



成長茁壯  
Years of Growth

*1977  
~1996*

七十年代中期至八十年代，香港經濟急速增長的同時，通貨膨脹及經營成本亦隨之急升。香港自1983年起實施聯繫匯率制度，港元與美元掛鈎維持穩定匯價，減低生活指數及營運成本持續上升的影響。1984年12月19日中英簽署聯合聲明，訂定香港1997年7月1日後的安排，香港經濟迅速恢復元氣，但只屬曇花一現，因為出口貿易表現反覆，加上通脹達雙位數增長的幅度，令經濟各方面均受到衝擊。

When the economy of Hong Kong grew at a fast pace in the mid-70s through the 80s, this brought soaring inflation and costs. The pegging with the U.S. dollar in 1983 had a stabilising effect on the value of the Hong Kong dollar but the cost of living continued to rise. The signing in Beijing on 19 December 1984 of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the future of Hong Kong after 1 July 1997 was followed by a strong growth of Hong Kong's economy which lasted only for a short period due to the fluctuating performance in exports. The inflation rate running at double digits continued to affect all quarters of the economy.



舊院  
The Old Block (1988)



興建李樹培院前，中院門前為停車場  
The Car Park in front of the Central Block before the Li Shu Pui Block was Built (1988)

### 香港成立醫院管理局

1991年12月，醫院管理局正式成立。作為獲香港政府資助的法定機構，醫院管理局獲授權管理全港所有公立及補助醫院，不單成為全港最大醫療管理機構，亦是全港規模最大的醫療人員僱主。對私家醫院而言，醫院管理局的成立對私家醫院的營運造成很大的影響，當中包括服務範圍、病人需求及僱員流失等。為了延攬醫療優才，本院大致上參照醫院管理局的招聘條款及薪酬比例，亦跟隨醫院管理局的加薪指引適時調整員工薪酬。雖然面對員工薪酬成本上升，通脹高企，醫療用品及儀器價錢騰貴，本院卻一直堅持實踐優質醫護服務的宗旨，不斷提升設備水平，聘用富經驗的專科醫生，使病人在醫院體驗無微不至的全人服務，從而大大加強本院的競爭力。

### Establishment of the Hospital Authority

In December 1991, the Hospital Authority, a statutory body funded by the Hong Kong Government, took over the management of all government and subvented hospitals. It became the single largest healthcare provider as well as the largest healthcare employer in Hong Kong. The management change posed a considerable impact on the private hospitals in Hong Kong on all fronts, including service scope, patient demand and staff retention. To attract and retain quality healthcare professionals, the Hospital had broadly patterned on the salary scales and employment terms of the Hospital Authority for the compensation of staff. We also followed the lead of the Hospital Authority in awarding salary increases to its employees. Despite the huge increase in staff costs, escalating inflation and rising costs of medical consumables and equipment, the Hospital pressed ahead to remain competitive by improving our facilities, recruiting more doctors and enhancing total patient experience.



## 醫院發展

### Development

#### 電力系統及空調機組

1981年，本院在貼近中院的後方空地興建一幢樓高兩層的建築，用作架設醫院緊急電力系統及備用空調機組。一旦發生電力故障，本院亦可即時啟用後備供電系統，為醫院各部門及病室提供穩定的電力供應。新設的中央空調機組，確保全院能全天候控制室溫。

#### Electricity and Air-Conditioning Plant

In 1981, the Hospital put up a two-storey building adjoining the rear of the Central Block to provide accommodation for the emergency electricity systems and the central air-conditioning plant. In the event of disruption to the main electricity supply, the standby generating systems would provide emergency power to all departments and wards. With the central air-conditioning plant, the entire Hospital was assured of stable and comfortable temperature in all seasons.

