



*The Hong Kong College of Medicine, Li Shu-fan (sixth left, second row),
Chancellor F. H. May (fifth left, front row) and Ho Kai (sixth), 1908*

Chapter

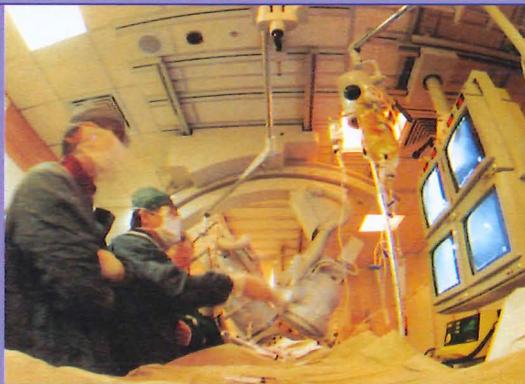
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*They are motivated by a passion
for life and a passion for saving lives*



Shield, Faculty of Medicine



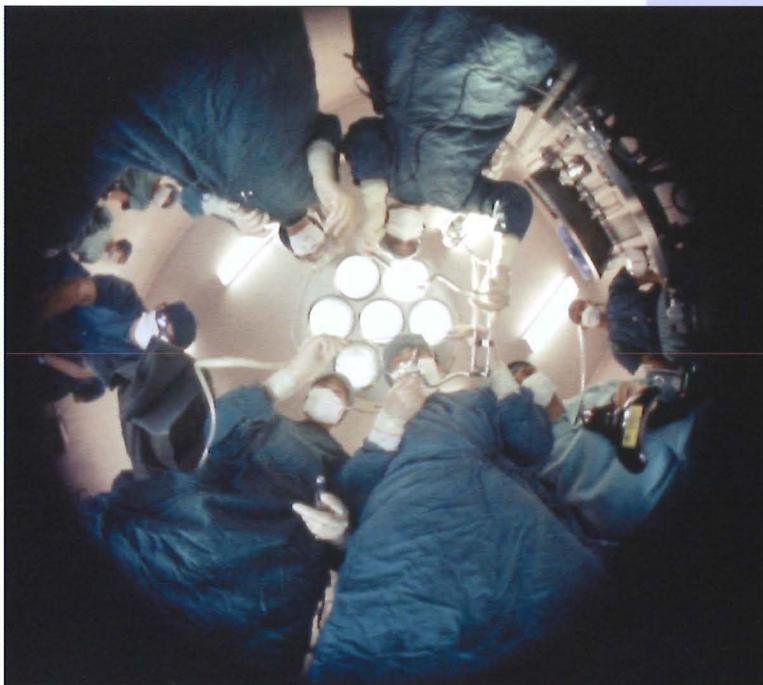
Chapter

3



*Government Civil Hospital
in Sai Ying Pun, 1893*

Making Medical History



*A student
bookmark
printed in the
early 1980s*

Hong Kong enjoys excellent medical and health care services. These are available to all strata of society and are provided at state-of-the-art quality by world-class professionals. This is quite unusual in a market economy that has never pretended to be a welfare state, and it is attributable to a highly responsible and innovative medical profession.

The University has been instrumental in the shaping of the medical profession. In fact, until 1981, it was the sole ground for training medical professionals in Hong Kong. Thereafter, a number of the University's graduates also participated in the development of the Medical Faculty in our sister institution, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. A proactive disposition towards innovation on the part of Hong Kong's doctors often had its origin in their university years, when they were tutored by innovative teachers themselves, teachers who were motivated by a passion for life and a passion for saving lives.

Many of the University's medical graduates, in both the public and private sectors, have been honoured with the trust and appreciation of the community, who respect them for their genuine commitment and devotion to caring for the life and health of the people. These doctors have succeeded in establishing a professionalism among practitioners that combines Western ethics with Chinese values. Many have worked as volunteers, lending their expertise to less privileged communities locally, on the mainland and further afield. More recently, they have also been involved in policy-making in medical and health care in Hong Kong.

Notably, the medical profession in Hong Kong, which has a very high international standing, comprises professionals who are largely locally educated, decades before localisation was part of the government's policy agenda.

Care and commitment have also motivated the University's graduates to devote themselves to the advancement of the medical sciences. They have achieved a remarkable number of major breakthroughs that have made them world-renowned scientists and medical specialists.

Schools of Anatomy and Physiology (the first part of the building, opened in 1913, housed the School of Anatomy, and the second part in 1917 housed the School of Pathology). The building was demolished in 1977.



The Early Years

Medical education in Hong Kong has a long and distinguished history. The Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong traces its roots to the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, which was formally opened on October 1, 1887. The institution, renamed the Hong Kong College of Medicine in 1907, was set up to introduce Western medical education to the territory at a time when traditional Chinese medicine was the main source of health care among the Chinese population. The Hong Kong College of Medicine became the Faculty of Medicine with the inception of the University in 1911; the only other faculty at the time was engineering. It soon became the strongest school of Western medicine in the region, and attracted many students from China and Southeast Asia.

Undoubtedly, the most famous early alumnus was Sun Yat-sen 孫逸仙 (孫中山) (LMS 1892), one of the two first licentiates of the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese who graduated in 1892. Known as the Father of the Nation (國父), Sun was instrumental in the 1911 Revolution which ended five thousand years of dynastic rule and established the first republic in China.

The history of other early graduates may be less dramatic but they became the backbone of the medical and health care system in Hong Kong working both in public service and private practice.

The medical profession was the first to employ locally trained Chinese in large part because of the high quality of local graduates and, since the early years, the profession has been active in the international community of medical professionals and scientists.



Gordon King (middle, front row), Daphne Chun (third right, front row) and members of Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 1953



Gordon King, Faculty Dean and Pro-Vice-Chancellor; the longest serving Dean in the Faculty



Sun Yat-sen

Breakthroughs

The Hong Kong medical profession's accomplishments, and those of HKU graduates in particular, are numerous and out of proportion to its relatively small size.

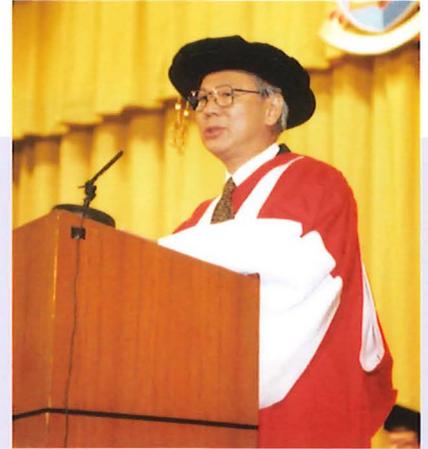
David Todd 達安輝 (MBBS 1952, MD 1958, HonDSc 1992) and Kan Yuet-wai 簡悅威 (MBBS 1958, DSc 1980, HonDSc 1987) for example are internationally renowned haematologists who have collaborated on research into the causes of the hereditary disease, thalassaemia, and prenatal diagnosis.

