

HEALTH INFORMATION BOOKLET

2011

DEPARTMENT OF POLICY AND PLANNING
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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PREFACE

Bismillahir Rahmanirrahim.

Alhamdulillah, once again, the Department of Policy and Planning through the Statistics Unit presents the Health Information Booklet for 2011. The compilation and publication of this Booklet is an annual effort by the Statistics Unit and serves as an important reference document on health and health related information for the use of health personnel, policy makers, students, researchers as well as the general public. We are also happy to note that the publication of this Booklet continues to be anticipated by many and is increasingly being referenced or sourced in both local and international publications.

The contents and formats of this Booklet are further expanded for 2011. Of note, reporting of information from Tobacco Control Division and Hospital Monitoring Activities on Bed Occupancies are new additions to this publication for 2011. Existing reporting contents and formats also underwent reviews as is the case with reports from Occupational Health Division and Human Resource for Health. In addition, summary write ups on Brunei Darussalam's Demography, Economy, Health Status and Health Care Delivery System are also included. As part of our drive to develop the Booklet into a useful reference document, we now have listed in full the 8 goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals and their respective indicators as well as Health Indicators of selected countries, for the reference of our readers.

In the interest of producing a more accurate and updated report, the Department of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Healthy has include certain population data from Census 2011 Preliminary Report which was recently released by the Brunei Darussalam Economic Planning and Development Department into this Health Information Booklet and where possible, to use the Census 2011 population figures in our calculation.

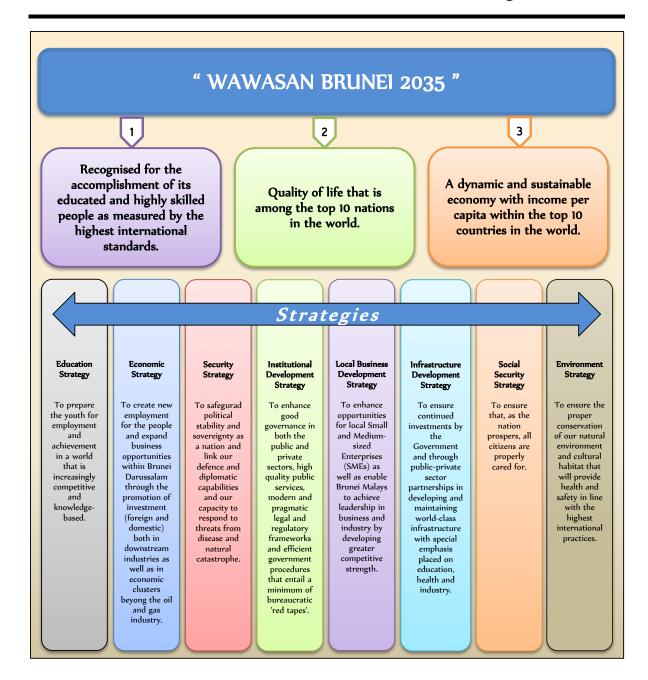
The publication of this Booklet will not have materialised without the continuous support and help from our various sources within the Departments under the Ministry of Health, who have been responsive to our objective for the publication of reliable information in the shortest possible time. Our appreciation also goes out to the relevant departments under the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Home Affairs for their cooperation in providing the necessary information.

Lastly, we hope this Health Information Booklet 2011 will continue to contribute to the generation and dissemination of health knowledge and information.

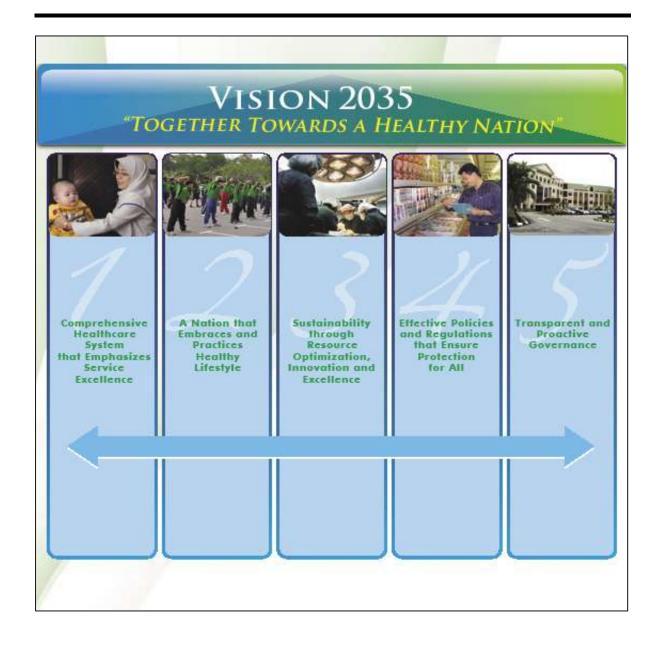
TOGETHER TOWARDS A HEALTHY NATION

HAJAH ZAHRAH DP HAJI MD HASHIM **Director of Policy and Planning Ministry of Health** Brunei Darussalam

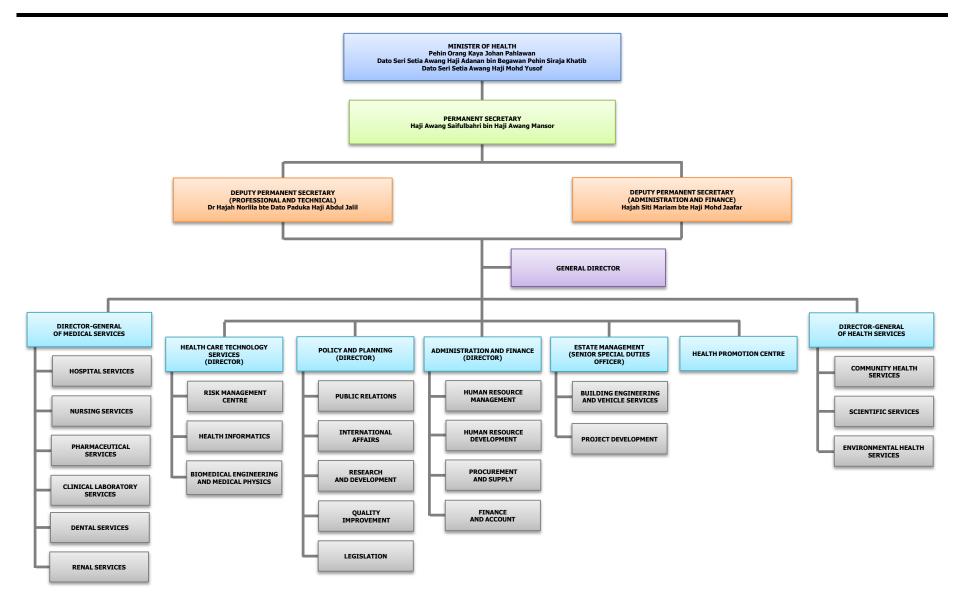
Brunei Darussalam's Vision and Strategies



Ministry of Health's Vision and Strategies



Organisation Structure (As of June 2012)



Geography

Brunei Darussalam lies on the northwest coast of Borneo island facing the South China Sea and about 443km north of the equator.

With a land area of 5,765 square kilometres, Brunei Darussalam shares a common border with Sarawak, an East Malaysia State, which splits Brunei into two parts; the western part consisting of 3 districts namely Brunei-Muara, Belait and Tutong while the eastern part is the Temburong district. The largest district is Belait District whilst the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan is in the smallest district of Brunei Muara.

CAPITAL

~ BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN

AREA

~ 5,765 sq. km

DISTRICTS

MUKIMS

~ 39

KAMPONGS / LOCALITY

~ 430

HOUSEHOLDS ~ 68,208 (2011 Census)

> AV. NO. PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

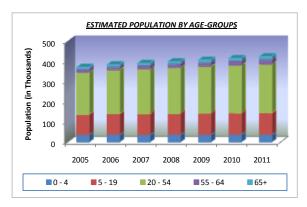
> > ~ 5.8



Demography

The preliminary count for Brunei Darussalam's population based on census 2011 was 393,162 comprising of 51.5% males and 48.5% females with a gender ratio of 106. The average growth rate was recorded at 1.7% per annum.

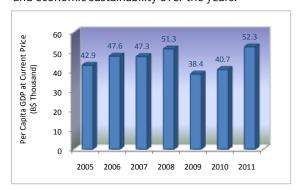
Despite the slowing growth rate since 2001, the total population is still increasing with previous statistics showing a thicker distribution of temporary residents and others in the working age range of 25-49 years old.



The demographic structure is essentially that of a young population; about 8.3% are under five years of age, 25.2% are under 15 years, and only 3.5% are 65 years or over. Brunei Darussalam has a multi-ethnic population, with Malays, comprising 65.7%, the predominant ethnic community, and Chinese, with 10.9%, the next major group. Other races and expatriates make up the rest of the population. (Figures are based on 2011 ESTIMATED Population).

Economy

Brunei's economy is dominated by the oil and gas sector, which contributes nearly two thirds of the nominal income. Oil and gas exports made up about 95 percent of Brunei's export revenues, and generated about 90 percent of government revenue. Per capita GDP is one of the highest in the world, estimated at US\$32,000 in 2010. The economy has remained stable over the past 20 years with an average inflation rate of 1.5%. The Government's flexible and prudent fiscal policy has also enabled fiscal and economic sustainability over the years.



Oxford Business Group - The Report: Brunei Darussalam 2009

Economic diversification is a major agenda in the Government's drive for economic sustainability reducing reliance on hydrocarbon resources. Government policies increasingly emphasize economic and commercial viability in supporting development spending. Accelerated structural reforms and implementation of the various economic diversification initiatives could increase growth further.

The Government spending continues to include matters such as payroll and subsidies for basic necessities such as rice and housing and seen as important in driving domestic demands.

Health Status

Brunei Darussalam has achieved most of the health related targets set in the Millennium Development Goals. These include significant reductions in under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) and infant mortality rate (IMR). IMR has declined from 42.3 per 1000 live births in 1966 to 8.3 per 1000 live births in 2011. Figures from the last two decades have shown only slight fluctuations to the current level, which is on par with the standard set in developed nations.

The U5MR has also declined from 22.7 per 1000 live births in 1980 to 10.0 per 1000 live births in 2011. Data analysis from 2004-2011 showed over two thirds of deaths occurred during early and late neonatal periods, mainly due to perinatal conditions and congenital abnormalities. In 2011, deaths occurring at infant period (less than 1 year) account for 84% of total deaths in U5MR.

Brunei Darussalam has a consistently very low maternal mortality ratio (MMR). In 2010, the MMR was calculated at 15.6 per 100,000 live births which is equivalent to 1 maternal death and no maternal death was recorded for the year 2011. It must be noted that Brunei's small population and relatively low live births (around 7,000 annually) makes calculation of MMR sensitive to small changes and any small fluctuations will result in significant jump in MMR. The very low in MMR can be attributed to the high access to reproductive health care, immunization programmes as well as high percentage deliveries in hospitals by skilled health personnel.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Brunei Darussalam remains at a very low level despite an increase in the number of cases since 2006. Brunei Darussalam attained the status of 'Malaria Free' in 1987 by World Health Organisation and since then has continued its surveillance through the Malaria Vigilance and Vector Control Unit in the Ministry of Health. In 2000, Brunei was also declared Polio Free.

Healthcare Delivery System

The Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision, management, delivery and regulatory functions of health in Brunei Darussalam. The delivery of health care services is mainly distributed through two main areas. The Department of Medical Services is responsible for hospital, nursing, medical state laboratory, pharmaceutical, dental and renal services, while the Department of Health Services oversees community health, environmental health and scientific services.

