

CORONERS' REPORT

死因裁判官報告

2025

Contents 目錄

第一部

Part One

死因裁判官報告 <u>Coroners' Report</u>	1-31
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第二部

Part Two

統計數字

Statistics

曾向死因裁判官呈報的死亡個案的分析 Analysis of Deaths Reported to the Coroners	32-35
會同陪審團及沒有會同陪審團的死因研訊數目 Number of Inquests Held With or Without a Jury	36
研訊結論及死因類別分析 Analysis of Conclusions of Inquests and Nature of Deaths	37
自殺個案 Suicides	38
精神病患者 Mental	39
醫院 Hospital	40
職業 Occupation	41
意外死亡個案 Accidental Deaths	42
淹死 Drowning	43
家居 Home	44
精神病患者 Mental	45
戶外活動 Outdoor Activity	46
被下墜物擊中 Hit By Falling Object	47

職業死亡個案 Occupational Deaths	48
殺人個案 Homicides	49
車輛導致死亡的個案 Vehicular Accidents	50
死者位置、年齡及性別 Position of the Deceased, Age & Sex	51
血液酒精含量 Blood Alcohol Level	52
血液酒精含量(不同年齡的數字) Blood Alcohol Level (As to Ages)	53
與藥物及毒品有關的死亡個案 Drugs and Poisons Related Deaths	54-56
自然原因導致死亡個案 Deaths from Natural Causes	57
造成死亡的外在原因的國際疾病分類編碼週年報表 Annual Return of International Classification of Diseases Code for External Causes of Deaths	58-60

第一部

2025 年死因裁判官報告

死亡數字上升趨勢

1. 今年共有 51,750 宗死亡登記，至於曾向死因裁判官報告的死亡個案，則有 11,934 宗。過去 25 年的數字列出如下：

	<u>死亡登記數字</u>	<u>曾向死因裁判官 報告的個案</u>
2001	33,305	7,733
2002	34,316	7,890
2003	36,421	9,315
2004	37,322	9,108
2005	38,683	9,506
2006	37,415	9,025
2007	39,963	9,422
2008	41,530	10,314
2009	41,034	10,070
2010	42,705	9,999
2011	42,188	10,017
2012	43,672	10,472
2013	43,399	10,249
2014	45,710	10,598
2015	46,757	10,767
2016	46,662	10,773
2017	45,883	10,768
2018	47,479	10,976
2019	48,706	11,168
2020	50,653	12,680
2021	51,536	12,694
2022	61,557	17,193

2023	56,776	12,996
2024	52,366	12,281
2025	51,750	11,934

2. 從上表可以看到，死亡登記數字由 2001 至 2005 年按年遞升，到了 2006 年才稍微下跌；而在過去 16 年，即 2007 至 2022 年期間，數字反覆向上。2025 年的死亡登記數字及向死因裁判官報告的個案相對 2024 年下跌，而向死因裁判官報告的個案，更有超過百分之二的跌幅。

死亡個案調查

3. 警方會調查每宗有向死因裁判官報告的死亡個案，並把調查報告連同臨床病理學家或法醫科醫生的驗屍報告提交死因裁判官。死因裁判官會考慮警方的報告和驗屍報告，如果認為警方所進行的調查已提供足夠資料，令死因裁判官能夠履行《死因裁判官條例》第 9 條中所述的職責，而死亡原因和有關的情況又清晰並無可疑之處，便會根據世界衛生組織所制訂的《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》，把有關的死亡個案分類並給予編碼，以便生死登記官登記。

4. 縱使警方初步認為該死亡個案沒有可疑，如果有關的死亡個案被認為須予進一步調查，便會指示警方展開相關的調查和提交更詳盡的死亡調查報告。我們會根據警方第一份調查報告考慮每一死亡個案的所有情況後，行使司法酌情權作出上述指示。警方展開進一步調查和提交更詳盡的報告通常需時六至十二個月，

有時甚至更久。我們會在閱讀該份報告和考慮有關個案的所有情況後，決定是否進行死因研訊。

5. 至於受官方看管期間死亡的個案，法例規定必須進行研訊。死因裁判官會要求警方就這些個案展開進一步調查和提交詳盡的死亡調查報告，以便進行死因研訊。

6. 下表列出關於過去二十五年曾向死因裁判官報告的死亡個案的處理方式的數字：

	向死因裁判官報告的個案	須予進一步調查的個案	進行研訊的個案	有陪審團參與的研訊	沒有陪審團參與的研訊	有陪審團的研訊的百分率
2001	7,733	2,374	158	71	87	45%
2002	7,890	2,451	132	83	49	63%
2003	9,315	2,678	108	67	41	62%
2004	9,108	2,059	141	99	42	70%
2005	9,506	1,351	189	150	39	79%
2006	9,025	1,061	210	181	29	86%
2007	9,422	767	185	155	30	84%
2008	10,314	1,364	145	135	10	93%
2009	10,070	1,260	193	167	26	87%
2010	9,999	1,106	172	131	41	76%
2011	10,017	1,224	182	149	33	82%
2012	10,472	1,420	164	138	26	84%
2013	10,249	1,099	176	140	36	80%
2014	10,598	967	148	139	9	94%
2015	10,767	751	100	93	7	93%

2016	10,773	730	77	63	14	82%
2017	10,768	1,128	117	112	5	96%
2018	10,976	1,083	161	152	9	94%
2019	11,168	1,047	130	114	16	88%
2020	12,680	1,099	74	64	10	86%
2021	12,694	1,120	163	150	13	92%
2022	17,193	1,199	139	122	17	88%
2023	12,996	999	184	172	12	93%
2024	12,281	995	147	128	19	87%
2025	11,934	976	158	147	11	93%

7. 近年越來越多死者的家人、死者家人的律師代表及有利害關係人士要求進行公開研訊，所牽涉的議題亦較過往複雜，而且有關的死亡個案大多涉及醫療或手術事故。提出要求研訊的人士通常誤解研訊的目的是調查和決定死者是否死於醫療或手術不當。在處理這些要求時，死因裁判官通常會行使酌情權滿足死者家人的要求，命令警方提交進一步調查報告，以及獨立的醫學專家報告，以便死者的家人可藉此更詳細了解死因和有關的情況。此外，在有需要的情況下，尤其是在看來可以作出有用的建議的情況下，死因裁判官也會進行死因研訊。

8. 死因研訊的主要作用，是通過公開聽證，希望能得知有關死亡的真相，務求在適當的個案中提出切實可行的建議，以期防止類似死亡事故。研訊另有一個重要的功能，是希望家人能夠在研訊過程中，親眼見到證人作供，親耳聽到證人的證詞，從而希望對於親人的死亡，能夠釋懷。

內庭申請

9. 死者的家人可以到死因裁判官席前申請豁免進行屍體剖驗，有關的申請程序在以前的報告中已有所說明。處理這些申請是死因裁判官一項非常重要而困難的工作。由於公眾須了解死因裁判官這方面的工作，因此有關的程序會在此再予以說明。

10. 公立醫院的臨床病理科醫生或衛生署的法醫科醫生通常都會查看死者的醫療記錄和致死經過，以及對屍體進行外部檢驗。如果他們未能決定死因，便會向死因裁判官建議須進行屍體剖驗以查明死因。死者的家人對這項建議很多時候都深感不悅，並會到死因裁判官席前提出他們所堅信的文化上、宗教上和其他方面的理由，以證明不應進行屍體剖驗。於 2025 年，死因裁判官一共處理了 419 宗屬於此類別的申請。

11. 在處理這類申請時，死因裁判官絕對明白死者家人的關注，他們本身已因痛失親人而情緒深受困擾，再加上如果死者生前一向表示害怕和厭惡施手術或甚至住院治療的話，許多死者的家人便會對須進行屍體剖驗的建議感到極難接受。

12. 每一個案都必須根據它本身的情況處理，而進行屍體剖驗的目的通常都是找出死亡原因。根據世界衛生組織和《生死登記條例》的規定，死因裁判官有法定責任找出每一死亡個案的死亡原因，以及按照訂明的分類準則把死亡個案分類。生死登記官在死亡登記冊上登記一宗死亡個案之前，亦有責任先找出死亡原

因。死因裁判官在找出死亡原因時，很多時會致電法醫科醫生或病理科醫生或甚至病房醫生跟他們討論研究，以決定可否根據相對可能性的衡量標準來推斷某項死因。不過，在某些個案中，法醫科醫生或病理科醫生可能由於死者的病歷資料不足而沒有足夠的醫學證據來推斷死亡原因，在此情況下，便須向死者家人詳盡解釋須進行屍體剖驗的理由。

13. 近年來，由於公立醫院和衛生署法醫部門在死因裁判官的建議下加強病歷資料的交流，法醫科醫生現在已可以獲得更多在臨終前曾於公立醫院接受治療的病人的病歷資料，因此有較大機會無須進行屍體剖驗也能確定死亡原因。

14. 死因裁判官一方面有責任確定每一宗死亡個案的死亡原因，但另一方面亦須考慮死者家人的情緒和感情。因此，在處理每一項要求豁免進行屍體剖驗的申請時，死因裁判官都必須在考慮所有有關因素和情況後謹慎地行使他的職權。