David Todd

David Todd is highly respected for his achievements in medical research, medical education and administration. His contribution to medicine is perhaps best summed up in a tribute by his student, a leading haematologist, Chan Tai-kwong 陳棣光 (MBBS 1961): "David Todd is an accomplished academician, a practising physician of the highest calibre, an administrator, a skilful politician and an irreplaceable Head for the Department of Medicine (1974-1989)".

Todd worked at the University for more than 40 years – from 1953 until he retired in the spring of 1997. As the former Pro-Vice-Chancellor of HKU (1978-1980), he taught and trained generations of medical practitioners and was chosen by students as Best Teacher at the only time this award was given. He was the Founding President of Hong Kong College of Physicians (1985-1992) and was elected the Founding President of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (1992-1996), an academy for the training and education of medical specialists.

Todd was knighted for his contribution to medical research and education. He was also appointed as an overseas adviser of the Royal College of Physicians (1979), a councillor of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians (1980-1986) and also admitted as Honorary Academician to the Singapore Academy of Medicine. Locally, he was the Founding Chairman of the Hong Kong Research Grants Council (RGC) (1991).



David Todd (second right, front row) as student, 1950s

Through the encouragement of his teacher and good friend David Todd, Kan Yuet-wai decided to take up haematology and went to the United States in the 1960s. He concentrated his studies on the use of DNA analysis for prenatal diagnosis. Kan received the first DNA sample for prenatal diagnosis from HKU in 1974. His research demonstrated for the first time in history that gene deletion was the cause of human disease, shedding light on the disease mechanisms at the molecular level by showing how DNA variants can be used as markers to track genes that cause diseases.

Kan Yuet-wai

A world-famous haematologist, Kan Yuet-wai has won international recognition for his pioneering role in molecular medicine research. Among the more important awards bestowed on him was the Lita Annenberg Award in 1984, Lasker Award in 1991, and Christopher Columbus Award a few years later. The Lasker Award is widely known to be a prelude to the Nobel Prize. Kan was the first Chinese to be admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Society (UK) in 1981.

Although working as a professor at the Department of Laboratory Medicine at the University of California in San Francisco, Kan still maintains ties with Hong Kong and the mainland. He is the Honorary Director of the Institute of Molecular Biology of HKU, Chairman of The Croucher Foundation, a foundation established in 1979 to finance projects in science, technology and medicine, and he was elected as a foreign member of the Chinese National Academy of Sciences in 1986.



As student, 1958

Another prominent figure is Ong Guan-bee 王源美 (MBBS 1947, DSc 1979, HonDSc 1980), who is known for his contribution to surgery. Better known as G.B. Ong, he is held in high regard for his research related to oesophageal surgery, liver and biliary tract diseases, cancer of the head and the neck, and urinary diversion. In 1962, under the headship of Ong, the Department of Surgery began using artificial kidneys for haemodialysis and focused on kidney transplants. In 1966, Ong and his team carried out the first open-heart surgery in Hong Kong using the then-recognised surface cooling technique. The department conducted 52 cases of successful open-heart surgery between 1968 and 1969.



Ong Guan-bee

Ong Guan-bee is an internationally acclaimed professor and surgeon.

As Chair Professor, he has provided innovative teaching methods by combining the use of seminars, weekly peer reviews and research on international development. He established systems of visiting professorships and travelling fellowships that promoted international exchange. He was the prime mover in inviting the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to conduct the FRCSE examination in HKU in 1965.

As a surgeon, Ong is renowned for his extremely swift and bold surgery. He has performed more than 10,000 major operations. He has also done much to contain the dreadful scourge of cancer.

Ong has earned numerous international awards, including the first John Bruce Gold Medal Award of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The Malaysian Royal Family awarded him the title Tan Sri in 1976.

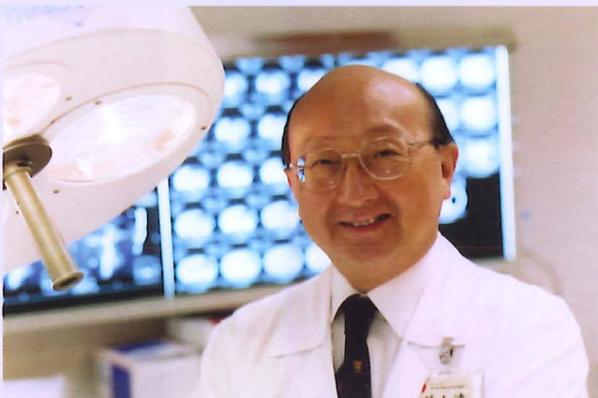
Fan Sheung-tat 范上達 (MBBS 1976, MS 1992, MD 1998) continued the work of Ong, especially liver transplants. His innovations in liver transplant surgery have been adopted all over the world.

Fan Sheung-tat

Fan Sheung-tat and his team at Queen Mary Hospital have performed more than 630 hepatobiliary cancer resections. The operative mortality rate of hepatectomy for liver cancer decreased from 28 per cent in 1989 to zero in 1996 and 1997. The five-year survival rate increased from 14 per cent to 46 per cent. 148 liver transplants have been performed in Queen Mary Hospital and the survival rate stands at 80. Among these transplants, 53 were adult-to-adult living-related operations.

Fan invented a surgical technique which has proved to be a major breakthrough in living-donor liver transplant and has been adopted by many liver transplant centres overseas. By December 2000, the number of patients who had received this operation reached 59 in Hong Kong, over 300 in the United States, 120 in Japan and 150 in Korea. Fan and his team broke new ground again in early January of 2000 when they successfully conducted the first split liver-transplant in Asia, by splitting a liver and transplanting it into two terminally ill patients. With this new

technique, it is estimated that the supply of organ grafts for transplant could increase by 40 per cent and the waiting time for patients could be reduced to less than twelve months. Fan now heads the largest liver transplant programme in China and Southeast Asia.



Edward Leong Che-hung 梁智鴻 (MBBS 1962) carried out the first kidney transplant with George Koo in Hong Kong in 1969. He has also been well-known for performing delicate operations to replace the bladder after resection, by using the colon and later the stomach.

The University's orthopaedic surgeons have also earned a worldwide reputation for pioneering the application of the anterior approach to treat spinal tuberculosis with a radical resection of the disease focus in the 1950s. The treatment became so widespread it was called the "Hong Kong Operation". Almost the entire team involved in its development were graduates from HKU.