The Government of Brunei Darussalam provides free medical and health care to the citizens via government hospitals, health centres and health clinics. A large network of health centres and clinics, located throughout the country, provides primary health care services, including those for mothers and children. In remote areas that are not accessible or are difficult to access by land or water, primary health care is provided by Flying Medical Services. The decentralization of primary health care services in 2000 was initiated to enhance the accessibility of care to all in the country. To date, there are four government general hospitals, 16 health centres (including Panaga Health Centre), 15 health and maternal and child health clinics, three travelling health clinics and four Flying Medical Services teams for remote areas.

The main referral government hospital in the country is Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital; located at the capital city. RIPAS Hospital offers a very wide and comprehensive range of medical and surgical services covering almost 30 different specialties and subspecialties.

Public Health Services is the main division in the Ministry of Health responsible for providing communitybased preventive and promotive primary health care services as well as environmental health services in the country. As a result of its monitoring and surveillance activities and preventive programmes, such as immunization, the country is free from major communicable diseases.

Writeup based on 'ASEAN Country Health Profile'

Population

Brunei Darussalam conducted the first population census in 1971. The fifth decennial 2011 census of population and housing has been completed by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office.

The main purpose of the census was to collect, process, analyse and disseminate information on the demographic, socioeconomic and other related characteristics of the the country's population. The data collected through the census will provide the new benchmark for the purpose of review, planning and policy formulation by the Government.

<u>Estimated P</u>	<u>opulation</u>		<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u> #	<u>2011</u> ##
Total	(in thousands)	:	398.0	406.2	414.4	422.7	393.162
Male	(in thousands)	:	211.0	215.0	219.1	223.3	202.668
Female	(in thousands)	:	187.0	191.2	195.3	199.4	190.494
Sex ratio	(M / 100F)	:	113	112	112	112	106
Persons / sq	.km	:	69	70	72	73	68
Annual rate	of increase	:	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%
Population n	nedian age	:	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.3	
<u>Age Structu</u>	re (in thousand	<u>ls)</u>					
0 - 4		:	35.2 <i>(8.8%)</i>	34.7 (8.5%)	35.4 <i>(8.5%)</i>	35.1 <i>(8.3%)</i>	
5 - 19		:	105.3 (26.5%)	106.4 (26.2%)	106.5 (25.7%)	107.3 (25.4%)	
20 - 54		:	227.1 (57.1%)	232.5 (57.2%)	237.8 (57.4%)	242.7 (57.4%)	
55 - 64		:	17.2 (4.3%)	18.8 (4.6%)	20.3 (4.9%)	22.6 (5.3%)	
65 & Over		:	13.2 (3.3%)	13.8 (3.4%)	14.4 (3.5%)	15.0 (3.5%)	
<u>Race (in thousands)</u>							
Malay *		:	265.1 (66.6%)	269.4 (66.3%)	273.6 (66.0%)	277.8 (65.7%)	
Chinese		:	43.7 (11.0%)	44.6 (11.0%)	45.4 (11.0%)	46.1 (10.9%)	
Others		:	89.2 (22.4%)	92.2 (22.7%)	95.4 (23.0%)	98.8 (23.4%)	
<u>District (in t</u>	thousands)						
Brunei-Muar	ra	:	276.6 (69.5%)	283.3 (69.7%)	290.1 (70.0%)	296.5 (70.1%)	279.842 (71.2%)
Belait		:	66.0 (16.6%)	67.1 (16.5%)	68.3 (16.5%)	69.6 (16.5%)	60.609 (15.4%)
Tutong		:	45.3 (11.4%)	45.7 (11.3%)	45.8 (11.1%)	46.3 (11.0%)	43.855 (11.2%)
Temburong		:	10.1 (2.5%)	10.1 (2.5%)	10.2 (2.5%)	10.3 (2.4%)	8.856 (2.3%)

Note:

- Figures are based on Census 2011 Preliminary Report by Department of Economic Planning and Development. Census 2011 by age and race breakdowns are not available as yet.

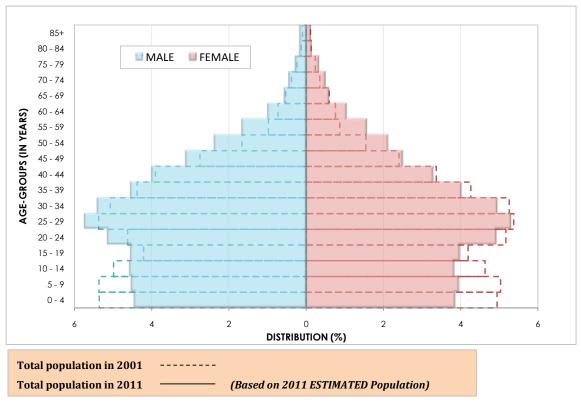
Source:

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

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

^{# -} Figures are based on 2011 ESTIMATED Population based on 2001 Census.

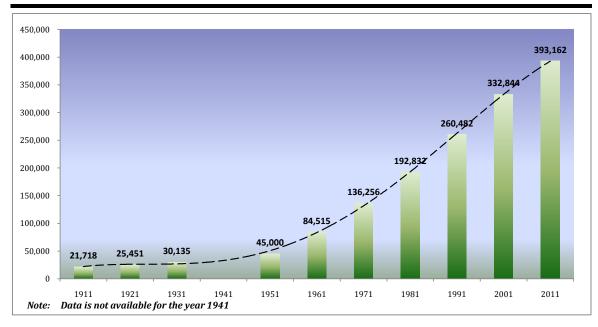
Population Pyramid (2011)



Population pyramid shows percentage distribution of population by gender and age-groups.

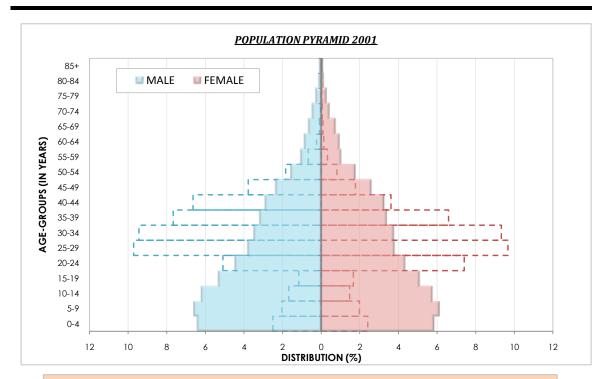
For example, (0 - 4) age-group for the year 2011 is represented with 8.3% of total population in which 4.4% and 3.9% are made up of male and female population respectively.

Population Trend of Brunei Darussalam (1911 - 2011)

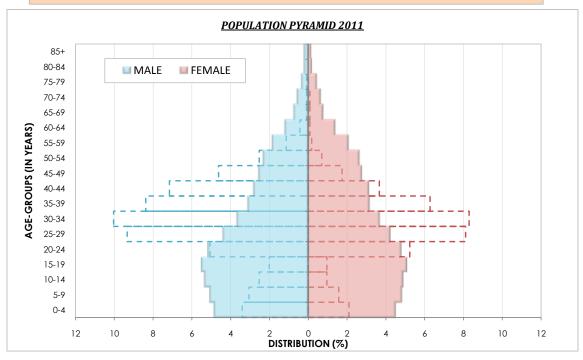


Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office

Population Pyramid by Age-Group, Gender and Residential Status (2001 and 2011)



Brunei Citizens and Permanent Residents Temporary Residents and Others



Note:

Based on 2011 ESTIMATED Population.

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

Vital Statistics

	<u> 2007</u>	2008	2009	2010	2011
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 Popn.)	16.2	16.1	16.3	15.5	17.1
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 Women (15-49))	55.6	55.8	56.2	53.3	54.9 **
Total Fertility Rate : (per Women (15-49))	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7 **
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 Popn.)	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.)	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.1	8.3
Late Fetal Death Ratio : (per 1,000 LBs.)	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.5	3.7
Perinatal Mortality Ratio : (per 1,000 LBs.)	10.0	10.0	8.9	7.8	6.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate : (per 1,000 LBs.)	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.3	3.1
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate : (per 1,000 LBs.)	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1
Neonatal Mortality Rate : (per 1,000 LBs.)	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.2
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate : (per 1,000 LBs.)	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.1
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 LBs.)	9.5	9.5	8.2	7.3	10.0
Number of Maternal Deaths * :	1	0	1	1	0
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 LBs.)	15.8	0.0	15.1	15.6	0.0
Life Expectancy At Birth - Total :	76.5	78.2	77.7	77.7	78.9
- Male :	75.2	76.6	77.1	76.5	78.5
- Female :	77.8	79.8	78.3	78.8	79-3
Percentage of Newborns Weighing At Least : 2500g At Birth	88.5	88.9	88.8	89.3	88.1
Percentage of Deliveries by Trained Health Personnel:	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	99.7
Literacy Rate (%) - Total :	(#) 93.7	(#) 93.7	96.1	96.4	96.7
- Male :	(#) 95.8	(#) 95.8	97.3	97.5	97.7
- Female :	(#) 91.5	(#) 91.5	94.6	95.0	95.4
Per Capita GDP at current prices : (B\$) Thousand	47.3	51.3	38.4	40.7	52.3

Note:

Popn. Population Live-births LBs (#) - Census in 2001

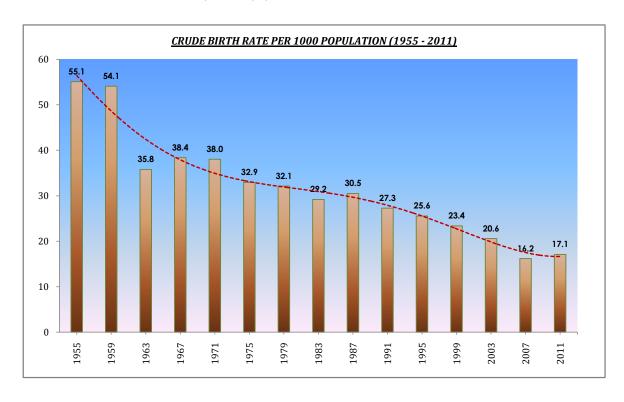
Red text - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

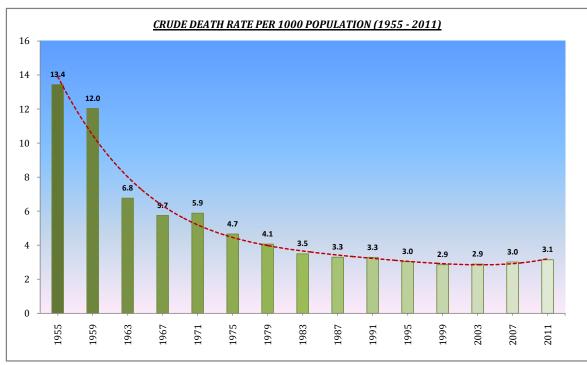
- as per registered by Birth and Death Section, Immigration Department and amended for coding misclassifications by the Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health.

- calculation based on 2011 ESTIMATED Population.

Health Indicators

The crude birth rate of Brunei Darussalam has declined from 22.1 in 2001 to 17.1 per 1000 population in 2011 and the crude death rate was 3.1 per 1000 population in 2011.





