizens living alone.

F. Community and hospital-type double medical screening services were provided.

(4) Establishment of Health Center Network System

The utilization of Taipei City Hospital's Hospital Information System (HIS) to provide out-of-hospital outpatient care greatly increased the exchange of information of each outpatient department and connected all designated hospitals, providing medical personnel with real-time access to the current medical system during diagnoses and providing them with information of each patient's diagnosis, drug use, and examination and installation of the Picture Archiving and Communication (PACS). This improves the efficacy of diagnostic operations without sacrificing public benefits.

(5) Online Community Pharmacies

In order to conserve pharmacist human resources, space for drug storage and costs, in accordance with government Medicine and Drug Clarification policies, outpatient clinics are not provided with in-house pharmacies. Instead, they issue drug prescriptions and patients get their prescriptions filled at neighboring community pharmacies. In this way, both medical treatment costs, travel time to and from the hospital are reduced, and patients are able to consult with pharmacists in their neighborhood pharmacies. Drug delivery

service is also provided for senior citizens living alone, people with motor difficulties, and disabled persons. In 2006, drugs were delivered to 9,212 persons via on-site service. From January, 2006, community pharmacy referral of the public to visit the Taipei City Hospital for outpatient treatment was instituted; in 2006, 3,817 persons were helped with web registrations.

- (6) By implementing electronic mobile medical treatment, providing resting homes and all minority groups with on-site services, the bi-directional referral functionality with nursing organizations, providing "mobile medical treatment" services where "the physician travels make it possible that "the patients don't need to travel." Patients are provided with effective medical examinations, treatment, and care in conjunction with the community pharmacies' "home drug delivery" service. In 2006, 1,843 examinations were performed.

3. Domestic and Overseas Medical Support Program

(1) Medical Observation Support Services

The nation's first city-level disaster medical rescue team and city-level international community medical service team provide international medical services to support foreign countries, represents the Taipei City Government in international cooperation and foreign exchange between the city and its citizens, and allow the Taipei

City Hospital teams to connect with the rest of the world.

A. From June 19 to August 11, 2006, and from September 11 to November 3, 2006, two sessions of the "Health Education Training Program for Tibetan Community Personnel in South India" were held.

B. From September 27 until October 6, 2006, the Taipei City Hospital team visited Ulaanbaatar in Outer Mongolia to provide voluntary examinations, and signed a 10-year public health medical assistance cooperation program contract. It is hoped that through comprehensive medical support activities, Ulaanbaatar can raise the level of its medical service quality and improve public health, and Taipei can further improve its international image.

(2) Care Policy for Off-Island Residents

Continuing its care policy for off-island residents, Taipei City Hospital dispatches its monthly medical team, consisting of five physicians from the departments of rehabilitation, surgery, and internal medicine, to support medical activities in the Matsu area and offer outpatient medical services. In 2006, physicians provided 257 examinations.

4. Electronic Hospital

To increase the integration of information, establish a standardized system and link medical information environments and platforms, and to provide the public with convenient service, Taipei City Hospital, community clinics, and pharmacies have become connected into a community medical network.

(1) Establishment of a Medical Information Platform

Taipei City Hospital established a medical information platform. It invited contracted clinics and community medical group physicians to participate in it, and further expanded it by cooperating with over 1,200 physician members of the Taipei Medical Association. The completed integrated medical information platform consists of clinical physicians for "sharing medical information." The platform facilitates medical resource sharing and improves the quality of medical care and treatment accessibility. The Hospital is also working towards a bi-directional referral policy so that in the future the public can seek treatment at clinics and be examined at the Taipei City Hospital, while the responsible clinical physician can determine his patient's examination results through the information platform, thereby greatly saving time and money, and reducing the government's need for hospital expansion.

The establishment of the medical information platform allows Taipei City Hospital to extend its area of care to the Matsu area. It cuts down on the travel time of Matsu residents. Currently at Matsu Hospital, 8-12 patients are examined on a daily basis; each patient is given 2-3 X-rays which are transmitted through the information platform. This eliminates much of the need for patients to travel between Taiwan and Matsu, and cuts down on medical expenses.

(2) Executive Information System, EIS

The Taipei City Hospital Executive Information System officially went online in December, 2005. It now provides search and analysis functions to all hospital departments, including Taipei City Government Department of Health executive departments, helping executives quickly retrieve information necessary for management, graphs, and incident reports. In March, 2006, fourteen types of educational training courses, including information storage system operations management and maintenance, EIS / Hyperion Intelligence Viewer, information storage systems operations, and Red Brick advanced database courses were held. Twelve educational training sessions were held for high-level executives and administrative office colleagues.

(3) Enterprise Resource Plan, ERP

In order to speed up the workflow of information-based operations and reduce human labor operations, the ERP program was aggressively promoted and incorporated with financial accounting, property management, and purchasing operation systems. ERP was brought online in October, 2006 to raise the level of the hospital performance and administrative efficiency.

(4) System Development and Establishment of a Central Unified Information Room

The original systems of Taipei City Hospital were mostly outsourced. In order to effectively grasp the nature of each information management technology, the "technology cooperation" method is currently being used with outside vendors hired to carry out technology transfer. Taipei City Hospital information specialists participate with outside vendors to jointly build and develop new systems and take over maintenance duties after the projects are completed, thereby saving on system maintenance costs. In March, 2006, the medical main server of Zhongxing Branch was moved and the information management office move was completed in June, 2006. By October, 2006, all branch servers had been moved to the central server room.

(5) Taipei City Hospital medical care specialists received information training to enhance their professional knowledge and increase research standards, thereby improving the quality of service to the public.

A. Establishment of an Electronic Prescription List

An electronic prescriptions list and “drug search” information area within Taipei City Hospital’s intranet was established that provides physicians with a drug information search functionality. Sections including drug committee columns, drug activities, and drug use instructions were set up to provide convenient information regarding research, study, and re-educations.

B. Establishment of “Online Activities Sign-Up System”

The application process and procedures for continuing education for the medical staff of Taipei City Hospital was simplified. The educational program allows individuals to engage in the study of topics according to personal needs or preferences, and is capable of individualized management and application. The system can also be used for recordkeeping and lifetime-learning certification.

C. Creation of an E-Learning Teaching Environment for Medical Care Personnel

Educational training materials online is available for downloading. This allows staff members to devote themselves study without restrictions of time and space. Costs may be reduced by as much as NT\$ 5,000,000 annually.

D. Establishment of the “Nursing Information Angel Channel” Web Site

Nursing personnel can go online and browse the website, and also add new information. This allows colleagues to enjoy the latest knowledge and reduces paper-related expenses .

E. Establishment of an Electronic Conferencing System

The Taipei City Hospital’s electronic conferencing system was established to store all conference-related information. Those who miss meetings can browse the needed information online. The system is capable of saving an estimated NT\$ 3,000,000 annually.

5. Complete Care Policy

To increase the quality of patient care and reduce the financial burden for extended hospital stays, daily hospital care is performed by ward assistants, and nursing care is performed by professional nursing personnel. This ensures quality patient treatment, and simultaneously reduces the number of persons

entering and leaving the hospital, helping to ameliorate the problem of infection. The strain on family members is lessened, and the satisfaction of a patient's family members is increased. This reduces the number of family members being forced to quit their jobs to take care of their sick relatives, which may in turn lower the nation's overall productivity. The promotion of a complete care policy creates job opportunities for women and the unemployed (400 ward assistant positions are open). In July of 2003, prior to implementation of the complete care policy, the patient-accompanying rate was approximately 70.6%. In 2006, the patient-accompanying rate dropped to 21.42%.

6. The Nation's First Prescription Release Program in Accordance with the Medicine and Drug Clarification Policy saves the public money

The Taipei City Hospital actively promotes the policy of approving refill prescriptions for individuals with chronic diseases, helping community healthcare pharmacists to play a more active role as community healthcare providers. Cooperating pharmacies are located throughout Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu; patients can receive complete drug consultation services.

In 2006, 245,424 prescription refills for individuals with chronic diseases were issued, an increase of 45,913 refills from the previous year at a growth of 23%. The chronic disease

prescription refill issuance rate was 21.1%, an increase of 3.5% from the previous year. 235,174 prescription refills were brought by the public to community pharmacies, 38.4% of total prescription refills, an increase of 2.3% from the previous year. There were 9,212 drug deliveries to homes and cooperating community pharmacies throughout Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu.

7. Administration Reorganization and Policy Revision

(1) Human Resource Management

A. Abstract

In order to alleviate the human resource burdens of public hospitals, the Taipei City Hospital, in accordance with the Executive Yuan's Simplified Human Resource Policy, drafted its own simplified human resource policy, and implemented the simplified principle of "excluding physicians, administration personnel positions are not filled when vacated." This implementation strategy includes using contractors to replace salaried employees, promoting the human resource simplification project, and secondary professional specialty training for technicians. As of December 31, 2006, there were a total of 5,584 employees at Taipei City Hospital, 587 fewer than on December 31, 2004 before this re-organization was implemented.

B. Establishment of the Human Resource Management Committee

To abide by the Executive Yuan's policy of "Multi-faceted Operation of Public Medical Care Facilities, the Taipei City Hospital employees (excluding physicians)" will not be replaced after their positions have been vacated," and all replacement personnel will be contracted (contractors). Contractors are concerned that they are not covered by the human resource management policies; consequently, their leave rate is high. Therefore, a set of complete management regulations, including "Contractor Management," "Contractor Job Title, Position, Salary, and Transfer Review Process," "Contractor Salary Table," "Contractor Promotion Process," and "Contractor Performance Reward Evaluation Standards" with clear examples was drafted, and Taipei City Hospital is working towards becoming a legal entity.

C. Completion of the "Taipei City Government Department of Health City Hospital Job Vacancy and Replacement Chart"

In accordance with the "Taipei City Government Department of Health City Hospital Job Vacancy and Replacement Chart" the employee selection workflow, promotion evaluation table, and the promotion process table for physicians,

medical technicians, and administrative personnel were drafted. In addition, to recruit excellent physicians and improve the quality of medical care service and management performance, the following guidelines were revised: "Hospital Director and Deputy Director Selection and Responsibilities," "Medical Personnel and Executive Personnel Selection and Responsibilities," and "Selection Process of Teacher (3rd) Grade Physicians." and a draft was made of the "Medical Personnel Promotion Guidelines." By December 31, 2006, 131 physicians had been recruited.

(2) Reorganization of the Inter-Branch Internal Administrative Information Management System

The administrative information system of each branch was enhanced and reorganized by linking the branches to the high speed network, establishing a web-wide patient safety notification system, department calendar notifications, bed-management system, inter-branch system, announcement bulletin board, executive information system, asset inventory and salary query and online conference room reservations. Reorganization has reduced demands on human labor and saved time. Internal hospital communication and work progress is now more efficient, notification and management of diseases are more comprehensive, and prevention mechanisms, ensuring national health, have been enhanced.

(3) New Drug and Sanitary Material Purchase Policy, Implementation of Outsourcing Policy to Save Money

Joint and bulk purchasing is economical most efficient. The purchase of drugs and sanitary materials necessary for medical care are made in this way.

A. Joint purchasing of drugs and sanitary materials: NT\$ 660 million has been saved by the joint purchase of drugs, test kits, and sanitary materials.

B. Outsourcing of washing and tailoring of bedding and clothing: The outsourcing the washing and tailoring of bedding and clothing has been expanded to Zhongxing, Songde, and Yangming Branches, which eliminates the expenses of twenty employees. Approximately NT\$ 2,415,000 has been saved as a result.

C. The outsourcing of electrical maintenance at Renai, Heping, Zhongxiao, Songde, Chinese Medicine, Kunming, Yangming, and Zhongxing Branches has been continued, eliminating the expenses of 112 jobs. Approximately NT\$18,430,000 on operations and management costs have been saved.

(4) Provide Quality Call Center Service for the Public

A. The established call center provides 24-hour service, and has been added to

Taipei City Government phone groups. Taipei citizens only need to dial 1999, extension *8888, and will be transferred to Taipei City Hospital's call center. According to available data, by the end of 2006, 384,071 persons had been served.

B. The new immigrant spouse treatment translation service hotline with online consultation, appointment registration, and treatment translation services is now available. Vietnamese service is provided on mornings from Monday to Saturday, and Indonesian service is provided on afternoons from Monday to Friday. In 2006, 80 persons were served.

C. Integrating customer relationship management concepts has resulted in the expansion of services. Beginning January 20, 2006, a total of seventeen dental patients were provided with pre-appointment notifications and confirmation services.

(5) Central Laboratory

Total Laboratory Automation (TLA) was completed. This system includes 2 components: the Laboratory Automation System (LAS) and the Laboratory Information System (LIS), and is the nation's first automated laboratory system. All branches have applied with the TAF (originally CNLA) to become certified laboratories in November, 2005. In February, 2006, all laboratories were

subjected to a visual inspection in order to complete the certification process, and expand Taipei City Hospital's testing operations.

(6) Free Inter-Branch Shuttle Service

For the convenience of the public traveling between branches for outpatient service, Taipei City Hospital set up eight bus lines. Free shuttle service for the public and Taipei City Hospital personnel provides travel between the Hospital's various branches. 172,573 persons were serviced in 2006.

(7) The nation's first integrated hospital-wide telephone communication system

Taipei City Hospital reorganized and consolidated the hospitals phone exchange system, thereby reducing costs, and established a PHS cellular phone communication network. Physicians and managerial personnel can now send instant short text messages. During emergencies, patient status notifications can be processed speedily and advanced medical care quality.

(8) Treatment at 1 location, serviced by 10 branches.

Taipei City Hospital provides citizens with treatment at 1 location and service at 10 branches. Services include inter-branch registration, inter-branch payments, inter-branch refunds/fee payments, chronic

disease prescription refills, treatment at A branch and pay and receive prescription at B branch, inter-branch examinations, inter-branch application of invoices, inter-branch treatments. In 2006, 328,282 persons used these various services.

(9) Hotel-style Service

Bringing in the service spirit of businesses, "the customer comes first," hotel-style services and facilities were implemented, providing 29 services including valet service, providing patients with toiletries during their hospital stay, lending family members foldable beds, mailing/packaging shipping service, newspaper delivery service, and laundry service. In 2006, 3,774,627 persons used these services.

(10) Morgue Outsourcing

Due to integration of Taipei City Hospital, by the law that current objects needed by the branches must be subject to uniform bidding. In accordance with the government's purchase regulations, Taipei City Hospital concluded the selection of its morgue services on February 16, 2006.

8. Individual Department Operation, Performance Management

(1) Implementation of "Reward Issuance Standard for Personnel in Medical Facilities under Taipei City Government Department of Health"

After the revision of Taipei City Hospital, the reward policy was not changed, except that it specified the management responsibilities of the various departments, incorporating management performance of departments into the reward evaluation. Past differences and ambiguities between the different branches were standardized. Also, in consideration of medical research and educational development, reward mechanisms for various types of education and research were drafted.

(2) In accordance with the individual department management policy implemented by the City Hospital, in December, 2004, revised the "Reward Issuance Standard for Personnel in Medical Facilities under Taipei City Government Department of Health" and "Educational Research Reward Evaluation and Distribution." In addition, to implement the human resource simplification plan, requested all departments (specialties, rooms, centers) to revise their procedures and improve operations efficiency. Beginning on July 1, 2005, Taipei City Hospital instituted departmental planning; each department (specialties, rooms, centers) can determine their own needs, including bringing in their own human resource, planning work schedules, and distributing rewards, taking responsibility for their own management.

(3) Drafting of public transparent reward evaluation procedures

The public transparent reward evaluation procedures were made public the evaluation process that used to be performed by the officer, and pass the responsibility to various executives. In the past, non-physicians received their rewards during the next year, and physicians received rewards irregularly as instant rewards. In 2006, the reward issuance schedule was instated; physicians received rewards calculated monthly, and non-physicians received seasonal rewards.

9. Quality of Medical Care and Patient Safety

(1) Maintaining Quality of Drugs Used

Although Taipei City Hospital drugs are purchased using centralized purchasing methods, selected drugs are either existing drugs from before, or are medicine center drugs. And the drugs must pass the Good Manufacturer Process (GMP) and pass Bioavailability/Bioequivalent (BA/BE) standards recognized by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan. The "Meet the Drug Manufacturers" symposium was held to establish an open dialog platform; these symposiums were scheduled irregularly in 2006 on an as-needed basis, focusing on introduction to new medicine knowledge, introduction to new medicine, and question-and-answer sessions, for bi-directional communication and discussions.

(2) The nation's first "bed control center"

The "bed control center" was

established in use of the “intelligent bed control information system” to service the public, and that greatly helps the public find a bed.

(3) Establishment of Internal Patient Safety Network Notification System

According to the JCAHO 2006 Patient Safety Goals, we aim to: A.improve the safety of using medications, B.reduce risk of health care-associated infections, C.improve the correctness of surgery, D.improve the accuracy of patient identification, E.reduce the risk of injury to patients resulting from falls, F.encourage the notification of incidents, G.improve the effectiveness of communication among caregivers, H. encourage the active involvement of residents and their families in patient care. These eight main goals form the basis for the patient safety network notification system, and serve to unify the patient safety operating standards. Performance of root-cause analysis for future improvement is based on the incidence notification monitoring system.

On May 4, 2006 and June 10, 2006, a “Patient Safety: Root-Cause Analysis” training program was offered to medical personnel (including physicians, nursing personnel, and pharmacists) to improve patient safety incident analysis concepts. On October 24, 2006, November 3, 2006, and November 9, 2006, 3 additional patient

safety educational training activities were held to promote the idea of a safe and quality medical care environment.

(4) Promoting Drug Safety

A training session devoted to the safe use of medication was held in cooperation with Health Centers.. Press conferences held by the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health and the Taipei City Hospital promoted the safe use of medication among the public. Cognitive services were provided, files of a unified record form were designed, unscheduled case study reports were given, and files were stored in shared disk areas to save on fees. The hospital pharmacies at each branch have “medication recycling boxes” to protect patients’ medication. Increased medication direction forms that allow cooperation between community pharmacies and long-term care facilities, and provide medication use evaluation and medication use instructions are also available.

Each branch created Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) teams for the purposes of establishing integrated monitoring processes and evaluation forms. They implemented a system for the aggressive discovery and notification of adverse drug reactions and established a multi-faceted ADR notification system, which provides additional analysis and feedback on ADRs

that are discovered.

(5) Reorganization of Medical Instruments

Taipei City Hospital uses centralized purchasing to purchase hospital medical instruments, so as to integrate instrument standards for all branches, and issues professional reviews of technicians based on medical department requirements. The purchase, rental, and cooperative use method of medical instruments for all branches are determined by internal professional teams, committees, outside experts. Decisions are made based on instrument type, the cost of use, effectiveness and benefits, and market competitiveness in order to increase instrument quality and avoid purchasing unnecessary instruments.

(6) Reorganization of Construction Activities

On July 11, 2005, space planning and construction purchasing teams were created to help complete construction projects and activities. In February of 2006, experts and academics visited all the branches to examine building structures and equipment, provide related consultation and suggestions, provide each branch with mid- and long-term construction and maintenance options, to maintain the public safety of Taipei City Hospital and increase the quality of various branch constructions.

Beginning on November 1, 2005, the Branch for Women and Children started

reconstruction of the First Medical Building. During this period, Women and Children medical activities were temporarily moved to Heping, Renai, and Zhongxing Branches to maintain public services. After one year, the initial stage of the reconstruction was completed on schedule, and the Branch for Women and Children re-opened on October 31, 2006 with a stronger team and new equipment to provide the Taipei public with caring service.

(7) Patient Rights

Beginning on September 27, 2005, patients at all branch hospitals are issued a handbook on patient rights and responsibilities, greeting cards personally signed by the directory, and hospital stay satisfaction questionnaires.

(8) Promoting Hospital-wide Quality Management

In order to improve the quality of Taipei City Hospital, quality control circle activities were implemented, and benchmark studying and observation activities were held. On March 22, 2006, the first medical quality control circle results and competition was held at Zhongxing Branch, with fifteen circle results; two circles were nominated to enter the 7th Medical Quality Improvement Competition held in 2006 by the Taiwan Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation for improving the status of Taiwan City Hospital.

(9) In May, 2006, Taipei City Hospital's Department of Family Medicine, in cooperation with the Taipei City Government's Health Department Center for Disease Control, nominated the "Nation's first free streptococcus pneumoniae vaccination for senior citizens" for the innovation competition at the 5th City Government Quality Awards.

(10) Participation in The Standard of National Quality and Institute for Biotechnology and Medicine Industry Competitions

In order to improve the quality of medical treatment at Taipei City Hospital, the "Taipei City Hospital Lost Medication Notification Mechanism and Execution Results" and "Electronic Mobile Clinic" were submitted to the 2006 competitions held by The Standard of National Quality and Institute for Biotechnology and Medicine Industry in September 2006.

10. Teaching, Research and Development

Taipei City Hospital established a teaching and research department to provide educational research development and cooperative education, strengthen cooperative education and improve the teaching standards of hospital personnel and the quality of physicians.

(1) Training and Enlisting Medical Personnel

A. Educational training activities were held for various personnel. In 2006, 28,555 sessions were held. In addition,

42 medical ethics courses and five instruction courses were offered.

B. Taipei City Hospital has 129 instructors, 119 clinical instructors, and 516 hospital instructors from the National Yang Ming University.

C. 130 new physicians were hired (43 attending physicians and 87 resident physicians).

D. Each department established resident physician instruction training programs to provide personnel training.

E. Sixty-two staff members were sent to National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, and Sun Yat-Sen Malignant Neoplasms Center for advanced training; five staff members were sent overseas for advanced training.