Harry Fang Sin-yang 方心讓 (MBBS 1949, HonLLD 1977) is an orthopaedic surgeon who specialises in spinal surgery. In 1951, he applied the technique to correct severe deformities, such as scoliosis, which is an abnormal lateral curvature of the spine. Fang also invented two surgical approaches to spine surgery: the trans-oral approach that accesses the spine from the mouth, and the split-sternum approach that accesses the spine by splitting the sternum.

In the 1970s, Arthur Charles Yau Meng-choy 邱明才 (MBBS 1957), together with John P. O'Brien developed a halo-pelvic apparatus to correct spinal deformity problems with the help of Joe Clark from the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The apparatus yielded positive corrective results and scored a first in the field of spinal surgery.

Chow Shew-ping 周肇平 (MBBS 1968, MS 1988), a professor in orthopaedic surgery at HKU's Medical Faculty, is renowned internationally for repairing the smallest blood vessels. Using specially developed instruments and methods, he has been able to achieve a high success rate in repairing blood vessels as small as 0.15 mm in diameter, a world record to date. He was also the first surgeon in Hong Kong to re-attach a thumb under a microscope in 1977.

John Leong Chi-yan 梁智仁 (MBBS 1965), a professor at the Medical Faculty of HKU has been elected Fellow of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2001. Leong is elected for his remarkable contribution on spinal surgery and infantile osteology. In 1999, he became President-Elect of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et de Traumatologie (SICOT), the world orthopaedic association with 103 member nations. He is the first Chinese to assume that position.



Edward Leong Che-hung (first left), Harry Fang Sin-yang (middle), George Choa (second right) and John Wong 黃健靈 (right)



John Leong (right) and Ma Chung Ho-kei at the inauguration of the School of Postgraduate Medical Education and Training, 1994

Professional Bodies

Initially, most Hong Kong doctors trained in Western medicine were medical officers appointed by the Civil Service. Surprisingly, given the colonial convention at the time, they represented the first profession to be predominantly Chinese.

The Hong Kong Medical Association (HKMA), a body representing the medical practitioners in Hong Kong, was originally called Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association (HKCMA) when it was set up in 1920 as a union for Chinese doctors. In 1970, Peter Lee Chung-yin 李仲賢 (MBBS 1952, HonLLD 1977) advocated a name change that resulted in the association being renamed the Hong Kong Medical Association. The name was more inclusive and included non-Chinese members. Lee, President of the HKCMA from 1968 to 1970 and the HKMA from 1972 to 1976, facilitated the admission of the HKMA as a full member of the World Medical Association in 1976 and thus gained an independent, worldwide status for Hong Kong's medical profession. Over the years, almost all presidents of the HKMA have been graduates of the University.



Medical professionals of the Queen Mary Hospital

Pioneers of the Development of Medical Specialties in Hong Kong, examples among HKU Graduates

Anaesthesia	Justin Edouard Chan 陳銳志 (MBBS 1956)
Cardiology	Joseph Pan Yin-chi 潘蔭基 (MBBS 1951) Robert Joseph Barnes (MBBS 1952) Tse Tak-fu 謝德富 (MBBS 1968)
Cardiothoracic Surgery	Mok Chi-keung 莫志強 (MBBS 1964)
Chest Diseases & Tuberculosis	Donald Yu Yu-chiu 余宇超 (MBBS 1960) Chan Shiu-lun 陳兆麟 (MBBS 1965)
Child Assessment	Lillian Yang Yang 楊揚 (MBBS 1968)
Clinical Genetic Service	Alice Chau Poon Shun-han 周潘純嫻 (MBBS 1955)
Community Medicine	Lam Tai-hing 林大慶 (MBBS 1975, MD 1988)
Dermatology	Wong Kwok-on 黃國安 (MBBS 1956) Chiu Shin-chak 趙善策 (MBBS 1958)
Forensic Pathology	Pang Teng-cheung 彭定祥 (MBBS 1941, MD 1959)
Gastroenterology	Lai Kai-sum 黎啟森 (MBBS 1957)
Geriatric Medicine	Chan Sik 陳式 (MBBS 1964) Ng Yau-yung 吳有容 (MBBS 1972)
Haematology	Tso Shiu-chiu 曹紹釗 (MBBS 1959) Chan Tai-kwong 陳棣光 (MBBS 1961)
Hepatology	Lai Ching-lung 黎青龍 (MBBS 1970, MD 1994)
Neonatology	Yeung Chap-yung 楊執庸 (MBBS 1961)
Nephrology	Richard Yu Yue-hong 余宇康 (MBBS 1958)
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Christina Chow Po-wong 周寶煌 (MBBS 1947) Haroon Abdullah 石兆光 (MBBS 1952)
Ophthalmology	Chan Wai-kai 陳煒楷 (MBBS 1946)
Orthopaedic & Traumatic Surgery	Tso Yen-shui 曹延燧 (MBBS 1957) John Leong Chi-yan 梁智仁 (MBBS 1965)
Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)	Douglas Laing 梁德基 (MBBS 1928) George Choa 蔡永善 (MBBS 1947, HonLLD 1988)
Paediatrics	Peter Choy Wai-shuen 蔡惠鏞 (MBBS 1952) Hu Shih-chang 胡世昌 (MBBS 1952)
Pathology	Teoh Tiaw-bee 張朝美 (MBBS 1946) Chan Woon-cheung 陳煥章 (MBBS 1957)
Paediatric Nephrology	Tsao Yen-chow 曹延洲 (MBBS 1958)
Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Franklin Li Wang-pong 李宏邦 (MBBS 1956)
Psychiatry	Karam Singer 施應嘉 (MBBS 1954, MD 1973)
Surgery	Philip Mao Wen-chee 毛文奇 (MBBS 1938) Kenneth Hui Kwan-lun 許昆倫 (MBBS 1946) Richard Yiu 姚香江 (MBBS 1955)
Urology	Joseph Fung Hon-yin 馮漢彥 (MBBS 1950)
AIDS	Yeoh Eng-kiong 楊永強 (MBBS 1971)

HKU Graduates having served as Presidents of the Hong Kong Medical Association (Formerly Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association)