The United Nations Millennium Development Goals are eight goals that all 191 UN member states have agreed to try to achieve by the year 2015. The United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000 commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. The MDGs are derived from this Declaration, and all have specific targets and indicators. (http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/en/)

The eight MDGs listed below guide the efforts of virtually all organizations working in development and have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress:

commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress:							
I N	lillennium Development Goals (MDGs)						
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring progress	Brunei Darussalam's Current Status Related to Health					
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and	Hunger						
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per dav 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national 						
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all,	consumption 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person emplyed. 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio.						
including women and young people.	1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day. 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment						
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children underfive years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption						
Goal 2 : Achieve Universal Primary Educ							
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men 						
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and E	mpower Women						
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 						
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality							
Target 4.A:	4.1 Under-five mortality rate	10.0					
Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.2 Infant mortality rate	8.3					
<i>y,</i>	4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	91.0					

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)						
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring progress	Brunei Darussalam's Current Status Related to Health				
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health						
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	0.0				
1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.7				
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	•••				
reproductive	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	14.5				
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	94.1*				
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning					
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and G	Other Diseases					
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-	< 0.1				
reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex					
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS					
	6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years					
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to anti-retroviral drugs	100.0				
Target 6.C:	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	(2-2)				
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	Death Rate (0.0) n/a				
other major diseases	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs	n/a				
	6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	Incidence Rate (58.5) Prevalence Rate (79.4) Death Rate (3.6)				
	6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course					

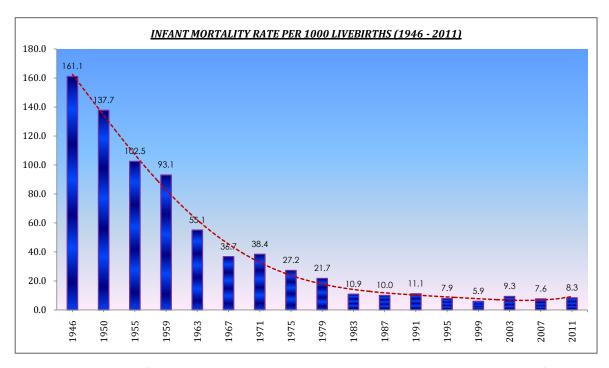
^{* -} coverage for public health facilities only. n/a - not applicable

N	lillennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring progress	Brunei Darussalam's Current Status Related to Health
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainal	pility	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	
development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of	7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	
environmental resources	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	
T D	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	
2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	
safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	
Goal 8: Develop A Global Partnership Fo	or Development	
	Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Official development assistance (ODA)	
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-	
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official	
Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of	donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross	
official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	

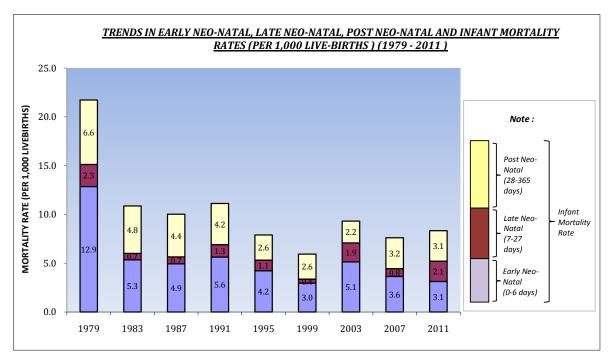
N	lillennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring progress	Brunei Darussalam's Current Status Related to Health
Goal 8: Develop A Global Partnership Fo	or Development (cont'd)	
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the	from developing countries and least developed countries admitted free of	
outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to	countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	
make debt sustainable in the long term	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	
	<u>Debt Sustainability</u>	
	8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives	
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	sustainable basis	
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector,	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	
make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	
and communications	8.16 Internet users per 100 population	

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG4) is concerned with reducing by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2015. Under-five mortality rate is directly attributable to two other indicators namely infant mortality rate and proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles.



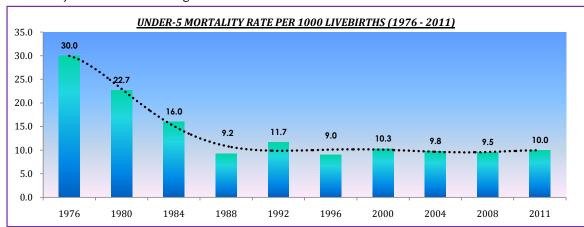
Brunei Darussalam's infant mortality rate has reached a steady state since 1990 and is on par with figures in developed nations. Infant mortality rate has declined rapidly from 50.8 per 1000 livebirths in 1962 to 8.3 per 1000 livebirths in 2011.



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Under-5 mortality rate has gradually reduced from 30 deaths per 1000 livebirths in 1976 to 10.0 deaths per 1000 livebirths in 2011.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services in Brunei Darussalam have contributed to the reduction in under-5 mortality. The MCH Service, a major primary health care service in Brunei Darussalam, has gone through rapid expansion. It is widely distributed and easily accessible in all four districts. Remote areas are served by the flying medical team. The objective is to provide optimum health care to all children below the age of 5 and all pregnant women throughout their antenatal and postnatal periods. MCH Service includes antenatal care, postnatal care, child-health care, well-woman clinic and health education, treatment of minor ailments, domiciliary care and home nursing.



LEADING CAUSES OF UNDER 5 MORTALITY IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (2007 - 2011)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
1	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period		
	22	20	26	18	24		
2	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities		
	18	19	17	16	23		
3	Cancer	Influenza & Pneumonia	Heart Diseases	Septicaemia	Heart Diseases		
)	1	4	2	1	2		
4	Anaemias	Accidental Drowning and Submersion	Septicaemia	Cancer	Accidental Drowning and Submersion		
	1	4	1	1	2		
5	Heart Diseases	Heart Diseases	Acute Upper respiratory Infection	Heart Diseases	Meningococcal Infection		
	1	3	1	1	1		
6	Influenza & Pneumonia	Septicaemia	Influenza & Pneumonia	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Septicaemia		
	1	1	1	1	1		
7	Acute Bronchitis and Bronchiolitis	Cancer	Falls	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Cancer		
	1	1	1	1	1		
8	Diseases of Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Accidental Drowning and Submersion	*	Influenza & Pneumonia		
	1	1	1	0	1		
OTHERS **	14	8	4	8	12		
TOTAL	60	61	54	47	67		

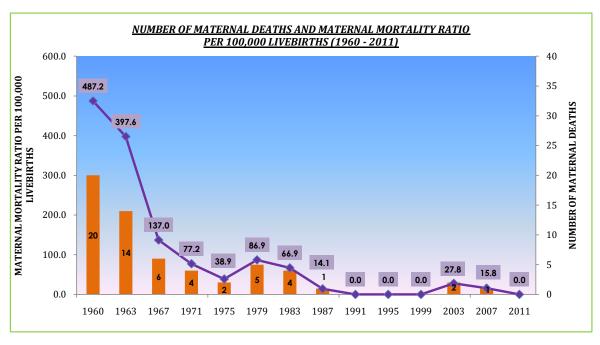
Note:

- * No other single cause of death.
- ** Remainders.

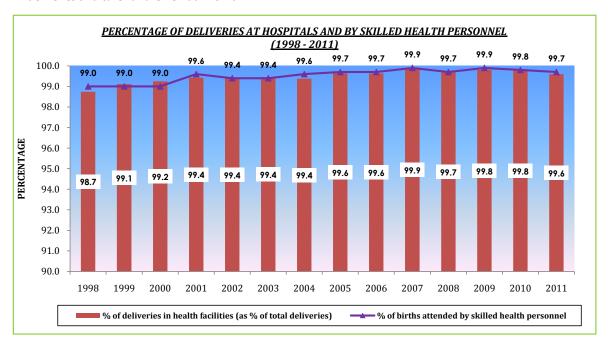
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

MDG5 is concerned with improving maternal health. The targets are to (i) reduce maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 and improve health care in terms of attention during delivery; and (ii) achieve universal access to reproductive health.

Brunei Darussalam continues to provide excellent Maternal and Child Health services including antenatal care, skilled care during childbirth including emergency obstetric care and postnatal care thorughout the country as to maintain low levels of maternal mortality which is comparable to other developed countries.



Almost all deliveries in Brunei Darussalam are attended by skilled health personnel who can supervise, provide care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period. They also conduct deliveries and care for the newborn child.



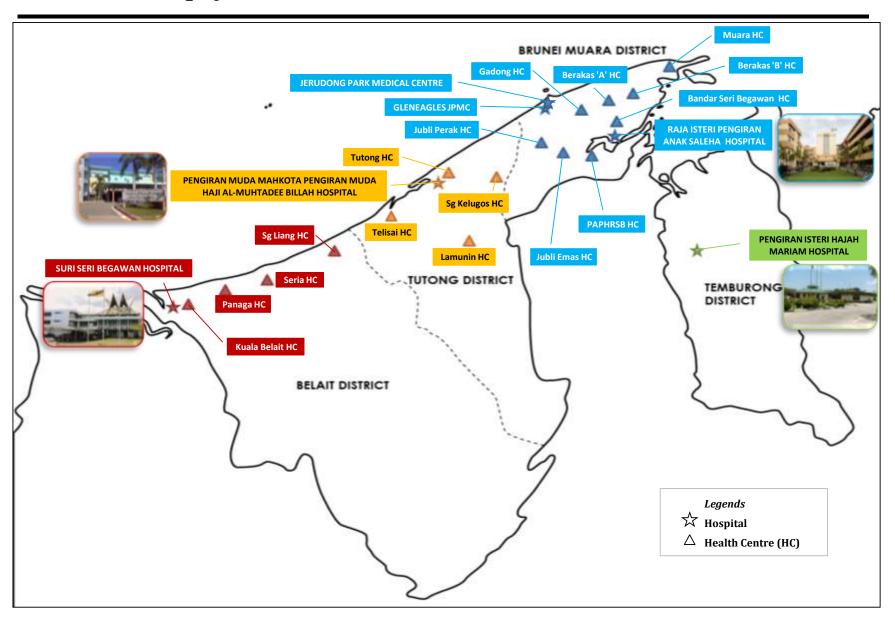
Health Facilities (2011)

IEDICAL CARE	NUMBER
- HOSPITALS (4 GOVERNMENTS + 2 PRIVATES ⁽¹⁾)	6
- MEDICAL CLINICS (Ministry of Defence)	9 (2)
- DIALYSIS CENTRES	6
- DENTAL CLINICS:	
GOVERNMENTS	22
ARMY	6
PRIVATES	11
- HEALTH/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINICS - TRAVELLING HEALTH CLINICS	15 3
- HEALTH CENTRES (15 GOVERNMENTS + 1 PRIVATE (3)) - HEALTH/MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	16 15
- TRAVELLING HEALTH CLINICS	3
- FLYING MEDICAL SERVICES	4
ENTAL SERVICES	
- DENTAL SERVICES AT:	
HOSPITALS	3
HEALTH CENTRES	10
HEALTH CLINICS	7
HEALTH CLINICS	7

Note:

- (1) Jerudong Park Medical Centre and Gleneagles Park Centre
- (2) Including (SAF) Air Forces Medical Clinic
- Panaga Health Centre (3)

