

CORONERS' REPORT

死因裁判官報告

2010

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第一部

2010 年死因裁判官報告

緒言

1. 今年共有 42,705 宗死亡登記，至於有向死因裁判官報告的死亡個案，則有 9,999 宗。過去十年的數字列出如下：

	<u>死亡登記數字</u>	<u>有向死因裁判官 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

2. 從上表可以看到，死亡數字由 2001 至 2005 年按年遞升，到了 2006 年才稍微下跌；不過，2007，2008 和 2010 年期間，數字又再上升。2010 年的數字比 2001 年的數字高出百分之二十八左右。在不足十年間有這樣大的增幅，實在相當驚人。死亡數字於 2008 年突破 40,000，而有向死因裁判官報告的死亡個案亦於 2008 年突破 10,000 宗。

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和並無可疑之處，便會根據世界衛生組織所訂明的國際疾病分類編碼把有關的死亡個案分類，以便生死登記官登記。

4. 如果我們認為有關的死亡個案須予進一步調查，便會通知警方展開進一步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. 下表列出關於過去十年有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	須進行研訊的個案	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%

7. 雖然近幾年所進行的死因研訊的次數沒有明顯的增加，但其實越來越多死者的家人或死者家人的律師要求進行公開研訊；有關的死亡個案大多涉及醫療或手術事故。提出這些要求的人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，以及獨立的專家醫學報告，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，法庭也會進行死因研訊。

內庭申請

8. 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，而這類申請亦按年遞增。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。

9. 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。

10. 在處理這類申請時，必須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。

11. 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確定某項死因。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確定死亡原因，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。

12. 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醫學資料的交流，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夠找出死亡原因。

13. 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，因為很少人願意面對親人的遺體被剖驗。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司法酌情權。

自殺個案

14. 今年有 1022 宗自殺個案，比去年稍為減少，其中 236 宗須由警方進一步調查並提交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 630：392。

意外死亡個案

15. 今年有 597 宗意外死亡個案，其中 241 宗須由警方進一步調查並提交詳盡的死亡調查報告。上述意外死亡人數較幾年前大幅減少。男性因意外引致死亡的數字，遠高於女性，比率為 419：178。

職業死亡個案

16. 過往數年的死因裁判官報告，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，因此今年提到的數字，包括所有看來是與職業有關的意外（包括陸上和海上）而引至的死亡。整體死亡個案有 57 宗，包括 33 宗在陸上發生的和 24 宗在海上發生的。其中 53 名死者是男性，只有 4 名是女性，比率為 53：4。這個極端的比率，真是值得職業安全專家去研究。

殺人個案

17. 今年有 38 人死於被殺，其中男性佔 17 人，女性佔 21 人。

車輛做成意外的個案

18. 今年有 129 宗由車輛做成的死亡，比去年有相當大幅度的減少。其中 72 名死者是行人，佔去死亡數字一半有多。129 名死者中，有 41 名是 70 歲以上的老人家，佔去死亡數字的三分之一。

很明顯，老人家在交通意外中，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 87：42。

與毒品及藥物有關的個案

19. 今年有 166 宗死亡與毒品或藥物有關，包括自殺，意外及意圖不明的個案，男女死者的比率是 121：45。

自然死亡個案

20. 今年因各種疾病而死亡的人數是 8226 人，其中因循環系統疾病而死亡的有 4038 人，佔死亡人數差不多一半。根據國際疾病分類編碼，循環系統疾病包括各種高血壓病、各種心臟病、腦血管病等。男女性死者的比率是 4922：3304。

21. 其實我們可以看到，以上各項所提到的死亡數字，除了被殺的個案之外，都是男性明顯地高於女性。

建議

22. 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) 於三次召喚救護車個案中，有一架的冷氣壞了，車不能用，有兩架不能啟動，有一架在斜路不能開動

消防處考慮聘用機電工程署以外之車房保養救護車。

給予救護主任級人員進一步的培訓，以便他們對於作為救護主任的職責，及救護車的保養，有進一步的認識。

- (ii) 囚犯在囚室內吊頸死後數小時還未被懲教署自稱每 20 分鐘須巡更一次的職員發現

由高級職員對巡更職員的工作進行突擊檢查。

由高級職員負責隨機抽樣巡查囚室。

增加對囚犯進行自殺風險評估的次數。

增加對囚犯進行心理輔導的次數。

安裝閉路電視於囚倉的走廊內。

- (iii) 死者在醫院門外暈倒，醫院職員建議求救人士報警求助而沒有安排將暈倒人士收入醫院急症室

明愛醫院盡量多加路牌清楚指示行人及駕車者如何往急症室。

醫管局應將明愛醫院現已實行的急症室專線救援制度推廣至其他醫院，以應付突發的求援情況。

- (iv) 蓄長髮攬長頸巾少女在洗衣工場熨布機工作時頸巾捲入滾軸內以至被壓死

勞工處巡查所有洗衣工場，如認為該洗衣工場的安全措施不足以令工人在安全的環境下工作，應發出停工令，直至僱主能改善至勞工處滿意為止。

勞工處推行發牌制度予洗衣工場，以便有效規管洗衣工場的安全工作環境。

- (v) 死者在一間私家醫院內猝死，由於服用過量非院方給予的藥物
院方應有清楚明確指引給護士，對自攜藥物的病人之處理方法。

院方應有清楚明確指示，讓病人知道：自服醫院處方以外藥物，可引致嚴重效果。

- (vi) 死者使用棍棒抓握吊船底護板，以便操控開關掣，吊船突然升起，死者接著從吊船墮下

勞工處規定所有吊船必須配備遙控設備，讓工人在無需抓握著吊船的情況下操控開關掣。

- (vii) 護老中心給予無糖尿病的婆婆服用糖尿藥，引致低血糖

護老中心應改善辨認院友方式，如在身上加名牌、腕帶等，以便進一步確認院友的身份。

進餐及用藥程序分開，各院友宜返回床位後才進行派藥程序，以免派錯藥。

護老中心應改善藥物辨別方法，於“藥物記錄”和“供藥及派藥記錄”內加添藥物彩色圖片。

(viii) 一名家庭傭工在油壓床床板下工作，因床板下墜而被困

油壓床活動床板的床鉸裝置應設有自動鎖緊功能，即床絞在完全伸展時會維持在固定的狀態。另一方法是加設安全裝置，例如具有足夠強度的安全杆，以防止床板突然下墜。

床絞裝置與相關的油壓活塞必須保持於妥當的操作狀態，所有用作固定有關裝置的螺絲必須妥為鎖緊。

操作油壓床之前，應先把活動床板上的重物移走。

不應單獨操作油壓床。老人和兒童不應操作油壓床。

應於油壓床的當眼位置設有警告標誌，以提醒使用者留意床板可能突然下墜。

(ix) 灣仔一間食店的招牌墮下，擊中途人

屋宇署修訂指引，進一步清晰界定何謂「輕量」，以及考慮進一步收緊指引內的規定。

屋宇署修訂指引內有關違例工程的定義，要求食環署規定牌照申請人或承讓人須定期作出保養和維修違例工程，或定期呈交由認可人士或結構工程師簽署的證明書確認違例工程不會對公眾安全構成危險，及把上述規定作為發出或轉讓牌照的條件。