Li Shu-fan 李樹芬 (LMS 1908, HonLLD 1961)	(1926-1927, 1931-1932)
Yeo Kok-cheang 楊國璋 (MBBS 1926, MD 1931)	(1932-1933 (after amalgamation))
Phoon Seck-wah 潘錫華 (MBBS 1922, MS 1932)	(1934-1935)
Ip Kam-wah 葉錦華 (MBBS 1921)	(1935-1936)
Chau Sik-nin 周錫年 (MBBS 1924, HonLLD 1961)	(1936-1937)
Li Shu-pui 李樹培 (MBBS 1928)	(1937-1939)
Edward Wickham Jueyow Sun 孫潤焜 (MBBS 1929)	(1940-1946)
Tseung Fat-im 蔣法賢 (MBBS 1926, HonLLD 1969)	(1947-1949)
Hua Tse-jen 華則仁 (MBBS 1928, HonLLD 1968)	(1949-1950)
Lam Chi-wei 林志緯 (MBBS 1931)	(1950-1951, 1954-1955)
Lee Hah-liong 李學良 (MBBS 1933)	(1951-1952, 1953-1954)
Pang Hock-koo 彭學高 (MBBS 1930)	(1952-1953)
Wu Tai-piao 吳達表 (MBBS 1929)	(1955-1957)
Philip Mao Wen-chee 毛文奇 (MBBS 1938)	(1957-1958, 1960-1962)
Ling Ke-dieh 林開第 (MBBS 1932)	(1958-1959)
Ong Guan-bee 王源美 (MBBS 1947, DSc1979, HonDSc 1980)	(1962-1964)
Daphne Chun Wai-chun 秦惠珍 (MBBS 1940, HonDSocSc 1972)	(1964-1966)
Harry Fang Sin-yang 方心讓 (MBBS 1949, HonLLD 1977)	(1966-1968)
Peter Lee Chung-yin 李仲賢 (MBBS 1952, HonLLD 1977)	(1968-1970, 1972-1976)
Christina Chow Po-wong 周寶煌 (MBBS 1947)	(1970-1972)
Henry Li Fook-kuen 李福權 (MBBS 1946)	(1976-1978)
George Choa 蔡永善 (MBBS 1947, HonLLD 1988)	(1978-1980)
David Wong Chak-tong 黃澤棠 (MBBS 1963)	(1980-1982)
Raymond Wu Wai-yung 鄔維庸 (MBBS 1963)	(1984-1988)
Edward Leong Che-hung 梁智鴻 (MBBS 1962)	(1988-1992)
David Fang Jin-sheng 方津生 (MBBS 1973)	(1992-1994)
Lee Kin-hung 李健鴻 (MBBS 1958, MD 1971)	(1994-1998)
Selwyn So Kai-ming 蘇啟明 (MBBS 1975, PCLL 1986)	(1998-2000)
Lo Wing-lok 勞永樂 (MBBS 1979)	(2001-)

Peter Lee Chung-yin



Peter Lee Chung-yin not only brought independence to the local medical profession, he also introduced the new and important discipline of family medicine to Hong Kong.

In the eight years up to 1975, Lee attended every annual meeting of the medical associations of other countries to lobby on behalf of HKMA for World Medical Association (WMA) membership. In 1975, Lee and the current Chairman of the Hong Kong Medical Council Lee Kin-hung 李健鴻 (MBBS 1958, MD 1971) attended the Congress of the Commonwealth Medical Association (CMA) in New Delhi as observers. After a relentless round of lobbying, they successfully got the HKMA admitted as a full and independent member of CMA. Lee's success was complete when the WMA passed a motion proposed by the British delegate to admit HKMA as a full member in Dublin in 1976.

Lee introduced family medicine into Hong Kong and became the Founding President of Hong Kong College of General Practitioners (later renamed Hong Kong College of Family Physicians) in 1977. He continued to serve as its president until 1986. Lee also introduced family medicine into the Chinese mainland in 1986. Since then, family medicine has become the mainstay of the profession there.



As a student,
1958

Lee Kin-hung

In 1963, G.B. Ong, the President of the CMA (1962-1964) and the President of the Hong Kong Branch of the British Medical Association, facilitated the formation of the Federation of Medical Societies with the aim of co-ordinating all the societies as a prelude to the formation of Hong Kong Academy of Medicine, an organisation for providing continuing education to specialist physicians. The first President elected to the Federation was Albert Rodrigues 羅理基 (MBBS 1935, HonLLD 1962) (1965-1975). Past presidents succeeding Rodrigues include Harry Fang Sin-yang (1975-1979), Henry Li Fook-kuen 李福權 (MBBS 1946) (1981-1985), David Wong Chak-tong 黃澤棠 (MBBS 1963) (1985-1987), Huang Chen-ya 黃震遐 (MBBS 1966) (1987-1991), and Chan Chok-wan 陳作耘 (MBBS 1971) (1991 to date). The Hong Kong Academy of Medicine was founded in 1992.

The Hong Kong Medical Council was established by law in order to maintain professional conduct among practitioners. It has been chaired by many HKU graduates, among them Rosie Young Tse-tse 楊紫芝 (MBBS 1953, MD 1959, HonDSc 1995) (1988-96) and currently Lee Kin-hung.

Medical Education and Reform



The Hong Kong Museum of
Medical Sciences opened in 1996



Until 1981, the University was the only training establishment for doctors in Hong Kong. When the Medical School of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) was founded, many HKU graduates served with the new school. One of HKU's most distinguished graduates in medical

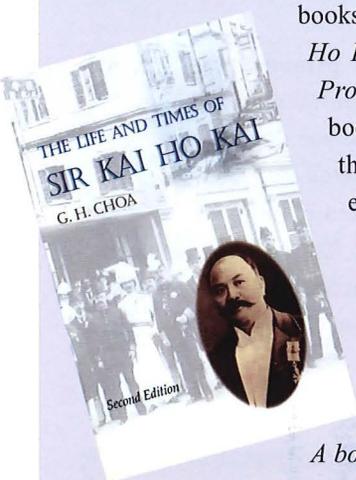
education was Gerald Hugh Choa Wing-ip 蔡永業 (MBBS 1946, MD 1960), the Founding Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of CUHK and the former Pro-Vice-Chancellor of CUHK.

Gerald Hugh Choa Wing-ip

Apart from his contribution to medical education, Gerald Hugh Choa Wing-ip was also a keen student of local medical history. Among other books, he had written *The Life and Times of Sir Kai Ho Kai*, and *Heal the Sick was Their Motto – The Protestant Medical Missionaries in China*. In his book on missionaries, Choa devoted a chapter to the experience of HKU medical students who escaped the Japanese Occupation during the Second World War and finished their studies in medical schools in Free China through the efforts of Gordon King, his former teacher.

Choa co-founded the Hong Kong Museum of Medical Sciences in 1996.

A book on Ho Kai written by Gerald Choa



One of the prominent achievements in medical education in Hong Kong has been the introduction of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) in 1998 by the University's Faculty of Medicine. Until then, medical curricula were commonly seen as rigid and compartmentalised. There was little integration between pre-clinical and clinical subjects, and clear segregation between learning and practice. Students had to work very hard, yet did not always learn effectively.

The introduction of PBL represented a major shift in higher learning, which has implications beyond medical education. During his deanship from 1995 to 1998, Chow Shew-ping led the drive for reform. In essence, PBL shifted the emphasis from teaching to learning with an emphasis on problem solving, self-education and creating a suitable environment for group work. In addition, more attention was paid to the community, ethical and communication aspects of medical practice. Under the new system, students undergo clinical training with teachers as facilitators as early as their first year of study, and real cases are used to encourage learning.