自殺個案

15. 今年有 1,019 宗自殺個案，較 2024 年減少了百分之十。其中 119 宗須由警方進一步調查並提交更詳盡的死亡調查報告。男性自殺人數和往年一樣，遠高於女性，比率為 656:363。青少年自殺組別的個案與去年相若。

意外死亡個案

16. 今年有 658 宗意外死亡個案，其中 156 宗須由警方進一步調查並提交更詳盡的死亡調查報告。上述意外死亡人數較去年相若。男性因意外引致死亡的數字遠高於女性，比率為 446:212。

職業死亡個案

17. 過往直至 2009 年的死因裁判官報告，均只提到有進行死因研訊的職業死亡個案的數目，我們經過考慮之後，認為這樣並不能較全面反映整體情況，因此自 2010 年開始提到的數字，便包括了所有與職業有關的意外(包括陸上和海上)而引致的死亡個案。整體職業死亡個案共有 36 宗，全部在陸上發生的。34 名死者是男性，2 名是女性，比率為 34:2。

殺人個案

18. 今年有 26 人死於被殺，其中男性佔 14 人，女性佔 12 人。

車輛導致死亡的個案

19. 今年有 110 宗由車輛導致的死亡，其中 70 名死者是行人，佔去死亡數字超過一半。70 名死者中，有 34 名是 70 歲以上的長者，佔此組別的死亡數字約一半。很明顯，長者在交通意外中，比任何其他年齡組別的人，更容易成為受害者。男女性死者的比率是 64:46。

與毒品及藥物有關的個案

20. 今年有 79 宗死亡與毒品或藥物有關，和去年比較減少了百分之四十三，大部份為危險藥物，當中包括自殺、意外及意圖不明的個案，男女死者的比率是 59:20。

自然死亡個案

21. 今年因各種疾病而死亡的人數是 10,149 人，其中因循環系統疾病而死亡的有 4,699 人，佔這個類別的死亡人數約一半。根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》，循環系統疾病包括各種高血壓病、各種心臟病、腦血管病等等。男女性死者的比率是 6,182:3,967。

22. 我們可以看到，以上各項所提到的死亡數字，都是男性高於女性，有些死亡類別，例如職業死亡個案甚至是 34 與 2 之比。

建議

23. 一如往年，死因裁判法庭在今年內亦作出各種各樣的建議，部分已被接納和付諸實行。以下為死因裁判官或陪審團所作的部分建議：

- (i) 一名被捕人士在被警員帶上警車時頸椎脫位，他因頸部受傷導致他長期臥床引致感染支氣管肺炎而去世，被裁定死於非法被殺

警務署

是次案件反映警員失當行為或會對被捕人士的生命安危構成威脅。為達致監察與約束之效，現促請當局於警車車廂內增設可收音錄影鏡頭，以保障被捕人士之生命安全。

- (ii) 病人離開深切治療病房後，醫護未能適時為病人抽血，病人最終因高血鉀症離世

醫院管理局

1. 除臨床判斷外，應該根據血鉀濃度指數，制定一個劃一標準(例如高血鉀病人，必需相隔最少 4 至 8 小時一次抽血，嚴重高血鉀病人，不少於每 1 至 2 小時重複抽血一次)。
2. 提供給護士的培訓應設有評估，以確定醫護對血鉀高病症的相關知識有所提升。

如核下醫院的抽血員只能於手部進行抽血，建議加入一定比例擁有能為病人手部以外部位抽血資格的抽血員，並確定任何時段均有此類抽血員當值。

(iii) 死者在囚期間因缺血性心臟病及相關併發症離世
懲教署

1. 在標題為「申請打電話」的表格中，「只供內部填寫」一欄不應留空。懲教署應檢討其行政程序，以確保記錄保存妥當。同時，懲教署也應註明批准或拒絕申請的理由。
2. 對於經監獄醫生鑑定為患有嚴重疾病的在囚人士，應預先批核其要求打電話的申請。

(iv) 病人在接受冠狀動脈搭橋手術後的 24 小時內病逝
醫院管理局

醫護應向病人解釋評估手術風險的考量及可能影響考量的因素，並將詳情記錄在醫療記錄內。

(v) 病人因胃穿孔入院，術後感染墜積性肺炎，最後因病離世
醫院管理局

對於營養師介入深切治療部病人的治療程序，由現行醫生轉介的方式改為自動由病人進入深切治療部後，開始與主診醫生一同作出評估。

- (vi) 病人接受內視鏡經蝶竇手術 (Endoscopic Transsphenoidal Surgery) 後，因其他自然疾病離世
醫院管理局

若病人因為視力轉差而接受內視鏡經蝶竇手術 (Endoscopic Transsphenoidal Surgery) 切除拉斯克裂囊腫 (Rathke's Cleft Cyst)，醫護人員應在術後定時檢查病人的視力，並作妥善記錄。

- (vii) 代謝病童住院三年多後因肺炎離世
香港兒童醫院

在作出非緊急醫療決定前，院方應安排顧問級的舒緩治療科醫生參與臨床醫生與家屬的討論。

- (viii) 死者在駕駛木船時，與滑水快艇相撞，身體多處嚴重受傷身亡
中國香港滑水總會

1. 總會應加強監管屬下教練，以確保海上人士的安全受到保障。

2. 總會應制定及向滑水快艇駕駛員提供專門的駕駛訓練，並讓他們在完成課程後，於總會註冊成為認可駕駛員。
3. 駕駛訓練必須教授如何處理駕駛滑水快艇時可能會遇到的安全問題，例如：盲點的處理及當滑水教練同時擔當駕駛員時，如何在教授滑水的同時，留意到出現在航道上的其他船隻或障礙物。
4. 總會應要求滑水教練及駕駛員確保船上觀察員知道自已的角色及責任。

(ix) 一名機械維修主任在工作期間頭部被製冰機的機械夾到，最終因頭部受傷而去世，被裁定死於意外

中國混凝土有限公司

1. 清楚船上員工對製冰機的日常工作，提供適當安全指引及工作培訓，以確保員工對製冰機的操作及維護有足夠的安全認識並採取合適的安全措施；
2. 只允許維護手冊中提及的指定人員或製造商培訓合資格人士進行製冰機保養；
3. 提供完整的維護手冊給維修部員工，讓他們能了解製冰機工作的安全注意事項並按照其程序工作；
4. 加強船上安全培訓，提高員工對製冰機操作及維護工作的安全意識，
5. 避免員工單獨工作，提升員工之間有效的溝通，制定合適的工作計劃及安排；

6. 加強監督船上安全措施的落實，限制未經允許人士進入集裝箱及啟動製冰機。張貼警告告示及提供安全工作指引供維修人員遵守；
7. 修改安全守則並加入製冰機工作的安全指引，供維修部員工遵從；以及
8. 向製造商索取完整的維護手冊，對製冰機觀察口上的限位器工作特性及相關製冰機安全上的潛在風險，提供警告告示。

(x) 死者在內地醫院被確診主動脈剝離，選擇回港就醫後，在北區醫院離世

醫院管理局

局方應規定工作人員(包括非醫護人員，如登記員)必須接收病人或其家屬提交的醫療資訊(包括醫療報告、轉介信等)，並轉交至相關醫護人員。

(xi) 死者接受診斷性右心導管檢查期間，肺部及肺內動脈出現穿刺後死亡

醫院管理局

針對疑似醫源性肺動脈穿孔，局方應考慮制訂明確的診斷及治療守則(包括考慮購買備用儀器及設施)。

總結

24. 我們非常感謝死因裁判法庭的所有同事，他們在死因裁判官書記的領導下，勤奮盡責，表現卓越。

25. 我們也要感謝終審法院首席法官、總裁判官以及司法機構政務處給予精神上及資源上的支援。我們同時感謝其他政府部門提供的人力及所有其他資源，使我們的死亡個案調查工作得以順利進行。這些部門包括，但不限於律政司、警務處、衛生署的法醫科和政府化驗所等等。

26. 警務處的調查員就死亡事故進行了高水平的調查，也擬備了高水平的死亡調查報告。警務處亦調派了三名高級督察擔任死因研訊主任，負責聯絡工作，並協助處理死因研訊，他們的表現尤為出色。

27. 此外，我們感謝律政司各級別政府律師，他們在死因裁判法庭上提出證據，協助死因裁判官處理了多宗較為複雜的死因研訊。

28. 與往年一樣，我們在此感謝一眾曾協助法庭的病理學家，包括衛生署的法醫科醫生及醫院管理局的臨床病理科醫生；他們不但肩負了剖驗屍體的工作，並在法庭上提供證據，協助死因研訊的進行；他們亦協助我們解答公眾對驗屍及死因等一般事宜所作的電話查詢。

29. 一直以來，法庭傳譯主任不論在庭內和庭外，均提供了卓越的傳譯和翻譯服務。

30. 勞工處和海事處努力不懈，繼續就陸上和海上的意外展開詳盡的調查，並撰寫報告；該等報告所提出的建議，對死因裁判官及有關業界而言，往往甚有幫助，我們在此謹向勞工處和海事處表示謝意。

死因裁判官
周至偉

死因裁判官
周慧珠

死因裁判官
曾慶東

二零二六年六月

Part One

Coroners' Report 2025

Number of Deaths on a Rising Trend

1. A total of 51,750 deaths were registered this year, and a total of 11,934 deaths were reported to the Coroners. Figures for the last 25 years are set out below :

	<u>Deaths registered</u>	<u>Deaths Reported to the Coroners</u>
2001	33,305	7,733
2002	34,316	7,890
2003	36,421	9,315
2004	37,322	9,108
2005	38,683	9,506
2006	37,415	9,025
2007	39,963	9,422
2008	41,530	10,314
2009	41,034	10,070
2010	42,705	9,999
2011	42,188	10,017
2012	43,672	10,472
2013	43,399	10,249
2014	45,710	10,598
2015	46,757	10,767
2016	46,662	10,773
2017	45,883	10,768
2018	47,479	10,976
2019	48,706	11,168
2020	50,653	12,680
2021	51,536	12,694
2022	61,557	17,193
2023	56,776	12,996
2024	52,366	12,281
2025	51,750	11,934

2. From the list above we can see that the number of deaths registered increased year by year from 2001 to 2005. The trend showed a slight downturn in 2006. The figures for the past 16 years, between 2007 and 2022, show a mixed upward trend. The number of deaths registered and the number of cases reported to Coroners in 2025 have decreased as compared with the figures of 2024, with the number of deaths reported to Coroners decreasing by 2%.