加強檢查現所有違例牆堤，特別是沒有證明書或對上一次的證明書發出後已有相當日子的違例牆堤。屋宇署發牌組亦必須留意每張新

收的申請書有沒有包括違例牆堤，翻查有關的記錄，若有的話，作出跟進。

(x) 八名死者在醫院內服用受到毛霉菌污染的別嘌醇

(a) 針對安全生產口服藥物

在可能的情況下，避免使用玉米澱粉作為任何藥物的非活性成分。

盡可能縮短生產中段的藥粒放置時間。

在不影響藥物穩定性和性質的情況下，應嘗試將生產中段的藥粒放置工序由攝氏 50 度改為在攝氏 65 度下放置超過 10 分鐘。

在生產過程中，倘若用異丙醇代替清水不會改變藥物的穩定性和性質，則應使用異丙醇。

在未將生產中段的藥粒變成藥片和最後製成品前，應先進行微生物檢測。

製藥業應該採納一套與時並進的《藥劑製品生產質量管理規範》，全面調整生產過程，並由有關部門進行監管和執法。

(b) 針對高危病人的飲食安全

在對病人的免疫系統進行強烈抑制的時間，病人只應飲用已經煮沸的開水和進食完全煮熟的食物。

此時期內，病人亦應避免使用可能會接觸口腔內黏膜的木製器具(例如木舌壓和木筷子)。

(xi) 死者在醫院留醫期間被餵食雙倍於醫生處方的「苯巴比妥」

藥廠職員於藥物出廠前必須填寫一份紀錄，紀錄上面要清楚用文字及數目字 (不可用代號) 列明藥名，劑量 (strength) ，份量，數量，收貨人名字等等，由至少兩名職員簽署作實。

藥劑部門所採用的 pre-pack record 上面要清楚用文字及數目字 (不可用代號) 列明藥名，劑量 (strength) ，份量，數量等等，由配藥員及藥劑師親筆簽署作實 (不可用印章當作簽署)。

(xii) 卡拉 OK 夜總會五級火警導至四人死亡，包括兩名消防員

(a) 關於消防裝備方面

立即更新無線電通訊系統，確保在火場內的極端環境下，能夠進行清晰可靠的雙向通訊；

增設一個特定裝置，確保求生信號可以直達在場指揮單位，例如加設緊急救生掣於呼吸裝備上；

設置一個獨立緊急求助頻道，直接聯繫在場指揮單位；

評估氣樽容量是否足夠應付消防員在火場內工作。

(b) 關於消防工作系統及方法方面

在每次巡查行動中，必須檢查構成即時火警危險之項目，並作出即時跟進；

改善巡查報告，在報告內加入檢查列表，列出所有可構成即時火警危險之項目；

訓練一批檢查員專責定期檢查工作；

加強消防署與其他部門之間協調，從而加快妥善處理構成即時火警危險之項目；

檢討及改善現有呼吸裝備補給安排，考慮在較高樓層設立呼吸裝備補給站；

重新檢討即時構成火警危險之項目列表，考慮將導致人命傷亡之情況加入構成即時火警危險之項目列表。

(c) 關於增強公眾教育方面

在火警發生時應該如何作出反應；

保持走火通道暢順；

確保防煙門運作正常，時刻關上，以及進行定期維修及保養；

適當保養所有消防設備。

(xiii) 政府機構宿舍的鐵閘倒下擊中死者

向各政府部門作出的多項建議包括設立電召維修中心，以迅速回應使用政府建築物的部門有關維修的要求；就電召中心的運作，須提供更為詳盡的指引以及訓練；應更加著重政府建築物的預防性保養措施，並教導使用部門建築物保養的事宜。

(xiv) 青山公路舊咖啡灣斜坡倒塌，壓死在斜坡下小屋內的兩名死者

加強向市民，特別是住在斜坡附近的市民，推廣如何查詢或獲得他們家居附近斜坡的資料。

在未能進行斜坡鞏固工程之前，在不符合安全標準的斜坡安裝監察和警告系統，監察地下水壓力、山坡或擋土牆的橫向移動，以及在有需要時讓政府部門可以向受影響的市民發出預警或執行其他適當的積極措施。

(xv) 工人在高空工作台工作時墮下

勞工署應廣為通知建造業界，在切實可行的情況下，高空工作應由工人兩人一組進行，以便在地面的工人以及在高空工作台上工作的工人可以互相傳遞工具和材料，這樣，工人在進入和離開高空工作台時，便可以用雙手緊握上落高空工作台的樓梯扶手和保持身體平衡。

(xvi) 六名工人在升降機槽內清理積聚在竹製台上的廢物時，竹台突然損毀墮下，工人隨竹台墮下

勞工署將包括以下的建議，分發予所有勞工署已知的大小承建商。

於升降機槽內安裝於牆壁上的工作台，須由安全事務專業人員擔任顧問及參與。

不應容許工人站在建築廢物上工作。須設置和實施其他適合和安全的工作制度，例如使用吊船、使用設有機械抓斗的起重設備，或在廢物積聚區外面以人手移走廢物。

有關棚架除非經由合資格人員在緊接每次使用之前不超過14天期間對其進行檢查，否則不得使用。

須設有及維持妥善的文件和記錄制度，密切監察所有在建築地盤內搭建的棚架和工作台。

棚架必須定期進行清理，以避免積聚建築廢物。

總結

23. 我們非常感謝在死因裁判庭工作的所有同事，他們在死因裁判官書記的領導下，勤奮盡責，表現卓越。

24. 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從總部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，使我們的死因調查工作得以順利進行。這些部門包括律政司、警務處，和政府化驗所等。

25. 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裁判法庭主任，負責聯絡工作，並協助處理死因研訊，他們的表現尤為出色。

26. 此外，我們感謝律政司各級別政府律師，包括資深大律師，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棘手的死因研訊。

27. 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。

28. 一直以來，法庭傳譯主任不論在庭內和庭外，均提供了一流的傳譯和翻譯服務。

29. 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。他們工作的成果，可見於致命意外事故的大幅減少。我們在此謹向勞工處和海事處表示謝意。

死因裁判官

陳碧橋

死因裁判官

吳承威

二〇一一年五月

Part One

Coroners' Report 2010

General

1. A total of 42,705 deaths were registered this year, and a total of 9,999 deaths were reported to the Coroners. Figures for the last ten 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

2. From the list we can see that the number of deaths increased year by year from 2001 to 2005. The trend has turned downward a little bit in 2006. However, the figure increased again in 2007, 2008 and 2010. The figure of 2010 is about 28% over the 2001 figure. This is a very substantial increase, in the span of less than a decade. The number of deaths breaks the 40,000 mark in 2008 and the number of deaths reported to the Coroners also breaks the 10,000 mark in 2008.

Investigation of deaths

3. The Police will investigate every death which has been reported to the Coroners. They will submit an investigation report together with the post mortem report by the clinical pathologist or the forensic pathologist to the Coroners. The Coroners will consider the police report and the post mortem report. If we are of the view that the investigation carried out by the Police has come up with 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 the death is clear and there is no suspicion, we shall assign the death a classification in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases Code as prescribed by the World Health Organization, so that the Registrar of Births and Deaths is able to register the death.

4. If we consider that further investigation of the death is required, we shall inform the Police to investigate further and to submit a more detailed death investigation report to us. In this regard, we exercise our judicial discretion taking into account all the circumstances of each individual death, as contained in the Police's first investigation report. The further investigation and submission of a more detailed report by the Police typically takes 6 months to 1 year or sometimes even longer. Upon perusal of that report, and upon considering all the circumstances of the case, we shall consider whether to hold an inquest into the death.

5. As to deaths in official custody, the law requires that an inquest must be held. In these cases, the Coroners shall ask the Police to further investigate the

death and to submit a more detailed death investigation report so that an inquest may be held in due course.

6. The following table sets out the figures for the last 10 years as to how reported deaths were dealt with :

	<u>Deaths Reported to the Coroners</u>	<u>Further Investigations</u>	<u>Inquests</u>	<u>With Jury</u>	<u>Without Jury</u>	<u>Percentage of Inquests with Jury</u>
2001	7,733	2,374	158	71	42	45%
2002	7,890	2,451	132	83	39	63%
2003	9,315	2,678	108	67	39	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%

7. Even though the number of inquests during the recent years shows no obvious increase, there is in fact an increasing number of requests from family members or their legal representatives that public inquests be held into the deaths of their loved ones. Most of those requests involved deaths connected with medical or surgical care and are 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 those requests, discretion is often exercised in favour of the families in ordering further investigation reports and medical opinions from independent experts, which will be made available to the families so that they will be able to know more about the cause of death and the circumstances connected with it. In addition, inquests are held where necessary, especially when it appears that useful recommendations might be made.