Chow Shew-ping

Problem-Based Learning in medical schools started in 1966 at McMaster University, Canada. It became the norm of medical education in most European universities in the late 1980s but it wasn't until Chow Shew-ping started a debate about PBL within the University's Faculty of Medicine that the system was even considered in Asia.

Chow's determination to reform the curriculum and teaching was prompted by the death of a student in 1995. The first-year student jumped from a building because he could not tolerate the high pressure of rote learning.

Few were prepared for such a revolutionary change which involved reducing the number of lectures and involved teachers discussing matters with students on an equal footing. The movement started with heated debates, which reached a climax with an attempted coup against Chow, who was then Dean. Professionalism eventually prevailed and the Faculty endorsed the document *Tomorrow's Doctors for Hong Kong* in May 1996 as a blueprint for reform.

The Medical Faculty, often seen as a socially conservative community, caused considerable surprise when it launched such a revolutionary change in teaching and learning. The reform is now spreading to other disciplines in the University, including Dentistry, Speech and Hearing Sciences, Architecture and Law.



Chow Shew-ping (second right, front row) in a meeting on the development of the Faculty of Medicine



Another milestone in the development of the medical profession in Hong Kong was the establishment of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine. The academy is a statutory body empowered to accredit medical specialists in Hong Kong. Its mission is to develop both postgraduate medical training and continuous medical education for specialists.

HKU graduate David Todd, a firm believer in the principle that medical education should be a lifelong process, was one of the prime movers behind the establishment of the academy. He successfully negotiated for the Member of the Royal College of Physicians examination to be completed in Hong Kong. He founded the Hong Kong College of Physicians in 1986 and became the Founding President of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine in 1992. The current President of the academy is Edward Leong Che-hung, who has been active both in the medical and political arenas and was a Legislative Council member elected by the medical profession.

Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (formed in 1992): List of Presidents

David Todd 達安輝 (MBBS 1952, MD 1958, HonDSc 1992)	1992-1996
David Fang Jin-sheng 方津生 (MBBS 1973)	1996-2000
Edward Leong Che-hung 梁智鴻 (MBBS 1962)	2000-

HKU Graduates as Presidents of the Academy Colleges of HKAM

Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Ronald Lo Joy-wah 羅佐華 (MBBS 1970)	1993-1995
Hung Chi-tim 熊志添 (MBBS 1981)	1995-1999
Lee Tsun-woon 李振垣 (MBBS 1979)	1999-

Hong Kong College of Community Medicine

Lee Shiu-hung 李紹鴻 (MBBS 1958, MD 1992)	1992-1995
Paul Saw Thian-aun 蘇天安 (MBBS 1967)	1995-1997
Lam Tai-hing 林大慶 (MBBS 1975, MD 1988)	1998-2001
Edith Lau Ming-chu 劉明珠 (MBBS 1979)	2001-

Hong Kong College of Emergency Medicine

Chung Chin-hung 鍾展鴻 (MBBS 1973)	1997-
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Hong Kong College of Family Medicine

Stephen Foo Kam-so 傅鑑蘇 (MBBS 1965)	1992-1998
Donald Li Kwok-tung 李國棟 (MBBS 1980)	1998-

Hong Kong College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Pamela Leung Ming-kuen 梁明娟 (MBBS 1967)	1995-1997
Ho Pak-chung 何柏松 (MBBS 1974, MD 1990)	1998-2000
Ho Lau-cheung 何樓章 (MBBS 1973)	2001-

Hong Kong College of Ophthalmologists

Timothy Liu Kai-ching 廖啟澄 (MBBS 1964)	1993-1996
Mark Tso On-man 曹安民 (MBBS 1961, DSc 1994)	1997-1999
Hui Siu-ping 許少萍 (MBBS 1977)	1999-2001
Tong Pak-chuen 唐柏泉 (MBBS 1972)	2001-

Hong Kong College of Orthopaedic Surgeons

Leung Ping-chung 梁秉中 (MBBS 1966, MS 1981)	1993-1995
John Leong Chi-yan 梁智仁 (MBBS 1965)	1995-1996
Chan Kai-ming 陳啟明 (MBBS 1975)	1996-1998
Keith Luk Dip-kei 陸焜驥 (MBBS 1977)	1999-2000
Yeung Sai-hung 楊世雄 (MBBS 1976)	2000-

Hong Kong College of Otorhinolaryngologists

Yu Hip-cho 余協祖 (MBBS 1977)	1993-1995
William Wei 韋霖 (MBBS 1974, MS 1991)	1995-

Hong Kong College of Paediatricians

Yeung Chap-yung 楊執庸 (MBBS 1961)	1992-1997
Leung Nai-kong 梁乃江 (MBBS 1966)	1997-

Hong Kong College of Pathologists

Faith Ho Wat Chi-suk 何屈志淑 (MBBS 1963, MD 1983)	1992-1995
Mak Wai-ping 麥衛炳 (MBBS 1973)	1995-1999

Hong Kong College of Physicians

Chan Tai-kwong 陳棣光 (MBBS 1961, MD 1983)	1992-1998
Richard Yu Yue-hong 余宇康 (MBBS 1958, MD 1972)	1998-

Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists

Helen Chiu Fung-kum 趙鳳琴 (MBBS 1980)	1998-
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Hong Kong College of Radiologists

Lilian Leong Fung Ling-ye 梁馮令儀 (MBBS 1971)	1992-
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The College of Surgeons of Hong Kong

Joseph Lau Wan-ye 劉允怡 (MBBS 1972)	1996-1999
Lo Kwok-hung 羅國洪 (MBBS 1967)	1999-

Rosie Young Tse-tse is also dedicated to medical education. After graduation, she taught at the University from 1954, and assumed numerous responsible positions, including Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (as the first HKU woman graduate for that post) (1983-1984) and Pro-Vice-Chancellor (1984-1993).

Rosie Young Tse-tse

An endocrinologist, Rosie Young Tse-tse is known internationally for her research in thyrotoxic periodic paralysis and hypoglycaemia in liver cancer. She is a world expert on thyroid and diabetic problems among the Chinese.

Young served as the Chairman of the Medical Council of Hong Kong for ten years. She was also the Chairman of the group that produced the important Working Party Report on Primary Health Care in Hong Kong (1990), laying the framework for medical education and healthcare reform.

She has earned great respect among medical professionals as well as the community at large and has held many public offices, including Chairman of the Education Commission from 1993 to 1998, a time when it launched many critical policy changes.

She retains the titles of Honorary Professor of Medicine of HKU, Honorary Consultant of Queen Mary Hospital and Director of the Health Assessment Department of Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital.