${\it Distribution \, Map \, of \, Health \, Care \, Facilites}$



Human Resource in Health

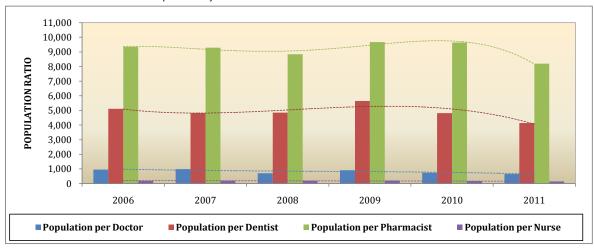
Human Resources for Health for 2011		Government	Army	Private	То	tal	
	Male	Local	71	7	11	89	247
		Foreign	227	0	31	258	347
Doctors (1)	Female	Local	112	3	9	124	261
	Terriale	Foreign	118	0	19	137	201
	TO	OTAL	528	10	70	6	80
* Population	per Doctor					6	47
	Male	Local	11	1	4	16	46
	Male	Foreign	18	2	10	30	40
Dentists ⁽¹⁾	Female	Local	33	2	1	36	40
	Terriale	Foreign	11	1	1	13	49
	TO	DTAL	73	6	16	9	5
* Population	per Dentist					4,	139
	Male	Local	5		1	6	8
		Foreign	1		1	2	_
Pharmacists (2)	Female	Local	26	•••	8	34	40
	remaie	Foreign	0		6	6	40
		OTAL	32		16	4	.8
* Population	per Pharmac	ist				8,	191
	Male	Local	389	8	72	469	555
	Marc	Foreign	33	0	53	86	,,,,
Nurses ⁽³⁾	Female	Local	1,668	5	113	1,786	2,073
	remaie	Foreign	99	0	188	287	2,075
	TOTAL		2,189	13	426	2,628	
* Population	per Nurse					15	50
		Male	0	0			
Midwives	s ⁽³⁾	Female	504	6		5	10
		TOTAL	504	6			
* Population	per Midwife					7	71

Source:

(1) Brunei Medical Board, Ministry of Health (2) Pharmacy Department, Ministry of Health

Nursing Board, Ministry of Health (3)

calculation based on preliminary census 2011.



Human Resource in Health

Allied Health Professionals	M	ale	Female		TOTAL
for 2011	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	TOTAL
Physiotherapists	3	4	10	3	20
Assistant Physiotherapists	6	0	8	0	14
Occupational Therapists	3	1	17	2	23
Assistant Occupational Therapists	3	0	15	0	18
Dietician / Nutritionist	5	1	15	5	26
Medical Social Workers	0	0	8	0	8
Medical Lab. Technicians	41	0	132	0	173
Assistant Medical Lab. Technicians	23	0	52	0	75
Radiographers	6	2	20	0	28
Assistant Radiographers	21	1	18	2	42
Entomologists	2	0	2	0	4
Health Educators	3	0	5	0	8

 $\label{thm:polynomial} \mbox{Department of Administration and Finance, Ministry of Health}$

Government Health Expenditure

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total Health Budget (B\$ Millions)	286.82	295.41	306.85
Health Budget as % of National Budget	7.29	7.48	7.52
Per Capita Health Budget (B\$)	706	713	780 *
Health Budget as % of GDP	1.84	1.75	1.49
Total Health Expenditure (B\$ Millions)	317.40	332.63	
Health Expenditure as % of Government Expenditure	7.07	8.12	
Per Capita Health Expenditure (B\$)	781	803	
Health Expenditure as % of GDP	2.03	1.97	

Note:

GDP Gross Domestic Product

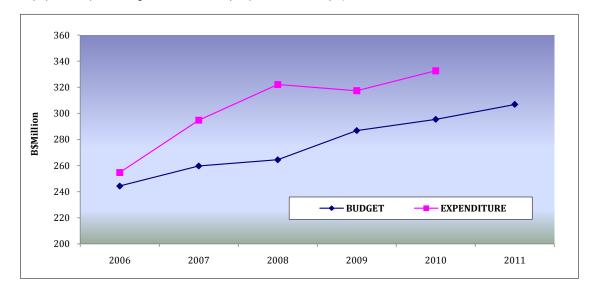
- Not available

calculation based on preliminary census 2011.

Source:

(Budget) - Budget Section, Ministry of Finance

- Ledger Section, Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance (Expenditure)



Leading Causes of Deaths for the Year 2011 (Based on ICD-10)

The four leading causes of deaths which accounted for 50 percent of the total deaths were comprised of Non-Communicable Diseases namely Cancer, Heart Diseases, Diabetes Mellitus and Cerebrovascular Diseases.

No.	ICD-10	TYPE OF DISEASE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	RATE PER 100,000 POPN. (Based on 2011 Census)
1	Coo - C97	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	137	119	256	20.7	65.1
2	100 - 109, 120 - 152	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	116	67	183	14.8	46.5
3	E10 - E14	Diabetes Mellitus	59	57	116	9.4	29.5
4	160 - 169	Cerebrovascular Diseases	45	41	86	7.0	21.9
5	J40 - J46	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	31	19	50	4.0	12.7
6	l10 - l15	Hypertensive Diseases	25	24	49	4.0	12.5
7	Vo1 - V99	Transport Accidents	28	14	42	3.4	10.7
8	Q00 - Q99	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	20	15	35	2.8	8.9
9	A40 - A41	Septicaemia	18	11	29	2.3	7.4
10	Poo - P96	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	13	11	24	1.9	6.1
		Others	203	162	365	29.6	92.8
		ALL DEATHS	695	540	1,235	100.0	314.1

Leading Causes of Deaths (2007 - 2011)

No.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)
	215 (18.3%)	211 (19.3%)	215 (18.4%)	252 (20.9%)	256 (20.7%)
2	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)	Heart Diseases (Including Acute Rheumatic Fever)
	177 (15.1%)	201 (18.4%)	185 (15.8%)	186 (15.4%)	183 (14.8%)
3	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus
	140 (11.9%)	97 (8.9%)	100 (8.5%)	100 (8.3%)	116 (9.4%)
4	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Cerebrovascular Diseases
	87 (7.4%)	93 (8.5%)	97 (8.3%)	99 (8.2%)	86 (7.0%)
5	Hypertensive Diseases	Influenza and Pneumonia	Septicaemia	Unspecified	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma
	57 (4.9%)	53 (4.9%)	52 (4.4%)	47 (3.9%)	50 (4.0%)
6	Transport Accidents	Unspecified	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Septicaemia	Hypertensive Diseases
	55 (4.7%)	39 (3.6%)	43 (3.7%)	39 (3.2%)	49 (4.0%)
7	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma		Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Transport Accidents
	51 (4.3%)	33 (3.0%)	41 (3.5%)	38 (3.1%)	42 (3.4%)
8	Influenza and Pneumonia	Septicaemia	Transport Accidents	Influenza and Pneumonia	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities
	35 (3.0%)	32 (2.9%)	37 (3.2%)	28 (2.3%)	35 (2.8%)
9	Septicaemia	Hypertensive Diseases	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Transport Accidents	Septicaemia
	25 (2.1%)	24 (2.2%)	26 (2.2%)	25 (2.1%)	29 (2.3%)
10	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period
	23 (2.0%)	20 (1.8%)	25 (2.1%)	21 (1.7%)	24 (1.9%)
OTHERS	309 (26.3%)	288 (26.4%)	350 (29.9%)	373 (30.9%)	365 (29.6%)
GRAND TOTAL	1,174 (100.0%)	1,091 (100.0%)	1,171 (100.0%)	1,208 (100.0%)	1,235 (100.0%)

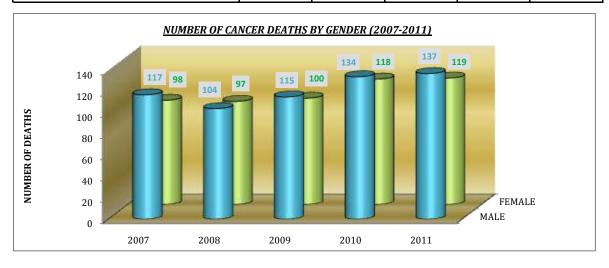
Mortality due to Cancer for the Year 2011

The top three causes of cancers among male in Brunei Darussalam for 2011 were Trachea, Bronchus and Lung; Rectum and Anus; and Prostate and for female cancer deaths were Breast; Trachea, Bronchus and Lung; and Rectum and Anus.

TYPE OF CANCER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	28	22	50
Rectum and Anus	17	11	28
Breast	1	22	23
Stomach	10	8	18
Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx	11	2	13
Prostate	13		13
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts	12	0	12
Colon	5	5	10
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	6	3	9
Leukaemia	8	1	9
Ovary		8	8
Pancreas	3	3	6
Cervix Uteri		5	5
Skin	3	1	4
Meninges, Brain and Other Parts of Central Nervous System	2	2	4
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus		3	3
Bladder	2	0	2
Larynx	1	0	1
Multiple Myeloma and Malignant Plasma Cell Neoplasms	1	0	1
Oesophagus	0	0	0
Remainder	14	23	37
TOTAL	137	119	256

- top three leading causes of cancer death for male / female

YEAR	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL NO. OF CANCER DEATHS	215	201	215	252	256



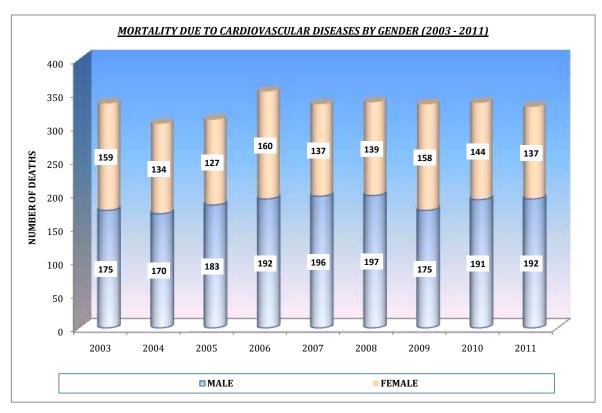
Trend in Leading Cancer Deaths in Brunei Darussalam (2007 - 2011)

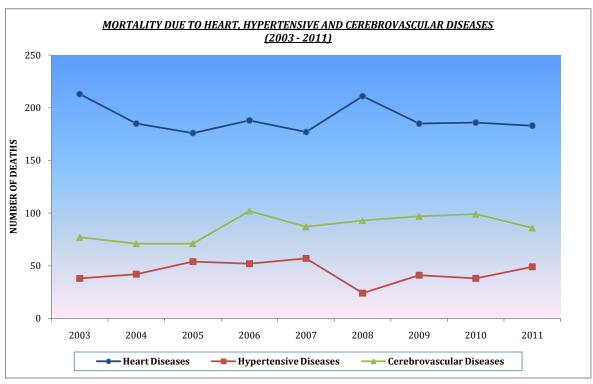
No.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	Trachea, Bronchus and Lung
	50 (23.3%)	50 (24.9%)	37 (17.2%)	45 (17.9%)	50 (19.5%)
2	Rectum and Anus	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	Rectum and Anus
	21 (9.8%)	14 (7.0%)	24 (11.2%)	26 (10.3%)	28 (10.9%)
3	Stomach	Cervix Uteri	Cervix Uteri	Breast	Breast
	20 (9.3%)	13 (6.5%)	14 (6.5%)	22 (8.7%)	23 (9.0%)
4	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	Stomach	Colon	Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx	Stomach
	16 (7.4%)	12 (6.0%)	13 (6.0%)	20 (7.9%)	18 (7.0%)
5	Breast	Colon	Stomach	Rectum and Anus	Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx
	13 (6.0%)	11 (5.5%)	10 (4.7%)	10 (4.7%) 18 (7.1%)	
6	Cervix Uteri	Rectum and Anus	Prostate	Colon	Prostate
	10 (4.7%)	11 (5.5%)	9 (4.2%)	15 (6.0%)	13 (5.1%)
7	Colon	Breast	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Meninges, Brain and Other Parts of Central Nervous System	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct
	8 (3.7%)	8 (4.0%)	9 (4.2%)	9 (3.6%)	12 (4.7%)
8	Pancreas	Leukaemia	Rectum and Anus	Multiple Myeloma and Malignant Plasma Cell Neoplasms	Colon
	8 (3.7%)	7 (3.5%)	9 (4.2%)	9 (3.6%)	10 (3.9%)
9	Meninges, Brain and Other Parts of Central Nervous System	Pancreas	Leukaemia	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
	8 (3.7%)	6 (3.0%)	8 (3.7%)	9 (3.6%)	9 (3.5%)
10	Lip, Oral Cavity and Pharynx	Meninges, Brain and Other Parts of Central Nervous System	Breast	Stomach	Leukaemia
	7 (3.3%)	6 (3.0%)	8 (3.7%)	8 (3.2%)	9 (3.5%)
OTHERS	54 (25.1%)	63 (31.3%)	74 (34.4%)	71 (28.2%)	71 (27.7%)
GRAND TOTAL	215 (100.0%)	201 (100.0%)	215 (100.0%)	252 (100.0%)	256 (100.0%)