(2) Cooperative Education between Medical Colleges

A. On August 16, 2005, Taipei City Hospital was included in National Yang Ming University's instructional hospital groups by the Department of Education. On February 19, 2006, Taipei City Hospital was promoted into a National Yang Ming University instructional hospital and a National Yang Ming University instructional hospital instructor certification ceremony was held, with 516 Taipei City Hospital colleagues



Promotion to National Yang Ming University Teaching Hospital – Certification Ceremony

receiving recertification; 62 cooperative research project activities were submitted; seventeen students were enlisted in the translational medicine credit class. It is hoped that in the future there will be an increase in clinical medicine and foundation researchers in translational medicine, and that there will be further development of clinical experiment matters and management persons .

- B. On January 21, 2006, Taipei City Hospital signed a cooperative education contract with the Taipei Medical University and held academic seminars, presenting a preview of the cooperative relationship, and presented fifteen cooperative research projects.
- C. On April 1, 2006, Tapei City Hospital cooperated with National Defense University, and jointly held five clinical experiments certified by the Institutional Review Board.



- D. On September 1, 2006 with Chungtai Junior College of Medical Technology, and on October 20, 2006 with Chang Gung University, Taipei City Hospital signed cooperation education contracts to expand and improve Taipei City Hospital's teaching, medical, and academic research exchange channels, and to promote medical improvement and diversify service standards.
- E. On September 30, 2006, it signed a cooperative education agreement with National Chengchi University, and established the first national university Master's Degree classes in a hospital, for a total of four classes, including: medical policy and national health

care, hospital finances and purchase management, property and competition analysis, and senior citizens and long term care, to improve the professional skills an expertise of the medical personnel of Taipei City Hospital and encourage colleagues to engage in lifetime studying and self-advancement.

- F. To encourage medical personnel to go overseas to gain medical training from advanced nations and make Taipei City Hospital more competitive internationally, Director Ren-sheng Sun and Dr. Zhi-ling Lin visited the United States for seven days between November 26 and December 2, 2006. They visited the internationally renowned schools of medicine at UCSD, UCSF, and OSU to promote cooperative education.
- G. Taipei City Hospital established a strategic alliance with National Yang

Ming University and National Chengchi University, and held, in cooperation with Taipei City Government's Department of Health, the "Creating a Taiwan Harvard Forum" on the 36th floor conference room at the Taipei 101 International Conference Center on December 23, 2006. Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou presented a speech entitled "Discussion of Excellence using Harvard as an Example," and it held a contract signing ceremony for "Creating a Taiwan Harvard – Striving for Excellence Jointly by Taipei City Hospital, National Yang Ming University, and National Chengchi University." The three institutes hope to emulate the Partners Health Care System established by Harvard University and its surrounding hospitals, and combines the academics, medical services, and medical research resources of all three parties in order to create a "Taiwanese Harvard."



Building Taiwan's Harvard – Photo with Superior Officer

(3) Encouraging hospital personnel to participate in research and academic activities

To encourage physicians and non-physician personnel to participate in research and academic activities, the "Teaching and Research Reward Evaluation Policy" was drafted. Every year, 15% of self-funding is used to help pay for teaching, research and skills improvement fees. In 2006, 277 research project applications were approved, including 95 Taipei City Government Department of Health annual independent research projects, 160 funding projects, eleven National Science Council projects, eight Department of Health, Executive Yan projects, and three other projects.

(4) Publication of Medical Journals and Periodicals

A. In 2006, twelve issues of the Taipei City Medical Journal were published with a total of 142 articles.

B. An electronic resources management system was installed in the library, providing 13 databases, including: Medline, E-facts, HAPI, HWRC, EBMR, JRC, MD Consult, Cochrane Library, and Micromedex; 1,099 electronic periodicals (BMJ, LWW, Gale, Thieme); and over 30 types of electronic books (Clinical Evidence, Thieme).

C. All branches are provided with literature printing and information search services (database search, IF search) and monthly SDI topic abstract services. In 2006, the electronic resource usage rate was approximately 3,522 times per month; literature delivery service was printed for a total of 41,222 pages; twenty-five library education training sessions were held in all branches.

(5) International Conferences

A. On January 14 and 15, 2006, Taipei City Government's Department of Health and Taipei City Hospital held the 2006 Taipei City Healthcare Integration Symposium, with discussions focusing on medical resource integration. Overseas academics Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal, Dr. Barry Blumenfeld, and Dr. Kendall Ho were invited to share their experiences on the effective integration and management of the American and Canadian Healthcare Systems.

B. On September 15 and 16, 2006, Taipei City Hospital and Taiwan Urological Association, held the "East Asian Society of Endourology, 3rd Annual Meeting." Twenty-four overseas speakers and seventeen domestic speakers were present. The meeting included 30 oral programs and 44 poster sessions with 181 attendees (147 domestic, 34 from overseas).

C. From November 26 to 29, 2006, the "2006 9th International Conference on Optics Within Life Sciences" was held in conjunction with the National Yang Ming University Institute of Biophotonics Engineering. The latest research, future development and application trends, and research results and attainments were presented to experts in the field of biophotonics engineering.

Section 2 Consigned Management Hospitals

Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital

Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital is Taipei City Government's first municipal hospital under consigned management. It is currently consigned to Taipei Medical University for management, with 756 beds. As of 2006, Wanfang Hospital has served the public for ten years, providing citizens with quality medical care and public health care services. Its notable accomplishments in 2006 are as follows:

1. Medical Services:

(1) Providing top professional medical technological services:

- A. Combined Cardiovascular Diseases surgery, metabolism, and hyperbaric center organizations; formed comprehensive foot care for diabetics.
- B. Tuberculosis prevention and care center in the greater southern Taipei

area.

C. Taiwan's largest head injury medicine database and injury prevention team.

D. Brought in American stroke prevention method; carried out integrated community stroke prevention plan.

E. Established the Malignant Neoplasms Center to provide professional treatment and care.

F. The Cell Center was established in cooperation with Taipei Medical University to combine clinical and basic research.

G. In 2004, the Acute Psychiatric Ward was established, which provides acute psychiatric medical treatment and hospitalization care.

H. The Medication Consultation Center was established, which provides complete medication safety information for members of the public seeking treatment.

I. An artificial skin laboratory was created to provide artificial skin storage and promote development in skin grafting.

(2) High-tech medical instruments and equipment, such as biplane angiography, intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT), photon knife, and cyber knife were developed.

(3) Operations, from registration, pricing,

medication, to hospitalization, are completely automated by computer to provide quick and efficient service.

- (4) In addition to providing for patient discharge preparations, follow-up service, and home healthcare, the hospital holds regularly scheduled health seminars for the public to answer various health questions.

2. Instruction:

General Medical Education:

- (1) In 2006, it received the "Subsidy for General Medicine Internal Medicine Training and Demonstration Centers" sponsored by the Taiwan Association of Medical Education, consigned by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan.
- (2) It observes the United States ACGME's six core competencies, and drafted and evaluated the resident physician education training program.
- (3) It created the Clinical Skills Center and purchased various educational models and software. It created experimental surgery to perform animal experimental surgery and enhance education, allowing resident physicians and intern students to perform actual animal surgery.
- (4) In April 2006, it created the Instructor Development Center to provide teacher training. It invited a professor from Ohio University School of Medicine to provide

training in physical examination teaching skills.

- (5) It received the Taipei Medical University Teaching Innovation Award for 4 consecutive years, and brought recognition to contributions in the field of instruction by instructors of the Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital.
- (6) It participated in cooperative education collaborations with domestic and overseas medical schools and hospitals, in accordance with international cooperation and exchange efforts by Taipei Medical University, and provided various medical support.
- (7) The results of educational training for physicians and other medical personnel in 2006 are as follows:
- A. In 2006, 136 resident physicians received training. Primary physicians taught daily during ward visits, and established surgery and examination evaluations.
- B. Between January and December of 2006, 300 interns were trained. Each department had instructional training programs, clinical instructional training handbooks, and intern work guidelines. Discussion of instructional policies, instructional examinations, and observatory examinations, and daily classes by primary physicians were held.

C. Between January and December of 2006, 340 interns were trained. In addition to instructional policies, it established a core curriculum and hour-by-hour training program, and basic physical examination techniques videotapes. Currently test medical PBL classes are still offered.

3. Research

(1) Medical professors, assistant professors, and clinical researchers are encouraged to undertake clinical instructional research. Integrated research plans are encouraged. A new horizon teaching research center of about 500 ping has been established.

(2) Library Facilities and Resources:

Library services include: book checkout and return, electronic lecture and study resources, library use education, reference, inter-library cooperation, photocopying service, SDI, professor-required reference books, and core library collection. Currently, the library, in addition to its general book and periodicals sections, has medical ethics, articles, and laws and regulations sections, presented in specialized areas, convenient for readers to directly search and read needed materials. Currently, the Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital has an electronic learning center, wireless network, concurrent visual conferencing

system and freely accessible online instruction.

4. Public Health Services

Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, following the Taipei City Government's policy of "public institution managed privately, saving public money, giving back to society," and the Taipei Medical University's subsidiary instructional hospital's mission statement: "servicing neighbors, educating students, enhancing research," invested a great amount of financial and human resources to meet the government's public health policy and carry out various health promotion services. Wanfang Hospital is one of the few hospitals in the nation that emphasizes community medical service. Its various services are listed below:

- (1) Sampling of infectious disease specimens.
- (2) Carrying out prevention and continuing education of infectious diseases.
- (3) Prevention and control of avian Influenza: the establishment of an infection control room and "personal safety equipment for mobilized prevention personnel in response to novel Influenza within the "Infection Control Committee Quarantine Technology Standards and Regulations," for the reference of all hotel personnel. In response to a health department request, it held the "avian Influenza education training" program and post-training

testing. In 2006, the participation rate of training, including contractors, was 98.4%. A total of twenty-three training sessions were held in 2006.

- (4) It provides women with pap smears and a non-nude Malignant Neoplasms screening service.
- (5) Provided prenatal health examination services.
- (6) Prenatal genetic diagnosis.
- (7) Mental health care services.
- (8) Medical health care social work services.
- (9) Clinical psychological work services.
- (10) Occupational therapy services.

5. Health Promotion

In 2006, it passed the World Health Organization's (WHO) review, becoming Asia's first hospital to be certified by WHO as a Health Promoting Hospital (H.P.H.). Hopefully, from the experiences of this success, more Taiwanese medical facilities will receive recognition on the international stage in the future. Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital's health promotion certification process is presented briefly as follows:

- (1) Creation of a health promotion hospital team which brings together domestic business, government, and academic members to promote health concerns on an international scale.

- (2) Engaged in twenty health promotion hospital projects suggested by WHO .
- (3) Integrated and executed various health promotion hospital items:
- (4) Promotion of a healthy workplace: The hospital created a health work support environment to improve inadequate physical functions and working and living conditions.
- (5) Building community health: A community health center was established to promote community health work, and where the public can receive consultation and referrals, and receive needed medical care services.

6. Emergency Disaster Rescue Center

- (1) The hospital is located near the Wanfang interconnection of the Second Expressway, and near the MRT's Muzha Line. Its accessible location makes it easy for patients to be transported to the hospital with the fastest speed in the shortest time for emergency operations.
- (2) Creation of a trauma center: The Trauma Center operates 24 hours a day, with emergency specialty primary physicians working in shifts at the hospital. Injury teams consist of general surgery, orthopedic and cosmetic surgery primary physicians who work in collaboration with other specialists, and treat patients with multiple injuries.

- (3) Creation of emergency rescue procedures, establishment of a unified command center, that provides accurate communication and information, computerized communication equipment, used in post-mortem discussions and in dealing with emergency situations.
- (4) The latest equipment improves operation standards and ensures that the public can receive good emergency medical care services.
- (5) Emergency air rescue support: it allows for effective medical rescue and transport. In cooperation with the International SOS, an AEA Company, a helipad was set up on the 14th floor to provide transportation after delivery of emergency medical care, so patients can receive professional aid quickly.
- (6) Emergency treatment, in accordance with Taipei City's "Parallel Pre-Hospital Arrival Rescue Program," accepts annually Da-an, Wenshan, and Zhongzheng Branches' out-of-hospital emergency rescue work.

7. Patient Safety Results

Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, with the unanimous support of its directors, presented the "Establishment of a Patient-centered Medical Quality Service System" as a major hospital project for hospital improvement in 2006.

- (1) Multiple national patient safety seminars were held. Hospital directors served as Department of Health patient safety committee members, and participated in drafting the national patient safety medical health policy, and published patient safety books as a reference for the draft of the health policy. Wanfang Hospital has become a model hospital for national patient safety.
- (2) Wanfang Hospital has researched and developed five patient safety information systems, including:
 - A. Drug-drug Interaction Reminder (DDI)
 - B. Surgical Patient System (SPSS)
 - C. Adverse Event Reporting System (AERS)
 - D. High-Risk Reminder (HRR)
 - E. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- (3) The hospital developed 54 patient safety indicators, including: outpatient treatment care indicators (6), emergency treatment care indicators (6), Taiwan Health Indicator Series (THIS) (34), and intensive care unit indicators (8). These 54 indicators are derived from the 21 indicators from the current indicator system presently in use, so the current indicator resources can be better utilized to increase effectiveness.

8. Creating a bilingual service environment

(1) The Six Principles

- A. Approachability: the hospital provides foreign persons with a friendly treatment environment, and expand information in English for nationals.
- B. Safety: A bilingual treatment index enables foreign persons to fully understand treatment information.
- C. Appropriateness: Patients are directed to their destinations by means of bilingual floor maps.
- D. Participation: Patients, through bilingual indicators, can participate in their own treatment activities.
- E. Continuity: A bilingual website (Chinese and English) provides patients with continuous treatment information.
- F. Completeness: Treatment service instructions and forms to help patients proceed with a complete treatment process are available.

(2) Indicators and Usage

- A. Indicators in Chinese and English, include: medical facility signs, outpatient treatment, emergency treatment, hospitalization, registration, quotations, medication dispensary, testing, examinations,

floor level, health education, and service counters.

- B. Printed matter in Chinese and English, includes: A brief introduction to the hospital, treatment brochures, various examination diagnosis/certificates, medication pouches, receipts, explanations of serious illnesses, and health education sheets.

- (3) Chinese and English manuals, bilingual treatment process forms, bilingual social worker service process, and bilingual Chinese/English abstracts have all been made available.

- (1) An English education training program was held for service personnel, targeting first-line hotel service personnel, that included practice of spoken English and situational conversation.

9. Multilingual Service

When foreigners seek treatment in Taiwan, the safety and convenience of treatment may be adversely affected due to the language barrier. By expanding foreign language service from English to multiple languages, medical facilities can offer appropriate and safe medical service.

- (1) Service schedule: Monday, Wednesday Morning, Thursday, Friday Afternoon.
- (2) Service languages: Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian

- (3) Number of Translators: Five persons / day.
- (4) Number of persons serviced: 56 persons.
- (5) A multilingual care service person handbook and health care pamphlets were created together with a multilingual volunteer service.

10. International Medical Care Exchange

- (1) Representatives participated in an international health medical cooperation strategic alliance creation conference.

In addition to receiving medical care personnel from Vietnam for short-term training, in 2006, after the alliance went into effect, additional hospital personnel were sent to participate in outside medical assistance work.

- (2) Short-term substitute training of medical personnel from strategic alliance nations



Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital supports the Marshall Medical Team

- (3) Voluntary treatment tour of the hospital's mobile medical team: Panama and Guatemala from April 18 to May 16, 2006; Marshall Islands from June 8 to June 20, 2006; Palau from August 8 to August 16, 2006; and Marshall Islands from October 29 to November 12, 2006 (2nd team).

11. Annual Honors

- (1) April, 2006: The hospital received the "2005 Taipei City Department of Excellence for Promoting Labor Safety and Health," issued by the Taipei City Government.
- (2) August, 2006: it received the "2005 Medical Facility with Excellent Performance for Preventive Vaccination," Medicine Center group, 2nd place, issued by the Taipei City Government.



Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital passes the international hospital accreditation during October 10th, 2006

- (3) August, 2006: It received the 2006 Asian Hospital Management Awards (AHMA).
- (4) October, 2006: The volunteer team received the "Benevolent Heart Award," the highest honor conferred by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, for voluntary service.
- (5) October, 2006: It received accreditation by the Joint Commission International (JCI).
- (6) November, 2006: The medical team participated in the EBM Contest held by the World Congress of Internal Medicine and took 2nd place.
- (7) November, 2006: It once again received "Occupational Health and Safety Management" accreditation for 2007-2008.
- (8) December, 2006: It received the "2006 Taipei City Excellent Performance for Public Welfare in Betel Nut Prevention and Control, Oral Malignant Neoplasms Prevention and Control Work" issued by the Taipei City Government.
- (9) December, 2006: National Biotechnology Medical Quality Award, Medical Facility category, Community Service group
- (10) December, 2006: National Biotechnology Medical Quality Award, Medical Facility category, Community Service group

- (11) December, 2006: It received the "2006 National Department of Excellence for Promoting Labor Safety and Health" Award of Excellence from the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

12. Publications

- (1) Listening to the patient.
- (2) International Hospital Accreditation-Experience from JCI
- (3) Illustrating the Beauty of Life.

13. Conclusion

In living up to its motto, "placing emphasis on the community, respecting patients," the personnel of Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital keep "patient safety" deeply rooted in their minds. By "excellent leadership, participation of the entire staff, serving customers' needs, and continually improving," Wanfang Hospital has provided high quality medical care services, and has become a protector of community health. Under these guiding concepts and after ten years of hard work, the hospital is one of the nation's top hospitals in patient safety, medical quality, community medical care, medicine, and medical information. In the future, Wanfang Hospital will continue to strive to maintain itself as a quality organization by emphasizing medical quality, performance, innovation, the development of new technology and integration of clinical basics; by connecting with international medical health organizations, and continuing to cultivate quality medical

professionals. Its aims isto become an excellent medical center that provides quality, service,

community service, education, and research to its public.

Taipei Municipal Guandu Hospital

In 2006, in living up to its ideal to “create a community hospital and a healthy hospital” and attempting to carry out its mission statement of “providing quality community medical services in accordance with national medical policies,” Guandu Hospital promoted community health and management of chronic diseases. In 2006, Guandu Hospital was awarded as the leading facility for a “health and vital community” by the Taipei City Government; it also was given the “Health City Series-Award for Outstanding Performance in Malignant Neoplasms Prevention in Women;” it was named the number one breast prevention hospital in Taipei and number four for cervical malignant neoplasms prevention. Guandu Hospital’s contributions to the community are as follows:

1. Going deep into the community to carry out preventive medicine programs

(1) Preventive medicine service across areas

A. In 2006, it continued to build on the concept of “healthy community, healthy Taipei.” In addition to providing the Beitou and Guandu public with complete health care, it also provided



Free examinations to promote preventive medicine.

residents of outer Guandu with accessible and convenient medical care. Services include: volunteer examinations, volunteer examinations, school health care, senior citizen health care education, infectious disease prevention and screening, and establishmen of a community health database. Major works performed were as follows:

- (A) Mental health services: instituted teen health care examinations, sexual relationship workshops for junior high and elementary school teachers, and depressive disorder seminars.
- (B) Community smoking prevention: performed health promotion and

smoking rate investigation of high schools and colleges, provided smoking seminars, classes for quitting smoking, and outpatient treatment services for quitting smoking.

(C) Creating a healthy dietary culture: To guide kindergarten with nutritious lunches and low-calorie beverages, healthy-diet cooking classes and weight-loss classes were held.

(D) Advocating Fitness for All: exercise poster promotion, yoga classes, ballroom dancing, aerobic exercise classes, physical fitness guidance, community street dances, and walking 10,000 steps along the water.

B. The "Community Health Promotion Committee" has carried out public health work for many years, effectively integrating the resources of various departments, proactively uniting Health Centers, schools, township offices, sanatoriums, women's associations, Lion's clubs, and other community groups in Beitou, Shilin, Dan Shui, Wugu, Bali, and Sanchung, holding health seminars, providing free examinations, anti-drug promotions, influenza vaccinations, and sponsoring smoking prevention, tuberculosis

prevention, and AIDS prevention programs. Over 200 activities were held inside and outside the hospital.

(2) Cultivating local community vitality

A. Taiwan's first group of "community angels" was created in 2005. These "health reporters" were formed by local residents of Guandu. After undergoing training, they began serving as protectors of residents' health, helping Guandu Hospital medical care personnel and local community officers interview and visit community elders, senior citizens living alone, and minority group families, providing health education, meal delivery, and treatment. From its formation until now, elders who have received care and tracking of their health have greatly improved both their bodies and minds, and the community angels have received the recognition and approval of residents.



Community Angels assist the elderly at the Guandu Care Station with learning activities.

B. In May of 2006, Guandu Hospital and the Office of the Guandu neighborhood chief created the “Guandu Care Station,” which receives elders above 60 years old and provides them with many diverse leisure activities as well as simple health screening, medical care, and health consultation by physicians and professional personnel every Wednesday morning in the 5th floor classroom at Guandu Junior High. Activities are led by the “community angels” of the Guandu Hospital and volunteers. The elders take part in activities such as origami and metal wire crafts. The community angels make use of their talents to bring happiness to the elders, and, through activities, helped community elders to get out of their houses, get some exercise and improve their fitness, and through health consultations, increase their healthcare knowledge, and increase their learning through interaction with others. Since its opening, the Care Station has received local attention and support from others.