Rosie Young with A.J.S. McFadzean, former Vice-Chancellor and Medical Dean, 1974

Medical and Health Administration



Yeo Kok-cheang

Until the 1990s, there were three main categories of medical and health services: private, government and subvented (subvented hospitals and clinics are heavily subsidised by the government, but are managed by charitable bodies, welfare organisations and missionaries). Both the government and subvented hospitals and clinics belong to the public sector.

The Medical and Health Department was the government authority that oversaw medical and health care for the entire colony. It directly ran the government hospitals and clinics and their finances, supervised the subvented hospitals and clinics, and monitored the private sector. In 1990, the Hospital Authority was set up and took over the administration of government and subvented hospitals. Over the years, many HKU medical graduates have worked for both the old department and the Hospital Authority.

George Harold Thomas (MBBS 1914, MD 1920, HonLLD 1961) had many firsts at the University. He was one of the last students at the old College of Medicine, the first medical graduate since the inception of the University, the first Doctor of Medicine in 1920, and the first graduate receiving honorary degree in 1961. He became Deputy and later Acting Director of Medical Services from 1947 to 1949.

After Thomas retired in 1949, Yeo Kok-cheang 楊國璋 (MBBS 1926, MD 1931) became the first local civil servant to be appointed Director of Medical and Health Services. Other HKU graduates who followed in Yeo's footsteps were Teng Pin-hui 鄧炳輝 (MBBS 1938, HonLLD 1970) in the 1960s, Gerald Choa Wing-ip in the 1970s, and Thong Kah-leong 唐家良 (MBBS 1956), who served until the late 1980s.

The major stumbling block of the old healthcare system was a lack of consistency of service. While government facilities were inexpensive, and therefore affordable, the sheer number of patients often led to a strain on available resources. Subvented facilities, equally affordable, often provided a higher quality of service and care while private institutions were able to provide high quality care but at a cost.

In 1974, the government attempted to establish regional hospitals in eight areas of the territory in order to improve the quality of medical and health services but the scheme failed to solve the overcrowding problem, which was exacerbated by the growing population. There was an even greater pressure for change. Harry

Fang Sin-yang, then Unofficial Legislative Council member, was among those who in 1983 proposed setting up a Hospital Authority to take charge of public hospital services. Subsequently, a consultancy report, the Scott Report in 1985, suggested establishing an authority with complete autonomy to take charge of both government and subvented hospitals. The Department of Health retained regulatory authority



The old Tsan Yuk Hospital in post-war years



Queen Mary Hospital

and responsibility to safeguard community health through various promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services.

A Provisional Hospital Authority was established in 1988. In 1989, in anticipation of the establishment of the Hospital Authority, the schedule was split between a Director of Health and a Director of Hospital Services, the former post was filled by Lee Shiu-hung 李紹鴻 (MBBS 1958, MD 1992) and the latter by Chau Tuen-yin 周端彥 (MBBS 1965).

The Hospital Authority was incorporated in 1990. Since then it has streamlined management and made hospitals more patient-centred. Chung Sze-yuen 鍾士元 (BSc(Eng) 1941, HonDSc 1976) served as the Founding Chairman of the new authority and Yeoh Eng-kiong 楊永強 (MBBS 1971) joined as the Director of Operations and became Chief Executive in 1994. Yeoh was appointed Secretary of Health and Welfare in 1999 and became Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food under the new Accountability System in 2002. William Ho Shiu-wei 何兆偉 (MBBS 1983) succeeded him as the Chief Executive.

The improvement of public hospitals, however, has resulted in new difficulties. They have become more popular and have attracted patients who might otherwise visit the private sector. By the end of 2000, about 94 per cent of hospital services were provided by the government which must face the growing problem of funding. In 2000, in response to a Harvard report on policies of public health in Hong Kong, Yeoh released his “Consultation Document on Healthcare Reform” which addressed issues of funding and quality assurance. The document proved to be controversial but constructive.

Other HKU medical graduates, while not working directly in public health administration, have been influential members of government advisory committees and boards relevant to medical and health services. They include Albert Rodrigues and Tseung Fat-im 蔣法賢 (MBBS 1926, HonLLD 1969) who started serving as members of the Medical Advisory Board in the 1960s. In 1973, when the board was transformed into the Medical Development Advisory Committee, Rodrigues became the first Chairman. Subsequently, the chairmanship was held by HKU graduates, Harry Fang Sin-Yang, Chiu Hin-kwong 招顯洸 (MBBS 1953) and Leong Che-hung. The committee is now called the Health and Medical Development Advisory Committee and the current Chairman is David Fang Jin-sheng 方津生 (MBBS 1973).

Outside the public system, private hospitals have provided quick and flexible services to those with means for many years. Two early HKU graduates, Li Shu-fan 李樹芬 (LMS 1908, HonLLD 1961), who graduated from the College of Medicine in 1908, and his brother Li Shu-pui 李樹培 (MBBS 1928), were both closely associated with the private Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital. Li Shu-fan was Sun Yat-sen’s medical consultant from 1923 to 1925 and also served as the principal of Guangdong Medical University. When Sun died of liver cancer in 1925, Li moved to Hong Kong and became the Superintendent of Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital where he set up a nursing school in 1927 and an obstetric school in 1934. After his retirement in 1958, Li continued to take an active interest in the community and set up the Li Shu-fan Fund for medical development before he died in 1966. His brother Li Shu-pui is now the Superintendent of the Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital.



Yeoh Eng-kiong (left) and Ho Shiu-wei



Chiu Hin-kwong



Prince of Wales Hospital

The New Medical Complex at HKU and Fan Pui Garden



Li Shu-fan

Li Shu-pui at the age of 99 (second left) with his son, Walton Li (third left) at Fan Pui Garden's opening, 2002



Fan Pui Garden



The new Faculty of Medicine Building, opened in April 2002

Chinese Medicine

Chinese medicine has always been widely used by people in Hong Kong, even those who otherwise have a very Western lifestyle. Yet, until recently, it has never been adequately studied, developed and protected.

After 1997, there was a shift in government policy towards Chinese medicine and in July 2000 the Chinese Medicine Ordinance was passed, providing for the establishment of the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong and a system to monitor the practice, use, manufacture and trade of Chinese medicine. Three universities, HKU, CUHK and Baptist University, began offering Chinese medicine degrees.