Mortality due to Cardiovascular Diseases for the Year 2011 (Based on ICD-10)

											AGE-GI	ROUP IN	YEARS						
	IC	CD-1	10 CODE	TYPE OF DISEASES	<35		35 - 44		45 - 54		55	64	65 - 74		7	5+		TOTAL	
						F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
1	lo	100 - 109, 120 - 152		Heart Diseases	10	3	18	3	23	5	16	16	23	13	26	27	116	67	183
	i loo - lo9		100 - 109	Acute Rheumatic Fever & Chronic Rheumatic Heart Diseases	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
			l20 - l25	Ischaemic Heart Diseases	5	0	14	1	21	4	15	12	21	13	21	21	97	51	148
			l21	Acute Myocardial Infarction	5	0	8	0	12	1	10	8	16	5	12	8	63	22	85
			120, 122 - 125	Other Ischaemic Diseases	0	0	6	1	9	3	5	4	5	8	9	13	34	29	63
	iii		126 - 152	Diseases of Pulmonary Circulation & Other Forms of Heart Diseases	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	5	5	18	14	32
2			l10 - l15	Hypertensive Diseases	1	1	1	3	5	2	3	1	3	1	12	16	25	24	49
3		ı	160 - 169	Cerebrovascular Diseases	1	1	6	1	6	4	5	5	10	8	17	22	45	41	86
4		I	170 - 198	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	2	6	5	11
			l70	Atherosclerosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			l71 - l98	Others	0	О	0	0	0	О	1	2	4	1	1	2	6	5	11
1 t	0 4		100 - 198	All Cardiovascular Diseases	12	5	25	7	34	11	25	24	40	23	56	67	192	137	329

Mortality Trend of Cardiovascular Diseases



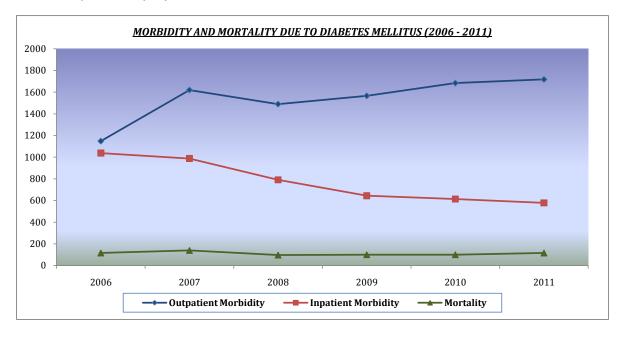


Morbidity and Mortality due to Diabetes Mellitus for the Year 2011

	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS												
	0-14		15-44		45-64		65+		TOTAL				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL		
OUTPATIENT MORBIDITY *	10	4	184	267	366	537	161	189	721	997	1,718		
INPATIENT MORBIDITY *	3	6	70	84	120	151	66	78	259	319	578		
MORTALITY	0	0	4	4	18	13	37	40	59	57	116		

Note:

Hospital Morbidity only



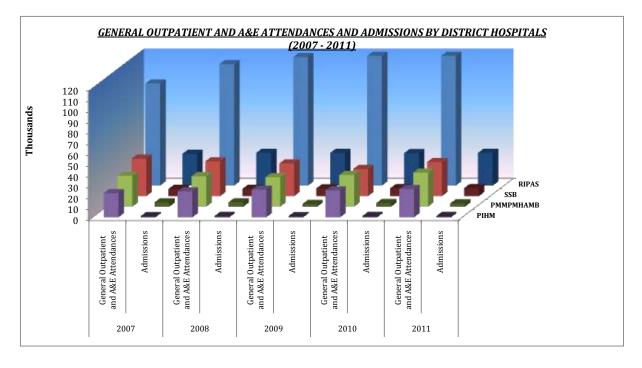
Hospital Services

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

ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2011	RIPAS	SSB	РММРМНАМВ	PIHM	TOTAL
OUTPATIENT ACTIVITIES					
General Outpatient Attendances				20,854	20,854
Accident & Emergency Outpatient Attendances	129,301	31,571	31,536	5,342	197,750
Specialist Outpatient Attendances	284,440	89,452	44,899	10,532	429,323
INPATIENT ACTIVITIES					
Available Beds	607	222	107	32	968
Admissions	30,293	7,419	3,069	1,099	41,880
Discharges & Deaths	30,260	7,394	2,858	932	41,444
Patient Days	150,525	42,598	10,398	1,124	204,645
Day Patients	66,801	9,439	N/A	550	76,790
PERFORMANCE INDICES					
Average Number of Inpatients / Day	412	117	28	3	561
Bed Occupancy Rate	68	53	27	10	58
Average Duration of Stay (Days)	5.0	5.8	3.6	1.2	4.9
Average Turnover of Patients / Bed	50	33	27	29	43
Average Turnover Interval (Days)	2.3	5.2	10.0	11.3	3.6

Note:

N/A - Not Available

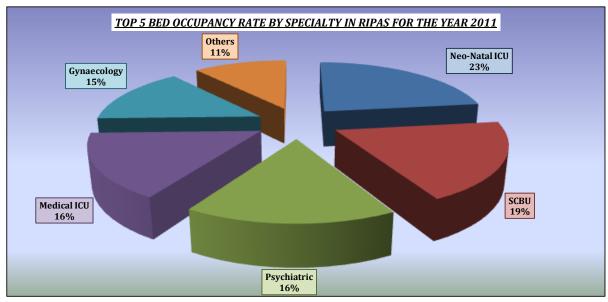


Bed Capacity and Bed Occupancy Rates since 2007

	20	007	2008		2009		20	010	2011	
HOSPITAL	Bed Capacity	Bed Occupancy Rate (%)								
RIPAS	555	71%	555	72%	571	70%	591	67%	607	68%
SSB	210	41%	210	40%	212	7%	222	50%	222	53%
РММРМНАМВ	107	40%	129	35%	129	21%	106	31%	107	27%
PIHM	25	27%	25	34%	25	29%	32	21%	32	10%
TOTAL	897	59%	919	59%	937	48%	951	57%	968	58%

Top 5 Bed Occupancy Rate by Specialty in RIPAS Hospital for the Year 2011

SPECIALTIES	BED CAPACITY	PACITY ADMISSIONS PATIENT-DA		DAY-PATIENTS	BED OCCUPANCY RATE
Neo-Natal ICU	8	158	3,830	3	131
SCBU	16	363	6,474	206	111
Psychiatric	24	175	8,175	59	93
Medical ICU	5	67	1,660	0	91
Gynaecology	32	2,921	9,623	1,439	82
Others	522	26,609	120,763	65,094	63



RIPAS Hospital Monitoring Services

Hospital Outpatient Morbidity for the Year 2011 (A&E + GOPD)

No.	ICD-10	DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	Joo-Jo6	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	30,818	30,124	60,942	26.7
2	A09	Gastroenteritis/ Diarrhoea	7,145	6,417	13,562	5.9
3	J40-J46	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	4,935	4,030	8,965	3.9
4	L00-L99	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	3,653	3,785	7,438	3.3
5	R10	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain	2,820	3,664	6,484	2.8
6	W00-W19	Falls	3,339	2,288	5,627	2.5
7	H10	Conjunctivitis	2,343	2,084	4,427	1.9
8	l10-l15	Hypertensive Diseases	1,882	2,405	4,287	1.9
9	Vo1-V99	Transport Accident	1,887	1,119	3,006	1.3
10	E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	721	997	1,718	0.8
11	J10-J11	Influenza	792	728	1,520	0.7
12	Bo1	Chickenpox	743	618	1,361	0.6
13	M10	Gout	1,215	127	1,342	0.6
14	Koo-Ko8	Diseases of Teeth & Supporting Structures	615	458	1,073	0.5
15	K25-K27	Gastric, Duodenal and Peptic Ulcer	474	535	1,009	0.4
		Others	55,819	49,685	105,504	46.2
		GRAND TOTAL	119,201	109,064	228,265	100.0

Note:

A & E - Accident & Emergency

GOPD - General Outpatient Department

Leading Causes of Hospital Outpatient Morbidity (2007 - 2011)

No.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections				
	61,701 (30.7%)	62,547 (30.1%)	68,249 (31.8%)	57,818 (23.3%)	60,942 (26.7%)
2	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea
	10,084 (5.0%)	9,722 (4.7%)	9,339 (4.4%)	14,145 (5.7%)	13,562 (5.9%)
3	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma
	9,656 (4.8%)	8,455 (4.1%)	9,177 (4.3%)	10,389 (4.2%)	8,965 (3.9%)
4	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue				
	6,921 (3.4%)	7,101 (3.4%)	6,448 (3.0%)	8,467 (3.4%)	7,438 (3.3%)
5	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Falls	Falls	Falls	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain
	5,595 (2.8%)	5,518 (2.7%)	5,139 (2.4%)	7,005 (2.8%)	6,484 (2.8%)
6	Falls	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Falls
	4,536 (2.3%)	5,088 (2.4%)	4,287 (2.0%)	6,652 (2.7%)	5,627 (2.5%)
7	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis
	4,007 (2.0%)	4,309 (2.1%)	4,258 (2.0%)	4,704 (1.9%)	4,427 (1.9%)
8	Conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases
	3,555 (1.8%)	3,251 (1.6%)	3,582 (1.7%)	4,215 (1.7%)	4,287 (1.9%)
9	Influenza	Transport Accidents	Influenza	Transport Accidents	Transport Accidents
	1,916 (1.0%)	1,972 (0.9%)	2,718 (1.3%)	3,370 (1.4%)	3,006 (1.3%)
10	Transport Accidents	Influenza	Transport Accidents	Influenza	Diabetes
	1,803 (0.9%)	1,576 (0.8%)	2,361 (1.1%)	1,971 (0.8%)	1,718 (0.8%)
OTHERS	91,288 (45.4%)	98,388 (47.3%)	99,072 (46.2%)	129,396 (52.1%)	111,809 (49.0%)
GRAND TOTAL	201,062 (100.0%)	207,927 (100.0%)	214,630 (100.0%)	248,132 (100.0%)	228,265 (100.0%)

