



**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



*Health*  
**INFORMATION**  
**BOOKLET**  
**2007**  
*Special Edition*



DEPARTMENT OF POLICY AND PLANNING  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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# PREFACE

Bismillahir Rahmanirrahim.

The year 2007 commemorates the 100th Years of Health Services in Brunei Darussalam (1907 – 2007). To mark this important occasion, the Department of Policy and Planning has published a commemorative issue of the Health Information Booklet 2007.

This is the twelfth edition of the HIB; the first was published in 1996. For this special edition, additional features which briefly highlights significant development of healthcare services in Brunei Darussalam since 1907, relevant and vital health facts and where possible, earliest health data available have been included.

The Department of Policy and Planning will continuously improve the outlook and contents of the booklet, in our commitment to provide reliable and useful information to cater the needs of health planners, policy-makers, researchers and academician as well as the general public.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the relevant departments under the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Communication, and Ministry of Health for their continued cooperation and support in making this publication possible. I also take this opportunity to thank all those who have given their dedicated efforts to make this publication a success.

**HAJAH FATMAH BINTI PJDSMDSU (DR) HAJI MD JAMIL**

Director of Policy and Planning

Ministry of Health

Negara Brunei Darussalam

# MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S VISION AND MISSION

## VISION

*“ To strive to become a highly reputable health service organization which is comparable to the best in the region and which will enable every citizen and resident of the nation to attain a high quality of life by being socially, economically and mentally productive throughout the life span “*

## MISSION

*“ To improve the health and well being of the people of Brunei Darussalam through a high quality and comprehensive health care system which is effective, efficient, responsive, affordable, equitable and accessible to all in the country “*

### ***FACT:***

*Brunei Darussalam's overall health system performance and attainment were ranked 40 and 37 out of 191 countries respectively <sup>[1]</sup>.*

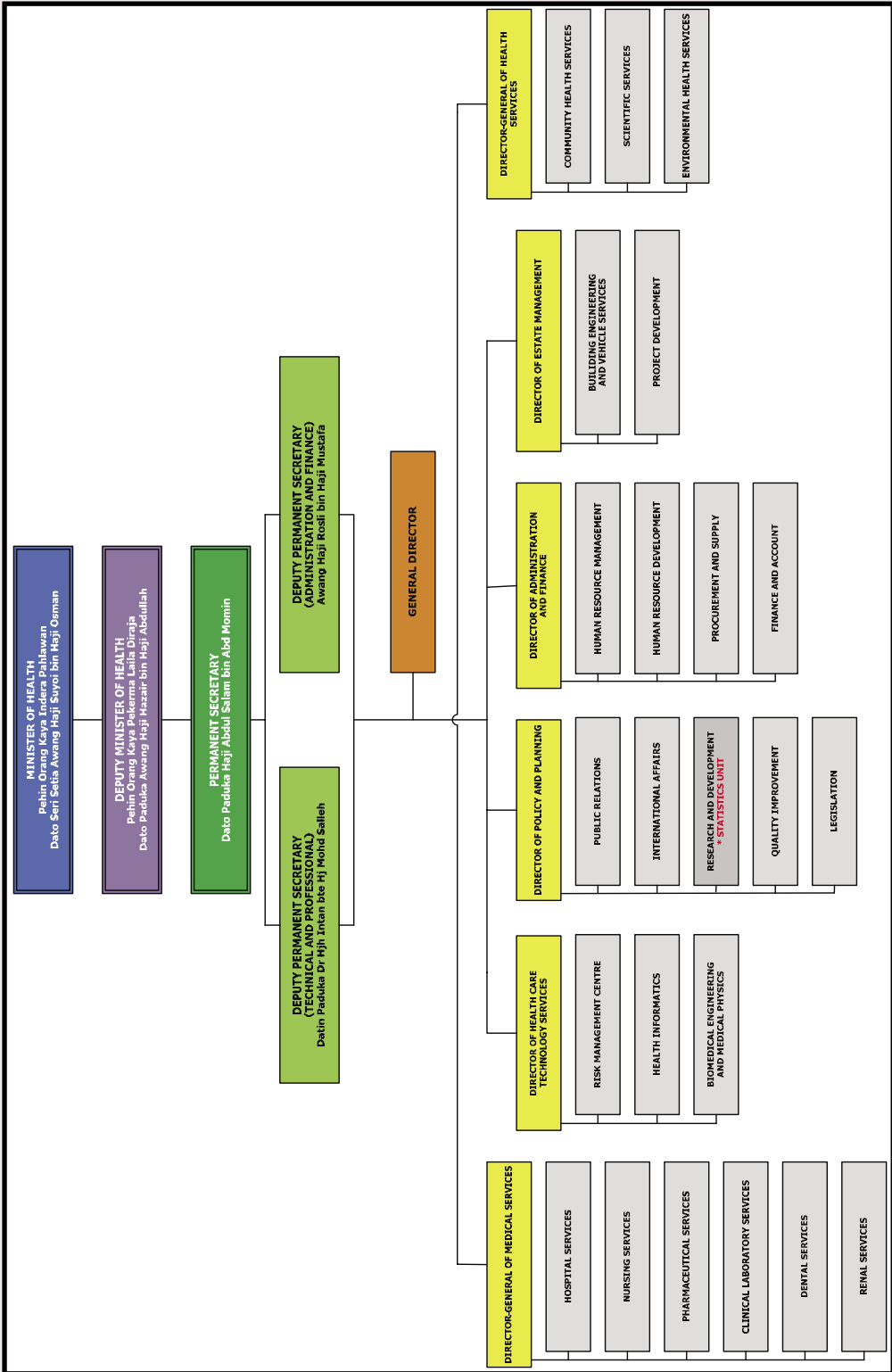
*Regionally, Brunei health system was ranked 4th in the Asia Pacific Region, behind Singapore, Japan and Australia, while in ASEAN, Brunei was ranked 2nd after Singapore. The United Development Programme 2007/2008 report put Brunei Darussalam in the 30th place out of 177 countries for its overall human development index (HDI) <sup>[2]</sup>.*

Source:

<sup>1</sup> - The World Health Report 2000

<sup>2</sup> - Human Development Report 2007/2008 (The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living)

# MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S ORGANISATION STRUCTURE (As of 2008)



## A BRIEF HISTORY

The history of Medical and Health Services in Brunei Darussalam dated back to 1907. Back then, the Deputy British Resident was also the residing doctor. Four years later, in 1911, a dresser who also held the position of a Post Master set up the dispensary service. In 1919, medical officers from Labuan made monthly visits to Brunei Darussalam and patients who required further treatment were in turn sent to Labuan. The services then reached out to the rural areas in 1924 and were conducted by a hospital assistant.

The health system started with the formation of the Medical Department along with the appointment of the first State Medical Officer in 1929 and the start of the Public Health and Sanitation Programme.

## HEALTH FACILITIES MILESTONE

1929

The first 18-bedded government hospital situated in Pekan Brunei was officiated by His Majesty Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Akhazul Khairi Waddien Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul Alam.



1932

Completion of 6-bedded hospitals in Tutong and Temburong districts. The Belait District depended on the privately owned hospital by the Syarikat Minyak British Malayan (now known as Shell). Towards the end of 1932, a government hospital was constructed in the Belait District.

1950

Hospital-based Dental Service was officially established.

1951

A new General hospital was completed to replace the existing one which was destroyed by war. By 1967, the hospital had 212 beds with specialised services in the areas of medical, surgery, ophthalmology, gynaecology, and anaesthesia.



1952

The setting up of the Maternal and Child Health Clinic in Kampong Ayer, officially opened by Her Royal Highness Paduka Seri Baginda Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Damit.



1965

Flying Doctor Services was started in rural villages.



1968

The Dialysis Centre and the Mental Health Unit started providing services at the General Hospital in Bandar Brunei.

1972

A new 185-bedded hospital furnished with modern medical equipment was bestowed the name Suri Seri Begawan Hospital Kuala Belait by His Majesty the Sultan in honour of his late mother, Paduka Suri Seri Begawan.



1972

A new 20-bedded hospital at the Tutong District started with a few wards, an operation theatre, a labour room, X-Ray services, dental unit, health clinics for expectant mothers, and an out-patient clinic.

1978

General Hospital started Radiology Services and the Ear, Nose and Throat Unit.

1980

The Intensive Care Unit and Paediatric Unit were established at the General Hospital.

1984

The Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha (RIPAS) hospital was officially opened offering a wide and comprehensive range of medical and surgical services. The hospital is located in Bandar Seri Begawan and is the largest main tertiary referral hospital in Brunei Darussalam. In 2007, the hospital has a total of 555 beds.



1987

A 50-bedded hospital named Rumah Sakit Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam, Temburong District officially opened.

1989

Setting up of Water Ambulance Service.

1990

The Suri Seri Begawan Dialysis Unit in Kuala Belait was opened.

1990

Establishment of the Scientific Laboratory Services.





1996

The Community Dental Health Services Unit was set up with the objective of promoting oral health and preventing dental diseases. The Unit ensures dental services are more accessible to the community at large.



1997

Rimba Dialysis Centre in Bandar Seri Begawan was opened. Currently the largest operating dialysis centre in Brunei Darussalam accommodating 44 patients at any one time.



1998

Construction of Specialist Clinic Building within the main complex of RIPAS hospital completed. The building accommodate services such as Dermatology, Orthopaedics, Oralmaxillofacial Surgery, Neurosurgery, Oncology, Specialist Dental Clinic, Podiatry, Orthotist and Prosthesis, Gastroenterology, Respiratory Medicine, and Orthorhinolaryngology (ENT).

1998

The Pengiran Muda Mahkota PengiranMuda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital in Tutong District was officially opened offering a 30-bedded facility.



