MEDICAL PROGRAMME
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA

MOH/P/PAK631.26(HB)

Specialty and Subspecialty Framework of Ministry of Health Hospitals

Fourth Edition 2026



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PREFACE

SPECIALTY AND SUBSPECIALTY FRAMEWORK



FOREWORD OF

Deputy Director General of Health (Medical)



Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) remains a long-standing national priority for Malaysia. Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, and our renewed commitment at the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on UHC in 2019, we have remained steadfast in our mission to ensure that every Malaysian has access to quality health services without financial hardship.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) continues to strengthen efforts to ensure that essential health services, particularly those addressing the major causes of disease and mortality, are delivered effectively, equitably, and sustainably. At the heart of this effort is our most valuable asset: our healthcare workforce. Their dedication, professionalism, and compassion are fundamental to achieving UHC. Ensuring that they are supported with the right mix of skills, balanced workloads, and equitable distribution across all levels of care, particularly in hospitals, remains a national priority.

As we move forward, equal emphasis must be placed on how services are funded, managed, and delivered. Strategic and efficient resource allocation will be critical to sustaining a health system that is resilient, responsive, and future-ready.

This framework represents a significant step forward in strengthening the organisation and delivery of specialty and subspecialty services across MOH hospitals. Through a structured, cluster-based approach, it enhances service coordination, optimises resource utilisation, and improves access to specialised care across regions. Importantly, it supports a more integrated and efficient health system, ensuring that service expansion is aligned with population needs and national priorities.

Aligned with Malaysia's national development priorities, the SDGs, and the UHC agenda, this framework serves as a strategic blueprint for the development and expansion of specialty and subspecialty services in MOH hospitals. It provides a clear and cohesive direction to strengthen service delivery and bring quality specialist care closer to the people.

I call upon all healthcare professionals, partners, and stakeholders to embrace and operationalise this framework as a shared commitment to advancing Malaysia's health system. Together, we will continue to strive for equitable, accessible, and sustainable healthcare for all Malaysians.



DATO' DR. MOHD AZMAN BIN YACOB
Deputy Director General of Health (Medical)
Ministry of Health Malaysia

FOREWORD OF

Director of Medical Development Division



One of the key objectives of the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) is to establish an equitable, accessible, and high-quality medical and specialist care delivery system that serves all segments of society. Specialist care services should be available across all regions, bridging the urban-rural divide and ensuring timely access to care regardless of geographical location. With evolving socio-demographic and epidemiological trends, rising population health demands, and increasing patient expectations, it is imperative to continuously realign and strengthen clinical service delivery to remain relevant and responsive.

However, our journey towards excellence is not without challenges. The MOH faces the complex task of balancing the nation's growing healthcare needs and expectations with the availability of resources—particularly in human resources for health, infrastructure, financial allocations, and medical equipment. Addressing these constraints while striving for comprehensive specialty and subspecialty coverage requires strategic planning and an evidence-based approach. The effective utilisation of resources, equitable service distribution, and sustainable healthcare financing are critical in ensuring that we meet the demands of the present while preparing for the future.

Recognising these challenges, the MOH has developed the Specialty and Subspecialty Framework of Ministry of Health Hospitals Fourth Edition as a comprehensive guide for specialty and subspecialty service planning across MOH hospitals. This framework provides clear strategic directions to ensure systematic infrastructure development, resource allocation, and service integration, fostering a well-coordinated and efficient healthcare system. By prioritising specialty and subspecialty services based on national and local population health needs, the framework focuses on closing urgent gaps while strengthening consistency, accessibility, and person-centered care. Ultimately, it supports the achievement of UHC and aligns with the SDGs through evidence-based, continuously improving healthcare services.

As we move forward, we remain committed to strengthening our healthcare workforce, upgrading our infrastructure, and expanding our specialised service offerings, ensuring every Malaysian has access to high-quality, efficient, and sustainable specialist care. The successful implementation of this framework will require the collective efforts of policymakers, healthcare professionals, administrators, and stakeholders to drive transformation in the healthcare system.

I would like to extend my appreciation to everyone who has contributed to the development of this framework. Together, let us build a resilient and future-ready healthcare system that continues to serve the people of Malaysia with excellence.

DR. NOR HAYATI BINTI IBRAHIM
Director
Medical Development Division
Ministry of Health Malaysia

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Executive Summary

1 MOH aims to ensure equal access to basic and essential specialty services towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our focus will be on comprehensive coverage for basic specialty services, particularly in rural areas, the East Coast, and East Malaysia, leveraging the Cluster platform.

2 Cluster Hospitals have been identified as the preferred approach to ensure equitable access to specialty services. Hence, from 12MP onwards, future service development and expansion will focus on cluster-based and state-wide planning rather than on individual hospitals.

3 A total of 40 clusters has been established and categorised into three (3) groups—Minor, Major, and State/State-equivalent Clusters—each designated to provide a range of specialty and subspecialty services.

4 Healthcare services are reorganised and moved from regional to state and cluster levels. This change aims to meet the growing need for specialised care, optimising resources, increasing overall efficiency and bringing services closer to patients.

5 Given the unique geographical challenges in East Malaysia, MOH has established 3 new service regions each in Sabah and Sarawak, increasing the total number of service region from six (6) to ten (10).

6 Service Expansion and Development Across Malaysia outlined under each MP:

- **11MP:** Total number of 72 specialty and subspecialty services identified. Services provided are based on hospital category.
- **12MP:** Total number of specialty and subspecialty services were then reduced to 71 (due to merging of Gastroenterology and Hepatology) and focusing more on bridging the gap and strengthening current service using cluster concept. Services provided are based on cluster category.
- **13MP:** Total number of 132 specialties, subspecialties, and Areas of Interest (AOI) are identified for expansion. This reflects the growing specialisation and the need for appropriate placement once training is done.

7

Minor Cluster services:
Increased from **10 (12MP)** to **15 (13MP)**.
5 specialty/subspecialty services shifted from Major Cluster/State Cluster level.

Major Cluster/State/State-equivalent Cluster services:
Increased from **20 (12MP)** to **35 (13MP)**.
15 state-level services shifted to this level.

State-level services:
Increased from **30 (12MP)** to **45 (13MP)**.
13 subspecialty services shifted from regional level.
17 new subspecialty services introduced.
1 clinical service for development and expansion.

Regional services:
Increased from **21 (12MP)** to **47 (13MP)**.
Consist of **40 subspecialty services** (32 newly introduced) and **7 Areas of Interest (AOIs)**.
3 clinical services for development and expansion.

National Referral Centre services:
Introduced for the first time in **13MP**.
Comprise **4 subspecialties** and **1 AOI**.
2 clinical services for development and expansion.

8 The 13MP also outlines the establishment of clinical service centres at the state, regional, and national levels such as state-level Milk Sharing Centres; Regional-Level Cornea, Stem Cell, and Renal Transplant Centres; as well as National-Level Heart, Lung, and Liver transplant centres.

9 The Medical Development Division developed a Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties, and Areas of Interest in March 2022 to standardise service classification by clinical domain. The latest version is shown in Annex 3A. This list guides the prioritisation of specialty and subspecialty development under the 12MP and 13MP, ensuring consistent terminology and categorisation.

10 An analysis of specialty service accessibility across MOH hospitals, based on PIK workload data from 2017 (11MP) and 2023 (12MP), showed unequal healthcare access among states. Although national workload ratios improved in key disciplines such as medical, surgical, pediatric, anesthesiology, and orthopedic services, some states still faced widening gaps. Due to certain limitations, findings should be viewed as general trends rather than exact measures.

11 At the end of the 12MP, a review of cluster status based on the availability of specialty and subspecialty services identified several clusters needing priority under the 13MP. These include minor clusters (Beaufort, Kota Marudu), major clusters (Terengganu Selatan, Kelantan Barat, Sarawak Barat, Johor Barat, Johor Timur, Pahang Tengah), and state-level clusters in East Malaysia (Sandakan, Tawau, Sarawak Utara, Sarawak Tengah).

12 Common service gaps across most clusters include Neonatology, Paediatric Intensive Care, Intensive Care, Neurosurgery, and several dental specialties. At the state level, service gaps are most evident in Trauma Surgery, Cardiology, Spine Surgery, and Joint Arthroplasty. Regionally, the greatest gaps are in Vascular Surgery, Clinical Genetics, and Upper Gastrointestinal (Upper GI) Surgery. A detailed breakdown of these service gaps is provided in Section 5.2.

13 The expansion of the Medical Programme Information System (MPIS) strengthens the monitoring of human resources, infrastructure, and service distribution across MOH hospitals. Through the Facility360 MPIS and its Service Expansion Submodule, data on specialty and subspecialty services are centralised for easier analysis. These tools support strategic planning by aligning resource allocation with service needs, enabling the Medical Development Division to make evidence-based recommendations to management and policymakers.

14 Effective implementation of the strategic framework requires all stakeholders to fully understand and commit to its guiding principles. Planning related to human resources, infrastructure, equipment, and funding must be aligned with the framework to ensure coherent, consistent, and integrated clinical service planning across the MOH hospital network.

FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

June - December 2021

- Development of 1st draft of the framework.



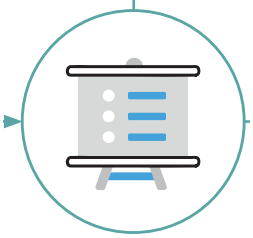


January 27, 2022

- Engagement and presentation within the Medical Services Development Section and as well as the Nursing Department, Allied Health Science Division, Oral Health Program, and Assistant Medical Officer Section.
- Circulation of Meeting Minutes: Meeting minutes were circulated with reference no. KKM.600-17/1/25 Vol. 3 (1) dated February 18, 2022.

March 17, 2022

- Presentation within Medical Development Division, meeting chaired by the Director of Medical Development Division.



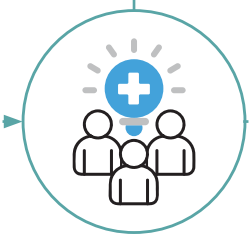


March 21, 2022

- Presentation & engagement with Deputy State Health Directors (Medical) during Mesyuarat Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Perubatan) & Timbalan Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri (Perubatan) at Movenpick Hotel.

July 2022

- Workshop conducted with Heads of Service at Hospital Putrajaya Endocrine Institute to engage and obtain input from Heads of Services on the specialty and subspecialty services to be prioritised/ shortlisted for 13MP.



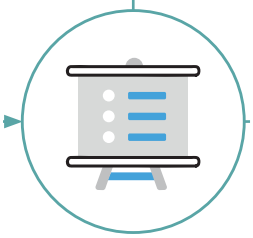


November 9 - 10, 2022

- Workshop conducted within Medical Development Division officers in charge of all specialty & subspecialty services with input from the Heads of Service to obtain consensus on a finalised list of specialty and subspecialty services for 13MP framework.

December 1, 2022

- Presentation of finalised list of specialty and subspecialty services for 13MP framework to Director of Medical Development Division and Deputy Director-General of Health (Medical) for approval and endorsement.





April 3, 2023

- Presentation of framework to Director-General of Health for approval and endorsement.
- Distribution of Minutes: Minutes of the presentation session were distributed to the Dental Program, Medical Development Division and other divisions within the Medical Programme, with reference no. KKM.600-17/1/25 Volume 3 (26) dated April 5, 2023.

FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

February - August 2023

- Development of Service Expansion submodule within F360 MPIS to allow centralised data collection and generation of reports regarding specialty and subspecialty services planning by clusters, states and regions.

September - October 2023

- Test Run of Service Expansion submodule within F360 MPIS: Conducted a test run of the submodule in Melaka and Penang.
- Troubleshooting: Addressed any issues identified during the test run.



June 2023

- Finalisation: Completed the final draft of the framework.

October 2023

- Presentation of the framework to all Hospital Directors at Persidangan Pengarah Hospital in Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

November - December 2023

- Engagement Sessions: Held 2nd. presentation and engagement sessions with BSKB, Nursing, AMO Section, MDD and KKV.

January - July 2024

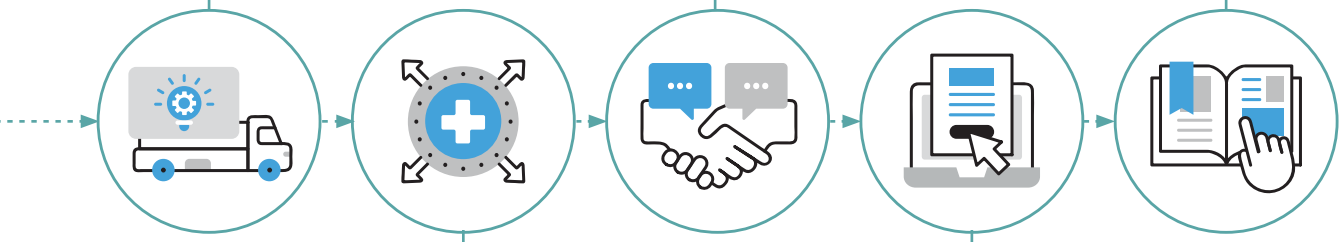
- Roadshow on the framework and Service Expansion submodule F360 MPIS rollout to all clusters and State Health Departments (JKN).

September 2024 – September 2025

- Continued engagement with MPIS vendors, hospitals, and State Health Departments, including data entry, report completion, and refinement of the framework.

January 2026 – Present

- Final review and editing of the framework in progress, including revisions based on feedback for publication.



August 2024

- Finalisation of service expansion submodule reports for all clusters, states, regions.
- Finalisation of draft framework.

December 2025

- Submission of draft framework for publication.

*Engagements with HOS (State and National) regarding the framework were conducted by respective services units of Medical Services Development Section throughout 2023-2025.

Abbreviations

ACC	Ambulatory Care Centre
ACE	Adjusted Casemix Expenditure
A&E	Accident and Emergency
ALOS	Average Length of Stay
AMO	Assistant Medical Officer Section
AOI	Area of Interest
BOR	Bed Occupancy Rate
BSKB	Allied Health Science Division
CCIS	Critical Care Information System
CCU	Cardiac Care Unit
CD	Communicable Diseases
CPRC	Crisis Preparedness Response Centre
CSSD	Central Supply Sterile Department
CT	Computed Tomography Scan
EP	Emergency Physician
F360	Facility 360
HIMS	Hospital Information Management System
HOS	Head of Service
HSIS	Hospital Sultan Idris Shah
HTA	Hospital Tunku Azizah
HKL	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
JKN	Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri (State Health Department)
KV	Klang Valley
KKV	Kluster Klang Valley
LH	Lead Hospital
MDC	Malaysian Dental Council
MDD	Medical Development Division
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Malaysia Plan
MPIS	Medical Programme Information System
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
N9	Negeri Sembilan
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NLH	Non Lead Hospital
NTRC	National Transplant Resource Center
NSH	Non-Specialist Hospital
NSR	National Specialist Register
O&G	Obstetrics and Gynaecology
ORL	Otorhinolaryngology
PDN	Pusat Darah Negara
PIK	Pust Informatik Kesihatan (Health Informatics Center)
PJS	Pusat Jantung Sarawak
PPSI	Persatuan Perkongsian Susu Ibu
RCBM	Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital
RMK	Rancangan Malaysia Ke
S&S	Specialty and Subspecialty
SDGs	Sustainability Development Goals
TBC	To Be Confirmed
TOI	Turnover Interval
TOR	Term of Reference
TOT	Turnover Interval Time
TPKN(P)	Timbalan Pengarah Kesihatan Negeri (Perubatan)
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	Wilayah Persekutuan
WPKL	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur


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CHAPTER

1

1.0
Introduction

The Ministry of Health (MOH) aims to ensure that every Malaysian has equal access to high-quality, comprehensive and affordable healthcare at all levels of the health system.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is achieved through equitable access to quality health services while ensuring financial protection for all. Therefore, the development of specialty service delivery in Malaysia is guided by three (3) key principles:

Universal Access (Accessibility)



Health services should be available, of good quality, and located close to the people who need them. Readiness of services depends on the availability and quality of essential inputs such as buildings, equipment, health personnel, health products and technologies.

Equitable Care (Equity for All)



Every Malaysian should be provided and able to obtain the health services they need regardless of their culture, age or background.

Financial Risk Protection



Health services should remain affordable by reducing out-of-pocket spending through mechanisms such as government funding and health insurance pooling.

Recognising the many **challenges faced by the healthcare system** and the need to optimise limited resources, MOH has moved towards cluster approach. The **Cluster Hospital approach** is designed not only to improve access and quality of specialty services for all Malaysians, but also to ensure that care is delivered **efficiently and cost-effectively,** with minimal wastage.

Key challenges currently faced by the healthcare system include:

- **Epidemiological changes** – the double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and crises such as COVID-19;
- **Socio-demographic shifts** – an aging population, widening socioeconomic gaps, urbanisation, and rising healthcare costs;
- **Aging infrastructure**;
- **Human resource constraints**; and
- **Digitalisation needs**.

Cluster Hospital not only aims to ensure provision of accessible, quality specialty services to all layers of society, by optimising available resources but to do so cost effectively with minimal wastage. Thus, it has been determined that specialty and subspecialty services planning, development and expansion hereon, will be based on clusters and not individual hospitals.



CHAPTER

2

2.0 Objectives of the Framework

2.1 General Objective

To provide a clear framework that guides and aligns stakeholders — including healthcare planners, policymakers, strategic leaders, and managers — in planning and expanding clinical services, infrastructure, assets, and human resources across MOH Hospitals.

2.2 Desired Outcome of Framework

Aligned with national and international strategic directions — including the Malaysia Plan, SDGs, UHC, the Astana Declaration, the MOH vision and mission, and the Strategic Framework of the Medical Programme 2021–2025 — the desired outcomes of this framework are as follows:

2.2.1 To provide adequate and effective specialty and subspecialty services for the secondary and tertiary prevention of diseases (early identification and treatment, disease and disability limitation, rehabilitation and palliative care) with focus on communicable diseases (such as vaccine-preventable diseases) and non-communicable diseases (including mental illnesses and cancers), needs of the aging and aged population and the associated complications;

2.2.2 To enhance equitability of access to specialty and subspecialty services according to the needs and resources available; especially to those in rural areas, marginalised population and urban poor as well as those with special needs (including the aged), through strengthening of Cluster Hospital;

2.2.3 To improve delivery and quality of specialty and subspecialty services; strengthening provision of seamless care with better management of diseases through collaboration and integration of services across community, primary, secondary and tertiary care, including oral healthcare and pharmaceutical services; and between public and private sectors, embracing evidence-based and value-based practices, better clinical governance as well as the adoption of appropriate technology and new innovations in health towards a better population health outcomes;

2.2.4 To ensure adequate preparedness and responsiveness towards disasters, environmental crises and disease outbreaks by improving and increasing the response capacity and capability of healthcare personnel for disaster and crisis management, readiness of facilities and availability of supply and equipment;

2.2.5 To ensure the efficient use of resources and minimise wastage for specialty and subspecialty services towards a sustainable health system through various initiatives;

2.2.6 To strengthen health human resource planning and development with the right numbers, skills mix and required competency towards sustainable specialty and subspecialty services delivery; and

2.2.7 To ensure national priorities are integrated into cluster specialty and subspecialty services planning and development.



CHAPTER

3

3.0 Terminology and Definitions

3.1 Specialist & Specialty Services

A specialist, in the context of the Ministry of Health, refers to a registered medical practitioner who has been appointed as a Specialist by the Director General of Health under the General Order 27 (published in the Government Gazette) and/or registered as a specialist in the National Specialist Register of the Malaysian Medical Council under Section 14C of the Medical Act 1971 [Act 50].

Specialty services are those provided by specialists in their respective disciplines.

According to the Malaysian Medical Council's "Guidelines for Inclusion of New Medical Specialty and Subspecialty in the National Specialist Register (NSR)" (20 October 2020):

> **"Specialty in medicine is a branch of medical practice. After completing medical school, medical graduates usually further their medical education in a specific specialty of medicine by completing several years in residency to become a medical specialist. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada defines Specialty as an area of medicine with a broad-based body of knowledge that is relevant in both community and tertiary settings and is a foundation for additional competencies (such as Subspecialties)."**

In the context of dental specialties, the Dental Act 2018, which came into force on 1 January 2022, introduces provisions for the registration of dental specialists. Under this Act, only registered dental practitioners with postgraduate qualifications recognised by the Malaysian Dental Council (MDC) are eligible for registration in the Specialist Division of the Dental Register. The MDC maintains a list of recognised dental specialties, reviewed periodically to ensure alignment with national oral healthcare priorities and evolving population needs.

3.2 Subspecialist & Subspecialty Services

A subspecialist is a specialist who has undergone further accredited training in an area subordinate to the specialty and credentialed to practice in that area. In this documentation, subspecialties are not differentiated from specialised areas (or areas of interest).

Subspecialty services are those provided by subspecialists in the specified areas subordinate to the respective specialties.

According to Malaysian Medical Council's "Guidelines For Inclusion Of New Medical Specialty And Subspecialty In The National Specialist Register (NSR)" 20th October 2020:

> **"Subspecialty is a narrow field within a Specialty; an area of medicine with a more focused or advanced scope that builds upon the broad-based body of knowledge defined in a parent Specialty. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada defines Subspecialty as an area of medicine with a more focused or advanced scope that builds upon the broad-based body of knowledge defined in a parent Specialty."**

3.3 Classification of Specialty & Subspecialty Services

Comparison between RMK12 and RMK13.

As the previous 11MP, for 12MP, 71 specialty & subspecialty services have been identified for prioritisation for development and expansion and are classified as per table shown below:

Table 1: List of Specialty and Subspecialty Services Prioritised for Development and Expansion at MOH Hospitals in 12MP and 13MP – Categorisation as According to Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest (refer Annex 3A)

RMK12		RMK13	
1. Medical-related Specialties			
1.1 Emergency Medicine			
		Sub 1.1.1.	Paediatric Emergency Medicine
1.2 Internal medicine			
Sub 1.2.2.	Cardiology	Sub 1.2.1.	Acute Internal Medicine
Sub 1.2.3.	Clinical Haematology	Sub 1.2.2.	Cardiology
Sub 1.2.4.	Dermatology	Sub 1.2.3.	Clinical Haematology
Sub 1.2.5.	Endocrinology	Sub 1.2.4.	Dermatology
Sub 1.2.6.	Gastroenterology and Hepatology	Sub 1.2.5.	Endocrinology
Sub 1.2.7.	Geriatric Medicine	Sub 1.2.6.	Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Sub 1.2.8.	Infectious Diseases	Sub 1.2.7.	Geriatric Medicine
Sub 1.2.10.	Medical Oncology	Sub 1.2.8.	Infectious Diseases
Sub 1.2.11.	Nephrology	Sub 1.2.10.	Medical Oncology*
Sub 1.2.12.	Neurology	Sub 1.2.11.	Nephrology
Sub 1.2.13.	Palliative Medicine	Sub 1.2.12.	Neurology
Sub 1.2.14.	Respiratory Medicine	Sub 1.2.13.	Palliative Medicine
Sub 1.2.15.	Rheumatology	Sub 1.2.14.	Respiratory Medicine
		Sub 1.2.15.	Rheumatology
1.3 Oncology			
Sub 1.3.1.	Clinical Oncology*	Sub 1.3.1.	Clinical Oncology*
Sub 1.3.2.	Radiation Oncology*	Sub 1.3.2.	Radiation Oncology*
1.4 Psychiatry			
Sub 1.4.2.	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	Sub 1.4.1.	Addiction Psychiatry
		Sub 1.4.2.	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
		Sub 1.4.3.	Community and Rehabilitation Psychiatry
		Sub 1.4.4.	Forensic Psychiatry
		Sub 1.4.5.	Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP)
		Sub 1.4.6.	Neuropsychiatry
		Sub 1.4.7.	Geriatric Psychiatry
1.5 Rehabilitation Medicine			
1.6 Sport Medicine			

RMK12		RMK13	
2. Surgical-and-anaesthesia related Specialties			
2.1. Anaesthesiology & Critical Care			
Sub 2.1.1.	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion	Sub 2.1.1.	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion
Sub 2.1.2.	Intensive Care	Sub 2.1.2.	Intensive Care
Sub 2.1.7.	Pain Management	Sub 2.1.4.	Neuro-anaesthesia & Trauma
		Sub 2.1.5.	Obstetric Anaesthesia
		Sub 2.1.6.	Paediatric Anaesthesia
		Sub 2.1.7.	Pain Management
		Sub 2.1.8.	Regional Anaesthesia
2.2. Cardiothoracic Surgery			
2.3. General Surgery			
Sub 2.3.1.	Breast and Endocrine Surgery	Sub 2.3.1.	Breast and Endocrine Surgery
Sub 2.3.2.	Colorectal Surgery	Sub 2.3.2.	Colorectal Surgery
Sub 2.3.3.	Hepatobiliary Surgery	Sub 2.3.3.	Hepatobiliary Surgery
Sub 2.3.5.	Trauma Surgery	Sub 2.3.4.	Thoracic Surgery
Sub 2.3.6.	Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery	Sub 2.3.5.	Trauma Surgery
Sub 2.3.7.	Vascular Surgery	Sub 2.3.6.	Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery
		Sub 2.3.7.	Vascular Surgery
2.4. Neurosurgery			
2.5. Ophthalmology			
Sub 2.5.3.	Glaucoma	Sub 2.5.1.	Comprehensive Ophthalmology
Sub 2.5.9.	Vitreoretinal	Sub 2.5.2.	Cornea
		Sub 2.5.3.	Glaucoma
		Sub 2.5.4.	Medical Retina
		Sub 2.5.5.	Neuro Ophthalmology
		Sub 2.5.6.	Oculoplastic Surgery
		Sub 2.5.7.	Paediatric Ophthalmology
		Sub 2.5.9.	Vitreoretinal
2.6. Orthopaedic			
Sub 2.6.4.	Arthroplasty	Sub 2.6.1.	Advanced Musculoskeletal Trauma
Sub 2.6.7.	Spine Surgery	Sub 2.6.2.	Arthroscopy and Sports Surgery
		Sub 2.6.3.	Foot & Ankle
		Sub 2.6.4.	Arthroplasty
		Sub 2.6.5.	Orthopaedic Oncology
		Sub 2.6.6.	Paediatric Orthopaedics
		Sub 2.6.7.	Spine Surgery
		Sub 2.6.8.	Upper Limb and Microsurgery
2.7. Otorhinolaryngology			
		Sub 2.7.1.	Head & Neck Surgery
		Sub 2.7.2.	Otology/Skull Based Surgery
		Sub 2.7.3.	Paediatric Otorhinolaryngology
		Sub 2.7.4	Rhinology
2.8. Paediatric Surgery			
2.9. Plastic Surgery			
2.10. Urology			

RMK12		RMK13	
3. Mother-and-child-related Specialties			
3.1. General Paediatric			
Sub 3.1.4.	Neonatology	Sub 3.1.1.	Clinical Genetics
Sub 3.1.6.	Paediatric Cardiology	Sub 3.1.2.	Developmental Paediatrics
Sub 3.1.9.	Paediatric Endocrinology	Sub 3.1.3.	Paediatrics and Child Health
Sub 3.1.11.	Paediatric Haematology and Oncology	Sub 3.1.4.	Neonatology
		Sub 3.1.5.	Adolescent Medicine
Sub 3.1.13.	Paediatric Intensive Care	Sub 3.1.6.	Paediatric Cardiology
Sub 3.1.14.	Paediatric Nephrology	Sub 3.1.7.	Paediatric Dermatology
Sub 3.1.16.	Paediatric Neurology	Sub 3.1.8.	Paediatric Emergency Medicine
		Sub 3.1.9.	Paediatric Endocrinology
		Sub 3.1.10.	Paediatric Gastroenterology
		Sub 3.1.11.	Paediatric Haematology and Oncology
		Sub 3.1.12.	Paediatric Infectious Disease
		Sub 3.1.13.	Paediatric Intensive Care
		Sub 3.1.14.	Paediatric Nephrology
		Sub 3.1.15.	Paediatric Neuro-disability and Rehabilitation Medicine
		Sub 3.1.16.	Paediatric Neurology
		Sub 3.1.17.	Paediatric Palliative Medicine
		Sub 3.1.18.	Paediatric Respiratory Medicine
		Sub 3.1.19.	Paediatric Rheumatology
3.2. Obstetrics & Gynaecology			
Sub 3.2.1.	Gynae-Oncology	Sub 3.2.1.	Gynae-Oncology
Sub 3.2.2.	Maternal Fetal Medicine	Sub 3.2.2.	Maternal Fetal Medicine
Sub 3.2.3.	Reproductive Medicine	Sub 3.2.3.	Reproductive Medicine
Sub 3.2.4	Uro-gynaecology	Sub 3.2.4.	Uro-gynaecology
5. Pathology-and-lab-related Specialties			
5.1.	Anatomical Pathology	5.1.	Anatomical Pathology
5.2.	Chemical Pathology	5.2.	Chemical Pathology
5.3.	Forensic Pathology	5.3.	Forensic Pathology
5.4.	General Pathology	5.4.	General Pathology
5.5.	Haematology	5.5.	Haematology
5.6.	Medical Microbiology	5.6.	Medical Microbiology
5.7.	Transfusion Medicine	5.7.	Transfusion Medicine
		5.8.	Genetic Pathology
6. Radiology-related Specialties			
6.1.	Clinical Radiology	6.1.	Clinical Radiology
6.2.	Nuclear Medicine	Sub 6.1.1.	Gastrohepatobiliary Radiology
		Sub 6.1.2.	Oncoradiology
		Sub 6.1.3.	Breast Radiology
		Sub 6.1.4.	Cardiac Radiology
		Sub 6.1.5.	Head & Neck Radiology
		Sub 6.1.6.	Interventional Radiology
		Sub 6.1.7.	Musculoskeletal Radiology
		Sub 6.1.8.	Neuroradiology
		Sub 6.1.9.	Paediatric Radiology
		Sub 6.1.10.	Thoracic Radiology
		Sub 6.1.11.	Genitouroradiology
		6.2.	Nuclear Medicine

RMK12		RMK13	
7. Dental-related Specialities			
7.2.	Forensic Odontology	7.2.	Forensic Odontology
7.3.	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery	7.3.	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
7.4.	Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine	Sub 7.3.1.	Dentofacial Deformities
7.6.	Paediatric Dentistry	Sub 7.3.2.	Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery
7.9.	Special Care Dentistry	Sub 7.3.3	Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumor
		7.4.	Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine
		7.6.	Paediatric Dentistry
		7.9.	Special Care Dentistry

*in RMK13: Medical Oncology, Clinical Oncology & Radiation Oncology are considered to be Radiotherapy and Oncology for service delivery purposes.