Investigation of deaths

3. The Police will investigate every death reported to the Coroners. They will submit an investigation report together with the post-mortem report prepared by a clinical pathologist or a forensic pathologist. The Coroners will consider both the police report and the post-mortem report. If we determine that the investigation carried out by the Police has provided sufficient information to enable us to exercise our power and perform our duties under s.9 of the Coroners Ordinance, and that the cause of death and the circumstances of death are clear with no suspicion, we will assign a classification code to the death in accordance with the “International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems” as prescribed by the World Health Organization, so that the Registrar of Births and Deaths is able to register the death.

4. Notwithstanding the Police’s preliminary view that there is no suspicion surrounding a death, if we consider that further investigation is necessary, we will direct the Police to carry out additional inquiries and submit a more detailed death investigation report. In this regard, we exercise judicial discretion taking into account all the circumstances of each individual case as set out in the Police’s initial investigation report. Further investigation and submission of a more detailed report by the Police typically takes 6-12 months or longer in some cases. Upon perusal of that report, and after considering all the circumstances, we will determine whether to hold an inquest into the death.

5. In cases of deaths in official custody, the law requires that an inquest must be held. In such cases, the Coroners will direct the Police to conduct further investigations and submit a more detailed death investigation report so that an inquest will be held in due course.

6. The following table sets out the figures for the last 25 years, showing how reported deaths were dealt with:

	<u>Deaths Reported to the Coroners</u>	<u>Further Investigations</u>	<u>Inquests Held</u>	<u>With Jury</u>	<u>Without Jury</u>	<u>Percentage of Inquests with Jury</u>
2001	7,733	2,374	158	71	87	45%
2002	7,890	2,451	132	83	49	63%
2003	9,315	2,678	108	67	41	62%
2004	9,108	2,059	141	99	42	70%
2005	9,506	1,351	189	150	39	79%
2006	9,025	1,061	210	181	29	86%
2007	9,422	767	185	155	30	84%
2008	10,314	1,364	145	135	10	93%
2009	10,070	1,260	193	167	26	87%
2010	9,999	1,106	172	131	41	76%
2011	10,017	1,224	182	149	33	82%
2012	10,472	1,420	164	138	26	84%
2013	10,249	1,099	176	140	36	80%
2014	10,598	967	148	139	9	94%
2015	10,767	751	100	93	7	93%
2016	10,773	730	77	63	14	82%
2017	10,768	1,128	117	112	5	96%
2018	10,976	1,083	161	152	9	94%

2019	11,168	1,047	130	114	16	88%
2020	12,680	1,099	74	64	10	86%
2021	12,694	1,120	163	150	13	92%
2022	17,193	1,199	139	122	17	88%
2023	12,996	999	184	172	12	93%
2024	12,281	995	147	128	19	87%
2025	11,934	976	158	147	11	93%

7. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of requests from family members of the deceased, their legal representatives, and other interested parties for open inquests. The issues involved have become more complex than in the past, with many cases concerning medical or post-operative incidents. These requests were often made on a common misconception that the purpose of an inquest is to investigate and determine whether the deceased died as a result of medical or surgical mismanagement. In dealing with such requests, the Coroner has often exercised discretion in favour of the families by directing the Police to provide further investigation reports and expert reports from independent medical experts. These reports are made available to the families, enabling them to better understand the cause of death and the surrounding circumstances. Inquests are also held where it appears that useful recommendations may be made.

8. The main purpose of an inquest is to establish the facts of the death through evidence given in open court. This serves to facilitate the making of realistic and practicable recommendations in appropriate cases, with a view to preventing similar deaths in the future. There is, however, another important function. After seeing the witnesses and hearing their evidence in open court, family members may be better able to come to terms with the death of their loved one.

Chambers Applications

9. In our previous reports we described the procedure by which family members may apply to the Coroner for a waiver of autopsy. This is an important and often difficult aspect of the Coroner's work. It is essential for the public to understand this process and we therefore explain it again here.

10. Typically, a clinical pathologist in a public hospital or a forensic pathologist from the Department of Health will have examined the medical records of the deceased and the events leading to death. The pathologists will also have conducted an external examination of the body. If they are still unable to determine a cause of death, they will advise the Coroner that an autopsy is necessary. Family members are often deeply distressed by this recommendation and may appear before a Coroner to express strong cultural, religious or other objections to the procedure. In 2025, the Coroners dealt with a total of 419 applications of this nature.

11. The Coroner fully appreciates the concerns of family members when handling these applications. Families are already coping with intense grief and their distress may be compounded by the prospect of an autopsy, particularly where the deceased had expressed an aversion to surgical procedure or hospitalisation. This can make the procedure feel intrusive and especially difficult to accept.

12. Each case must be considered on its own merits. In many instances, the purpose of an autopsy is to determine the cause of death. Under the requirements of the World Health Organization and the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, the Coroners have a statutory duty to ascertain the cause of death and to classify each death case accordingly. The Registrar of Births and Deaths is likewise required to establish the cause of death before registering it. To do so,

the Coroner may need to consult the pathologist or even the attending doctor to determine, on the balance of probabilities, whether a cause of death can be identified. However, in some cases, such as where the deceased has limited medical history, there may be insufficient medical evidence for a pathologist to reach a conclusion. In such circumstances, it is necessary to provide a detailed explanation to the family as to why an autopsy is required.

13. In recent years, following suggestions by the Coroner, the flow of medical information between public hospitals and the Government Forensic Pathology Service has improved. As a result, for patients treated in public hospitals shortly before death, forensic pathologists now have access to more comprehensive medical histories, which may enable them to determine the cause of death without the need for an autopsy.

14. On the one hand, the Coroner has a duty to ascertain the cause of death in every case. On the other hand, the Coroner must also take into account the emotions and sensitivities of family members. Judicial discretion must therefore be exercised carefully in considering each waiver application having regard to all relevant factors and circumstances.

Suicides

15. There were 1,019 suicide cases this year, a decrease of 10% compared with 2024. 119 of these were further investigated by the Police, followed by a more detailed death investigation report. In line with the past years, the number of men committing suicide is still much higher than that of women, with the ratio of 656 : 363. The number of juvenile suicide remains relatively unchanged compared to last year.

Accidental Deaths

16. The number of accidental deaths this year is 658. Of these, 156 required further investigation by the Police, followed by a more detailed death investigation report. This year's figures were more or less the same as last year's. The number of men who died as a result of accidents was significantly higher than that of women, with a ratio of 446 : 212.

Occupational Deaths

17. In our reports up to 2009, we only mentioned occupational deaths for which an inquest had been held. After careful consideration, we believe the whole picture had not been adequately presented. Therefore, starting from the 2010 report, the number of deaths referred to includes occupational deaths, both on land and at sea. There were a total of 36 occupational deaths, all of which were on land. 34 of the deceased were men, and 2 were women; the ratio was 34 : 2.

Homicides

18. The number of people unlawfully killed was 26, comprising 14 men and 12 women.

Vehicular Accidents

19. The number of deaths arising from vehicular accidents was 110. Among these, 70 deceased were pedestrians, accounting for more than half of the total fatalities. Of the 70 pedestrians deaths fatalities, 34 were aged 70 years or above, representing about half of the total fatalities. It is evident that older individuals are more susceptible to road traffic accidents compared to other age groups. The ratio of men to women was 64 : 46.

Drugs and Poisons related Deaths

20. There were 79 deaths related to drugs and poisons, a 43% decrease from the previous year. Most of them involved dangerous drugs. The figure included suicide, accidental death, and death where the intent was undetermined. The ratio of men to women was 59 : 20.

Deaths from natural causes

21. There were 10,149 deaths due to various diseases, with 4,699, approximately half, classified as diseases of the circulatory system. According to the “International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems”, diseases of the circulatory system include hypertensive diseases, various heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases. The ratio of men to women among the deaths was 6,182 : 3,967.

22. We can see that more men than women died in all the above mentioned classifications of deaths. In some classifications, such as occupational deaths, the gender disparity was particularly pronounced where the ratio of men to women was 34 to 2.