2000

The decentralisation of primary health care services was operationalised with the opening up of 5 additional health centres namely BSB Health Centre, Gadong Health Centre, Muara Health Centre, Berakas 'A' Health Centre and Berakas 'B' Health Centre.

1998

National Dental Centre was established in Bandar Seri Begawan.



2007

Temburong Dialysis Centre was officially opened. Currently the centre has 8 dialysis points that is able to accomodate 8 patients at one time.

## GEOGRAPHY

**B**runei Darussalam is located in South-East Asia on the northwest coast of the island of Borneo facing the South China Sea and lies about 443km north of the equator. With a land area of 5,765 square kilometres, Brunei Darussalam is bounded on all sides by the Malaysian state of Sarawak which splits Brunei into two parts; the western part consisting of Brunei-Muara, Tutong and Belait districts while the eastern part is the Temburong district.

CAPITAL	:	BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN
DISTRICTS	:	4
MUKIMS	:	39
KAMPONGS / LOCALITY	:	430
HOUSEHOLDS	:	55,696 (2001 Census)
AV. NO. PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	:	6.0



# DEMOGRAPHY

**B**runei Darussalam conducts population census every 10 years. The latest census was done in 2001.

## Estimated Population (2007) :

Total	:	390.0 Thousands
Male	:	206.9 Thousands
Female	:	183.1 Thousands
Sex Ratio (M / 100F)	:	113
Persons / sq.km	:	68
Annual rate of increase	:	1.8%

## Age Structure :

0 - 4	:	12.5%
5 - 19	:	26.7%
20 - 54	:	54.2%
55 - 64	:	3.8%
65 & Over	:	2.8%

Race :

Malay \* : 66.6%

Chinese : 11.0%

Others : 22.4%

District :

Brunei-Muara : 69.3%

Belait : 16.6%

Tutong : 11.5%

Temburong : 2.6%

Note :

\* - Including Other Indigenous Groups of the Malay race namely Belait, Bisaya, Brunei, Dusun, Kedayan, Murut or Tutong.

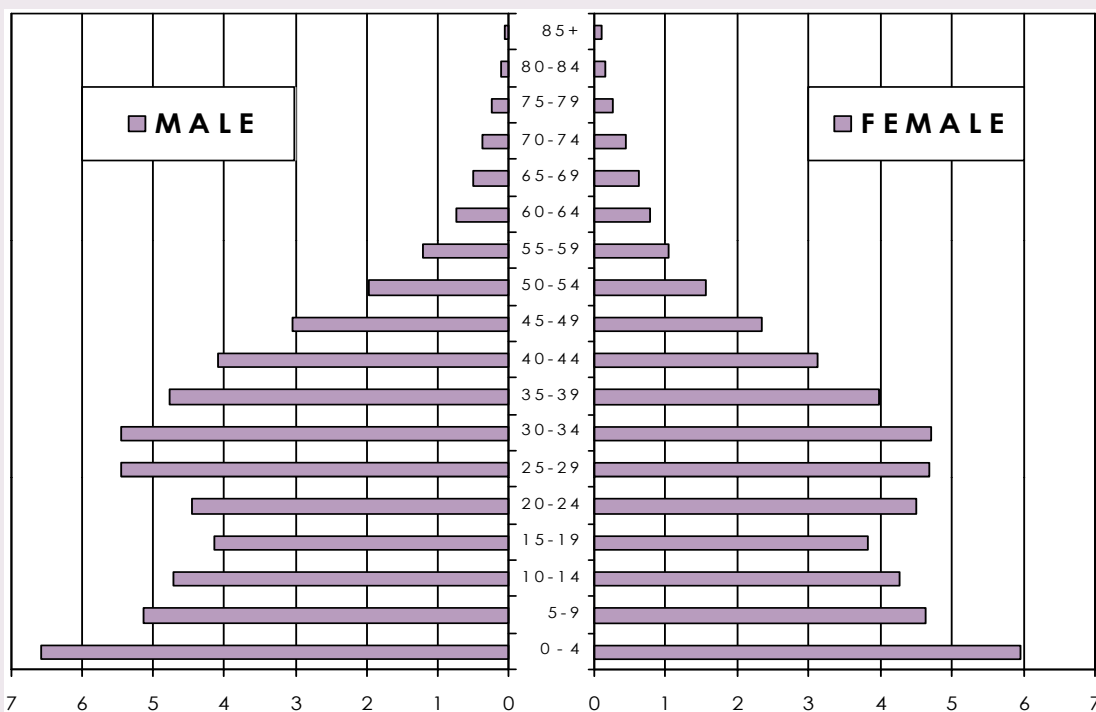
Source :

Department of Economic Planning & Development, Prime Minister's Office

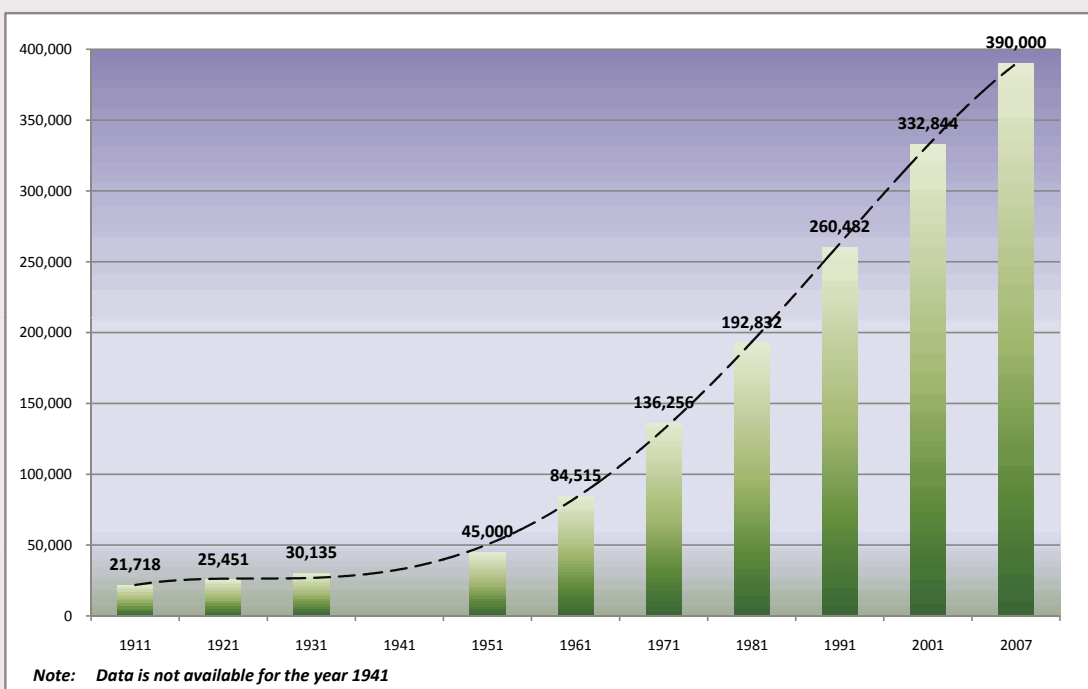
***FACT:***

*Population density for Brunei/Muara, the smallest district in Brunei Darussalam is calculated at 2,463 people per square kilometre whilst Kuala Belait, the largest district has 20 people living per square kilometre.*

## POPULATION PYRAMID (2007)



## POPULATION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (1911-2007)



# VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 Popn.) :	20.6	19.9	18.7	17.0	16.2
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Women (15-49)) :	73.4	71.6	68.1	62.4	59.6
Total Fertility Rate (per Women (15-49)) :	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 Popn.) :	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	9.3	8.8	7.4	6.6	7.6
Late Fetal Death Ratio (per 1,000 LBs.) :	6.7	6.0	6.1	4.6	6.3
Perinatal Mortality Ratio (per 1,000 LBs.) :	11.8	9.5	8.7	7.5	10.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	5.1	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.6
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.8
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	7.1	6.0	4.5	4.8	4.4
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.8	3.2
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.) :	11.5	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 LBs.) :	27.8	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.8
Life Expectancy At Birth - Male :	74.4	74.6	75.2	75.9	75.2
- Female :	77.4	77.5	77.8	77.5	77.8
Percentage of Newborns Weighing At Least 2500g At Birth :	93.0	N/A	90.6	89.0	88.5
Percentage of Deliveries by Trained Health Personnel :	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.9
Literacy Rate (%) (Age 9 yrs +) - Male :	(#)95.8	(#)95.8	(#)95.8	(#)95.8	(#)95.8
- Female :	(#)91.5	(#)91.5	(#)91.5	(#)91.5	(#)91.5
Per Capita GDP at current prices (B\$) Thousand :	32.7	37.0	42.9	47.6	47.5

Note :

- Popn. - Population
- LBs - Live-births
- (#) - Census in 2001
- Red text - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

# HEALTH INDICATORS TRENDS AND FACTS

As of 2007, the average birth rate for the whole world is 20.3 per year per 1000 total population.

The crude death rate for the whole world was recorded at 9.6 per 1000 per year.