Several Subspecialties and Areas of Interest (AOI) have also been identified for development and expansion under the 13th Malaysia Plan (13MP):

i) Regional: 36 subspecialties and 7 AOI
ii) National: 4 subspecialties and 1 AOI nationally

Table 2 : List of Subspecialties and Area of Interest (AOI) for Development and Expansion at MOH Hospitals in 13MP

Regional		National	
Subspecialty			
General Paediatric			
Sub 3.1.1.	Clinical Genetics	Sub 3.1.15.	Paediatric Neuro-disability and Rehabilitation Medicine
Sub 3.1.5.	Adolescent Medicine		
Sub 3.1.10.	Paediatric Gastroenterology		
Sub 3.1.14.	Paediatric Nephrology		Dental-related specialties
Sub 3.1.17.	Paediatric Palliative Medicine	Sub 7.3.1.	Dentofacial Deformities
Sub 3.1.19.	Paediatric Rheumatology	Sub 7.3.2.	Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery
		Sub 7.3.3.	Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumour
Anaesthesiology & Critical Care			
Sub 2.1.1.	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion		
Sub 2.1.8.	Regional Anaesthesia		
General Surgery			
Sub 2.3.4.	Thoracic Surgery		
Sub 2.3.6.	Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery		
Sub 2.3.7.	Vascular Surgery		
Orthopaedic			
Sub 2.6.1.	Advanced Musculoskeletal Trauma		
Sub 2.6.3.	Foot & Ankle		
Sub 2.6.5.	Orthopaedic Oncology		
Sub 2.6.6.	Paediatric Orthopaedics		
Sub 2.6.8.	Upper Limb and Microsurgery		

Regional		National	
Subspecialty			
Ophthalmology			
Sub 2.5.1.	Comprehensive Ophthalmology		
Sub 2.5.2.	Cornea		
Sub 2.5.4.	Medical Retina		
Sub 2.5.5.	Neuro Ophthalmology		
Sub 2.5.6.	Oculoplastic Surgery		
Sub 2.5.7.	Paediatric Ophthalmology		
Radiology			
Sub 6.1.1.	Gastrohepatobilliary Radiology		
Sub 6.1.2.	Oncoradiology		
Sub 6.1.3.	Breast Radiology		
Sub 6.1.5.	Head & Neck Radiology		
Sub 6.1.8.	Neuroradiology		
Sub 6.1.9.	Paediatric Radiology		
Sub 6.1.10.	Thoracic Radiology		
Sub 6.1.11.	Genitouroradiology		
Psychiatry			
Sub 1.4.1.	Addiction Psychiatry		
Sub 1.4.3.	Community and Rehabilitation Psychiatry		
Sub 1.4.4.	Forensic Psychiatry		
Sub 1.4.5.	Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP)		
Sub 1.4.6.	Neuropsychiatry		
Sub 1.4.7.	Geriatric Psychiatry		
Area of Interest (AOI)			
Emergency Medicine		Paediatric Surgery	
AOI1.1.1.	Clinical Toxicology	AOI2.8.1.	Paediatric Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation
AOI1.1.2.	Emergency Critical Care		
AOI1.1.3.	Emergency Trauma Care		
AOI1.1.4.	Pre-hospital Care and Disaster		
Otorhinolaryngology			
AOI2.7.1	Audiovestibular		
Transfusion Medicine			
AOI5.7.7.	Histocompatibility & Immunogenetic		
Clinical Radiology			
AOI6.1.2.	Forensic Radiology		

Recognising the need and importance of certain clinical services, in 13MP onwards, these clinical services will also be prioritised for development and expansion at different levels of provision according to needs and resource availability. For 13MP, the six (6) clinical services are as stated in Table 3.

Table 3: List of Clinical Services for Development and Expansion at MOH Hospitals in 13MP

State level	Regional level	National level
Milk Sharing Centre (*Pusat Perkongsian Susu Ibu* (PPSI))	Corneal Transplant Renal Transplant Stem Cell Transplant	Heart & Lung Transplant Liver Transplant


MAVIC
Lightning
Aquilion
Canon

3.4 Classification and Definition of Specialty/Subspecialty Services Provision at Different Levels in MOH Hospitals

3.4.1 Cluster clinical service

Specialty/subspecialty services that will be provided by any hospital in a cluster, not necessarily in Lead Hospital (LH), with the aim to increase accessibility, focusing on decentralising services whenever possible, to avoid duplication and optimise resources.

Aim is for different hospitals in a cluster to provide different speciality/subspecialty services to all other hospitals within the cluster.

However, certain basic specialty services (Internal Medicine, Emergency Medicine) may be required to be provided in all/most of the hospitals within a cluster; depending on distance between the hospitals, population coverage/density, local needs and geographical location of the hospitals.

As LH in a cluster is usually a specialist hospital that is bigger in capacity and more developed infrastructural-wise as compared to the other non lead hospitals in the cluster, more complex scopes of specialty/subspecialty services should be focused to be developed in the LH while basic specialty services to be decentralised to other smaller non lead hospitals, whenever possible.

3.4.2 State Clinical Service

Under the 11MP, State Hospital has a target of minimum 49 specialty/subspecialty services to be offered in the hospital.

However, moving forward, identified specialty/subspecialty services to be provided at state level can be delivered by any of the hospitals deemed suitable in the state, not necessary to be developed in the State Hospital, in view of limitations such as space constraints and congestion issues. Any hospital identified to provide a state-level service will provide that service to all other hospitals within the state.

For 12MP, each state has a target of minimum 49 specialty/subspecialty services to be offered within the state.

While in 13MP, a total of 80 specialty/subspecialty services have been identified to be provided in each state, with the exception of certain clusters/regions.

Taking in consideration of certain factors such as logistics, vastness of geographical areas as well as population density, state level services may be developed and provided in certain clusters/regions as deemed necessary (as per needs).

3.4.3 Regional Clinical Service

Identified specialty/subspecialty services to be provided at regional level can be delivered by any of the hospitals in the region.

Starting from 12MP onwards, the country is grouped into ten (10) service regions (refer to Guiding Principles for further details) instead of six (6) regions as in 11MP (refer to Annex 3B(i)(ii) for list of states and specialist hospitals based on regions in 11MP). These regions are divided based on geographical location of the hospitals and existing referral and networking systems.

Clinical services which require a substantial amount of financial resources or with limited number of specialists will be developed on a regional basis where resident specialists may be posted to any of the hospitals in that region.

For 12MP, each region will provide a minimum of 71 specialty and subspecialty services within the region which 22 of out the 71 services are on a regional basis.

While for 13MP, each region will provide a minimum of 119 specialty and subspecialty services within the region of which 39 services are on a regional basis. Further details regarding the ten (10) regions and the specialty/subspecialty services provided at each region will be outlined in the later sections.

3.4.4 National Referral Centre

Where specialty/subspecialty service is determined to be provided in one (1) specific health facility which serves to be the referral centre for all cases in the country; either due to scarcity of resources or the complexity of the specialised scope of service.

For 13MP, two (2) centres to be developed at national level are the Bone Bank and Bio Bank. Planning and development of these centres will be coordinated by the National Transplant Resource Centre (NTRC).

3.5 Classification of MOH Hospitals

MOH Hospitals are categorised based on:

- The number of specialty/sub-specialty services with resident specialists in the hospital (previous classification system).
- Hospital workload through Adjusted Casemix Expenditure value (new classification system).

3.5.1 Categories of Hospitals Based on the Number of Specialty/Subspecialty Services with Resident Specialists in the Hospital (Previous Classification System)

Since the 9th Malaysia Plan, MOH hospitals have been divided into state hospitals, major specialist hospitals, minor specialist hospitals, non-specialist hospitals, and special/special medical institutions. Essentially, the differences between these categories are based on workload and the scope of specialised/subspecialised services. This classification was made based on the number of targeted specialties/subspecialties established in a hospital, with resident specialists providing these related services. A Resident Specialist is a medical specialist stationed permanently (in-house) at a hospital, to provide expertise in their field within that hospital, without relying on visiting specialists for service provision.

Until the 12MP, new hospital planning used this classification as a reference for budget projections and the need for other resources required for developing and operating a hospital.

Definitions are as follows:

Table 4 : 10MP & 11MP Hospital Categorisation

Hospital Category	Definition
 **State Hospital**	The main referral hospital in each state with a target of up to 49 specialty areas to be provided. Includes 20 basic specialties for specialist hospitals and additional specialties provided as regional centers or based on local population needs. (Refer to Annex 3C for list of state hospitals & Annex 4C for list of specialties for the state.)
 **Major Specialist Hospital**	A referral specialist hospital with a target of up to 20 specialty areas and also assists state hospitals in managing patients for certain specialties. Includes 10 basic specialties for specialist hospitals and additional specialties provided as regional centers or based on local population needs. (Refer to Annex 3D for list of major specialist hospitals & Annex 4B for list of specialties for major specialist hospitals)
 **Minor Specialist Hospital**	A referral specialist hospital with a target of up to 10 basic specialties. (Refer to Annex 3E for list of minor specialist hospitals & Annex 4A for list of specialties for minor specialist hospitals.)
 **Non-Specialist Hospital**	A hospital without resident specialists for basic specialties in the hospital. However, specialised services, particularly basic specialties, are provided through Cluster Hospital initiatives. (Refer to Annex 3F for list of non-specialist hospitals)
 **Special Medical Institution**	A medical institution providing specialised services/treatment based on designated disciplines or diseases. (Refer to Annex 3G for list of special institutions)
 **Special Institute**	Special institutions refer to non-hospital standalone facilities which provides support for specialised medical services. There is one (1) MOH special institute, the National Blood Centre (Pusat Darah Negara) in Federal Territory.

3.5.2 Categories of Hospitals Based on Hospital Workload Through Adjusted Casemix Expenditure Value (New Classification System)

In planning specialty/subspecialty services for 12MP & 13MP, a new classification for MOH hospitals has been established to ensure more effective resource allocation. The allocation of resources based on specialty/non-specialty categories complicates resource adequacy for non-specialist hospitals when specialised services are implemented through cluster hospital initiatives. This makes it challenging for hospitals to deliver and maintain consistent quality for specialised services.

Therefore, the new classification for internal reference, resource planning and allocation is based on the actual workload of hospitals through Adjusted Casemix Expenditure (ACE) value. The ACE-based calculation is appropriate as it reflects the actual workload of the State Health Department (Medical Division) and hospitals. Through ACE, the workload of a hospital is calculated more comprehensively based on several service parameters such as:

- Type of service (inpatient, outpatient, day care, emergency, etc.).
- Number of patients.
- Diagnosis.
- Procedures performed in patient treatment according to diagnosis.

Table 5 : Types of Hospitals Based on Hospital Expenditure (ACE), Number of Beds, and Specialties/Subspecialties

Type of Hospital	Number of Hospitals	Median Hospital Expenditure Based on ACE (Min-Max) (RM Million)	Median Number of Beds (Min-Max)	Median Number of Specialties/ Subspecialties (Min-Max)
1	14	≥ 500	1032 (630-2200)	64 (40-120)
2	24	235 (196-499)	512 (260-760)	38 (20-60)
3	47	74 (55-195)	137 (70-320)	19 (3-40)
4	65	30 (5.6 – 54)	80 (8-190)	13 (1-35)

Table 6 shows hospitals categorised into four (4) types based on ACE ranges, mapped with estimates of bed numbers and the number of specialties/subspecialties available. Type 1 represents hospitals with the highest workload based on ACE, while Type 4 represents those with the lowest ACE (refer to Annex 3H for list of hospitals based on type 1-4).

This new classification has been presented and endorsed at the Ministry of Health Malaysia Policy and Planning Committee Meeting on 24th December 2024.

(Refer to Surat Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Bil 5/2025: Struktur Organisasi dan Tadbir Urus Klinikal (Clinical Governance) bagi Hospital-hospital Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia dated 21st January 2025).

3.5.3 Cluster Hospital

Cluster Hospital involve restructuring of MOH hospitals from one (1) individual hospital to a group of hospitals as one (1) entity. Through the establishment of a cluster hospital, all resources including human resources, expertise, equipment, facilities and other resources can be optimised and shared by these hospitals.

Cluster Hospital also acts as a platform to increase accessibility to specialist services especially in non-specialist hospitals, and aim to integrate primary, secondary and tertiary services as well as non-MOH healthcare service providers including private sectors to provide quality, seamless care in the long run. Thus, more equitable, efficient, relevant and quality health services can be provided to the public. In 11MP, clusters were categorised to three (3) types based on the combination of different categories of hospitals.

- **Minor Cluster**
  Cluster with a combination of all specialist hospitals.

- **Major Cluster**
  Cluster with a combination of multiple specialist hospitals with at least one (1) non-specialist hospital.

- **State or State-equivalent Cluster**
  Cluster with a combination of non-specialist hospitals with at least one (1) specialist hospital. A State-equivalent Cluster may be designated in regions where high population density, geographical vastness, or logistical considerations warrant the delivery of state-level services (refer to Annex 3I for list clusters based on cluster type for 11MP).

For 12MP onwards, Clusters are categorised based on the number of targeted specialties/subspecialties to be provided by each cluster category, as well as the complexity of the cluster. Under the 13MP, the target service coverage for each category is 15 services for Minor Clusters, 35 services for Major Clusters, and 45 services for State or State-Equivalent Clusters.



(Refer to Annex 3J for list of clusters based on the new cluster categories).



CHAPTER

4

4.0 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles established under the 11MP form the foundation for those outlined in the 12MP. These principles have been adapted to align with the Cluster Hospital approach, supporting the systematic development and expansion of specialty and subspecialty services across MOH hospitals.

4.1 Guiding Principle 1: Needs-oriented Resource Allocation

- The planning and expansion of specialty services in Ministry of Health (MOH) hospitals shall be guided by population health needs and evidence-based data to ensure equitable and efficient resource utilisation. Decision-making shall consider disease burden, demographic trends, service demand, and access to care to support effective and sustainable service delivery.

- To address geographical and logistical challenges, three (3) service regions have been established in each state of East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), bringing the total to ten (10) service regions nationwide. This regionalisation approach enhances coordination, optimises resource use, and strengthens access to specialised care across diverse geographical areas.

- Each state shall have one (1) state hospital serving as the apex referral facility. However, the Ministry may designate or upgrade additional hospitals to state-equivalent status where warranted by geographical vastness, logistical considerations, or high population density.

- The six (6) clusters under these hospitals identified for upgrading to state-equivalent cluster under the 12MP and 13MP are:

Selangor	Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang. Hospital Selayang.
Sarawak	Hospital Miri. Hospital Sibu.
Sabah	Hospital Tawau. Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan.

4.2 Guiding Principle 2: Strategic Alignment with MOH-approved Specialty and Subspecialty Framework

- Service planning, workforce development, and resource allocation shall be guided by the list of specialties and subspecialties approved by the Ministry of Health (MOH) as per memo from Deputy Director General of Health (Medical) dated 4 February 2025 (refer to Table 9–12).

- Subspecialists shall primarily function as generalists in facilities or clusters experiencing high patient loads and limited specialist availability. This approach aims to sustain the continuity, accessibility, and quality of general services while optimising the use of available expertise. It also promotes equitable workload distribution across departments and facilities, thereby reducing service bottlenecks and improving operational efficiency.

- Training, credentialing, and placement of specialists and subspecialists shall be aligned with the priority disciplines identified under this framework. Strategic coordination between service, training, and planning divisions will be essential to ensure that workforce development aligns with population health needs, service demand projections, and long-term sustainability of specialist services.

4.3 Guiding Principle 3: Cluster-based Service Delivery

- Specialty and subspecialty services will expand based on the Cluster Hospital approach, integrating planning and service delivery within each cluster. Service provision, expansion, and development will no longer be implemented by individual hospital categories, except on a case-to-case basis where justified.

- Currently, there are 40 MOH hospital clusters, comprising:
  1. 19 State/State-equivalent Clusters
  2. 14 Major Clusters
  3. 7 Minor Clusters

- Under the 11MP, state hospitals were expected to provide 49 specialty services. Beginning with the 12MP, these services may be offered by any hospital within the state, based on assessed needs and available capacity. This transition is enabled by the Cluster Hospital model, improved logistics and mobility, and optimised resource utilisation. Under the 13MP, a total of 80 specialty and subspecialty services have been identified for each state. However, service delivery will be adjusted according to geography, population size, and cluster complexity.

- For smaller states such as Perlis, Melaka, and Negeri Sembilan, certain services may be delivered at the regional level rather than the state level, in alignment with local demand and service feasibility.

- In East Malaysia, each region will provide state-level services to improve accessibility. Priority shall be given to ensuring that all three (3) network care regions in both states—particularly eastern and southeastern Sabah, and northern and central Sarawak—are equipped with the cluster-level specialties and subspecialties listed in Annex 4B, before introducing additional regional or state-level expansions.

- Effective 1 January 2023 (mid-12MP), six (6) clusters in Selangor, the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, and Putrajaya were reorganised into four (4) cross-state Klang Valley (KV) Clusters. The new KV Cluster model enhances coordination, optimises bed utilisation, and facilitates seamless patient flow across state boundaries.

Table 6 : Service Regions for 12MP & Onwards

No.	Region	States/Districts	Cluster/Hospitals
1	Northern	Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak.	All hospitals in these states.
2	Eastern	Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang.	All hospitals in these states.
3	Central	Selangor, WP KL and Putrajaya, Negeri Sembilan.	All hospitals in these states.
4	Southern	Johor, Melaka.	All hospitals in these states.
5	Eastern Sabah	Sandakan, Beluran, Kinabatangan.	All hospitals in Cluster Sandakan.
6	Southeast Sabah	Semporna, Tawau, Lahad Datu, Kunak.	All hospitals in Cluster Tawau.
7	Western Sabah	Kota Marudu, Kota Kinabalu, Keningau, Beaufort, Bukit Padang, Tuaran, Papar, Ranau, Kota Belud, Tenom, Tambunan, Kudat, Pitas, Kuala Penyu, Sipitang & Federal Territory of Labuan.	All hospitals in Cluster Kota Kinabalu, Cluster Kota Marudu, Cluster Beaufort, Cluster Keningau Hospital Labuan.
8	Northern Sarawak	Lawas, Limbang, Miri, Marudi, Bintulu.	All hospitals in Cluster Sarawak Barat & Sarawak Utara.
9	Central Sarawak	Mukah, Dalat, Sibu, Kapit, Betong, Kanowit, Daro, Sarikei, Saratok.	All hospitals in Cluster Sarawak Timur & Sarawak Tengah.
10	Southern Sarawak	Serian, Bau, Kuching, Sentosa, RCBM, Lundu, Sri Aman, Simunjan.	All hospitals in Cluster Sarawak Tenggara & Sarawak Selatan.

4.4 Guiding Principle 4: Structured Service Allocation and Progressive Expansion Based on Healthcare Resource Availability

- Service allocation and expansion within clusters shall be guided by a structured and progressive approach to ensure optimal resource utilisation and equitable access to care.

- This framework outlines the allocation of specialty and subspecialty services across MOH hospital clusters. Clusters are expected to progressively achieve the service coverage established under the 11MP as a baseline, prior to expanding towards the targets set for the 13MP.

- While not all services are required within every cluster, service provision shall be determined through coordinated planning at the cluster, state, Head of Service, and Medical Development Division levels, based on population needs, service demand, and the availability of healthcare resources, including workforce, infrastructure, equipment, and funding.

- Priority shall be given to ensuring the availability and sustainability of core (basic) services. These services comprise General Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Emergency Medicine, and Anaesthesiology. Where feasible, unnecessary duplication of subspecialty services within the same cluster should be minimised to optimise resource utilisation.

Table 7 : Targeted Number of Specialty & Subspecialty Services by Hospital Category for 11MP

No. of Specialty | No. of Subspecialty

No.	Specialty & Subspecialty Services	Minor Specialist Hospital	Major Specialist Hospital	State Hospital	Region	Total by Specialty
1	Emergency Medicine	1				1
2	Internal Medicine	1	4	7	2	14
3	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	1	1	2	1	5
4	Paediatric	1	1	1	5	8
5	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	1		2	1	4
6	General Surgery (Surgical)	1		2	4	7
7	Neurosurgery			1		1
8	Paediatric Surgery			1		1
9	Plastic Surgery			1		1
10	Urology			1		1
11	Cardiothoracic Surgery				1	1
12	Orthopaedic	1		2		3
13	Otorhinolaryngology		1			1
14	Ophthalmology		1	2		3
15	*Pathology - General	1				1
16	Haematology			1		1
17	Microbiology			1		1
18	Chemical Pathology			1		1
19	Anatomical Pathology			1		1
20	Genetic Pathology				1	1
21	Radiology	1			1	2
22	Psychiatry	1		1		2
23	Transfusion Medicine			1		1
24	Rehabilitation Medicine			1		1
25	Forensic Pathology			1		1
26	Oncology (include Radiotherapy)				1	1
27	Sports Medicine				1	1
28	Nuclear Medicine				1	1
29	Dental		2		3	5
Total Additional Specialty & Subspecialty Services in Each Hospital Category		**10**	**10**	**30**	**22**	**72**

Table 8 : Targeted Specialty & Subspecialty Services by Hospital Category for 11MP

Specialty	Subspecialty

Minor Specialist Hospital	Major Specialist Hospital	State Hospital	Region
Emergency Medicine			
Internal Medicine	Nephrology Dermatology Respiratory Medicine Infectious Disease	Endocrinology Cardiology Gastroenterology Rheumatology Palliative Medicine Geriatric Medicine Neurology	Clinical Hematology Hepatology
Obstetric & Gynaecology	Maternal Fetal Medicine	Gynae-Oncology Uro-gynaecology	Reproductive Medicine
General Paediatric	Neonatology	Paediatric Intensive Care	Paediatric Cardiology Paediatric Endocrinology Paediatric Haematogy-oncology Paediatric Nephrology Paediatric Neurology
Aneathesiology and Critical Care		Intensive Care Pain Management	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology Perfusion
General Surgery		Trauma Surgery Colorectal Surgery	Breast& Endocrine surgery Hepatobiliary Surgery Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery Vascular Surgery
		Neurosurgery	
		Paediatric Surgery	
		Plastic Surgery	
		Urology	
			Cardiothoracic Surgery
General Orthopaedic		Spine Surgery Athroplasty	
	Otorinolaryngology		
	Ophtalmology	Glaucoma Vitreo-Retinal	
General Pathology			
		Hematology	
		Medical Microbiology	
		Chemical Pathology	
		Anatomical Pathology	
			Clinical Genetics
Clinical Radiology			Interventional Radiology
General Psychiatry		Adolescent & Child Psychiatry	
		Transfusion Medicine	
		Rehabilitation Medicine	
		Forensic Pathology	
			Radiotherapy & Oncology
			Sports Medicine
			Nuclear Medicine
	Paediatric Dentistry Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery		Forensic Odontology Oral pathology and oral medicine Special Care Dentistry

Table 9 : Targeted Number of Specialty & Subspecialty Services by Cluster Category for 12MP

No. of Specialty | No. of Subspecialty

No.	Specialty & Subspecialty Services	Minor Cluster	Major/State/ State-equivalent Cluster	State	Region	Total by Specialty
1	Emergency Medicine	1				1
2	Internal Medicine	1	4	*7	2	14
3	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	1	1	2	1	5
4	Paediatric	1	1	1	5	8
5	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	1		2	1	4
6	General Surgery (Surgical)	1		2	4	7
7	Neurosurgery			1		1
8	Paediatric Surgery			1		1
9	Plastic Surgery			1		1
10	Urology			1		1
11	Cardiothoracic Surgery				1	1
12	Orthopaedic	1		2		3
13	Otorhinolaryngology		1			1
14	Ophthalmology		1	2		3
15	*Pathology - General	1				1
16	Haematology			1		1
17	Microbiology			1		1
18	Chemical Pathology			1		1
19	Anatomical Pathology			1		1
20	Genetic Pathology				1	1
21	Radiology	1			1	2
22	Psychiatry	1		1		2
23	Transfusion Medicine			1		1
24	Rehabilitation Medicine			1		1
25	Forensic Pathology			1		1
26	Oncology (include Radiotherapy)				1	1
27	Sports Medicine				1	1
28	Nuclear Medicine				1	1
29	Dental		2		3	5
Total Additional Specialty & Subspecialty Services in each Hospital Category		**10**	**10**	**30**	***21**	**71**

*Hepatology (regional service in 11MP) has combined with Gastroenterology to be provided as Gastroenterology & Hepatology as a state service in 12MP.