Hospital Inpatient Morbidity for the Year 2011

NO	ICD-10	TYPE OF DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	A09	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infectious Origin	897	697	1,594	4.0
2	J10-J22	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	713	546	1,259	3.2
3	N8o-N98	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract		1,215	1,215	3.1
4	O00-O08	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome		1,193	1,193	3.0
5	J00-J06	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	605	519	1,124	2.8
6	J45-J46	Asthma	571	440	1,011	2.5
7	l10-l15	Hypertensive Diseases	326	467	793	2.0
8	R50	Fever of Unknown Origin 383		371	754	1.9
9	098-099	Maternal Diseases Classifiable Elsewhere but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes)		683	683	1.7
10	R10	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain	273	404	677	1.7
11	S02, S12, S22, S32, S42, S52, S72, S82, S92, T02, T08, T10, T12	Fractures Of Specified and Multiple Body Regions	379	211	590	1.5
12	W00-W19	Falls	337	242	579	1.5
13	E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	259	319	578	1.5
14	100-109, 120-152	Heart Diseases	353	209	562	1.4
15	Loo-Lo8	Infections of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	265	203	468	1.2
		Others	8,720	17,893	26,613	67.0
		GRAND TOTAL	14,081	25,612	39,693	100.0

Leading Causes of Hospital Inpatient Morbidity (2007 - 2011)

No.	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	-	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	-	Presumed Infectious	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infectious
	1,226 (3.2%)	1,201 (3.2%)	1,227 (3.4%)	Origin 1,361 (3.7%)	Origin 1,594 (4.0%)
2	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infectious Origin	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections
	1,151 (3.0%)	1,067 (2.8%)	1,065 (3.0%)	1,229 (3.3%)	1,259 (3.2%)
3	Asthma	Asthma	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract	Acute Lower Respiratory Infections	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract
	1,122 (3.0%)	1,055 (2.8%)	1,039 (2.9%)	1,175 (3.2%)	1,215 (3.1%)
4	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infectious Origin	Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis of Presumed Infectious Origin	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome
	1,071 (2.8%)	1,026 (2.7%)	1,032 (2.9%)	1,113 (3.0%)	1,193 (3.0%)
5	Diabetes Mellitus	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Asthma	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections
	988 (2.6%)	1,016 (2.7%)	953 (2.6%)	1,111 (3.0%)	1,124 (2.8%)
6	Pregnancy With Abortive Outcome	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Asthma	Asthma
	937 (2.5%)	984 (2.6%)	893 (2.5%)	918 (2.5%)	1,011 (2.5%)
7	Non-Inflammatory Disorders of Female Genital Tract	Diabetes Mellitus	Fever of Unknown Origin	Maternal Diseases Classifiable Elsewhere but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric	Hypertensive Diseases
	933 (2.5%)	791 (2.1%)	759 (2.1%)	(auses) 787 (2.1%)	793 (2.0%)
8	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Fever of Unknown Origin
	758 (2.0%)	745 (2.0%)	664 (1.8%)	771 (2.1%)	754 (1.9%)
9	Fever of Unknown Origin	Fever of Unknown Origin	Maternal Diseases Classifiable Elsewhere but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes)	Fever of Unknown Origin	Maternal Diseases Classifiable Elsewhere but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric Causes)
	676 (1.8%)	737 (2.0%)	661 (1.8%)	767 (2.1%)	683 (1.7%)
10	Heart Diseases	Maternal Diseases Classifiable Elsewhere but Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and The Puerperium (Indirect Obstetric	Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain
	633 (1.7%)	660 (1.8%)	644 (1.8%)	614 (1.7%)	677 (1.7%)
OTHERS	28,325 (74.9%)	28,120 (74.9%)	27,040 (75.2%)	26,873 (73.2%)	29,390 (74.0%)
GRAND TOTAL	37,820 (100.0%)	37,538 (100.0%)	35,977 (100.0%)	36,719 (100.0%)	39,693 (100.0%)

Health Services

The Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health is responsible for providing public health services in the country. The mission of the department is to promote well-being and prevent ill health, whereby various activities and programmes have been developed and established under three main services: Community Health Services, Environmental Health Services, and Scientific Services.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS	2009	2010	2011
Ante Natal attendances	48,323	44,068	44,749
2. Post Natal attendances	9,340	12,169	8,698
3. Child (<5) attendances	124,785	111,199	106,377
4. General O/P attendances in Health Centres / Clinics	538,999	465,448	475,068
- Extended Hours + After Office Hours Services	74,809	79,794	78,628
5. No. of students medically examined (Primary I, IV & Form II)	21,149	20,091	13,820
6. No. of students screened (Primary I, III, IV, VI & Form II)	73,696	28,548	29,160

A comprehensive National Immunisation Programme is in place to protect children against vaccine preventable diseases. This successful programme is delivered through the extensive network of MCH Services and by School Health Services.

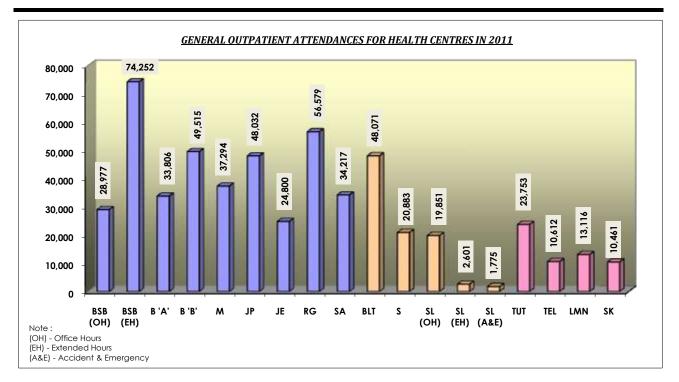
Over the years, immunisation coverage has consistently been above 95.0 percent for all vaccinations in the programme which met the targets set by the WHO. The success of this programme is one of the factors that contributed to the progression of Brunei Darussalam in achieving one of the health objectives under the United Nations Millennium Development Goal for reduction in child mortality.

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE	2009	2010	2011
% of infants immunised against			
- Tuberculosis (at birth)	100.0	95.4	96.0
- Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough (Tetract-HIB)3	99.4	95.4	97.0
- Poliomyelitis (OPV)3	99.5	99.0	100.0
- Hepatitis B3	100.0	95.8	93.0
- Measles, Mumps and Rubella 1 (MMR1)	100.0	94.4	91.0
% of pregnant women immunised against Primigravida			
- Tetanus (TT2)	75.0	75.6	78.2

Red text - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Clinic Data

General Outpatient Attendances for Health Centres (2011)



BRUNEI MUARA HEALTH CENTRES

BSB

B 'A'

BSB Health Centre Berakas 'A' Health Centre Berakas 'B' Health Centre Muara Health Centre

Jubli Perak Health Centre JΕ Jubli Emas Health Centre RG Rimba Gadong Health Centre

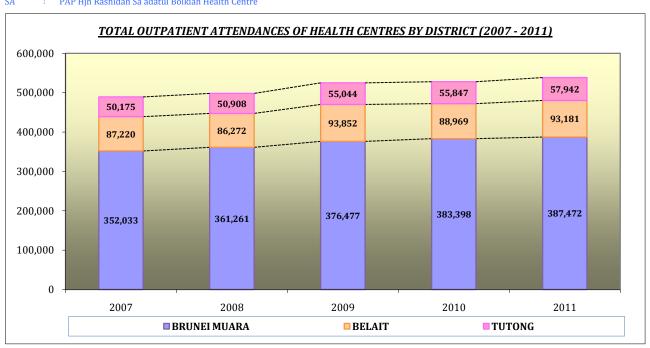
SA PAP Hjh Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah Health Centre

BELAIT HEALTH CENTRES

BLT Belait Health Centre 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



Health Centres Outpatient Morbidity (2011)

No.	ICD-10	DISEASES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
1	Joo-Jo6	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection	89,998	95,270	185,268	33.4
2	l10-l15	Hypertensive Diseases	15,452	22,079	37,531	6.8
3	Loo-L99	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	14,622	16,376	30,998	5.6
4	J10-J11	Influenza	14,176	15,401	29,577	5.3
5	A09	Gastroenteritis/Diarrhoea	9,484	8,742	18,226	3.3
6	H10	Conjunctivitis	8,936	9,106	18,042	3.3
7	E70-E90	Metabolic Disorders	5,934	8,046	13,980	2.5
8	E10-E14	Diabetes	4,814	6,854	11,668	2.1
9	J40-J46	Bronchitis, Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	4,524	4,449	8,973	1.6
10	R10	Abdominal and Pelvic Pain	3,634	4,807	8,441	1.5
11	H65-H66	Otitis Media	2,501	2,924	5,425	1.0
12	K25-K27	Gastric, Duodenal and Peptic Ulcer	1,981	2,888	4,869	0.9
13	Koo-Ko8	Diseases of Teeth & Supporting Structures	1,396	1,504	2,900	0.5
14	B01	Chickenpox	1,394	1,208	2,602	0.5
15	M10	Gout	2,151	403	2,554	0.5
		Others	73,339	99,647	172,986	31.2
		GRAND TOTAL	254,336	299,704	554,040	100.0

PAPHRSB Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Lamunin Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Berakas 'A' Health Centre (Not available); Berakas 'B' Health Centre (Not available).

Leading Causes of Primary Health Care Outpatient Morbidity by District (2011)

		HEALTH	CENTRES	
No.	BRUNEI MUARA	BELAIT	TUTONG	ALL DISTRICTS
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections
	128,407 (32.9%)	36,265 (37.8%)	20,596 (30.2%)	185,268 (33.4%)
2	Influenza	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases
	29,520 (7.6%)	6,892 (7.2%)	7,411 (10.9%)	37,531 (6.8%)
3	Hypertensive Diseases	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue
	28,758 (7.4%)	3,955 (4.1%)	3,889 (5.7%)	30,998 (5.6%)
4	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Conjunctivitis	Diabetes	Influenza
	20,217 (5.2%)	3,061 (3.2%)	1,973 (2.9%)	29,577 (5.3%)
5	Conjunctivitis	Hypertensive Diseases	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea
	13,966 (3.6%)	1,364 (1.4%)	1,740 (2.6%)	18,226 (3.3%)
6	Metabolic Disorders	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Conjunctivitis
	13,160 (3.4%)	1,001 (1.0%)	1,171 (1.7%)	18,422 (3.3%)
7	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Otitis Media	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Metabolic Disorders
	12,531 (3.2%)	623 (0.6%)	1,036 (1.5%)	13,980 (2.5%)
8	Diabetes	Chickenpox	Conjunctivitis	Diabetes
	9,432 (2.4%)	565 (0.6%)	1,015 (1.5%)	11,668 (2.1%)
9	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Diseases of Teeth & Supporting Structures	Metabolic Disorders	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma
	7,494 (1.9%)	458 (0.5%)	642 (0.9%)	8,973 (1.6%)
10	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Gastric, Duodenal & Peptic Ulcer	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain
	6,269 (1.6%)	443 (0.5%)	548 (0.8%)	8,441 (1.5%)
OTHERS	120,057 (30.8%)	41,439 (43.1%)	28,142 (41.3%)	191,336 (34.5%)
GRAND TOTAL	389,811 (100.0%)	96,066 (100.0%)	68,163 (100.0%)	554,040 (100.0%)

Note:

PAPHRSB Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Lamunin Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Berakas 'A' Health Centre (Not available); Berakas 'B' Health Centre (Not available)

Leading Causes of Primary Health Care Outpatient Morbidity (2008 - 2011)