Recommendations

23. As in previous years, a wide variety of recommendations were made during the year, some of which have been accepted and implemented. Here are some of the recommendations made by the Coroners or the Jury:

- (i) An arrested person suffered cervical spine dislocation while being brought onto a police vehicle by police officers. He died of bronchopneumonia after being bedridden for an extended period due to his neck injury, and was found to have been unlawfully killed

The Police Force

This case highlights how police misconduct may pose a threat to the lives of arrested persons. To ensure effective supervision and constraint, the authority is urged to install audio and video recording devices inside police vehicles to safeguard the lives of arrested persons.

- (ii) Death of a patient due to hyperkalemia following failure to conduct timely blood tests after discharge from the Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

Hospital Authority

1. In addition to clinical judgment, a unified standard practice should be formulated based on serum potassium levels (e.g., blood test should be conducted at least once every 4 to 8 hours for patients with hyperkalemia, and not less than once every 1 to 2 hours for patients with severe hyperkalemia).
2. Training provided to nurses should include assessments to ensure that the knowledge of medical staff on hyperkalemia are enhanced.
3. If phlebotomists of the hospitals under the Hospital Authority are only qualified to draw blood from a patient's arms, it is recommended to add a certain proportion of phlebotomists qualified to draw blood from sites other than arms and to ensure such phlebotomists be available at all times.

(iii) Death of the deceased due to ischemic heart disease and related complications while in custody

Correctional Services Department

1. For the Form titled as "Application for Making Phone Call", the section of "For official use only" should not be left blank. CSD should review its administrative procedures to ensure proper record keeping. It should also states its reasons for approval or refusal.
2. Pre-approval of phone-call applications should be given to prisoner with serious illness as determined by medical doctors serving in prisons.

- (iv) Death of a patient within 24 hours following coronary artery bypass graft surgery

Hospital Authority

Medical staff should explain to patients considerations for assessing surgical risks and the factors which may influence these considerations and document the details in medical records.

- (v) Death of a patient following gastric perforation, complicated by postoperative hypostatic pneumonia

The Hospital Authority

Regarding the intervention of dietitians in treatment procedures of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients, instead of the current practice of going through doctors' referral, joint assessment with the attending doctor should automatically commence after the patient is admitted to ICU.

- (vi) Death of a patient from natural causes following endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery

Hospital Authority

If a patient undergoes endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery to remove a Rathke's Cleft Cyst due to deteriorating vision, medical staff should regularly check the patient's vision after surgery and keep proper records.

- (vii) Death of a child with metabolic disorder due to pneumonia following prolonged hospitalisation of over three years

Hong Kong Children's Hospital

Prior to making non-emergency medical decisions, the hospital should arrange for a consultant-level palliative care specialist to be included in the discussions between the clinicians and the family.

- (viii) Death of a person following a collision between a wooden boat and a speedboat resulting in multiple serious injuries

The Hong Kong, China Waterski Association

1. The Association should strengthen the supervision of its coaches to ensure that the safety of persons at sea is safeguarded.
2. The Association should formulate and provide specialized driving training for drivers of water-skiing speedboats, allowing them to register with the Association as certified drivers upon completion of the course.
3. The driving training must teach how to handle safety issues that one may come across while driving a water-skiing speedboat, such as dealing with blind spots and how a water-skiing coach, who also acts as a driver, can notice other vessels or obstacles in the waterway while teaching water skiing.
4. The Association should require water-skiing coaches and drivers to ensure that the observer onboard is aware of his role and responsibilities.

- (ix) Death by accident of a mechanical officer following head injury after becoming entrapped in the mechanical parts of an ice machine in the course of his work

China Concrete Company Ltd

1. Be clear about the daily operation of the ice machine by the staff on board the barge and provide appropriate safety guidelines and job training to ensure that the staff have adequate knowledge of the safe operation and maintenance of the ice machine and take appropriate safety precautions;
2. Allow only designated personnel mentioned in the maintenance manual or qualified persons trained up by the manufacturer to carry out maintenance on the ice machine;
3. Provide maintenance staff with a complete maintenance manual so that they understand the safety precautions for operating the ice machine and work in compliance with the procedures;
4. Strengthen training in safety onboard, enhance staff's safety awareness in the operation and maintenance of the ice machine, prevent staff from working alone, enhance effective communication among staff members and establish appropriate work plans and arrangements;
5. Strengthen supervision of the implementation of safety measures onboard, and restrict unauthorised persons from accessing containers and activating the ice machine, put up warning notices and provide work safety guidelines for maintenance staff to follow;

6. Revise the safety protocol and include safety guidelines for working with the ice machine for maintenance staff to follow; and
7. Obtain a complete maintenance manual from the manufacturer, and provide warning notices regarding the features of the operation of the limit switch on the observation port of the ice machine and the associated potential safety risks.

(x) Death of the deceased following aortic dissection after returning to Hong Kong for treatment from the Mainland

Hospital Authority

The Authority should require staff (including non-medical staff such as registration staff) to accept medical information (including medical reports, referral letters and so on) produced by patients or their family and pass it to relevant medical staff.

(xi) Death of the deceased due to lung and intrapulmonary arterial puncture during diagnostic right heart catheterisation

Hospital Authority

The Hospital Authority should consider formulating a specific protocol for the diagnosis and management of iatrogenic pulmonary perforation (including considering the purchase of standby devices and equipment).

Conclusion

24. We are very grateful to the staff of the Coroner's Court for their work. Under the leadership of the Clerk to Coroners, they have carried out their duties diligently and effectively.

25. We would also like to thank the Honourable Chief Justice, the Chief Magistrate, and the Judiciary Administration for their support, both in terms of resources and moral support. We are also grateful to other government departments that have provided immense support, both in terms of manpower and all other resources in assisting us to investigate the deaths. These include, but are not limited to, the Department of Justice, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Forensic Pathology Service of the Department of Health, and the Government Laboratory.

26. The standard of the police investigators and their reports is very high. The Police Force has also deployed three Senior Inspectors of Police to serve as Coroner's Officers. They have performed excellent liaison work and have provided valuable assistance at inquests.

27. We also extend our thanks to Government Counsel of all levels of the Department of Justice who presented the evidence and assisted the Coroners in many of the more complex inquests.

28. As in previous years, we would like to take this opportunity to thank the pathologists from both the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, who have performed autopsies, assisted us by giving evidence in court, and responded to our general telephone inquiries.

29. The Court Interpreters, as usual, provided first class interpretation and translation, both inside and outside Court.

30. The Labour Department and the Marine Department continued to provide us with investigation reports on accidents which occurred on land and at sea respectively. These reports, which are always prepared following thorough investigations, usually contain recommendations. They are of great assistance to the Coroners and to the industry. We wish to formally express our gratitude to both departments for their continued professionalism and dedication in compiling these reports.

CHOW Chi-wei, Raymund
Coroner

Monica CHOW
Coroner

Patrick TSANG
Coroner

June 2026

第二部

Part Two

統計數字

Statistics

曾向死因裁判官呈報的死亡個案的分析

於 2025 年，死亡登記個案有 51,750 宗，而向死因裁判官呈報的死亡個案有 11,934 宗。

以下是處理曾向死因裁判官呈報的個案的情況：—

	<u>總計</u>
命令將屍體剖驗	2,714
命令豁免屍體剖驗	9,220
土葬命令	777
火葬命令	11,157
須作進一步調查的死亡個案	976
進行研訊的個案	158
死因裁判官或陪審員有提出建議的個案	18

於 2025 年須作進一步調查的 976 宗死亡個案中，截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日為止，警方仍未完成死亡調查報告的共有 513 宗。

於 2025 年向死因裁判官呈報的 11,934 宗死亡個案中，截至 2025 年 12 月 31 日仍在等候毒理學報告以決定死因的有 252 宗。

Analysis of Deaths Reported to the Coroners

In 2025 there were 51,750 deaths registered, and there were 11,934 deaths reported to the Coroner.

Cases reported to the Coroner were disposed of as follows: -

	<u>TOTAL</u>
Autopsy Orders	2,714
Waivers of Autopsy	9,220
Burial Orders	777
Cremation Orders	11,157
Further Death Investigation Reports ordered	976
Inquests held	158
Cases where recommendations are made	18

Of the 976 further death investigation reports ordered in 2025, 513 of which have not yet been returned from the Police as at 31 December 2025.

Of the 11,934 deaths reported in 2025, there are 252 cases of which the causes of death are still pending over toxicological reports as at 31 December 2025.