Table 10 : Targeted Speciality and Subspeciality Services by Cluster Category for 12MP

Specialty | Subspecialty

Minor Cluster	Major/State/State-equivalent Cluster	State	Region
Emergency Medicine			
Internal Medicine	Nephrology Dermatology Respiratory Medicine Infectious Disease	Endocrinology Cardiology *Gastroenterology& Hepatology Rheumatology Palliative Medicine Geriatric Medicine Neurology	Clinical Hematology
Obstetric & Gynaecology	Maternal Fetal Medicine	Gynae-Oncology Uro-gynaecology	Reproductive Medicine
General Paediatric	Neonatology	Paediatric Intensive Care	Paediatric Cardiology Paediatric Endocrinology Paediatric Haematogy-oncology Paediatric Nephrology Paediatric Neurology
Aneathesiology and Critical Care		Intensive Care Pain Management	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology Perfusion
General Surgery		Trauma Surgery Colorectal Surgery	Breast& Endocrine surgery Hepatobiliary Surgery Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery Vascular Surgery
		Neurosurgery	
		Paediatric Surgery	
		Plastic Surgery	
		Urology	
			Cardiothoracic Surgery
General Orthopaedic		Spine Surgery Athroplasty	
	Otorinolaryngology		
	Ophtalmology	Glaucoma Vitreo-Retinal	
General Pathology			
		Hematology	
		Medical Microbiology	
		Chemical Pathology	
		Anatomical Pathology	
			Clinical Genetics
Clinical Radiology			Interventional Radiology
General Psychiatry		Adolescent & Child Psychiatry	
		Transfusion Medicine	
		Rehabilitation Medicine	
		Forensic Pathology	
			Radiotherapy & Oncology
			Sports Medicine
			Nuclear Medicine
	Paediatric Dentistry Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery		Forensic Odontology Oral pathology and oral medicine Special Care Dentistry

* Hepatology combined with Gastroenterology to be provided as Gastroenterology & Hepatology as state service.

Table 11 : Targeted Number of Specialty, Subspecialty Services and Area of Interest by Cluster Category for 13MP

No. of Specialty | No. of Subspecialty | No. Area of Interest

No.	Specialty & Subspecialty Services	Minor Cluster	Major/State/ State-equivalent Cluster	State	Region	National	Total by Specialty
1	Emergency Medicine	1			4		5
2	Internal Medicine	1	10	3			14
3	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	1	1	3			5
4	Paediatric	1 1	1	10	6	1	20
5	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	1	1	4	2		8
6	General Surgery (Surgical)	1		4	3		8
7	Neurosurgery		1				1
8	Paediatric Surgery			1		1	2
9	Plastic Surgery			1			1
10	Urology			1			1
11	Cardiothoracic Surgery				1		1
12	Orthopaedic	1		3	5		9
13	Otorhinolaryngology	1		4	1		6
14	Ophthalmology	1		2	6		9
15	*Pathology - General	1					1
16	Haematology		1				1
17	Microbiology		1				1
18	Chemical Pathology		1				1
19	Anatomical Pathology		1				1
20	Genetic Pathology				1		1
21	Radiology	1		3	8 1		13
22	Psychiatry	1		1	6		8
23	Transfusion Medicine		1		1		2
24	Rehabilitation Medicine		1				1
25	Forensic Pathology			1			1
26	Oncology (include Radiotherapy)			1			1
27	Sports Medicine			1			1
28	Nuclear Medicine				1		1
29	Dental	2		2	1	3	8
Total Additional Specialty & Subspecialty Services in Each Hospital Category		**15**	**20**	**45**	**47**	**5**	**132**

Table 12 : Targeted Specialty, Subspecialty Services and Area of Interest by Cluster Category for 13MP

Specialty	Subspecialty	Area of Interest (AOI)

Blue font: Existing services under 12 MP that were previously part of different clusters' services.
Red Font: New services (subspeciality/AOI) added in 13MP.

Minor Cluster		Major Cluster	State/State-equivalent Cluster	Regional	National
Emergency Medicine				Pre-hospital care and Disaster Clinical Toxicology Emergency Critical Care Emergency Trauma Care	
Internal Medicine		Nephrology Dermatology Respiratory Medicine Infectious Diseases Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Neurology Palliative Medicine Rheumatology	Cardiology Clinical Hematology Acute Internal Medicine		
Obstetric & Gynaecology		Maternal Fetal Medicine	Gynae-Oncology Uro-gynaecology Reproductive Medicine	Reproductive Medicine	
General Paediatric	Neonatology	Paediatric Intensive Care	Paediatric Cardiology Paediatric Endocrinology Paediatric Hematology and Oncology Paediatric Neurology General Paediatrics & Child Health Developmental Paediatrics Paediatric Dermatology Paediatric Infectious Disease Paediatric Respiratory Medicine Paediatric Emergency Medicine	Clinical Genetics Paediatric Nephrology Adolescent Medicine Paediatric Gastroenterology Paediatric Palliative Medicine Paediatric Rheumatology	Paediatric Neuro-disability and Rehabilitation Medicine
Aneathesiology and Critical Care		Intensive Care	Neuroanaesthesia & Trauma Obstetrics Anaesthesia Paediatrics Anaesthesia Pain Management	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion Regional Anaesthesia	
General Surgery			Trauma Surgery Colorectal Surgery Hepatobiliary Surgery Breast and Endocrine Surgery	Thoracic Surgery Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery Vascular Surgery	
		Neurosurgery			
			Paediatric Surgery		Paediatric Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation
			Plastic Surgery		
			Urology		
				Cardiothoracic Surgery	

Specialty	Subspecialty	Area of Interest (AOI)

Blue font: Existing services under 12 MP that were previously part of different clusters' services.
Red Font: New services (subspeciality/AOI) added in 13MP.

Minor Cluster	Major Cluster	State/State-equivalent Cluster	Regional	National
Orthopaedic		Athroscopy & Sports Surgery Arthroplasty Spine Surgery	Advanced Musculoskeletal Trauma Foot & Ankle Orthopaedic Oncology Paediatric Orthopaedic Upper Limb& Microsurgery	
Otorinolaryngology		Head & Neck Surgery Otology/Skull Based Surgery Paediatric Otorinolaryngology Rhinology	Audiovestibular	
Ophtalmology		Glaucoma Vitreoretinal	Neuro Ophtalmology Paediatric Ophtalmology Cornea Medical Retina Oculoplastic Surgery Comprehensive Opthalmology	
General Pathology				
	Hematology			
	Medical Microbiology			
	Chemical Pathology			
	Anatomical Pathology			
			Genetic Pathology	
Clinical Radiology		Interventional Radiology Cardiology Radiology Musculoskeletal Radiology	Gastrohepatobilliary Radiology Oncoradiology Breast Radiology Head & Neck Radiology Neuroradiology Paediatric Radiology Thoracic Radiology Genitouroradiology	Forensic Radiology
Psychiatry		Child & Adolescent Psychiatry	Community& Rehabilitation Psychiatry Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP) Addiction & Substance Abuse Neuropsychiatry Geriatric Psychiatry Forensic Psychiatry	
	Transfusion Medicine		Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics	
	Rehabilitation Medicine			
		Forensic Pathology		
		Radiotheraphy & Oncology		
		Sports Medicine		
			Nuclear Medicine	
Oral and Maxilofacial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry		Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine Special Care Dentistry	Forensic Odontology	Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumour Dentofacial Deformities Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery



Table 13 : List of MOH Cluster Hospitals, Services by Cluster Category, and State & Regional Service Distribution (12MP) with 13MP Targets

No.	State	Regional	Cluster Name	Lead Hospital (LH)
1	Perlis	North		
2	Kedah		Kedah Utara	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar
			Kedah Tengah	Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani
			Kedah Selatan	Hospital Kulim
3	Pulau Pinang		Pulau	Hospital Pulau Pinang
			Seberang Perai	Hospital Seberang Jaya
4	Perak		Ipoh	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh
			Perak Utara	Hospital Taiping
			Perak Selatan	Hospital Teluk Intan
			Manjung	Hospital Seri Manjung
5	Selangor (Klang Valley)	Central	**KV1	Hospital Selayang
	WPKL & Selangor (Klang Valley)		**KV2	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
	Selangor (Klang Valley)		**KV3	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang
	WPKL/Putrajaya & Selangor (Klang Valley)		**KV4	Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang
6	Negeri Sembilan		Negeri Sembilan 2	Hospital Tuanku Jaafar, Seremban
			HTAN	Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah
7	Melaka	South	Melaka	Hospital Melaka
8	Johor		Johor Selatan	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru
			Johor Timur	Hospital Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru
			Johor Utara	Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar
			Johor Barat	Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat

Non-Lead Hospital (NLH)	Number of Services in Cluster (12MP)	Number of Service Targets in Cluster (13MP)	Number of State Services (12MP)	Number of Regional Services (12MP)
			9	20
▪ Hospital Jitra ▪ Hospital Kuala Nerang ▪ Hospital Pendang	35	35	29	
▪ Hospital Yan ▪ Hospital Sik	27	30-35		
▪ Hospital Baling	20	25-30		
▪ Hospital Balik Pulau	35	35	29	
▪ Hospital Bukit Mertajam ▪ Hospital Kepala Batas ▪ Hospital Sungai Bakap	30	31-35		
▪ Hospital Batu Gajah ▪ Hospital Kampar ▪ Hospital Sungai Siput ▪ Hospital Bahagia	34	35	28	
▪ Hospital Kuala Kangsar ▪ Hospital Gerik ▪ Hospital Parit Buntar ▪ Hospital Selama	28	30-35		
▪ Hospital Slim River ▪ Hospital Tapah	22	25-30		
▪ Hospital Seri Iskandar	11	12-15		
▪ Hospital Kuala Kubu Bharu ▪ Hospital Sg. Buloh ▪ Hospital Tanjung Karang ▪ Hospital Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam	34	35	25	21
▪ Hospital Tunku Azizah ▪ Institut Perubatan Respiratori ▪ Hospital Ampang ▪ Hospital Rehab Cheras ▪ Hospital Orang Asli Gombak	35	35	30	
▪ Hospital Shah Alam ▪ Hospital Banting ▪ Hospital Kapar	35	35	24	
▪ IKN ▪ Hospital Putrajaya ▪ Hospital Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin ▪ Hospital Cyberjaya	32	34-35	18	
▪ Hospital Port Dickson ▪ Hospital Jelebu ▪ Hospital Rembau	34	35	21	
▪ Hospital Tampin ▪ Hospital Jempol	20	25-30		
▪ Hospital Alor Gajah ▪ Hospital Jasin	32	33-35	20	15
▪ Hospital Pontian ▪ Hospital Temenggung Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai ▪ Hospital Permai	32	33-35	30	
▪ Hospital Kota Tinggi ▪ Hospital Mersing ▪ Hospital Pasir Gudang	27	30-35		
▪ Hospital Segamat ▪ Hospital Tangkak	25	26-30		
▪ Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang	22	25-30		

No.	State	Regional	Cluster Name	Lead Hospital (LH)
9	Pahang	Eastern	Pahang Timur	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan
			Pahang Tengah	Hospital Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah
			Pahang Barat	Hospital Kuala Lipis
10	Terengganu		Terengganu Utara	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu
			Terengganu Selatan	Hospital Kemaman
11	Kelantan		Kelantan Utara	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu
			Kelantan Barat	Hospital Tanah Merah
			Kelantan Selatan	Hospital Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai
12	Sabah	Western Sabah	Kota Kinabalu	Hospital Queen Elizabeth
			Beaufort	Hospital Beaufort
			Kota Marudu	Hospital Kota Marudu
			Keningau	Hospital Keningau
		Southeast Sabah	Tawau	Hospital Tawau
		Eastern Sabah	Sandakan	Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan
13	Sarawak	Southern Sarawak	Sarawak Selatan	Hospital Umum Sarawak
			Sarawak Tenggara	Hospital Sri Aman
		Central Sarawak	Sarawak Tengah	Hospital Sibu
			Sarawak Barat	Hospital Bintulu
			Sarawak Timur	Hospital Sarikei
		Northern Sarawak	Sarawak Utara	Hospital Miri

* Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi dan Hospital Labuan: Standalone hospital.

Non-Lead Hospital (NLH)	Number of Services in Cluster (12MP)	Number of Service Targets in Cluster (13MP)	Number of State Services (12MP)	Number of Regional Services (12MP)
▪ Hospital Pekan ▪ Hospital Muadzam Shah ▪ Hospital Rompin	34	35	28	14
▪ Hospital Jerantut ▪ Hospital Jengka ▪ Hospital Bentong ▪ Hospital Bera	26	30-35		
▪ Hospital Raub ▪ Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highlands	14	15		
▪ Hospital Hulu Terengganu ▪ Hospital Besut ▪ Hospital Setiu	34	35	25	
▪ Hospital Dungun	14	15-20		
▪ Hospital Pasir Mas ▪ Hospital Tumpat ▪ Hospital Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh ▪ Hospital Bachok	32	33-35	25	
▪ Hospital Jeli	15	16-20		
▪ Hospital Gua Musang ▪ Hospital Machang	18	20-25		
▪ Hospital Queen Elizabeth II ▪ Hospital Wanita & Kanak-Kanak Sabah, Likas ▪ Hospital Kota Belud ▪ Hospital Ranau ▪ Hospital Papar ▪ Hospital Tuaran ▪ Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang	33	34-35	25	19
▪ Hospital Sipitang ▪ Hospital Kuala Penyu	7	10-15		
▪ Hospital Pitas ▪ Hospital Kudat	4	5-10		
▪ Hospital Tambunan ▪ Hospital Tenom	14	15		
▪ Hospital Semporna ▪ Hospital Kunak ▪ Hospital Lahad Datu	21	25-30	6	0
▪ Hospital Beluran ▪ Hospital Kinabatangan	20	25-30	6	0
▪ Pusat Jantung Sarawak ▪ Hospital Serian ▪ Hospital Bau ▪ Hospital Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial ▪ Hospital Sentosa ▪ Hospital Simunjan ▪ Hospital Lundu	34	35	25	19
▪ Hospital Betong	10	11-15		
▪ Hospital Kapit ▪ Hospital Kanowit ▪ Hospital Daro	27	30-35	13	0
▪ Hospital Mukah ▪ Hospital Dalat	16	20-25		
▪ Hospital Saratok	10	11-15		
▪ Hospital Marudi ▪ Hospital Limbang ▪ Hospital Lawas	23	25-30	10	0


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CHAPTER

5

5.0

Achievements and Status

The 11MP framework aimed to continue to improve access, increase coverage, reduce the burden of diseases and improve medical services performance through expansion of certain services, upgrading and development of facilities as well as setting a minimum number of services to be provided by each hospital category.

5.1 Current Status of MOH Hospital Infrastructure

End of 11MP:

- Total: 135 MOH hospitals, 11 special medical institutions, and 1 special institution (National Blood Centre).
- Composition of 135 MOH Hospitals:
  - 14 State Hospitals.
  - 27 Major Specialist Hospitals.
  - 18 Minor Specialist Hospitals.
  - 76 Non-Specialist Hospitals.

During the 12MP period, four (4) new MOH hospitals were completed and are now operational — Hospital Cyberjaya, Hospital Rembau, Hospital Bera, and Hospital Bachok. The number of medical special institutions was also reduced from eleven (11) to ten (10), as the Pusat Kawalan Kusta Negara (PKKN) is now placed under Hospital Sungai Buloh.

End of 12MP (2024):

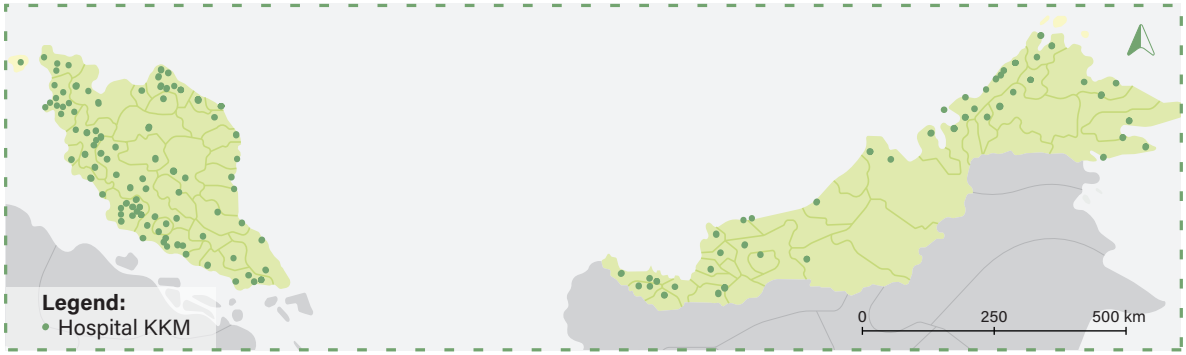
- Total: 139 MOH hospitals, 10 special medical institutions, and 1 special institution (National Blood Centre).
- Composition of 139 MOH Hospitals:
  - 14 State Hospitals.
  - 28 Major Specialist Hospitals.
  - 29 Minor Specialist Hospitals.
  - 68 Non-Specialist Hospitals.

Table 14 : Number of MOH Hospitals at End of 11 MP and End of 12MP

Hospital Category	10MP Status	End of 11MP (2020)	End 12MP (2024)
State	14	14	14
Major	28	27	28
Minor	18	18	29
Non-Specialist	75	76	68
Special Medical Institute	10	11	11

(Refer to Annex 5C, 5D & 5E for List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2020, 2022 & 2024)).

Distribution of MOH Hospitals



Source: Geographic Information System, Health Informatics Centre, Planning Division, MOH, 2020.

5.1.1 Facility Development

The Ministry has shifted focus from new facility development to service expansion, however, some facility developments have been planned in 11MP until the year 2030. These facility development plans were further divided into:

5.1.1.1 Upgrading of Facilities

Ten (10) non-specialist hospitals planned to be upgraded but five (5) have yet to achieve minor specialist hospitals status at the end of 11MP.
(Gerik, Kuala Kangsar, Tampin, Kota Tinggi, Mukah).

Continued efforts are being made to upgrade identified Non specialist Hospitals to Minor Specialist Hospitals in 12MP.

5.1.1.2 Building New Facilities

New hospitals identified for construction, as well as the continuation of ongoing projects, under the 11MP, 12MP and 13MP include:

i. Major specialist hospitals
   - Hospital Kapar
   - Hospital Petrajaya

ii. Special medical institutes
   - Institut Perubatan Forensik Negara
   - Pusat Darah Wilayah Sabah
   - Pusat Kanser Sarawak
   - Pusat Kanser Wilayah Utara
   - Pusat Darah Wilayah Utara

5.1.1.3 Building Replacement Facilities

New or continue construction (construction was started under 10MP) to replace existing facilities at the same site or new site.

i. Major specialist hospitals
   - Hospital Kemaman

ii. Non-specialist hospitals
   - Hospital Lawas

There were other new complexes developed in the existing hospitals such as Hospital Putrajaya, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Klang and Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun Ipoh. The development of these complexes has allowed expansion of services such as obstetrics, gynaecology, infertility, neonatology, paediatrics, cardiology and endocrinology.

Table 15 : Upgrading Existing Facilities & New Facilities Completed Under the 11MP & 12MP (2025) for the Secondary and Tertiary Care Services

Year of Completion	Projects
2016	New block for Psychiatry Department and Mental Health Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar, Kedah
	New Block for Emergency Unit, Hospital Nerang, Kedah
	New Block for Forensic Medicine Department, Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh, Perak
2017	Obstetrics & Neonatology Block, Hospital Putrajaya
2018	Woman & Child Complex, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Klang
	Upgrade Pusat Darah Negara
	Upgrade ICU and CCU Hospital Tunku Ja'afar, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
	Upgrade Hospital Kuala Lipis Phase II
	New Hospital: Hospital Sultan Ismail Petra (replacement for H. Kuala Krai)
2019	Upgrade Hospital Seberang Jaya, Pulau Pinang
	Upgrade of Hospital Pulau Pinang Phase II
	Woman & Child Hospital and Cardiology Centre, Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun Ipoh
	Upgrade Haemodialysis Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
	New Psychiatry Block Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu
	New Hospital Rembau
	Woman & Child Hospital, HKL (Hospital Tunku Azizah)
	Upgrade/Refurbishment of Royalty Ward, Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu
2020	Upgrade Transfusion Medicine Department Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu, Kelantan
	Upgrade of Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar
	New block for Psychiatric Department and Mental Health, Sultanah Nur Zahirah Hospital, Kuala Terengganu
2021	Upgrade of Block A & Block B Hospital Taiping
	New Hospital: Hospital Cyberjaya
	Upgrade of Institute of Medical Research (IMR)
	New Pharmacy Store for Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu
	Upgrade Medical Gas System Hospital Tawau
2022	Upgrade of Emergency Department, Forensic & Pathology Unit Hospital Balik Pulau, Penang
	Endocrine Complex, Hospital Putrajaya
	New Hospital: Hospital Bera, Sri Aman (replacement), Pendang, Tanjung Karang (replacement)
	Serdang Cardiology Center (Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang)
	New Block Hospital Tanah Merah
2023	New Pharmacy Store for Hospital Orang Asli Gombak
	New Complex for Operation Theatres, ICU, Wards Hospital Kuala Lumpur
	New Pathology Block, Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru
	Upgrade Clean (Sterile) Room Pharmacy Hospital Labuan
	Upgrade Haemodialysis Hospital Raub
	Upgrade Intensive Care Unit Hospital Tuanku Fauziah
	Upgrading of the Operating Theatre and Hemodialysis Unit, Papar Hospital, Sabah
	New block Hospital Segamat, Johor

Year of Completion	Projects
2024	New Hospital: Hospital Dungun (replacement), Hospital Seri Iskandar (replacement) , Hospital Bachok
	New Block Hospital Miri
	New Block: Women & Child Block Hospital Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin
	New Block Hospital Baling
	New Block Hospital Tawau
	New Block Hospital Seri Manjung
	Upgrade High Dependency Ward Hospital Besut
	Upgrade Operation Theatre & CSSD Hospital Banting
	Upgrade Operation Theatre Hospital Jengka
2025	New multi-storey block, Hospital Seberang Jaya
	New block for Transfusion Medicine Department, Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh
	New Hospital: Hospital Pasir Gudang
	New block Hospital Jerantut
	Hospital Parit Buntar (replacement)

5.2 Accessibility of Specialty Services in Malaysia: A Comparative Analysis (2017 vs. 2023)

To enhance healthcare accessibility, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has prioritised expanding specialty and subspecialty services across all states. This comparative analysis assesses the accessibility of seven (7) key specialties between 2017 and 2023:

- Medical-based
- Surgical-based
- Obstetrics & Gynaecology-based
- Paediatrics-based
- Anaesthesiology-based
- Orthopaedics-based
- Emergency Medicine-based

The analysis focuses on these seven (7) services as they represent the core clinical disciplines with the highest service burden across MOH hospitals. Furthermore, these data are readily available at the ministry level.

The analysis evaluates specialist availability relative to workload using standardised metrics such as admissions, surgeries, and outpatient attendance. Specialist data were obtained from the Medical Development Division, while workload data were sourced from the Health Informatics Centre (PIK).

Methodology Overview

A single workload parameter was used for each specialty, focusing primarily on annual inpatient admissions (PD211) as the proxy for service demand. The approach covers five (5) core specialties as follows:

Specialty	Workload Proxy
Internal Medicine & Subspecialties	Total admissions to medical-based wards
General Surgery & Subspecialties	Total admissions to surgical-based wards
General Paediatrics & Subspecialties	Total admissions to paediatric-based wards
Orthopaedics & Subspecialties	Total admissions to orthopaedic-based wards
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Total admissions to obstetrics & gynaecology-based wards

This method effectively captures inpatient workload but may not fully represent other components such as outpatient clinics, day-care services, or operation theatre activities.

For Anaesthesiology-based, workload estimates are derived from the total number of elective and emergency surgeries (PD207) without distinguishing between anaesthesia types. Other major contributions—such as pain management, ICU workload, and interdepartmental referrals—are not yet included.

For Emergency Medicine-based, the workload is estimated using annual outpatient attendance in red and yellow zones (PL207A), assuming green zone cases are primarily handled by medical officers. This approach focuses on high-acuity cases but excludes supervisory and administrative responsibilities.

Limitations and Data Quality

While this method offers a standardised national overview, several limitations exist:

- Manual data entry and incomplete reporting may introduce variations in the reported figures.
- Hospitals with advanced IT systems often have more complete data compared to those with manual processes.
- Incomplete SMRP integration may lead to underreported cases, affecting workload estimation.

Hence, the results should be interpreted as general trends rather than absolute figures. Stakeholders are encouraged to supplement this analysis with additional data and to strengthen data quality through:

- Enhanced staff training,
- Greater automation, and
- Improved system integration.

Key Metrics and Definitions

Metric	Description
Specialty-Based Ratio	Total annual inpatient admissions in specialty-based wards (or total surgeries for Anaesthesiology) divided by the number of specialists in that state for the same year. This represents the average workload handled by one specialist in that state.
National Ratio	Nationwide total inpatient admissions (or total surgeries) divided by the total number of specialists for that specialty across all MOH hospitals. This serves as the national benchmark for workload and accessibility.
Note: A higher ratio indicates heavier workload and lower accessibility, while a lower ratio indicates lighter workload and better accessibility relative to the national average.	

Way Forward

Despite its limitations, this analysis provides a valuable baseline for healthcare planning and resource allocation. Moving forward, MOH will:

- Incorporate additional workload parameters (e.g., outpatient and day-care data),
- Refine methodologies for greater accuracy, and
- Continue improving data systems through training, automation, and integration.

These efforts aim to ensure more precise, evidence-based decision-making for equitable specialty service distribution nationwide.

Table 16 : Total Number of Specialists by State by Parent Specialties: 2017 vs. 2023

State/Parent Specialties	Perlis		Kedah		Pulau Pinang		Perak		Selangor		N. Sembilan		Melaka		Johor	
	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023
Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	9	12	32	51	39	69	38	67	101	164	21	48	16	26	56	90
Cardiothoracic Surgery	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clinical Radiology	3	8	21	42	17	30	23	40	65	93	13	19	9	16	35	79
Emergency Medicine	2	3	16	43	16	34	18	36	63	130	16	31	8	17	22	55
Forensic	0	0	2	4	4	3	3	4	7	11	1	2	1	3	2	4
General Pediatric	7	11	31	57	36	53	33	62	84	121	21	23	10	23	39	86
General Surgery	4	6	37	30	32	27	31	36	83	91	17	21	10	14	51	66
Haematology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2
Internal Medicine	12	19	66	111	88	120	76	120	231	317	38	73	32	56	110	206
Medical Mircobiology	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neurosurgery	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	0	14	0	2	0	1	0	6
Nuclear Medicine	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Obstetrics & Gyneacology	5	7	28	52	19	31	27	54	52	113	11	28	9	20	37	73
Ophthalmology	5	5	21	36	14	23	26	47	69	102	14	28	10	19	22	45
Orthopedic	5	9	22	35	24	33	26	50	57	93	16	31	8	20	34	66
Otorhinolaryngology	3	5	19	21	10	21	11	22	28	57	7	14	5	6	13	30
Pathology	5	8	22	38	19	41	24	48	63	85	20	28	13	26	36	61
Pediatric Surgery	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	5
Plastic Surgery	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	5
Psychiatry	4	6	12	24	12	27	33	46	28	54	12	17	5	10	25	48
Radiotherapy & Oncology	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Rehabilitation Medicine	0	0	4	9	3	4	4	5	9	15	5	6	2	4	2	7
Sports Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	10	23	6	8	1	2	0	4
Transfusion Medicine	1	3	4	6	4	6	2	6	5	6	1	2	2	3	0	8
Urology	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Total	65	102	337	571	349	559	376	633	955	1518	219	383	141	274	490	969

*Data are as of December 2017 and December 2023.