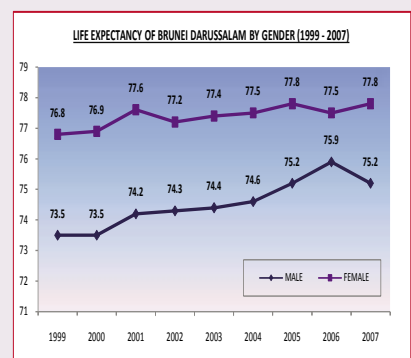
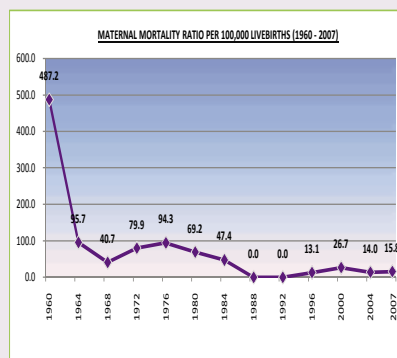
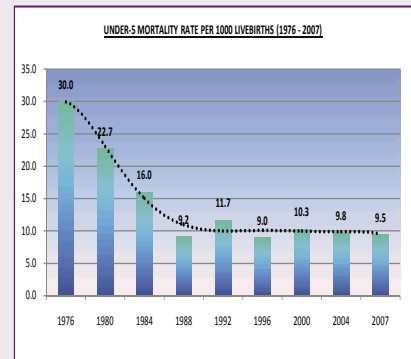
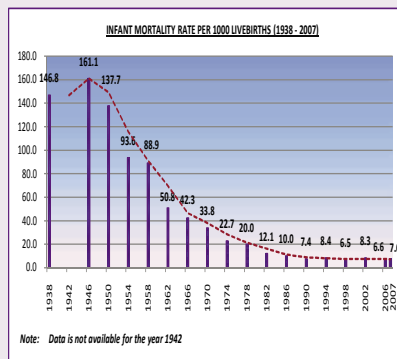
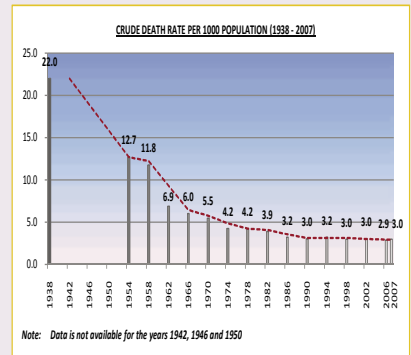
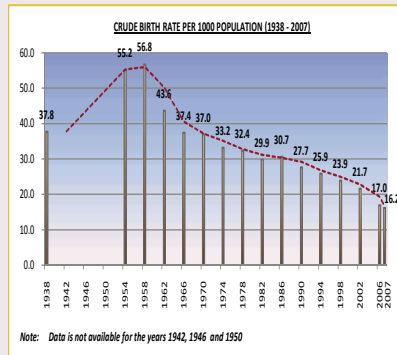
UNICEF [1] reported that the world average for under-5 mortality rate was 68 per 1000 livebirths in 2007. In 2006, the average in developing countries was 79, whereas the average in industrialized countries was 6 [2].

The United Nations [3] estimates that the current world infant mortality rate is 49.4 per 1000 livebirths, with Brunei ranked 30th out of 195 countries with the lowest IMR.

Brunei Darussalam has achieved targets set by the Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG) for child health, which is to reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate. Brunei Darussalam's figures for both under-5 mortality rate and infant mortality rate are comparable to that of developed countries and way below the world average.

The WHO [4] calculated the global average for Maternal Mortality Ratio for 2005 was 400 and 330 per 100,000 livebirths for South Eastern Asia. Brunei Darussalam has achieved the 5th goal of the MDG which is the reduction by three quarters the Maternal mortality ratio. Reduction of maternal mortality is also closely linked to access to reproductive care with target indicators such as percentage of deliveries by trained health personnel and percentage of newborn weighing at least 2500g at birth.

In 1971, the life expectancy for male and female was at 61.9 and 62.1 respectively [5].



Source :

- [1] - UNICEF press release 12 September 2008; Global child mortality rates continue to drop, UNICEF reports.
- [2] - UNICEF State of the World's Children 2008.
- [3] - The United Nations World Population Prospects report 2006 (revised), for the period 2005 - 2010
- [4] - Maternal Mortality 2005, estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank.
- [5] - JPKE Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook 1971.



# HEALTH FACILITIES

MEDICAL CARE	NUMBER
- HOSPITALS ( 4 GOVERNMENTS + 1 PRIVATE)	5
- MEDICAL CENTRES (Ministry of Defence)	9 <sup>(1)</sup>
- DIALYSIS CENTRES	5
- DENTAL CENTRES / CLINICS	19
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>	
- HEALTH CENTRES	16 <sup>(2)</sup>
- HEALTH/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	14
- TRAVELLING HEALTH CLINICS	8
- FLYING MEDICAL SERVICES	4
<b>DENTAL SERVICES</b>	
- DENTAL SERVICES AT:	
HOSPITALS	3
HEALTH CENTRES	8
HEALTH/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	10
SCHOOLS	67
MOBILE SQUAD	36
TRAVELLING (FLYING TEAM)	4

Note :

<sup>(1)</sup> - Including Air Forces Medical Clinic

<sup>(2)</sup> - Including 1 private health centre (Panaga Health Centre) and Jubli Emas Health Centre being upgraded from health clinic

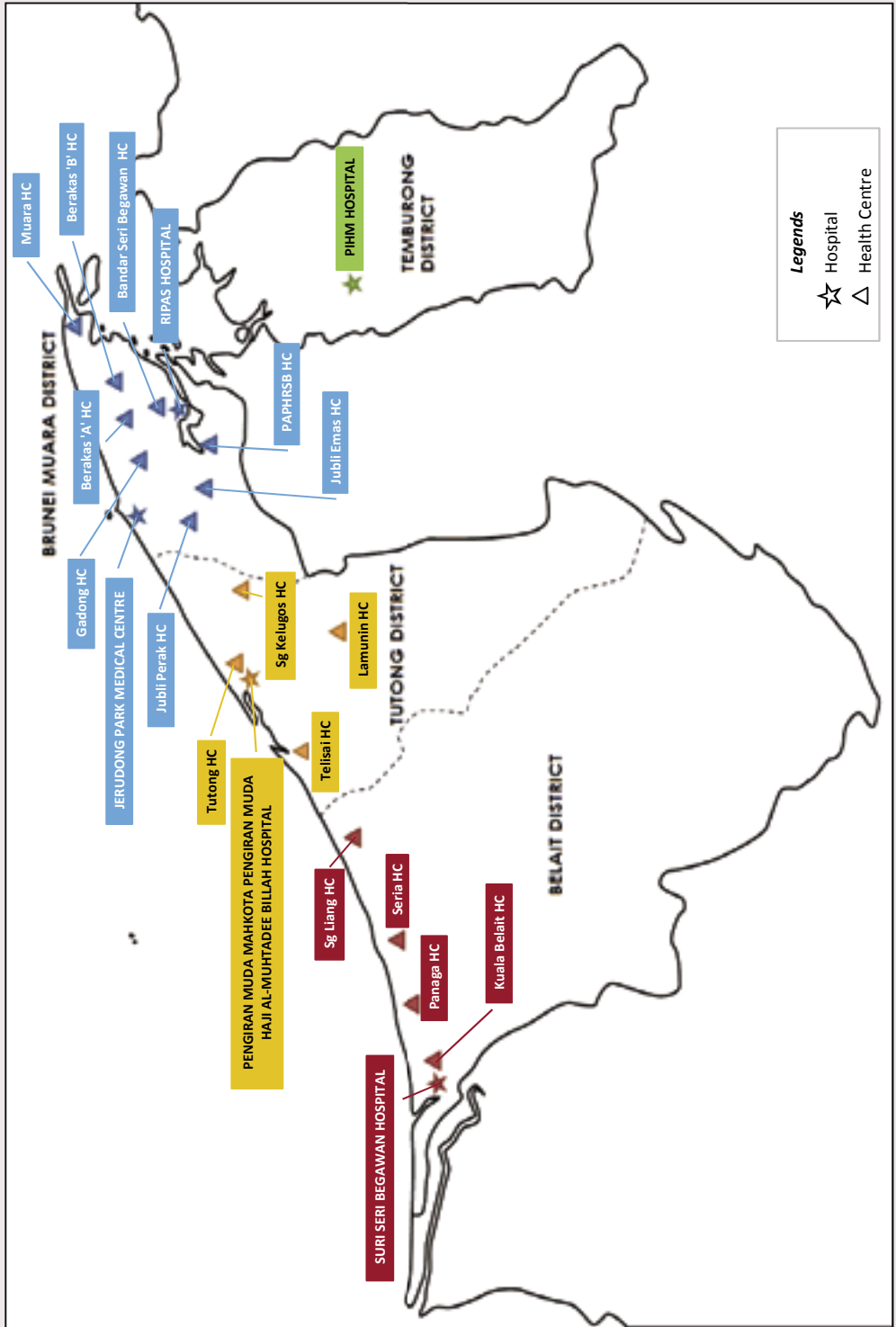
## ***FACT:***

*Decentralisation of primary healthcare was a national project initiated in 2000.*

*The objective was to heed the WHO call to promote primary healthcare and make it more accessible to all.*

*The project saw 5 new additional health centres . The project also won the 'Civil Service Excellence Award (Gold)' in 2001.*

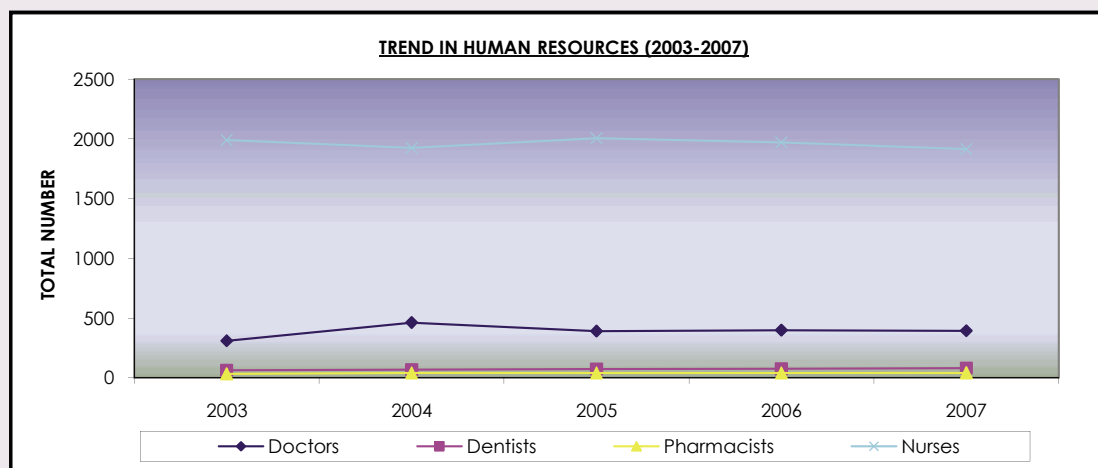
# DISTRIBUTION MAP OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES



# HUMAN RESOURCE

Human Resources for Health for 2007			Government	Private	Total
Doctors	Male	Local	51	5	56
		Foreign	167	35	202
	Female	Local	51	2	53
		Foreign	65	17	82
<b>Population per Doctor</b>					<b>992</b>
Dentists	Male	Local	10	5	15
		Foreign	19	7	26
	Female	Local	28	1	29
		Foreign	10	1	11
<b>Population per Dentist</b>					<b>4815</b>
Pharmacists	Male	Local	4	1	5
		Foreign	1	1	2
	Female	Local	22	8	30
		Foreign	1	4	5
<b>Population per Pharmacist</b>					<b>9286</b>
<b>Nurses *</b>			1828	87	1915
<b>Population per Nurse</b>					<b>204</b>

Note: \* Including Dental Nurses and Midwives



## ***FACT:***

*WHO estimates a total of 59.2 million full-time paid health workers worldwide<sup>[1]</sup>. However, it remains woefully insufficient to meet health needs as WHO estimates a total shortage of almost 4.3 million workers<sup>[1]</sup>.*

Source : <sup>1</sup> - World Health Report 2006: Working Together for Health

# GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Total Health Budget (B\$ Millions)	240.86	244.33	259.72
Health Budget as % of National Budget	6.82	6.73	6.96
Per Capita Health Budget ( B\$ ) #	651	638	666
Health Budget as % of GDP #	1.52	1.34	1.40
Total Health Expenditure (B\$ Millions)	275.40	240.39	...
Health Expenditure as % of Government Expenditure	7.95	7.29	...
Per Capita Health Expenditure (B\$) #	744	628	...
Health Expenditure as % of GDP #	1.74	1.32	...

The Total Health Budget in 1970 was B\$8.5 million dollars which accounted for 3.4% of the national budget.

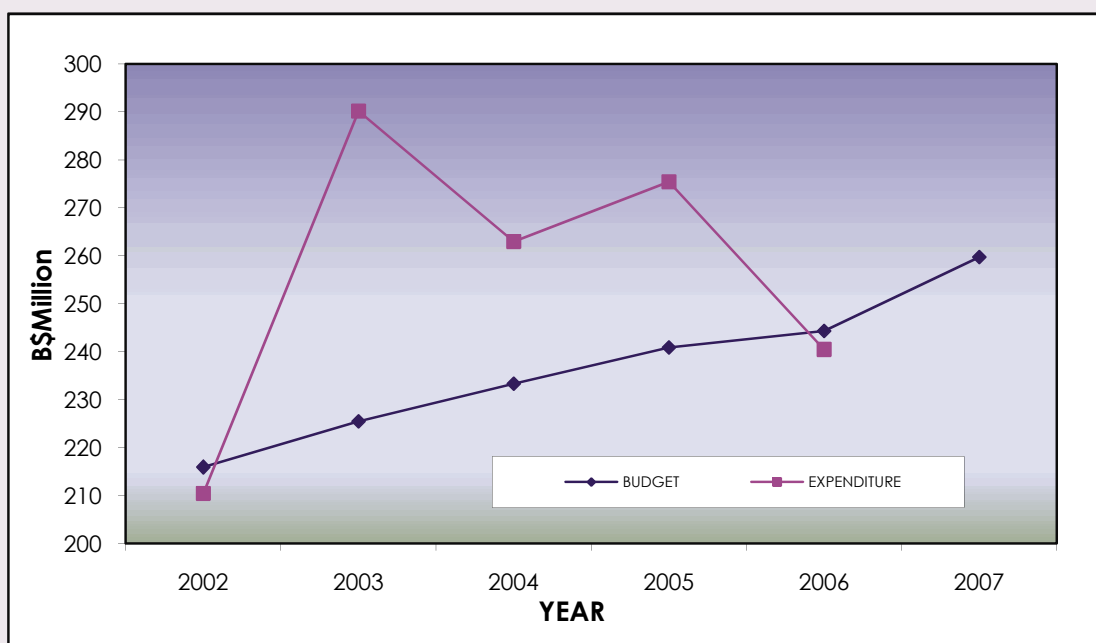
Total Health Expenditure in 1970 amounted to B\$6.29 million dollars.

**Note:**

- GDP - Gross Domestic Product
- ... - Not available

**Source:**

- # - DEPD, Brunei Darussalam Key Indicator's 2008
- (Budget) - Budget Section, Ministry of Finance
- (Expenditure) - Ledger Section, Treasury Department



## TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 2007 (Based on ICD-10)

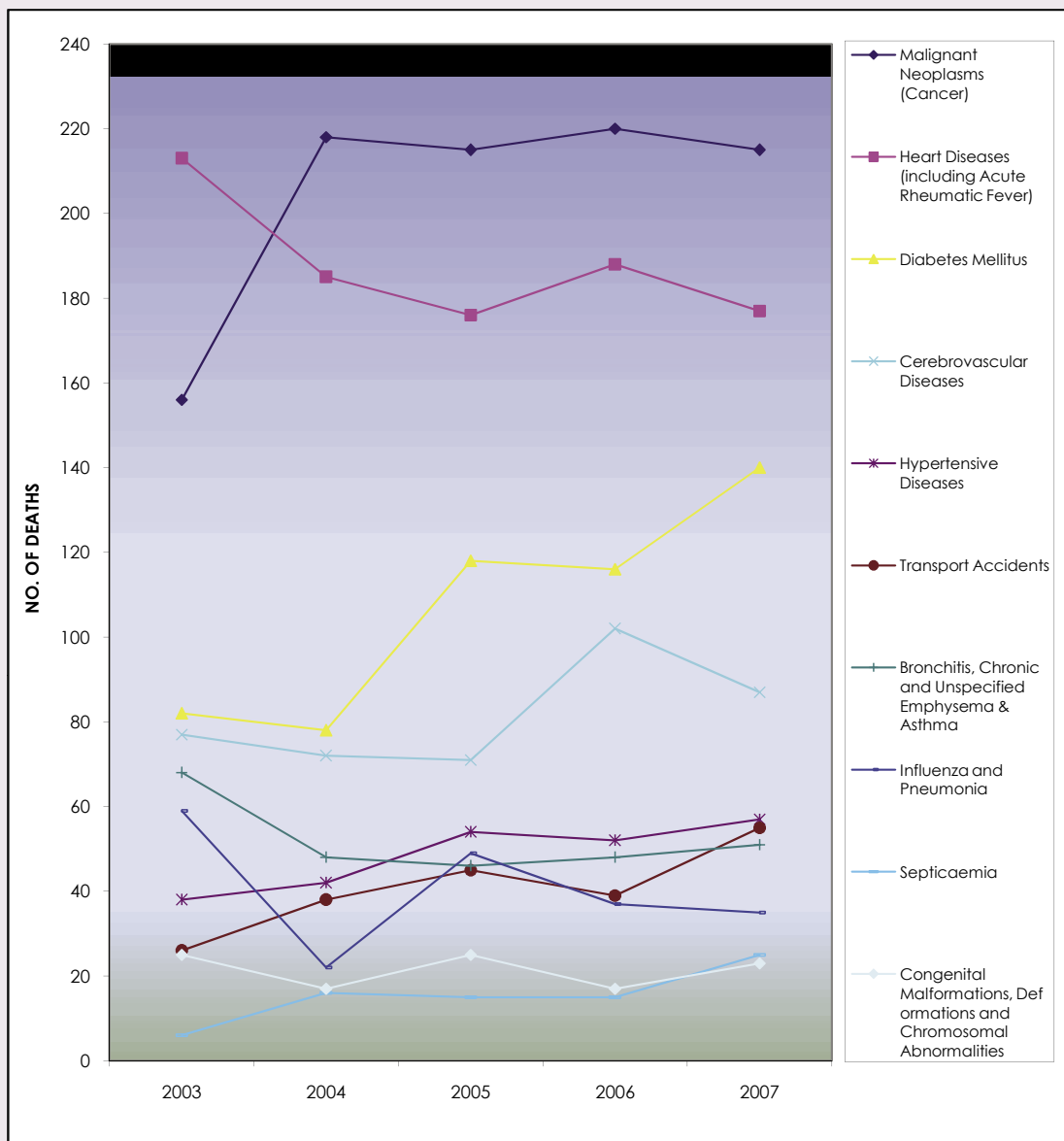
No.	ICD-10	TYPE OF DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	RATE PER 100,000 POPN.
1	C00 - C97	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	117	98	215	18.3	55.1
2	I00 - I09, I20 - I52	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	106	71	177	15.1	45.4
3	E10 - E14	Diabetes Mellitus	75	65	140	11.9	35.9
4	I60 - I69	Cerebrovascular Diseases	48	39	87	7.4	22.3
5	I10 - I15	Hypertensive Diseases	32	25	57	4.9	14.6
6	V01 - V99	Transport Accidents	44	11	55	4.7	14.1
7	J40 - J46	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	29	22	51	4.3	13.1
8	J10 - J18	Influenza and Pneumonia	23	12	35	3.0	9.0
9	A40 - A41	Septicaemia	13	12	25	2.1	6.4
10	Q00 - Q99	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	12	11	23	2.0	5.9
Others			189	120	309	26.3	79.2
ALL DEATHS			688	486	1174	100.0	301.0