Chamber Applications

8. In our previous reports we described the procedure by which family members may appear before the Coroners to apply for waiver of autopsy. This is a very important and difficult task of the Coroners. These applications increased year after year. It is important for the public to understand this aspect of work of the Coroners and we therefore mention the procedure yet again here.

9. Typically a public hospital clinical pathologist or a Department of Health forensic pathologist will have examined the medical records of the deceased and the course of events leading to his death. The pathologist will have also carried out an external examination of the body. If he is still unable to determine a cause of death, he would advise the Coroners that it is necessary to perform an autopsy to ascertain the cause. Members of the family of the deceased are often deeply upset by this suggestion and will come before a Coroner and express intensely felt cultural, religious, sentimental and other reasons as to why an autopsy should not be performed.

10. Such application must be dealt with in a manner which is sensitive to the concern of family members who are themselves attempting to deal with intense emotional feelings of loss. When on top of this, they have to face the suggested need for autopsy when throughout his life, the deceased had indicated a fear and abhorrence of surgical intervention or even hospital stay, it will be something which is extremely difficult for many family members to accept.

11. Each such case must be dealt with on its merits but very often the purpose of an autopsy is to find out the cause of death. The World Health Organization and the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance both effectively impose a duty on the Coroners to find out the cause of death in respect of every death and to classify the death in strict accordance with the prescribed classification. The Registrar of Births and Deaths is also under a duty to find out the cause of death before he may register the death in the death register. In order to find out the cause of death the Coroner very often has to call the pathologist or even the ward doctor to see whether on the balance of probabilities, a certain cause of death may be certified. However, in some cases because the deceased has, for instance, limited medical history, there is no satisfactory medical evidence upon which a pathologist may certify a cause of death. In such cases a careful explanation to the family as to why an autopsy is required is necessary.

12. In recent years, upon the suggestion of the Coroners, the flow of medical information between public hospitals and the Government Forensic Pathology Service has increased. As a result, in regard to Hospital Authority patients who have been treated in the public hospitals in the period immediately prior to death, the forensic pathologists now have more medical history of the deceased to enable them to find the cause of death without having to perform an autopsy.

13. On the one hand, the Coroners have a duty to ascertain the cause of death in respect of every death, on the other hand, we also have to consider the emotion and sentiment of family members because very few of them like to see the bodies of their beloved relatives having to go through such a procedure. The Coroners therefore have to exercise their judicial discretion carefully on every waiver application, taking into consideration all the relevant factors and circumstances of the matter.

Suicides

14. The number of suicides this year is 1022, slightly less than last year, including 236 where further investigation by the Police followed by a more detailed death investigation report is required. The number of men committing suicide is still much higher than that of women, with the ratio being 630 : 392 .

Accidental Deaths

15. The number of accidental deaths this year is 597 including 241 where further investigation by the Police followed by a more detailed death investigation report is required. This is a significant decrease compared with the figures some years ago. The number of men died as a result of an accident is much higher than that of women, with the ratio being 419 : 178 .

Occupational Deaths

16. In our previous reports we have only mentioned occupational deaths in respect of which an inquest has been held. Having given the matter careful consideration we think the whole picture has not been fully presented. Therefore in this report we refer to the number of deaths which appears to be occupational deaths, including both occurring on land and at sea. There are a total of 57 occupational deaths, of which 33 are on land and 24 are at sea. 53 of the deaths are men, only 4 are women, the ratio is therefore 53 : 4. This extreme ratio really warrants the attention and studies of those occupational safety experts.

Homicides

17. The number of people unlawfully killed is 38, including 17 men and 21 women.

Vehicular Accidents

18. The number of deaths arising from vehicular accidents is 129, a marked decrease over last year. Of these 129 deaths, 72 deaths are pedestrians, being more than half of the death figure. 41 deceased's are 70 years or older, which represents a third of the total death figure. It is therefore clear that old people are much more vulnerable to road traffic accidents than other age groups. The number of men died in traffic accident is much higher than women, the ratio being 87 : 42 .

Drugs and Poisons related Death

19. There are 166 deaths related to drugs and poisons, mostly what is commonly called dangerous drugs. The figure includes suicides, accidental deaths, and deaths which the intent is undetermined. The ratio of men to women is 121 : 45 .

Death from natural causes

20. There are 8226 deaths due to various natural diseases, of which 4038, i.e. about half, are classified as diseases of the circulatory system. According to the International Classification of Diseases Code, diseases of the circulatory system include hypertensive diseases, various heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, etc. The ratio of men to women is 4922 : 3304 .

21. In fact we can see that, other than deaths from homicides, more men than women died in the above mentioned categories of deaths.

Recommendations

22. As in previous years, a wide variety of recommendations have been made during the year, some of which have been accepted and put into effect. Here are some of the recommendations made by the Coroners or the Jury :-

- (i) In three incidents involving the summoning of ambulances, one ambulance could not be used as its air-conditioning system was out of order, two were stalled, and one could not move on a slope

The Fire Services Department to consider engaging a vehicle repair garage other than the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department for the maintenance of ambulances.

To give further and addition training to the Ambulance Officer Grade to improve their understanding of their duties as Ambulance Officer, and on the maintenance of ambulances.

- (ii) Prisoner hanged himself in cell not being noticed by Correctional Services Department's staff several hours after his death, despite the staff claiming regular patrol of 20 minutes intervals

Senior officers to carry out surprise inspections on the work of patrolling officers.

Senior officers to conduct random patrols on cells.

The number of suicidal risk assessments on prisoners to be increased.

The number of psychological counselling on prisoners to be increased.

CCTVs to be installed in the corridors of prison cells.

- (iii) The Deceased collapsed outside a hospital, a hospital staff suggested the person seeking help to call the police and did not arrange for admission to its A&E department

Caritas Medical Centre to try its best to put in place more signs to give pedestrians and drivers clear instructions for proceeding to the A&E department.

Hospital Authority should extend to other hospitals the A&E Department Special Rescue Telephone Line System already in place in Caritas Medical Centre to cope with unexpected requests for assistance.

- (iv) A young girl with long hair and long scarf working at a cloth ironing machine in a laundry workshop was crushed to death as her scarf was dragged into a roller

The Labour Department to inspect all laundry workshops. If the safety measures of a laundry workshop are considered inadequate for providing workers with a safe working environment, a stop work order should be issued and to remain in force until the employer has made improvement to the satisfaction of the Labour Department.

The Labour Department to introduce a licensing system in respect of laundry workshops for effective regulation of the safety of their working environment.

- (v) The Deceased suffered sudden death in a private hospital because of overdose of medicine not prescribed by the hospital

Hospitals should provide nurses with clear and specific guidelines on how to handle patients bringing their own medicines.

Hospitals should provide clear and specific instructions to make patients aware that taking medicines other than those prescribed by the hospitals may have serious consequences.

- (vi) The Deceased used a stick to hold on to the toeboard of a gondola to handle the control switch, the gondola suddenly rose, the Deceased then fell from the gondola

The Labour Department to require all gondolas to be equipped with a remote control so that the switch may be handled by workers without holding on to the gondolas.

- (vii) Elderly care centre gave anti-diabetics to an old woman not suffering from the disease and caused low blood-sugar concentration

Elderly care centres should improve their method of identifying residents. For example, name-plates or wrist bands may be attached to the person of the residents for further ascertaining their identities.

Dining and medication should be done separately. To avoid mix-up, the dispensing of medicines should start only after the residents have returned to their respective beds.

Elderly care centres should improve the method of identifying medicines. Colour pictures of medicines should be added to the “medication record” and “record of supplying and dispensing medicines”.

- (viii) A domestic helper working under the bedplate of a hydraulic bed was trapped when the bedplate fell down

The hinge mechanisms of the movable bedplate of hydraulic beds should include a self-locking function, i.e., the mechanism would remain

stationary once it is fully extended. Alternatively, a safety device, e.g. safety bar of sufficient strength, should be provided to prevent the bedplate tilting down suddenly.