1993年3月9日，新醫院大樓落成，並命名為「李樹培院」，以表揚院長李樹培醫生鞠躬盡瘁、多年來帶領醫院積極發展之功勞。

*The building was named after Dr. Li Shu Pui, Medical Superintendent since 1966, in recognition of his untiring efforts in furthering the development of the Hospital. The Li Shu Pui Block was opened on 9 March 1993.*

#### 李樹培院落成

1988年12月，本院創立時的舊院拆卸後有待重建。1989年發生六四事件，政經動盪及至中國大陸和香港，遂擱置有關重建項目。曾於養和醫院接受治療的多年友好何英傑先生慨捐五千萬港元指定為醫院發展款項，鼓勵本院延續拓展使命，本院遂於1990年初展開新醫院大樓的建築計劃。

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#### Development of the Li Shu Pui Block

The Old Block, the first Hospital building, was demolished in December 1988. The redevelopment plan was suspended due to the June Fourth Event in 1989 which led to political and economic turmoil in mainland China and Hong Kong. With the donation of HK\$50 million by Mr. Ho Ying Chie, a friend and grateful patient of the Hospital, as seed money, the Board of Directors was encouraged to re-commence the construction of a new building in early 1990.

The building was named after Dr. Li Shu Pui, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, in recognition of his untiring efforts in furthering the development of the Hospital. The Li Shu Pui Block was opened on 9 March 1993.



1993年李樹培院開幕典禮  
Opening of Li Shu Pui Block (1993)



特等私家套房  
Deluxe Private Suite



特等私家套房  
Deluxe Private Suite



李樹芬院五樓  
Li Shu Fan Block, 5/F



李樹培院十三樓  
Li Shu Pui Block, 13/F

李樹培院樓高十九層，包括兩層地庫停車場，並與樓高七層的中院及李樹芬七樓完全接連。新建的十六樓病室，飽覽快活谷馬場全景，可為五十名病人提供普通病室服務。同樣擁有馬場景觀的十三及十五樓病室，每層特設十三間私家病房及兩間豪華病房，並由室內設計師特別設計。本院病室特以酒店房間設計為藍本，配以高雅的傢俱陳設、高私隱而舒適的空間，全面照顧病者需要。

The Li Shu Pui Block comprising 19 storeys included two basement levels for car parks, and was connected to all seven floors of the Central Block, and the 7/F of the Li Shu Fan Block. The 16/F provided general ward accommodation for 50 patients with a commanding view of Happy Valley. The 13/F and 15/F, also overlooking Happy Valley, provided 13 private rooms and 2 deluxe rooms on each floor, which were specially planned by a firm of interior designers. With patients' comfort in view, all private wards were specially decorated to hotel standard to put emphasis on privacy and comfort.

## 重修李樹芬院

李樹培院正式啟用後，本院隨即進行李樹芬院重修計劃，並按階段為李樹芬院內各樓層的私家、半私家及普通病房進行裝修，提升服務水平。1994年，位於李樹芬院六樓的產科部擴展至李樹培院六樓，分娩套房由兩間增至四間。體外受孕中心亦遷至李樹培院，與產科部為鄰。至於李樹芬院六樓原有地方則進行翻修工程，興建設計優良的育兒室，包括新生嬰兒護理室、隔離病房、母乳哺餵室及初生嬰兒特別治療室。同年，本院重新粉飾李樹芬院八樓兒科病室，為年幼病者建造一個寬敞而愉快舒適的住院空間。本院於四樓及七樓病室開設半私家病室，為大眾提供高度私隱但價格相宜的住院服務，深受大眾歡迎。五樓病室則作全層翻修，改作私家病室，而二樓及三樓病室則改建為普通病室。

## Renovation of Li Shu Fan Block

The renovation of the Li Shu Fan Block kicked off soon after the opening of the Li Shu Pui Block. The private, semi-private and general wards on various floors of the Li Shu Fan Block were upgraded in phases. In 1994, the Obstetrics Department on the 6/F, Li Shu Fan Block was blessed with an extension to the 6/F, Li Shu Pui Block, by an increase in the number of Delivery Suites from two to four. The In-Vitro Fertilisation Centre also moved next to the Department. The area in the Li Shu Fan Block was converted to include a well-designed Nursery consisting of a New Born Babies Unit, Isolation Room, Breast-Feeding Room and Neonatal Special Care Nursery. In the same year, the Paediatric Ward on the 8/F of the Li Shu Fan Block was redecorated to give a spacious and pleasant environment for young patients. To provide accommodation with privacy and at an affordable price, the Hospital introduced semi-private wards on the 4/F and 7/F which were well received by patients. The entire 5/F was refurbished into private wards, whereas the 2/F and 3/F were refurbished as general wards.