向死因裁判官 呈報的死亡 個案數目 No. of Deaths reported to the Coroners	死因裁判官 發出的命令數目 No. of Orders Issued by the Coroners	剖驗屍體 Autopsy	2,714	豁免 屍體剖驗 Waiver	9,220	土葬 Burial	777	火葬 Cremation	11,157	976	排期死因研訊數目 No. of Death Inquests Set Down		會同 陪審團 With Jury	155	死因研訊數目 No. of Death Inquests Concluded		會同 陪審團 With Jury	147	沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	11	2025年12月31日 當天 等候死因研訊 的 案件數目 No. of Death Inquests Pending Hearing as at 31.12.2025	會同 陪審團 With Jury	23	沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	0
											沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	49			沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	49						沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	11	沒有會同 陪審團 Without Jury	0

數字及百分比 FIGURES AND PERCENTAGE		總計 TOTAL
命令將屍體剖驗 AUTOPSY ORDERED 2,714 (23.00%)	豁免屍體剖驗 AUTOPSY WAIVED 9,220 (77.00%)	11,934
火葬命令 CREMATION ORDER 11,157 (93.00%)	土葬命令 BURIAL ORDER 777 (7.00%)	11,934

會同陪審團及沒有會同陪審團的死因研訊數目
Number of Inquests Held With or Without a Jury

會同陪審團研訊 WITH JURY	沒有會同陪審團研訊 WITHOUT JURY	總計 TOTAL
147 (93.00%)	11 (7.00%)	158

研訊結論及死因類別分析
Analysis of Conclusions of Inquests and Nature of Deaths

總計 TOTAL		143	5	2	4	2	1	1	158
	鈍器撞擊 Blunt Force		1						1
工業意外 Industrial Accident	被物件壓死 Crushed By Object		1						1
	絞縊 Strangulation							1	1
	其他 Others		1			2			3
	跌倒 Falls		1						1
	藥物 Drugs		1				1		2
	內科治療及外科手術 Medical And Surgical Care			2					2
	吊死 Hanging				3				3
	由高處跳下 Jumping From Height				1				1
	某些傳染病和寄生蟲病 Certain Infectious And Parasitic Diseases	11							11
	內分泌、營養和新陳代謝有關的疾病和免疫失調 Endocrine, Nutritional And Metabolic Diseases	2							2
	循環系統疾病 Diseases Of The Circulatory System	30							30
	消化系統疾病 Diseases Of The Digestive System	6							6
	生殖泌尿系統疾病 Diseases Of The Genitourinary System	3							3
	肌肉與骨骼系統和結締組織疾病 Diseases Of The Musculoskeletal System And Connective Tissue	1							1
	呼吸系統疾病 Diseases Of The Respiratory System	73							73
	精神錯亂 Mental And Behavioural Disorders	1							1
	腫瘤 Neoplasms	8							8
	其他種類的症狀，徵象和異常的臨床及化驗發現 Symptoms, Signs And Abnormal Clinical And Laboratory Findings Not Elsewhere Classified	8							8
結論 Conclusion									總計 TOTAL
	死於自然 Natural Causes								
	死於意外 Accidental Death								
	死於不幸 Death by Misadventure								
	自殺死亡 Suicide								
	存疑裁決 Open Verdict								
	死於非倚賴性的濫用藥物 Non-dependent abuse of drug								
	非法被殺 Unlawful Killing								

自殺個案

SUICIDES

(類別、年齡及性別)

(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日

1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

自殺類別 TYPE OF SUICIDE	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
火器 FIREARMS	男 M				1		1				2	2
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M			2			1	1	1		5	15
	女 F		1		2	2		1	4		10	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M			1							1	2
	女 F								1		1	
吊死 HANGING	男 M		3	6	23	18	22	30	48		150	222
	女 F		2	6	10	6	11	15	22		72	
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M		29	31	47	43	37	44	92	1	324	518
	女 F	1	11	17	20	27	29	40	49		194	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M			7	25	22	36	21	7		118	171
	女 F			4	6	10	12	15	6		53	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M			5	4	2	6	2	16		35	62
	女 F			4	5	4	2	4	8		27	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M			3			1	1	1		6	10
	女 F			1	1			1	1		4	
其他 OTHER	男 M				2	2	2	2	1		9	10
	女 F				1						1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		32	55	102	87	106	101	166	1	650	1012
	女 F	1	14	32	45	49	54	76	91		362	
總計 TOTAL		1	46	87	147	136	160	177	257	1	1012	1012
受傷類別 TYPE OF INJURY	未確定是意外或故意造成的損傷 INJURY UNDETERMINED WHETHER ACCIDENTALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M							1			1	1
	女 F											
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處墮下 FALLING FROM HEIGHT	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M					2	1			2	5	6
	女 F							1			1	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M					2	1	1		2	6	7
	女 F							1			1	
總計 TOTAL					2	1	2		2	2	7	7

自殺個案 (精神病患者) *
SUICIDES (Mental) *
 摘錄自自殺類
EXTRACT FROM SUICIDES
 (類別、年齡及性別)
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)
 2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

自殺類別 TYPE OF SUICIDE	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											2
	女 F				1	1						
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M						1	1			2	3
	女 F							1			1	
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M				1	1	2	1			5	11
	女 F	1	1	1	2		1				6	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M			1							1	1
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M				2		1		1		4	5
	女 F							1			1	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											1
	女 F				1						1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			1	3	1	4	2	1		12	23
	女 F	1	1	1	4	1	2	1			11	
總計 TOTAL		1	1	2	7	2	6	3	1		23	23
受傷類別 TYPE OF INJURY	未確定是意外或故意造成的損傷 INJURY UNDETERMINED WHETHER ACCIDENTALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											
	女 F											
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處墮下 FALLING FROM HEIGHT	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M					1					1	2
	女 F							1			1	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M					1					1	2
	女 F							1			1	
總計 TOTAL						1		1			2	2

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

自殺個案 (醫院) *
SUICIDES (Hospital) *
 摘錄自自殺類
EXTRACT FROM SUICIDES
 (類別、年齡及性別)
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)
 2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
 1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

自殺類別 TYPE OF SUICIDE	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											
	女 F											
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M											
	女 F											
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M											
	女 F											
總計 TOTAL												0
受傷類別 TYPE OF INJURY	未確定是意外或故意造成的損傷 INJURY UNDETERMINED WHETHER ACCIDENTALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											
	女 F											
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處墮下 FALLING FROM HEIGHT	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M											
	女 F											
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M											
	女 F											
總計 TOTAL												0

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with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

自殺個案（職業）*
 SUICIDES (OCCUPATION)*
 摘錄自自殺類
 EXTRACT FROM SUICIDES
 （類別、年齡及性別）
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)
 2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
 1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

職業 OCCUPATION	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
學生 STUDENT	男 M		4								4	9
	女 F	1	4								5	
教師 TEACHER	男 M											1
	女 F				1						1	
沒有職業 NOT EMPLOYED	男 M		1	4	5	2	3	5	3		23	32
	女 F				1	1	3	2	2		9	
家庭主婦 HOUSEWIFE	男 M											3
	女 F			1			2				3	
藍領 BLUE COLLAR	男 M			3	2	9	4	2	2		22	35
	女 F			3	4	1	2	2	1		13	
白領 WHITE COLLAR	男 M			1		1		1			3	6
	女 F			1		1			1		3	
病人 PATIENT	男 M											
	女 F											
紀律部隊 DISCIPLINARIES	男 M				1		2				3	3
	女 F											
商人 BUSINESS MAN	男 M						1	1			2	3
	女 F					1					1	
退休人士 RETIRED PERSON	男 M						1	3	10		14	19
	女 F						2	1	2		5	
其他 OTHER	男 M				1						1	1
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		5	8	9	12	11	12	15		72	112
	女 F	1	4	5	6	4	9	5	6		40	
總計 TOTAL		1	9	13	15	16	20	17	21		112	112
職業 OCCUPATION		未確定是意外或故意造成的損傷 INJURY UNDETERMINED WHETHER ACCIDENTALLY OR PURPOSELY INFLICTED										
學生 STUDENT	男 M											
	女 F											
教師 TEACHER	男 M											
	女 F											
沒有職業 NOT EMPLOYED	男 M					1	1			2	4	4
	女 F											
家庭主婦 HOUSEWIFE	男 M											
	女 F											
藍領 BLUE COLLAR	男 M					1					1	2
	女 F							1			1	
白領 WHITE COLLAR	男 M											
	女 F											
病人 PATIENT	男 M											
	女 F											
紀律部隊 DISCIPLINARIES	男 M											
	女 F											
商人 BUSINESS MAN	男 M											
	女 F											
退休人士 RETIRED PERSON	男 M							1			1	1
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M					2	1	1		2	6	7
	女 F							1			1	
總計 TOTAL						2	1	2		2	7	7

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 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
吸入 (胃容物) ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M							2	4		6	14
	女 F			1					7		8	
吸入 (食物) ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M	2			1	2	3	6	33		47	66
	女 F							4	15		19	
吸入 (異物) ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	男 M											3
	女 F							2	1		3	
吸入 (其他) ASPIRATION (OTHER)	男 M						1	2	3		6	11
	女 F						3		2		5	
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M		1					1			2	3
	女 F	1									1	
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
被物件擊中 STRUCK BY OBJECT	男 M			1	1	2	4	1	1		10	12
	女 F							1	1		2	
被升降機壓死 CRUSHED BY LIFT	男 M											
	女 F											
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M				3	2	1	1			7	8
	女 F					1					1	
燒灼 BURNS	男 M					1		1	3		5	9
	女 F							2	2		4	
一氧化碳 (浴室) CARBON MONOXIDE (BATHROOM)	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳 (火災) CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M							1	4		5	6
	女 F							1			1	
一氧化碳 (其他) CARBON MONOXIDE (OTHER)	男 M											
	女 F											
跌倒 FALLS	男 M	1		2	3	8	16	30	139		199	298
	女 F	1		1			4	11	82		99	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M		2	2	2	1	4	6	13	1	31	40
	女 F			1		2		3	3		9	
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M					2					2	2
	女 F											
割或刺 CUT OR PUNCTURE	男 M											
	女 F											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
鈍器撞擊 BLUNT FORCE	男 M					1					1	1
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M		1	1	8	31	31	22	7		101	145
	女 F			2	8	14	11	7	2		44	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M			1	1						2	3
	女 F				1						1	
中毒 (酒精) POISON (ALCOHOL)	男 M				2	1	2				5	6
	女 F								1		1	
內科治療及外科手術 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE	男 M					1	1	2	9		13	26
	女 F							6	7		13	
其他 OTHERS	男 M						3		1		4	5
	女 F						1				1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	3	4	7	21	52	66	75	217	1	446	658
	女 F	2		5	9	17	19	37	123		212	
總計 TOTAL		5	4	12	30	69	85	112	340	1	658	658

