Table 12-1

MALAYSIA: RATIO OF DOCTORS, NURSES AND HOSPITAL BEDS TO POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Malaysia 1964</th>
<th>Sabah 1963</th>
<th>Sarawak 1964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>1:6,000</td>
<td>1:13,100</td>
<td>1:14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses*</td>
<td>1:2,500</td>
<td>1:1,500</td>
<td>1:3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital beds</td>
<td>1:270</td>
<td>1:450</td>
<td>1:460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.—OBJECTIVES OF THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMME, 1966-70

35. The medical and health programme to be undertaken under the First Malaysia Plan is designed to alleviate some of the shortages and deficiencies described earlier and make further advance in the provision of better medical and health services to the population. The emphasis will continue to be on preventive health and training projects although provision will also be made for additional curative measures.

36. The broad objectives of the medical and health programme are as follows:

(i) to expand and improve medical and health facilities, especially in rural areas;

(ii) to provide facilities for the training of personnel to man these services;

(iii) to promote the general health of the population by systematic control of communicable diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation and nutritional standards and provision of more and better specialised services; and

(iv) to establish a programme of family planning.

The main features of the programme designed to meet these objectives are described in the following paragraphs.

IV.—PREVENTIVE SERVICES

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

537. Tuberculosis control: In Malaya the objective is to continue the national campaign launched in 1961 for controlling tuberculosis. The campaign involves: firstly, identifying infectious cases in the community and rendering them non-infectious; secondly, continuing the BCG vaccination programme; and thirdly, conducting case-finding campaigns in selected

* Includes hospital assistants and assistant nurses.