The hinge mechanisms and the associated hydraulic pistons must be kept in proper working condition with all the mounting screws properly tightened.

Heavy object on top of the movable bedplate should be removed before operating the hydraulic bed.

Users should not operate the hydraulic bed alone. Elderly people and children should not operate the hydraulic bed.

Warning sign should be mounted on a conspicuous position on the bed to alert users of the potential hazard of sudden tilting down of the bedplate.

(ix) Shop sign of a restaurant in Wanchai fell and hit a pedestrian

The Buildings Department to amend its guidelines to further define “light weight” with clarity, and consider further tightening the requirements in the guidelines.

The Buildings Department to amend the definition of unauthorised works in its guidelines, to request the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department to stipulate that applicants or transferees of licences must carry out maintenance and repair on unauthorised works on regular basis, or submit on regular basis certificates signed by authorized persons or structural engineers confirming that the unauthorised works will not pose

danger to the public, and make the above requirement a condition for the issuing or transfer of licence.

Stepping up the inspection on all existing unauthorised bulkheads in particular those without a certificate or those for which the previous certificate was issued quite some time ago. Besides, the licensing unit of the Buildings Department must take notice of every fresh application to see whether there are any unauthorised bulkheads and check the records concerned and, where unauthorised bulkheads are involved, take follow up action.

- (x) Eight Deceased's were found to have taken Allopurinol contaminated with Rhizopus while in hospital

(a) On the safe production of drug for oral use

The use of corn starch as an inactive ingredient of drugs to be avoided if possible.

The holding time of intermediate drug granules should be shortened as much as possible.

If the stability and property of the drug is not affected, holding of intermediate drug granules should be 65°C instead of 50°C for more than 10 minutes.

Isopropyl alcohol should be used instead of water in the manufacturing process if it does not change the stability and property of the drugs.

Microbiological tests should be performed prior to turning the intermediate drug granules into tablets and final products.

The pharmaceutical industry should adopt a set of good manufacturing practices with comprehensive regulation and auditing of drugs production, to be updated from time to time, and to be enforced by the relevant authorities.

(b) On the dietary safety of high-risk patients

During period of intense immuno suppression patients should only take foods and drinks well cooked or boiled.

During such a period, patients should also avoid the use of wooden device (such as wooden tongue depressor and wooden chopsticks) which may come into contact with their oral mucosa.

- (xi) The Deceased was given “phenobarbitone” double the prescribed dosage during her stay in hospital

Before the drugs leave the factory, a record must be filled out by the staff of the drug manufacturer. The name of the drug, its strength, dosage, quantity and the name of consignee, etc. must be set out clearly in words

and numbers (must not use code) on such record to be signed for confirmation by at least two staff members.

On the pre-pack record used by pharmaceutical units, the name of the drug, its strength, dosage and quantity, etc. must be set out clearly in words and numbers (must not use code) and such record must be signed (must not use stamp in place of signing) for confirmation by the dispenser and pharmacist concerned.

- (xii) No. 5 Alarm Fire in karaoke night club took the lives of 4 people, including 2 firemen

(a) On fire services equipment

The radio communication system to be upgraded immediately to ensure that clear and reliable two-way communication is available in the extreme conditions of a fire scene;

A designated device should be added to ensure that distress signals can directly reach the command unit at the scene. For instance, an emergency rescue button be added to the breathing apparatus;

An independent emergency distress frequency be set up for direct contact with the command unit at the scene;

To evaluate whether the capacity of oxygen cylinders is sufficient for firemen's operation in the fire scene.

(b) On the systems and methods of fire services

In every inspection, the items posing immediate fire risk must be checked, and followed-up action be taken forthwith;

Inspection reports to be improved by the inclusion of a checklist setting out all the items that may pose immediate fire risk;

To train a group of inspectors to be tasked to carry out regular inspections;

Co-ordination between the Fire Services Department and other departments to be enhanced with a view to speeding up the proper handling of items posing immediate fire risk;

To review and improve the existing replenishment arrangement on breathing apparatus and to consider setting up a supply point on the upper floors to replenish the breathing apparatus;

To review the list of items which may pose immediate fire risk and to consider the inclusion of circumstances which may cause casualty to such list.

(c) On enhancing public education

How to react in the event of a fire;

To keep routes of escape unobstructed;

To ensure that smoke lobby doors are working properly and remain closed, and to carry out repair and maintenance on regular basis;

To have proper maintenance of all fire services installations.

- (xiii) The iron gate of a government organisation's hostel fell and crushed the Deceased

Recommendations to various government departments include setting up the Repair Call Centre to provide prompt response to repair requirements from user departments of government buildings; more detailed guidelines and training be given to operators of the Call Centre; focus more on the preventive maintenance measure to government buildings; education to be provided to user departments on building maintenance.

- (xiv) Slope in Cafeteria Old Beach on Castle Peak Road collapsed and crushed to death the two Deceased's in a hut at the foot of the slope

Enhance education of the public, in particular those residing near a slope, on how to make enquiries of or obtain information about slopes near their homes.

Before slope stabilisation works can be carried out, monitoring and warning systems to be installed on slopes that fail to meet the safety standards concerned, monitoring groundwater pressure and lateral movement of the slopes or retaining walls, to enable government departments to, when necessary, issue early alerts to affected members of the public or take other appropriate active measures.

(xv) Worker fell while working on a platform at height

The Labour Department should inform the construction industry that work-at-height should, where practicable, be carried out by workers in pair so that the worker on the ground and the worker on the platform can pass tools and materials to each other, so that workers can hold tightly with both hands onto the rail of the ladder and maintain body balance when getting on and off the platform.

(xvi) Six workers clearing debris accumulated on a platform made of bamboo in a lift shaft fell with the platform when the platform suddenly collapsed

The Labour Department to disseminate the following recommendations to various known contractors of all scales of operation.

Safety Professionals should be consulted and involved in the construction of wall-mounted platforms in lift shafts.

Workers should not be allowed to work on the top of construction debris. Other suitable and safe systems of work should be devised and implemented, such as the use of gondola, lifting appliances with mechanical grab, or removing the debris manually outside the debris accumulation area, etc.

A scaffold shall not be used unless it has been inspected by a competent person not exceeding 14 days immediately preceding each use of the scaffold.

A proper documentation and recording system should be provided and maintained to closely monitor all scaffolds and platforms erected inside a construction site.

A scaffold should be regularly cleared to avoid the accumulation of construction debris.

Conclusion

23. 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 worked hard to fulfil their duties, and have fulfilled their duties well.

24. We 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 who has given us immense support in terms of manpower and all other resources to help us to investigate the deaths. These include but are not limited to the Department of Justice, the Hong Kong Police Force, and the Government Laboratory.

25. The standard of the police investigators is very high, as is their reports. The Police Force has also deployed three Senior Inspectors of Police to serve as Coroner's Officers. They have performed excellent liaison work and they also assist in the inquests.

26. Thanks are also due to Government Counsel of all levels, including Senior Counsel, of the Department of Justice who presented the evidence and assisted the Coroner in many of the more complicated and difficult inquests.

27. Like previous years, we would like to take this opportunity to thank the pathologists both of the Department of Health, and of the Hospital Authority, who performed autopsies and assisted us with evidence in court as well as with responses to our more general telephone inquiries.

28. The court interpreters, as usual, provide first class interpretation and translations, both inside and outside Court.

29. The Labour Department and the Marine Department continue to provide us with investigation reports on accidents which occur on land and at sea, respectively. These reports are always prepared after thorough investigations, and usually contain recommendations. They are of great assistance to the Coroners and to the industry. The decrease in the number of occupational deaths is the best proof. Both departments deserve a thank you from us.