意外死亡個案 (淹死) *
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (Drowning) *
 摘錄自意外死亡類
EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
 (類別、年齡及性別)
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)
 2025 年 1 月 1 日 - 2025 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
泳池 POOL	男 M		1				1		3		5	6
	女 F							1		1		
海灘/海 BEACH/SEA	男 M			2	1		2	3	2		10	11
	女 F					1				1		
水庫 RESERVOIR	男 M											
	女 F											
農場 FARM	男 M											
	女 F											
建築地盤 CONSTRUCTION SITE	男 M											
	女 F											
大海 (船民) SEA (BOAT PEOPLE)	男 M											
	女 F											
避風塘 (船民) TYPHOON SHELTER (BOAT PEOPLE)	男 M											
	女 F											
魚塘 FISH POND	男 M											
	女 F											
浴室 BATHROOM	男 M											
	女 F											
河流 RIVER	男 M									1	1	1
	女 F											
自流井 ARTESIAN WELL	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M					1			1		2	2
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		1	2	1	1	3	3	6	1	18	20
	女 F					1			1	2		
總計 TOTAL			1	2	1	2	3	3	7	1	20	20

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案（家居）*
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (Home) *
摘錄自意外死亡類
EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
（類別、年齡及性別）
（TYPE, AGE & SEX）

2025 年 1 月 1 日 - 2025 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL	
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known			
吸入（胃容物） ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M												
	女 F												
吸入（食物） ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M	1									1		1
	女 F												
吸入（異物） ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	男 M												
	女 F												
吸入（其他） ASPIRATION (OTHER)	男 M												
	女 F												
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M		1								1		1
	女 F												
吊死 HANGING	男 M												
	女 F												
被物件擊中 STRUCK BY OBJECT	男 M												1
	女 F							1			1		
被升降機壓死 CRUSHED BY LIFT	男 M												
	女 F												
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M												
	女 F												
燒灼 BURNS	男 M					1		1	2		4		6
	女 F								2		2		
一氧化碳（浴室） CARBON MONOXIDE (BATHROOM)	男 M												
	女 F												
一氧化碳（火災） CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M							1	4		5		6
	女 F							1			1		
一氧化碳（其他） CARBON MONOXIDE (OTHER)	男 M												
	女 F												
跌倒 FALLS	男 M					1	2		1		4		7
	女 F	1						1	1		3		
淹死 DROWNING	男 M												
	女 F												
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M												
	女 F												
割或刺 CUT OR PUNCTURE	男 M												
	女 F												
火器 FIREARMS	男 M												
	女 F												
鈍器撞擊 BLUNT FORCE	男 M												
	女 F												
藥物 DRUGS	男 M					2	3	3	1		9		14
	女 F				1		1	3			5		
毒藥 POISONS	男 M												1
	女 F				1						1		
中毒（酒精） POISON (ALCOHOL)	男 M												
	女 F												
內科治療及外科手術 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE	男 M												
	女 F												
其他 OTHERS	男 M						2				2		2
	女 F												
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	1	1			4	7	5	8		26		39
	女 F	1			2		1	5	4		13		
總計 TOTAL		2	1		2	4	8	10	12		39	39	

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案（精神病患者）*
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (Mental)*
摘錄自意外死亡類
EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
吸入（胃容物） ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M											
	女 F											
吸入（食物） ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M					1					1	1
	女 F											
吸入（異物） ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	男 M											
	女 F											
吸入（其他） ASPIRATION (OTHER)	男 M											
	女 F											
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
被物件擊中 STRUCK BY OBJECT	男 M											1
	女 F							1			1	
被升降機壓死 CRUSHED BY LIFT	男 M											
	女 F											
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M											
	女 F											
燒灼 BURNS	男 M					1					1	1
	女 F											
一氧化碳（浴室） CARBON MONOXIDE (BATHROOM)	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳（火災） CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化碳（其他） CARBON MONOXIDE (OTHER)	男 M											
	女 F											
跌倒 FALLS	男 M						1				1	1
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M				1				1		2	2
	女 F											
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M											
	女 F											
割或刺 CUT OR PUNCTURE	男 M											
	女 F											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M											
	女 F											
鈍器撞擊 BLUNT FORCE	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M					4	7	4	1		16	19
	女 F				1			2			3	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
中毒（酒精） POISONS (ALCOHOL)	男 M											
	女 F											
內科治療及外科手術 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE	男 M						1				1	1
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M				1	6	9	4	2		22	26
	女 F				1			2	1		4	
總計 TOTAL					2	6	9	6	3		26	26

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案（戶外活動）*
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (Outdoor Activity) *
摘錄自意外死亡類
EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
（類別、年齡及性別）
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
游泳 SWIMMING	男 M			1			1		5	1	8	9
	女 F							1			1	
獨木舟 CANOEING	男 M											
	女 F											
籃球 BASKET BALL	男 M											
	女 F											
足球 FOOTBALL	男 M											
	女 F											
排球 VOLLEY BALL	男 M											
	女 F											
潛水 DIVING	男 M						2				2	2
	女 F											
羽毛球 BADMINTON	男 M											
	女 F											
板球 CRICKET	男 M											
	女 F											
跳高 HIGH JUMP	男 M											
	女 F											
單槓 HORIZONTAL BAR	男 M											
	女 F											
標槍 JAVELIN	男 M											
	女 F											
高爾夫球 GOLF	男 M											
	女 F											
棒球 BASEBALL	男 M											
	女 F											
欖球 RUGBY	男 M											
	女 F											
擲鐵餅 DISCUS THROWING	男 M											
	女 F											
滾軸溜冰 ROLLER-SKATING	男 M											
	女 F											
划艇 ROWING	男 M											
	女 F											
遠足 EXCURSION	男 M							1			1	1
	女 F											
登山運動 MOUNTAINEERING	男 M											
	女 F											
水上體育活動 WATER SPORTS	男 M											
	女 F											
釣魚 FISHING	男 M							1	1		2	2
	女 F											
騎馬 HORSE RIDING	男 M											
	女 F											
遊船河 BOAT EXCURSION	男 M				1						1	1
	女 F											
滑浪風帆運動 WINDSURFING	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			1	1		3	2	6	1	14	15
	女 F								1		1	
總計 TOTAL				1	1		3	2	7	1	15	15

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案（被下墜物擊中）*
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS (Hit by Falling Object) *
 摘錄自意外死亡類
EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS
 （類別、年齡及性別）
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025 年 1 月 1 日 - 2025 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS										小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
	性別 SEX	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
磚塊 BRICK	男 M											
	女 F											
石塊 STONE	男 M											
	女 F											
木板 WOODEN PLANK	男 M											
	女 F											
花盆 FLOWER POT	男 M											
	女 F											
冷氣機 AIR CONDITIONER	男 M											
	女 F											
瓶子 BOTTLE	男 M											
	女 F											
傢具 FURNITURE	男 M											
	女 F											
器具 / 工具 INSTRUMENT/TOOL	男 M											
	女 F											
窗框 WINDOW FRAME	男 M											
	女 F											
竹杆 BAMBOO POLE	男 M											
	女 F											
批盪（水泥） CEMENT PLASTER	男 M											
	女 F											
批盪（紙皮石） MOSAIC PLASTER	男 M											
	女 F											
招牌 SIGNBOARD	男 M											
	女 F											
升降機 LIFT	男 M											
	女 F											
建築圍板 HOARDING	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M						2	1	1		4	5
	女 F							1			1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M						2	1	1		4	5
	女 F							1			1	
總計 TOTAL							2	2	1		5	5

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

職業死亡個案
OCCUPATIONAL DEATHS
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025 年 1 月 1 日 - 2025 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
	性別 SEX	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known		
被物件擊中 STRUCK BY OBJECT	男 M		1	1	2	3	1	1		9	9
	女 F										
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M			2	2	1	1			6	7
	女 F				1					1	
燒灼 BURNS	男 M										
	女 F										
一氧化碳 (火災) CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M										
	女 F										
跌倒 FALLS	男 M				3	6	3	1		13	14
	女 F						1			1	
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M				1					1	1
	女 F										
淹死 DROWNING	男 M	1	1				1			3	3
	女 F										
車輛 VEHICLE	男 M										
	女 F										
升降機 LIFT	男 M										
	女 F										
其他 OTHERS	男 M		1	1						2	2
	女 F										
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	1	3	4	8	10	6	2		34	36
	女 F				1		1			2	
總計 TOTAL		1	3	4	9	10	7	2		36	36