Pahang		Terengganu		Kelantan		Sabah		Sarawak		WP KL		WP Putrajaya		WP Labuan		**GRAND TOTAL**	
2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023	2017	2023
25	51	20	32	26	41	52	95	40	86	49	62	14	13	1	1	539	908
0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
13	32	11	17	11	16	35	71	34	75	34	49	17	21	1	3	342	611
15	27	13	19	12	24	19	50	19	38	24	41	5	13	2	2	270	563
2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	4	11	0	0	0	0	30	53
19	54	15	40	24	42	32	76	36	88	79	77	15	19	1	3	482	835
21	23	21	16	24	21	44	47	50	46	63	19	8	9	1	1	497	473
0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
55	90	26	62	35	78	91	145	79	154	115	106	23	28	3	4	1080	1689
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	3	0	3	0	0	0	11	0	12	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	84
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	5	5	11	5	8	0	0	25	43
20	41	18	29	16	35	30	71	30	67	19	31	9	13	1	2	331	667
11	26	10	20	11	22	14	31	22	16	25	26	4	6	0	1	278	453
16	44	15	21	20	37	25	46	34	55	24	36	6	7	1	1	333	584
9	15	6	13	8	16	15	25	9	26	14	19	5	5	0	0	162	295
19	34	17	25	22	29	24	55	25	59	63	100	9	11	0	2	381	650
0	2	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	53
0	5	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	61
12	23	9	21	9	25	18	39	21	46	20	43	2	4	1	2	223	435
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	4	6	8	17	12	15	0	0	35	68
4	5	2	6	3	6	4	7	4	6	16	19	0	0	0	0	62	99
0	2	0	0	2	2	3	5	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	26	55
1	3	1	2	2	3	2	7	2	5	14	15	0	0	0	0	41	75
0	3	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	42
242	488	185	336	226	421	414	810	413	811	579	742	134	173	12	22	5137	8842

5.2.1 Accessibility Analysis of Medical-based Specialties (2017 vs. 2023)

In both 2017 and 2023, several states recorded workload ratios above the national average (1:644.2 in 2017 and 1:497.2 in 2023). In 2017, four (4) states Terengganu, Perlis, Perak, and Negeri Sembilan had particularly heavy workloads, each exceeding 1,000 inpatient admissions per physician. By 2023, although nine (9) states remained above the national ratio, no state recorded workloads above 1,000, reflecting an overall improvement.

Despite this progress, states such as Perak and Terengganu continue to experience higher workloads, indicating persistent strain on medical-based services. Meanwhile, accessibility has improved in several states including Perlis, Negeri Sembilan, and Pulau Pinang.

Nationally, the workload ratio improved from 1:644.2 to 1:497.2, suggesting enhanced accessibility and reduced disparities across states. However, targeted efforts are still required in high-burden regions, particularly the Perlis, Perak, Kelantan, and Terengganu.

Although the number of internal medicine specialists in Kedah increased over the study period, inpatient admissions also rose substantially. This concurrent increase in demand has resulted in a continued high workload per specialist, contributing to the observed change in the workload ratio.

Table 17 : Workload Ratios for Medical Physicians: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 Physician: Admission (Medical-based Wards)	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	1,082.8	634.3
Kedah	460.1	582.5
Pulau Pinang	919.0	438.1
Perak	1,029.9	714.1
Selangor	489.3	475.1
Negeri Sembilan	1,010.3	586.4
Melaka	887.5	504.3
Johor	820.9	534.7
Pahang	837.5	475.3
Terengganu	1,148.2	659.4
Kelantan	774.7	629.8
Sabah	532.9	418.5
Sarawak	698.8	392.0
WP Kuala Lumpur	419.9	378.1
WP Putrajaya	312.0	300.5
WP Labuan	650.3	543.5
National ratio	644.2	497.2

5.2.2 Accessibility Analysis of Surgical-based Specialties

In both 2017 and 2023, several states recorded workload ratios above the national average (1:535.4 in 2017 and 1:424.4 in 2023). In 2017, ten states had higher-than-average workloads, with Melaka recording the highest ratio (>1:1000), followed by WP Labuan, Perak, Perlis, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Sarawak, Terengganu, Johor, and Pulau Pinang.

By 2023, eight (8) states remained above the national average, although overall workloads showed improvement. Only WP Labuan (1:1322.0) and Kedah (1:598.9) had ratios exceeding the 2017 national level, while Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Perlis, Terengganu, Johor, and Sarawak remained above the 2023 national ratio.

Overall, the analysis shows a general improvement in accessibility to surgical-based services nationwide, as reflected in the improved national workload ratio from 1:535.4 in 2017 to 1:424.4 in 2023. However, several states particularly WP Labuan, Kedah, and Perak continue to experience heavier workloads, suggesting ongoing strain on surgical-based services. Targeted measures are needed to address these imbalances and ensure equitable access to surgical care across all regions.

Table 18 : Workload Ratios for Surgeons: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 Surgeon: Admission (Surgical-based Ward)	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	714.5	491.5
Kedah	481.9	598.9
Pulau Pinang	561.0	371.5
Perak	803.6	508.3
Selangor	520.7	329.3
Negeri Sembilan	666.4	509.8
Melaka	1,021.7	384.4
Johor	574.7	429.4
Pahang	662.1	389.9
Terengganu	580.2	488.3
Kelantan	524.8	360.5
Sabah	464.5	335.7
Sarawak	615.3	428.1
WP Kuala Lumpur	223.3	223.9
WP Putrajaya	445.9	356.5
WP Labuan	950.0	1,322.0
National ratio	535.4	424.4

5.2.3 Accessibility Analysis of Obstetrics & Gynaecology-based Specialties

In 2017, eight (8) states recorded workload ratios above the national average of 1:1,841.8, with particularly high workloads observed in several states, including Kelantan, WP Labuan, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Terengganu, Pahang, and Perak each exceeding 1:2,000. By 2023, the national ratio had improved significantly to 1:899.8, with substantial reductions observed across all states. However, ten (10) states still recorded ratios above the national figure, with four (4) Terengganu, WP Labuan, Melaka, and Kelantan continuing to experience comparatively heavier workloads.

Although national accessibility to O&G services has improved overall, the persistence of high ratios in several states indicates ongoing pressure in service delivery. While some states such as Sarawak, WP Kuala Lumpur, Kedah, and Pulau Pinang consistently maintained lower workload ratios, others like Terengganu and WP Labuan continued to face challenges despite the national improvement.

Overall, the reduction in the national workload ratio from 1:1,841.8 in 2017 to 1:899.8 in 2023 demonstrates significant enhancement in the availability and accessibility of O&G specialists nationwide. However, disparities remain between states, highlighting the need for focused strategies to address uneven workload distribution and ensure more equitable access to O&G services across Malaysia.

Table 19 : Workload Ratios for O&G Specialists: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 O&G Specialist: Admission (O&G-based Wards)	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	1,830.2	920.9
Kedah	1,468.0	879.4
Pulau Pinang	1,558.4	890.5
Perak	2,028.4	905.7
Selangor	1,964.6	871.5
Negeri Sembilan	2,234.8	969.5
Melaka	2,209.2	1,064.9
Johor	1,841.5	990.0
Pahang	2,062.9	828.6
Terengganu	2,193.2	1,310.1
Kelantan	2,655.8	1,019.5
Sabah	1,791.5	921.3
Sarawak	1,724.4	674.1
WP Kuala Lumpur	959.1	625.5
WP Putrajaya	1,203.2	950.5
WP Labuan	2,499.0	1,161.0
National ratio	1841.8	899.8

5.2.4 Accessibility Analysis of Pediatrics-based Specialties

In 2017, twelve (12) states recorded workload ratios exceeding the national average of 1:1,136.3, indicating substantial strain on paediatric services. Some states, such as Terengganu, WP Labuan, and Pahang, experienced particularly high workloads, with more than 2,000 inpatient admissions per specialist.

By 2023, the overall situation had improved, with most states recording workload ratios below 1:1,000. Only two (2) states Terengganu and Kelantan maintained ratios exceeding 1:1,000, while a further nine (9) states remained above the improved national ratio of 1:814.7. In contrast, WP Kuala Lumpur and WP Putrajaya recorded among the lowest workload ratios.

Overall, the improvement in the national workload ratio from 1:1,136.3 in 2017 to 1:814.7 in 2023 reflects a positive trend in enhancing accessibility to paediatric services. However, certain states continue to experience high workloads, underscoring the need for targeted measures to ensure more balanced specialist distribution and equitable access to paediatric care nationwide.

Table 20 : Workload Ratios for Paediatricians: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 Paediatrician: Admission (Paediatric-based Wards)	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	1,383.1	808.0
Kedah	1,283.2	994.7
Pulau Pinang	622.4	556.8
Perak	1,561.4	928.0
Selangor	877.8	817.7
Negeri Sembilan	1,141.8	856.2
Melaka	1,821.0	783.6
Johor	1,542.6	970.5
Pahang	2,048.9	833.4
Terengganu	2,951.7	1,292.4
Kelantan	1,319.5	1,134.7
Sabah	1,420.8	923.0
Sarawak	1,330.1	557.2
WP Kuala Lumpur	363.1	383.0
WP Putrajaya	602.9	622.6
WP Labuan	2,215.0	743.0
National ratio	1136.3	814.7

5.2.5 Accessibility Analysis of Anesthesiology-based Specialties

The analysis of anesthesiology specialty services from 2017 to 2023 indicates that several states experienced high workload ratios exceeding the national average. In 2017, the national average ratio was 1:1,730.2, which improved to 1:971.8 in 2023, reflecting better overall accessibility to anesthesiology services nationwide.

In 2017, states such as Kelantan, Perak, Kedah, Terengganu, and Johor recorded the highest workload ratios, significantly exceeding the national ratio. By 2023, these states showed improvement with reduced workload ratios, indicating progress in service accessibility. However, despite the overall improvement, these same states continued to record among the highest workload ratios compared to others, highlighting persistent challenges in meeting service demand.

Overall, most states demonstrated notable progress in enhancing accessibility to anesthesiology services. However, states in the East Coast particularly Kelantan and Terengganu and in the northern region such as Kedah, continue to face heavier workloads. Targeted measures are required to reduce these imbalances and ensure equitable access to anesthesiology services across Malaysia.

Table 21 : Workload Ratios for Anaesthetists: 2017 vs. 2023 (*without WP Labuan)

Ratio of 1 Anaesthetist: Total Annual Surgeries	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	829.1	553.6
Kedah	2569.9	1974.6
Pulau Pinang	1530.1	943.4
Perak	2601.7	1375.8
Selangor	930.3	630.1
Negeri Sembilan	1178.0	690.4
Melaka	1821.4	932.0
Johor	2331.5	1210.2
Pahang	1275.9	635.7
Terengganu	2361.8	1298.0
Kelantan	5103.6	1845.8
Sabah	1381.9	987.6
Sarawak	1603.3	832.5
WP Kuala Lumpur	937.4	450.6
WP Putrajaya	747.8	321.2
*WP Labuan	2683.0	6925.0
**National ratio	1730.2	971.8

**National ratio & Average gap calculated without WP Labuan data.

*** Due to the exceptionally high workload reported in 2023 for WP Labuan—likely influenced by the large number of minor or local anaesthesia procedures and limited operating theatres—the state was considered an outlier and excluded from the analysis. Data validation with Hospital Labuan confirmed a total of 1,414 surgeries involving general or regional anaesthesia in 2023, while comparable data for 2017 were unavailable as records were kept manually. In view of these limitations, WP Labuan was excluded from the analysis of anaesthesiology services.

5.2.6 Accessibility Analysis of Emergency Medicine-based Specialties

In 2017, eleven (11) states recorded workload ratios above the national average of 1:7,196.4, including Kelantan, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Kedah, Johor, Pahang, and Negeri Sembilan. States such as Kelantan and Perak stood out with particularly high workload ratios, exceeding 1:11,000.

By 2023, the national workload ratio improved substantially to 1:3,867.7, indicating significant enhancement in accessibility to emergency services, with more emergency physicians available relative to patient numbers. States' workload ratios also improved overall, ranging from 1:1,582.3 to 1:6,693.4, compared to much higher ranges in 2017. Despite this improvement, ten (10) states still recorded workload ratios exceeding the 2023 national average, with Perak, Perlis, and Kelantan remaining among the states with the highest workloads, while WP Kuala Lumpur and WP Putrajaya recorded among the lowest workload ratios.

Overall, while there has been clear progress in improving emergency medicine service accessibility at the national level, inter-state disparities persist. This highlights the need for further redistribution of resources and targeted interventions to balance emergency service accessibility across Malaysia.

Table 22 : Workload Ratios for Emergency Medicine Physicians: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 Emergency Medicine Physician (EP): Total Outpatient Attendance in Red & Yellow Zones in Emergency Departments	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	9546.5	6330.3
Kedah	9014.7	3686.9
Pulau Pinang	6173.1	3563.0
Perak	11366.9	6693.4
Selangor	5113.8	3003.9
Negeri Sembilan	8049.5	5284.9
Melaka	7348.9	3309.6
Johor	8801.9	3968.0
Pahang	8616.5	4295.7
Terengganu	7202.1	4936.0
Kelantan	12760.5	5361.8
Sabah	9539.8	4283.6
Sarawak	7340.7	4170.0
WP Kuala Lumpur	1674.0	1616.2
WP Putrajaya	4802.6	1582.3
WP Labuan	6010.0	5558.5
Total red+yellow zone whole M'sia	1943034.0	2177514.0
National ratio	7196.4	3867.7

5.2.7 Accessibility Analysis of Orthopaedic-based Specialties

In 2017, six (6) states recorded workload ratios significantly above the national average of 1:415.7, including Melaka, Johor, Perak, Pahang, Negeri Sembilan, and Pulau Pinang.

By 2023, most states demonstrated sustained or improved accessibility, with workload ratios generally below or close to the national ratio of 1:253.0. However, several states including Johor, WP Labuan, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, and Terengganu continued to record workload ratios above the national average.

Overall, accessibility to orthopaedic services has improved across most states, as reflected by a reduction in workload per orthopaedic surgeon and a significant improvement in the national workload ratio from 1:415.7 in 2017 to 1:253.0 in 2023. This improvement suggests an expansion in orthopaedic manpower and better service availability. However, states such as Johor, WP Labuan, and Kedah continue to experience higher workload pressures, indicating the need for targeted measures to ensure equitable access to orthopaedic services nationwide.

Table 23 : Workload Ratios for Orthopaedics Surgeons: 2017 vs. 2023

Ratio of 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon: Admission (Orthopaedic-based Wards)	**2017**	**2023**
	Ratio (1:xxx)	Ratio (1:xxx)
Perlis	409.2	227.0
Kedah	406.4	330.4
Pulau Pinang	433.5	238.1
Perak	548.8	299.3
Selangor	395.6	272.4
Negeri Sembilan	472.6	199.9
Melaka	960.1	238.9
Johor	617.2	353.1
Pahang	481.9	210.9
Terengganu	373.9	257.1
Kelantan	251.4	186.5
Sabah	333.0	241.3
Sarawak	283.2	197.0
WP Kuala Lumpur	238.8	175.0
WP Putrajaya	269.7	226.6
WP Labuan	340.0	339.0
National ratio	415.7	253.0

Conclusion

From 2017 to 2023, Malaysia made significant progress in improving accessibility to specialty services, as reflected by reductions in national workload ratios across all major service domains. All six (6) services demonstrated improvements, indicating an overall strengthening of specialist capacity relative to patient demand at the national level.

Notably, the largest improvements were observed in Emergency Medicine and Obstetrics & Gynaecology services, where national workload ratios reduced substantially from 1:7,196.4 to 1:3,867.7 and from 1:1,841.8 to 1:899.8, respectively. These trends suggests strengthening service capacity relative to demand, contributing to improved accessibility and service coverage nationwide.

Certain states, including the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, as well as Sarawak and Pulau Pinang, demonstrated better-than-average accessibility in several specialties, suggesting a higher concentration of specialist resources and more mature service infrastructure. In contrast, several states particularly Terengganu, Kelantan, WP Labuan, and Kedah continue to experience relatively higher workload ratios across selected specialties, reflecting ongoing service pressure.

Although the overall national picture shows clear progress, inter-state disparities in access to specialist care persist. Moving forward, planning should focus on improving specialist distribution, strengthening supporting infrastructure, and reviewing specialist deployment and post allocation in underserved facilities. Continuous monitoring of workload ratios will remain essential to ensure equitable access and efficient resource allocation across all states.

Service-Level Accessibility Summary

At the national level, all major specialty services demonstrated improved accessibility between 2017 and 2023, as reflected by reductions in workload ratios across service domains. Although accessibility has generally improved, selected services in certain states may require continued focus and targeted interventions.

Services National Workload Ratio (2017 → 2023)

Services	National Workload Ratio (2017 → 2023) (Ratio 1:xxx)
Medical-based Services	1:644.2 → 1:497.2
Surgical-based Services	1:535.4 → 1:424.4
O&G-based Services	1:1,841.8 → 1:899.8
Paediatrics-based Services	1:1,136.3 → 1:814.7
Anaesthesiology-based Services	1:1,730 → 1:971.8
Emergency Medicine-based Services	1:7,196.4 → 1:3,867.7
Orthopaedic-based Services	1:415.7 → 1:253.0

State-Level Accessibility Summary

State/Region	Summary of Accessibility
Perlis	Showed improvement in accessibility across several services; however, relatively higher workloads remain in Medical-based and Emergency services.
Kedah	Demonstrated mixed trends — improvements in some services, but relatively higher workloads persist in Anaesthesiology, Surgical-based, and Orthopaedic services.
Pulau Pinang	Maintained generally favourable accessibility across most specialties, with workload ratios consistently below national levels in 2023.
Perak	Recorded overall improvement over time; however, relatively higher workloads persist in Medical-based, Anaesthesiology, and Emergency services.
Selangor	Demonstrated generally favourable accessibility across most specialties, with workload ratios close to or below national averages.
Negeri Sembilan	Showed improvement in Medical-based and Surgical-based services, with reduced workload ratios compared to 2017.
Melaka	Demonstrated improvement across several services; however, comparatively higher workloads remain in O&G services.
Johor	Recorded improvement in most services, but relatively higher workload pressures persist in Anaesthesiology and Orthopaedic services.
Pahang	Demonstrated improvement in accessibility across multiple services, with reduced workload ratios compared to 2017.
Terengganu	Continued to experience relatively higher workloads across multiple specialties, particularly Medical-based, O&G, Paediatric, Anaesthesiology, and Emergency services.
Kelantan	Continued to record relatively higher workloads across multiple specialties — particularly Paediatric, O&G, Anaesthesiology, Emergency, and Medical-based services.
Sabah	Showed overall improvement in accessibility, with reductions in workload ratios across several services, although some specialties continue to record comparatively higher workloads.
Sarawak	Demonstrated sustained improvement across multiple services, with better-than-average accessibility in several specialties.
WP Kuala Lumpur	Consistently recorded among the lowest workload ratios across most services, reflecting strong accessibility levels.
WP Putrajaya	Maintained good accessibility across most services, supported by relatively low workload ratios.
WP Labuan	Continued to experience persistent workload pressures across multiple services, particularly Surgical-based, O&G, Orthopaedic, and selected Emergency services.

5.3 Current Status of Major/State/State-equivalent and Minor Clusters (end 12MP)

Out of the 40 hospital clusters (refer Annex 3J), seven (7) are categorised as minor clusters based on the number and types of specialty and subspecialty services identified to be provided. For 13MP, these minor clusters are targeted to provide up to 15 services as listed in Annex 4A(ii). Meanwhile, the remaining 33 clusters, comprising 14 major and 19 state/state-equivalent clusters serve larger populations and are targeted to provide a broader range of specialty and subspecialty services (up to 35 in 13MP, refer Annex 4B(ii)).

Minor Clusters

Among the minor clusters, the five (5) most populated are Manjung (Perak), followed by Keningau (Sabah), Pahang Barat (Pahang), Kota Marudu (Sabah) and Beaufort (Sabah). However, Kota Marudu and Beaufort, both in Sabah, are among the most underserved.

- Kota Marudu currently provides only four (4) services — Internal Medicine, General Surgery, General Paediatrics and Obstetrics & Gynaecology (O&G) — lacking 11 out of 15 targeted services.
- Beaufort has seven (7) resident specialties — Internal Medicine, General Surgery, General Paediatrics, O&G, Clinical Radiology, Orthopaedics and Anaesthesiology — and is still short of 8 out of 15 services.

Commonly missing services across all minor clusters include Neonatology and, in some cases, dental-based specialties. Notably, Cluster Manjung (Perak), despite having the largest population among the minor clusters, continues to lack Oral Maxillofacial Surgery and Paediatric Dentistry.

Table 24 : List of Minor Clusters and the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking

State	Cluster Name	Specialty & Subspecialty (S&S) Cluster Services Lacking	Total No. of Cluster Services Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
Perak	**Manjung** ▪ H. Seri Manjung ▪ H. Changkat Melintang *(Currently replaced by Hospital Seri Iskandar)*	Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry *Neonatology Otorhinolaryngology	4	354,000
Sabah	**Keningau** ▪ H. Keningau ▪ H. Tambunan ▪ H. Tenom	*Neonatology	1	276,000
Pahang	**Pahang Barat** ▪ H. K. Lipis ▪ H. Raub ▪ Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Khalsom, Cameron Highland	*Neonatology	1	247,000
Sabah	**Kota Marudu** ▪ H. Kota Marudu ▪ H. Pitas ▪ H. Kudat	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry Emergency Medicine *Neonatology General Pathology Internal Medicine Ophthalmology Orthopaedic Otorhinolaryngology Psychiatry	11	205,000
Sabah	**Beaufort** ▪ H. Beaufort ▪ H. Sipitang ▪ H. Kuala Penyu	Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry Emergency Medicine *Neonatology Ophthalmology General Pathology Psychiatry Otorhinolaryngology	8	143,000
Sarawak	**Sarawak Tenggara** ▪ H. Sri Aman ▪ H. Betong	General Pathology *Neonatology Opthalmology Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry	5	143,000
Sarawak	**Sarawak Timur** ▪ H. Sarikei ▪ H. Saratok	General Pathology *Neonatology Otorhinolaryngology Oral Maxillo Facial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry	5	140,000

*Although Neonatology services are targeted to be provided at the Minor Cluster level, this does not necessarily require the presence of a resident Neonatologist. These services can be managed by a General Paediatrician, depending on the level of care, facility capabilities, and geographical constraints. The need for a resident Neonatologist is also guided by service demand and workload, considering the recommended ratio of 1 Neonatologist per 3,000 births, as outlined in the Paediatrics Services Operational Policy (June/July 2024).

Figure 1 : Minor Clusters and the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking

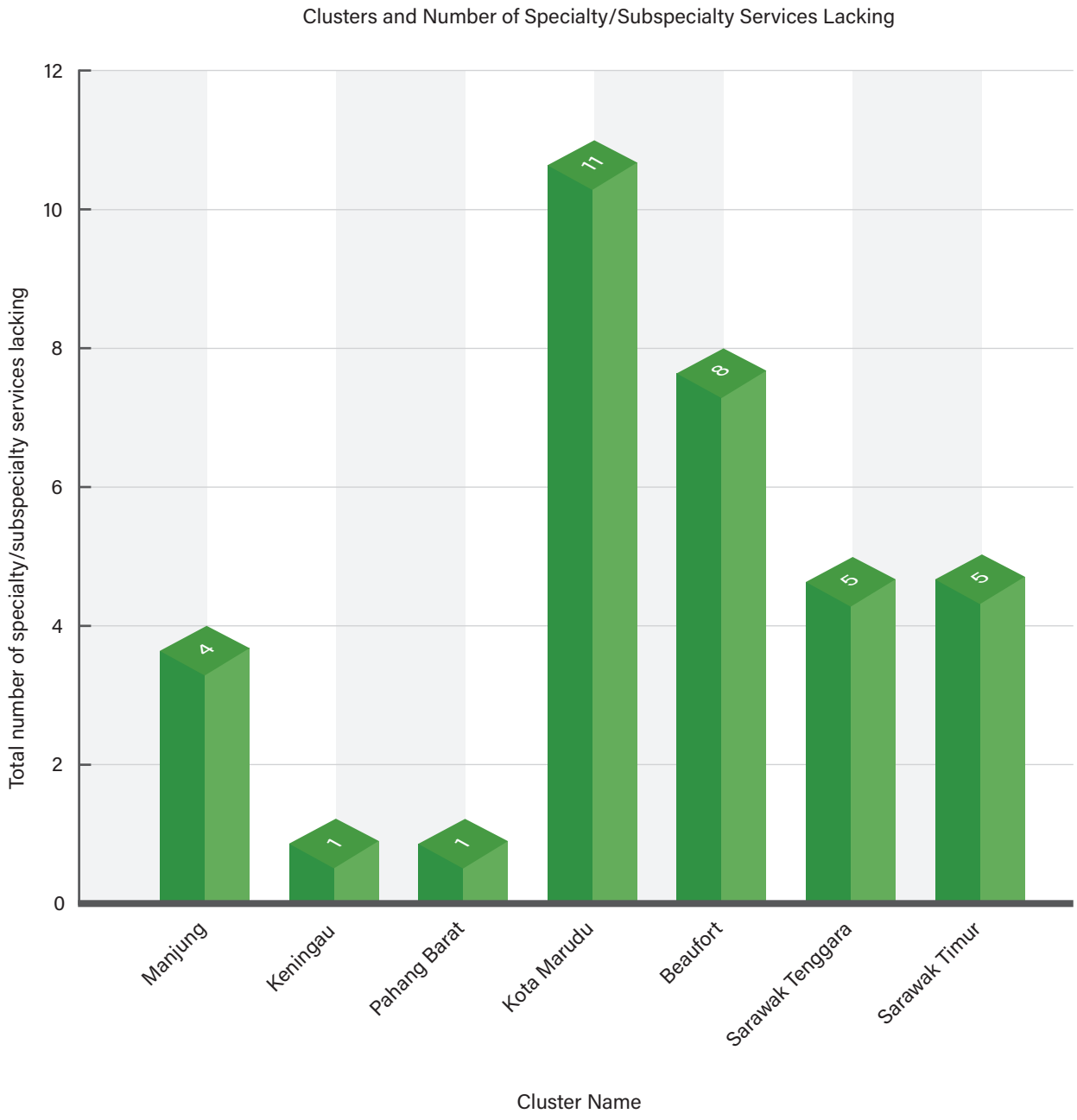
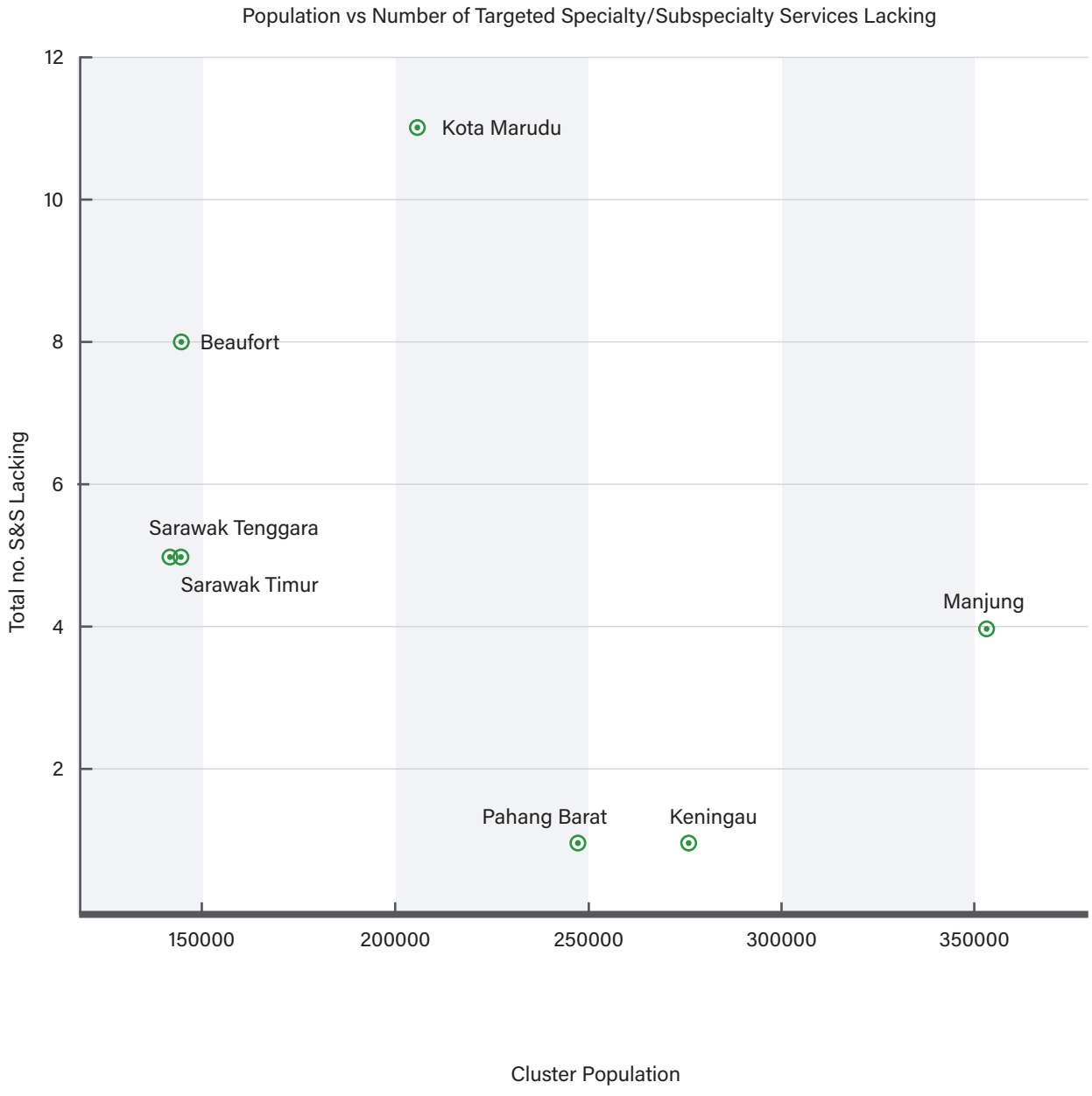


Figure 2 : Minor Clusters Population vs the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking



Major Clusters

There are 14 major hospital clusters (refer Annex 3J).