Michael Chan, Esq.
Coroner

William Ng, Esq.
Coroner

May 2011

第二部

Part Two

統計數字

Statistics

有向死因裁判官呈報的死亡個案的分析

於 2010 年，死亡登記個案有 42,705 宗，而向死因裁判官呈報的死亡個案有 9,999 宗。

以下是處理有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	4261
命令豁免屍體剖驗	5738
土葬命令	1298
火葬命令	8701
須作進一步調查的死亡個案	1106
進行死因研訊	172
死因裁判官或陪審員有提出建議的個案	46

於 2010 年須作進一步調查的 1106 宗死亡個案中，截至 2010 年 12 月 31 日為止，警方仍未完成死亡調查報告的共有 511 宗。

於 2010 年向死因裁判官呈報的 9,999 宗死亡個案中，截至 2010 年 12 月 31 日仍在等候毒物學報告以決定死因的有 371 宗。

Analysis of Deaths Reported to the Coroners

In 2010 there were 42,705 deaths registered, and there were 9,999 deaths reported to the Coroner.

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

	<u>TOTAL</u>
Autopsy Orders	4261
Waivers of Autopsy	5738
Burial Orders	1298
Cremation Orders	8701
Further Death Investigation Reports ordered	1106
Inquests held	172
Cases where recommendations are made	46

Of the 1106 further death investigation reports ordered in 2010, 511 of which have not yet been returned from the Police as at 31.12.2010.

Of the 9,999 deaths reported in 2010, there are 371 cases of which the causes of death are still pending over toxicological reports as at 31.12.2010.

<p>向死因裁判官 呈報的死亡 個案數目</p> <p>No. of Deaths reported to the Coroners</p>	<p>死因裁判官 發出的命令數目</p> <p>No. of Orders Issued by the Coroners</p>	<p>須警方進一步 調查的死亡 個案數目</p> <p>No. of Further Death Investigation Reports ordered</p>	<p>排期死因研訊數目</p> <p>No. of Death Inquest Set Down</p>	<p>死因研訊數目</p> <p>No. of Death Inquest Concluded</p>	<p>2010 年 12 月 31 日 當天 等候死因研訊 的案件數目</p> <p>No. of Death Inquest Pending Hearing as at 31.12.2010</p>		
						會同 陪審團	沒有會同 陪審團
						With Jury	Without Jury
						148	42
<p>9999</p>	<p>4261</p> <p>Autopsy</p>	<p>5738</p> <p>Waiver</p>	<p>1298</p> <p>Burial</p>	<p>8701</p> <p>Cremation</p>	<p>1106</p>	會同 陪審團	沒有會同 陪審團
						With Jury	Without Jury
						131	41
						28	3

數字及百分比 FIGURES IN PERCENTAGE		總計 TOTAL
命令將屍體剖驗 AUTOPSY ORDERED 4261 (42.61%)	豁免屍體剖驗 AUTOPSY WAIVED 5738 (57.39%)	9999
火葬命令 CREMATION ORDER 8701 (87.02%)	土葬命令 BURIAL ORDER 1298 (12.98%)	9999
須進一步死亡調查報告 FURTHER DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORT 1106 (11.06%)	無須進一步死亡調查報告 NO FURTHER DEATH INVESTIGATION REPORT 8893 (88.94%)	9999

會同陪審團或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
131 (76.16%)	41 (23.84%)	172

研訊結論及死因類別分析

Analysis of Conclusions of Inquests and Nature of Deaths

總計 TOTAL		120	24	18	3	6	1	172
不詳 Unknown						4		4
其他 Others			2	1				3
吸入 (食物) Aspiration (Food)			1					1
中毒 (藥物) Poisoning (Drug)			1	4		1		6
從高處跳下 Jumping from Height					1			1
被物件擊中 Struck by object			1					1
火災 Fire			2					2
內科治療及外科手術 Medical & Surgical Care			1	13				14
墮下 Falls			1			1		2
吊死 Hanging					2			2
開火 Open Fire							1	1
工業意外 Industrial Accident	其他 Others		1					1
	一氧化碳(火災) Carbon Monoxide (Fire)		2					2
	被物件壓死 Crushed By Object		1					1
	被物件擊中 Struck by object		1					1
	墮下 Falls		9					9
	觸電 Electrocution		1					1
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		2						2
懷孕期、分娩和產後併發症 Pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium		1						1
腫 瘤 Neoplasms		16						16
生殖泌尿系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system		4						4
傳染性疾病和寄生物引起的疾病 Infectious and parasitic disease		9						9
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system		54						54
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system		7						7
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system		27						27
性質 Nature Verdict	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							
	合法殺人 Lawful Killing							
	總計 TOTAL							

自殺個案 *
SUICIDES *
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)
2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

自殺類別 TYPE OF SUICIDE	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											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M		1	3	2	4	4		2		16	32
	女 F			2	2	3	4	3	2		16	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M						2		1		3	4
	女 F					1					1	
吊死 HANGING	男 M			2	3	2	3	3	2		15	31
	女 F			2	1	3	2	1	7		16	
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M		4	8	12	9	4	3	6		46	81
	女 F		3	4	15	6	1	4	2		35	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M			1	7	3	5	2			18	26
	女 F			1	3	1	3				8	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M			1	1	1	2	3	7		15	26
	女 F				1	1	2	2	5		11	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M				2						2	2
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M			2		2	2		2		8	13
	女 F				1		1		3		5	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		5	17	27	21	22	11	20		123	215
	女 F		3	9	23	15	13	10	19		92	
總計 TOTAL			8	26	50	36	35	21	39		215	215
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	2		2		6	8
	女 F					1	1				2	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處墮下 FALLING FROM HEIGHT	男 M		1		1		1				3	5
	女 F			1	1						2	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											1
	女 F						1				1	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M			1	1		2		1		5	7
	女 F			1		1					2	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		1	2	2	1	5		3		14	21
	女 F			2	1	2	2				7	
總計 TOTAL			1	4	3	3	7		3		21	21

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

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)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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											18
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M				1	3	3				7	1
	女 F			2	2	1	3	3			11	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M						1				1	11
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M				2		1	1			4	33
	女 F					2	2	1	2		7	
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M			2	5	6	3	1	1		18	5
	女 F			1	8	3	1	1	1		15	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M						1				1	8
	女 F				1	1	2				4	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M						1		1		2	4
	女 F				1	1	2	1	1		6	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											4
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M			1		1					2	80
	女 F						1		1		2	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			3	8	10	10	2	2		35	80
	女 F			3	12	8	11	6	5		45	
總計 TOTAL				6	20	18	21	8	7		80	80
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											4
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M					1	1				2	2
	女 F					1	1				2	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M											2
	女 F											
吊死 HANGING	男 M											2
	女 F											
由高處墮下 FALLING FROM HEIGHT	男 M				1		1				2	1
	女 F											
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M											4
	女 F						1				1	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M			1	1		1				3	11
	女 F					1					1	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											7
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											4
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			1	2	1	3				7	11
	女 F					2	2				4	
總計 TOTAL				1	2	3	5				11	11

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and 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)
 2010年1月1日 - 2010年12月31日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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					1					1	1
	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					1					1	1
	女 F											
總計 TOTAL						1					1	1
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

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

自殺死亡個案 — 職業*
SUICIDES - OCCUPATION*
摘錄自自殺死亡類
EXTRACT FROM SUICIDES
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010年1月1日 - 2010年12月31日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