殺人個案*
HOMICIDES*

(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

殺人罪行類別 TYPE OF HOMICIDE	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS										小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL	
	性別 SEX	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known			
火器 FIREARMS	男 M												
	女 F												
涉及警方的火器 POLICE INVOLVED FIREARMS	男 M												
	女 F												
被人用銳利物襲擊 SHARP OBJECT ASSAULT	男 M			1	1			2	1		5	10	
	女 F		1			2			2		5		
被人用鈍器襲擊 BLUNT FORCE ASSAULT	男 M			2	1			1			4	6	
	女 F					1		1			2		
絞縊 STRANGULATION	男 M							1			1	2	
	女 F				1						1		
火燒、有毒物質、氣體、腐蝕性物質 FIRE, NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE, GASES, CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE	男 M	1		1							2	5	
	女 F	1				1	1				3		
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M								1		1	1	
	女 F												
涉及車輛 VEHICLE INVOLVED	男 M												
	女 F												
淹死 DROWNING	男 M												
	女 F												
毆打兒童 BATTERED CHILD	男 M	1									1	1	
	女 F												
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											1	
	女 F	1									1		
中毒 POISONING	男 M												
	女 F												
由高處被推下 PUSHED FROM HIGH PLACE	男 M												
	女 F												
其他 OTHERS	男 M												
	女 F												
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	2		4	2			4	2		14	26	
	女 F	2	1		1	4	1	1	2		12		
總計 TOTAL		4	1	4	3	4	1	5	4		26	26	

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

車輛導致死亡的個案
VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2025 年 1 月 1 日 - 2025 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

意外類別 TYPE OF ACCIDENT	性別 SEX	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS									小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL	
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un- known			
行人與電單車 PEDESTRIAN v. MOTORCYCLE	男 M												2
	女 F						1		1		2		
行人與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 PEDESTRIAN v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M				1	1	2	7	6		17		40
	女 F		2	1	3		1	3	13		23		
行人與貨車 / 巴士 PEDESTRIAN v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M				1	2		4	7		14		26
	女 F			1		3		1	7		12		
行人與火車 / 電車 PEDESTRIAN v. TRAIN/TRAM	男 M												2
	女 F	1			1						2		
行人與單車 PEDESTRIAN v. BICYCLE	男 M												
	女 F												
單車與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 BICYCLE v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M		2						2		4		5
	女 F								1		1		
單車與貨車 / 巴士 BICYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M									1	1		2
	女 F				1						1		
單車失去控制 BICYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M						1	1			2		2
	女 F												
電單車與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 MOTORCYCLE v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M				3	2	1	2			8		9
	女 F				1						1		
電單車與貨車 / 巴士 MOTORCYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M												
	女 F												
電單車失去控制 MOTOR CYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M		1	2	1	1		2			7		8
	女 F					1					1		
汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車與汽車 / 輕型 貨車 / 客貨車 CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M								1		1		2
	女 F								1		1		
汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車與貨車 / 巴士 CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M						1				1		2
	女 F						1				1		
汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車與火車 / 電車 CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN v. TRAIN/TRAM	男 M												
	女 F												
汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車失去控制 CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN OUT OF CONTROL	男 M				1	1	2				4		4
	女 F												
貨車 / 巴士與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 TRUCK/BUS v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M												
	女 F												
貨車 / 巴士與貨車 / 巴士 TRUCK/BUS v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M												
	女 F												
貨車 / 巴士失去控制 TRUCK/BUS OUT OF CONTROL	男 M					1		1	1		3		3
	女 F												
其他組合 OTHER COMBINATIONS	男 M				2			1			3		4
	女 F							1			1		
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		3	2	9	8	7	21	15		65		111
	女 F	1	2	2	6	5	2	6	22		46		
總計 TOTAL		1	5	4	15	13	9	27	37		111		111

車輛導致死亡的個案*
VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS*
 (死者位置、年齡及性別)
(POSITION OF THE DECEASED, AGE & SEX)
2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

年齡 AGE	性別 SEX	司機 DRIVER	騎電單車者 MOTOR CYCLIST	騎單車者 PEDAL CYCLIST	乘客 PASSEN- GER	行人 PEDES- TRIAN	其他位置 OTHER POSITION	小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
0 to 9	男 M								1
	女 F					1		1	
10 to 19	男 M			1	1			2	4
	女 F					2		2	
20 to 29	男 M		2					2	4
	女 F					2		2	
30 to 39	男 M	3	3		1	2		9	15
	女 F			1	1	4		6	
40 to 49	男 M	2	3			3		8	13
	女 F		1		1	3		5	
50 to 59	男 M	2	1	1	1	2		7	9
	女 F					2		2	
60 to 69	男 M	2	4	3	1	11		21	27
	女 F			1	1	4		6	
70 to	男 M	1		1		13		15	37
	女 F				1	21		22	
UNKNOWN	男 M								
	女 F								
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	10	13	6	4	31		64	110
	女 F		1	2	4	39		46	
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS		10	14	8	8	70		110	110

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

車輛導致死亡個案死者的血液酒精含量*
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF DECEASED IN VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS *

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
 1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

血液酒精含量水平 BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL	司機 DRIVER	騎電單車者 MOTOR CYCLIST	騎單車者 PEDAL CYCLIST	乘客 PASSEN- GER	行人 PEDES- TRIAN	其他位置 OTHER POSITION	總計 TOTAL
沒有數據 NO FIGURES		4	1	2	26		33
陰性 NEGATIVE	7	8	4	6	35		60
陽性 (每 100 毫升血) POSITIVE (per 100ml blood)							
0 - 50 毫克 0 - 50 mg	3	1	3		9		16
51 - 100 毫克 51 - 100 mg							
101 - 150 毫克 101 - 150 mg							
151 - 200 毫克 151 - 200 mg							
201 - 250 毫克 201 - 250 mg		1					1
251 - 300 毫克 251 - 300 mg							
301 - 350 毫克 301 - 350 mg							
351 毫克或以上 351 and over							
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS	10	14	8	8	70		110

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

車輛導致死亡個案死者的血液酒精含量*
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF DECEASED IN VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS *
 (不同年齡的數字)
 (As to Ages)

2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

血液酒精含量水平 BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL	受害者年齡 AGE OF VICTIM									總計 TOTAL
	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un-known	
沒有數據 NO FIGURES			2	2	3	3	8	15		33
陰性 NEGATIVE	1	4	2	11	8	4	14	16		60
陽性 (每 100 毫升血) POSITIVE (per 100ml blood)										
0 - 50 毫克 0 - 50 mg				2	1	2	5	6		16
51 - 100 毫克 51 - 100 mg										
101 - 150 毫克 101 - 150 mg										
151 - 200 毫克 151 - 200 mg										
201 - 250 毫克 201 - 250 mg					1					1
251 - 300 毫克 251 - 300 mg										
301 - 350 毫克 301 - 350 mg										
351 毫克或以上 351 and over										
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS	1	4	4	15	13	9	27	37		110

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

與藥物及毒品有關的死亡個案 *

DRUGS AND POISONS RELATED DEATHS *

摘錄自意外死亡、自殺及意圖不確定類

EXTRACT FROM ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, SUICIDES AND UNDETERMINED INTENT

01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025

死亡類別 CLASSIFICATION OF DEATH	性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Groups								小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL		
		0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to			不詳 Un- known	
X40 非類鴉片鎮痛藥、退熱藥和抗風濕藥的意外中毒及暴露於該類藥物 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	男 M												
	女 F												
X60 非類鴉片鎮痛藥、退熱藥和抗風濕藥的故意自毒及暴露於該類藥物 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	男 M												
	女 F												
Y10 非類鴉片鎮痛藥、退熱藥和抗風濕藥的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, undetermined intent (e.g. 水楊酸鹽類 Salicylates)	男 M												
	女 F												
X41 鎮癲痛藥、鎮靜-催眠劑、抗震顫麻痺藥和對精神有影響的藥物的意外中毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處者 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	男 M				1	1	4	4			10		15
	女 F				2	1	1	1			5		
X61 鎮癲痛藥、鎮靜-催眠劑、抗震顫麻痺藥和對精神有影響的藥物的故意自毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處者 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	男 M			1							1		3
	女 F						1			1	2		
Y11 鎮癲痛藥、鎮靜-催眠劑、抗震顫麻痺藥和對精神有影響的藥物的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處者，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, not elsewhere classified	男 M												
	女 F												
X42 麻醉劑和致幻藥[致幻劑]意外中毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處者 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified	男 M				2	8	11	7	4		32		37
	女 F					2	1	2			5		
X62 麻醉劑和致幻藥[致幻劑]故意自毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處者 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified	男 M												
	女 F												

Y12 麻醉劑和致幻藥[致幻劑]的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，不可歸類在他處，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], not elsewhere classified, undetermined intent	男 M										
	女 F										
X43 作用於自主神經系統的其他藥物的意外中毒及暴露於該類藥物 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	男 M					1				1	1
	女 F										
X63 作用於自主神經系統的其他藥物的故意自毒及暴露於該類藥物 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	男 M										
	女 F										
Y13 作用於自主神經系統的其他藥物的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system, undetermined intent	男 M										
	女 F										
X44 其他和未特指的藥物、藥劑和生物製品的意外中毒及暴露於該類物質 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances	男 M					1				1	1
	女 F										
X64 其他和未特指的藥物、藥劑和生物製品的故意自毒及暴露於該類物質 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances	男 M							1		1	2
	女 F			1						1	
Y14 其他和未特指的藥物、藥劑和生物製品的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent	男 M					1				1	1
	女 F										
X45 酒精的意外中毒及暴露於酒精 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	男 M										
	女 F										
X65 酒精的故意自毒及暴露於酒精 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	男 M										
	女 F										
Y15 酒精的中毒及暴露於該類藥物，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent	男 M										
	女 F										
X46 有機溶劑和鹵化烴及此兩類物質的汽體的意外中毒及暴露於該類物質／汽體 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapours	男 M										
	女 F										
X66 有機溶劑和鹵化烴及此兩類物質的汽體的故意自毒及暴露於該類物質／汽體 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapours	男 M										
	女 F										