Chow Shew-ping, former Dean of the Faculty, was instrumental in setting up the School of Traditional Chinese Medicine at HKU in 1998. The school aims to provide state-of-the-art facilities for research, to establish the clinical efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) products, and to promote evidence-based use of TCM through internationally recognised basic research. The school admitted the first batch of students to the part-time degree course of Bachelor of TCM in 1998. Among the intake, around 17 per cent are Western medicine professionals and 8.8 per cent are Chinese medicine practitioners. It also runs clinical centres for teaching and research to provide members of the public with Chinese medicine consultations and practicum venues for students. Samuel Chan Ting-hon 陳廷漢 (BSc(Gen) 1964, BSc(Sp) 1965, PhD 1968), who was the Director of the University TCM Centre during 1996-1998, has



been appointed as the Executive Director of the school since July 2001. Full-time Bachelor of Chinese Medicine students will be admitted in the academic year of 2002-2003 and a new School of Chinese Medicine on campus will be established by October 2002.

CUHK set up an Institute of Chinese Medicine (ICM) in January 2000 with the intention of establishing evidence-based Chinese medicines, and with a view to facilitating co-operation between traditional and Western medicine practitioners. Leung Ping-chung 梁秉中 (MBBS 1966, MS 1981, HonDSocSc 2001), whose father was a Chinese medicine practitioner, chairs the management committee of the ICM.

Community Service

Medical graduates from the University have also volunteered their services beyond the clinic and laboratory. Many HKU medical graduates have also made varying degrees of sacrifice to help the underprivileged in Hong Kong, the mainland and other parts of the world.

Daphne Chun Wai-chun 秦惠珍 (MBBS 1940, HonDSocSc 1972) was the driving force behind the improvement of maternity services and family planning in Hong Kong. Chun helped establish a maternity service in Tsan Yuk Hospital and reduced the neo-natal and maternal mortality rates to such an extent that Hong Kong became one of the safest places in the world to give birth. Foreseeing the potential social crisis of the baby boom and the influx of Chinese immigrants in the 1960s, she actively promoted family planning and became a Founding Member and President (1957-1962) of the Hong Kong Family Planning Association. She was also responsible for introducing the intra-uterine device (IUD) as a contraceptive method in 1963.



Family planning promotion

Daphne Chun Wai-chun

Daphne Chun Wai-chun, a leading obstetrician and gynaecologist, was the first woman professor to be appointed at HKU, and also the first Chinese to receive the diploma of membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. She was also the first Chinese woman to be made a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

During her time as Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (1957-1972), the department became well-known for its pelvic surgical technique and its low maternal and perinatal mortality. She also introduced modern foetal monitoring technology.

Chun gained an international reputation for her clinical research. She established physiological and biometric norms of widespread interest and her work on the prevention of cancer following pregnancies brought her yet more recognition.

Ma Chung Ho-kei 馬鍾可璣 (MBBS 1958) continued the work of Chun in family planning. Also a professor at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of HKU, Chung was the Chairman of the Hong Kong Family Planning Association from 1973 to 1978 and its president from 1983 to 1995. The association's famous slogan, "Two is Enough" (一個嬌, 兩個妙, 三個吃不消, 四個斷擔挑), was once a household motto. Chung also introduced many new family planning services, such as a pre-marital medical check and a youth advisory service. Her chairmanship was succeeded by Grace Tang Wai-king 鄧惠瓊 (MBBS 1971) in 1992 and Ho Pak-chung 何柏松 (MBBS 1974, MD 1990) in 1997. The



Ma Chung Ho-kei (left)



As student, in 1958



Grace Tang Wai-king

current Executive Director of the Association is Susan Fan ying-suen 范瑩孫 (MBBS 1984, MPA 1992).

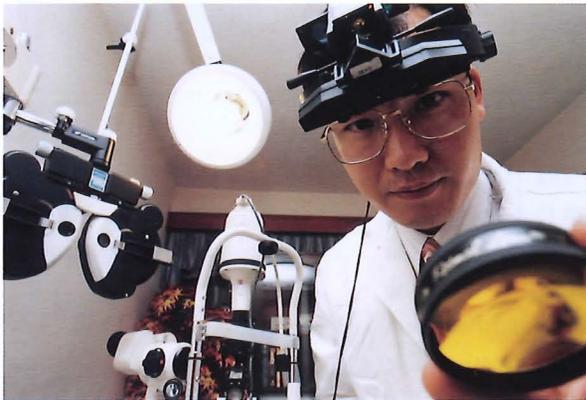
Orthopaedic surgeon Harry Fang Sin-yang is known as the “Father of Rehabilitation” in Hong Kong for his work with the handicapped and his belief in integrating the disabled into the community through public education campaigns. He has long encouraged the disabled to participate in sports and demonstrations of their skills and hosted the Third International Abilympics which attracted delegates from 80 countries.



John Ho Hung-chiu

Between 1974 and 1985, he was a Legislative Council and Executive Council member. Fang has also worked with Deng Pufang, the disabled son of Deng Xiaoping, on the provision of rehabilitation programmes on the mainland. By 1997, he had

trained a total of 2,000 mainland rehabilitation workers. Fang’s contribution to the rehabilitation of disabled people earned him a knighthood and numerous international awards, such as the Rehabilitation International Man of the Year (1984), the Citizen of the Year and Man of the Year (UK, 1981). He is also the first Chinese to receive the Prize of International Outstanding Achievement from the United Nations in 1991.



Dennis Lam Shun-chiu

John Ho Hung-chiu 何鴻超 (MBBS 1940, HonDSc 1974), a radiologist noted for treating nasopharyngeal cancer, is a champion of cancer patients. He was the first person to introduce radiotherapy into Hong Kong. In the 1950s, there were no hospital beds catering to cancer patients – Ho was instrumental in the building of Nam Long Hospital, a hospital dedicated to cancer and hospice services. He was also a founder of the Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society which raises funds for the promotion of public awareness of cancer prevention.

Dennis Lam Shun-chiu 林順潮 (MBBS 1984) founded the Action for Vision Eye Foundation in 1999. As a professor and the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences of CUHK, Lam is devoted to building a community free from blindness.



Thomas Chan Sze-tong with mainland children

Many other HKU medical graduates have given their time to community service in Hong Kong and some have extended their reach to the mainland.

Thomas Chan Sze-tong 陳思堂 (MBBS 1977), a neurosurgeon in private practice, chose to serve the underprivileged children and became Chief Executive of World Vision Hong Kong and World Vision China in 1996. Since 1999, he has focused more on the work at World Vision China, which runs long-term development programmes to help communities rise out of poverty and become self-sufficient. The group helps families rebuild homes destroyed in natural disasters, and provides education opportunities to poor children for a better future. World Vision has held presentations and workshops in various universities and secondary schools and has organised tours to many provinces of China in a bid to educate Hong Kong about poverty on the mainland.