(3) Complete Health Care and Caring for the Disadvantaged

In order to provide the public in suburban areas of the Northern Taipei Medical area with complete medical care service, Guandu Hospital established a complete health care service network,



Visiting the elderly who live alone in the community brings warmth.

enhancing its connection between the Medical Center, area hospitals, and local hospitals and clinics to form a complete health care model. In 2006, the “2005 Beitou Community Health Care Service Cooperation Program” continued in cooperation with seven community groups, including Beitou social, medical, and religious groups to serve community elders who live alone, the low income and the disabled. Services include meal delivery to disadvantaged elders living alone, investigation of community health needs, referral service, community health promotion activities, and providing material care to the disadvantaged groups who need care the most.

(4) Establishing a Patient-center Community Medical Group Network

The area surrounding Guandu Hospital is broad, and so the hospital has cooperated with Danshui community

medical facilities for many years. They have formed a community medical group with a vertical integration mechanism between hospitals and clinics. Each clinic provides a parallel transferal service, and has established a medical service network with the patient in the center. Cooperating departments include six clinics: Danshui Health Office, Xiu Jing-xin Otolaryngologic Clinic, Chun Ren-Lian Clinic, Huizhong Medical Department Clinic, Hua Sheng-Jia Medical and Dermatology Joint Clinic, and Chen Shi-Fang Clinic, with nine specialty physicians in six specialty areas. They provide the public with complete and convenient health services.

2. Maintaining Responsibility for Geriatric and Chronic Disease Care

(1) Rehabilitation service in the community

The rehabilitation service center created a community model that provides



Community-based rehabilitation care provides the public with rehabilitation treatment and health services nearby.

local senior citizens and children with rehabilitation therapy, health care, and preventative services. The center has been well received by the Guandu community. In the past few years, "mobile service" rehabilitation medical teams formed by physicians, home care nurses, nutritionists, and rehabilitation therapists, in addition to providing aid to patients at Beitou and Danshui area Sanatorium facilities, including the elderly, paralyzed, and disabled, and assisting them with rehabilitation treatment, have also expanded to Bali's Aishin Nursing Institute and other social welfare facilities, where they care for children with cerebral palsy to increase limb functions and provide occupational treatment. The service quality and effective results make the teams deeply trusted.

(2) Day Care Center, complete team care

Guandu Hospital's "Day Care Center", using the hospital as its base, provides day care service for nearby middle-aged persons with moderate disabilities. The center offers complete medical care. Psychiatric, occupational therapy, and social worker teams provide date care or clinical group treatment to these people so as to improve their daily life functions and adaptability, increase their social interaction, improve their emotional equilibrium, and promote good



The day-care center has a complete team to provide services.

living as treatment goals. At the same time, the center helps family members care for patients of this type within the community; they provide them with the most humane care, and family members can continue to keep their outside work without worry. The day care center has been greatly appreciated by family members.

(3) Hospice and palliative care, providing care on all four fronts and final resting

In recent years, Malignant Neoplasms has been the first of the top ten causes of death among the people of Taipei. 3,500 persons die annually from Malignant Neoplasms in Taipei City. The “An-Ning Ward” was created with quality care and cost effectiveness in mind. They provide highly humane medical treatment and diligent care for the body, mind, society, and spirit by helping



The Hospice and Medical Awareness Program holding the “Small Director Life Experience Camp.”

terminal stage Malignant Neoplasms patients and family members enjoy a dignified life.

A. Guandu Hospital’s An-Ning medical service received accreditation in September, 2003 and was incorporated within the system of National Health Insurance payments. The An-Ning Ward established the entire An-Ning Care system, including various care modes such as hospitalization service, respite care, nursing home care, home care and outpatient services. All services are linked and provide a good environment and abundant care personnel to met the needs of patients suffering from various types of terminal Malignant Neoplasms at each stage. In being provided with quality care, terminal Malignant Neoplasms patients receive

continuous, comprehensive, and coordinated medical treatment and care for the entire person, the entire time, for the entire family, allowing patients (and family members) to rest peacefully without worry.

- B. For three years, from 2002 to 2005, Guandu Hospital received a subsidy from the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, to promote the An-Ning medical treatment plan, thereby increasing the public's awareness of An-Ning medical treatment, allowing the mental and family problems of terminal patients to be resolved beforehand and reduce the mental burden on family members.
- C. Members of the An-Ning Medical promotion plan, in addition to proactively traveling to the community and spreading their care, collaborated with community groups in 2005 and held the "Small Doctor Life Experience Camp," at which first-through third-grade students were recruited to experience caring for others. The camp was warmly received, and two more sessions were held in 2006, with over 60 elementary school students invited to the hospital to visit and study. They get to understand the value of life through the visit and they gain

medical healthcare knowledge, and are able to share their experiences with their families.

3. Integration of the community long-term care system

Guandu Hospital's "long-term care center" established a home care team, nursing home, case management team, temporary care team, and daytime care team, creating a "community-type long term care system" using the hospital as its base, to provide complete, continuous, appropriate, humane, and approachable care.

- (1) Experienced head nurses from Taipei Veterans General Hospital direct nursing home group activities

In 2006, the nursing home was provided with an excellent team. A group of retired head nurses from Taipei Veterans General Hospital with abundant



The Nursing home received the 2003 National Award for Bio-Technology and Medical Services – Quality Award.

clinical experience came weekly to the nursing home to lead group activities, and care for the residents there and provided them with specialized personal activities. After achieving their nursing goals, these head nurses continue to serve society by caring for patients with compassion. Their participation has not only made the lives of nursing home residents and family members more colorful, but has also removed some of the pressure from nursing home personnel.

(2) Home care services: increasing the level of care in long-term care facilities

Home care services, with the hospital as its base, provides continuous health care after patients leave the hospital. A 24-hour home consultation hotline and referral service is provided, and, in addition to a physician and nurse, a "five-in-one home care team," consisting of a social worker, nutritionist, and

rehabilitation staff member, regularly visits home care patients and long-term care facility residents, and assists long-term care facilities in increasing care quality and supportive group activities, nutrition, rehabilitation evaluation and direction, PGY physician vaccination health care and education, and CPR training. In 2006 this service was given a "Grade A" by the Department of Health.

(3) Gold Medal in Delayed Development Center

Guandu Hospital's "Delayed Development Center" is the nation's first early treatment class for special children. Preschool and school-aged children suffering from various developmental delays or emotional behavior disorders are accepted, including autism, intellectual disability, domain-specific cognition, coordinate development impairment, Attention Deficit



Hospital medical teams are the foundations home based care.



Students from the Development Delay Recovery Center perform for residents of a nursing home.

and Hyperactive Disorder, emotional and behavioral development deviation, and chronic diseases, and children of delayed intellectual development and impairment. Team members include child psychologists, rehabilitation physicians, clinical psychologists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech therapists, social workers, and special education teachers. Services include a comprehensive development evaluation of developmentally delayed children, early stage treatment, education transfer programs, and identification of developmentally delayed children. In spite of limited resources provided by Taipei City and County medical facilities and education personnel for delayed development evaluation and medical resources, the hospital, in 2006, added one more child psychology primary physician, clinical psychologist, and occupational therapist, in hopes of benefiting more children.

(4) Hemodialysis center: approachable community medical care

According to statistics, of Taiwan's dialysis patients, 100 persons out of every 100,000 require hemodialysis. The goal of the hemodialysis center is to give Taipei City area dialysis patients easy access to treatment, and provide them and their family members convenient, complete, and continuous medical care. Patients

who have used this service have given it high marks for the medical care, health education consultation, medical referral, mental caring, and health guidance services provided by the medical team.

4. Creating community computerized health and health management

In keeping up with the information network age, Guandu Hospital has implemented completely computerized system of operations for medical services and management, reducing patients' time for waiting and ensuring accuracy of information. Furthermore, the system has also reduced travel time to and from counters. The computerized medical information management includes a multi-functional registration service system, a paper-less network treatment environment, information transferred between the Medical Center and Taipei Veterans General Hospital through the network, and computerized community health and health management. The chronic disease patient database is capable of notifying patients regularly by phone or mail to return to the hospital for check-ups to track their health. The establishment of a hospital examination room indication system for pap smears improves screening for cervical Malignant Neoplasms. The system can also provide abnormal case tracking. The public benefits and effectiveness of community preventive medicine have been increased as well.

5. Protecting patients' rights and benefits, and enhancing treatment relationships

In order to protect patients' rights and benefits, the Guandu Hospital has established a "Patient Safety Committee" and "Medical Quality Review Committee." The committees have drafted various patient safety and medical quality standard operating procedures, and instated training courses. The documents "Patient Rights" and "Patient Responsibilities" were also drafted to provide both physicians and patients a better understanding of patients' rights and responsibilities and help increase each other's cooperation and trust. Guandu Hospital has also established a complaint/suggestion channel which provides a bi-directional path of communication, so that both parties can create an effective, healthy, and harmonious medical treatment environment. Each implementation has been recognized and accorded honors, with the



Patient safety month event declaring the rights of patients.

honors received in 2006 as follows:

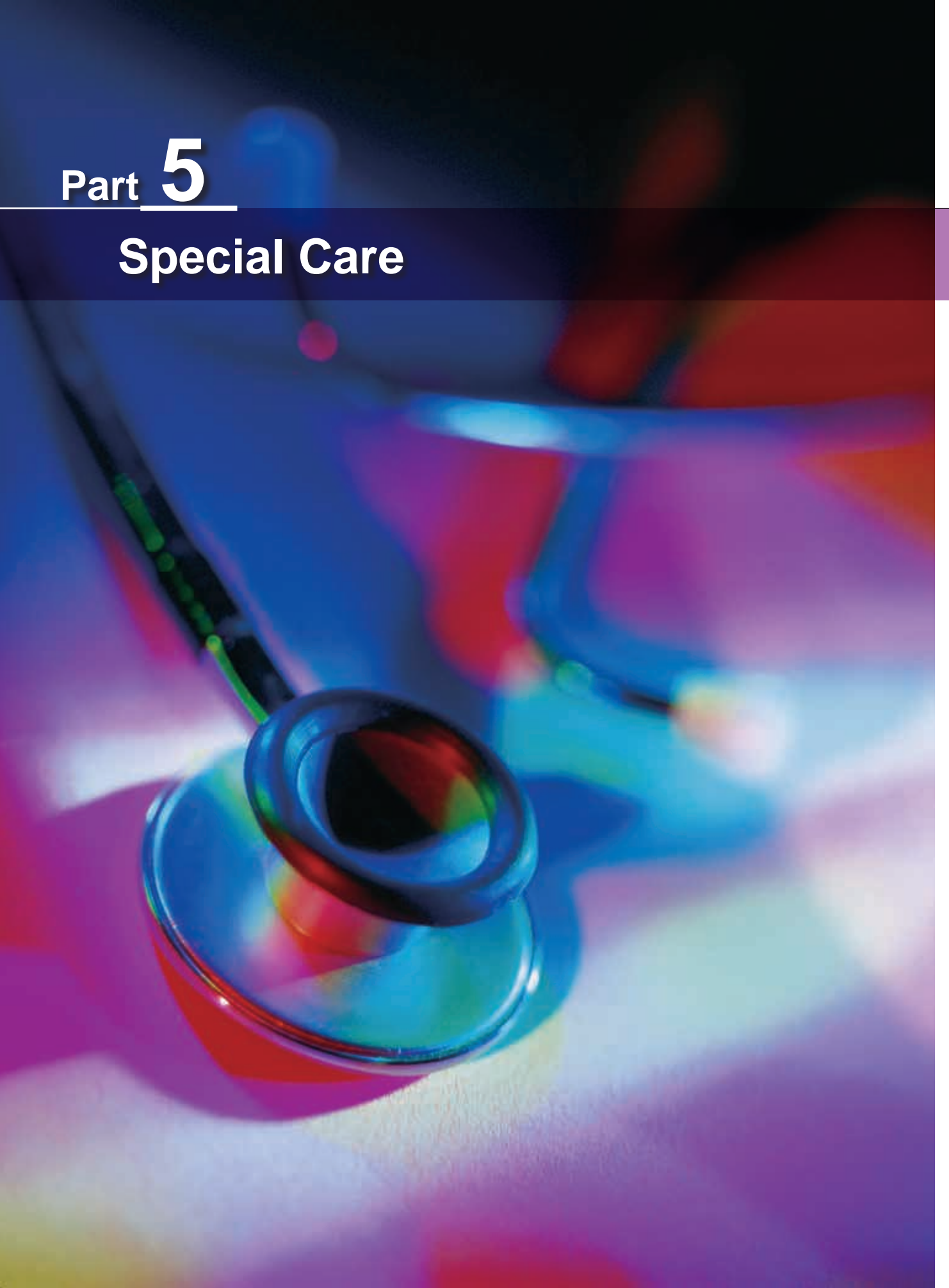
- (1) Awarded best poster at the "Taiwan Healthcare Indicator Series (THIS) 5th Anniversary" was "The Hand Behind Community Health – The Role of the Community Nurse".
- (2) Participated in the "2006 Community Nursing Personnel Role and Function Creative Works" contest held by the Taiwan Nurses Association, and received one award in the multi-media category, and two awards for creativity in the bulletin category.
- (3) Honored by the Taipei City Government for "Health City Series--Award for Outstanding Performance in Malignant Neoplasms Prevention in Women," 1st place in the category of breast prevention local hospital and 4th place for cervical Malignant Neoplasms prevention.

6. "Respect elders; protect the young," served with tea and warm hearts

The "respect the elders; protect the young" tea service was initiated at the waiting area outside outpatient services. Colleagues and volunteers bring food carts and provide people with snacks, biscuits, and tea every day between 11 am and 3 pm. In addition to nourishing those who would otherwise miss their meals, the service also helps the public pass the time. This service has been highly praised over the years.

Part **5**

Special Care



Part 5 Special Care

Chapter 1 Community Rehabilitation

1. To improve the motor function of disabled patients and enhance their life quality, a commissioned project that makes use of civil resources was drawn up. Patients suffering from chronic diseases can re-join the community, increase their ability to take care of themselves and lower the burden on care-givers.
2. This project was designed for citizens of Taipei City above the age of 65 or those above 40 with chronic diseases who receive treatment from the departments of rehabilitation, internal nervous system, external nervous system, orthopedics, rheumatism immunity experts, internal medicine, and family medicine, and who require occupational therapy or physical therapy. Also, individuals under the age of 40 who have been treated by any of the above eight specialists and have been diagnosed as in need of rehabilitation can also utilize these services with their doctor's approval on referral forms.
3. The Community Rehabilitation Plan was implemented in October 2004, but only in the Datong, Xinyi, Wanhua, and Neihu Districts. Since 2005, these services are available at all twelve branches of the Taipei City Hospital. Entrusted professional groups



April 12th, 2006. Community Health Rehabilitation Plan – Xingde Neighborhood Jingfu Community Activity Center.

can provide physical and functional therapy to members of the community. Between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006, a total of 70,326 people were served, with 4,764 people receiving functional therapy and 65,562 people receiving physical therapy.

Chapter 2 Long-Term Care

1. Based on the plan to provide subsidies for "individuals who have undergone a tracheotomy residing at nursing institutions in Taipei City", a subsidy is granted to such individuals from low-income and medium-income families: a monthly subsidy of NT\$ 15,000 is given to individuals from low-income families, and NT\$ 10,000 those from medium-income families. A total of 538 people were given subsidies in 2006.
2. The "planning and promotion task team for long-term care in Taipei City" was established. Meetings are held regularly, and in 2006, five long-term care centers provided case evaluations, which included a visit from a professional team, case management and referral. In 2006, case management totaled 1,273 old cases and 1,239 new cases.
3. Extensive training for nursing staff: Forty training sessions were held for a total of 2,433 people. Five events in support of nursing groups were held with 227 attendees.
4. Promotion of respite service in long-term nursing institutions: Twelve respite institutions provided assistance to 151 people in 2006, with a total of 1,475 people a day.
5. Long-term visits by professional household nursing personnel: In 2006, six categories of professional personnel from seven household institutions paid visits to a total of 1,705 people.
6. The Department of Health actively helps hospitals and private units in establishing nursing institutions and encourages hospitals to adopt multi-dimensional operations. By the end of December 2006, fifteen Taipei municipal nursing homes were providing long-term care, with 887 beds, and 30 nursing homes.
7. The Department of Health established a volunteer program to provide long-term care: A job bank for providing long-term care angels (volunteers) was established. The head office and branch office of the job bank combine the resources of private groups and the health centers in the twelve districts to provide assistance in nursing homes. The number of volunteers has grown to 3,564, and in 2006, 18,709 people received volunteer services, for a combined yearly total of 57,380 hours.

Chapter 3 Hospice Care

1. Taipei City has five medical institutions with mutual hospice care programs certified by the Bureau of Public Health, Department of Health, Executive Yuan including: NTU Hospital 6A Ward (17 beds), Taipei Veterans General Hospital Great Virtue Ward (16 beds), Taipei Municipal Guandu Hospital Hospice Ward (12 beds), Tri-Service General

Hospital Hospice Ward (15 beds), and Taipei City Hospital (Zhongxiao Branch) Xianghe Ward (11 beds)

2. Taipei City Hospital (Renai Branch) Yong'ai Ward was completed on December 28, 2006, and has 15 beds.

Chapter 4 Psychiatric Health Care for Individuals

The tempo of life in Taipei City is fast and people often find themselves under a great deal of pressure. Individuals suffering from mental problems together with their family members have to struggle with an even greater degree of stress.

Sources of stress include stereotyping and the misunderstandings of community residents towards such diseases together with insufficient human resources for daily nursing duties. Therefore, a thorough and on-going system that covers medical treatment, community rehabilitation and welfare services, as well as patient-centered nursing measures needs to be established.

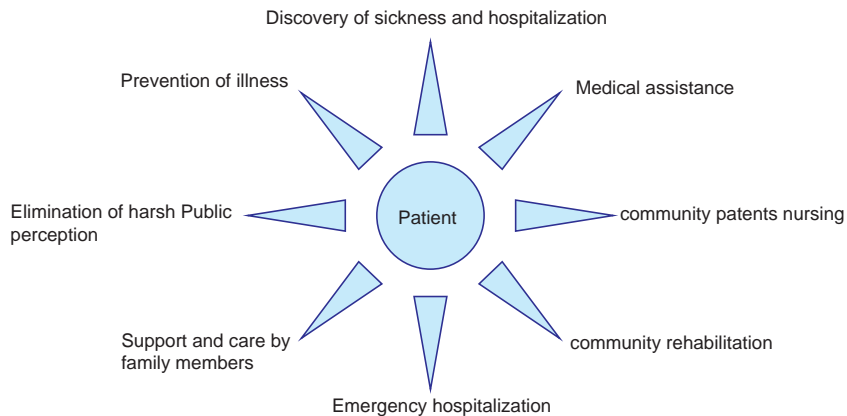


Diagram 3 Patient-centered nursing measures

Each measure is described as follows:

1. Early discovery of psychiatric patients in the community and assistance for hospitalization

In order to discover suspected psychiatric patients at an early stage or the need to provide mental care to prevent case conditions from getting worse and increase the well-being of the community, village chiefs and clerks from the civil affairs unit, social workers from the social affairs unit and public health nurses from the health affairs unit combine to establish a single system of notification in each jurisdictional area, so that patients in need of mental care can receive prompt medical assistance.

- (1) After receiving notification of a patient suspected of having or having suffered from mental disease, nurses from the health centers in the twelve districts receive a case receipt, and proceed to visit and evaluate the individual in question and offer relevant medical assistance.
- (2) When any district health center has made notice of a special individual case, it then notifies the Taipei City Hospital – Songde Branch. Its staff categorizes the problem and identifies the individual's requirements and then the combined units of health, social and civil affairs provide medical assistance and attempt to solve the problems.

2. Establishment of mental health care and mental rehabilitation facilities

In order to enhance the effective control and management of mental institutions and their corresponding human resources in Taipei City, the Department of Health visits mental facilities, creates files of facilities, files information for management, updates information regularly and provides appropriate medical assistance to patients. Pertinent statistics follow:

- (1) There are twenty-six mental hospitals and twelve mental clinics.
- (2) The Psychiatric Division contains 1,096 beds for acute patients and 519 beds for chronic patients for a total of 1,615 beds. 1,348 beds are available for hospitalization during daytime hours.
- (3) The forty-one mental rehabilitation institutions include six community rehabilitation centers and have a capacity of 361 people; thirty-five rehabilitation homes have a capacity of 859 people.

Table 5 2005 statistics on the number of mental health care and rehabilitation institutions and the number of beds available in each district of Taipei City

District	Number of institutions with administrative staff									Number of beds			Day-time beds
	Clinic	Full day hospitalization	Day-time hospitalization	Forced hospitalization	Home therapy	Emergency service	Addiction therapy	Rehabilitation center	Rehabilitation home	Sub-total	Acute	Chronic	
Total	40	11	18	12	11	12	11	6	24	1,601	1,082	519	1,338
Songshan District	6	3	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	194	53	141	50
Xinyi District	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	510	419	91	350
Daan District	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
Zhongshan District	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	53
Zhongzheng District	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	68	68	0	230
Datong District	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	40
Wanhua District	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wenshan District	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	38	38	0	50
Nangang District	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	45
Neihu District	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	143	143	0	130
Shilin District	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	4	25	25	0	60
Beitou District	5	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	4	623	336	287	300

3. Community service mental care

- (1) In accordance with the "key points of home visits to mental patients by the Health Center from the Department of Health in each District under the Taipei City Government" established in January 2005, the health centers in the twelve districts continue to provide tracking and follow-up care for mental patients in their communities. In this way, the patients and their family members can continue to obtain adequate information, complete medical treatment, rehabilitation and health care, so that community residents are able to live in a peaceful living environment.
- (2) Through December 2006, the number of mental care cases being tracked totaled 13,982 people. From January to December 2006, tracking visits were paid to a total of 33,032 people.
- (3) In order to improve the quality of tracking care for patients, the Department of Health designated the mental facilities in the jurisdictional area as the supervising hospital. They then hold a supervisory meeting for the care of individual patients in the community at one of the twelve district health centers to supervise the meetings. A total of 60 sessions were held for 180 people. Relevant personnel from the police department, fire department, social affairs, school administration, health affairs, medical

community, medical and civil affairs were all invited to discuss nursing strategies for mental patients who need to make use of the multi-dimensional resources in the community and benefit from mutual communication and coordination of nursing matters.