### **FACTS:**

*In 1967, the top three leading causes of deaths were Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and Cancer.*

*Mortality coding process from 1990 onwards conforms to International Classification of Diseases standards. Prior to that, a 'list' consisting of 55 common causes of deaths was tabulated and used.*

## TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS (2003-2007)



### ***FACTS:***

*According to the World Health Statistics 2008, the four leading causes of death in the world in 2030 will be ischaemic heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lower-respiratory infections (mainly pneumonia).*

*By 2030, deaths due to cancer, cardiovascular diseases and traffic accidents will collectively account for 56% of the projected 67 million deaths due to all causes<sup>[1]</sup>.*

Source : <sup>1</sup> - World Health Statistics 2008

# MORTALITY DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES BASED ON ICD-10 FOR THE YEAR 2007

ICD-10 CODE	TYPE OF DISEASES	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS														TOTAL		
		<35		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75+		M	F	T		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	100 - 109, 120 - 152	13	7	10	3	20	6	21	5	16	11	26	39	106	71	177		
	i	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
	ii	3	0	9	2	17	4	16	3	8	5	13	23	66	37	103		
		2	0	6	1	12	4	14	2	2	3	4	12	40	22	62		
	120, 122 - 125	1	0	3	1	5	0	2	1	6	2	9	11	26	15	41		
	iii	10	7	1	1	3	2	4	2	8	6	13	16	39	34	73		
2	110 - 115	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	3	5	4	20	15	32	25	57		
3	160 - 169	2	1	4	2	6	3	11	6	10	11	15	16	48	39	87		
4	170 - 198	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	1	10	2	12		
	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	171 - 198	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	1	10	2	12		
1 to 4	100 - 198	15	8	16	6	29	11	38	15	32	26	66	71	196	137	333		
	All Causes of Mortality	128	64	59	29	83	52	102	71	123	87	194	183	688	486	1174		

## FACT:

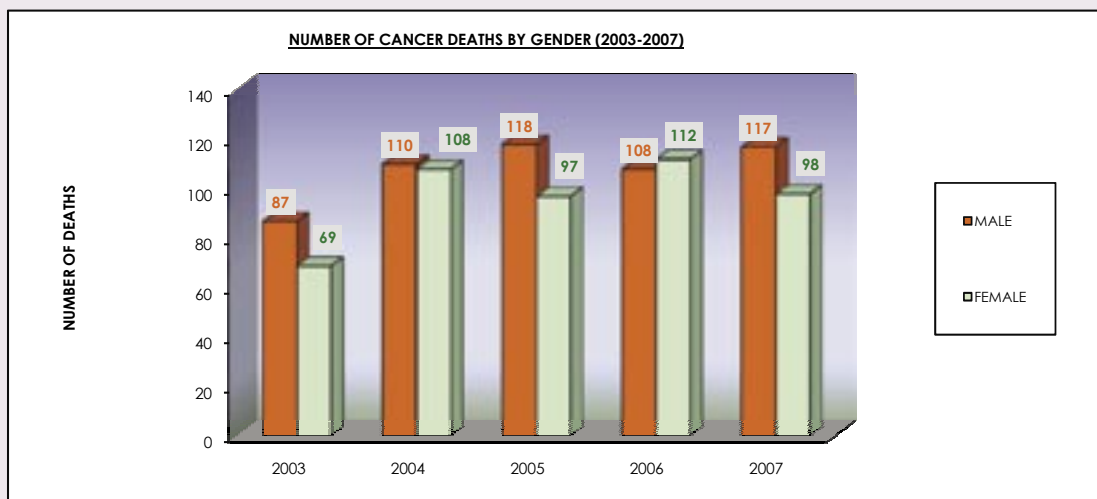
Heart disease and stroke is the world's largest killer, claiming 17.5 million lives each year<sup>[1]</sup>.

Source : 1 - World Health Statistics 2008

# MORTALITY DUE TO CANCER FOR THE YEAR 2007

TYPE OF CANCER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	31	19	50
Rectum and Anus	10	11	21
Stomach	12	8	20
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts	11	5	16
Breast	1	12	13
Cervix Uteri		10	10
Colon	5	3	8
Pancreas	5	3	8
Meninges, Brains and Other Parts of CNS	5	3	8
Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6	1	7
Prostate	7		7
Leukaemia	2	4	6
Non-Hodkin's Lymphoma	3	2	5
Bladder	3	2	5
Ovary		3	3
Multiple Myeloma and Malignant Plasma Cell Neoplasms	3	0	3
Skin	2	0	2
Oesophagus	2	0	2
Larynx	0	1	1
Remainder	9	11	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>215</b>

YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>TOTAL NO. OF CANCER DEATHS</b>	156	218	215	220	215



## ***FACTS:***

*Trachea, bronchus and lung cancers are the most common type mortality of global cancer in 2004.<sup>[1]</sup>*

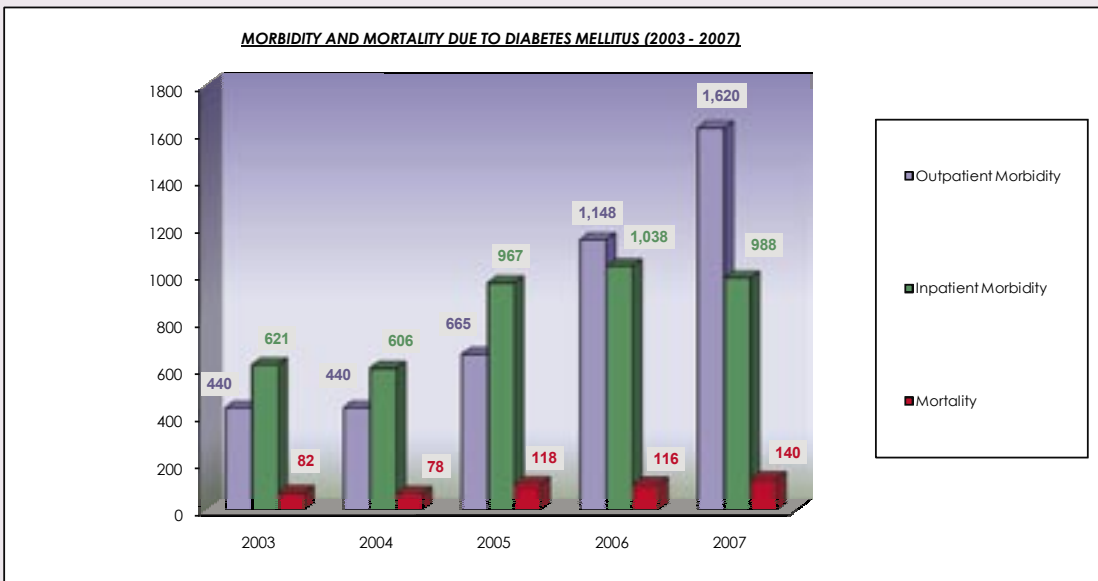
*Tobacco use is the single most important risk factor for cancer.*

Source : <sup>1</sup> - World Health Statistics 2008



# MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO DIABETES MELLITUS FOR THE YEAR 2007

	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS										
	0-14		15-44		45-64		65+		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
<b>OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY</b>	5	3	163	244	367	470	150	218	685	935	1,620
<b>INPATIENT MORBIDITY</b>	4	3	113	95	205	251	137	180	459	529	988
<b>MORTALITY</b>	0	0	4	2	26	24	45	39	75	65	140



## ***FACTS:***

*Type 1 diabetes (an autoimmune disease) is the most common form of diabetes in children.*

*However, increasing childhood obesity and sedentary lifestyles have also resulted in the growing number of Type 2 diabetes in children and adolescents<sup>[1]</sup>.*

Source : <sup>1</sup> - International Diabetes Federation

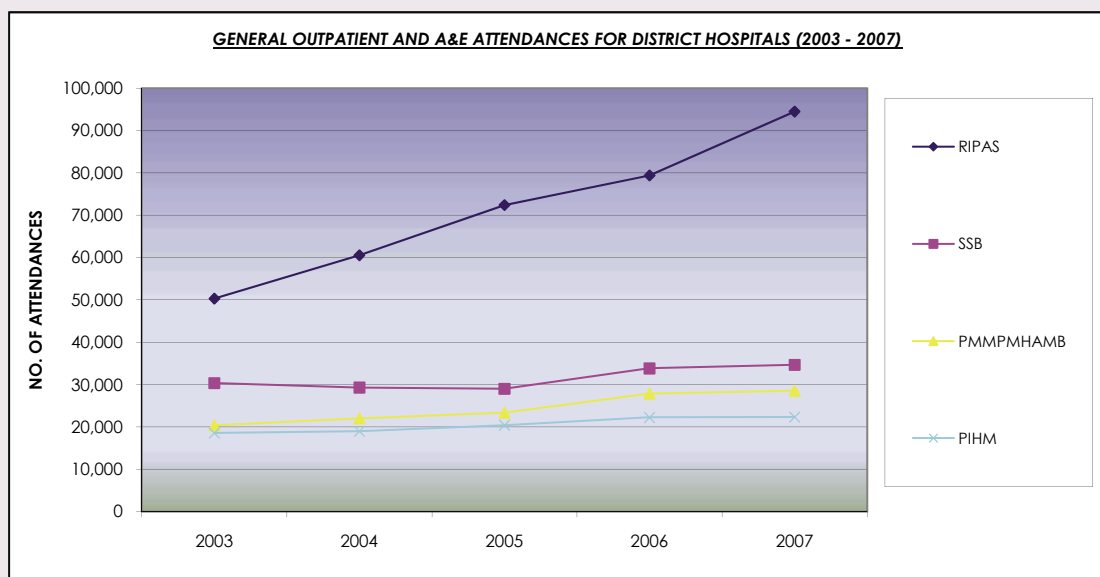
# HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Department of Medical Services is responsible for the delivery of hospital services in all four districts.

ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2007	RIPAS	SSB	PMMPMHAMB	PIHM	TOTAL
<b>OUTPATIENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
General Outpatient and A & E Attendances	94,499 *	34,665 *	28,593 *	22,340	180,097
Specialist Outpatient Attendances	315,900	99,653	52,651	10,546	478,750
<b>INPATIENT ACTIVITIES</b>					
Available Beds	555	210	107	25	897
Admissions	29,376	6,743	4,065	1,027	41,211
Discharges & Deaths	29,343	6,774	3,682	858	40,657
Deaths Only	485	98	5	1	589
Patient Days	143,454	31,105	15,779	2,465	192,803
Day Patients	57,386	7,407	N/A	141	64,934
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICES</b>					
Average Number of Inpatients / Day	393	85	43	7	528
% Occupancy	71	41	40	27	59
Average Duration of Stay (Days)	4.9	4.6	4.3	2.9	4.7
Average Turnover of Patients / Bed	53	32	34	34	45
Average Outpatient Attendances / Day	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	52

Note:

\* - A & E only



# HEALTH SERVICES

The Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health is responsible for providing public health services in the country. With its vision, “Together Achieving A Healthy Nation With Full Community Participation”, the mission of the department is to promote well-being and prevent ill health. Towards achieving the vision and fulfilling the mission of the department, various activities and programmes have been developed and established under three main services: Community Health Service, Environmental Health Services and Scientific Services.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS	2005	2006	2007
1. Ante Natal attendances	53,627	47,082	42,279
2. Post Natal attendances	10,393	8,936	8,595
3. Child ( <5 ) attendances	137,305	129,227	116,301
4. General O/P attendances in Health Centres / Clinics *	485,327	374,605	511,363
5. No. of students medically examined (Primary I, IV & Form II)	21,029	22,076	22,196
6. No. of students screened (Primary I, III, IV, VI & Form II)	31,014	36,561	37,757

Note :

\* - including extended hours services

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE	2005 (±)	2006 (±)	2007 (±)
<b>% of infants immunised against</b>			
- Tuberculosis (at birth)	96.4	99.9	95.6
- Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough (Tetract-HIB)3	100.0	100.0	99.0
- Poliomyelitis (OPV)3	100.0	100.0	95.2
- Hepatitis B	99.8	100.0	100.0
- Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1 (MMR1)	97.4	100.0	96.8
<b>% of pregnant women immunised against Primigravida</b>			
- Tetanus (TT2)	41.0	79.0	64.0

Note:

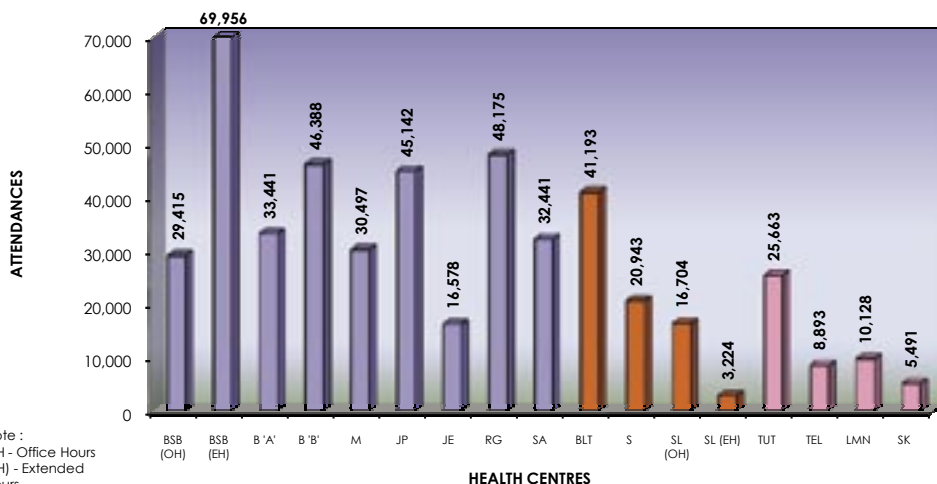
Red text - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Source:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Clinic Data

# GENERAL OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES FOR HEALTH CENTRES

**GENERAL OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES FOR HEALTH CENTRES IN 2007**



Note :  
OH - Office Hours  
(EH) - Extended Hours

**BRUNEI MUARA HEALTH CENTRES**

- BSB : BSB Health Centre
- B 'A' : Berakas 'A' Health Centre
- B 'B' : Berakas 'B' Health Centre
- M : Muara Health Centre
- JP : Jubli Perak Health Centre
- JE : Jubli Emas Health Centre
- RG : Rimba Gadong Health Centre
- SA : PAP HjH Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkia Health Centre

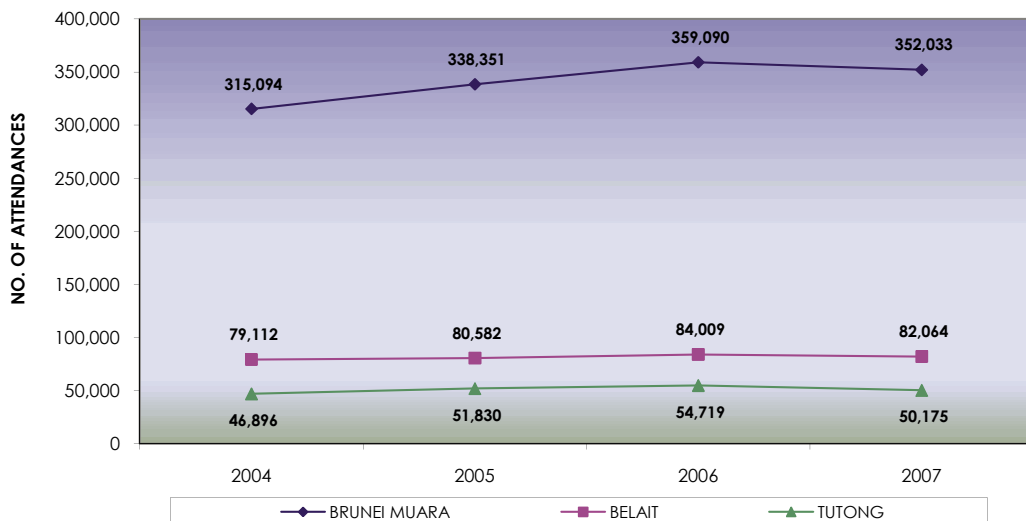
**BELAIT HEALTH CENTRES**

- BLT : Belait Health Centre
- S : Seria Health Centre
- SL : Sungai Liang Health Centre

**TUTONG HEALTH CENTRES**

- TUT : Tutong Health Centre
- TEL : Telisai Health Centre
- LMN : Lamunin Health Centre
- SK : Sungai Kelugos Health Centre

**TOTAL OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES OF HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICT (2004 - 2007)**



# DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

## DENTAL CENTRE / CLINICS IN HOSPITAL & COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES / CLINICS

DISTRICTS	No of dental centres / clinics	No of dental chairs
Brunei-Muara	10	45
Tutong	4	8
Belait	4	12
Temburong	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>67</b>

## LOW ORAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION - By Dental Specialists & Dental Officers

YEAR	NEW PATIENTS	POPULATION	OH CARE COVERAGE	NO OF SPECIALISTS	NO OF PC DOs / SP DOs
2005	37,794	370,100	10.2%	4	23 / 18
2006	38,319	383,000	10.0%	7	24 / 18
2007	41,430	390,000	10.6%	7	26 / 18

Note:

PC DOs - Primary Care Dental Officers

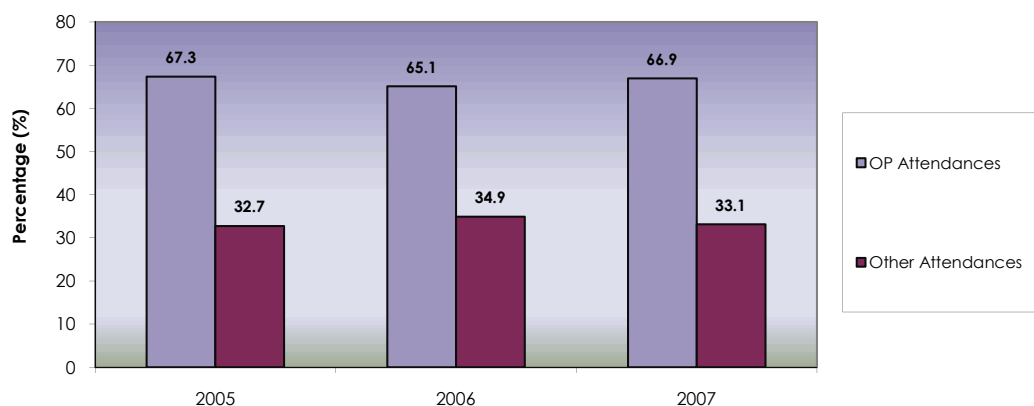
SP DOs - Specialised Dental Officers

## LOW ORAL COVERAGE OF THE TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOL POPULATION ( 0 - 12 YEARS)

- By Dental Nurses in School Dental Services

YEAR	NEW PATIENTS	POPULATION ( 0 - 16 YEARS )	OH CARE COVERAGE	NO OF DNs IN SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES
2005	16,966	54,488	31.1%	59
2006	16,446	57,764	28.5%	53
2007	25,090	57,643	43.5%	49

**TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF DENTAL SERVICES (2005 - 2007)**



# RENAL SERVICES

The Renal Services Department provides **3 types of Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)** :

- 1. Hemodialysis**
- 2. Peritoneal Dialysis**
- 3. Kidney Transplantation**

As on March 2008, 502 patients are on RRT program throughout the country, of which **81.0% are on Hemodialysis, 13.5% are on Peritoneal Dialysis and 5.5% are transplanted.**

DIALYSIS CENTER	NO. OF DIALYSIS POINTS
Rimba Dialysis Center	45
Kiarong Dialysis Center	10
Dialysis Center RIPAS Hospital	12
Dialysis Center SSB Hospital, Belait	8
Dialysis Center PIHM Hospital, Temburong	8
TOTAL	83

## SINGLE LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY FOR THE YEAR 2007 ( A&E + GOPD)

NO	ICD-10	DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	J00-J06	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	31,660	30,041	61,701	30.7
2	A09	Gastroenteritis/ Diarrhoea	5,338	4,746	10,084	5.0
3	J40-J46	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	5,345	4,311	9,656	4.8
4	L00-L99	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	3,549	3,372	6,921	3.4
5	R10	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain	2,555	3,040	5,595	2.8
6	W00-W19	Falls	2,741	1,795	4,536	2.3
7	I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	1,768	2,239	4,007	2.0
8	H10	Conjunctivitis	1,989	1,566	3,555	1.8
9	J10-J11	Influenza	1,033	883	1,916	1.0
10	V01-V99	Transport Accident	1,161	642	1,803	0.9
11	B01	Chickenpox	916	835	1,751	0.9
12	E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	685	935	1,620	0.8
13	K00-K08	Diseases of Teeth & Supporting Structures	601	435	1,036	0.5
14	T78.4	Allergy, Unspecified	492	535	1,027	0.5
15	M10	Gout	846	90	936	0.5
Others			45,166	39,752	84,918	42.2
GRAND TOTAL			105,845	95,217	201,062	100.0

### ***FACTS:***

*Tabulation for outpatient morbidity was started in 1991 using ICD-10.*

*The top 3 Single Leading Causes of Outpatient Morbidity in 1991 were Acute Respiratory Infection (27.7%), Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (9.4%) and Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema and Asthma (4.7%).*

# SINGLE LEADING CAUSES OF OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY (2003 - 2007)

No.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 27.1%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 29.9%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 29.9%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 31.2%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 30.7%
2	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 6.2%	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 5.1%	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 5.1%	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 5.1%	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea 5.0%
3	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea 4.0%	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea 4.6%	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea 4.2%	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea 4.4%	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 4.8%
4	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 3.3%	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 3.3%	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 3.2%	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 3.5%	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue 3.4%
5	Falls 3.1%	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain 2.9%	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain 3.0%	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain 2.9%	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain 2.8%
6	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain 2.6%	Falls 2.6%	Falls 2.4%	Conjunctivitis 2.4%	Falls 2.3%
7	Conjunctivitis 1.4%	Conjunctivitis 1.3%	Conjunctivitis 1.8%	Falls 2.1%	Hypertensive Diseases 2.0%
8	Transport Accidents 1.4%	Transport Accidents 1.2%	Hypertensive Diseases 1.2%	Hypertensive Diseases 1.7%	Conjunctivitis 1.8%
9	Hypertensive Diseases 0.9%	Hypertensive Diseases 1.0%	Transport Accidents 1.1%	Transport Accidents 0.9%	Influenza 1.0%
10	Chicken Pox 0.8%	Chicken Pox 0.8%	Chicken Pox 0.7%	Influenza 0.8%	Transport Accidents 0.9%
Grand Total	105,611	140,357	154,974	181,604	201,062



# SINGLE LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITAL INPATIENT MORBIDITY FOR THE YEAR 2007

NO	ICD-10	DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	J10-J22	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	709	517	1,226	3.2
2	A09	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections Origin	628	523	1,151	3.0
3	J45-J46	Asthma	643	479	1,122	3.0
4	J00-J06	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	594	477	1,071	2.8
5	E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	459	529	988	2.6
6	O00-O08	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome		937	937	2.5
7	N80-N98	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract		933	933	2.5
8	I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	383	375	758	2.0
9	R50	Fever of Unknown Origin	392	284	676	1.8
10	I00-I09, I20-I52	Heart Diseases	385	248	633	1.7
11	O98-O99	Maternal Diseases Classifiable but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes)		591	591	1.6
12	S02, S12, S22, S32, S42, S52, S72, S82, S92, T02, T08, T10, T12	Fractures Of Specified and Multiple Body Regions	407	170	577	1.5
13	R10	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain	234	329	563	1.5
14	W00-W19	Falls	328	188	516	1.4
15	H25-H26	Cataract	226	230	456	1.2
Others			8,863	16,759	25,622	67.7
GRAND TOTAL			14,251	23,569	37,820	100.0

## ***FACTS:***

*Tabulation for inpatient morbidity was started in 1991 using ICD-10.*

*The top 3 Single Leading Causes of Inpatient Morbidity in 1991 were Acute Upper Respiratory Infection (3.7%), Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema and Asthma (2.6%) and Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue (2.2%).*

# SINGLE LEADING CAUSES OF INPATIENT MORBIDITY (2003 - 2007)

No.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome 2.9%	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome 2.9%	Asthma 2.7%	Asthma 2.8%	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections 3.2%
2	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 2.4%	Asthma 2.3%	Diabetes Mellitus 2.7%	Diabetes Mellitus 2.8%	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections 3.0%
3	Asthma 2.4%	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections 2.2%	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections 2.5%	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections 2.6%	Asthma 3.0%
4	Fractures of Specified and Multiple Body Regions 2.2%	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections 2.1%	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome 2.5%	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome 2.6%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 2.8%
5	Heart Diseases 2.2%	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract 2.1%	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections 2.5%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 2.4%	Diabetes Mellitus 2.6%
6	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract 2.1%	Hypertensive Diseases 2.0%	Hypertensive Diseases 2.3%	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections 2.4%	Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome 2.5%
7	Maternal Diseases Classifiable but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes) 2.1%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 2.0%	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections 2.2%	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract 2.4%	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract 2.5%
8	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections 2.1%	Heart Diseases 2.0%	Heart Diseases 1.8%	Hypertensive Diseases 2.2%	Hypertensive Diseases 2.0%
9	Iron Deficiency Anaemias 2.0%	Diabetes Mellitus 1.8%	Fractures of Specified and Multiple Body Regions 1.6%	Maternal Diseases Classifiable but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes) 1.7%	Fever of Unknown Origin 1.8%
10	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infections 1.9%	Maternal Diseases Classifiable but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes) 1.7%	Cataract 1.6%	Heart Diseases 1.5%	Heart Diseases 1.7%
Grand Total	33,053	34,615	35,247	36,883	37,820

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The most common communicable disease reported during 2007 are Chickenpox, Hand Foot & Mouth, Gastroenteritis, Gonococcal Infections and Tuberculosis.

DISEASES	BM	TUT	TEM	KB	TOTAL
<b>Food and Water Borne Diseases</b>					
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	2	0	0	0	2
Food Poisoning	110	24	0	11	145
Gastroenteritis	221	64	5	135	425
Hepatitis A	3	0	0	1	4
Para/Typhoid fever	8	0	0	0	8
Salmonella Infection	67	8	9	12	96
<b>Person to Person Transmitted Diseases</b>					
Chicken Pox	2604	737	100	270	3711
Ebola Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease	504	107	12	237	860
Influenza A	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza B	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza Others	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	3	0	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>					
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	4	7	0	0	11
Mumps	13	5	0	3	21
Pertussis	1	0	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0	4	4
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (data from TB Clinics)	118	36	8	37	199

**Brunei Darussalam  
was declared Polio  
Free in 2000.**

## **FACTS:**

*Notification of infectious diseases is required by law under the 'Infectious Diseases Order 2003'.*

*To date, a total of 57 infectious diseases are listed as notifiable. All notifications must be reported to the Disease Control Division at Department of Health, Ministry of Health.*

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASES	BM	TUT	TEM	KB	TOTAL
<b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>					
AIDS	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	2	0	0	1	1
Chlamydial infection	44	0	0	1	45
Genital Herpes	0	0	0	0	0
Gonococcal infections	287	44	6	41	378
Hepatitis C	0	0	0	0	0
HIV	5	0	0	2	7
Non Gonococcal Urethritis	7	0	0	0	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (All forms)	14	1	3	1	19
<b>Vector Borne Diseases</b>					
Dengue Fever	7	7	3	1	18
Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	12	7	16	35
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	6	2	2	2	12
Plague	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus	0	0	0	0	0
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zoonotic Diseases</b>					
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0
Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0
Nipah Virus	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Infectious Diseases</b>					
Conjunctivitis(Chlamydia)	3	6	0	0	9
Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal infection	0	0	0	1	1
Viral Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0
Viral Hepatitis(Unsp)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>6,022</b>

*Brunei Darussalam was declared Malaria free in 1987.*

*However, imported cases of malaria which normally occur were reported since then.*

*Malaria vigilance activities continue to be maintained and implemented by the Department of Health Services.*

Note:

\* Indicate incidence of AIDS/HIV cases among local only.