- The most populated clusters are Seberang Perai (Penang), Johor Timur, and Johor Barat.
- The clusters with the most missing specialties are Terengganu Selatan, Kelantan Barat, and Sarawak Barat.

Clusters that need urgent attention are Johor Barat, Johor Timur, and Pahang Tengah — as they face both high patient demand and shortage of specialist services. These areas should be prioritised for specialist recruitment, facility expansion, and stronger referral systems.

The most commonly lacking services are Neonatology, Intensive Care, Dermatology, and Palliative Medicine — especially in Johor Utara, Kelantan Selatan, and Terengganu Selatan.

In planning for the future:

- Highly populated clusters (like Seberang Perai and Johor Timur) need enhanced hospital capacity and additional specialised facilities.
- Clusters with many missing services (like Terengganu Selatan and Kelantan Barat) need more specialists and possibly upgraded facilities to meet healthcare needs.

Table 25 : List of Major Clusters and the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking

State	Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster population (DOSM 2024)
Pulau Pinang	**Seberang Perai** ▪ H. Seberang Jaya ▪ H. Bukit Mertajam ▪ H. Kepala Batas ▪ H. Sungai Bakap	Dermatology Rehabilitation Medicine Neurosurgery Intensive Care Palliative Medicine	5	982,000
Johor	**Johor Timur** ▪ H. Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru ▪ H. Kota Tinggi ▪ H. Mersing	Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology	8	900,000
Johor	**Johor Barat** ▪ H. Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat ▪ H. Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang	Neonatology Dermatology Endocrinology Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Transfusion Medicine	13	844,000
Perak	**Perak Utara** ▪ H. Taiping ▪ H. Kuala Kangsar ▪ H. Gerik ▪ H. Parit Buntar ▪ H. Selama	Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Neurology Palliative Medicine Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care	7	726,000
Kedah	**Kedah Tengah** ▪ H. Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani ▪ H. Yan ▪ H. Sik	Dermatology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Neurosurgery Paediatrics Intensive Care	8	716,000

State	Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
Johor	**Johor Utara** ▪ H. Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar ▪ H. Segamat ▪ H. Tangkak	Neonatology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Rehabilitation Medicine Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Chemical Pathology	10	698,000
Pahang	**Pahang Tengah** ▪ H. Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah ▪ H. Jerantut ▪ H. Jengka ▪ H. Bentong ▪ H. Bera	Dermatology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care	9	619,000
Kedah	**Kedah Selatan** ▪ H. Kulim ▪ H. Baling	Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology	15	546,000
Terengganu	**Terengganu Selatan** ▪ H. Kemaman ▪ H. Dungun	Neonatology Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Nephrology Neurology Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Chemical Pathology Medical Microbiology Transfusion Medicine	7	726,000
Kelantan	**Kelantan Selatan** ▪ H. Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai ▪ H. Gua Musang ▪ H. Machang	Neonatology Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Nephrology Neurology Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Transfusion Medicine	17	350,000

State	Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
Sarawak	**Sarawak Barat** ▪ H. Bintulu ▪ H. Mukah ▪ H. Dalat	Neonatology Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Paediatric Dentistry Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Nephrology Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology	19	308,000
Negeri Sembilan	**HTAN** ▪ H. Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah ▪ H. Tampin ▪ H. Jempol	Neonatology Dermatology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Respiratory Medicine Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Medical Microbiology	15	294,000
Perak	**Perak Selatan** ▪ H. Teluk Intan ▪ H. Slim River ▪ H. Tapah	Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care	13	269,000
Kelantan	**Kelantan Barat** ▪ H. Tanah Merah ▪ H. Jeli	Neonatology Paediatric Dentistry Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Nephrology Neurology Palliative Medicine Rehabilitation Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Haematology Transfusion Medicine	20	216,000

Figure 3 : Major Clusters and the Number of Targeted Custer Services Lacking

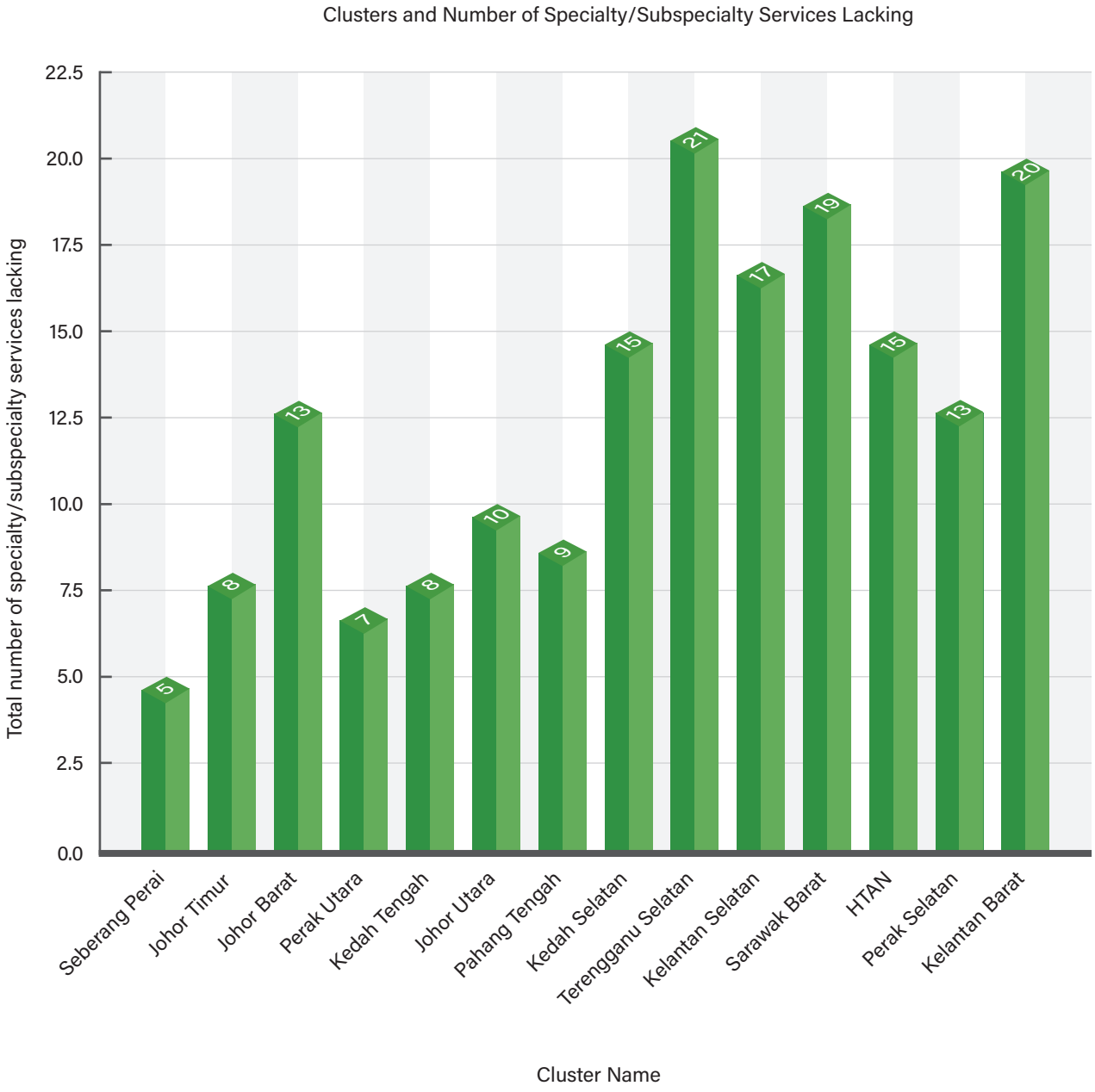
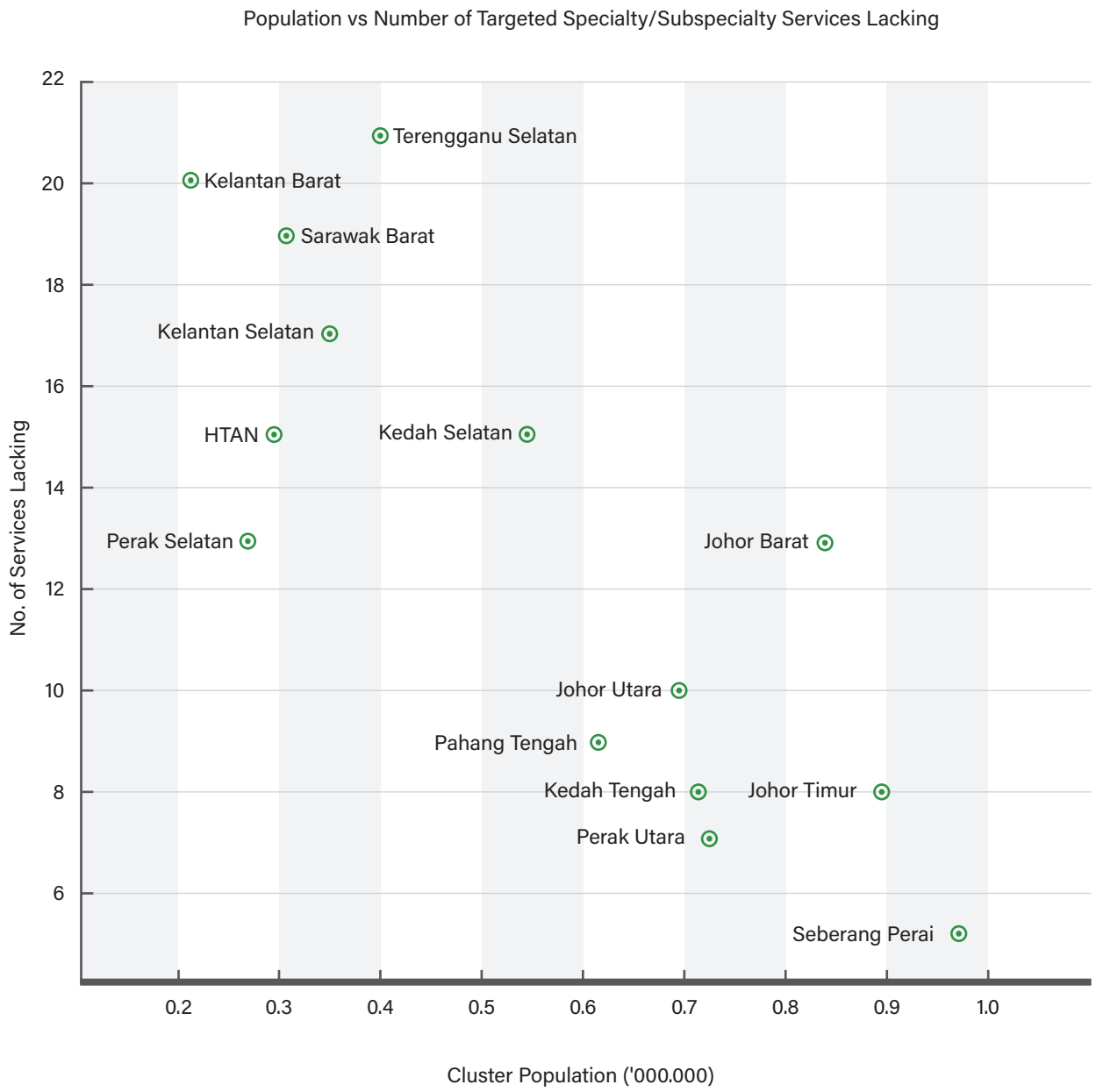


Figure 4 : Major Clusters Population vs the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking



State/State-equivalent Clusters

There are 19 State and State-equivalent Clusters (refer Annex 3J), each targeted to offer at least 35 Specialty and Subspecialty Services starting from the 13MP, as outlined in Annex 4B(ii).

As of the end of the 12MP, four (4) clusters were identified as most lacking in targeted services:

- Tawau
- Sandakan
- Sarawak Utara
- Sarawak Tengah

Table 26 : List of State/State-equivalent Clusters and the number of targeted cluster services lacking

Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
KV1 ▪ H. Selayang ▪ H. Kuala Kubu Bharu ▪ H. Sg Buloh ▪ H. Tg Karang ▪ H. Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam	Paediatric Intensive Care	1	3,110,000
KV2 ▪ H. Kuala Lumpur ▪ H. Tunku Azizah ▪ Institut Perubatan Respiratori ▪ H. Ampang ▪ H. Rehab Cheras ▪ H. Orang Asli Gombak	-	0	2,632,000
KV3 ▪ H. Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang ▪ H. Shah Alam ▪ H. Banting ▪ H. Kapar	-	0	2,398,000
Johor Selatan ▪ H. Sultanah Aminah Johor Bahru ▪ H. Pontian ▪ H. Temenggung Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai ▪ H. Permai	Neonatology Geriatric Medicine Rheumatology	3	1,744,000
KV4 ▪ H. Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang ▪ Institut Kanser Negara ▪ H. Putrajaya ▪ H. Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin ▪ H. Cyberjaya	Geriatric Medicine Intensive Care	2	1,410,000
Kelantan Utara ▪ H. Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu ▪ H. Pasir Mas ▪ H. Tumpat ▪ H. Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh	Palliative Medicine Neurosurgery Maternal Fetal Medicine	3	1,322,000
Kota Kinabalu ▪ H. Queen Elizabeth ▪ H. Queen Elizabeth II, ▪ H. Wanita & Kanak-Kanak Sabah, Likas ▪ H. Kota Belud ▪ H. Ranau ▪ H. Papar ▪ H. Tuaran ▪ H. Mesra Bukit Padang	Neonatology Paediatric Dentistry	2	1,284,000

Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
Melaka ▪ H. Melaka ▪ H. Alor Gajah ▪ H. Jasin	Palliative Medicine Gastroenterology & Hepatology Paediatric Intensive Care	3	1,047,000
Sarawak Selatan ▪ H. Umum Sarawak ▪ Pusat Jantung Sarawak ▪ H. Serian ▪ H. Bau ▪ H. Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial ▪ H. Sentosa ▪ H. Simunjan ▪ H. Lundu	Intensive Care	1	1,034,000
Ipoh ▪ H. Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh ▪ H. Batu Gajah ▪ H. Kampar ▪ H. Sungai Siput ▪ H. Bahagia Ulu Kinta	Maternal Fetal Medicine	1	1,023,000
Negeri Sembilan 2 ▪ H. Tuanku Jaafar, Seremban ▪ H. Port Dickson ▪ H. Jelebu ▪ H. Rembau	Paediatric Intensive Care	1	946,000
Tawau ▪ H. Tawau ▪ H. Semporna ▪ H. Kunak ▪ H. Lahad Datu	Neonatology Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology Chemical Pathology	14	946,000
Kedah Utara ▪ H. Sultanah Bahiyah Alor Setar ▪ H. Jitra ▪ H. Kuala Nerang ▪ H. Pendang	-	-	856,000
Terengganu Utara ▪ H. Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu ▪ H. Hulu Terengganu ▪ H. Besut ▪ H. Setiu	Geriatric Medicine	1	832,000
Pulau Pinang ▪ H. Pulau Pinang ▪ H. Balik Pulau	-	-	818,000
Pahang Timur ▪ H. Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan ▪ H. Pekan ▪ H. Muadzam Shah ▪ H. Rompin	Neonatology	1	802,000

Cluster Name	Cluster S&S Lacking	Total No. of Cluster S&S Lacking	Cluster Population (DOSM 2024)
Sandakan ▪ H. Duchess of Kent, Sandakan ▪ H. Beluran ▪ H. Kinabatangan	Neonatology Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Neurosurgery Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology	15	799,000
Sarawak Utara ▪ H. Miri ▪ H. Marudi ▪ H. Limbang ▪ H. Lawas	Dermatology Endocrinology Gastroenterology & Hepatology Geriatric Medicine Infectious Diseases Neurology Palliative Medicine Respiratory Medicine Rheumatology Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care	12	459,000
Sarawak Tengah ▪ H. Sibu ▪ H. Kapit ▪ H. Kanowit ▪ H. Daro	Gastroenterology & Hepatology Infectious Diseases Palliative Medicine Intensive Care Maternal Fetal Medicine Paediatric Intensive Care Anatomical Pathology	7	419,000

Figure 5 : State/State-equivalent Clusters and the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking

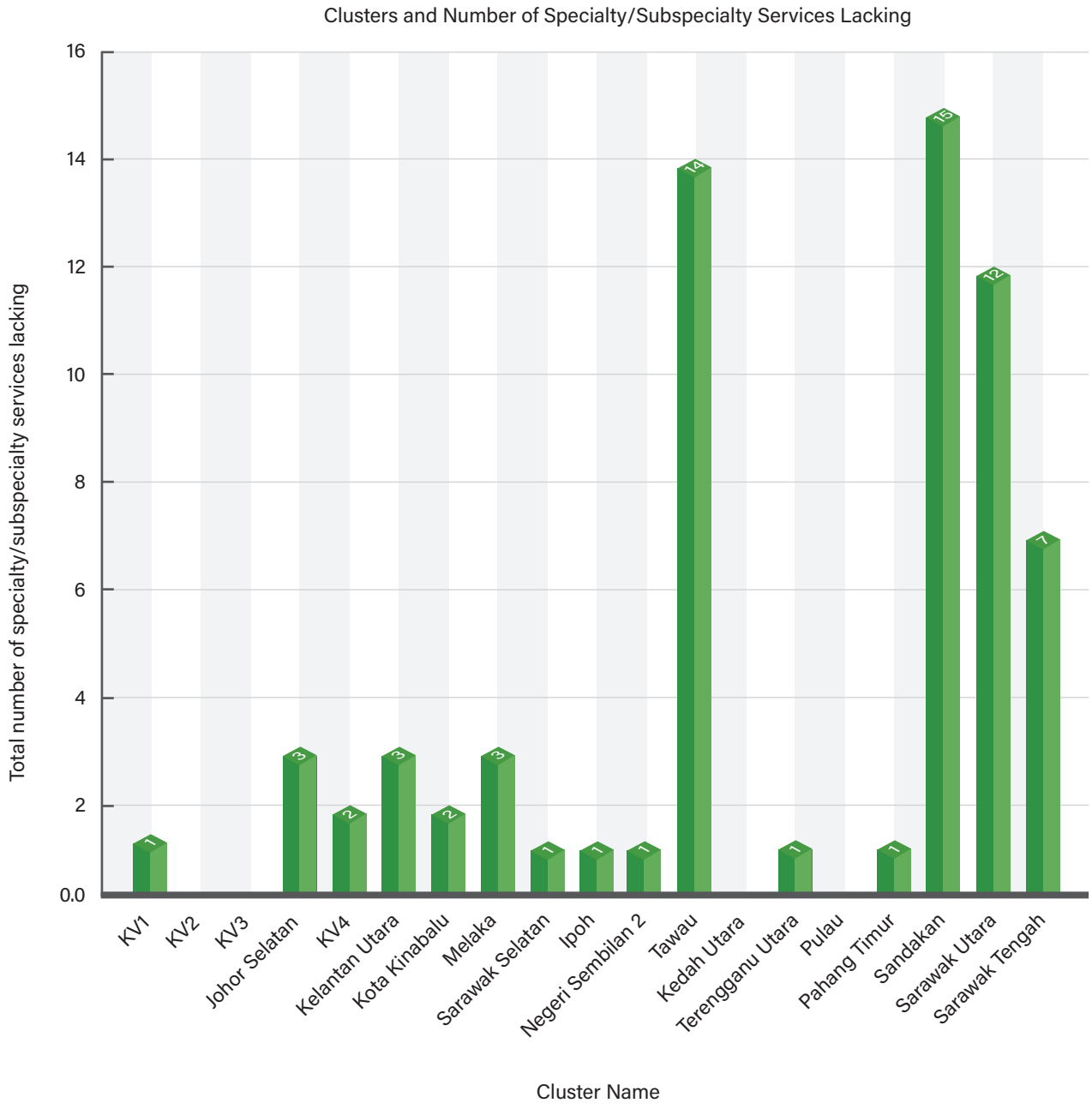
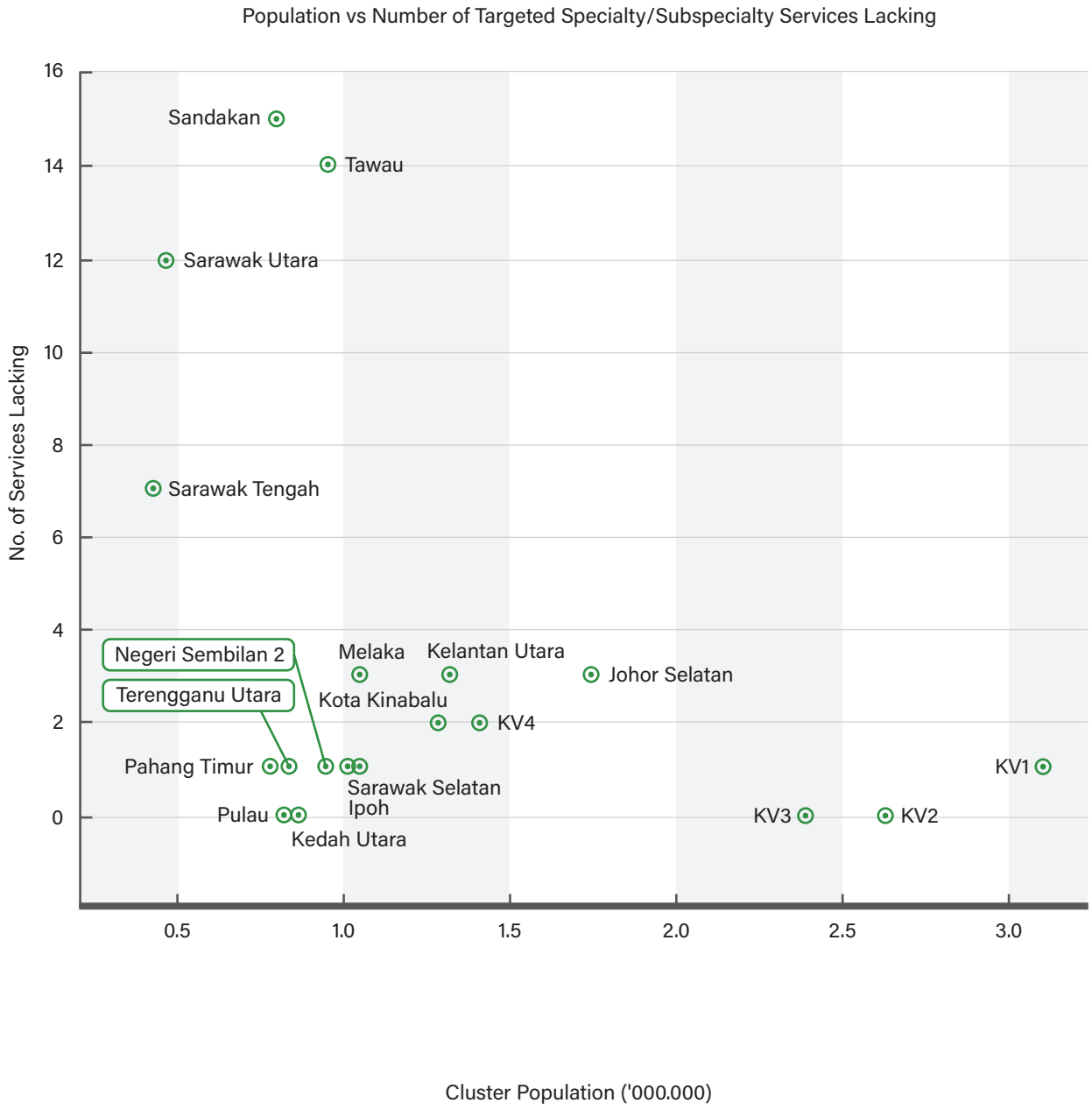


Figure 6 : State/State-equivalent Clusters Population vs the Number of Targeted Cluster Services Lacking



5.3.1 Status of State Hospitals at the End of 11MP

All state hospitals were targeted to provide 30 identified specialty services. 13 out of 14 hospitals have achieved at least 15 out of the 30 state services (93%) by end of 11MP. Trauma Surgery, Spine Surgery, Joint Arthroplasty, Cardiology, Geriatric Medicine, Palliative, Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Glaucoma, Neurosurgery, Neurology, Urology and Glaucoma, were some of the state services found to be lacking.