4. Promotion of Community Mental Rehabilitation Services

- (1) As the establishment of Mental Rehabilitation facilities increases in maturity, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health would like to increase the quality of these facilities by converting subsidy programs into awards programs. Based on the evaluations of the Taipei City Government's Department of Health, awards were presented to facilities in accordance with their performances. the scope of the awards scope does not overlap with awards offered by social services, labor affairs, or other units.
- (2) Meetings of the committee to improve the quality of mental facilities were held on January 20, 2006 and February 26, 2006, to revise the evaluation and awards procedures for mental rehabilitation facilities.
- (3) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health evaluated 39 facilities between August 17, 2006 and September 26, 2006.

(4) The Taipei City Government's Department of Health held a "good mental rehabilitation facility" certification ceremony at the Taipei City Government's Department of Health Community Mental Wellness Center on November 8, 2006. (Two community rehabilitation facilities and nine rehabilitation homes) A total of twenty-three facilities were awarded cash prizes totaling NT\$2,337,860.

5. Acute medical care for community mental patients

- (1) From January to December 2006, the Taipei City Hospital – Songde Branch provided a total of 3,625 individuals with emergency treatment; 1,715 were transferred to clinical treatment and 1,465 were admitted for acute hospitalization, 94 were sent to the ICU, 41 were transferred to general hospitals to treat internal medicine or surgical problems, and 351 were processed for other reasons.
- (2) In order to enhance the service network of emergency hospitalization of patients in the community, which adequately looks after mental patients and their family members in the community, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health oversees the duty of providing a "medical team for emergency victims in the community." When questions concerning hospitalization arise, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health adopts initiative and directs services so that mental health care professionals provide appropriate help for patients and family members in the community.
- (3) From January to December 2006, the "medical team for emergency cases in the community" helped 221 individuals with emergency hospitalization.
- (4) Forced hospitalization: in accordance with the regulation of the Mental Health Act to protect patients from doing injury to themselves or others, and to offer timely and adequate health care, a person identified by more than two psychiatrists as a severely disturbed mental patient shall be under forced hospitalization if full-time hospitalization is required and he or she refuses. At present, twelve medical institutions have been designated by the Executive Yuan from the Department of Health as forced hospitalization facilities in Taipei City, where the Department of Health supervises and manages cases in compliance with the law to protect patients' rights.
- (5) Designated protector: A protector shall be assigned to a severely disturbed mental patient according to the requirements of the Mental Health Act. For those who cannot be assigned a protector, according to the regulations, "the authorities shall designate personnel as

the protector." Taipei City will appoint the nursing personnel of the of public health community that undertake the affairs of mental health in health centers to be the designated protectors to perform the required duties and offer necessary help to the patient.

6. Support and care for family members of mental patients

(1) Respite service: In order to reward the hard work of the caretakers of mental patients, offer suitable opportunities for rest and relieve the burdens on the caretaker, the Department of Health expanded the "respite service for citizens accepting long-term care." From January to December 2006, a total of 74 patients used the respite service for a total of 962 days.

(2) In order to enhance nursing for mental patients in the community, the Taipei City Government's Department of Health implemented the "evaluation and processing program for the community of mental patients in Taipei City" to combine the personnel in hospitals and health centers. By understanding patients' needs and evaluating their questions, we provide nursing service in the community to alleviate the negative influences of mental disease on individuals, family members and the community. In 2006, Taipei City evaluated 1,109 individuals.

In terms of active nursing events in the community, a total of 350 community education seminars were held with 7,350 people in attendance; a total of twenty-five seminars were held on individual adaptation in the community with 100 individuals taking part in the discussions; a total of 60 supervisory seminars were held with 180 people in attendance.

7. Demonstration of positive functions of patients and elimination of negative concepts of mental disease



November 28th, 2006. Dreamer Awards.



October 3rd, 2006. Phoenix Cup.

- (1) To improve the public's acceptance of mental patients and promote positive social interactions, 1,084 volunteers of the Taipei City Government's Department of Health assisted in health activities for mental patients at each district health service center.
- (2) The "Dream Photo Competition and Travel Activity" took place on October 2, 2006. A total of 1,101 participants from around the country who are recovering from mental illnesses attended the travel activity and 219 participants were there for the photo competition. An awards ceremony and photo exhibition was held on November 29, and 30 at the Taipei City Government Central Courtyard to promote the understanding and the confidence of society towards those suffering from mental illnesses.
- (3) To improve the physical fitness of those recovering from mental illnesses and enlist the help of society, the "Taiwan Area Friends of Recovery's 16th Annual Phoenix Cup" was held at the National Taiwan University Sports Center with the participation of a total of twenty-eight teams from each part of the country comprised of individuals recovering from mental illnesses. The Taipei City Recovery spectators and cheerleaders also participated in the event. A total of 1,500 people participated in the event.

8. On-the-job Training for Professional Personnel

- (1) In cooperation with the Department of Civil Affairs, the Department of Health held the "Neighborhood Disaster Prevention Personnel Psychological Strength Building Class" on March 7, 8, 9, 2006, to increase the ability to prevent disasters from occurring in Taipei City communities and improve Taipei City's psychological prevention mechanisms.
- (2) A basic-level course in caring for mental patients was offered at the Wenshan Health Service Center and the Shilin Health Service Center on April 25 and 26, 2006. A total of 70 people received training.
- (3) A basic-level course in caring for patients with mental diseases was offered at the Nanhai Recovery home on May 16, 23, 30, 2006. A total of 80 people attended.
- (4) An intermediate-level course in caring for patients with mental diseases was offered at the Nanhai Recovery home on July 25, 2006. A total of 40 people attended.
- (5) A "Continuous Community Mental Health Seminar" was offered in conjunction with the Taipei City Nursing Associations on September 22, 2006 in the Taipei Nursing Department.
- (6) The Department of Health offered an advanced-level course in caring for

patients between November 30, 2006 and December 1, 2006. A total of 18 people attended the course from the twelve district health centers, Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch, Tri-Forces Hospital, and Armed Forces Beitou at the Executive Yuan Department of Health Yuli Hospital and Yuli Veterans

9. Drug-Addiction Prevention and Treatment

(1) The Department of Health, Executive Yuan directed Taipei City to establish eleven drug-addiction treatment institutions. In 2006, 467 individuals were treated and received consultations for addictions.

(2) In order to fulfill the anti-drug policy and enhance addiction prevention and treatment, the Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch has continued to provide mental health care for patients with drug addictions and occupational training for professional personnel. The achievements for 2006 are as follows:

1. The addiction consultation and prevention clinics in Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch served 7,157 people.
2. Hospitalization provided by the Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch for addiction treatment and the Xiangshan School served a total of 240 people.

3. 50 topical speeches on addiction prevention and treatment were held with the participation of 5,450 people.

10. Prevention of family violence and sexual assault



June 24th, 2006. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Week

(1) In order to help victims of family violence and sexual assault to overcome the trauma as early as possible, each mental facility in Taipei City provides professional psychological care to deal with the injured and victims of family violence.

(2) The Department of Health designated the Armed Forces Beitou Hospital, Peiling Hospital, and Shingkong Hospital, a total of three hospitals, as domestic violence evaluation organizations, and designated Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch and the Taiwan Association for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a total of two organizations, as mental recovery centers. The domestic-violence recovery-

center plan is managed by the Taipei City Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center.

(3) There are 23 public, private and nongovernmental sexual assault victim recovery and mental counseling education centers in Taipei City. In 2006, there were 67 new cases and a cumulative total of 267 cases so far.

(4) To increase the professional knowledge of recovery and counseling personnel

in Taipei City medical institutions and to promote experience exchange, the Department of Health held eleven sexual assault case study discussion seminars in 2006 and three sexual assault victim recovery and consulting meetings.

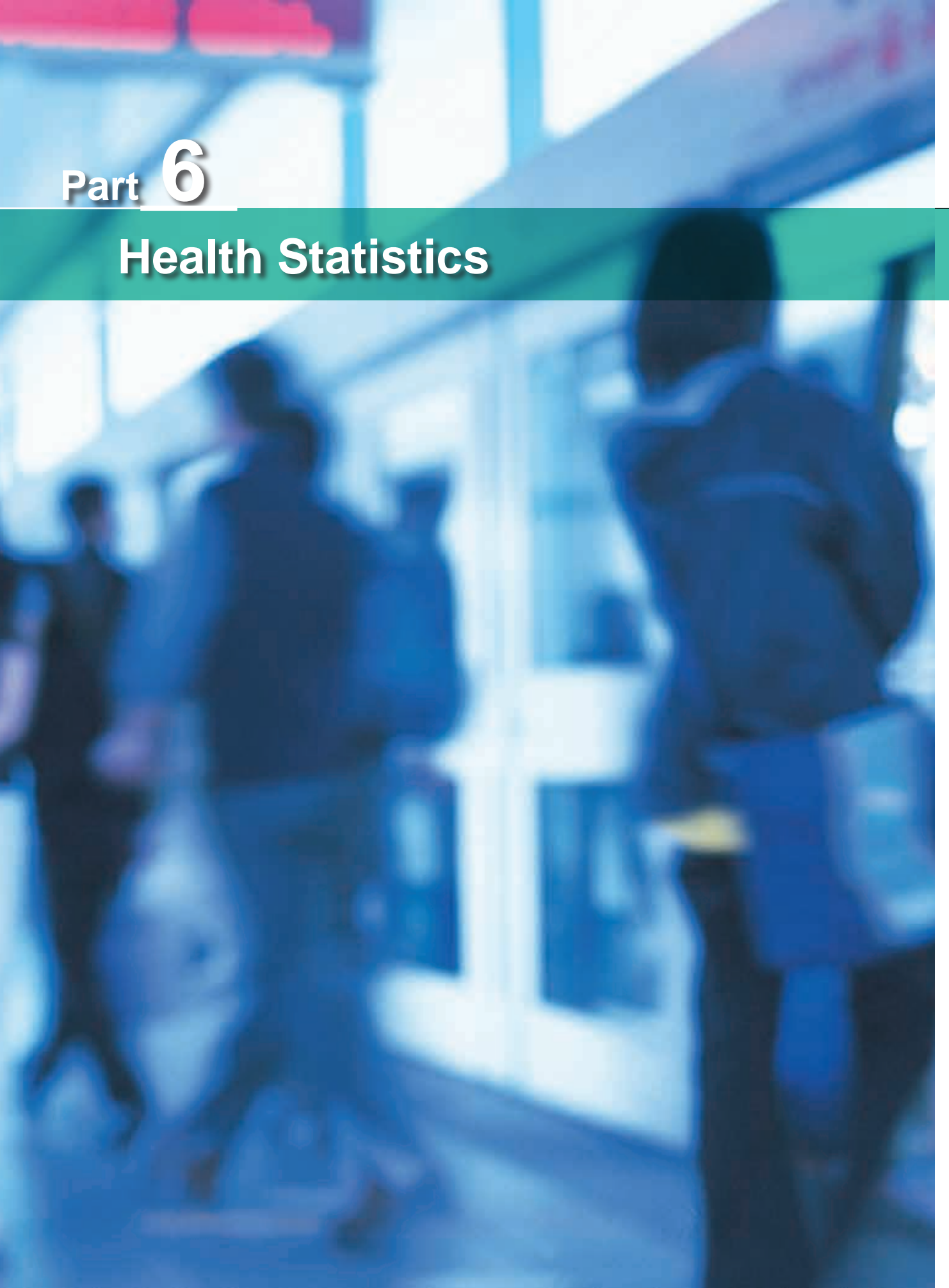
(5) On June 24, 2006, the "Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Week" was held in conjunction with the Taipei City Government Social Services Department at the New York New York shopping center plaza.

Table 6 2006 Statistics on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Service

Individual Case Type	Case Type	Cases of Medical		Gender		Transfers Treatment			Reporting to Police	
		Total	Taipei City	Male	Female	Cases not transferred	Cases transferred to Psychiatric	Cases transferred to Social Services	Cases Reported	Cases Not Reported
Total		5,317	3,365	930	4,387	4,767	62	488	2,031	3,286
Sub-total	Domestic Violence	5,015	3,162	917	4,098	4,517	49	449	1,814	3,201
	Sexual Assault	302	203	13	289	250	13	39	217	85
Adult Cases	Domestic Violence	4,592	2,905	690	3,902	4,159	44	389	1,653	2,939
	Sexual Assault	165	112	8	157	141	3	21	119	46
Youth Cases	Domestic Violence	143	88	58	85	124	2	17	56	87
	Sexual Assault	113	76	3	110	89	8	16	77	36
Child Cases	Domestic Violence	280	169	169	111	234	3	43	105	175
	Sexual Assault	24	15	2	22	20	2	2	21	3

Part 6

Health Statistics



Part 6 Health Statistics

Chapter 1 Overview of Population

1. Population and life expectancy at birth

According to household registration figures, the population of Taipei City at the end of 2006 was 2,632,242, accounting for 11.51 % of the nation's total population of 22,876,527.

Taipei City was transformed into a municipality in 1967, with Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou being incorporated into its territory in the following year. The population at is the time was 1,604,543 and increased every year up to 1990. At the end of 1990, the population reached

2,719,659 and reached the peak of population registered in Taipei City with a 69.50% increase over 22 years. The population began to decrease in 1991 and it only started to rise again in 1998. However, the population once again began to decline in 2001, as a result of decline in the natural increase rate of population (crude birth rate minus crude death rate) since the population moving out was greater than the population moving in, where the negative social growth rate (rate of moving in minus rate of moving out) was higher than the natural increase rate of population.

In 2006, the population of Taipei City increased by 0.61% compared to 2005. The crude birth rate was 8.06 ‰, the crude death rate was 5.34 ‰ and the Natural Increase Rate was 2.72 ‰. In 2004, life expectancy at birth for citizens of Taipei City was 81.21 years, 78.77 years for men and 83.86 years for women, much higher than national figure of 77.42 years, 74.50 years for men and 80.80 years for women.



Table 7 Overview of population and life expectancy at birth for Taipei City

End of Year	Population at end of year (person)	Crude birth rate(‰)	Crude death rate(‰)	Natural Increase Rate(‰)	Life expectancy at birth (year)	
					Male	Female
1996	2,605,374	13.04	4.67	8.37	76.37	81.14
1997	2,598,493	13.48	4.75	8.73	76.51	80.96
1998	2,639,939	11.53	4.72	6.81	76.56	81.20
1999	2,641,312	12.05	4.80	7.25	76.84	81.55
2000	2,646,474	12.74	4.91	7.83	76.97	81.62
2001	2,633,802	10.23	5.05	5.17	77.33	81.79
2002	2,641,856	9.72	5.13	4.60	77.56	81.95
2003	2,627,138	8.85	5.23	3.62	77.79	82.39
2004	2,622,472	8.44	5.34	3.10	79.03	83.85
2005	2,616,375	8.00	5.54	2.46	78.77	83.86
2006	2,632,242	8.06	5.34	2.72	...	...

Source of Information: Annual statistics for Taipei City, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Interior

2. Population structure

At the end of 2006, the male population of Taipei City was 1,282,691 and the female population was 1,349,551 with a ratio between male and female of 95.05. In terms of age patterns, the youth population at the end of 2005 (under 14) was 434,000, which is 16.50% of the total population in Taipei City; the productive population (between the ages of 15 and 64) was 1,891,000, or 71.86% and the elderly population (above 65) was 306,000, or 11.64%.

The elderly population above 65 in Taipei City has exceeded 7 % since 1992, an advanced-age society as defined by the United

Nations. The population has kept increasing since then and at the end of 2006, the elderly population makes up 11.64 %. If one ranks the ratio of the elderly population of the twenty-three counties and municipalities in Taiwan in order from high to low, Taipei City occupies the 13th position. The ratio of youth population of Taipei City and Taipei City's population has been gradually declining over the years. By the end of 1971, the youth population made up 35.40% of the city's population, which then gradually decreased over the years. In recent years, due to married couples having fewer children, the youth population now makes up less than 20% of the city's population.

Table 8 Population index of Taipei City

End of year	Population at end of year (thousand persons)	Population structure (%)			Population index (%)			
		Aged under 15	Aged between 15-64	Aged over 65	Dependency ratio	Youth population dependency ratio	Elderly population dependency ratio	Aging index
1996	2,605	21.15	70.09	8.75	42.67	30.18	12.49	41.38
1997	2,598	20.81	70.14	9.05	42.57	29.66	12.90	43.50
1998	2,640	20.30	70.48	9.22	41.89	28.80	13.09	45.43
1999	2,641	19.93	70.63	9.44	41.57	28.22	13.36	47.34
2000	2,646	19.64	70.69	9.67	41.46	27.78	13.68	49.25
2001	2,634	19.27	70.79	9.94	41.27	27.23	14.04	51.58
2002	2,642	18.77	70.97	10.25	40.90	26.45	14.44	54.61
2003	2,627	18.19	71.23	10.58	40.38	25.53	14.85	58.15
2004	2,622	17.71	71.37	10.92	40.11	24.81	15.31	61.70
2005	2,616	17.11	71.60	11.29	39.67	23.90	15.76	65.95
2006	2,632	16.50	71.86	11.64	39.17	22.96	16.20	70.55

Source of Information: Ministry of Interior

Age structure of population in Taipei City end of 2006

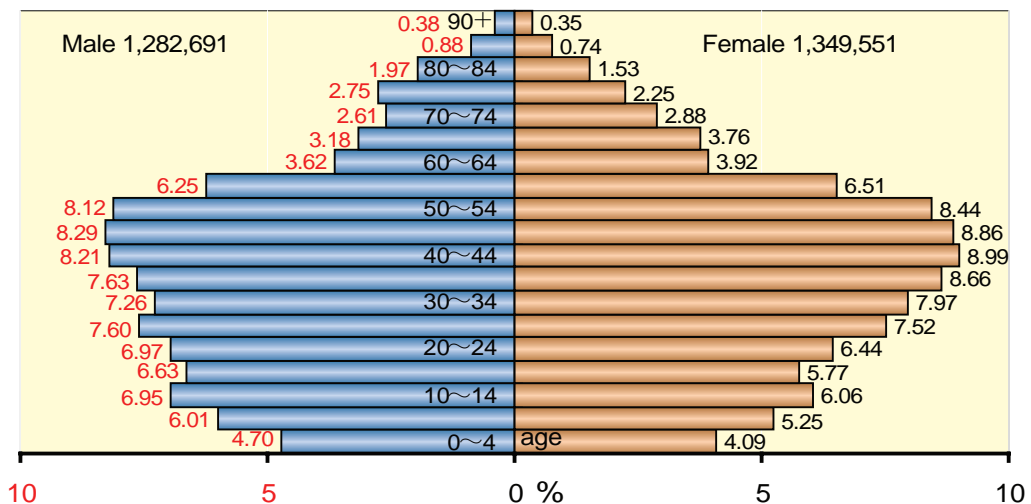


Figure 4 Age structure of population in Taipei City

Chapter 2 Statistics for Medical Affairs

1. Number of Medical Facilities

The number of medical facilities in Taipei City has continued to increase since 1973 and only started to decrease after reaching 2,701 facilities at the end of 1996. The number began to rise again after reaching 2,633 facilities at the end of 2001. At the end of 2006, public and private medical facilities in Taipei City amounted

to 2,892, including 40 hospitals and 2,852 clinics. At the end of 2006, the medical facilities in Taipei City served an average of 910 people, which is lower than the 1,162 people for Taiwan as a whole. The number of facilities owned by every ten thousand of population is 10.99, which is more than the figure of 8.60 for Taiwan as a whole.