職業 OCCUPATION	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		
學生 STUDENT	男 M		5	1							6	8
	女 F		2								2	
教師 TEACHER	男 M											2
	女 F				2						2	
沒有職業 NOT EMPLOYED	男 M			8	11	6	12	1	2		40	68
	女 F			3	10	6	5	2	2		28	
家庭主婦 HOUSEWIFE	男 M											22
	女 F				3	3	4	5	7		22	
藍領 BLUE COLLAR	男 M			1	7	5	2				15	17
	女 F						2				2	
白領 WHITE COLLAR	男 M					3					3	7
	女 F				2	2					4	
病人 PATIENT	男 M											
	女 F											
紀律部隊 DISCIPLINARY FORCE	男 M											1
	女 F					1					1	
商人 BUSINESS MAN	男 M			1		1	1	1			4	4
	女 F											
退休人士 RETIRED PERSON	男 M						1	7	18		26	39
	女 F							3	10		13	
其他 OTHER	男 M			6	9	6	6	2			29	47
	女 F		1	6	6	3	2				18	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		5	17	27	21	22	11	20		123	215
	女 F		3	9	23	15	13	10	19		92	
總計 TOTAL			8	26	50	36	35	21	39		215	215
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	1	1	4				8	10
	女 F						2				2	
家庭主婦 HOUSEWIFE	男 M											2
	女 F			1		1					2	
藍領 BLUE COLLAR	男 M											
	女 F											
白領 WHITE COLLAR	男 M				1						1	1
	女 F											
病人 PATIENT	男 M											
	女 F											
紀律部隊 DISCIPLINARY FORCE	男 M											
	女 F											
商人 BUSINESS MAN	男 M											
	女 F											
退休人士 RETIRED PERSON	男 M						1		3		4	4
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M			1							1	4
	女 F			1	1	1					3	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		1	2	2	1	5		3		14	21
	女 F			2	1	2	2				7	
總計 TOTAL			1	4	3	3	7		3		21	21

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

自殺個案 *
SUICIDES *
 (類別、年齡及性別)
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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					1		1	1		3	8
	女 F			1		1	2		1		5	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M					1					1	2
	女 F				1						1	
吊死 HANGING	男 M		2	9	3	16	24	20	38		112	174
	女 F		2	7	7	9	10	3	24		62	
由高處跳下 JUMPING FROM HEIGHT	男 M		11	44	45	44	43	29	78		294	467
	女 F		3	19	23	25	40	17	46		173	
一氧化碳 CARBON MONOXIDE	男 M		1	6	19	25	14	7	4		76	116
	女 F			3	17	16	4				40	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M			1					2		3	9
	女 F				1	1	1	1	2		6	
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											1
	女 F							1			1	
其他 OTHER	男 M				1				1		2	2
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		14	60	68	87	81	57	124		491	779
	女 F		5	30	49	52	57	22	73		288	
總計 TOTAL			19	90	117	139	138	79	197		779	779
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	5
	女 F			1	1	1	1				4	
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											1
	女 F						1				1	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M				1						1	1
	女 F											
利器 SHARP INSTRUMENTS	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHER	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M				1				1		2	7
	女 F			1	1	1	2				5	
總計 TOTAL				1	2	1	2		1		7	7

* 無須進一步調查及呈交詳細死亡調查報告的個案
 Deaths not requiring further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案 *

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS *

(類別、年齡及性別)

(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
吸入 (食物) ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M						1		2		3	4
	女 F								1		1	
吸入 (胃容物) ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M											1
	女 F								1		1	
吸入 (異物) ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	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	2				3	6
	女 F					2	1				3	
被升降機壓死 CRUSHED BY LIFT	男 M											
	女 F											
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M											1
	女 F				1						1	
燒灼 BURNS	男 M								1		1	2
	女 F						1				1	
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		1					2	4
	女 F				1				1		2	
一氧化碳 (其他) CARBON MONOXIDE (OTHER)	男 M											
	女 F											
墮下 FALLS	男 M	1	1	5	4	15	11	4	9		50	65
	女 F	1			2	1	1	1	9		15	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M		3	4	2	2	4	2	3	1	21	28
	女 F					1	1	1	4		7	
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M			1	1	1		1			4	4
	女 F											
割或刺 CUT OR PUNCTURE	男 M											
	女 F											
火器 FIREARMS	男 M				1						1	1
	女 F											
鈍器撞擊 BLUNT FORCE	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M		1	9	27	17	12	1	2		69	85
	女 F			2	8	3		2	1		16	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M	1			1		1				3	4
	女 F			1							1	
中毒 (酒精) POISON (ALCOHOL)	男 M			1	1	2	3				7	7
	女 F											
內科治療及外科手術 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE	男 M	3			1		1	2	3		10	18
	女 F				1	2	1	2	2		8	
其他 OTHERS	男 M	1		1	3	1		1			7	11
	女 F		1		1		1		1		4	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	6	5	22	41	40	35	11	20	1	181	241
	女 F	1	1	3	14	9	6	6	20		60	
總計 TOTAL		7	6	25	55	49	41	17	40	1	241	241

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

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)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
泳池 POOL	男 M								1		1	2
	女 F						1				1	
海灘/海 BEACH/SEA	男 M		2	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	15	19
	女 F					1		1	2		4	
水庫 RESERVOIR	男 M						1				1	1
	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			1							1	1
	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								1		1	3
	女 F								2		2	
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	1
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M		3	4	2	2	4	2	3	1	21	28
	女 F					1	1	1	4		7	
總計 TOTAL			3	4	2	3	5	3	7	1	28	28

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and 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)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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（食物） ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M											
	女 F											
吸入（胃容物） ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M											
	女 F											
吸入（異物） ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	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											
	女 F											
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
	女 F						1				1	
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											
墮下 FALLS	男 M			1							1	1
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M											2
	女 F								2		2	
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			1	7	4	5	1			18	22
	女 F				3	1					4	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M				1		1				2	2
	女 F											
中毒（酒精） POISON (ALCOHOL)	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M											
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			2	8	4	6	1			21	28
	女 F				3	1	1		2		7	
總計 TOTAL				2	11	5	7	1	2		28	28

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and 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)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
吸入（食物） ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M								1		1	1
	女 F											
吸入（胃容物） ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M											
	女 F											
吸入（異物） ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	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											
	女 F											
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											
	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											
墮下 FALLS	男 M			1	1		2				4	8
	女 F				1		1		2		4	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M				2				1		3	4
	女 F								1		1	
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	2	3				10	16
	女 F				3	2		1			6	
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											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M											2
	女 F				1				1		2	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M			3	6	2	5		2		18	31
	女 F				5	2	1	1	4		13	
總計 TOTAL				3	11	4	6	1	6		31	31

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and 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)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		3	4		1	2		1		11	13
	女 F						1		1		2	
獨木舟 CANOEING	男 M											
	女 F											
籃球 BASKETBALL	男 M											
	女 F											
足球 FOOTBALL	男 M											
	女 F											
排球 VOLLEY BALL	男 M											
	女 F											
潛水 DIVING	男 M					1					1	1
	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											
	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											
	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		3	4	1	2	3		1		14	16
	女 F						1		1		2	
總計 TOTAL			3	4	1	2	4		2		16	16

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and 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)
 2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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					1					1	1
	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						1				1	1
	女 F											
批盪（紙皮石） MOSAIC PLASTER	男 M											
	女 F											
招牌 SIGNBOARD	男 M											1
	女 F					1					1	
升降機 LIFT	男 M											
	女 F											
建築圍板 HOARDING	男 M											
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M						1				1	3
	女 F					1	1				2	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M					1	2				3	6
	女 F					2	1				3	
總計 TOTAL						3	3				6	6

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

意外死亡個案 *
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS *

(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
吸入 (食物) ASPIRATION (FOOD)	男 M				2		5	7	36		50	82
	女 F		1	1		1	1	3	25		32	
吸入 (胃容物) ASPIRATION (GASTRIC CONTENTS)	男 M							2	7		9	11
	女 F								2		2	
吸入 (異物) ASPIRATION (FOREIGN BODY)	男 M						1		2		3	4
	女 F							1			1	
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		1		2	2
	女 F											
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											
	女 F											
一氧化炭 (浴室) CARBON MONOXIDE (BATHROOM)	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化炭 (火災) CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M											
	女 F											
一氧化炭 (其他) CARBON MONOXIDE (OTHER)	男 M						1				1	1
	女 F											
墮下 FALLS	男 M	1		2		3	5	9	67		87	143
	女 F				1	2	3	6	44		56	
淹死 DROWNING	男 M		1	2	1	1	1				6	10
	女 F							2	2		4	
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								1		1	1
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M				18	18	12	6			54	68
	女 F			1	5	5	3				14	
毒藥 POISONS	男 M				2	1					3	3
	女 F											
中毒 (酒精) POISON (ALCOHOL)	男 M				1		1				2	2
	女 F											
內科治療及外科手術 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARE	男 M				1	2	3	2	7		15	20
	女 F							1	4		5	
其他 OTHERS	男 M		1				2	1	1		5	9
	女 F								4		4	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	1	2	4	25	25	32	27	122		238	356
	女 F		1	2	6	8	7	13	81		118	
總計 TOTAL		1	3	6	31	33	39	40	203		356	356