Source:

Disease Control Unit, MOH

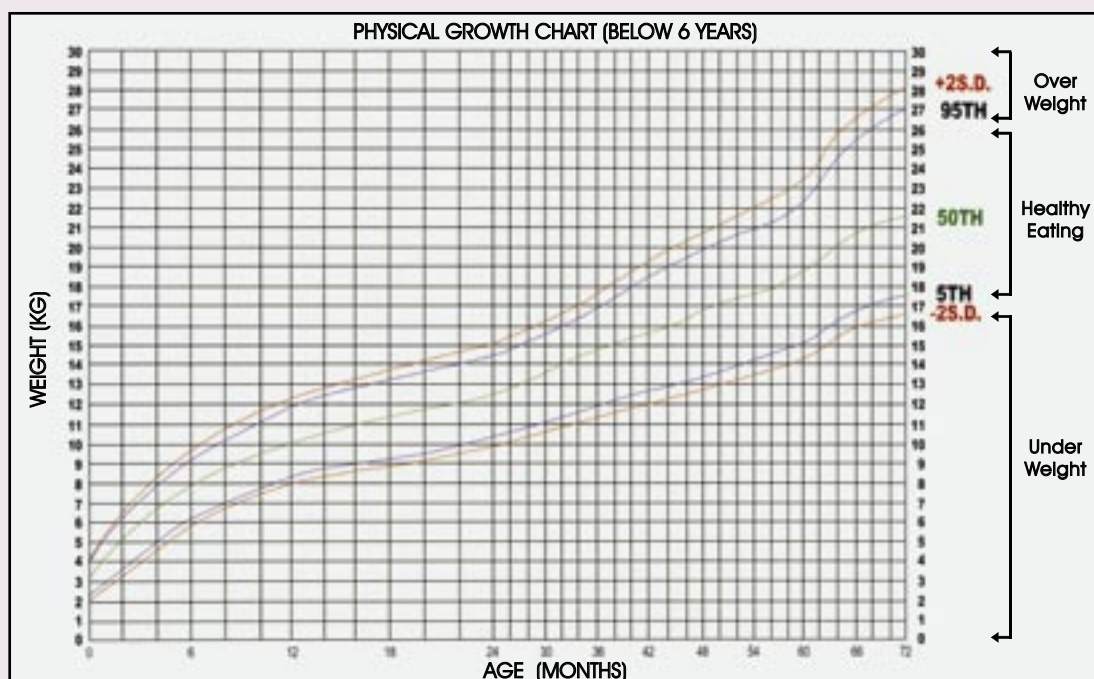
# NUTRITIONAL STATUS

SCHOOL HEALTH (Primary I, IV & VI and Form 2 only)	PERCENTAGE (%)				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Normal weight	56.1	71.5	69.4	70.0	64.8
2. Overweight	25.1	13.1	14.7	13.7	16.0
3. Obese	12.6	10.4	11.8	11.9	14.1
4. Underweight	6.1	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.1

Note :

Total Number of School Target Population is 27,580 for Primary I, III, IV & VI and 8,767 for Form 2

MOTHER & CHILD HEALTH CLINICS (BELOW 5 YEARS) FOR THE YEAR 2007	NUMBER				TOTAL
	NEW CASES		REVIEW CASES		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
1. Healthy Eating	34	16	5	7	62
2. Overweight	125	122	132	97	476
3. Underweight	187	243	175	253	858
4. Low Birth Weight (FT)	7	8	6	6	27



## **FACTS:**

The 1<sup>st</sup> Brunei National Nutritional Status Survey was conducted in 1997. Based on the survey, obesity prevalence in male and female adults was found to be 11.2% and 12.8% respectively. In total, the survey found 45% male and 44.1% female adults were either overweight or obese.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Brunei National Nutritional Status Survey will commence in 2009.

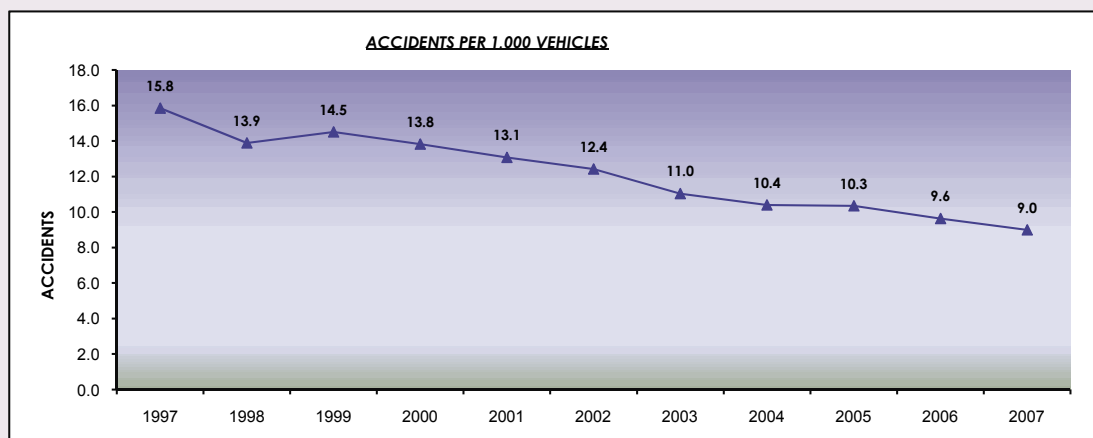
# ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Y E A R	ACCIDENTS	KILLED	NUMBER KILLED PER 100,000 POPN.	INJURED	NUMBER INJURED FOR EACH PERSON KILLED	CASE FATALITY RATE % (CFR)	REGISTERED VEHICLES (revised)
1997	2,945	61	20.2	404	6.6	13.1	185,851
1998	2,692	50	16.2	531	10.6	8.6	193,845
1999	2,900	45	14.2	515	11.4	8.0	200,034
2000	2,861	41	12.6	554	13.5	6.9	206,994
2001	2,794	45	13.5	537	11.9	7.7	213,816
2002	2,801	40	11.6	549	13.7	6.8	225,650
2003	2,625	28	8.0	645	23.0	4.2	238,061
2004	2,625	36	10.0	620	17.2	5.5	252,428
2005	2,771	38	10.3	528	13.9	6.7	267,995
2006	2,710	32	8.4	555	17.3	5.5	281,524
2007	2,674	54	13.8	556	10.3	8.9	297,592

Source :

The Royal Brunei Police Force  
Land Transport Department

In Brunei Darussalam, the number of accidents reported is declining despite the number of vehicles registered annually. However, the case fatality rate shows an increasing trend since 2003. These figures, whilst still below the world and regional averages, are still unacceptably high.



## ***FACT:***

*Global mortality is 97 per 100,000 <sup>[1]</sup> whilst for the South East Asian Region, the mortality rate is 18.6 per 100,000 population.*

*Road traffic accidents rank as the 9th leading cause of death and account for 2.2% of all deaths globally <sup>[2]</sup>.*

Source :

<sup>1</sup> - Madan VS, Road Traffic Accidents: Emerging Epidemic, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> - World Health Statistics 2008.

# FORMULAE

- 1 CRUDE BIRTH RATE = (LIVEBIRTHS / POP.) x 1000
- 2 GENERAL FERTILITY RATE = [LIVEBIRTHS / WOMEN POP. AGED (15-49)] x 1000
- 3 CRUDE DEATH RATE = (NO. OF DEATHS / POP.) x 1000
- 4 UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE = [(0-4) DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS] x 1000
- 5 LATE FETAL DEATH RATIO = (FETAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 6 PERINATAL MORTALITY RATIO = (PERINATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 7 EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 8 LATE NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (LATE NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 9 NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 10 POST NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (POST NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 11 INFANT MORTALITY RATE = (INFANT DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 12 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO = (MATERNAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000

## **HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE INDICES**

- 1 AV. INPATIENTS / DAYS = PATIENTS DAYS / NO OF DAYS
- 2 % OCCUPANCY = [(AV. INPATIENTS / DAYS) / AVAILABLE BEDS] x 100
- 3 AV. LENGTH OF STAY (days) = PATIENT DAYS / DISCHARGES & DEATHS
- 4 AV. TURNOVER OF PATIENTS / BED = DISCHARGES & DEATHS / AVAILABLE BEDS
- 5 AV. TURNOVER INTERVAL (days) = [(AVAILABLE BEDS x 365) - PATIENT DAYS] / DISCHARGES & DEATHS
  
- 6 DAY CASE PERCENTAGES (per 100 admissions) = (DAY-PATIENTS / ADMISSIONS) x 100
- 7 HOSPITAL DEATH RATE (per 100 discharges & deaths) = (DEATHS / DISCHARGES & DEATHS) x 100

## **POPULATION BASED HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES**

- 1 OP ATTENDANCE RATE / 1000 POP. = (GENERAL OP ATTENDANCES / POP.) x 1000
- 2 A&E OP ATTENDANCES RATE / 1000 POP. = (A&E OP ATTENDANCES / POP.) x 1000
- 3 HOSPITALIZATION RATE / 1000 POP. = (ADMISSION / POP.) x 1000
- 4 RATE OF PATIENT DAYS / 1000 POP. = (PATIENT DAYS / POP.) x 1000

Note:

AV. = Average

OP = Outpatient

POP. = Population

# DEFINITIONS

- |                         |   |                                      |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 INFANT DEATHS         | : | Deaths aged less than 1 year         |
| 2 EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS | : | Deaths aged less than 7 days         |
| 3 LATE NEONATAL DEATHS  | : | Deaths aged 7 - 28 days              |
| 4 NEONATAL DEATHS       | : | Deaths aged less than 28 days        |
| 5 PERINATAL DEATHS      | : | Fetal Deaths + Early Neonatal Deaths |

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Ledger Section, Treasury Department

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

Birth, Death and Adoption Section  
Immigration and National Registration Department

**Ministry of Communication**

Land Transport Department

**Ministry of Health**

Department of Medical Services  
Department of Health Services

POPULATION PYRAMID (2007)



10M LEADING CAUSES OF DEATHS (2003 - 2007)



POPULATION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (1911 - 2007)



FACTS

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the leading causes of death in Brunei Darussalam are Ischaemic Heart Disease, Stroke, and Diabetes Mellitus.