No.	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections
	197,348 (32.5%)	229,878 (35.8%)	222,641 (34.8%)	185,268 (33.4%)
2	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases	Hypertensive Diseases
	42,253 (7.0%)	41,921 (6.5%)	45,347 (7.1%)	37,531 (6.8%)
3	Hypertensive Diseases	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue
	40,433 (6.7%)	38,538 (6.0%)	35,887 (5.6%)	30,998 (5.6%)
4	Influenza	Influenza	Influenza	Influenza
	18,367 (3.0%)	21,235 (3.3%)	33,313 (5.3%)	29,577 (5.3%)
5	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea
	16,915 (2.8%)	17,566 (2.7%)	20,169 (3.2%)	18,226 (3.3%)
6	Conjunctivitis	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Conjunctivitis
	15,767 (2.6%)	16,998 (2.6%)	19,352 (3.0%)	18,042 (3.3%)
7	Gastroenteritis and Diarrhoea	Metabolic Disorders	Metabolic Disorders	Metabolic Disorders
	15,555 (2.6%)	16,451 (2.6%)	18,308 (2.9%)	13,980 (2.5%)
8	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes	Diabetes
	14,428 (2.4%)	14,405 (2.2%)	15,003 (2.3%)	11,668 (2.1%)
9	Metabolic Disorders	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma	Bronchitis Chronic & Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma
	10,644 (1.8%)	14,107 (2.2%)	10,912 (1.7%)	8,973 (1.6%)
10	Abnominal and Pelvic Pain			
	10,495 (1.7%)	9,944 (1.5%)	8,580 (1.3%)	8,441 (1.5%)
OTHERS	224,828 (37.0%)	221,432 (34.5%)	210,341 (32.9%)	191,336 (34.5%)
GRAND TOTAL	607,033 (100.0%)	642,475 (100.0%)	639,853 (100.0%)	554,040 (100.0%)

Note:

PAPHRSB Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Lamunin Health Centre (January - June 2011 only); Berakas 'A' Health Centre (Not available); Berakas 'B' Health Centre (Not available)

Notifiable Diseases (2011)

Notification of infectious diseases is required by law under the 'Infectious Diseases Order 2003'. A total of 57 infectious diseases are listed as notifiable in the country. All notifications must be reported to the Disease Control Division at the Department of Health.

DISEASES	ВМ	TUT	TEM	КВ	TOTAL
FOOD AND WATER BORNE DISEASES					
Cholera	3	0	0	0	3
Dysentery (Shigella)	2	0	0	0	2
Food Poisoning	69	11	0	25	105
Gastroenteritis	395	4	3	391	793
Hepatitis A	3	0	0	0	3
Para/Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	1	2
Salmonella Infection	26	2	0	4	32
Total	499	17	3	421	940
PERSON TO PERSON TRANSMITTED DISEA	SES				
Chicken Pox	2,005	656	55	660	3,376
Ebola Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Hand, Foot & Mouth Disease	823	47	2	127	999
Influenza A	177	3	0	34	214
Influenza B	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza Others	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	2	8
Scarlet Fever	12	0	0	0	12
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,023	706	57	823	4,609
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES					
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B	1	2	0	0	3
Measles	2	0	0	2	4
Mumps	18	7	0	7	32
Pertussis	1	1	0	0	2
Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP)	0	0	0	1	1
Rubella	0	0	0	2	2
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	2	2
Tetanus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (data from TB Clinics)	138	28	11	53	230
Total	160	38	11	67	276

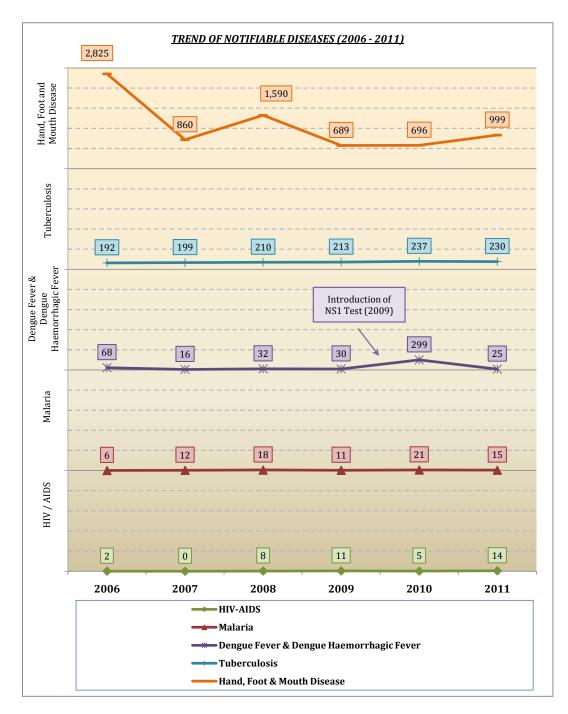
Notifiable Diseases (2011)

DISEASES	ВМ	TUT	TEM	KB	TOTAL
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES					
AIDS	1	0	0	2	3
Chancroid	1	0	0	0	1
Chlamydial Infection	172	4	1	6	183
Genital Herpes	4	0	0	0	4
Gonorrhoea Infections	303	13	4	15	335
Hepatitis C	0	0	0	0	0
HIV * (Local only)	6	1	0	4	11
Non Gonococcal Urethiritis	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis (All forms)	3	0	1	0	4
Other STI - Genital Warts, Trichomonas Vaginalis	40	0	0	0	40
Total	530	18	6	27	581
VECTOR BORNE DISEASES					
Chikugunya	8	0	0	0	8
Dengue Fever	18	1	1	5	25
Dengue Haemorhagic Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	6	0	0	6
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	12	1	1	1	15
Plague	0	0	0	0	0
Typhus	0	1	1	0	2
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	3	6	56
ZOONOTIC DISEASES					
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
Total	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES					
Conjunctivitis (Chlamydia)	3	0	0	0	3
Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	1	0	0	0	1
Viral Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	0
Viral Hepatitis	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	0	0	4
GRAND TOTAL	4,254	788	80	1,344	6,466

 $\hbox{* Indicate incidence of AIDS/HIV cases among local only.}\\$

Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health

Notifiable Diseases



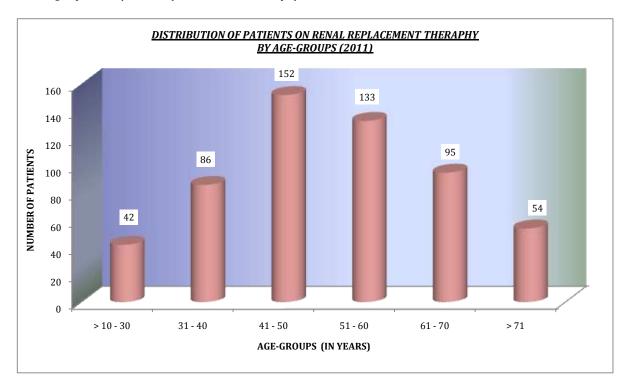
NS1 Test - Dengue NS1 Antigen Test

Renal Services

	NO. OF PATIENTS									
DIALYSIS CENTRE / UNIT		2009			2010			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Rimba Dialysis Centre	111	106	217	98	109	207	106	128	234	
Kiarong Dialysis Centre	26	31	57	23	34	57	25	35	60	
Dialysis Centre RIPAS Hospital	32	26	58	29	35	64	32	28	60	
Dialysis Centre SSB Hospital, Belait	32	34	66	39	37	76	50	37	87	
Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis	37	22	59	36	27	63	34	26	60	
Transplant Unit	10	23	33	19	12	31	21	13	34	
Dialysis Centre PIHM Hospital, Temburong	11	9	20	13	13	26	12	15	27	
TOTAL	259	251	510	257	267	524	280	282	562	

Source:

Renal Registry Unit, Department of Renal Services, Ministry of Health



Dental Health Services

ORAL HEALTH CARE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION

YEAR	New Patients	Catchment Population	Oral Health Care Coverage
2007	87,820	390,000	22.5%
2008	83,748	398,000	21.0%
2009	78,453	406,200	19.3%
2010	59,803	397,968	15.0%
2011	61,396	400,820	15.3%

COVERAGE AT DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY AGE-GROUP FOR THE YEAR 2011

COVERAGE	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 19	20 - 55	> 55	TOTAL
New Patients	4,926	10,231	8,839	32,666	4,734	61,396

ATTENDANCES AT DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY AGE-GROUP FOR THE YEAR 2011

TYPES OF ATTENDANCES	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 19	20 - 55	> 55	TOTAL
Outpatients	6,860	14,639	11,167	45,596	7,916	86,178
Appointments	1,346	3,422	7,681	23,991	4,796	41,236

COVERAGE AT SCHOOL DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY AGE-GROUP FOR THE YEAR 2011

COVERAGE	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 19	TOTAL
New Patients	1,699	18,869	22	20,590

ATTENDANCES AT SCHOOL DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BY AGE-GROUP FOR THE YEAR 2011

COVERAGE	0 - 5	6 - 12	13 - 19	TOTAL
Outpatients	1,151	14,070	30	15,251
Appointments	1,277	12,886	4	14,167

Source:

Research and Development Division, Department of Dental Services, Ministry of Health

Nutritional Status

	SCHOOL HEALTH		PERCENTAGE (%)						
	(Primary I, IV & VI and Form 2 only)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
1.	Normal weight	64.8	69.8	68.9	67.1	49.7			
2.	Overweight	16.0	13.3	14.0	14.7	11.5			
3.	Obese	14.1	12.3	12.4	13.4	16.9			
4.	Severe Underweight					8.2			
5.	Underweight	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.8	13.8			

Note:

In 2011, the Total Number of School Target Population is 27,881 for Primary I, III, IV & VI and 7,827 for Form 2

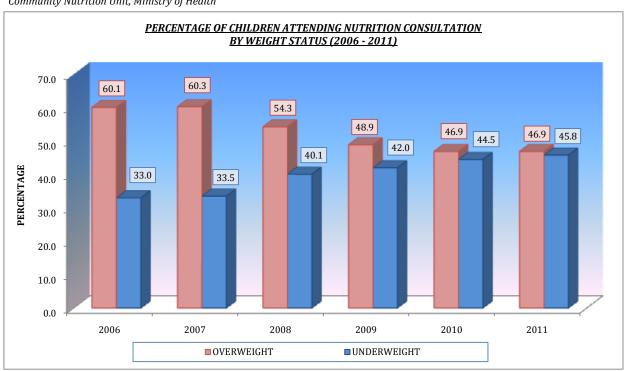
Source:

School Health Services, Ministry of Health

	MOTHER & CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	PERC	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ATTENDING NUTRITION CONSULTATION BY WEIGHT STATUS (%)						
((BELOW 5 YEARS)	2010	2011						
1.	Underweight	60.3	54.3	48.9	46.9	46.9			
2.	Overweight	33.5	40.1	42.0	44.5	45.8			
3.	Others *	6.3	5.6	9.2	8.6	7.3			
T	OTAL NUMBER OF CASES	1,423	1,331	1,158	960	1,025			

Note:

Community Nutrition Unit, Ministry of Health



 $^{^{}st}\,$ - Others including Healthy Eating, Low Birth Weight and Premature.

Occupational Health Services

Occupational Health Division is responsible to monitor health and safety at workplace. The activities are streamlined to include worker's health surveillance, worksite surveillance and industrial hygiene, training, information and advisory functions as well as in the areas of compensation, counselling and rehabilitation.