Table 27 : Number of State Specialties/Subspecialties Available at the End of 11MP in State Hospitals

No.	State	*Total No. of State Services in Each State (Out of 30)
1	Perlis	6
2	Kedah	27
3	Pulau Pinang	27
4	Perak	25
5	Selangor	28
6	Negeri Sembilan	19
7	Melaka	17
8	Johor	27
9	Pahang	24
10	Terengganu	21
11	Kelantan	24
12	Sabah	24
13	Sarawak	25
14	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur & Putrajaya	26

*Includes minor, major, and regional specialty/subspecialty services listed under the 11MP framework; services not listed are not accounted for.
**Certain state subspecialty services may be provided by hospitals other than the State Hospital.

5.3.2 Status of State-level Services at the End of 12MP

For 12MP onwards, monitoring of performance will be looking at the number of specialty and subspecialty services available as a whole state instead of individual state hospitals.

Table 28 : Number of State Services Available at the End of 12MP in Each State

No.	States	**Total No. of State Services in Each State
1	Perlis	9
2	Kedah	29
3	Pulau Pinang	29
4	Perak	28
5	KV1	25
6	KV2	30
7	KV3	24
8	KV4	18
9	Negeri Sembilan	21
10	Melaka	20
11	Johor	30
12	Pahang	28
13	Kelantan	25
14	Terengganu	25
15	Eastern Sabah	6
16	Southeast Sabah	6
17	Western Sabah (include WP Labuan)	25
18	Central Sarawak	13
19	Southern Sarawak	25
20	Northern Sarawak	10

*Each region in East Malaysia provides state-level services. In larger states such as Sabah and Sarawak, these services may be delivered across multiple regions based on geographical and service needs.
**Klang Valley (KV) clusters are considered a “state” and may provide state-level services within its cluster.

5.3.3 Status of Regional Services by Regions at End of 11MP

For 11MP, 22 regional services were planned to be provided in six (6) regions. However, only six (6) services were available in all regions:

i. Paediatric Haemato-Oncology
ii. Nuclear Medicine
iii. Breast &/Endocrine Surgery
iv. Paediatric Cardiology
v. Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion
vi. Sports Medicine

Sports Medicine is currently being provided not only at state and regional level, but also in major specialist hospitals due to the adequacy of Sports Medicine specialists being produced.

Out of the six (6) regions, only Central region has all 22 subspecialty services at the end of 11MP. Mapping of regional services at the end of 11MP showed that many regional services were concentrated in Peninsular Malaysia especially in Klang Valley/Central region.

Table 29 : Status of Regional Services by Regions at the End of 11MP

Regions	Total number of regional services (out of 22)
Northern	20
Central	22
Southern	13
Eastern	14
Sabah	15
Sarawak	14

For 12MP, Hepatology (which was a regional service) has combined with Gastroenterology and will be provided at state level, bringing the total of regionals services to 21 to be provided in ten (10) regions.

Table 30 : Status of Regional Services by Regions at the End of 12MP–as of End 2024

Regions	Total number of regional services
Central	21
North	20
South	15
Eastern	14
Western Sabah	19
Southern Sarawak	19
Southeast Sabah	0
Eastern Sabah	0
Central Sarawak	0
Northern Sarawak	0

*For huge states such as Sabah and Sarawak, provision of services planned to be delivered at state level can occur at multiple regions in accordance to needs of these states. However, focus will be to ensure the targeted cluster-level specialties & subspecialties (refer Annex 4B) will be available first in all the three (3) network care regions in both Sabah and Sarawak, especially in the eastern and southeast Sabah, and northern and central Sarawak, before focusing on the provision of state/regional services in these regions.

(Refer Annex 5A and 5B for detailed breakdown of regional services in each region for 11MP and 12MP).


KIMTECH





CHAPTER

6

6.0

Monitoring and Evaluation: Facility360 Medical Programme Information System (F360 MPIS)

The development and expansion of the Medical Programme Information System (MPIS) will enable efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation of human resources especially resident specialists, medical officers and house officers, availability and status of infrastructures and equipment such as operation theatres, intensive care, day care complexes, CT/MRI machines and ambulances, as well as the distribution of services throughout MOH hospitals nationwide. With this system and its built-in interactive dashboards of various functions, mapping of current and future service needs can be done, as well as serves to keep track of resource allocations and distribution to ensure they are in line with the way forward for service planning as outlined in the framework.

6.1 Service Expansion Submodule F360 MPIS

The Hospital Management & Services Unit of the Medical Development Division also developed the Service Expansion Submodule within the Facility360 MPIS system, aiming to streamline and centralise the process of collecting, managing, and analysing data related to specialty and subspecialty services expansion.

- Centralise Data and Coordination: By entering information into the Service Expansion Submodule, stakeholders ensure that all data related to service planning and expansion is centralised and accessible to relevant parties. This centralisation minimises information silos and promotes coordinated efforts, enabling efficient communication and collaboration among all stakeholders.
- Holistic Strategy Development: The submodule allows stakeholders to view the larger picture of service planning and expansion at the cluster, state and regional level. Integrated data enables the identification of synergies, overlaps, and gaps in services, facilitating the development of holistic strategies that optimise resource allocation and service delivery.
- Evidence-Based Decision-Making: Accurate and integrated data entered into the submodule provides a factual basis for decision-making. Stakeholders at all levels can rely on real-time insights to make informed choices, whether related to resource allocation, staffing, facility expansion, or the introduction of new specialties and subspecialties.
- Efficient Resource Management: Effective service planning and expansion require efficient resource allocation. By inputting data into the submodule, stakeholders can ensure that resources, such as staff, equipment, and infrastructure, are optimally distributed to meet the demands of the population and provide quality care.

- Transparency and Accountability: The submodule enhances transparency by making service planning and expansion data visible to relevant stakeholders. This transparency cultivates accountability, as each level of the healthcare system can monitor progress, responsibilities, and timelines, ensuring that initiatives are executed promptly and effectively.

- Scalable Growth: Integrated data supports the scalability of service expansion initiatives. By understanding the current state of services and forecasting future demands, stakeholders can plan for sustainable and scalable growth over time.

Hence, it should be emphasised the paramount importance of data accuracy and timely data entry by the stakeholders at all levels. Comprehensive reports and analytics based on the data entered will providing valuable insights for decision-making and strategic planning.

Access to view will be given to all relevant stakeholders, while access to key-in data will be given to identified stakeholders at cluster, state, regional and HQ level.

Planning of Cluster level services (Annex 4A & 4B) by cluster

- Ownership - All Hospitals in the Cluster
- Leader - Head of Cluster (Hospital Director of Lead Hospital)
- Coordinator - Liaison Officer Cluster Unit/Core team MPIS of Lead Hospital

Planning of State level services (Annex 4C) by JKN

- Ownership - All Hospitals in the State & State Health Department (JKN)
- Leader - Deputy State Health Director (Medical) (TPKN(P))
- Coordinator- Liaison Officer in JKN

Planning of Regional services (Annex 4D) by National Head of Service & Medical Development Division

- Ownership - All Hospitals, State Health Departments (JKN), State Advisors in the Region & National Head of Service
- Leader - National Head of Service & Medical Development Division
- Coordinator- Officer in charge of service in Medical Development Division

Term of Reference (TOR)

Leader

- Determine service planning & development with all relevant stakeholders.
- Assign coordinator.
- Verify Service Expansion submodule report for Cluster.

Coordinator

- Coordinate data entry for Cluster.
- Ensure all data entries are accurate and within stipulated time.

Schedule for data entry

- Every 6 months: by 30th/31st of June & December



Cluster-level, state-level and regional level reports and dashboards on specialty & subspecialty services planning can be generated based on data entry in the submodule by the stakeholders.

Reports and dashboards generated are developed as such to be colour coded and concised, more detailed information can be obtained by accessing the respective hospital's service expansion submodule page in F360 MPIS.
Please note that reports and dashboards are updated every six-monthly, latest reports and dashboards can be accessed/generated from the F360 MPIS.

The Medical Development Division will also utilise these findings and recommendations will be made to the top management, policy makers as well as relevant stakeholders such as Medical Profession Development Section, Planning Division, Development Division, Human Resource Division, Nursing Division and Allied Health Science Division.

Thus, it is mandatory for all clusters and State Health Departments to update the necessary data for all MOH hospitals under their jurisdiction in MPIS to ensure all information in the system is precise, relevant and reflective of the current situation.



CHAPTER

7

7.0 Conclusion

The guiding principles and way forward for specialty and subspecialty services development and expansion for MOH hospitals are spelled out in this present framework. All stakeholders are to ensure that planning and allocation of resources including budget allocation for infrastructure development/upgrading, medical equipment procurement and human resource training allocation and placement must be in line with this framework.

The following considerations should be taken into account in the interpretation and application of the findings and recommendations presented in this framework:

1. **Calculation on Accessibility of Specialty Services in Malaysia (Chapter 5)**
   While the methodology used represents the best available approach for a nationwide assessment, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations.

   a. The analysis primarily relies on annual inpatient admissions (PD211) as workload proxies for five (5) specialties—Internal Medicine, General Surgery, General Pediatrics, Orthopaedics, and Obstetrics & Gynaecology (O&G). For this method of calculation, a single parameter of service (total number of inpatient admissions) was used as workload proxies for each specialty.

      The use of inpatient workload as a proxies can still be argued/might not fully reflect the overall workload. However, it is observed that higher inpatient workload is often correlated with the workload in outpatient services such as clinics, daycare services, or operation theatres.

   b. Similarly, for anesthetists, workload estimates are based on the total number of elective and emergency surgeries recorded in the SMRP PIK database (PD207), without differentiation by anesthesia type. Other aspects such as pain management services, ICU workload, and referrals are not yet accounted for in this analysis.

   c. In the case of emergency physicians, workload measurement is based on annual outpatient attendance in the red and yellow zones (PL207A), with the assumption that green zone cases are primarily managed by medical officers. This provides a focused perspective on higher-acuity cases but does not capture other responsibilities such as supervisory roles and broader patient care.

      Recognising these limitations, the analysis still serves as an essential first step in understanding service accessibility across states. The data utilised is the most comprehensive currently available, offering a standardised approach to assessing specialist distribution and demand.

      However, challenges such as manual data entry errors, incomplete reporting, and variability in data capture across hospitals are acknowledged. Hospitals with advanced IT infrastructure may have more complete data compared to those relying on manual processes, which could influence perceived workloads. Additionally, incomplete integration of hospitals into the SMRP system may lead to underreported cases, potentially impacting the overall service demand estimation. Hence, when interpreting the findings of the SMRP workload data analysis, it is important to interpret the findings and results as general trends rather than exact figures.

      Stakeholders should supplement the analysis with additional data sources, and consider improvements in data collection processes, such as better training, automation, and system integration, to enhance data accuracy and support informed decision-making.

2. **Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest**
   Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest used in this framework is Master List Version 9 that was updated on 20th January 2025. Any changes such additional AOI, changes of sub to AOI or vice versa may impact the number of speciality, subspeciality and AOI in the masterlist.

3. **The List of MOH Hospitals**
   The list of MOH hospitals by category is correct as at December 2025. From time to time, upon the completion of new projects and the upgrading of existing hospitals, additional facilities shall be incorporated into the list accordingly.

Annex

Annex 1: Editorial Board

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Annex 2: List of Contributors

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Annex 3A: Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Area of Interest

Introduction

This list was developed in March 2022 and clinical areas were arranged based on broad category of specialties and alphabetical order. Numbering shall continue in the list for addition of new areas subsequent to that and will not follow alphabetical order. Structure of the numbering system:

x. Broad category of specialties
  x.x Specialty
    Subx.x.x Subspecialty
    AOIx.x.x Area of interest

Broad categories of specialties were arranged as follow:

1. Medical-related.
2. Surgical-and-Anaesthesia-related.
3. Mother-and-Child-related.
4. Community-related.
5. Pathology-and-Lab-related.
6. Radiology-related.

A new broad category of specialties can be created in the future if a new specialty to be added into the list does not fall under any of the existing categories. A new broad category of specialties "others" may also be created.

(Some specialty areas may not have any subspecialty/area of interest, some specialty areas may only have subspecialty areas, some may only have area of interest, and some may have both)

Sub refers to "subspecialty"; AOI refers to "area of interest".
Those highlighted in yellow are listed under NSR's field of practice.
Those highlighted in grey are hospital-based dental specialties and subspecialties.

This list (version 1) was approved by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 24 March 2022.

Number of specialties, subspecialties and areas of interest

Clinical Areas	NSR-listed	Not NSR-listed	MDC-listed	Not MDC-listed	Total
Specialty	30	0	9	0	39
Subspecialty	66	48	0	9	123
Area of Interest	0	111	0	0	111

Notes: - 12.7% of these clinical areas are available at the community-based or primary care setting such as public health, family medicine and other community-based dental services such as dental public health, orthodontic, periodontic, restorative dentistry. The remaining 87.3% are available at the hospital-based setting; NSR, National Specialist Registry (Malaysian Medical Council); MDC, Malaysian Dental Council.

Definitions

"Specialty" in medicine is a branch of medical practice. After completing medical school, medical graduates usually further their medical education in a specific specialty of medicine by completing several years in residency to become a medical specialist. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada defines Specialty as an area of medicine with a broad-based body of knowledge that is relevant in both community and tertiary settings and is a foundation for additional competencies (such as Subspecialties)1.

"Subspecialty" is a narrow field within a Specialty; an area of medicine with a more focused or advanced scope that builds upon the broad-based body of knowledge defined in a parent Specialty. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada defines Subspecialty as an area of medicine with a more focused or advanced scope that builds upon the broad-based body of knowledge defined in a parent Specialty.

"Specialty or specialist training" means training of medical officers for a duration of at least 48 months, either through local universities' (a.k.a local higher education providers) master programme or parallel pathway, to produce specialist registrable in the National Specialist Register in various listed specialties. Recognised specialist qualifications are awarded either by the local higher education provider (for master's programme) or international bodies such as the Royal Colleges in the UK (for parallel pathway).

"Subspecialty training" means a structured, at least 3 years, on-the-job advance training programme conducted by the Ministry of Health for gazetted medical specialist, on clinical areas identified by the Ministry of Health as subspecialty areas and/or recognised by the Malaysian Medical Council as subspecialty areas.

"Area of interest training" means a structured, 1 – 2 years, on-the-job advance training programme conducted by the Ministry of Health for gazetted medical specialist, on clinical areas identified by the Ministry of Health as area of interest.

"Clinical service" is an organised service or programme established to provide specific patient care, often requiring expertise from several existing specialties and multidisciplinary teams.

Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest

1. Medical-related specialties

1.1. Emergency Medicine

- Sub1.1.1. Paediatric Emergency Medicine
- AOI1.1.1. Clinical Toxicology
- AOI1.1.2. Emergency Critical Care
- AOI1.1.3. Emergency Trauma Care
- AOI1.1.4. Pre-hospital Care and Disaster

1.2. Internal Medicine

- Sub1.2.1. Acute Internal Medicine
- Sub1.2.2. Cardiology
- Sub1.2.3. Clinical Haematology
- Sub1.2.4. Dermatology
- Sub1.2.5. Endocrinology
- Sub1.2.6. Gastroenterology and Hepatology
- Sub1.2.7. Geriatric Medicine
- Sub1.2.8. Infectious Diseases
- Sub1.2.9. Intensive Care Medicine
- Sub1.2.10. Medical Oncology
- Sub1.2.11. Nephrology
- Sub1.2.12. Neurology
- Sub1.2.13. Palliative Medicine
- Sub1.2.14. Respiratory Medicine
- Sub1.2.15. Rheumatology

1.3. Oncology

- Sub1.3.1. Clinical Oncology
- Sub1.3.2. Radiation Oncology

1.4. Psychiatry

- Sub1.4.1. Addiction Psychiatry
- Sub1.4.2. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Sub1.4.3. Community and Rehabilitation Psychiatry
- Sub1.4.4. Forensic Psychiatry
- Sub1.4.5. Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP)
- Sub1.4.6. Neuropsychiatry
- Sub1.4.7. Geriatric Psychiatry

1.5. Rehabilitation Medicine

- AOI1.5.1. Amputee Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.2. Cancer Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.3. Cardiac Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.4. Community Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.5. Critical care Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.6. Geriatric Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.7. Musculoskeletal Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.8. Neuro-rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.9. Paediatric Rehabilitation
- AOI1.5.10. Pulmonary Rehabilitation

1.6. Sport Medicine

2. Surgical-and-anaesthesia related specialties

2.1. Anaesthesiology & Critical Care

- Sub2.1.1. Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion
- Sub2.1.2. Intensive Care
- Sub2.1.3. Liver Anaesthesia
- Sub2.1.4. Neuro-anaesthesia & Trauma
- Sub2.1.5. Obstetric Anaesthesia
- Sub2.1.6. Paediatric Anaesthesia
- Sub2.1.7. Pain Management
- Sub2.1.8. Regional Anaesthesia
- Sub2.1.9. Vascular Anaesthesia

2.2. Cardiothoracic Surgery

2.3. General Surgery

- Sub2.3.1. Breast and Endocrine Surgery
- Sub2.3.2. Colorectal Surgery
- Sub2.3.3. Hepatobiliary Surgery
- Sub2.3.4. Thoracic Surgery
- Sub2.3.5. Trauma Surgery
- Sub2.3.6. Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery
- Sub2.3.7. Vascular Surgery
- AOI2.3.1. Breast and/Endocrine Surgery (GSWI)
- AOI2.3.2. Colorectal Surgery (GSWI)
- AOI2.3.3. Hepatobiliary Surgery (GSWI)

Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest

2.4. Neurosurgery
- AOI2.4.1. Paediatric Neurosurgery
- AOI2.4.2. Neurovascular
- AOI2.4.3. Skull Base Surgery
- AOI2.4.4. Spine Surgery
- AOI2.4.5. Functional Surgery

2.5. Ophthalmology
- Sub2.5.1. Comprehensive Ophthalmology
- Sub2.5.2. Cornea
- Sub2.5.3. Glaucoma
- Sub2.5.4. Medical Retina
- Sub2.5.5. Neuro Ophthalmology
- Sub2.5.6. Oculoplastic Surgery
- Sub2.5.7. Paediatric Ophthalmology
- Sub2.5.8. Public Health Ophthalmology
- Sub2.5.9. Vitreoretinal

2.6. Orthopaedic
- Sub2.6.1. Advanced Musculoskeletal Trauma
- Sub2.6.2. Arthroscopy and Sport Surgery
- Sub2.6.3. Foot & Ankle
- Sub2.6.4. Arthroplasty
- Sub2.6.5. Orthopaedic Oncology
- Sub2.6.6. Paediatric Orthopaedics
- Sub2.6.7. Spine Surgery
- Sub2.6.8. Upper Limb and Microsurgery

2.7. Otorhinolaryngology
- Sub2.7.1. Head & Neck Surgery
- Sub2.7.2. Otology/Skull Based Surgery
- Sub2.7.3. Paediatric Otorhinolaryngology
- Sub2.7.4. Rhinology
- AOI2.7.1. Audiovestibular

2.8. Paediatric Surgery
- AOI2.8.1. Paediatric Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation
- AOI2.8.2. Paediatric Reconstructive Urology
- AOI2.8.3. Paediatric Surgical Oncology

2.9. Plastic Surgery

2.10. Urology

3. Mother-and-child-related specialties

3.1. General Paediatric
- Sub3.1.1. Clinical Genetics
- Sub3.1.2. Developmental Paediatrics
- Sub3.1.3. Paediatrics and Child Health
- Sub3.1.4. Neonatology
- Sub3.1.5. Adolescent Medicine
- Sub3.1.6. Paediatric Cardiology
- Sub3.1.7. Paediatric Dermatology
- Sub3.1.8. Paediatric Emergency Medicine
- Sub3.1.9. Paediatric Endocrinology
- Sub3.1.10. Paediatric Gastroenterology
- Sub3.1.11. Paediatric Haematology and Oncology
- Sub3.1.12. Paediatric Infectious Disease
- Sub3.1.13. Paediatric Intensive Care
- Sub3.1.14. Paediatric Nephrology
- Sub3.1.15. Paediatric Neuro-disability and Rehabilitation Medicine
- Sub3.1.16. Paediatric Neurology
- Sub3.1.17. Paediatric Palliative Medicine
- Sub3.1.18. Paediatric Respiratory Medicine
- Sub3.1.19. Paediatric Rheumatology
- AOI3.1.1. Paediatric Intensive Care
- AOI3.1.2. Paediatric Cardiology
- AOI3.1.3. Paediatric Nephrology
- AOI3.1.4. Paediatric Hematology
- AOI3.1.5. Paediatric Oncology

3.2. Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Sub3.2.1. Gynae-Oncology
- Sub3.2.2. Maternal Fetal Medicine
- Sub3.2.3. Reproductive Medicine
- Sub3.2.4. Uro-gynaecology

Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest

4. Community-related Specialties

4.1. Family Medicine

- Sub4.1.1. Addiction Medicine in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.2. Adolescent Health in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.3. Child Health in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.4. Communicable Disease in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.5. Geriatric in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.6. Mental Health in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.7. Non-Communicable Disease in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.8. Palliative Medicine in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.9. Rehabilitation in Primary Care
- Sub4.1.10. Sexual and Reproductive Health in Primary Care
- AOI4.1.1. Clinical Epidemiology and Statistics
- AOI4.1.2. Dermatology
- AOI4.1.3. Health Informatics
- AOI4.1.4. Respiratory Medicine
- AOI4.1.5. Travellers' Health

4.2. Public Health

- Sub4.2.1. Communicable Disease Epidemiology
- Sub4.2.2. Environmental Health
- Sub4.2.3. Family Health
- Sub4.2.4. Health Management
- Sub4.2.5. Military Medicine
- Sub4.2.6. Non-Communicable Disease Epidemiology
- Sub4.2.7. Occupational Health

5. Pathology-and-lab-related Specialties

5.1. Anatomical Pathology

- AOI5.1.1. Breast & Endocrine Pathology
- AOI5.1.2. Cytopathology
- AOI5.1.3. Dermatopathology
- AOI5.1.4. Gastrointestinal Tract & Hepatobiliary Pathology
- AOI5.1.5. Gynaecology Pathology
- AOI5.1.6. Head & Neck Pathology
- AOI5.1.7 Lung & Thoracic Pathology
- AOI5.1.8. Lymphoreticular Pathology
- AOI5.1.9. Molecular Pathology
- AOI5.1.10. Neuropathology & Neuromuscular
- AOI5.1.11. Ocular Pathology
- AOI5.1.12. Paediatric Pathology
- AOI5.1.13. Perinatal Pathology
- AOI5.1.14. Renal Pathology
- AOI5.1.15. Soft Tissue and Bone Pathology
- AOI5.1.16. Uropathology

5.2. Chemical Pathology

- AOI5.2.1. Endocrine/Metabolic
- AOI5.2.2. Molecular
- AOI5.2.3. Paediatric (Inborn errors of metabolism)
- AOI5.2.4. Protein/Proteomic
- AOI5.2.5. Toxicology

5.3. Forensic Pathology

- AOI5.3.1. Clinical Forensic Medicine
- AOI5.3.2. Forensic Anthropology
- AOI5.3.3. Forensic Histopathology
- AOI5.3.4. Forensic Neuropathology
- AOI5.3.5. Forensic Paediatric Pathology
- AOI5.3.6. Forensic Human Identification
- AOI5.3.7. Forensic Cardiopathology

5.4. General Pathology

5.5. Haematology

- AOI5.5.1. Bone Marrow Cytogenetics (Genetics in Haematology Disorder)
- AOI5.5.2. Haemostasis & Thrombosis
- AOI5.5.3. Molecular Haemato-oncology
- AOI5.5.4. Paediatric Haematology
- AOI5.5.5. Red Cell Enzyme and Membrane Disorders
- AOI5.5.6. Stem Cell Transplantation
- AOI5.5.7. Thalassaemia Haemoglobinopathy

5.6. Medical Microbiology

- AOI5.6.1. Cardiac & Respiratory Infection
- AOI5.6.2. Herpesviridae and Hepatitis
- AOI5.6.3. HIV Drug resistance
- AOI5.6.4. Infection Control
- AOI5.6.5. Molecular Bacteriology
- AOI5.6.6. Molecular Virology

Master List of Specialties, Subspecialties and Areas of Interest

AOI5.6.7. Mucormycosis
AOI5.6.8. Mycology in Immuno-compromised Patient
AOI5.6.9. Paediatric Infectious Disease
AOI5.6.10. Parasitic infection
AOI5.6.11. Sexually Transmitted Infection
AOI5.6.12. Transplant Virology
AOI5.6.13. Tuberculosis & Leprosy

5.7. Transfusion Medicine
AOI5.7.1. Apheresis
AOI5.7.2. Cellular Therapy
AOI5.7.3. Clinical Transfusion
AOI5.7.4. Donation & Donor Behaviour
AOI5.7.5. Good Manufacturing Practice
AOI5.7.6. Hemovigilance
AOI5.7.7. Histocompatibility & Immunogenetic
AOI5.7.8. Immuno-haematology & Clinical Transfusion
AOI5.7.9. Immunohaematology (Red Cell/ White Blood Cell/Platelet)
AOI5.7.10. Patient Blood Management
AOI5.7.11. Quality Management in Transfusion Medicine
AOI5.7.12. Regenerative Medicine (Platelet Rich Plasma)
AOI5.7.13. Surveillance
AOI5.7.14. Transfusion Microbiology
AOI5.7.15. Transplant Immunology

5.8. Genetic Pathology

6. Radiology-related Specialties

6.1. Clinical Radiology
Sub6.1.1. Gastrohepatobiliary Radiology
Sub6.1.2. Oncoradiology
Sub6.1.3. Breast Radiology
Sub6.1.4. Cardiac Radiology
Sub6.1.5. Head & Neck Radiology
Sub6.1.6. Interventional Radiology
Sub6.1.7. Musculoskeletal Radiology
Sub6.1.8. Neuroradiology
Sub6.1.9. Paediatric Radiology
Sub6.1.10. Thoracic Radiology
Sub6.1.11. Genitouroradiology
AOI6.1.1. Breast Radiology
AOI6.1.2. Forensic Radiology
AOI6.1.3. Neuroradiology
AOI6.1.4. Head & Neck Radiology
AOI6.1.5. Cardiac Radiology
AOI6.1.6. Thoracic Radiology

6.2. Nuclear Medicine
AOI6.2.1. Nuclear Cardiology
AOI6.2.2. Nuclear Neurology
AOI6.2.3. Nuclear Oncology
AOI6.2.4. Paediatric Nuclear Medicine
AOI6.2.5. Theranostic

7. Dental-related Specialities

7.1. Dental Public Health
Sub7.1.1. Community Oral Health
Sub7.1.2. Oral Health Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Sub7.1.3. Oral Health Service Management

7.2. Forensic Odontology

7.3. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Sub7.3.1. Dentofacial Deformities
Sub7.3.2. Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery
Sub7.3.3. Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumour

7.4. Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine

7.5. Orthodontics

7.6. Paediatric Dentistry

7.7. Periodontics

7.8. Restorative Dentistry
Sub7.8.1. Geriatric Prosthodontics
Sub7.8.2. Maxillofacial
Sub7.8.3. Regenerative Endodontics

7.9. Special Care Dentistry

Track Changes

Version	Date	Remarks
Version 1	24 March 2022	List approved by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 24 March 2022 chaired by the Deputy Director General of Health (Medical)
Version 2	22 June 2022	▪ Approval of area of interest for general surgery (general surgeon with interest) by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 30 June 2022 ▪ Secretariat updated "Cardiac Anaesthesia" to "Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion" ▪ Secretariat updated "Liaison Psychiatry" to "Consultation Liaison Psychiatry" ▪ Secretariat updated "Upper GIT Surgery" to "Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery" ▪ Secretariat included "Genetic Pathology" as basic specialty as per NSR website on 22 June 2022
Version 3	30 August 2022	▪ Approval of area of interest for "Audiovestibular" and "Paediatric Neurosurgery" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 30 August 2022
Version 4	9 November 2022	▪ Secretariat added "Dental-related specialties" onto the list
Version 5	2 March 2023	▪ Secretariat updated "Trauma & Burn Surgery" to "Trauma Surgery" ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Breast Imaging" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 2 March 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Forensic Human Identification" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 2 March 2023 ▪ Secretariat updated "Forensic Pathology" to "Forensic Histopathology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Forensic Toxicology" to "Forensic Neuropathology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Paediatric Forensic Pathology" to "Forensic Paediatric Pathology"
Version 6	22 June 2023	▪ Approval of area of interest for "Neurovascular" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Skull Base Surgery" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Spine Surgery" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Functional Surgery" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Forensic Cardiopathology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Neuroradiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Head & Neck Radiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Cardiac Radiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Thoracic Radiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Paediatric Intensive Care" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Paediatric Cardiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Paediatric Nephrology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Paediatric Hematology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Approval of area of interest for "Paediatric Oncology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023 ▪ Secretariat updated "Body Imaging (Gastrohepatobiliary)" to "Gastrohepatobiliary Radiology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Body Oncology Imaging" to "Oncoradiology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Breast and Women's Imaging" to "Breast Radiology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Neuro Radiology" to "Neuroradiology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Thoracic Imaging" to "Thoracic Radiology" ▪ Secretariat updated "Uro-radiology" to "Genitouroradiology" ▪ Approval of changing subspecialty to area of interest for "Forensic Radiology" by the Main Subspecialty Training Committee on 22 June 2023

Track Changes

Version	Date	Remarks
Version 7	25 July 2023	MMC approved 5 subspecialties under Psychiatry for NSR registration. ▪ Secretariat updated Addiction & Substance Abuse to Addiction Psychiatry ▪ Secretariat updated Community & Rehabilitation Psychiatry to Community and Rehabilitation Psychiatry ▪ Secretariat updated Consultation Liaison Psychiatry to Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry (CLP) ▪ Neuropsychiatry ▪ Secretariat updated Psychogeriatrics to Geriatric Psychiatry
Version 8	29 July 2024	12 subspecialties changed names following Fifth Schedule Act 50 Amendment: ▪ Secretariat updated Gastroenterology & Hepatology to Gastroenterology and Hepatology ▪ Secretariat updated Breast and/Endocrine Surgery to Breast and Endocrine Surgery ▪ Secretariat updated Arthroscopy & Sports Surgery to Arthroscopy and Sport Surgery ▪ Secretariat updated Foot & Ankle Orthopaedic to Foot & Ankle ▪ Secretariat updated Joint Arthroplasty to Arthroplasty ▪ Secretariat updated Oncology Orthopaedics to Orthopaedic Oncology ▪ Secretariat updated Spinal Surgery to Spine Surgery ▪ Secretariat updated Upper Limb, Hand & Microsurgery to Upper Limb and Microsurgery ▪ Secretariat updated General Paediatrics & Child health to Paediatrics and Child Health ▪ Secretariat updated Paediatric Adolescent Medicine to Adolescent Medicine ▪ Secretariat updated Paediatric Haematology & Oncology to Paediatric Haematology and Oncology ▪ Secretariat updated Urogynaecology to Uro-gynaecology
Version 9	20 January 2025	3 specialties changed names, 4 subspecialties changed names and 3 subspecialties were removed from the list as decided by Oral Health Programme: ▪ Secretariat updated Oral Health Epidemiology to Oral Health Epidemiology and Biostatistics ▪ Secretariat updated Forensic Dentistry to Forensic Odontology ▪ Secretariat updated Advanced Orthognathic/Cleft Deformity Surgery to Dentofacial Deformities ▪ Secretariat updated Craniomaxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery to Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery ▪ Secretariat updated Maxillofacial Oncology and Reconstructive Surgery to Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumour ▪ Secretariat updated Orthodontic to Orthodontics ▪ Secretariat removed subspecialty under Paediatric Dentistry : Paediatric Orofacial Anomalies/Malformation ▪ Secretariat removed subspecialty under Paediatric Dentistry : Paediatric Prosthodontics ▪ Secretariat updated Periodontic to Periodontics ▪ Secretariat removed subspecialty under Periodontics : Management of Peri-implant Disease

Annex 3B(i): MOH Specialist Hospitals According to Six (6) Regions (11MP)

No.	Region	States	Specialist Hospitals
1	Northern	Perlis	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah Kangar
		Kedah	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah Alor Setar
			Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani
			Hospital Kulim
			Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi
		P. Pinang	Hospital Pulau Pinang
			Hospital Seberang Jaya
			Hospital Bukit Mertajam
			Hospital Kepala Batas
		*Northern Perak include Parit Buntar, Selama, Gerik, Taiping, Kuala Kangsar	Hospital Taiping
2	Central	*Southern Perak include Ipoh, Teluk Intan, Seri Manjung, Slim River, Batu Gajah, Changkat Melintang, Kampar, Sungai Siput, Tapah	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh
			Hospital Teluk Intan
			Hospital Slim River
			Hospital Seri Manjung
			Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta
		Wilayah Persekutuan KL & Putrajaya	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
			Hospital Putrajaya
			Hospital Tunku Azizah, Kuala Lumpur
			Institut Perubatan Respiratori
			Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras
		Selangor	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang
			Hospital Shah Alam
			Hospital Sungai Buloh
			Hospital Selayang
			Hospital Serdang
			Hospital Kajang
			Hospital Ampang
			Hospital Banting
		Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban
			Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah
			Hospital Port Dickson

No.	Region	States	Specialist Hospitals
		Melaka	Hospital Melaka
3	Southern	Johor	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru
			Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru
			Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah,Muar
			Hospital Segamat
			Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat
			Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang
4	East	Pahang	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan
			Hospital Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah, Temerloh
			Hospital Pekan
			Hospital Bentong
			Hospital Kuala Lipis
		Terengganu	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu
			Hospital Kemaman
		Kelantan	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu
			Hospital Tanah Merah
			Hospital Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai
5	Sabah	Sabah	Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu
			Hospital Queen Elizabeth II
			Hospital Tawau
			Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan
			Hospital Lahad Datu
			Hospital Keningau
6	Sarawak	Sarawak	Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kuching
			Hospital Sibu
			Hospital Bintulu
			Hospital Miri
			Hospital Sri Aman
			Hospital Kapit
			Hospital Sarikei
			Hospital Limbang

Annex 3B(ii): MOH Specialist Hospitals According to Ten (10) Regions (12MP & 13MP)

No.	Region	States	Specialist Hospitals
1	Northern	Perlis	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah Kangar
		Kedah	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah Alor Setar
			Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani
			Hospital Kulim
			Hospital Pendang
			Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi
			Hospital Baling
		P. Pinang	Hospital Pulau Pinang
			Hospital Seberang Jaya
			Hospital Bukit Mertajam
			Hospital Kepala Batas
		Perak	Hospital Taiping
			Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh
			Hospital Teluk Intan
			Hospital Slim River
			Hospital Seri Manjung
			Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta
2	Central	Wilayah Persekutuan KL & Putrajaya	Hospital Kuala Lumpur
			Hospital Putrajaya
			Hospital Tunku Azizah, Kuala Lumpur
			Institut Perubatan Respiratori
			Institut Kanser Negara
			Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras
		Selangor	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang
			Hospital Shah Alam
			Hospital Sungai Buloh
			Hospital Selayang
			Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang
			Hospital Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin
			Hospital Ampang
			Hospital Cyberjaya
			Hospital Banting
			Hospital Tanjung Karang
		Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban
			Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah
			Hospital Port Dickson
			Hospital Rembau

No.	Region	States	Specialist Hospitals
3	Southern	Melaka	Hospital Melaka
		Johor	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru
			Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru
			Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah,Muar
			Hospital Segamat
			Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat
			Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang
			Hospital Permai
			Hospital Pasir Gudang
4	East	Pahang	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan
			Hospital Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah, Temerloh
			Hospital Pekan
			Hospital Bentong
			Hospital Kuala Lipis
		Terengganu	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu
			Hospital Kemaman
			Hospital Besut
			Hospital Dungun
		Kelantan	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu
			Hospital Tanah Merah
			Hospital Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai
			Hospital Gua Musang
5	Western Sabah	Sabah	Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu
			Hospital Queen Elizabeth II
			Hospital Wanita & Kanak-kanak, Likas
			Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang
			Hospital Keningau
			Hospital Beaufort
			Hospital Kota Marudu
			Hospital Tuaran
		Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	Hospital Labuan
6	Southeast Sabah	Sabah	Hospital Tawau
			Hospital Lahad Datu
7	Eastern Sabah	Sabah	Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan
8	Southern Sarawak	Sarawak	Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kuching
			Pusat Jantung Sarawak
			Hospital Sentosa
			Hospital Sri Aman
			Hospital Serian
9	Northern Sarawak	Sarawak	Hospital Bintulu
			Hospital Miri
			Hospital Limbang
10	Central Sarawak	Sarawak	Hospital Sibu
			Hospital Kapit
			Hospital Sarikei

Annex 3C(i): List of State Hospitals

No.	State	Hospital
1	Perlis	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah
2	Kedah	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar
3	Pulau Pinang	Hospital Pulau Pinang
4	Perak	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh
5	Selangor	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang
6	Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban
7	Melaka	Hospital Melaka
8	Johor	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru
9	Pahang	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan
10	Terengganu	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu
11	Kelantan	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu
12	Sabah	Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu
13	Sarawak	Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kuching
14	WP Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Kuala Lumpur

Annex 3C(ii): List of Hospitals Identified to be Upgraded to the Equivalent of State Hospitals (12MP & 13MP)

No.	State	Hospital
1	Selangor	Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang
2		Hospital Selayang
3	Sabah	Hospital Tawau
4		Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan
5	Sarawak	Hospital Miri
6		Hospital Sibu

Annex 3D: List of Major Specialist Hospitals (11MP & 12MP)

No.	State	Hospital
1	Kedah	Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani
2		Hospital Kulim
3	Pulau Pinang	Hospital Seberang Jaya
4	Perak	Hospital Taiping
5		Hospital Teluk Intan
6	Selangor	Hospital Shah Alam
7		Hospital Sungai Buloh
8		Hospital Selayang
9		Hospital Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang
10		Hospital Kajang
11		Hospital Ampang
12		Hospital Cyberjaya
13	Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah
14	Johor	Hospital Segamat
15		Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar
16		Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat
17		Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru
18	Pahang	Hospital Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah, Temerloh
19	Terengganu	Hospital Kemaman
20	Kelantan	Hospital Tanah Merah
21		Hospital Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai
22	Sabah	Hospital Queen Elizabeth II
23		Hospital Tawau
24		Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan
25	Sarawak	Hospital Sibu
26		Hospital Bintulu
27		Hospital Miri
28	WP Putrajaya	Hospital Putrajaya

Annex 3E: List of Minor Specialist Hospitals (11MP & 12MP)

No.	State	Hospital
1	Kedah	Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi
2		Hospital Pendang
3		Hospital Baling
4	Pulau Pinang	Hospital Bukit Mertajam
5		Hospital Kepala Batas
6	Perak	Hospital Slim River
7		Hospital Seri Manjung
8	Selangor	Hospital Banting
9		Hospital Tanjung Karang
10	Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Port Dickson
11		Hospital Rembau
12	Johor	Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang
13	Kelantan	Hospital Gua Musang
14	Terengganu	Hospital Besut
15		Hospital Dungun
16	Pahang	Hospital Pekan
17		Hospital Bentong
18		Hospital Kuala Lipis
19	Sabah	Hospital Lahad Datu
20		Hospital Keningau
21		Hospital Beaufort
22	Sarawak	Hospital Sri Aman
23		Hospital Kapit
24		Hospital Sarikei
25		Hospital Limbang
26		Hospital Serian
27	WP Labuan	Hospital Labuan

Annex 3F: List of Non-Specialist Hospitals (11MP & 12MP)

No.	State	Hospital
1	Kedah	Hospital Jitra
2		Hospital Kuala Nerang
3		Hospital Sik
4		Hospital Yan
5	Pulau Pinang	Hospital Balik Pulau
6		Hospital Sungai Bakap
7	Perak	Hospital Gerik
8		Hospital Parit Buntar
9		Hospital Selama
10		Hospital Kuala Kangsar
11		Hospital Sungai Siput
12		Hospital Batu Gajah
13		Hospital Kampar
14		Hospital Seri Iskandar *(replacing Hospital Changkat Melintang)*
15		Hospital Tapah
16	Selangor	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Jemaah Hospital, Sabak Bernam
17		Hospital Kuala Kubu Baru
18		Hospital Orang Asli Gombak
19	Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Jelebu
20		Hospital Jempol
21		Hospital Tampin
22	Melaka	Hospital Jasin
23		Hospital Alor Gajah
24	Johor	Hospital Tangkak
25		Hospital Pontian
26		Hospital Temenggong Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai
27		Hospital Kota Tinggi
28		Hospital Mersing
29	Pahang	Hospital Muadzam Shah
30		Hospital Rompin
31		Hospital Jengka
32		Hospital Jerantut
33		Hospital Raub
34		Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highlands
35		Hospital Bera

Annex 3F: List of Non-Specialist Hospitals (11MP & 12MP)

No.	State	Hospital
36	Terengganu	Hospital Setiu
37		Hospital Hulu Terengganu
38	Kelantan	Hospital Pasir Mas
39		Hospital Tumpat
40		Hospital Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh
41		Hospital Jeli
42		Hospital Machang
43	Sabah	Hospital Kota Belud
44		Hospital Tuaran
45		Hospital Ranau
46		Hospital Papar
47		Hospital Kuala Penyu
48		Hospital Sipitang
49		Hospital Tenom
50		Hospital Tambunan
51		Hospital Semporna
52		Hospital Kunak
53		Hospital Beluran
54		Hospital Kinabatangan
55		Hospital Kota Marudu
56		Hospital Kudat
57		Hospital Pitas
58	Sarawak	Hospital Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial, RCBM
59		Hospital Bau
60		Hospital Lundu
61		Hospital Simunjan
62		Hospital Betong
63		Hospital Saratok
64		Hospital Kanowit
65		Hospital Daro
66		Hospital Mukah
67		Hospital Dalat
68		Hospital Marudi
69		Hospital Lawas

Annex 3G: List of Special Institutes and Special Medical Institutes

Special Institute

No.	State	Special Institute
1	WP Kuala Lumpur	Pusat Darah Negara

Special Medical Institute

No.	State	Special Medical Institute
1	Perak	Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta
2	Johor	Hospital Permai
3	Sabah	Hospital Wanita dan Kanak-Kanak, Likas
4		Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang
5	Sarawak	Pusat Jantung Sarawak
6		Hospital Sentosa
7	WP Putrajaya	Institut Kanser Negara
8	WP Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Tunku Azizah , Kuala Lumpur
9		Institut Perubatan Respiratori
10		Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras

Annex 3H: List of MOH Hospitals Based on ACE (New Classification)

State	Hospital	Type
Kedah	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah Alor Setar	1
P. Pinang	Hospital Pulau Pinang	1
Perak	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun	1
Selangor	Hospital Selayang	1
	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang	1
	Hospital Sultan Idris Shah	1
Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban	1
Melaka	Hospital Melaka	1
Johor	Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru	1
	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru	1
Terengganu	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu	1
Kelantan	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu	1
Sarawak	Hospital Umum Sarawak	1
WP Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Kuala Lumpur	1
Perlis	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah	2
Kedah	Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim	2
	Hospital Kulim	2
Pulau Pinang	Hospital Seberang Jaya	2
Perak	Hospital Teluk Intan	2
	Hospital Taiping	2
	Hospital Seri Manjung	2
Selangor	Hospital Sungai Buloh	2
	Hospital Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin	2
	Hospital Ampang	2
	Hospital Shah Alam	2
WP Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Tunku Azizah	2
WP Putrajaya	Institut Kanser Negara	2
	Hospital Putrajaya	2
Johor	Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom	2
	Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar	2
	Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail	2
	Hospital Pasir Gudang	2

Annex 3H: List of MOH Hospitals Based on ACE (New Classification)

State	Hospital	Type
Pahang	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan	2
	Hospital Sultan Hj Ahmad Shah, Temerloh	2
Sabah	Hospital Queen Elizabeth	2
	Hospital Duchess of Kent	2
	Hospital Tawau	2
	Hospital Wanita dan Kanak - Kanak Sabah	2
Sarawak	Hospital Miri	2
	Hospital Sibu	2
Kedah	Hospital Baling	3
	Hospital Jitra	3
	Hospital Sultanah Maliha	3
Pulau Pinang	Hospital Sungai Bakap	3
	Hospital Bukit Mertajam	3
	Hospital Kepala Batas	3
Perak	Hospital Slim River	3
	Hospital Batu Gajah	3
	Hospital Kuala Kangsar	3
	Hospital Bahagia Ulu Kinta	3
Selangor	Hospital Banting	3
	Hospital Tanjong Karang	3
	Hospital Cyberjaya	3
WP Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Rehabilitasi Cheras	3
	Pusat Darah Negara	3
WP Labuan	Hospital Labuan	3
Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Jempol	3
	Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah	3
	Hospital Port Dickson	3
	Hospital Tampin	3
Melaka	Hospital Alor Gajah	3
	Hospital Jasin	3
Johor	Hospital Kota Tinggi	3
	Hospital Segamat	3
	Hospital Temenggong Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai	3
	Hospital Permai	3

Annex 3H: List of MOH Hospitals Based on ACE (New Classification)

State	Hospital	Type
Pahang	Hospital Kuala Lipis	3
	Hospital Pekan	3
Terengganu	Hospital Dungun	3
	Hospital Hulu Terengganu	3
	Hospital Kemaman	3
Kelantan	Hospital Gua Musang	3
	Hospital Sultan Ismail Petra	3
	Hospital Machang	3
	Hospital Pasir Mas	3
	Hospital Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh	3
	Hospital Tanah Merah	3
	Hospital Bachok	3
Sabah	Hospital Keningau	3
	Hospital Queen Elizabeth II	3
	Hospital Lahad Datu	3
Sarawak	Hospital Bintulu	3
	Hospital Sarikei	3
	Hospital Serian	3
	Hospital Sri Aman	3
	Pusat Jantung Sarawak	3
Kedah	Hospital Pendang	4
	Hospital Kuala Nerang	4
	Hospital Sik	4
	Hospital Yan	4
Pulau Pinang	Hospital Balik Pulau	4
Perak	Hospital Tapah	4
	Hospital Gerik	4
	Hospital Parit Buntar	4
	Hospital Sungai Siput	4
	Hospital Selama	4
	Hospital Seri Iskandar	4
	Hospital Kampar	4

Annex 3H: List of MOH Hospitals Based on ACE (New Classification)

State	Hospital	Type
Selangor	Hospital Orang Asli Gombak	4
	Hospital Kuala Kubu Bharu	4
	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam	4
WP Kuala Lumpur	Institut Perubatan Respiratori	4
Negeri Sembilan	Hospital Jelebu	4
	Hospital Rembau	4
Johor	Hospital Mersing	4
	Hospital Pontian	4
	Hospital Tangkak	4
Pahang	Hospital Bentong	4
	Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom	4
	Hospital Jerantut	4
	Hospital Jengka	4
	Hospital Raub	4
	Hospital Muadzam Shah	4
	Hospital Rompin	4
	Hospital Bera	4
Terengganu	Hospital Setiu	4
Kelantan	Hospital Jeli	4
	Hospital Tumpat	4
Sabah	Hospital Beaufort	4
	Hospital Beluran	4
	Hospital Kinabatangan	4
	Hospital Kota Belud	4
	Hospital Kota Marudu	4
	Hospital Kuala Penyu	4
	Hospital Kudat	4
	Hospital Kunak	4
	Hospital Papar	4
	Hospital Pitas	4
	Hospital Ranau	4
	Hospital Semporna	4
	Hospital Sipitang	4
	Hospital Tambunan	4
	Hospital Tenom	4
	Hospital Tuaran	4
	Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang	4

Annex 3H: List of MOH Hospitals Based on ACE (New Classification)

State	Hospital	Type
Sarawak	Hospital Bau	4
	Hospital Betong	4
	Hospital Dalat	4
	Hospital Daro	4
	Hospital Kanowit	4
	Hospital Kapit	4
	Hospital Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial	4
	Hospital Lawas	4
	Hospital Limbang	4
	Hospital Lundu	4
	Hospital Marudi	4
	Hospital Mukah	4
	Hospital Saratok	4
	Hospital Simunjan	4
	Hospital Sentosa	4

Annex 3I: List of Clusters (11MP)

Cluster with a Combination of All Specialist Hospitals

No.	State	Cluster	Lead Hospital	Non Lead Hospital
1	Selangor	Selangor Tengah	H. Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang	H. Shah Alam H. Banting
2	Selangor	Selangor Selatan	H. Serdang	H. Kajang
3	Wilayah Persekutuan	Wilayah 1	H. Putrajaya	H. Ampang
4	Wilayah Persekutuan	Wilayah 2	H. Kuala Lumpur	H. Tunku Azizah , Kuala Lumpur Institut Perubatan Respiratori H. Labuan
5	Johor	Johor Barat	H. Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat	H. Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang

Cluster with a Combination of Multiple Specialist Hospitals with at least One (1) Non-specialist Hospital

No.	State	Cluster	Lead Hospital	Non Lead Hospital
6	Negeri Sembilan	Negeri Sembilan 2	H. Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban	H. Port Dickson, H. Jelebu, H. Rembau
7	Pahang	Pahang Timur	H. Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan	H. Pekan H. Muadzam Shah H. Rompin
8	Sabah	Kota Kinabalau	H. Queen Elizabeth	H. Queen Elizabeth II, Hospital Wanita & Kanak-Kanak Likas, Hospital Tuaran, H. Papar, H. Ranau, H. Kota Belud
9	Sarawak	Sarawak Selatan	H. Umum Sarawak	Pusat Jantung Sarawak, H. Sentosa, H. Serian, H. Bau, H, RCBM, H. Lundu, H. Simunjan
10	Pulau Pinang	Seberang Perai	H. Seberang Perai	H. Seberang Jaya, H. Bukit Mertajam, H. Kepala Batas, H. Sungai Bakap
11	Perak	Perak Selatan	H. Teluk Intan	H. Slim River, H. Tapah
12	Johor	Johor Utara	H. Pakar Sultanah Fatimah,Muar	H. Segamat H. Tangkak
13	Pahang	Pahang Tengah	H. Sultan Hj. Ahmad Shah	H. Jerantut, H. Jengka, H. Bentong
14	Sabah	Tawau	H. Tawau	H. Lahad Datu, H. Semporna, H. Kunak
15	Sarawak	Sarawak Tengah	H. Sibu	H. Kapit, H. Kanowit, H. Daro
16	Sarawak	Sarawak Utara	H. Miri	H. Limbang, H. Marudi, H. Lawas

Cluster with a Combination of Non-Specialist Hospitals with at least One (1) Specialist Hospital

No.	State	Cluster	Lead Hospital	Non Lead Hospital
17	Kedah	Kedah Utara	H. Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar	H. Jitra, H. Kuala Nerang
18	Pulau Pinang	Pulau	H. Pulau Pinang	H. Balik Pulau
19	Perak	Ipoh	H. Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh	H. Batu Gajah, H. Kampar, H. Sungai Siput
20	Melaka	Melaka	H. Melaka	H. Alor Gajah, H. Jasin
21	Johor	Johor Selatan	H. Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru	H. Temenggong Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai
22	Terengganu	Terengganu Utara	H. Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu	H. Hulu Terengganu, H. Besut, H. Setiu
23	Kelantan	Kelantan Utara	H. Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu	H. Pasir Mas, H. Tumpat H. Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh
24	Kedah	Kedah Tengah	H. Sultan Abdul Halim Sg Petani	H. Yan, H. Sik
25	Kedah	Kedah Selatan	H. Kulim	H. Baling
26	Perak	Perak Utara	H. Taiping	H. Kuala Kangsar, H. Gerik, H. Parit Buntar, H. Selama
27	Selangor	Selangor Utara	H. Sungai Buloh	H. Tg Karang, Pusat Kawalan Kusta Negara, H. Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam
28	Selangor	Selangor Timur	H. Selayang	H. Kuala Kubu Baru, H. Orang Asli Gombak
29	Negeri Sembilan	HTAN	H. Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah	H. Tampin, H. Jempol
30	Johor	Johor Timur	H. Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru	H. Kota Tinggi, H. Mersing
31	Terengganu	Terengganu Selatan	H. Kemaman	H. Dungun
32	Kelantan	Kelantan Barat	H. Tanah Merah	H. Jeli, H. Machang
33	Kelantan	Kelantan Selatan	H. Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai	H. Gua Musang
34	Sabah	Sandakan	H. Duchess of Kent	H. Kinabatangan, H. Beluran
35	Sarawak	Sarawak Barat	H. Bintulu	H. Mukah, H. Dalat
36	Perak	Manjung	H. Seri Manjung	H. Changkat Melintang
37	Pahang	Pahang Barat	H. Kuala Lipis	H. Raub, H. Cameron Highlands
38	Sabah	Keningau	H. Keningau	H. Tambunan, H. Tenom
39	Sabah	Beaufort	H. Beaufort	H. Sipitang, H. Kuala Penyu
40	Sabah	Kota Marudu	H. Kota Marudu	H. Pitas, H. Kudat
41	Sarawak	Sarawak Tenggara	H. Sri Aman	H. Betong
42	Sarawak	Sarawak Timur	H. Sarikei	H. Saratok

Annex 3J: List of Clusters (12MP & 13MP)

