

Departmental hospitals provide base-hospital facilities for the treatment of members of the Armed Forces. Ste. Foy Hospital near Quebec City and Sunnybrook Hospital at Toronto have segregated units, fully staffed by Armed Forces personnel but utilizing all the ancillary facilities of the hospital. In other institutions the military personnel and patients are completely integrated throughout. Most DVA hospitals provide training facilities for members of the Canadian Forces Medical Service.

Patient load for the year ended Dec. 31, 1962, was as follows:—

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>
Admissions to Departmental hospitals.....	53,859
Admissions to other hospitals.....	24,676
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS.....</b>	<b>78,535</b>
Patient-days in Departmental hospitals.....	2,550,186
Patient-days in other hospitals.....	845,092
<b>TOTAL PATIENT-DAYS.....</b>	<b>3,395,278</b>
Out-patient visits to Departmental hospitals.....	435,754
Out-patient visits to other Departmental clinics.....	91,737
Out-patient visits to doctor-of-choice.....	334,827
<b>TOTAL OUT-PATIENT VISITS.....</b>	<b>862,318</b>
Number of veterans treated under the Doctor-of-Choice Plan.....	207,049

**Medical Staff and Training Programs.**—Many of the professional staffs of active treatment hospitals are employed on a part-time basis; in the main they are recommended for appointment by the Deans of Medicine of the universities with which the hospitals are affiliated. Most members of the medical staff are engaged in teaching and private practice, and hold appointments on the medical faculties of the various universities.

In its active treatment institutions, the Department maintains medical teaching programs which are considered essential to attract highly qualified professional men and thus ensure the highest quality of medical care. All active treatment hospitals have been approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada for postgraduate teaching in medicine and surgery, and the majority are approved also for advanced postgraduate training in the various specialties. An intern-resident training program is in effect and, at the end of 1962, there were 270 residents and interns in the medical specialties as well as 157 interns in occupational therapy, physiotherapy, psychology, laboratory, and medical social services.

During 1962, 83 Departmental employees attended courses, assisted fully or partly by the research and education vote. In addition, nursing assistants were trained at a school located at Camp Hill Hospital in Halifax. This school has an annual capacity of 70 graduates who are offered employment in Departmental hospitals across the country.

**Medical Research.**—During 1962, there were 89 projects in progress under the Clinical Research Program. The program is varied but in the main deals with conditions affecting aging, which the Department is in a special position to investigate. Self-contained Clinical Investigation Units have been set up in active treatment hospitals located at Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. (See also pp. 268-269.)

**Hospital Facilities.**—Treatment is provided in 11 active treatment hospitals located at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Quebec City, Montreal and Ste. Anne de Bellevue in Quebec, Toronto and London in Ontario, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; also in a health and occupational centre at Ottawa, Ont., and in two domiciliary care homes located at Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta. The rated bed capacity of these institutions at Dec. 31, 1962 was 8,918 beds. It should also be noted that in Ottawa both acute and chronic cases that require definitive treatment are admitted to the National Defence Medical Centre. An additional 504 beds were available in veterans pavilions situated at Regina and Edmonton. Pavilions are owned by the Department but are operated by the parent hospital, and medical staff is provided by the Department.