* 無須進一步調查及呈交詳細死亡調查報告
without further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

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

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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	1	2				5	6
	女 F				1					1	
被物件壓死 CRUSHED BY OBJECT	男 M										1
	女 F			1						1	
燒灼 BURNS	男 M										
	女 F										
一氧化碳 (火災) CARBON MONOXIDE (FIRE)	男 M		1		1					2	2
	女 F										
墮下 FALLS	男 M		3	3	10	5	1			22	22
	女 F										
觸電 ELECTROCUTION	男 M			1	1		1			3	3
	女 F										
淹死 DROWNING	男 M		7	6	4	3				20	21
	女 F					1				1	
車輛 VEHICLE	男 M										
	女 F										
升降機 LIFT	男 M										
	女 F										
其他 OTHERS	男 M		1							1	2
	女 F	1								1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	1	12	11	17	10	2			53	57
	女 F	1		1	1	1				4	
總計 TOTAL		2	12	12	18	11	2			57	57

殺人個案*
HOMICIDES *

(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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					2			2		4	10
	女 F		1		2	1	1	1			6	
被人用鈍器襲擊 BLUNT FORCE ASSAULT	男 M		1								1	3
	女 F				2						2	
絞縊 STRANGULATION	男 M											2
	女 F		1					1			2	
火燒、有毒物質、氣體、腐蝕性物質 FIRE, NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE, GASES, CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE	男 M											
	女 F											
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M											4
	女 F	1			2				1		4	
涉及車輛 VEHICLE INVOLVED	男 M					1					1	1
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M	1									1	2
	女 F				1						1	
毆打兒童 BATTERED CHILD	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											
	女 F											
中毒 POISONING	男 M		1								1	3
	女 F		1		1						2	
由高處被推下 PUSHED FROM HIGH PLACE	男 M	2							1		3	3
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M				1		1	2	2		6	10
	女 F	2				1			1		4	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	3	2		1	3	1	2	5		17	38
	女 F	3	3		8	2	1	2	2		21	
總計 TOTAL		6	5		9	5	2	4	7		38	38

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

殺人個案（精神病患者）*
HOMICIDES (Mental)*
 摘錄自殺人罪行類
EXTRACT FROM HOMICIDES
 （類別、年齡及性別）
 (TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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
	女 F						1				1	
被人用鈍器襲擊 BLUNT FORCE ASSAULT	男 M											1
	女 F				1						1	
絞縊 STRANGULATION	男 M											
	女 F											
火燒、有毒物質、氣體、腐蝕性物質 FIRE, NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE, GASES, CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE	男 M											
	女 F											
窒息 SUFFOCATION	男 M											
	女 F											
涉及車輛 VEHICLE INVOLVED	男 M											
	女 F											
淹死 DROWNING	男 M	1									1	1
	女 F											
毆打兒童 BATTERED CHILD	男 M											
	女 F											
藥物 DRUGS	男 M											
	女 F											
由高處被推下 PUSHED FROM HIGH PLACE	男 M	1									1	1
	女 F											
其他 OTHERS	男 M											1
	女 F					1					1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	2									2	5
	女 F				1	1	1				3	
總計 TOTAL		2			1	1	1				5	5

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

車輛造成意外的個案 *
VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS *
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
行人與電單車 PEDESTRIAN v. MOTORCYCLE	男 M											1
	女 F							1			1	
行人與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 PEDESTRIAN v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M	2		1		1	1	1	5		11	24
	女 F			1		2	3	2	5		13	
行人與貨車 / 巴士 PEDESTRIAN v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M						2	1	4		7	12
	女 F			1					4		5	
行人與火車 / 電車 PEDESTRIAN v. TRAIN/TRAM	男 M							1			1	1
	女 F											
單車與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 BICYCLE v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M					1		2	1		4	4
	女 F											
單車與貨車 / 巴士 BICYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M											
	女 F											
單車失去控制 BICYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M											
	女 F											
電單車與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 MOTORCYCLE v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M				1	2					3	4
	女 F					1					1	
電單車與貨車 / 巴士 MOTORCYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M			1	1						2	2
	女 F											
電單車失去控制 MOTOR CYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M						1				1	1
	女 F											
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	1	1				4	4
	女 F											
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		2	1			4	5
	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			3	2	1			1		7	7
	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	6
	女 F		1	1			1				3	
其他組合 OTHER COMBINATIONS	男 M				1	1	1	2	3		8	8
	女 F											
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	2		7	8	7	9	8	14		55	79
	女 F		1	3		4	4	3	9		24	
總計 TOTAL		2	1	10	8	11	13	11	23		79	79

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

車輛意外個案*
VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS*
 (死者位置、年齡及性別)
(POSITION OF THE DECEASED, AGE & SEX)
2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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					2		2	2
	女 F								
10 to 19	男 M								1
	女 F				1			1	
20 to 29	男 M	1	1		3	1	1	7	10
	女 F				1	2		3	
30 to 39	男 M	4	2		2			8	8
	女 F								
40 to 49	男 M	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	11
	女 F				2	2		4	
50 to 59	男 M	3	1		2	3		9	13
	女 F				1	3		4	
60 to 69	男 M	1		3		4		8	11
	女 F					3		3	
70 to	男 M	1		2	2	9		14	23
	女 F					9		9	
UNKNOWN	男 M								
	女 F								
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	12	5	6	10	20	2	55	79
	女 F				5	19		24	
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS		12	5	6	15	39	2	79	79

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

車輛意外死者的血液酒精含量*
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF DECEASED'S IN VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS*
2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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	3		3	5	5		16
陰性 NEGATIVE	6	4	1	6	28	1	46
陽性（每 100 毫升血） POSITIVE (per 100ml blood)							
0 - 50 毫克 0 - 50 mg	2	1	2	4	4	1	14
51 - 100 毫克 51 - 100 mg							
101 - 150 毫克 101 - 150 mg							
151 - 200 毫克 151 - 200 mg					1		1
201 - 250 毫克 201 - 250 mg							
251 - 300 毫克 251 - 300 mg	1				1		2
301 - 350 毫克 301 - 350 mg							
351 毫克或以上 351 and over							
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS	12	5	6	15	39	2	79

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

車輛意外死者的血液酒精含量*
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF DECEASED'S IN VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS*
 (不同年齡的數字)
 (As to Ages)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
 1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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			1	1	2	4	2	6		16
陰性 NEGATIVE	2		7	5	5	4	9	14		46
陽性 (每 100 毫升血) POSITIVE (per 100ml blood)										
0 - 50 毫克 0 - 50 mg		1	1	1	4	4		3		14
51 - 100 毫克 51 - 100 mg										
101 - 150 毫克 101 - 150 mg										
151 - 200 毫克 151 - 200 mg			1							1
201 - 250 毫克 201 - 250 mg										
251 - 300 毫克 251 - 300 mg				1		1				2
301 - 350 毫克 301 - 350 mg										
351 毫克或以上 351 and over										
個案總數 TOTAL DEATHS	2	1	10	8	11	13	11	23	0	79

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
 with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

車輛造成意外的個案 *
VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS *
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX)