Y16 有機溶劑和鹵化烴及此兩類物質的汽體的中毒及暴露於該類物質／汽體，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to organic solvents and halogenated hydrocarbons and their vapours, undetermined intent	男 M											
	女 F											
X47 其他氣體及蒸氣的意外中毒及暴露於該類氣體 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours	男 M		1	1						2	2	
	女 F											
X67 其他氣體及蒸氣的故意自毒及暴露於該類氣體 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours	男 M		2	1	1	2	2	2		10	16	
	女 F				1	2	2	1		6		
Y17 其他氣體及蒸氣的中毒及暴露於該類氣體，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to other gases and vapours, undetermined intent	男 M											
	女 F											
X48 除害劑的意外中毒及暴露於該類物質 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to pesticides	男 M											
	女 F											
X68 除害劑的故意自毒及暴露於該類物質 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to pesticides	男 M											
	女 F											
Y18 除害劑的中毒及暴露於該類物質，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to pesticides, undetermined intent	男 M											
	女 F											
X49 其他和未特指的化學品及有害物品的意外中毒及暴露於該類物品 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances	男 M										1	
	女 F			1						1		
X69 其他和未特指的化學品及有害物品的故意自毒及暴露於該類物品 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances	男 M											
	女 F											
Y19 其他和未特指的化學品及有害物品的中毒及暴露於該類物品，意圖不確定的 Poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances, undetermined intent	男 M											
	女 F											
Y47 鎮靜劑、安眠藥及抗焦慮藥物 Sedatives, hypnotics and antianxiety drugs	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB-TOTAL	男 M		4	5	10	18	15	7		59	79	
	女 F			4	5	4	5	2		20		
總計 TOTAL			4	9	15	22	20	9		79	79	

* 有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告
with further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports

自然原因導致死亡個案
DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX) (New Code)
2025年1月1日 - 2025年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2025 - 31ST DECEMBER 2025

疾病類別 TYPE OF DISEASES	年齡組別 AGE GROUPS										小計 SUB TOTAL	總計 TOTAL
	性別 SEX	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to	不詳 Un-known		
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases A00 - B99	男 M	2			3	9	20	54	142		230	374
	女 F	2		1	4	6	9	22	100		144	
腫瘤 Neoplasms C00 - D48	男 M		1		2	22	50	143	411		629	1028
	女 F			1	5	20	41	84	248		399	
血液和造血器官疾病 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism D50 - D89	男 M						3	1	3		7	18
	女 F			1			1	2	7		11	
內分泌、營養和新陳代謝有關的疾病和免疫失調 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases E00 - E90	男 M	2			5	13	20	44	61		145	231
	女 F				2	2	12	21	49		86	
精神錯亂 Mental and behavioural disorders F00 - F99	男 M					1		1	42		44	109
	女 F					1		1	63		65	
神經系統疾病 Diseases of the nervous system G00 - G99	男 M		1	1	7	7	5	12	26		59	131
	女 F		1	2	2	1	8	11	47		72	
眼部和屬眼的疾病 Diseases of the eye and adnexa H00 - H59	男 M								1		1	1
	女 F											
耳部和屬耳的疾病 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process H60 - H95	男 M											
	女 F											
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system I00 - I99	男 M	5		4	37	156	366	716	1719		3003	4699
	女 F	3	2	7	9	60	93	225	1297		1696	
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system J00 - J99	男 M	1	1	3	4	23	55	142	586	1	816	1168
	女 F	1		2	7	18	26	55	243		352	
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system K00 - K93	男 M			3	8	9	32	76	115		243	373
	女 F			1	4	5	8	28	84		130	
皮膚和皮下組織疾病 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue L00 - L99	男 M							1	3		4	7
	女 F							1	2		3	
肌肉與骨骼系統和結締組織疾病 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue M00 - M99	男 M					1	2	6	11		20	30
	女 F				1		2	2	5		10	
生殖泌尿系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system N00 - N99	男 M	2			3	9	14	35	67		130	227
	女 F				2	2	7	11	75		97	
懷孕期、分娩和產後併發症 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium O00 - O99	男 M											
	女 F											
一些始於出生前後嬰兒時期的狀況 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period P00 - P96	男 M	3									3	6
	女 F	3									3	
先天畸形 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities Q00 - Q99	男 M	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	2		16	23
	女 F	3				2		1		1	7	
其他種類的症狀、徵象和異常的臨床及化驗發現 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified R00 - R99	男 M	2		3	11	26	52	114	618	6	832	1724
	女 F	2	1	3	4	18	19	38	807		892	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	18	4	16	83	277	621	1349	3807	7	6182	10149
	女 F	14	4	18	40	135	226	502	3027	1	3967	
總計 TOTAL		32	8	34	123	412	847	1851	6834	8	10149	10149

2025 年造成死亡的外在原因的國際疾病分類編碼週年報表
 (有進一步調查及更詳盡的死亡調查報告的死亡個案)
**Annual Return of International Classification of Diseases Code
 for External Causes of Deaths**
 (deaths requiring further investigation and more detailed death investigation reports) in 2025

標題/代碼編號 SUBJECT /CODE NO.

I. 意外	
Accidents	
i) 交通意外	
Transport accidents	
1. 行人在交通意外中受傷 (V01-V09) Pedestrian injured in transport accident	70
2. 騎腳踏車者在交通意外中受傷 (V10-V19) Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident	8
3. 騎摩托車者在交通意外中受傷 (V20-V29) Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	17
4. 三輪汽車使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V30-V39) Three-wheeled motor vehicle occupant injured in transport accident	
5. 私家車使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V40-V49) Car occupant injured in transport accident	6
6. 輕型貨車或客貨車使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V50-V59) Occupant of pick-up truck or van injured in transport accident	3
7. 重型運輸車使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V60-V69) Occupant of heavy transport vehicle injured in transport accident	3
8. 巴士使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V70-V79) Bus occupant injured in transport accident	2
9. 其他陸上交通意外 (V80-V89) Other land transport accidents	1
10. 水上交通意外 (V90-V94) Water transport accidents	2
11. 航空及太空交通意外 (V95-V97) Air and space transport accidents	
12. 其他及未指明性質的交通意外 (V98-V99) Other and unspecified transport accidents	
ii) 意外受傷的其他外在成因	
Other external causes of accidental injury	
1. 跌倒 (W00-W19) Falls	31
2. 暴露於無生命的外物物力 (W20-W49) Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	21

3. 暴露於有生命的外物物力 (W50-W64) Exposure to animate mechanical forces	
4. 意外淹死及淹沒 (W65-W74) Accidental drowning and submersion	20
5. 其他危及呼吸的意外情況 (W75-W84) Other accidental threats to breathing	4
6. 暴露於電流、輻射及極端的環境氣溫及氣壓 (W85-W99) Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure	2
7. 暴露於煙、火及火焰 (X00-X09) Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	12
8. 接觸熱力及熱的物質 (X10-X19) Contact with heat and hot substances	
9. 接觸分泌毒液的動植物 (X20-X29) Contact with venomous animals and plants	
10. 暴露於大自然力量 (X30-X39) Exposure to forces of nature	
11. 由有害物質及暴露於有害物質的情況下所導致的意外中毒 (X40-X49) Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	57
12. 勞累過份用力、出行及缺乏生活必需品 (X50-X57) Overexertion, travel and privation	2
13. 意外地暴露於屬其他類別及未指明的因素 (X58-X59) Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	
II. 故意使自己受到傷害 (X60-X84) <u>Intentional self-harm</u>	112
III. 襲擊 (X85-Y09) <u>Assault</u>	26
IV. 未確定意圖的事件 (Y10-Y34) <u>Event of undetermined intent</u>	7
V. 合法干預及戰爭行動 (Y35-Y36) <u>Legal intervention and operations of war</u>	
VI. 接受醫療及外科護理後出現各類併發症的情況 <u>Complications of medical and surgical care</u>	
i) 藥物、藥劑及生物質於治療用途中導致不良效應 (Y40-Y59) Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use	2
ii) 病人在接受外科及醫療護理期間遇到不幸 (Y60-Y69) Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	3
iii) 與在診斷及治療用途中發生的各類負面事故相關的醫療設備 (Y70-Y82) Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use	

iv) 外科及其他醫療程序導致病人出現異常反應或後期出現併發症（在有關程序進行期間並無提及發生不幸）(Y83-Y84) Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure	1
VII. 患病及死亡的外在成因的後發病 (Y85-Y89) <u>Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality</u>	
VIII. 與分類於他處的患病及死亡的各种成因有關的輔助因素 (Y90-Y98) <u>Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere</u>	1
IX. 影響健康狀態和與保健機構接觸的因素 (Z00-Z99) <u>Factors influencing health status and contact with health services</u>	
死因不明的死亡個案 Unknown Causes of Mortality	136
自然死因 Natural Causes	518
[Total 總數]	1,067