A total of 228 work accidents were reported to the Occupational Health Division in 2011. About 73 percent were in non-health care settings. Majority of these accidents occurred at the manufacturing industry and at the construction sites. Within the healthcare sector, most of the injuries involved needlestick injuries.

TYPES OF INDUSTRIES INSPECTED BY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION (OHD)

- A. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
- B. Fishing
- C. Mining and Quarrying
- D. Manufacturing
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply E.
- Construction
- G. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
- Н. **Hotels and Restaurants**
- Transport, Storage and Communications I.
- J. Financial Intermediation
- K. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
- Public Administration and Defence, Compulsary Social Security L.
- M. Education
- N. Health and Social Work
- 0. Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
- P. Private Households with Employed Persons
- Extra-Territorial Organisations and Bodies

Note: The classifications of industries is based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Classification of Industries.

WORKPLACE SURVEILLANCE BY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

	PURPOSE		NON HEALTHCARE		HEALTHCARE				
			2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Occupational Safety and Health 1st Inspection (Comprehensive)	66	22	22	11	27	29	37	12
2.	Workplace Survey	365	37	38	158	0	0	0	0
Others - Complaints, Follow-Up, Periodic Inspection, Accidents at 3. Workplace, Occupational / Work Related Disease Investigation, Requests.		7	20	68	64	0	14	0	0
•	TOTAL		79	128	233	27	43	37	12

Source: Occupational Health Division, Ministry of Health

Occupational Health Services

	TYPES OF INJURY (NON HEALTHCARE)		2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
1.	Construction	41	55	28	30	57
2.	Manufacturing	17	43	20	20	59
3.	Engineering	20	37	14	16	6
4.	Community Service	4	0	6	11	22
5.	Electricity	4	5	2	1	3
6.	Agriculture	2	6	1	6	3
7.	Transport	2	14	8	1	2
8.	Business Activities	4	7	7	8	15
9.	Private Households	2	5	6	6	0
	TOTAL	96	172	92	99	167

	TYPES OF INJURY (HEALTHCARE)	2007	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
1.	Needle Prick	45	39	44	28	52
2	Other Injuries *	9	14	6	9	9
	TOTAL	54	53	50	37	61

Note

OCCUPATIONAL AND WORK RELATED DISEASES

	DISEASES		2009	2010	2011
1.	Noise Induced Deafness	32	48	50	72
2.	Industrial Dermatitis	4	4	4	2
3.	Occupational Asthma	2	0	1	0
	TOTAL	38	52	55	74

Occupational Health Division, Ministry of Health

 $^{* \}quad \hbox{- Other Injuries including Blood/Body Fluid Splash, Scalpel/Elevator and Glass Cut.}$

Tobacco Control (2011)

ТҮ	PE OF LICENSE	No. of Application Received	No. of Application Approved (Aproval Letter Issued)	Percentage of Application Approved *
NEW	RETAIL	24	19	79.2%
INLAA	IMPORT & WHOLESALE	o	o	0.0%
RENEWAL	RETAIL	309	254	82.2%
RENEWAL	IMPORT & WHOLESALE	6	6	100.0%

Note:

(No. of Application Approved / No. of Application Received) x 100 $\,$

TYPE OF LICENSE	NE	:w	RENEWAL		
	RECEIVED	ISSUED	RECEIVED	ISSUED	
BRUNEI MUARA	18	16	203	172	
TUTONG	4	3	53	42	
BELAIT	2	o	48	35	
TEMBURONG	0	0	5	4	
TOTAL	24	19	309	253	
IMPORT	0	0	6	6	
CHANGE OWNER / REPLACEMENT				1	

Licensing Unit, Tobacco Control Division, Ministry of Health

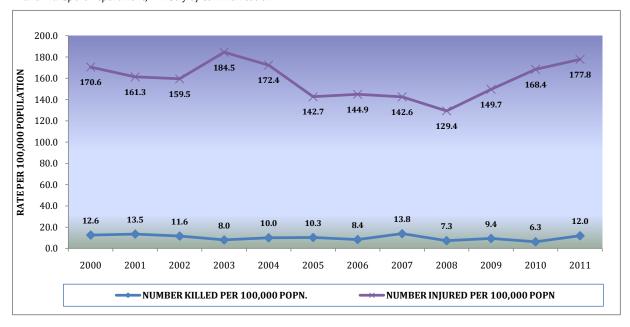
Road Traffic Accidents

Road traffic accidents continue to be one of the leading causes of deaths in Brunei Darussalam. In 2011, Brunei Darussalam reported 3598 road accidents, an increase of 5.4% than the previous year. In the same year, road traffic accidents inflicted 699 injuries and 47 deaths.

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)
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
2008	2,775	29	7.3	515	17.8	5.3	318,816
2009	3,110	38	9.4	608	16.0	5.9	333,203
2010	3,414	26	6.3	698	26.8	3.6	348,266
2011	3,598	47	12.0 *	699	14.9	6.3	364,166

Note:

Sources: The Royal Brunei Police Force, Prime Minister's Office Land Transport Department, Ministry of Communication



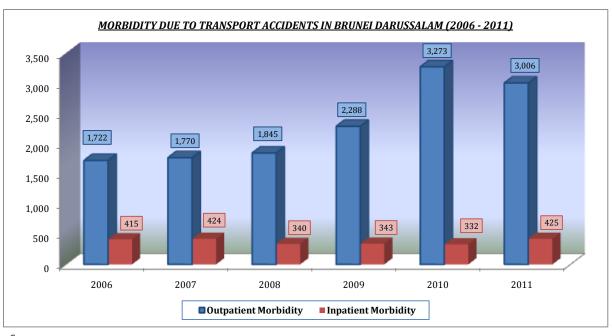
^{* -} calculation based on preliminary census 2011.

Transport Accidents

	MORBIDITY DUE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS IN 2011				
	RIPASH	SSB	РММРМНАМВ	РІНМ	TOTAL
OUTPATIENT *	2,012	242	688	64	3,006
INPATIENT	297	110	0	18	425

Note:

Newly reported cases only



Source: Statistics Unit, Department of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Health

Country Health Indicators

Country	Life Expectancy at Birth (MALE)	Life Expectancy at Birth (FEMALE)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 livebirths)	Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 livebirths)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 livebirths)		
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	76	77	6	7	24		
MALAYSIA	71	76	5	6	29		
SINGAPORE	79	84	2	3	3		
AUSTRALIA	80	84	4	5	7		
AUSTRIA	78	83	4	4	4		
BELGIUM	77	83	4	4	8		
CZECH REPUBLIC	74	80	3	4	5		
DENMARK	77	81	3	4	12		
FINLAND	77	83	2	3	5		
FRANCE	78	85	3	4	8		
GERMANY	78	83	3	4	7		
GREECE	78	83	3	4	3		
ICELAND	80	84	2	2	5		
IRELAND	77	82	3	4	6		
ITALY	79	84	3	4	4		
JAPAN	80	86	2	3	5		
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	77	83	4	5	16		
LUXEMBOURG	78	83	2	3	20		
NETHERLAND	78	83	4	4	6		
NEW ZEALAND	79	83	5	6	15		
NORWAY	79	83	3	3	7		
OMAN	72	77	8	9	32		
PORTUGAL	76	82	3	4	8		
SPAIN	79	85	4	5	6		
SWEDEN	79	83	2	3	4		
SWITZERLAND	80	84	4	5	8		
UK	78	82	5	5	12		

REFERENCE WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2012, WHO PUBLICATION

Country Health Indicators

Country	Physicians per 10 000 popn	Nursing and Midwifery Personnel per 10 000 popn	Dentistry Personnel per 10 000 popn	Pharmaceutical Personnel per 10 000 popn			
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	14.2	48.8	2.1	1.1			
MALAYSIA	9.4	27.3	1.4	1.7			
SINGAPORE	18.3	59.0	3.2	3.7			
AUSTRALIA	29.9	95.9	6.9	10.4			
AUSTRIA	48.5	78.8	5.7	6.8			
BELGIUM	30.1	5.4	7.3	11.9			
CZECH REPUBLIC	36.7	87.4	7.0	5.8			
DENMARK	34.2	160.9	8.1	4.8			
FINLAND	29.1	239.6	7.6	10.7			
FRANCE	34.5	3.1	6.8	11.9			
GERMANY	36.0	111.0	7.8	6.0			
GREECE	61.7	2.4	13.2	8.8			
ICELAND	37-3	158.8	10.2	19.4			
IRELAND	31.7	156.7	6.2	10.3			
ITALY	34.9	2.9	5.3	9.1			
JAPAN	21.4	41.4	7.4	13.6			
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	20.2	52.9	5.0	12.1			
LUXEMBOURG	27.7	3.6	8.3	7.2			
NETHERLAND	28.6	1.5	5.1	2.1			
NEW ZEALAND	27.4	108.7	4.6	7.1			
NORWAY	41.6	319.3	8.9	7.6			
OMAN	19.0	41.1	2.0	8.1			
PORTUGAL	38.7	53.3	7.2	7.0			
SPAIN	39.6	51.1	6.1	8.4			
SWEDEN	37.7	118.6	8.3	7.3			
SWITZERLAND	40.7	164.6	5.5	5.8			
UK	27.4	101.3	5.3	6.6			

REFERENCE WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2012, WHO PUBLICATION

Definitions

- 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 POST NEONATAL DEATHS: Deaths aged 28 365 days
- NEONATAL DEATHS: Deaths aged less than 28 days
- 6 PERINATAL DEATHS: Fetal Deaths + Early Neonatal Deaths
- 7 MATERNAL DEATH: Death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes (Source: WHO ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems)
- 8 DIRECT OBSTETRIC DEATHS: Those resulting from obstetric complications of the pregnancy state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium), from interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment, or from a chain of events resulting from any of the above (Source: WHO ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems).
- 9 INDIRECT OBSTETRIC DEATHS: Those resulting from previous existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and which was not due to direct obstetric causes, but which was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy (Source: WHO ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems).
- 10 LIVEBIRTH: The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn (Source: WHO ICD-10 International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems).
- 11 STILLBIRTH (ALSO REFERRED AS LATE FETAL DEATH): Refers to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-fourth (24th) week of pregnancy and showing NO signs of life at birth (complete expulsion from its mother).

HOSPITAL INPATIENT ACTIVITIES

- 1 ADMISSIONS: Patients admitted direct to the hospitals or transferred from other institutions. It includes newborn babies born outside the hospital and admitted to the hospital but excludes babies born in the
- 2 DISCHARGES (ALIVE AND DEATHS): These relate to live separations from the hospital or transfers to other institutions.
- 3 DEATHS: These include deaths after admissions to the hospital and exclude patients brought in dead and dying before admissions.
- 4 PATIENT DAYS: The number of days inpatient stayed in the hospital (services received by one inpatient in one 24-hour period). Patients admitted and discharged the same day are counted as having stayed one day in the hospital. The days a patient does not use his bed because he is on leave or absence are excluded.
- 5 DAY PATIENTS: Patients with conditions without the need to stay in the hospital overnight.

Formulae

- 1 CRUDE BIRTH RATE = (LIVEBIRTHS / POP.) x 1000
- 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
- EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 8 LATE NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE = (LATE NEONATAL DEATHS / LIVEBIRTHS) x 1000
- 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 100000

HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE INDICES

- 1 AV. INPATIENTS / DAYS = PATIENTS DAYS / NO OF DAYS
- 2 BED OCCUPANCY RATE = [(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

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Ministry of Communication

Land Transport Department

Ministry of Health

Department of Medical Services Department of Health Services