Table 9 Number of public and private medical facilities in Taipei City

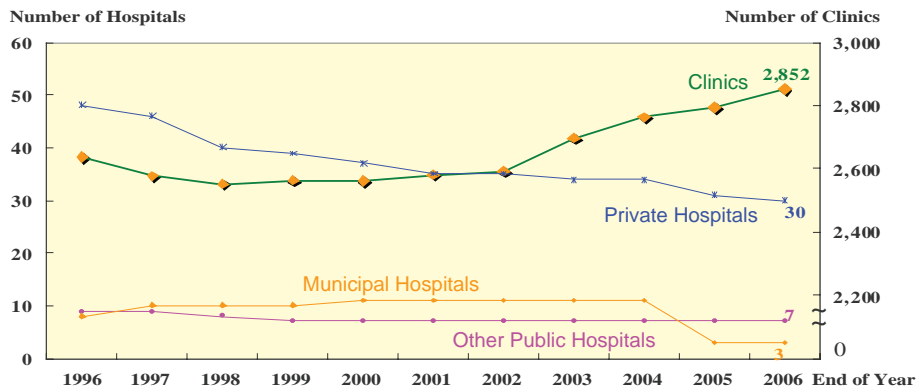
Unit: number

End of year	Total	Hospitals				Clinics			
		Sub-total	Municipal	Other public	Private	Sub-total	Municipal	Other public	Private
1996	2,701	65	8	9	48	2,636	18	17	2,601
1997	2,641	65	10	9	46	2,576	27	16	2,533
1998	2,610	58	10	8	40	2,552	26	13	2,513
1999	2,620	56	10	7	39	2,564	13	19	2,532
2000	2,615	55	11	7	37	2,560	12	20	2,528
2001	2,633	53	11	7	35	2,580	12	20	2,548
2002	2,645	53	11	7	35	2,592	13	20	2,559
2003	2,748	52	11	7	34	2,696	15	21	2,660
2004	2,814	52	11	7	34	2,762	15	20	2,727
2005	2,835	41	3	7	31	2,794	14	16	2,764
2006	2,892	40	3	7	30	2,852	16	14	2,822

Source of Information: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Note: At the end of 2005, the ten municipal hospitals were integrated into a single Taipei City Hospital.

Number of Hospitals and Clinics in Taipei City



Note: At the end of 2005, the ten municipal hospitals were integrated into a single Taipei City Hospital.

2. Number of Beds

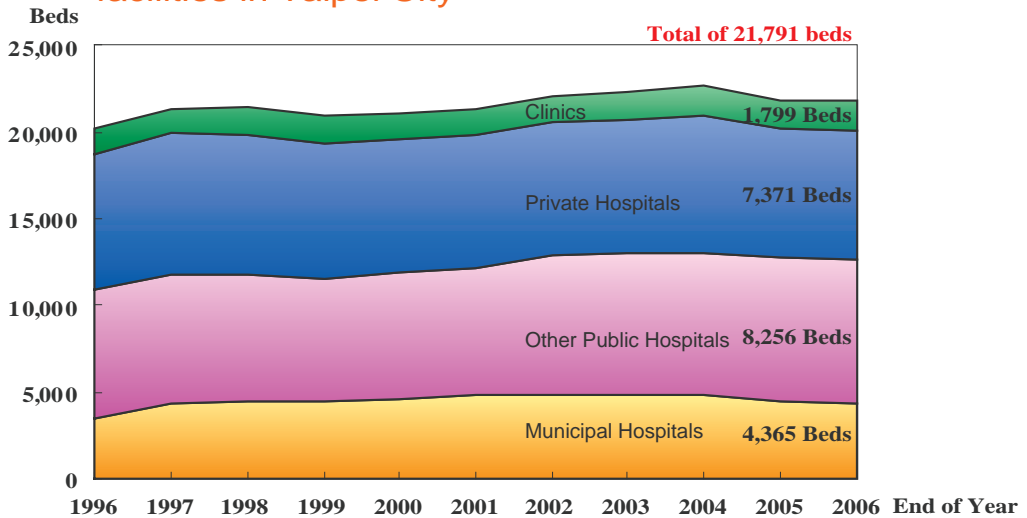
At the end of 2006, the public and private medical facilities in Taipei City had a total of 21,791 beds with 12,688 beds in public medical facilities, or 58.23% of the total bed number and 9,103 beds in private medical facilities, or 41.77%. With respect to property, the beds are

divided into 14,880 general beds, or 68.29% and 6,911 special beds, or 31.71%. Every ten thousand of population is allocated 82.78 beds, which is greater than the 65.12 beds for Taiwan as a whole. Each bed serves 120.79 people, which is lower than 153.57 people for Taiwan as a whole.

Table 10 Number of beds for public and private medical facilities in Taipei City

End of year	Number of Institutions			Number of Beds			Average number of beds per ten thousand population	Number of people served by each bed
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private		
1996	2,701	52	2,649	20,252	10,894	9,358	77.73	128.65
1997	2,641	62	2,579	21,303	11,778	9,525	81.98	121.98
1998	2,610	57	2,553	21,493	11,865	9,628	81.41	122.83
1999	2,620	49	2,571	20,940	11,658	9,282	79.28	126.14
2000	2,615	50	2,565	21,096	11,937	9,159	79.71	125.45
2001	2,633	50	2,583	21,321	12,256	9,065	80.95	123.53
2002	2,645	51	2,594	22,080	12,977	9,103	83.58	119.65
2003	2,748	54	2,694	22,328	13,030	9,298	84.99	117.66
2004	2,814	53	2,761	22,663	13,154	9,509	86.42	115.72
2005	2,835	40	2,795	21,841	12,845	8,996	83.48	119.79
2006	2,892	40	2,852	21,791	12,688	9,103	82.78	120.79

Source of Information: Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

Number of beds for public and private medical facilities in Taipei City


Note: At the end of 2005, the ten municipal hospitals were integrated into a single Taipei City Hospital.

3. Hospital Capacity

The medical capacity of average daily clinic visits and emergency treatment in hospitals of Taipei City has increased every year. This capacity only started to decline at the end of 2002 and dropped even more due to SARS

at the end of 2003. At the end of 2006, the average number of patients for daily clinic consultations and emergency treatment were 71,642 people and 2,818 people, respectively; the average length of hospitalization was 8.68 days, with an occupancy rate of 72.98%.

Table 11 Medical capacity for public and private hospitals in Taipei City

End of Year	Average Daily Number					Average days of hospitalization	Rate of cesarean(%)	Occupancy rate(%)
	Clinic	Emergency	Dialysis	Clinical Surgery	Hospitalization Surgery			
1996	64,831	2,575	1,172	514	513	9.46	32.78	71.22
1997	68,324	2,687	1,120	609	509	8.96	31.71	67.10
1998	73,613	2,635	1,169	637	532	7.89	33.47	67.54
1999	78,550	2,918	1,272	597	538	9.06	34.94	70.32
2000	79,039	3,033	1,321	592	562	8.74	34.63	71.65
2001	83,033	3,057	1,443	597	568	8.70	32.38	71.45
2002	81,789	3,242	1,556	616	561	8.63	33.37	73.39
2003	72,027	2,771	1,576	539	495	9.16	33.61	67.18
2004	81,157	3,106	1,650	658	547	9.10	24.99	73.83
2005	74,580	2,892	1,671	579	539	8.90	33.06	73.59
2006	71,642	2,818	1,674	603	587	8.68	33.37	72.98

Source of Information : Department of Health, Executive Yuan

4. Medical Personnel

At the end of 2006, medical personnel of each practice in public and private medical institutes and other medical institutes in Taipei City amounted to 39,695 people. In terms of each category of personnel, nursing personnel (including registered nurses, nurses and midwives) occupies the largest portion, or 51.34%; doctors (including doctors of Chinese medicine, western medicine and dentistry) occupy the second largest portion, or 26.28%; pharmaceutical personnel (including pharmacists and assistant pharmacists) make

up 12.02%; medical technical personnel (including medical technologists, medical assistants, radiotherapists and assistants) make up 6.66% and other medical personnel (assistant dentists, dieticians, physiotherapists and assistants, occupational therapists and assistants) make up 3.70%. On average, there are 150.80 practicing medical personnel per 10,000 population, which includes 39.63 doctors (including doctors of Chinese medicine, western medicine and dentists) and 77.43 nursing personnel.

Table 12 Number of medical personnel for each type of practice in public and private medical institutes and medical institutes of Taipei City

Unit: Person

End of Year	Total	Doctors of western medicine	Doctors of Chinese medicine	Dentists	Pharmacists	Pharmacy assistants	Medical technologists, assistants, technician	Medical Radiological technologists, technicians	Registered nurses and nurses	Midwives	Assistant dentists	Dieticians	Physiotherapists and assistants	Occupational therapists and assistants	Clinical psychiatrists	Counseling psychiatrists	Respiratory therapists
1996	28,410	6,146	450	1,968	2,979	1,010	1,193	503	14,008	27	7	119	-	-	...	...	...
1997	31,884	6,264	490	2,027	3,407	1,091	1,339	511	16,323	35	7	162	228	-	...	...	...
1998	30,987	6,427	483	2,010	3,277	1,054	1,194	559	15,401	24	7	157	295	99	...	...	...
1999	31,935	6,467	521	2,033	3,422	1,037	1,381	605	15,818	19	7	162	327	136	...	...	...
2000	33,229	6,952	515	2,087	3,519	1,036	1,403	639	16,300	16	6	182	420	154	...	...	...
2001	34,457	7,072	555	2,142	3,566	948	1,581	769	17,050	15	4	178	423	154	...	...	...
2002	36,008	7,085	582	2,122	3,657	994	1,615	820	18,279	19	6	191	464	174	...	...	...
2003	37,116	7,260	619	2,233	3,668	925	1,669	858	18,949	15	4	195	526	195	...	...	...
2004	38,306	7,262	645	2,252	3,790	897	1,633	869	19,972	16	4	200	552	214	...	...	...
2005	38,814	7,260	647	2,305	3,878	870	1,693	898	19,899	15	3	229	612	231	92	12	170
2006	39,695	7,409	660	2,362	3,938	834	1,720	924	20,367	14	3	242	646	244	105	25	202

Source of Information: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Table 13 Average number of medical personnel in practice per ten thousand people in Taipei City

Unit: Person

End of Year	Total	Doctors of western medicine	Doctors of Chinese medicine	Dentists	Pharmacists	Pharmacy assistants	Medical technologists, assistants, technician	Medical Radiological technologists, technicians	Registered nurses and nurses	Midwives	Assistant dentists	Dieticians	Physiotherapists and assistants	Occupational therapists and assistants	Clinical psychiatrists	Counseling psychiatrists	Respiratory therapists
1996	109.04	23.59	1.73	7.55	11.43	3.88	4.58	1.93	53.77	0.10	0.03	0.46	-	-	...	...	...
1997	122.70	24.11	1.89	7.80	13.11	4.20	5.15	1.97	62.82	0.13	0.03	0.62	0.88	-	...	...	...
1998	117.38	24.35	1.83	7.61	12.41	3.99	4.52	2.12	58.34	0.09	0.03	0.59	1.12	0.38	...	...	...
1999	120.91	24.48	1.97	7.70	12.96	3.93	5.23	2.29	59.89	0.07	0.03	0.61	1.24	0.51	...	...	...
2000	125.56	26.27	1.95	7.89	13.30	3.91	5.30	2.41	61.59	0.06	0.02	0.69	1.59	0.58	...	...	...
2001	130.83	26.85	2.11	8.13	13.54	3.60	6.00	2.92	64.74	0.06	0.02	0.68	1.61	0.58	...	...	...
2002	136.30	26.82	2.20	8.03	13.84	3.76	6.11	3.10	69.19	0.07	0.02	0.72	1.76	0.66	...	...	...
2003	141.28	27.63	2.36	8.50	13.96	3.52	6.35	3.27	72.13	0.06	0.02	0.74	2.00	0.74	...	...	...
2004	146.07	27.69	2.46	8.59	14.45	3.42	6.23	3.31	76.16	0.06	0.02	0.76	2.10	0.82	...	...	...
2005	148.35	27.75	2.47	8.81	14.82	3.33	6.28	3.62	76.06	0.06	0.01	0.88	2.34	0.88	0.35	0.05	0.65
2006	150.80	28.15	2.51	8.97	14.96	3.17	6.53	3.51	77.38	0.05	0.01	0.92	2.45	0.93	0.40	0.09	0.77

Source of Information: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Chapter 3 Statistics on Causes of Death

1. The Ten Major Causes of Death and Change

Since 1973 malignant tumor has been ranked at the leading cause of death among residents of Taipei City over the age of thirty-three. Among the leading causes, heart disease and cerebrovascular disease have occupied either the 2nd or 3rd position beginning in 1991, when deaths from accidents or injuries declined dramatically. In 2006, the death rate for residents of Taipei City was 528.7 per one hundred thousand of population, which is lower

than the national death rate of 591.8 people. The death rate for malignant tumor was 168.5 people per one hundred thousand of population, or 31.9 % of all deaths with 58.26 people for heart disease, or 11.0 % and 45.0 people for brain vascular disease, or 8.5%. Other leading causes of death are Diabetes Mellitus, pneumonia, nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrotis, suicide, accidents and adverse effects, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and hypertensive disease.

Table 14 Major causes of death in Taipei City

Ranking	Cause of death	Number of deaths	Percentage of deaths	Death rate per hundred thousand of population		
				Total	Male	Female
	All causes of death	13,875	100.00	528.71	654.67	408.57
1	Malignant Neoplasms	4,423	31.88	168.54	210.37	128.65
2	Heart disease	1,527	11.01	58.19	75.79	41.39
3	Cerebro-vascular Disease	1,182	8.52	45.04	53.08	37.37
4	Diabetes Mellitus	946	6.82	36.05	36.92	35.21
5	Pneumonia	575	4.14	21.91	29.12	16.68
6	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephritis	485	3.50	18.48	24.12	15.04
7	Suicide	454	3.27	17.30	21.93	10.80
8	Accidents and Adverse Effects	379	2.73	14.44	20.37	7.97
9	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	317	2.28	12.08	16.39	7.30
10	Hypertensive Disease	176	1.27	6.71	7.34	6.10
	Others	3,411	24.58	129.98	159.24	102.07

Note: 1. The mid-year population for 2006 in Taipei City amounted to 2,624,309 people with 1,281,102 males and 1,343,207 females.

2. The ranking on this table is arranged in terms of the total death rate for both genders.

Table 15 Ranking comparison for the ten major causes of death in Taipei City

Unit: person/ one hundred thousands

Year	All causes of death	Malignant Neoplasm	Heart Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease	Diabetes Mellitus	Pneumonia	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	Suicide	Accidental and Adverse Effects	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Hypertensive Disease
1996	457.75	(1) 128.52	(2) 52.84	(3) 51.96	(5) 24.21	(8) 12.68	(6) 14.05	(10) 8.55	(4) 29.48	(7) 14.01	(9) 12.52
1997	463.27	(1) 134.67	(2) 55.84	(3) 50.96	(4) 29.02	(9) 10.61	(6) 14.53	(10) 8.22	(5) 26.25	(7) 13.41	(8) 10.99
1998	465.98	(1) 133.21	(2) 50.82	(3) 49.75	(5) 24.70	(8) 12.60	(6) 15.77	(10) 7.67	(4) 26.42	(7) 14.85	(9) 10.73
1999	470.49	(1) 134.97	(2) 54.08	(3) 45.78	(4) 32.68	(8) 15.00	(6) 15.87	(10) 8.03	(5) 24.92	(7) 15.30	(9) 9.47
2000	484.10	(1) 141.38	(3) 47.35	(2) 52.20	(4) 37.97	(8) 11.95	(6) 17.29	(9) 8.96	(5) 22.66	(7) 14.11	(10) 7.22
2001	500.81	(1) 154.88	(3) 52.38	(2) 52.91	(4) 34.20	(7) 13.90	(6) 18.56	(9) 10.98	(5) 19.17	(8) 13.83	(10) 6.33
2002	503.41	(1) 158.05	(2) 54.97	(3) 46.74	(4) 33.70	(7) 16.98	(6) 17.29	(8) 12.32	(5) 19.49	(9) 11.56	(10) 6.79
2003	517.40	(1) 151.87	(2) 62.33	(3) 50.29	(4) 35.91	(5) 21.52	(6) 19.09	(9) 12.15	(7) 17.27	(8) 13.93	(10) 5.39
2004	523.20	(1) 160.09	(2) 65.09	(3) 47.24	(4) 34.02	(7) 17.03	(5) 19.16	(8) 13.18	(6) 17.64	(9) 12.69	(10) 6.36
2005	547.41	(1) 163.78	(2) 63.56	(3) 52.19	(4) 37.72	(5) 21.84	(6) 20.77	(7) 17.83	(8) 15.84	(9) 12.33	(10) 6.18
2006	528.71	(1) 168.54	(2) 58.19	(3) 45.04	(4) 36.05	(5) 21.91	(6) 18.48	(7) 17.30	(8) 14.44	(9) 12.08	(10) 6.71

Note: The figures inside brackets are the rank for deaths; the figures below them are the number of deaths of people/population per one hundred thousand (number of deaths per one hundred thousand).

2. The Ten Major Cancer

In 2006, 4,423 people in Taipei City died of cancer and the death rate was 168.5 people per one hundred thousand of population, which is slightly higher than the national death rate of 166.5 people. Among them, the number of deaths among males was 2,695 people and the death rate was 210.4 per one hundred thousand of the male population; the number of deaths among females was 1,728 people and the death rate was 128.7 per one hundred thousand of the female population.

The number of deaths caused by the ten major cancer are ranked in the following order: Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung cancer, Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts cancer, Colon and Rectum cancer, Female Breast cancer, Stomach cancer, Prostate Cancer, Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Cervix uteri cancer, Pancreas cancer, Oral Cavity cancer.

Table 16 Major Cancer causes of death in Taipei City 2006

Order	Cause of Death	Number of death	Percentage of deaths	Death rate per hundred thousand of population		
				Total	Male	Female
	All Cancer causes of death	4,423	100.00	168.54	210.37	128.65
1	Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung cancer	910	20.57	34.68	47.46	22.48
2	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts cancer	702	15.87	26.75	40.43	16.08
3	Colon and Rectum cancer	532	12.03	20.27	24.67	15.56
4	Female Breast cancer (1)	209	4.73	15.56	18.73	13.70
5	Stomach cancer	363	8.21	13.83	11.47	9.16
6	Prostate cancer (2)	129	2.92	10.07	10.07	6.10
7	Pancreas cancer	178	4.02	6.78	8.74	6.03
8	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	175	3.96	6.67	7.49	5.43
9	Oral Cavity cancer	166	3.75	6.33	6.79	4.69
10	Cervix Uteri cancer (1)	81	1.83	6.03	5.07	4.17
	Others	978	22.11	37.27	29.43	25.24

Note: 1. The mid-year population for 2006 in Taipei City amounted to 2,624,309 people with 1,281,102 males and 1,343,207 females.

2. The ranking on this table is arranged in terms of the total death rate of both genders.

3. (1) refers to the death rate for females (number of deaths per one hundred thousand of the female population).

(2) refers to the death rate for males (number of deaths per one hundred thousand of the male population).

Table 17 Comparison and order of ten major cancer causes of death in Taipei City

Unit: person /one hundred thousands

Year	All Cancer causes of death	Trachea, bronchus, and Lung cancer	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts cancer	Colon and Rectum cancer	Female breast cancer	Stomach cancer	Prostate cancer	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Cervix Uteri cancer	Pancreas cancer	Oral cavity cancer
1994	111.55	(1) 23.33	(2) 17.68	(3) 11.65	(5) 10.13	(4) 11.08	(7) 4.66	(8) 3.50	(6) 7.79	(12) 2.98	(15) 2.90
1995	120.31	(1) 23.27	(2) 21.56	(3) 12.45	(5) 10.23	(4) 12.41	(7) 3.85	(10) 3.48	(6) 8.18	(9) 3.67	(13) 2.95
1996	128.52	(1) 24.63	(2) 22.18	(3) 14.74	(5) 11.69	(4) 13.59	(7) 5.19	(8) 5.08	(6) 7.79	(9) 4.24	(13) 3.36
1997	134.67	(1) 27.59	(2) 23.29	(3) 14.07	(4) 13.97	(5) 13.30	(8) 5.00	(7) 5.11	(6) 9.82	(10) 4.19	(9) 4.34
1998	133.21	(1) 27.83	(2) 22.45	(3) 15.20	(5) 12.47	(4) 12.48	(8) 5.06	(7) 5.19	(6) 7.75	(9) 4.28	(15) 3.02
1999	134.97	(1) 28.40	(2) 21.36	(3) 15.79	(4) 12.18	(5) 12.00	(7) 6.94	(8) 5.42	(6) 8.50	(9) 4.62	(10) 3.71
2000	141.38	(1) 28.41	(2) 21.26	(3) 17.47	(4) 12.66	(5) 12.41	(7) 7.10	(9) 5.14	(6) 7.27	(8) 5.22	(10) 4.27
2001	154.88	(1) 33.45	(2) 25.42	(3) 16.82	(4) 14.90	(5) 13.22	(6) 9.20	(8) 4.92	(7) 8.24	(9) 4.70	(10) 4.28
2002	158.05	(1) 33.70	(2) 25.06	(3) 18.58	(4) 14.36	(5) 14.18	(6) 8.15	(8) 6.52	(7) 7.85	(9) 5.95	(14) 3.49
2003	151.87	(1) 32.15	(2) 25.20	(3) 16.55	(4) 15.55	(5) 11.16	(6) 8.25	(8) 6.30	(7) 6.35	(9) 5.54	(10) 4.74
2004	160.09	(1) 33.53	(2) 25.79	(3) 19.73	(4) 15.20	(5) 11.85	(6) 9.46	(9) 5.64	(7) 6.51	(8) 6.25	(10) 5.26
2005	163.78	(1) 33.21	(2) 23.17	(3) 20.69	(4) 16.76	(5) 13.51	(6) 10.37	(7) 6.91	(8) 6.43	(9) 6.41	(10) 5.57
2006	168.54	(1) 34.68	(2) 26.75	(3) 20.27	(4) 15.56	(5) 13.83	(6) 10.07	(8) 6.67	(10) 6.03	(7) 6.78	(9) 6.33

Note: The figures inside brackets refer to the rank as cause of deaths; the figures below them refer to the number of deaths of people/population of hundred thousand (number of deaths per hundred thousand).