體外受孕中心  
In-Vitro Fertilisation Centre



嬰兒特別護理  
Special Care Nursery



1986年養和醫院體外受孕中心成功培育全港第一位試管嬰兒  
*The Birth of Hong Kong's First Test-Tube Baby at the Hospital in 1986*



兒童活動園地  
*Children's Activities Corner*



兒童遊戲室  
*Children's Play Room*



哺乳室  
*Cubicles for Breast-Feeding*



產房  
*Delivery Suite*



嬰兒護理示範  
*Demonstration of Baby Care*



初生嬰兒室  
*Neonatal Nursery*



腎科血液透析治療  
Haemodialysis Treatment



體外碎石治療  
Lithotripsy Treatment

## 服務、設施與科技

## Services, Facilities & Technology

憑著遠見及精明的管理，即使本地經濟衰退，本院亦能鞏固財務，使醫療技術及人事架構在穩健的基礎下，能夠一直維持優質服務，向著成為一所卓越全科醫院的目標邁進。

本院一直引入頂尖醫療技術，緊貼大眾需求，歷年來增設許多新部門及醫療中心，包括：老人科醫學部(1977)、重症護理部(前身為心臟重症部)(1978)、營養膳食部(1979)、眼科部(1980)、牙科部(1980)、腎科血液透析部(1983)、體格健康檢查部(1985)、體外受孕中心(1986)、體外碎石中心(1987)、血管造影部(1987)及磁力共振部(放射診斷部)(1990)。

With foresight and prudence, the Hospital managed to build up and consolidate its financial, technological and personnel structure even in times of local economic turmoil. Upon this solid foundation, the Hospital aspires to become a comprehensive general hospital of the highest quality.

More departments and units were opened to keep abreast of medical advances and meet public demand during the period: Department of Geriatric Medicine (1977), Critical Care Unit (initially as Coronary Care Unit) (1978), Dietetic Department (1979), Department of Ophthalmology (1980), Department of Dentistry (1980), Renal Dialysis Unit (1983), Department of Health Assessment (formerly known as Health Assessment Unit) (1985), In-Vitro Fertilization Centre (1986), Lithotripsy Centre (1987), Angiography Unit (1987) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Unit at the Department of Radiology (1990).



眼科專科服務  
Ophthalmology Services



牙科治療  
Dental Treatment



本院首部磁力共振掃描機  
The First Whole Body MRI System (0.5 Tesla) at the Hospital (1990)

### 推行電腦化

七十年代後期，醫院已著手提高工作效率，簡化行政程序。1979年，本院分別就入院部及會計部推行電腦化處理入院手續及收費進行研究。當時香港未有其他醫院採用電腦系統處理行政工作，因此在這方面之研究需仔細進行。在1983年，本院開始安裝電腦系統，負責處理入院及住院病人收費系統，以及職員發薪及公積金管理系統等。

### 設立病室通話系統

為了盡快回應病者對服務的要求，提升護理服務，本院於1982年為各病室裝設「通話系統」，讓個別病者可即時與護士當值處當值的護理人員溝通。

### 確保醫療設備運作正常

醫療工程部於1989年由三人小組開始，當時由近二十人負責確保醫院內大小儀器均運作正常，為日益繁複和精密的儀器進行檢查，採取預防事故措施，保養及維修設備。

### *Beginning of Computerisation*

In the late 70s, it became increasingly clear that there was a need to improve the administration to enhance efficiency and to upgrade service. In 1979, a study was conducted to assess the feasibility of computerising the operation in the General Office for admission of patients and in the Accounts Office for billing. The initial move was taken cautiously because no other hospitals in Hong Kong had at that time introduced a workable system in their operation. In 1983, with the acquisition of a computer system, the Admission and Inpatient Billing Systems, the Payroll and the Staff Provident Fund Systems were in full function.

### *Intercom System in Wards*

To speed up the response to patient calls, the Hospital installed an Intercom System in wards in 1982 which enabled individual patients to communicate with the nursing personnel manning the nursing station. It expedited its service to patients.

### *Beginning of Medical Engineering*

Medical equipment has continued to be maintained in sound working condition by the Biomedical Engineering Department, which started out as a small team of three in 1989 and expanded to an about 20-member-strong department. Since then, they have been responsible for on-site inspections, calibration, preventive maintenance and repair for the increasingly complex and specialised medical equipment.