2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
行人與電單車 PEDESTRIAN v. MOTORCYCLE	男 M								1		1	1
	女 F											
行人與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 PEDESTRIAN v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M	1				4	1	2	5		13	23
	女 F				1	1	2	1	5		10	
行人與貨車 / 巴士 PEDESTRIAN v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M		1						4		5	9
	女 F				1		1		2		4	
行人與火車 / 電車 PEDESTRIAN v. TRAIN/TRAM	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							1			1	2
	女 F						1				1	
單車與貨車 / 巴士 BICYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M											
	女 F											
單車失去控制 BICYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M											
	女 F											
電單車與汽車 / 輕型貨車 / 客貨車 MOTORCYCLE v. CAR/PICK-UP TRUCK/VAN	男 M				1		1				2	2
	女 F											
電單車與貨車 / 巴士 MOTORCYCLE v. TRUCK/BUS	男 M			1							1	2
	女 F			1							1	
電單車失去控制 MOTOR CYCLE OUT OF CONTROL	男 M						1				1	1
	女 F											
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	3
	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	2
	女 F											
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	2
	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											
	女 F											
其他組合 OTHER COMBINATIONS	男 M						2				2	3
	女 F								1		1	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	2	1	2	1	6	7	3	10		32	50
	女 F			1	3	1	4	1	8		18	
總計 TOTAL		2	1	3	4	7	11	4	18		50	50

* 無須進一步調查及呈交詳細死亡調查報告的個案

Deaths not requiring further investigation and 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

01/01/2010 - 31/12/2010

死亡類別 CLASSIFICATION OF DEATH	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		
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					1			1		2	2
	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			2		1					3	6
	女 F					1	1		1		3	
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					1					1	2
	女 F					1					1	
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	2	1	1			5	8
	女 F			1	1			1			3	
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	2	3		1		8	17
	女 F			1	1	2	3	1	1		9	
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			1		1	1		1		4	5
	女 F					1					1	
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		1	9	25	14	11		1		61	72
	女 F			1	6	3		1			11	
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											

* 有進一步調查及詳細死亡調查報告
with further investigation and detailed death investigation reports

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		
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											3
	女 F			1	1				1		3	
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	1			1		4	8
	女 F			1	1			2			4	
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			1	1	2	3				7	7
	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				1						1	1
	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											

死亡類別 CLASSIFICATION OF DEATH	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		
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											
	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			1	7	3	5	2			18	26
	女 F			1	3	1	3				8	
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											1
	女 F						1				1	
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						1				1	1
	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									1	1
	女 F											
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						2		1		3	4
	女 F					1					1	
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											
小計 SUB-TOTAL	男 M	1	2	15	38	26	29	3	7		121	166
	女 F			6	13	9	9	5	3		45	
總計 TOTAL		1	2	21	51	35	38	8	10		166	166

自然原因導致死亡個案
DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES
(類別、年齡及性別)
(TYPE, AGE & SEX) (New Code)
2010 年 1 月 1 日 - 2010 年 12 月 31 日
1ST JANUARY 2010 - 31ST DECEMBER 2010

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		
傳染性疾病和寄生物引起的疾病 Infectious and parasitic disease A00.0 - B99.9	男 M	1	1	3	1	19	21	24	82		152	254
	女 F	1		1	2	8	15	11	64		102	
腫 瘤 Neoplasms C00 - D48.9	男 M	2		2	6	22	68	90	271		461	752
	女 F	1		3	5	22	41	39	180		291	
血液和造血器官疾病 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism D50 - D89.9	男 M	1									1	10
	女 F			1			2	1	5		9	
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 E00.0 - E90.9	男 M	2	2	1	1	3	13	6	26		54	110
	女 F			1	2	1	4	4	44		56	
精神錯亂 Mental and behave disorders F00.0 - F99.9	男 M				1		3	3	4		11	19
	女 F					1			7		8	
神經系統疾病 Diseases of the nervous system G00.0 - G99.9	男 M	3	4	3	3	1	5	3	17		39	70
	女 F	1	1	4	4		3	5	13		31	
眼部和屬眼的疾病 Diseases of the eye and adnexa H00.0 - H59.9	男 M											
	女 F											
耳部和屬耳的疾病 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process H60.0 - H95.9	男 M											
	女 F											
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system I00.0 - I99.9	男 M	3	5	11	49	177	307	373	1441		2366	4038
	女 F	2	3	7	16	53	75	119	1397		1672	
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system J00.0 - J99.9	男 M	8	3	6	15	34	75	123	628	1	893	1275
	女 F	5	3	2	8	9	28	20	307		382	
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system K00.0 - K93.9	男 M			1	10	16	46	52	153	2	280	415
	女 F			1	3	8	9	18	96		135	
皮膚和皮下組織疾病 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue L00.0 - L99.9	男 M						1		2		3	7
	女 F						1	1	2		4	
肌肉與骨骼系統和結締組織疾病 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue M00.0 - M99.9	男 M				1	2	2	2	3		10	23
	女 F				2	1		2	8		13	
生殖泌尿系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system N00.0 - N99.9	男 M				1	2	13	22	68		106	178
	女 F					3	5	10	54		72	
懷孕期、分娩和產後併發症 Pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium O00.0 - O99.9	男 M											4
	女 F			1	2					1	4	
一些始於出生前後嬰兒時期的狀況 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period P00.0 - P96.9	男 M	7								2	9	14
	女 F	4								1	5	
先天畸形 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities Q00.0 - Q99.9	男 M	5	1		2		1		2	1	12	20
	女 F	3		1	1	1		1	1		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 laborating findings not elsewhere classified R00.0 - R99.9	男 M	9	3	15	12	27	46	49	343	21	525	1037
	女 F	3	2	3	2	15	12	10	462	3	512	
小計 SUB TOTAL	男 M	41	19	42	102	303	601	747	3040	27	4922	8226
	女 F	20	9	25	47	122	195	241	2640	5	3304	
總計 TOTAL		61	28	67	149	425	796	988	5680	32	8226	8226

2010 造成死亡的外在原因的國際疾病分類編碼週年報表
(有進一步調查及詳細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 detailed death investigation reports) 2010

標題/代碼編號 SUBJECT /CODE NO.

<p>I. 意外 <u>Accidents</u></p> <p>i) 交通意外 Transport accidents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 行人在交通意外中受傷 (V01-V09) Pedestrian injured in transport accident 2. 騎腳踏車者在交通意外中受傷 (V10-V19) Pedal cyclist injured in transport accident 3. 騎摩托車者在交通意外中受傷 (V20-V29) Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident 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. 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 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 8. 巴士使用者在交通意外中受傷 (V70-V79) Bus occupant injured in transport accident 9. 其他陸上交通意外 (V80-V89) Other land transport accidents 10. 水上交通意外 (V90-V94) Water transport accidents 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 	<p>39</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>0</p> <p>15</p> <p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>6</p> <p>2</p> <p>27</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>
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<p>ii) 意外受傷的其他外在成因 Other external causes of accidental injury</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 墮下 (W00-W19) Falls 2. 暴露於無生命的外物物力 (W20-W49) Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces 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 5. 其他危及呼吸的意外情況 (W75-W84) Other accidental threats to breathing 6. 暴露於電流、幅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 7. 暴露於烟、火及火焰 (X00-X09) Exposure to smoke, fire and flames 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 12. 勞累過份用力、出行及缺乏生活必需品 (X50-X57) Overexertion, travel and privation 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 	<p>65</p> <p>8</p> <p>1</p> <p>28</p> <p>9</p> <p>4</p> <p>8</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p> <p>96</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p>
<p>II. 故意使自己受到傷害 (X60-X84) <u>Intentional self-harm</u></p>	<p>215</p>
<p>III. 襲擊 (X85-Y09) <u>Assault</u></p>	<p>38</p>

IV. 未確定意圖的事件 (Y10-Y34) <u>Event of undetermined intent</u>	21
V. 合法干預及戰爭行動 (Y35-Y36) <u>Legal intervention and operations of war</u>	1
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	0
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	7
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	1
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	10
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>	1
VIII. 與分類於他處的患病及死亡的各種成因有關的輔助因素 (Y90-Y98) <u>Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere</u>	
死因不明的死亡個案 Unknown Cause of Mortality	353
自然死因 Natural Cause	199
[Total 總數]	1173