Appendix Major Events

Month/Day	Important Events
January	
1/4	The “2006 Taipei City Free Health Care Checkup for the Elderly Expert Advisory Committee” was held, in which the meeting decided that the Elderly Health Care Checkup subsidy would be lowered to NT\$1,200 per person. The service is provided to 48,375 people, with a 17.14 coverage ratio. Bookings start on April 25, and checkups begin on May 2. Aside from checkups that are covered by the National Health Insurance and cervical smear examinations, other subsidized health checkup items include: thoracic cavity X-ray check, electrocardiogram check, excrement occult blood immunoassay analysis (fixed quality), α -embryo albumin check, oral cavity check, thyroid gland stimulate immunoassay analysis, high density lipoprotein cholesterol check, melancholia screening, and cognitive ability assessment. Breakfast is also provided.
1/5	A medicine and cosmetics advertisement application and inquiry system instructional seminar was held. The seminar invited 10 venders who have applied for more than 10 medicine and cosmetics advertisements in 2005. Aside from inviting system programmer engineers to explain the system account application process and operations, the Taipei City Government Department of Health also explained the case application process and what is required of venders. The benefits of online applications were presented to venders to encourage their usage.
1/9	The “Taipei City Municipal Hospital Fee Schedule” meeting on December 30th, 2005 was held to approve new fees paid by patients and was published on January 9, 2006 in the city government bulletin and became effective on January 15, 2006.
1/10	The Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch held an opening ceremony for the “Psychiatric Center and National Health Research Institute” co-op program.
1/13	At the “2006 Taipei New Year Bazaar Activity,” the Taipei City Government Department of Health organized “Onsite Inspection Guidance” personnel to perform daily random checks to strengthen the enforcement of rules. A total of 743 stores and street venders were inspected. The most common deficiency was street venders’ failure to display their “Temporary Street Vender Card” ; the next most common deficiency was failure to place covers on bulk foods. Venders that initially did not meet the Good Hygiene Practice all corrected their shortcomings. Working with the Government Coordination Center, the Taipei City Government Department of Health sent an onsite inspector from the 13th to the 27th to provide the general public with real time consulting and services. The service location was at the old Mincing West Road Police Station. Service hours were from Noon to 11pm.
1/18	Two Taipei City Government inter-department joint meetings were held to discuss suicide prevention on January 18 and December 28. During the meeting, review of 2004 activities was discussed and it was decided that the Department of Social Services would be responsible for holding the inter-department meeting on suicide prevention starting 2007 on a monthly basis.
1/20	The “Citizen’ s Health Network” published a special edition on “Postpartum Nursing Home.”

Month/Day	Important Events
1/21	The Taipei City Hospital and Taipei Medical University signed a co-op agreement.
1/23	The Taipei City Hospital Yangming Branch held opening activities for the "Community Medical Center and Health Checkup Center."
1/24	To clarify the Taipei City Government Department of Health mental health work system, the "Taipei City Government Department of Health mental health services operation guidelines" and the "Taipei City Government Community mental health center operations guidelines" were published as a basis for related work.
1/26	The 2005 Government Management Plan "Taipei City Hospital Integration Results" Annual Evaluation onsite review was held at the Taipei City hospital on January 26 and 27.
February	
2/6	The first annual "Taipei City Government Medical Advisory Committee" was held twice to discuss: Armed Forces Beitou Hospital Acute Psychological Ward's 200-bed expansion plan and approval of new medical fees.
2/8	Conducted the Lantern Festival dumpling spot check plan where 54 cases were tested and two cases failed the test. The reasons for failure were overuse of preservatives (Sorbic Acid) and the illegal use of preservatives (Dehydroacetic Acid), respectively. The results of the spot check on packaged goods were announced on the news on the evening before the Lantern Festival and on the web. Products that failed the spot check were referred to the local department of health where the product was manufactured.
2/11	A large lantern was made to coincide with the 2006 Taipei Lantern Festival. The theme of the lantern was "Healthy Long Long Long Living." The contents of the lantern were "4 treasures for dental cleaning, Exemplary School Health Award, healthy body, prevention of infectious diseases, healthy work environment, and a world class healthy International Taipei City."
2/14	To improve the inspection techniques of Taipei City Government Department of Health Employees, a "Practical Inspection Job Training Session" was held on the 14th and 16th at the Taipei City Government Employee Training Center with 106 people attending.
2/19	Ceremony for the promotion of the Taipei City Hospital to the National Yang Ming University Medical School Teaching Hospital and the Oath Ceremony for new Teachers at National Yang Ming University Medical School.
2/22	Opening activity of the Taipei City Hospital Zhongxiao Branch "Heart and Vascular Center."
2/22	The 2nd Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital Superintendent Group meeting for 2005 was held.
March	
3/1	The foreign travel report for attending the 2006 "Training Plan for Resisting Infectious Diseases in Major Municipal Networks" was completed
3/1	The professional affairs meeting between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and emergency responding hospitals was held.

Month/Day	Important Events
3/1	The “Taipei City HIV Harm Reduction Trial Plan for Drug Addicts” was held. Through the participation of Taipei City Community Pharmacies which provided needles, pharmacists from Taipei City Community Pharmacies were invited to attend a seminar detailing deployment strategies and clean needle exchange mechanisms. The Taipei City Pharmacist Associations notified its member pharmacists and pharmacies three times. All community pharmacies sent 262 notices from March 1 to 10, 306 faxes were sent to community pharmacies on March 8 and the notice was posted on the Association’s website. On March 14, 306 faxes were sent to community pharmacies and provided four hours of continuing education credits for pharmacists. Pharmacists from approximately 30 community pharmacies attended the seminar on March 18.
3/8	The Taipei City Department of Health Conference System built on the “Taipei City Government Video Conference System” was brought online.
3/8	To coincide with “International Women’s Day” on March 8th, Integrated Preventive Health Screening Activity was held at the Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch, Yangming Branch, Zhongxing Branch, Neihu Clinic, and Songshan Clinic. A total of 728 people took the Cervical Smear Test, 674 people took the breast test, 1,002 people took the Oral Cavity Test, 1,090 people took the three “high” tests (for blood pressure, blood sugar, and blood cholesterol). The number of people screened at each location is as follows: 240 people at Heping Branch, 335 people at Yangming Branch, 273 people at Zhongxing Branch, 170 people at Neihu Clinic, and 130 people at Songshan Clinic. A total of 1,148 people were screened.
3/13	Department of Health officials from Gwangju, Korea visited the Taipei Xinyi Health Center. Officials from the Taipei City Government Department of Health were on site to play host to the visitors.
3/13	The 1st and 2nd meetings of the “Taipei City Mental Health Committee,” the first of its kind in Taiwan, were held on March 13 and July 4, respectively. They were both chaired by Taipei City deputy mayor Pu-tsun King.
3/18	The Taipei City Hospital Branch for Chinese Medicine held a “Staying Fit with Chinese Medicine and Promoting Health” activity to celebrate Chinese Medicine Day.
3/20	The Zhiying Foundation donated one ambulance to the Taipei City Hospital.
3/20	The “Taipei County & City Cooperation Agreement” work meeting was held to promote cooperation between the County and City Departments of Health. The meeting concluded that: 1. Removal of the “Construction of County & City Emergency Wireless Communications Network” mobility plan and a remainder of ten mobility plans. 2. Four mobility plans that were managed by the security group, County & City Epidemic Prevention Resource Sharing, County & City Epidemic Prevention Training Resource Sharing, and cooperation on shared community pharmacy network – obtaining prescription drugs and medicine home delivery service, and the cooperative medicine food products joint inspection plan were moved to the “Health Social Group.” 3. The above items were to be submitted to the “Taipei City Government Research Development Committee” before March 22nd for reporting purposes.
3/27	The “Taipei City Government Department of Health e-Network” newsletter was published. As of the end of December 2006 a total of 32 issues had been published.

Month/Day	Important Events
3/27	To strengthen the medicine usage knowledge among youths, prevent medicine abuse, and prevent the spread of harmful drugs, a Safety and Drug Abuse Prevention seminar activity was held. Students from fourteen Jr. High Schools and Sr. High Schools applied to attend. A total of 7,900 students attended.
3/27	A press conference was held to help promote the importance of early detection of children with learning disabilities, and presented the "Taipei City Child Learning Disability Treatment Passport."
April	
4/1	Taipei City Government Department of Health e-Network" added a "Breast-Feeding section."
4/1	The "Taipei City Government Department of Health Calendar" system was officially introduced online.
4/6	Attended the "2006 15th Annual International Community Safety Conference" held at Cape Town, South Africa. The international conference provides for the exchange of information on current methods in promoting community safety and also for the exchange of ideas. The conference ended on April 14th.
4/10	The 1st session of the 2006 Taipei City Medical Institution Medical Fund Superintendent Committee was held. Important reported and discussed items are as follows: 1. Follow up on previous issues by the Taipei City Medical Institution Medical Fund Superintendent Committee and Advisor Committee. 2. Reporting of the Taipei City Hospital Operating Results for the 2005 fiscal year. 3. Construction status at the Taipei City Hospital. 4. Evaluation of medical equipment purchases and medical equipment cooperation proposals over 10 million NTD.
4/10	The "Taipei City Government Department of Health e-Network" conducted a series of promotional events with three radio stations (Best Radio, News98, and BCC POP Network), and three major websites (Yahoo Kimo, Yam, and China Times).
4/12	Supported police forces in a surprise inspection at Beitou District' s Section 2 of Shipai Road (often referred to as Mainland Road or Veteran' s Road) for the sale of illegal drugs. The inspection uncovered two moving vendors, who were selling 84 different illegal medications originating from mainland China and Singapore that are not approved by the Executive Yuan Department of Health and the Taipei City Government Department of Health. The cases were referred to Shilin Public Prosecutor' s Office. Also, the Taipei City Government Department of Health had already listed this location as a key inspection location for random inspections.
4/14	To improve advertisements, the "Broadcast Media Business Education" was held at the Taipei City Hospital Renai Branch. A total of 80 businesses, including shopping channels, cable system operators, satellite TV operators, broadcast TV stations, internet platforms, magazines and newspapers, radio broadcasting stations, and other mass media companies, were represented by 116 people.
4/14	The 8th Annual "Taipei City Government Doctor' s Discipline Committee" was held. The committee was presided over by Zhongming Zhang on behalf of the committee chair, Chin-Chuan Hsieh. A total of eight cases were reviewed.

Month/Day	Important Events
4/17	<p>Attended the “Taipei City & County Cooperation Program” healthy community inter-department meeting held by the Taipei City Government Department of Social Services. It was chaired by Chengtai Xue. The following decisions were made: 1. Regarding “Taipei City & County Cooperation,” two emergency medical services were to be transferred from the security group back to the healthy social service group to better match actual operations. 2. Regarding the healthy social service topic – Healthy City, shared experiences were not included in the list of topics being tracked; only self-managed ones were included. 3. The “Healthy Social Service Group” overall planning group is to be headed by the Taipei City Department of Health. 4. The type of meeting of the “Healthy Social Service Group” was confirmed: (1) Considering the differences activities, the Department of Health decided the promotion of the topic would be conducted individually by informing other departments as needed (including a monthly meeting). (2) If the topic involves both social services and health services (such as a long-term care case evaluation form), the relevant departments should be in touch with each other and report on the issue during the meeting. (3) A full meeting is held every three months in which each unit that is responsible for a topic should hold an inter-department meeting. A copy of the meeting records should be forwarded to the overall planning unit (Taipei City Government Research & Development Evaluation Commission and the Taipei County Government Research & Development Office and Housing, Urban and Rural Development Bureau). (4) The Taipei County Government Department of Health should explain the operations model to the Taipei County Government Research & Development Office and Housing, Urban and Rural Development Bureau. The Taipei City Government Research & Development Evaluation Commission should be communicated through the Department of Social Services. 4. Any proposals passed during the meeting should be motioned at the full meeting by the main unit (currently the Department of Social Services) before going into effect.</p>
4/17	<p>A donation ceremony for the “Love Ambulance Motorcade” was held at which companies in the Shin Kong Group donated ten ambulances to the Taipei City Hospital that is run by the Taipei City Government Department of Health.</p>
4/17	<p>Ambulances donated by the Shin Kong Group to the Taipei City Hospital “Amalgamated Ambulance Motorcade” hit the road.</p>
4/23	<p>Taipei City Hospital held the 3rd annual SARS commemoration concert entitled “Phoenixes Surrounded by Fire, Ready to Restart.”</p>

Month/Day	Important Events
4/24	<p>The “Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation” healthy social service group – a first joint meeting of Departments of Health from eight City and County governments was held. The meeting was chaired by Junqiang Xu, the Deputy Director. It was attended by personnel from Yilan County, Keelung city, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County, Miaoli County, and from this Department of Health. The decisions of the meeting were as follows: 1. “Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation” healthy community service group department of health cooperation plans are as follows: (1) Emergency medical support mechanism: Taoyuan County, Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County, and Miaoli County form a cooperation group. Taipei City, Yilan County, Keelung city, Taipei County, and Taoyuan County form another group, and should be integrated properly and co-coordinated by the Taipei City Government Department of Health and the Taipei County Department of Health. (2) De-hospitalization services and long term care are to be co-coordinated by the Taipei City Government Department of Health and the Taipei County Department of Health. 2. Aside from the previous two topics, the 8 cities and counties can also share education-training resources and attend drills held by each other to achieve good results. 3. Sub-group meetings are hosted by the main county and city (Taipei County & Taipei City) separately, each gathering information on topics from the eight counties and cities and confirmed by the Taipei City Department of Health Planning Office before being submitted to the county or city holding the full meeting. 4. The Taipei City Government Department of Health Planning Office should refer to the “Taipei City & County Department of Health Cooperation Meeting” operational key points and organizational structure to draft the “Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation” operational key points and organization structure (draft), which is to be proposed and discussed during the next full meeting. 5. Regarding the gathering of relevant data (action plans for the cooperation plan, meeting records, and monthly results), the Taipei City Government Department of Health Planning Office should confirm the format and composition method with the Taipei City Government Department of Urban Development to devise the SOP in gathering data, to be followed by each county & city. 6. Regarding the “Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation” healthy social service group “the Taipei City Government Department of Health” will be held in the following order: Yilan County, Keelung city, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, and Miaoli County. 7. Regarding the gathering of results and data by each sub-group leader and the current rotating county/city to integrate the monthly execution results and meeting records, to be sent to the Taipei City Government Department of Health and then transferred to the final integration unit (Taipei City Government Department of Urban Development).</p>
4/27	<p>The Taipei City Government Department of Health and the Zhongzheng Health Center were rated by the City government as A+ agencies in the “2005 annual service quality evaluation”</p>
4/30	<p>To increase public awareness of allergies and asthma as well as techniques for caring for them, and to encourage early prevention instead of just caring for asthma, so that the public’s health can be improved, together with the Taiwan Association of Asthma Education, the Department of Health held the “Prevention of Allergies and Asthma Relies on All of US” event on the 2006 World Asthma Day at the Shin Kong Boulevard in the Xinyi District. A total of 5000 people attended.</p>

Month/Day	Important Events
May	
5/6	With the assistance of the Taipei Sports Office, 2006 sports volunteers were recruited to perform the 2006 health care and exercise at the “Taipei City Women’s Exercise Festival” to demonstrate the activeness of Taipei’s healthy city communities. Volunteers are from the Taipei City Hospital, the 12 district health centers, Taipei Veteran Hospital, and from a total of 35 units/groups. The 2006 demonstrated in action to encourage Taipei City Women to exercise more often and care for one’s own health.
5/7	The “Taipei City Government Department of Health Neighborhood and Police/Fire Fighting Knowledge Training Plan” was held to train a total of 657 people at the National Taiwan University Hospital, Tri-Service General Hospital, Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch, Armed Forces Beitou Hospital, and the Mackay Memorial Hospital.
5/10	A visitation activity was held for the personnel from the “Mainland China Birth Control Association,” where exchanges were made regarding the health care of spouses.
5/10	Celebrations were held for Nurses’ Day by the Taipei City Hospital at the Renai Branch
5/11	To coincide with Mother’s Day activities, the Taipei City Hospital Zhongxiao Branch held a “Hospice Ward Mother’s Day Concert,” and Yangming Branch held a “Mother’s Day Charity Sale” and raised a total of 40,000 NTD in funds, which was donated to the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Northern District, to establish a children’s center.
5/11	The Commissioner of the Columbia Department of Health Luomeiluo visited Taiwan from May 8th to 12th. He was received in person by Yen-Jen Sung, Commissioner of the Taipei City Government Department of Health and visited the Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch to view facilities for the prevention of SARS and Acute-Respiratory Diseases.
5/11	The healthy city activity series “Caring for mothers, caring for oneself – 2006 Breast Cancer and Cervix Uteri Cancer Prevention Promotion Seminar and Screening” activity was held. Doctors from the Chang Gung Memorial Hospital were invited to give a special seminar entitled “Preventing Cervix Uteri Cancer among women and Getting to Know Mastoid Viruses, Prevention of Breast Cancer, Getting to Know Breast Cancer, and Introduction to Breast X-Rays.” Director Yang from the Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch gave a special seminar entitled “Psychological Passport of Women with Cancer” that was attended by a total of 333 people. The screening results are as follows: 77 people took the Cervical Smear Check, 77 took the Breast Absorbance Transfer, 118 took the Oral Cavity Mucous Membrane Screening, 46 people took the Large Intestine Carcinoma of the Rectum Prevention Test, and 158 took the three “high” tests (for high blood pressure, high blood sugar, and high blood cholesterol). A total of 427 people were served.
5/13	In cooperation with the Executive Yuan, Department of Health, Bureau of National Health Promotion, Taiwan Society of Cardiology, and the Taiwan Heart Foundation, the Department of Health held the “2006 World High Blood Pressure Day – Blood Pressure Needs to be Rated and Controlled – Everyone Working Towards Lowering Pressure: Free Health Screening Activity” at the CKS Memorial Hall Plaza to promote self-health management and to provide accurate knowledge on preventing circulatory illnesses. A total of 150 people attended the event.

Month/Day	Important Events
5/17	To increase public awareness of the prevention of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancer, with the support of the Liver Disease Prevention & Treatment Research Foundation, a “free liver inflammation and Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancer Test – Healthy City Healthy Life” was held, with low-income families in Taipei city, bus drivers, sanitary workers, volunteer police officers, volunteer fire-fighters, volunteers, and social workers invited to attend testing of B-type liver inflammation resistance, C-type liver inflammation antibody, GOT, GPT, AFP, and other liver function tests. A total of 1,657 people attended.
5/18	The “2006 Inter-District Disaster Prevention Comprehensive Drills” was held. The Taipei City Government Department of Health planned the drills for Taipei City Hospital based on four different types of drills: “Epidemic Drill” is supported by Heping Branch; “Flooding Prevention Drill” is supported by Zhongxiao Branch; “Earthquake Comprehensive Drill” is supported by Zhongxing Branch; “Flood Prevention Drill Including Landslide Evacuation Drill” is supported by Yangming Branch. The “Epidemic Drill” hosted by the Taipei City Government Department of Health was cancelled due to Typhoon Pearl and instead rehearsals only were undertaken, which sufficed to share information on how to deal with such situations.
5/26	The Taipei City Hospital attended the “2006 Taipei International Dragon Boat Festival” and took 4th place in the B group for government employee-based teams.
5/27	The “2006 Basic Life Saving Instructor Seminar” was held. Two sessions were held on May 27, 2006 and June 3, 2006, respectively. A total of 60 people registered and 58 people attended. 58 people passed the exam and were awarded a certificate.
June	
6/9	The first “Taipei City Health Work Forum” was held, entitled “Illnesses Don’t Distinguish Between Rich and Poor – Talk About Pulmonary Tuberculosis” in the 2nd Floor Briefing Room of the China Times Building. Hosted by the deputy publisher of the China Times, Mr. Qinglong Huang, the panel included Taipei City Government Department of Health Commissioner, Yen-Jen Sung, National Yangming University Professor, Bise Zhou, National Taiwan University professor, Mingrong He, National Taiwan University Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine Doctor, Zhaoji He, and the China Times Medical & Health Chief Editor, Cuifen Zhang. The contents of the discussion included: Holes in the Net and Patching Holes in the Net – the Ten-Year Plan to Reduce Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Examination of Tuberculosis Reporting System. If your neighbor is diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis? Talk about community infections and self protection. Caring for patients helping Tuberculosis patients return to normal life. Viewing of interactive promotional video and healing living forum, the audience was enthusiastic in asking questions about Tuberculosis and what one should do if a classmate is infected with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The “Illnesses Don’t Distinguish Between Rich and Poor – Take About Pulmonary Tuberculosis” forum had more than 100 in attendance from Kaohsiung, Taichung, Yilan, and Taipei City & County schools as well as personnel from the Executive Yuan, Department of Health, Center for Disease and Control. Also, representatives from Taipei Times, China Times, United Daily Evening News, Pacific News Bureau, Common Health Magazine, Netwave, and Public Television were present.