Operation Concern, founded in 1993

Leung Ping-chung

It is estimated that there are about 20 million physically disabled people on the mainland, and many of them cannot afford the medical cost for surgery and rehabilitation. Leung Ping-chung founded Operation Concern (關懷行動) in 1993 in order to provide free surgery and the fitting of rehabilitation aids for the physically disabled in the underdeveloped areas of China. Operation Concern is staffed by a group of 270 volunteers, including surgeons, nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and rehabilitation technicians. The majority of the surgeons are HKU graduates. The organisation also helps build local capacity by training mainland medical workers on the spot and offers follow-up training in Hong Kong. So far, Operation Concern has performed 1,200 operations, served more than 5,000 patients, and has set up more than ten centres in different parts of China.



Leung Ping-chung (right) with Wu Jieping 吳階平 (left) and Andrew Li Kwok-nang 李國能 at the 2001 Honorary Degrees Congregation

Gordon Low On-ding 羅安鼎 (MBBS 1956) founded Project China with the aim of inviting surgeons from New Zealand and Australia to share their skills and experience with their Chinese counterparts. Project China started off as Project Guangzhou in 1993 when Low organised the first visit of surgeons from the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons to Guangzhou, but it has now been extended to involve exchange visits between surgeons in hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Changsha. Project China also donates machines, hospital beds and mattresses, journals and books to the mainland.



Lam Shiu-kum

Lam Shiu-kum 林兆鑫 (MBBS 1967, MD 1975), current Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and an expert in gastroenterology and hepatology, volunteered his medical services in northern Guangdong between 1994 to 1999. His team performed a record 2,500 procedures on villagers with gastrointestinal problems. He has instigated groundbreaking research on stomach cancer in the region.

There are also many other HKU medical graduates who have worked on the mainland since the change of government in 1949. They have experienced political turmoil during China's most dramatic decades. However, those who survived have been instrumental in reviving the medical profession in China after the Cultural Revolution. Their contributions are incalculable and beyond the scope of this study.

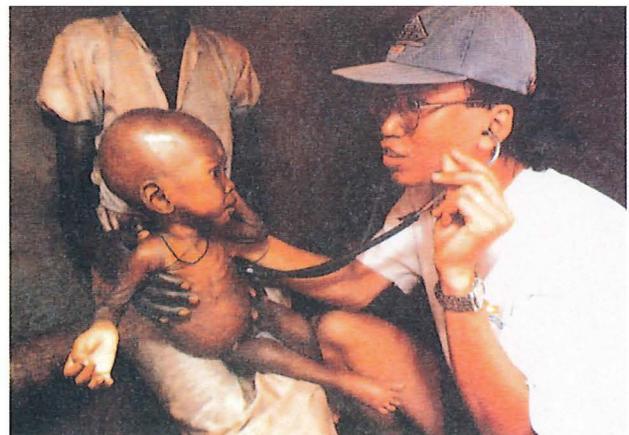
Chow Shew-ping joined Médecins Sans Frontières in 1989 in Vietnamese refugee camps in Hong Kong. Since then HKU medical graduates followed his example and worked abroad with the organisation.

Reginald Tsang Chun-nau 曾振錨 (MBBS 1964) is the Executive Director of Medical Services International (USA). Founded in 1994, the organisation aims at bringing medical and educational professionals to serve in voluntary capacities in underbenefited areas of China and Asia.

The first bone marrow transplantation in Hong Kong was performed in May 1990 when sibling marrow donation represented the only hope for patients with acute and chronic leukaemia. Raymond Liang Hin-suen 梁憲孫 (MBBS 1979, MD 1990), Chair Professor of Haematology and Oncology of the University, is instrumental in setting up a Chinese unrelated marrow



Raymond Liang Hin-suen



HKU graduates serving the poor and the underprivileged is a tradition of the university education. Chris Woo Lap-fai (MBBS 1993) of Médecins Sans Frontières checking a child patient in rural Africa

donor registry in Hong Kong through the establishment of the Hong Kong Marrow Match Foundation in 1991. The Foundation's first project, "Save Gordon Campaign", drew the support of over 9,500 volunteers who came forward to donate blood samples in a single weekend and founded the basis of the Foundation's registry. The first unrelated bone marrow transplant using a donor from the registry was performed in April 1992. The registry has now got nearly 43,000 listed donors. To date, over a hundred transplants have been performed using donors from the registry and many lives have been saved. Liang is currently the Honorary Secretary of the Foundation.



Visit to Prince Philip Dental Hospital by the Duke of Edinburgh (second left) with Murray MacLehose (right), then Governor; and Lydia Dunn 鄧蓮如 (middle), 1981

The Development of Dentistry

The University started offering Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) degree in 1980. Before that, Hong Kong used to depend on a much smaller number of overseas-trained dental practitioners. At the inception of the Faculty, there were only about 600 registered dentists in Hong Kong. Compared with Japan and England where there was one dentist for about 1,800 of the population, in Hong Kong it was 8,000.

Since 1985, at the graduation of its first students, the landscape of dental care in Hong Kong has fundamentally changed. There are now around 1,700 dentists in Hong Kong, of which about half are HKU graduates. The population density of dentists has increased to one in 4,200. Apart from the increase in quantity, it is the first time that the particular oral disease patterns and cultural features of the Hong Kong population is addressed.

About 70 per cent of the HKU dental graduates are in private practice. Many of them set up dental clinics in the new towns and public housing estates where there used to be very few



The Prince Philip Dental Hospital



Simulation Laboratory: virtual reality image guided dental teaching

dentists, thus offering an improved geographical coverage for the people.

A pioneering, full-time outreach dental care service was established by the Faculty of Dentistry in 1998. This service, headed by Edward Lo Chin-Man 盧展民 (BDS 1985, MDS 1987, PhD 1995) has provided free on-site essential dental care and treatment to thousands of disadvantaged people.

In the public sector, HKU graduates make up about two-thirds of the 220 dentists employed by the Department of Health. They include Elizabeth Kwan Lim 關林惠英 (MDS 1992), Consultant-in-Charge of the Dental Services. The only dental consultant at the Hospital Authority, Chow Tak-kun 鄒德根 (BDS, 1985), is a HKU graduate and he heads the Department of Dentistry & Maxillofacial Surgery at the United Christian Hospital. His department is being made the centre of a cross-hospital dental service.

A small percentage of the dental graduates opted for an academic career by teaching or doing research in HKU. About 30 per cent of the 40 full-time and fractional teaching staff in the Faculty of Dentistry are HKU graduates. They are the first generation of researchers of dental science in Hong Kong. Even with such a young Faculty, there are remarkable academics such as Johnny Chai Yat-chiu 查逸超 (BDS 1986) who, at an age of 38, is Professor Emeritus at Northwestern University which hosts one of the most distinguished dental schools.

Today, HKU remains the only university that bestows dental degrees in Hong Kong. The Prince Philip Dental Hospital is still the only dental teaching hospital in the territory.



Ian Davies (second left), then Dean, at the ribbon-cutting ceremony on the First Open Day of the Faculty of Dentistry, 1983