Month/Day	Important Events
6/9	A design contest of the Taipei City Government Department of Health Logo was held. After being selected by popular vote among department personnel, the new logo perfectly represents the new trend. Related logos, DM, posters, and logos of the twelve health centers are posted on the Taipei City Government Department of Health Website.
6/10	Assisted the Taipei City Government Department of Education and the Genesis Foundation in hosting the “2006 Cool Youth: Anti-drug, Anti-corruption, and Anti-speeding” promotion event at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall outdoor plaza. The “Drug abuse and harm: knowledge questionnaire” was distributed from the Executive Yuan, Department of Health, National Bureau of Controlled Drugs. Also a Q & A session at which anti-drug promotional items were distributed, was also held. It was attended by 230 people and 125 promotional items were distributed.
6/12	Fifty randomly selected food inspections were conducted at Taipei City government agencies and school stores during the first half of the year. The tests included the shape, properties and numbers of Escherichia Coli, preservatives, and food dyes. The results identified five items that did not pass initial hygiene tests. One of the cases was forwarded to the Taipei County Department of Health and was tested to meet regulations in a repeat test. The other four that did not meet regulations were found in Taipei City. Two of the suppliers stopped producing the product. The other two passed the test requirements in a repeat test.
6/15	To promote giving birth to a healthy next generation, 800 couples will be provided with “After marriage and before pregnancy health examination” subsidies. All married couples who are registered residents of Taipei city but who still remain childless can receive “After marriage and before pregnancy health examinations” at the Taipei City Hospital.
6/17	Coinciding with “Motor Neuron Patient Day” promotion event activities included: The “Motor Neuron Disease Integrated Conference” sponsored by Taipei City Hospital and the release of a “Motor Neuron Patient Care Tutorial CD.”
6/19	The Taipei City Hospital held the first “Southern India Tibetan Community Personnel Health Education Training Plan” from June 18th to August 11th.
6/19	The “Citizen Health Network” released the “Nursing Home Special Edition.”
6/20	To increase the knowledge of Taipei City medical workers of Carcinoma of the Rectum, the “2006 Prevention of Carcinoma of the Rectum Job Training” co-organized with Mackay Memorial Hospital was held at the Mackay Memorial Hospital Auditorium. A total of 268 medical personnel received training.
6/22	The Taipei City Government Department of Health took 1st place in Group one of the Executive Yuan Department of Health 2005 Local Department of Health Performance Evaluation.
6/30	To encourage Taipei City companies in promoting healthy working environments while increasing the well-being and health of employees by promoting accurate knowledge about exercising and developing the habit of exercising, the “2006 Workplace Health Promotion Plan” Conference was held at the Taipei City Beitou District Fitness Center. A total of ten companies participated in the program.

Month/Day	Important Events
July	
7/1	The “Infectious Disease Information System” received the Taipei City Government New Metro Network Service Contribution Award.
7/3	Held the 2006 mid-term press conference. The theme of this event was “Healthy and Happy ~ Let this Humble Wish Become the Pride of Taipei.” It was hosted by Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung himself and attended by 65 people from various media outlets including 33 reporters from 28 agencies, and 17 department personnel. Record of the activity: Aside from declaring the activities for the next half year, the Commissioner performed an “Angel Manpower Bank” play to encourage volunteers to provide disabled persons with home care.
7/14	The “Taipei Health Network” publishes a “Special Edition on Swimming.”
7/14	An upgraded version of “Health Knowledge Park” goes online.
7/17	The “2006 Baking, Western Food, Super Store, and Supermarket Self-management of Sanitation “OK Certification” ceremony was held at the Taipei City Government Building Courtyard. A total of 64 bakery vendors, 47 Western food vendors, and 72 super stores and super markets took part in the event. A total of 183 vendors received the O.K. certification. The “Toast Festival” was held at the Taipei City Government Building Courtyard from July 17 to July 21. Voting activities were held daily on July 17, 18, and 19, so one could vote for one’s favorite toast. All those who registered on site and voted were eligible to receive a limited edition of test superman magnet (in four styles).
7/17	Taipei City Hospital activated the “Dental Caries Prevention Event” – free fluorine treatment for participants during the summer starting on July 17.
7/19	The “5th Taipei City County Department of Health Cooperation Committee Meeting” was held via video conferences between the Departments of Health of Taipei City and Taipei County, so that they could demonstrate their use of internet technologies. A total of eight decisions were made during the meeting.
7/20	To show support for World Children’s Day on November 20, Ronald McDonald’s Circuit Show was held at the Taipei City Hospital, Zhongxing Branch.
7/20	The Toast Creative Competition and Toast Voting Activity was held at the Taipei City Government Central Courtyard and attracted numerous participants. Winners of the competition were: Innovation Gold Award: Deji Cake (Mango Toast), Innovation Silver Award: Uni-President St. Naduoburg (Taiwan Good Toast), Innovation Copper Award: St. Maria (Red Cranberry Toast). Modeling Gold Award: Shuncheng Cake (Pig Head Toast Cookie), Modeling Silver Award: Social Bread (Garden Spinach), Modeling Copper Award: Shiyun Foods (GOLDEN Calcium and Toast), Popularity Gold Award: Shuncheng Cake (Dragon Cat Bus), Popularity Silver Award: Yeli Foods Inc. (Danish Adzuki Bean), and Popularity Copper Award: St. Maria (Sweet Toast).

Month/Day	Important Events
7/24	The “Drug and Foods Management and Hygiene Management Regulations and Inspection Practices Class” was held at the Taipei City Government Employee Training Center from July 24 to 31. Aside from learning about managing drugs, medical management, and other inspection techniques and practices, Shaoqiang Yang from the motivation source group taught about group communications, group decision-making and group performance techniques in improving work performance and communications capabilities.
7/26	The 2nd annual 1st “Taipei City Medical Affairs Committee” was held to review the Gu Gong Liang Foundation Malignant Neoplasms Center Hospital Development Plan and Clinic Fees for Designating a Doctor.
7/30	The “Taipei City, City Affairs Advisor Meeting” was held. Topics included: Rights of AIDS Carriers and a Discussion of Social Responsibility as well as Blind Spots in the Taipei City Suicide Prevention Plan.
7/31	To improve advertisements, increase the self-management of vendors, reduce the number of consumer disputes, and to prevent harmful events from happening, the Taipei City Department of Health held a “Drug vendor and cosmetics vendor Business Education” program at the Taipei City Hospital, Renai Branch. A total of 220 vendors and 292 people attended.
August	
8/1	The opening activities of the “Breast Image Center” were held at the Taipei City Hospital, Renai Branch.
8/5	The Taipei City Hospital, Zhongxiao Branch held a “Celebrating 88 – Giving You More” Activity.
8/5	122 people attended the “Community Quit Smoking Inquiry Station Training Course” (Basic-Level Course) at the Taipei City Hospital, Zhongxiao Branch, and 48 community quit smoking inquiry stations were established. Since 2006, 102 community quit smoking inquiry stations have been set up.
8/9	The “1st meeting of the 3rd Annual Taipei City Government Doctor’ s Disciplinary Committee” was held. It was hosted by Shude Li and reviewed six cases.
8/11	Participated in the 5th Annual “City Construction Quality Standards Awards” in 2006 to receive local evaluation.
8/11	The 2nd “Taipei City Workplace Forum” was held at the B1 International Conference Center at the Chinese Cultural University, Jianguo Division. The theme was “How Long Has It Been Since You Laughed? Discovering Melancholy and Becoming Happy. It was hosted by China Times deputy editor Ms. Fehong Li and a panel consisted of Taipei City Government, Department of Health Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung, National Health Research Institute Director Keming Lin, Taipei City Veteran’ s Hospital Mental Ward Director Ruwei Xu, John Tong Foundation Mental Health Group member Yaxin Ye, and China Times Medicine and Health Editor Cuifen Chang. A total of 123 people attended the forum. The event was met with enthusiastic discussions and was reported in the China Times, Apple Daily, IDN, China Daily News, UDN, Hakka Radio Stations, Aboriginal Television, Chengsheng Broadcasting Station, Voice of Taipei, Cheers Magazine, and other mass media venues.

Month/Day	Important Events
8/11	To promote health education related topics in public locations: the Taipei City Government Family Theater Literature and Art Gallery, Taipei City Cultural Center, Taipei City Children' s Recreation Center, Taipei City Library Main Branch, and Taipei City Youth Entertainment Center, and other public venues hosted free health-related poster exhibits to increase awards of health-related topics among the public. The exhibits ended on December 30 and attracted a total of 37,210 people.
8/18	Revised the Taipei City Emergency Medical Rescue Responsibility Areas, formulated Cross City and County emergency medical support guidelines and defined the responsibility areas along with the hospital that is responsible for emergency rescue. Educational training sessions were held on nine dates (six in Taipei City and nine in Taipei County). A total of 609 people (351 from Taipei City and 258 from Taipei County participated in the training sessions).
8/19	Spinach and other products that include spinach products produced by the U.S-based "Natural Selection Foods" were infected with the 0157:H7 that causes colon bacillus contamination. Investigation by the Taipei City Government Department of Health revealed that Welcome Supermarkets and Jialan Gardening had imported products that were on the list of tainted products by the FDA. Welcome Supermarkets stopped importing spinach salads. After Jialan received the news, it aggressively sought to repurchase them, resulting in 7.2 kg of fresh spinaches and 40 kg of salad boxes of spinach being collected. All the spinach products were then shipped to be destroyed by means of garbage trucks. Also, four related news announcements were made to remind the public to be careful but not to overreact.
8/23	The "2006 Taipei Healthy City International Conference" was held at the Taipei Grand Hotel from the 23rd to the 25th. A total of 70 academics from both inside and outside the country took part in it. A total of 471 attendees participated in the conference.
8/24	The "2006 Taipei Health City Leader" discussion was held at the Taipei Grand Hotel. Participants included leaders from the four main continents, twelve cities, as well as representatives from Taiwan' s 16 counties and cities.
8/27	To increase the knowledge of personnel in promoting breast-feeding so that breast-feeding can become a policy and to establish strong transfer and support resources, the 2006 Breast-Feeding Month, "Breast-Feeding – Links the Hearts of Mother and Child" activity was attended by 190 participants.
September	
9/1	The "Healthcare for New Immigrant Spouses Section" of the "Taipei City Government Department of Health e-Network" includes a health education area, consisting of topics such as "Breast-Feeding," "After Birth Health Information," "Caring for Babies and Young Children," and other related health information. Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai language versions are also provided.
9/1	An "online registration system" for conferences was completed which makes it easy for lecturers to upload information and for users to register.

Month/Day	Important Events
9/4	To promote the tourism industry and pineapple cakes, the Taipei City Government held a three-day event from the 4th to the 6th at the Taipei City Government Building Central Courtyard. Over 37 vendors exhibited their innovative pineapple cakes, and at least 27 vendors received training in the “Healthy City-- New Healthy Dietary Culture,” was and were encouraged to reduce the use of oil, sugar, and energy in their baking. On the morning of September 6th, Mayor Xingjian Ma was invited and personally donated 100 boxes of pineapple cakes and took them to the Children’s Welfare League. The 100 boxes of pineapple cakes helped the disadvantaged children enjoy an earlier and more delicious moon festival.
9/7	The 2006 healthy hospital work evaluation was conducted. The meeting approved thirteen hospitals (including seven branches of Taipei Hospital. In particular, 1 received and A++, 7 received A+, while 5 vendors passed. Details were published in the September 27th external bulletin on the Taipei City Government Department of Health website.
9/7	To ensure the rights and the health of consumers while promoting cosmetics in Taipei City, a “Cosmetics Product Management and Bio-technology Development Meeting” was held at the International Conference Center at National Taiwan University. Topics included EU laws related to cosmetics, consumer disputes, and trial testing canalization. A total of 192 people participated.
9/9	To celebrate the Double 9th Festival, the Taipei City Government held a “Love 99, Health Long Long Long” activity.
9/10	The 2006 community rehabilitation plan was implemented on September 10th. Services were provided at Zongshan, Daan, and Xinyi. The original “individual treatment period” was changed to “group treatment period” services to serve more people. Through the preventive measures, it is hoped that people will be healthier and that rehabilitation treatments will be less painful.
9/11	Taipei City Hospital held a 2nd level plan, “South Asians, and India” from September 11 to October 3.
9/13	Bakeries were encouraged to practice self-health management, increase the quality of noodles products as the Taipei City Hospital Renai Branch held a “Noodle production self-management OK certification explanation and health care lecture” . A total of 93 took part in the program.
9/15	To establish an international platform for long-term care exchanges and to increase the quality of services provided by pharmacists, the Taipei City Government Department of Health and the Pharmaceutical Society of Taiwan co-hosted the “2006 Taipei International Conference – Role of Pharmacists in Long-Term Care.” A total of 190 people attended.
9/16	From the 16th to the 20th, the Taipei City Government Department of Health and the Society of Preventive Medicine held the “Taiwan-China Preventive Medicine Academic Exchange: 7th Annual Kwangtung, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan Preventive Medicine Academic Exchange Conference.” A total of 36 speakers were invited (including 9 from outside of Taiwan.” Topics covered included “Preventive Measures Against Infectious Diseases,” “Chronic Disease Prevention,” “Food Hygiene,” “Preventive Medicine for Malignant Neoplasm,” and other topics. A total of 170 people attended.

Month/Day	Important Events
9/23	The Taipei City Government Department of Health assisted the Daan District in applying for and becoming a WHO Healthy City Alliance member, successfully leading Taipei City towards becoming a major international healthy city. Being able to receive services from WHO is not an important step in the history of Taipei' s Healthy City alliance, but a brand new milestone.
9/24	To promote awareness in preventing Cardiovascular Diseases, the Taipei City Government Department of Health, and the Executive Yuan, Department of Health, Bureau of Health Promotion, the Taiwan Society of Cardiology cooperated in holding the "2006 World Heart Day Activity" at Daan Park. A total of 600 people participated.
9/27	A team from Taipei City Hospital arrived for the 3rd time in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia to hold free medical clinic sessions and sign a ten-year public health support plan between August 17 and October 6.
9/27	October was declared Mental Health Month. A press conference was held on September 27 to promote the event with Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung of the Taipei City Government Department of Health, and representatives from the Department of Social Services, Department of Labor Affairs, and Department of Cultural Affairs. The promotion included a series of 12 activities for maintaining mental health. The activities were publicized 213 times on the media (including TV, Internet, and Printed Material. On October 2, 219 participants attended the "Dream Photo Competition and Travel Activity." On October 3, a total of 28 teams comprised of 1,113 patients recovering from mental illness from around the nation took part in the "Taiwan Area Friends of Recovery' s 16th Annual Phoenix Cup." On the evening of October 2 the "Taiwan Area Friends of Recovery' s 16th Annual Phoenix Cup Evening" was held jointly with the "Alliance for the Mentally Ill." Arrangements were made for more than 1000 people, making it one of the largest Mental Health Patient Exchanges in Taiwan.
9/29	To reduce the smoking rate among women in Taipei City, the "Don' t Smoke, Beauty Stays Fresh" Press Conference was held. An anti-smoking ceremony and a competition to encourage women to quit smoking were held. A total of 300 people attended. October 8 was promoted as Women Against Smoking Day. Tobacco Hazards Control was held on the 5th Floor of the Miramar Shopping Center in cooperation with the Zhongshan District Health Service Center. A total of 300 people attended the event.
9/30	The 2006 Emergency Medical Incident Command System Conference was held on B1 of Shing Kong Hospital. Attendees included rank and file medical employees from Taipei City, Taipei County, and Keelung City. Topics included "Taiwan' s Disaster Contingency Development History," "Future Plans of the Domestic Emergency Medical Incident Command System (EOC)," "Operation of the Emergency Medical Incident Command System," and "National DMAT Education Training and Activation." 80 medical personnel were in attendance.

Month/Day	Important Events
9/30	The Taipei City “2006 Medical Institution and Non-Medical Institution Advertisement Approval Plan” was conducted. Based on the effect of medical advertising and on the public, the program focused on three phrases: 1. Phrase standardization (Sample), 2. Improving/Correcting Phrasing, and 3. Reporting Irregularities in Phrasing. A total of 1,114 phrases (Medical Agencies 882 cases, non-Medical Agencies 232 cases) were checked. 214 violations were found. (Medical Agencies 132 cases, non-Medical Agencies 82 cases). Before pointing out errors, venders were given ten days to improve the phrasing of their advertising.
9/30	The Taipei City Hospital and the National Chengchi University signed an exchange agreement for its Continuing Education Class to hold its opening ceremony at the Taipei City Hospital. This was the first time non-Medical School students could enroll in classes at the hospital.
9/30	Completed fiber-optics connections for the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health and the twelve district Health Centers.
October	
10/2	The food inspection targets for the Moon Festival including convenience stores, supermarkets, restaurants, cake & cookie stores, and bakeries, a total of 80 stores, were inspected. A total of 93 moon cakes were checked for food coloring and preservatives. The results concluded that all had met the requirements. Also product labels for 469 products were checked, and labeling for two moon cakes did not meet the requirements, there being no freshness date in one case and the date had been dabbled with in the other. The producers of the products were reported to their local department of health.
10/3	In promoting October Mental Health month, the Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch held the “Taiwan Area Friends of Recovery’s 16th Annual Phoenix Cup” at the National Taiwan University Sports Center.
10/13	“Taipei City Government Department of Health e-Network” added an “Emergency Medical Care Area.”
10/15	The Datong District Health Service Center, Neihu District Minghu Elementary School, and the Zhongshan District Taipei God’s Love Church held three sessions of the “Aboriginal Health Promotion Seminar and Screening Activity” providing screening for Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts cancer, Oral Cavity cancer, and 3 in 1 screening (for Blood Pressure, Blood Sugar, and Blood Cholesterol) and Cervical Smear Test Service. A total of 252 residents (including 112 aboriginals) participated in the event.
10/16	The 3rd session of the 2006 Taipei City Medical Institution Medical Fund Superintendent Committee was held. the following reports and review were made: 1 Reported Items (1) Taipei City Medical Institution Medical Fund Superintendent Committee Record Check; (2) 2006 Taipei City Medical Institution Medical Fund Superintendent Committee Indicator Report from January to August; (3) Taipei City Hospital Construction Progress Report; (4) Taipei City Hospital Service Quality Report; (5) Taipei City Hospital Report on increasing patient safety. (6) Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch Bid for Space Design from public, investment and operational plan (ROT) report; 2. Reviewed: Medical equipment purchases and medical equipment cooperation proposals costing over 10 million NTD.

Month/Day	Important Events
10/17	The Third "Taipei City Health Worker Forum" at the 6th Floor Lecture Room of the Gongqu Center at National Chengchi University. The forum was entitled: "Life Cannot be Repeated, But Can be More Interesting." The Forum was hosted by China Times Director Zhaosong Huang, and featured a panel of specialist: Taipei City Government Department of Health Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung, Long Term Care Nursing Specialist from the National Taipei Nursing School Professor Shidai Lee, Clinician at Taipei Reji Hospital Director Dongyuan Dai, Social Expert from National Chengchi University's Department of Finance Lifang Zhou, and Volunteer Representative Homecare Association Executive Officer Zhiwei Zhang. A total of 266 people attended the forum, with 87 volunteers from Chuanshen Volunteer, 87 members of the general public (including employees from various units, 92 government employees, and representatives from China Times, Apple Daily, United Daily, United Evening, Common Health, and other public media.
10/20	The Taipei City Hospital Zhongxing Branch held the "Love the Blind Help the Blind Sunray Activity, Let the Blind Regain Sight" Activity.
10/25	"To clarify advertisements" and strengthen self-testing and self-management abilities, the Taipei City Government Department of Health held a program "Business Education for Venders of Food Products" at the Taipei City Hospital Renai Branch. The program was attended by 132 venders and 168 members of the public.
10/30	To confirm the results of cooperation between Taipei City and Taipei County Social Service groups, the 3rd Health Social Group Committee was held on October 30. The 7th meeting (video conference) between Taipei City and Taipei County was held and it was proposed to remove restrictions on the following: 1. Early Care Service Resources Sharing (proposed by the Department of Social Service) 2. Integration of Old age homes (proposed by Social Services) 3. Sharing of epidemic prevention resources, and epidemic training resources sharing network (proposed by the Department of Health, Epidemic Control Group), 4. Cooperate in creating a shared community pharmacy plan –Medicine Home Delivery Service plan, and cooperate on promoting drug and food inspection (Department of Health Drug and Food Group). On October 2 and October 30, videoconferences were held with Taipei County's Department of Health to discuss random inspection results. A video press conference was also held.
10/31	Taipei City Hospital Branch for Women and Children held the "New Women and Child, All New Service" opening activity.
November	
11/3	The 2nd Meeting of the Third Annual "Taipei City Government Doctor's Discipline Committee" was held. The committee was presided over by Fanggu You on behalf of the committee chair; Shude Li. Three cases were reviewed. Dr. Wang at a Shilin clinic was convicted and sentenced by the Shilin Local Court. It was decided that the Doctor's certificate is to be revoked.
11/7	The "Taipei City Government Department of Health Standard Medical Fees Standard Committee" was held. The second meeting added eleven items (November 13, 2006). It then followed regular announcement procedures and became effective on November 15, 2006.

Month/Day	Important Events
11/10	Taipei City Hospital held the program “Annual Air Rescue Future and Past.”
11/12	To promote the sharing of experiences among school health facilities, the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health held the “2006 Exemplary School Health Award” which awarded 290 facilities. Aside from children’ s performances, an exhibition was also held.
11/13	The health, social service, and recreational topics group discussion meeting of the “2nd Committee Meeting of the Northern Taiwan Development Promotion” was held: 1. Meeting time: November 13th, 2006, 10:50pm. 2. Meeting Location: Hsinchu County Government Data Center, 3rd Floor. 3. Meeting Host: Taipei City Department of Health Deputy Commissioner Suwen Deng. 4. Attendees: a total of 30 members of 8 Northern Taiwan Development Cooperation Counties 5. Meeting Outcome: A decision was made to report the contents of “the 2nd Committee Meeting of Northern Taiwan Development Cooperation” . “The 2nd Committee Meeting of Northern Taiwan Development Promotion” : 1. Meeting time: November 13th, 2006, 10:50pm. 2. Meeting Location: Hsinchu County Government Data Center, 3rd Floor. 3. Meeting Host: Taipei City Department of Health Deputy Commissioner Suwen Deng. 4. Attendees: Attendees: a total of 30 members of 8 Northern Taiwan Development Cooperation Counties 5. Conclusion: decisions of the health and social group concluded “Emergency medical rescue personnel should consider the management of ambulances working out of operation areas and other special needs; the long-term care unit should integrate training and evaluation of quality.”
11/13	The “National Pharmacy Conference” was held on the 13th and 14th by the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health on behalf of the Executive Yuan, Department of Health. The conference was conducted in two steps, including the “National Pharmacy Conference before the Conference” and the National Pharmacy Conference.” The Taipei City Department of Health held the “National Pharmacy Conference before the Conference” at the Fuhua International Education Center. At the conference about the “Defective Drug Product Alert System” was discussed and a law related to advertisingone related to medicine were amended.The advertising investigation law was revised. Hopefully two-way communication between the central and local drug regulation authorities can prove effective. A total of 43 people attended, including personnel from agencies of the Executive Yuan, Department of Health and personnel from drug offices of the local Department of Health.
11/14	A cheerleading competition was organized at the southeast side of the Taipei City Government Building. The “Take medicine safely, say no to drugs” cheerleading competition was attended by 20 teams. The Taipei City Youth Counseling Committee, Mr. Minning Wang Memorial Fund, Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch, and the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health Disease Management Office were invited to set up booths. Each booth provided various small gifts and a Q & A session with the audience offered an opportunity to engage the public. Approximately 500 people attended the event.

Month/Day	Important Events
11/16	Mr. Moses Kau, Head of the South Africa Health Department, visited the Taipei City Daan District Health Service Center, and was accompanied by personnel from the South Africa Office in Taipei and the Executive Yuan, Department of Health. The Taipei City Government, Department of Health Chief Secretary Xiuliang Lin hosted the event. The Director of the Daan Health Service Center, Lihui You, was also present.
11/16	The Taipei City Hospital, Renai Branch held a reopening activity, entitled “City Hospital Cares, Community Renai Sentiment.”
11/17	The Taipei City Hospital Website was the outstanding health information website for 2006.
11/18	The ICS Table Simulation Practice was held. The topic was “New Flu Type Operations and Composite Disaster Drill” , with a total of 223 personnel from the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health participating. Also, the Department of Health completed the editing of the ICS Tabletop Records for 2005-2006. Its contents included the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health ICS Structure Introduction and the top ten topics for discussions from drill results.
11/18	To put the Hospital Emergency Medical Incident Command System (HEICS) into practical use, the Department of Health scheduled a drill at the Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital with a chemical disaster as the theme. Disaster medical experts were invited to view the drill. A total of 100 people participated and watched the drill.
11/19	To increase knowledge of diabetes, and to call on all diabetics to improve their self-care abilities, the Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital held the “2006 World Diabetics Day – Caring for Diabetics Requires Everyone’ s Help Fair” in conjunction with the Taiwan Diabetics Association at the Taipei City National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Plaza.
11/21	The “Private Ambulance Personnel Drill” (New), and the “Private Ambulance Evaluations” were held. Ambulance operators with good evaluations received awards .
11/23	The “2006 Global Angel Human Resources Bank and Healthcare Volunteer Festival” was held at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium. The “2006 Global Angel Human Resources Bank and Healthcare Volunteer” team was awarded. Forty-one personal awards and 3 group wards were handed out. The Taipei City Department of Health, Health Chare Volunteer Group received five awards (eleven Sr. Model Awards, fourteen New Model Awards, one New Immigrant Spouse Award, two Volunteer Family Ward Awards, and five Volunteer Team Awards. A total of 3000 people participated.
11/23	The “2006 Symposium on Community Health Promotion Achievements in Taipei Healthy City” was held on November 23th an 24th. There were four community visitation routes, and 166 visitors from Taipei City and other cities and counties (including 31 people from 11 counties) attended. On November 24th, the National Taiwan Science Education Center held a results conference activity, with 360 people attending (including 27 people from 11 counties and cities). During the conference, representatives from Taipei City Government Departments, 12 district health centers, and community teams shared their results and experiences.
11/27	The “Healthcare Network” was completed and officially deployed.

Month/Day	Important Events
11/27	The “2006 Global Angel Human Resources Bank and Healthcare Volunteer Festival” concluded its final day at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial. 2500 people took part in the festival. Program events included Lena Maria from Sweden who does not have any arms and has only one leg, Zhiqun Ma (Best Actress Award), and Taipei City Government Department of Health Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung and Deputy Commissioner Suwen Deng. The event was reported by all major media outlets. TV outlets included TVBS, TTV, ETTV, and CTITV. Print media includes China Times, United, Liberty Times, Youth Daily, China Post, and Taiwan News.
11/28	The “8th Meeting of the Taipei City and County Department of Health Promotion Committee (Video)” was held: 1. Meeting Date: November 28th, 2006, 3:30pm, Taipei City Government Department of Health Southeast Area 301 Conference Room and Taipei County Government 203 Conference Room (Video Conference). The conference was co-chaired by Taipei City Government Department of Health Deputy Commissioner Junquang Xu and Taipei County Government Department of Health Deputy Commissioner Wenjui Huang. 2. The meeting reviewed the results of the medical management office, emergency medical and long-term care groups with results from November. 3. Conclusion: (1) Regarding ambulances operating across borders: because Taipei county and city often cross borders and have similar requirements, Taipei City ambulances may cross border guidelines. As for Northern Taiwan’ s eight counties and cities, new regulations are required (emergency medical group). (2) Regarding the mechanism for “abnormal transfer cases” after Taipei City revised the documents and sent it to the Taipei County Department of Health, it was to be reported in the “Taipei County Medical Advising Committee.” The groups would organize at least two meetings at the end of 2006 or early 2007 to take part in discussions about this issue. Hospitals will be asked to participate in the discussions. (3) Regarding long-term care groups, which are “evaluating sharing on a case-by-case basis,” group members should improve the work procedures and strategies and reports on this during the next meeting (long-term care group).
11/29	To improve the public’ s health, assist female patients with Malignant Neoplasm and help them live an exciting life, to increase their self-confidence and fill them with hope, the Taipei City Government’ s Department of Health held “Care for One and Embrace Happiness” at the Hexin Malignant Neoplasm Center. Women suffering from Malignant Neoplasms shared experiences with each other helping order to build self-confidence, raise hope, and at the same time, help patients treat their health as a serious matter. During the event, Ms. Cuifen Lin, a psychology expert, led the participants in conducting a self-examination, determining how high their happiness index was, understanding how one can accumulate pressure quickly, how to relieve the pressure, and in living a happy and peaceful life. A total of 186 people attended the event.
11/30	The opening event for the “Oral Cavity Care Center for the Mentally Disabled Patients” of Taipei City Hospital Zhongxiao Branch.
December	
12/1	The health fine system was officially deployed. Administrative fees and fines are digitized. Paper receipts are no longer issued.

Month/Day	Important Events
12/1	The “Non-Smoking Restaurant” Certificate Conference was hosted by the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health Commissioner, Yen-Jen Sung. The guests included Taipei Medical College Public Health Professor Botching, Han, restaurant operator Shufang Chen, et al. In 2006, 392 restaurants applied for the certificate, and 349 passed the review.
12/1	The Taipei City Hospital joined hands with Uni-President Convenience Store to holding the “ibon Convenient Life Stop – Clinic Form Download” press conference.
12/4	To promote the 12-3 betel nut prevention day and strengthen awareness of oral cavity cancer prevention, the Department of Health held the “Getting Away from Betel Nut and Embrace Health!” and “Refuse the Betel Nut Lock – Betel Nut Prevention and Oral Cavity Cancer Prevention Activity” at the Taipei City Government’s main auditorium. Awards were given to the medical institutions with excellent results. A total of 450 government employees, youth, citizens, and medical personnel attended the events.
12/5	To enable the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health to have a unified image, and to extend the visual impression to increase promotional effects, it provided the CIS on the website of the Taipei City Government Department of Health to provide the relevant rules for the logos.
12/6	In order to provide the public with an in-depth understanding of self-sanitation management, the Department of Health held a finding the OK logo series activity. After the “Everybody Finds OK” press conference was held on December 6th, an “OK Exhibition” at the central courtyard of the Taipei City Government Building was held with exhibitions featuring 18 vendors certified in the self-sanitation management. There were many kinds of food and drinks to try out. A total of 2,000 people attended the event with enthusiastic participation.
12/7	The opening event for the Hospice Ward of the Taipei City Hospital Renai Branch was held.
12/7	To delay the effects of Dementia and the level of physical decay, beginning on December 7th, 2006, the Department of Health held the “Taipei City Dementia Music Treatment Class” at the Taipei Xinyi Health Service Center. Dementia patients in Taipei City can hopefully receive high quality community care service and reduce the burdens on their family as the Taipei City Dementia Patient Care System becomes more and more complete.
12/7	The “Tobacco Control Self-Management Seminar” was held. Professor Jian Hong Liu from the Cultural University Law Department was invited to give a speech on the “Tobacco Prevention Act.” Yanhua Hung from Taiwan Adventist Hospital gave a lecture on “The Truth Behind the Smoke and Quitting Smoking.” The target audience for this activity was the personnel from various departments, the movie theater industry, and the bus company industry. A total of 250 people attended the event.
12/11	The “2006 Taipei City Food Product Self-Management Certification” activity was held at the Taipei City Government Central Courtyard. A total of 30 banquet restaurants, 5 hot spring restaurants, 16 central kitchen restaurants, and 31 noodles restaurants received the OK certificate. The Commissioner himself presented the awards and released a press conference on this.

Month/Day	Important Events
12/13	To increase the awareness of child development tests and self-screening concepts, the Department of Health produced 2000 Chinese DVDs and 1,000 DVDs in each of the following languages: English, Vietnamese, and Indonesian and distributed them to pediatrics, obstetricians, healthcare instructors, and after-birth care givers.
12/14	Taipei City Hospital held the “Link the Love Together – Christmas Light Activity.”
12/14	Taipei City Hospital Yangming Branch Rehabilitation Center celebrated its Opening.
12/17	To prevent harm from second-hand smoke in parks and to increase awareness through the participation of children, the Taipei City Government held a “No Smoking Park Press Conference” activity at the Shilin District Meilun Park, which attracted 200 people.
12/17	Co-hosted the “2006 Medical Product Quality Conference” with the Taipei Doctor’s Association at the Auditorium on the 6th Floor of the Taipei City Hospital, Renai Branch. Topics included “The development and future of the fundamental medical service,” “Strengthening the medical administration management to increase the quality of Statutory Infectious Disease Alerts,” “Strengthening the Clinic and Community Interaction: Putting the family doctor system in practice,” “The nature and index of fundamental Medical Quality,” the “Taipei City Clinic Evaluation” and others. The targeted audience was basic medical personnel.
12/18	From the 18th to the 19th, the “National Medicine Trade Conference” was held by the Executive Yuan, Department of Health and was organized by the Taipei City Government, Department of Health at the Howard International Hotel. The conference focused on “Defective Drug Products Alert System.” “The difficulty of executing advertising-related laws and the solution after the law regulating the advertising of medicine was amended by the “Revised Advertisement Examination Act,” and other topics. The contents included the initial decisions made during the conference and before the conference, and the comments from central agencies. It is hoped that this can be used to promote bilateral communication between local and central drug agencies.
12/19	To promote the idea of non-smoking parks, to avoid the harm of second hand smoke, to survey public opinion, and to achieve community-wide consensus, the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health held a “2006 Non-Smoking Park” public hearing at the Shilin District Administration Center Auditorium on the 10th Floor. It was chaired by the Taipei City Government’s Department of Health Commissioner Yen-Jen Sung. Representatives from industry, government, academia, and the community, and community citizens participated in it. 160 people participated in this event.
12/20	Mackay Memorial Hospital was authorized to hold the “New Hospital Accreditation Methods with Patients as the Focus for Patient Safety and Medicine-Illness Relationship Conference.” Conference topics included “Practicable Patient Safety Protection and Patient Relationship Key Points, Patient Rights and Litigation Principles,” which combined the promotion of patient safety promoted by the Taipei City Department of Health and Taipei City Medical Institution. The “Patient Safety Poster Exhibit” was also held.
12/20	The “2006 Excellent Long-term Care Institutions and Inspection Awards Ceremony” was held at the National Taiwan University Medical School Beihu Hospital. It is hoped that the awards and inspection ceremony motivate the personnel at the institutions to provide better quality care. A total of 102 people attended the event.

Month/Day	Important Events
12/21	The "3rd meeting of the 3rd Annual Taipei City Government Doctor's Discipline Committee" was held and hosted by Shude Li. Five cases were reviewed.
12/23	The celebration activity for the second anniversary of the Taipei City Hospital and the founding of the Taiwan Harvard Forum was held
12/25	"The successive leader area" was established and an "Opening Ceremony and Press Conference for the Successive Leader Area" was held. The formal Commissioners were invited to the opening ceremony, including Teng-Hsien Wei, Pao-Hui Chen, Hsing-Che Tu, and Yen-Jen Sung.
12/25	The first medical subsidy cards for the third child in the family in Taipei City were issued, retroactive from January 1st, 2007.
12/28	The Taipei City Hospital, Zhongxiao Branch held "The Charity Sales of the Autographed Baseballs from the Light of Taiwan, Jianmin Wang, and the Doha Asia Olympics Baseball Team Members to Support the Patient Suffering from Motor Neuron Disease – Qixiang Ward."
12/29	The "2006 Quality Improvement Encouragement Plan for the Twelve District Health Centers in Taipei City" was held. The Xinyi District Health Center won the first prizes of the Service Award and Innovation Award. The Songshan District Health Center won the first prize of the Contribution Award. The honors were given to "the Shilin District Health Center, winner of the first Golden Award by the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Executive Yuan" and "the Daan District Health Center, which successfully applied and joined the Asian district of the World Health Organization." The awarded health centers also presented their reports. The rank of the Service Awards of the 2006 Quality Improvement Encouragement Plan for the Twelve District Health Centers in Taipei City from the first to the sixth are Xinyi District, Nangang District, Shilin District, Neihu District, Wenshan District and Daan District Health Centers. The ranks of the Innovation Awards from the first to the sixth are Xinui District, Wanhua District, Daan District, Datong District, Zongshan District and Zhongzheng Health Centers. The Contribution Awards from the first to the sixth are Songshan District, Shilin District, Neihu District, Nangan District, Daan District and the Zhongzheng District Health Center.
12/29	The Taipei City Government Doctors' evaluation committee was held to discuss four cases. The contents included the establishment of a preventive medical science center, the medical university hospital's application to establish a "nationally excellent clinical testing and research center," extending permission for the emergency and regular bedding applied by the hospital, the issue of whether the medical institute takes the "designated doctor fee," and others.
12/29	The 2005 Annual Year Book is published electronically. No paper-based versions will be printed. The electronic book has already been updated to the Taipei City Government's Department of Health Website.
12/31	According to the regulations of psychiatrist services, to increase the quality of investors and to protect public rights, the Department of Health conducted an inspection on the 14 institutes with qualified psychiatrists in Taipei on December 2006, which was the first in Taiwan to complete the professional process.

Index

- A**
 - Accidents and Adverse Effects 23
 - Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome, AIDS 34
 - Adulterated Food 60
 - Adverse Drug Reactions, ADR 128
 - Adverse Event Reporting System, AERS 138
 - Aging Index 165
 - Asian Hospital Management Awards, AHMA 141
 - Asthma 27
 - Avian Influenza 73
- B**
 - Bacteremia 74
 - Bacteria Counts of the Nasopharyngeal Cavity 75
 - Bacterial Tympanitis 74
 - Biplane Angiography 134
 - Branch for Chinese Medicine 11
 - Branch for Disease Control and Prevention 11
 - Branch for Women and Children 11
 - Breast Image Center 110
 - Breast-Feeding 10
 - Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma 29
 - Business Education 181
- C**
 - Cancer Screening 28
 - Cardiovascular Diseases 25
 - Case Management 10
 - Causes of Death 87
 - Central Laboratory 110
 - Cerebrovascular Disease 29
 - Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal 29
 - Cervix Uteri Cancer 176
 - Chef Certification 46
 - Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 29
 - Climacteric 66
 - Clinical Skill Center 135
 - Colon and Rectum Cancer 176
 - Colon Cancer 63
 - Community 9

	Community Healthcare	33
	Community Integrated Screening	62
	Community Medical Center	179
	Community Mental Health Counseling Services	94
	Community Pharmacies	54
	Community Rehabilitation Care	109
	Consumer Protection	47
	Controlled Drugs	48
	Cosmetics	8
	Coxsackie Virus	77
	Crude Birth Rate	165
	Crude Death Rate	165
	Cyber Knife	135
D	Day Care Center	77
	Death Rate	28
	Dementia	26
	Dengue Fever	82
	Dependency Ratio	167
	Diabetes Mellitus	15
	Disaster Medical Assistance Team, DMAT	103
	Disease Prevention Promotion Opera Troupe	83
	Drug Abuse	53
	Drug Abuse Prevention	53
	Drug Abuse Prevention Center	80
	Drug-drug Interaction Reminder, DDI	139
E	E-Commerce	55
	Emergency Operations Center, EOC	100
	Emerging Disease	83
	Employees	35
	Enterovirus	77
	Enterovirus 71	77
	Enterprise Resources Plan, ERP	121
	Escherichia Coli	57
	Executive Information System, EIS	121
	Exemplary School Health Award	23
F	Female Breast Cancer	176
	Flagship Pharmacies	71

- Food Additives 47
- Food Labeling 47
- Food Poisoning 45
- Food Sanitation Inspection 44
- G**
 - General Beds 108
 - Genetic Health 15
 - Good Hygiene Practice, GHP 49
- H**
 - Harm reduction 79
 - Health Center 9
 - Health Promoting Hospital 138
 - Health Promotion 10
 - Health Care for New Immigrants 18
 - Healthy City 9
 - Healthy Diets 39
 - Heart and Vascular Center 111
 - Heart Disease 71
 - Hemodialysis Center 149
 - Hepatitis A Vaccine 75
 - Heping Branch 64
 - Herpangina 77
 - High Risk Reminder, HRR 138
 - Human Immunodeficiency Virus, HIV 79
 - Home Care Services 148
 - Homosexual Behavior 79
 - Hospice 146
 - Hospice and Palliative Care 146
 - Hospital information system, HIS 119
 - Hygiene Inspection System 59
 - Hygiene Inspection Worker 57
 - Hypertensive Disease 29
- I**
 - Illegal Drug Inspection 50
 - Imported Cases 82
 - Incident Command System, ICS 100
 - Indigenous Cases 82
 - Infectious Disease Treatment Network 83
 - Influenza Vaccination 73
 - Inspect 10

- International SOS, an AEA Company 138
- J** Joint Commission International, JCI 2
- L** Laboratory Automation System, LAS 125
- Laboratory Information System, LIS 125
- Life Expectancy at Birth 165
- Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancer 71
- Liver Cancer 63
- M** Malignant Neoplasm 64
- Medical Personnel 12
- Medicine Home Delivery Service 54
- Meningitis 74
- Methadone Replacement 80
- MND/ALS Care Center , Motor Neuron Disease, MND : Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, ALS 110
- N** Natural Increase Rate 165
- Negative Pressure Isolation Room 83
- Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis 174
- New Healthy Dietary Culture 190
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 176
- Novel Influenza 34
- Nursing Home 151
- O** Occupancy Rate 171
- Oral Cavity Cancer 28
- Oral Health Care Center for the Disabled 110
- P** Pancreas Cancer 176
- Pandemic 74
- Pesticide Residues 45
- Photon Knife 135
- Physical Fitness 144
- Picture Archiving and Communication System, PACS 119
- Place of Business 59
- Pneumococcus 74
- Pneumonia 13
- Prevention and Control of Depressive Disorders 92
- Prostate Cancer 176
- Psychiatric Center 110
- R** Radio-frequency Identification, RFID 138
- Recombinant DNA 73

- Rehabilitation Center 64
- Rehabilitation Service 144
- Renai Branch 47
- Research Center for Disease Control and Prevention 112
- S**
 - Sanitation of Business 56
 - School Surveillance 77
 - School Disease Prevention Team 83
 - Self-management of Cosmetic Dealers 53
 - Self-management of Sanitation 44
 - Sepsis 74
 - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, SARS 73
 - Sex Education 23
 - Songde Branch 11
 - Special Beds 169
 - Stomach Cancer 176
 - Suicide 85
 - Surgical Patient Safety System, SPSS 138
 - Suspended School Policy for Enterovirus Outbreaks at Preschools and Day Care Centers in Taipei 77
- T**
 - Taipei City Government Dengue Fever Prevention and Control Center 82
 - Taipei City Government Enterovirus Prevention Team 76
 - Taipei City Hospital 168
 - Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital 28
 - Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital 141
 - Tamiflu 77
 - The Standard of National Quality 60
 - Total Bacteria Counts 57
 - Tobacco Hazards Control 29
 - Total Laboratory Automation, TLA 125
 - Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer 176
 - Tuberculosis 29
- U**
 - Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum 29
- V**
 - Vector Control 56
 - Vector Surveillance 82
- W**
 - Workplace 10
 - Workplace Health Promotion 35
 - World Health Organization 14

Y	Yangming Branch	64
Z	Zhongxiao Branch	51
	Zhongxing Branch	65

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