No.	State	Cluster Name	Lead Hospital (LH)	Non Lead Hospital (NLH)
		State Cluster/State level equivalent Cluster (19)		
1	Kedah	Kedah Utara	H. Sultanah Bahiyah Alor Setar	H. Jitra, H. Kuala Nerang, H. Pendang
2	P. Pinang	Pulau	H. Pulau Pinang	H. Balik Pulau
3	Perak	Ipoh	H. Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh	H. Batu Gajah, H. Kampar, H. Sungai Siput, H. Bahagia
4	Selangor (Klang Valley)	**KV3	H. Tengku Ampuan Rahimah Klang	H. Shah Alam, H. Banting, H. Kapar
5	WPKL & Selangor (Klang Valley)	**KV2	H. Kuala Lumpur	H. Tunku Azizah, Institut Perubatan Respiratori, H. Ampang, H. Rehab Cheras, HOAG
6	WPKL/Putrajaya & Selangor (Klang Valley)	**KV4	H. Sultan Idris Shah, Serdang	IKN, H. Putrajaya, H. Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin, H. Cyberjaya
7	Selangor (Klang Valley)	**KV1	H. Selayang	H. Kuala Kubu Bharu, H. Sg Buloh, H. Tg Karang, H. Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam
8	Negeri Sembilan	Negeri Sembilan 2	H. Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban	H. Port Dickson, H. Jelebu, H. Rembau
9	Melaka	Melaka	H. Melaka	H. Alor Gajah, H. Jasin
10	Johor	Johor Selatan	H. Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bahru	H. Pontian, H. Temenggung Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai, H. Permai
11	Pahang	Pahang Timur	H. Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan	H. Pekan, H. Muadzam Shah, H. Rompin
12	Terengganu	Terengganu Utara	H. Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Trengganu	H. Hulu Terengganu, H. Besut, H. Setiu
13	Kelantan	Kelantan Utara	H. Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu	H. Pasir Mas, H. Tumpat, H. Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh, H. Bachok
14	Sabah	Kota Kinabalu	H. Queen Elizabeth	H. Queen Elizabeth II, H. Wanita & Kanak-Kanak Sabah, Likas, H. Kota Belud, H. Ranau, H. Papar, H. Tuaran, H. Mesra Bukit Padang
15	Sarawak	Sarawak Selatan	H. Umum Sarawak	Pusat Jantung Sarawak, H. Serian, H. Bau, H. Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial, H. Sentosa, H. Simunjan, H. Lundu
16	Sabah	Tawau	H. Tawau	H. Semporna, H. Kunak, H. Lahad Datu
17	Sabah	Sandakan	H. Duchess of Kent, Sandakan	H. Beluran, H. Kinabatangan
18	Sarawak	Sarawak Tengah	H. Sibu	H. Kapit, H. Kanowit, H. Daro
19	Sarawak	Sarawak Utara	H. Miri	H. Marudi, H. Limbang, H. Lawas

Annex 3J: List of Clusters (12MP & 13MP)

No.	State	Cluster Name	Lead Hospital (LH)	Non Lead Hospital (NLH)
		Major Cluster (14)		
20	Kedah	Kedah Tengah	H. Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani	H. Yan, H. Sik
21	Kedah	Kedah Selatan	H. Kulim	H. Baling
22	P. Pinang	Seberang Perai	H. Seberang Jaya	H. Bukit Mertajam, H. Kepala Batas, H. Sungai Bakap
23	Perak	Perak Utara	H. Taiping	H. Kuala Kangsar, H. Gerik, H. Parit Buntar, H. Selama
24	Perak	Perak Selatan	H. Teluk Intan	H. Slim River, H. Tapah
25	Negeri Sembilan	HTAN	H. Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah	H. Tampin, H. Jempol
26	Johor	Johor Timur	H. Sultan Ismail, Johor Bahru	H. Pasir Gudang, H. Kota Tinggi, H. Mersing
27	Johor	Johor Utara	H. Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar	H. Segamat, H. Tangkak
28	Johor	Johor Barat	H. Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat	H. Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang
29	Pahang	Pahang Tengah	H. Sultan Hj Ahmad Shah	H. Jerantut, H. Jengka, H. Bentong, H. Bera
30	Terengganu	Terengganu Selatan	H. Kemaman	H. Dungun
31	Kelantan	Kelantan Barat	H. Tanah Merah	H. Jeli,
32	Kelantan	Kelantan Selatan	H. Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai	H. Gua Musang, H. Machang
33	Sarawak	Sarawak Barat	H. Bintulu	H. Mukah, H. Dalat
		Minor Cluster (7)		
34	Perak	Manjung	H. Seri Manjung	H. Seri Iskandar
35	Pahang	Pahang Barat	H. Kuala Lipis	H. Raub, H. Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highlands
36	Sabah	Beaufort	H. Beaufort	H. Sipitang, H. Kuala Penyu
37	Sabah	Kota Marudu	H. Kota Marudu	H. Pitas, H. Kudat
38	Sabah	Keningau	H. Keningau	H. Tambunan, H. Tenom
39	Sarawak	Sarawak Tenggara	H. Sri Aman	H. Betong
40	Sarawak	Sarawak Timur	H. Sarikei	H. Saratok

*Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi, Hospital Labuan: Standalone

**Reorganisation of these clusters into four (4) KV clusters from mid 12MP onwards (as of 1 Jan 2023)
With previous state-bounded cluster arrangement, issues of suboptimal planning and development, service duplication, and worsening hospital congestion arised. In Klang Valley, bed usage should be optimised through a centralised Bed Management Unit due to high bed occupancy rates at these hospitals. Additionally, patient referrals are complicated by state borders and unclear boundaries, despite the close proximity and good connectivity of hospitals in the region. Hence, the restructuring of six (6) clusters in Selangor and WPKL & Putrajaya to four (4) cross-state clusters known as KKV (Klang Valley Cluster) aims to improve specialised service planning, bed management, and patient flow. This will enable more effective service delivery across state boundaries and serve as a model for other regions. The KKV model will ensure that each cluster has at least one state-level specialty, address issues of connectivity and high mobility of KV population, and enhance flexibility in managing medical resources.

Annex 4A: List of Specialty Services to be Provided by Minor Cluster 12MP & 13MP

For 12MP, Clusters identified to be Minor Clusters are to have minimum 10 specialty services as identified to be provided at minor specialist hospital level.

Annex 4A(i): 10 Specialties for Cluster with Minor Specialist Hospital as Lead Hospital (Minor Cluster) for 12MP

1	Internal Medicine	6	Emergency Medicine
2	General Surgery	7	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care
3	General Paediatrics	8	Psychiatry
4	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	9	Clinical Radiology
5	Orthopaedic Surgery	10	General Pathology

For 13MP, Clusters identified to be Minor Clusters are to have minimum 15 specialty services as identified to be provided at minor specialist hospital level.

Annex 4A(ii): 15 Specialties for Minor Cluster for 13MP

Minor Cluster Level (Total 15)			
	Medical-related Specialties		**Pathology-and-lab-related Specialties**
1	Emergency Medicine	12	General Pathology*
2	Internal Medicine		
3	Psychiatry		
	Surgical & Anaesthesia-related Specialties		**Radiology-related Specialties**
4	Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	13	Clinical Radiology
5	General Surgery		
6	Ophthalmology		
7	Otorhinolaryngology		
8	Orthopaedic		
	Mother-and-child-related Specialties		**Dental-related Specialties**
9	General Paediatric	14	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
10	Neonatology	15	Paediatric Dentistry
11	O&G		

Although Neonatology services are targeted to be provided at the Minor Cluster level, this does not necessarily require the presence of a resident Neonatologist. These services can be managed by a General Paediatrician, depending on the level of care, facility capabilities, and geographical constraints. The need for a resident Neonatologist is also guided by service demand and workload, considering the recommended ratio of 1 Neonatologist per 3,000 births, as outlined in the Paediatrics Services Operational Policy (June/July 2024).

Annex 4B: List of Specialty/Subspecialty Services to be Provided by Major & State/ State-equivalent Cluster for 12MP & 13MP

Clusters identified to be Major/State/State-equivalent Clusters are to have minimum 20 specialty and subspecialty services identified to be provided at major specialist hospital level (as depicted in the table below).

Annex 4B(i): 20 Specialties & Subspecialties for Major Specialist Hospital/Cluster with Major Specialist/State Hospital as Lead Hospital (Major/State Cluster) for 12MP

1	**Internal Medicine**	11	Maternal Fetal Medicine
2	Nephrology	**12**	**Anaesthesiology & Critical Care**
3	Dermatology	**13**	**Emergency Medicine**
4	Respiratory Medicine	**14**	**Clinical Radiology**
5	Infectious Diseases	**15**	**General Pathology**
6	**General Surgery**	**16**	**Psychiatry**
7	**General Paediatrics**	**17**	**Otorhinolaryngology**
8	Neonatology	**18**	**Ophthalmology**
9	**Orthopaedics**	19	Paediatric Dentistry
10	**Obstetrics & Gynaecology**	20	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

For 13MP, Clusters identified to be Major/State/State-equivalent Clusters are to have minimum 34 specialty and subspecialty services, identified to be provided at major specialist hospital level (as depicted in the table below).

Annex 4B(ii): 35 Specialties & Subspecialties for by Major & State/State-equivalent Cluster for 13MP

Major Cluster level (+20 (Total: 35))					
Medical-related		**Surgical & Anaesthesia-related**		**Pathology-and-lab-related**	
1	**Internal Medicine**	**15**	**Anaesthesiology & Critical Care**	27	Anatomical Pathology
2	Dermatology	16	Intensive Care	28	Chemical Pathology
3	Endocrinology	**17**	**General Surgery**	29	Haematology
4	Gastroenterology & Hepatology	18	Neurosurgery	30	Medical Microbiology
5	Geriatric Medicine	19	**Orthopaedic**	31	Transfusion Medicine
6	Infectious Diseases	**20**	**Ophthalmology**	*32	General Pathology
7	Nephrology	**21**	**Otorhinolaryngology**	**Radiology-related Specialties**	
8	Neurology	**Mother-and-child-related Specialties**		**33**	**Clinical Radiology**
9	Palliative Medicine	**22**	**General Paediatric**	**Dental-related Specialties**	
10	**Rehabilitation Medicine**	23	Neonatology	34	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
11	Respiratory Medicine	24	Paediatric Intensive Care	35	Paediatric Dentistry
12	Rheumatology	**25**	**Obstetrics & Gynaecology**		
13	**Emergency Medicine**	26	Maternal Fetal Medicine		
14	**Psychiatry**				

* General Pathology is not mandatory for Major Clusters and is therefore excluded from the minimum requirement of 34 specialty and subspecialty services.

Annex 4C: List of Specialty/Subspecialty Services to be Provided by Each State for 12MP & 13MP

For 12MP, 49 Specialties & Subspecialties previously planned for state hospitals will be planned for each state in any hospital/hospitals within the state based on needs. However, certain states may not need to provide all 49 services, while some hospitals within a state may need to be upgraded to the equivalent of a state-level hospital due to state/population size/density.

Annex 4C(i): 49 Specialties & Subspecialties Identified at State level (according to needs) for 12MP

1	**Internal Medicine**	**26**	**Obstetrics & Gynaecology**
2	Nephrology	27	Maternal Fetal Medicine
3	Dermatology	28	Gynae-oncology
4	Respiratory Medicine	29	Uro-gynaecology
5	Infectious Diseases	**30**	**Anaesthesiology & Critical Care**
6	Endocrinology	30	Intensive Care
7	Cardiology	31	Pain Management
8	Gastroenterology & Hepatology	**33**	**Emergency Medicine**
9	Rheumatology	**34**	**Clinical Radiology**
10	Palliative Medicine		**Pathology-related**
11	Geriatric Medicine	35	Anatomical Pathology
12	Neurology	36	Chemical Pathology
13	**General Surgery**	37	Medical Microbiology
14	Neurosurgery	38	Haematology
15	Plastic Surgery	**39**	**Psychiatry**
16	Urology	40	Adolescent & Child Psychiatry
17	Trauma Surgery	**41**	**Otorhinolaryngology**
18	Colorectal Surgery	**42**	**Opthalmology**
19	Paediatric Surgery	43	Vitreo-retinal
20	**General Paediatric**	44	Glaucoma
21	Neonatology		**Dental-related**
22	Paediatric Intensive Care	45	Paediatric Dentistry
23	**Orthopaedic**	46	Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
24	Spine Surgery	**47**	**Forensic Pathology**
25	Arthroplasty	**48**	**Transfusion Medicine**
		49	**Rehabilitation Medicine**

*no.50- General Pathology

For 13MP, there are 45 specialties & subspecialties identified to be available in each state but these services can be provided by any hospital/hospitals within the state based on needs, and not necessarily by the state hospital. However, certain states may not need to have all the 45 state services, while some hospitals within a state may need to be upgraded to the equivalent of a state-level hospital due to state/population size/density.

Annex 4C(ii): Additional 45 Specialties & Subspecialties Identified at State Level/KKV Level/East Malaysia Regions (According to Needs) for 13MP

State Level ((+45) Total: 80))															
Medical-related		**Surgical & Anaesthesia-related**						**Mother-and-child-related**		**Pathology-and-lab-related**	
Internal Medicine		**Anaesthesiology & Critical Care**		**Orthopaedic**				**General Paediatric**		75	Forensic Pathology
36	Cardiology	43	Neuroanaesthesia & Trauma	52	Arthroscopy & Sports Surgery			63	General Paediatrics & Child Health	**Radiology-related Specialties**	
37	Clinical Haematology	44	Obstetrics Anaesthesia	53	Arthroplasty			64	Developmental Paediatric	**Clinical Radiology**	
38	Acute Internal Medicine	45	Paediatric Anaesthesia	54	Spine Surgery			65	Paediatric Cardiology	76	Interventional Radiology
		46	Pain Management					66	Paediatric Dermatology	77	Cardiac Radiology
Psychiatry				**Ophthalmology**				67	Paediatric Endocrinology	78	Musculoskeletal Radiology
39	Child & Adolescent Psychiatry	**General Surgery**		55	Glaucoma			68	Paediatric Haemato-oncology		
		47	Breast and Endocrine Surgery	56	Vitreo-retinal			69	Paediatric Infectious Disease	**Dental-related Specialties**	
Oncology		48	Colorectal Surgery	**Otorhinolaryngology**				70	Paediatric Neurology	79	Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine
40	Medical/ Clinical/ Radiation Oncology	49	Hepatobiliary Surgery	57	Head & Neck Surgery			71	Paediatric Respiratory Medicine	80	Special Care Dentistry
		50	Trauma Surgery	58	Otology/Skull Based Surgery			**Obstetrics & Gynaecology**			
41	**Sports Medicine**	51	**Urology**	59	Paediatric Otorhinolaryngology			72	Gynae-Oncology	**Clinical Service**	
				60	Rhinology			73	Reproductive Medicine	Milk sharing centre *(Pusat Perkongsian Susu Ibu)*	
Emergency Medicine				61	**Paediatric Surgery**			74	Urogynaecology		
42	Paediatric Emergency Medicine			62	**Plastic Surgery**						

Annex 4D: List of Specialties/Subspecialities Identified at Regional Level for 11MP, 12MP & 13MP

Specialties & subspecialties planned for regional will be planned for each region in any hospital within the region **based on needs.**

Annex 4D(i): 22 Specialties/Subspecialities Identified at Regional Level for 11MP & 21 Specialties/Subspecialities Identified at Regional Level for 12MP

Medical-related	
Internal Medicine	
1	Clinical Haematology
2	*Hepatology
3	Radiotherapy & Oncology
4	Sports Medicine
Surgical & Anaesthesia-related	
General Surgery	
5	Breast and Endocrine Surgery
6	Cardiothoracic Surgery
7	Hepatobiliary Surgery
8	Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery
9	Vascular Surgery
Anaesthesiology & Critical Care	
10	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion
Mother-and-child-related	
General Paediatric	
11	Clinical Genetics
12	Paediatric Cardiology
13	Paediatric Endocrinology
14	Paediatric Haemato-oncology
15	Paediatric Nephrology
16	Paediatric Neurology
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	
17	Reproductive Medicine
Radiology-related	
18	Interventional Radiology
19	Nuclear Medicine
Dental-related	
20	Forensic Odontology
21	Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine
22	Special Care Dentistry

*Hepatology to be provided at state level with Gastroenterology 12MP.

Annex 4D(ii): 40 Specialties/Subspecialities, 7 AOI and 3 Clinical Service Identified at Regional Level for 13MP

Regional Level Total 40 Specialties/Subspecialties & 7 Area of Interest													
Medical-related		**Surgical & Anaesthesia-related**				**Mother-and-child-related**		**Radiology-related Specialties**	
	Emergency Medicine		**Anaesthesiology & Critical Care**		**Ophthalmology**		**General Paediatric**		**Clinical Radiology**
1	Pre-hospital Care and Disaster (AOI)	11	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion	18	Neuro Ophthalmology	29	Clinical Genetics	37	Gastrohepatobiliary Radiology
2	Clinical Toxicology (AOI)	12	Regional Anaesthesia	19	Paediatric Ophthalmology	30	Paediatric Adolescent Medicine	38	Oncoradiology
3	Emergency Critical Care (AOI)			20	Cornea	31	Paediatric Gastroenterology	39	Breast Radiology
4	Emergency Trauma Care (AOI)	13	**Cardiothoracic Surgery**	21	Medical Retina	32	Paediatric Nephrology	40	Forensic Radiology (AOI)
				22	Oculoplastic Surgery	33	Paediatric Palliative Medicine	41	Head & Neck Radiology
	Psychiatry		**General Surgery**	23	Comprehensive Opthalmology	34	Paediatric Rheumatology	42	Neuro Radiology
5	Community & Rehabilitation Psychiatry	14	Thoracic Surgery		**Orthopaedic**			43	Paediatric Radiology
6	Consultation Liaison Psychiatry	15	Upper Gastrointestinal Tract Surgery	24	Advanced Musculoskeletal Trauma		**Pathology-and-lab-related Specialties**	44	Thoracic Radiology
7	Addiction & Substance Abuse	16	Vascular Surgery	25	Foot & Ankle	35	Genetic Pathology	45	Genitouroradiology
8	Neuropsychiatry			26	Oncology Orthopaedics			46	**Nuclear Medicine**
9	Psychogeriatrics		**Otorhinolaryngology**	27	Paediatric Orthopaedics		**Transfusion Medicine**		**Dental-related Specialties**
10	Forensic Psychiatry	17	Audiovestibular (AOI)	28	Upper Limb & Microsurgery	36	Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (AOI)	47	Forensic Odontology
									Clinical Service
	State Centre								Corneal Transplant
	Milk Sharing Centre								Renal Transplant
									Stem Cell Transplant

Annex 4E: Subspecialties/Area of Interest/Clinical Services to be Provided at National Level for 13MP

	National Level Total 4 Subspecialties & 1 Area of Interest (AOI)	
	Surgical & Anaesthesia-related	
	Paediatric Surgery	**Clinical Services at National Level**
1	Paediatric Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation (AOI)	Heart & Lung Transplant
		Liver Transplant
	Mother-and-child-related Specialties	
	General Paediatric	
2	Paediatric Neuro-disability and Rehabilitation Medicine	
	Dental-related Specialties	
	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	
3	Oral Oncology and Jaw Tumor	
4	Dentofacial Deformities	
5	Advanced Maxillofacial Trauma and Bone Surgery	

Annex 5A(i): Specialities/Subspecialties Status of the Six (6) Regions at the End of 11MP

	Regional	Northern	Central	Southern	East	Sabah	Sarawak
1	Clinical Genetics	√	√	0	0	0	0
2	Forensic Odontology	√	√	0	0	0	0
3	Paediatric Nephrology	√	√	0	0	0	0
4	Hepatology	0	√	0	√	0	0
5	Vascular Surgery	0	√	0	√	√	0
6	Special Care Dentistry	√	√	0	√	0	0
7	Hepatobiliary Surgery	√	√	√	0	0	√
8	Paediatric Endocrinology	√	√	0	√	√	0
9	Interventional Radiology	√	√	√	0	0	√
10	Paediatric Neurology	√	√	0	√	√	√
11	Upper GI Surgery	√	√	√	0	√	√
12	Nuclear Medicine	√	√	√	0	√	√
13	Oncology	√	√	√	0	√	√
14	Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine	√	√	√	√	√	0
15	Reproductive Medicine	√	√	0	√	√	√
16	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	Paediatric Haemato-oncology	√	√	√	√	√	√
18	Cardiothoracic Surgery	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	Paediatric Cardiology	√	√	√	√	√	√
20	Breast & Endocrine Surgery	√	√	√	√	√	√
21	Clinical Haematology	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	Sports Medicine	√	√	√	√	√	√

Annex 5A(ii): Status of Regional Services at End of 12MP (as of End of December 2024)

	Regional Services	North	Central	Southern	Eastern	Western Sabah	Eastern Sabah	Southeast Sabah	Northern Sarawak	Central Sarawak	Southern Sarawak	**Total Hospitals**
1	Cardiothoracic Anaesthesiology & Perfusion	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
2	Cardiothoracic Surgery	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
3	Interventional Radiology	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**10**
4	Clinical Genetics	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
5	Paediatric Nephrology	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**8**
6	Paediatric Neurology	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	**8**
7	Paediatric Cardiology	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**9**
8	Paediatric Endocrinology	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
9	Paediatric Haemato-oncology	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
10	Reproductive Medicine	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
11	Upper GI Surgery	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**5**
12	Breast & Endocrine Surgery	3	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	**15**
13	Hepatobiliary Surgery	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
14	Vascular Surgery	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**4**
15	Nuclear Medicine	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	**6**
16	Oncology (including Radiotherapy)	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**8**
17	Clinical Haematology	4	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	**16**
18	Special Care Dentistry	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**6**
19	Forensic Odontology	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**5**
20	Oral Pathology & Oral Medicine	3	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	**13**
21	Sports Medicine	6	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	**20**
	Total Number of Regional Services in Each Region	**20**	**21**	**15**	**14**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19**	

Annex 5B: List of State Services Availability in Each State/Cluster/Region at the End of 2024

	State/Cluster/Region	Johor	KV1	KV2	Perak	KV3	Kedah	*Western Sabah (Sabah Barat)	Kelantan	Pulau Pinang	Pahang	KV4	N9	Terengganu	Southern Sarawak (Selatan)	Melaka	Southeast Sabah (Tenggara)	Eastern Sabah (Sabah) Timur	Central Sarawak (Tengah)	Northern Sarawak (utara)	Perlis	**Total Hospitals**
	State Population (2024) DOSM ('000)	4186.3	3110.3	2632.4	2,570	2398	2,218	2008.3	1888.5	1,801	1668.2	1410.4	1240	1,232	1,177	1047	946.2	798.6	726.3	598.5	297	
	Total No. of State Services In Each State	30	25	30	28	24	29	25	25	29	28	18	21	25	25	20	6	6	13	10	9	
1	Sub1.2.12. Neurology	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	18
2	Sub1.2.13. Palliative Medicine	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	18
3	Sub1.2.15. Rheumatology	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	27
4	Sub1.2.5. Endocrinology	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	33
5	Sub1.2.6. Gastroenterology & Hepatology	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
6	Sub1.2.7. Geriatric Medicine	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	20
7	1.5. Rehabilitation Medicine	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	29
8	Sub2.1.2. Intensive Care	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
9	2.4. Neurosurgery	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	21
10	Sub3.1.13. Paediatric Intensive Care	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
11	5.1. Anatomical Pathology	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	24
12	5.2. Chemical Pathology	5	2	2	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	38
13	5.5. Haematology	6	2	3	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	45
14	5.6. Medical Microbiology	6	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	46

	State/Cluster/Region	Johor	KV1	KV2	Perak	KV3	Kedah	*Western Sabah (Sabah Barat)	Kelantan	Pulau Pinang	Pahang	KV4	N9	Terengganu	Southern Sarawak (Selatan)	Melaka	Southeast Sabah (Tenggara)	Eastern Sabah (Sabah) Timur	Central Sarawak (Tengah)	Northern Sarawak (utara)	Perlis	**Total Hospitals**
15	5.7. Transfusion Medicine	4	2	1	5	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	40
16	Sub1.2.2. Cardiology	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sub1.4.2. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
18	Sub2.1.7. Pain Management	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	18
19	Sub2.3.2. Colorectal Surgery	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	16
20	Sub2.3.5. Trauma Surgery	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
21	Sub2.5.3. Glaucoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
22	Sub2.5.9. Vitreoretinal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
23	Sub2.6.4. Joint Arthroplasty	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
24	Sub2.6.7. Spinal Surgery	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
25	2.8. Paediatric Surgery	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
26	2.9. Plastic & Reconsructive Surgery	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16
27	2.10.Urology	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
28	Sub3.2.1. Gynae-Oncology	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	17
29	Sub3.2.4. Urogynaecology	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
30	5.3. Forensic Pathology (Forensic Medicine)	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	21

*Western Sabah population includes WP Labuan.

Annex 5C: Performance Summary:
Distribution of MOH Hospitals, by Type, by State: Planned Under 11MP (2016) & Status at the End of 11MP (2020)

State	State Hospital	Major Specialist Hospital		Minor Specialist Hospital	
	Plan (2016) & Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)
WP Kuala Lumpur/ Putrajaya	H. Kuala Lumpur	H. Putrajaya	H. Putrajaya		
Perlis	H. Tuanku Fauziah				
Kedah	H. Sultanah Bahiyah	H. Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani H. Kulim	H. Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani H. Kulim	H. Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi	H. Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi
Pulau Pinang	H. Pulau Pinang	H. Seberang Jaya	H. Seberang Jaya	H. Bukit Mertajam H. Kepala Batas	H. Bukit Mertajam H. Kepala Batas
Perak	H. Raja Permaisuri Bainun	H. Taiping H. Teluk Intan	H. Taiping H. Teluk Intan	H. Seri Manjung H. Slim River H. Gerik H. Kuala Kangsar	H. Seri Manjung H. Slim River
Selangor	H. Tengku Ampuan Rahimah	H. Ampang H. Kajang H. Selayang H. Serdang H. Sg Buloh H. Shah Alam	H. Ampang H. Kajang H. Selayang H. Serdang H. Sg Buloh H. Shah Alam	H. Banting	H. Banting

Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
New hospital/institution built.
Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Non Specialist Hospital		Special Medical Institution		Total	
Plan (2016)	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**
		Institut Perubatan Respiratori (IPR) Pusat Darah Negara (PDN) H. Rehabilitasi Cheras Institut Kanser Negara	Institut Perubatan Respiratori (IPR) Pusat Darah Negara (PDN) H. Rehabilitasi Cheras Institut Kanser Negara H. Tunku Azizah KL	6	7
				1	1
H. Baling H. Jitra H. Kuala Nerang H. Sik H. Yan	H. Baling H. Jitra H. Kuala Nerang H. Sik H. Yan			9	9
H. Balik Pulau H. Sg Bakap	H. Balik Pulau H. Sg Bakap			6	6
H. Batu Gajah H. Cgkt Melintang H. Kampar H. Parit Buntar H. Selama H. Sungai Siput H. Tapah	H. Batu Gajah H. Cgkt Melintang H. Kampar H. Parit Buntar H. Selama H. Sungai Siput H. Tapah H. Gerik H. Kuala Kangsar	H. Bahagia H. Permai	H. Bahagia H. Permai	15	15
H. K.Kubu Bharu H. Tg Karang H. Sabak Bernam H. Org Asli, Gombak	H. Sabak Bernam H. Org Asli, Gombak	Pusat Kawalan Kusta Negara	Pusat Kawalan Kusta Negara	13	13

Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
New hospital/institution built.
Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Annex 5C: Performance Summary:
Distribution of MOH Hospitals, by Type, by State: Planned Under 11MP (2016) & Status at the End of 11MP (2020)

State	State Hospital	Major Specialist Hospital		Minor Specialist Hospital	
	Plan (2016) & Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)
Negeri Sembilan	H. Tuanku Ja'afar	H. Tuanku Najihah, Kuala Pilah	H. Tuanku Najihah, Kuala Pilah	H. Port Dickson H. Tampin	H. Port Dickson
Melaka	H. Melaka				
Johor	H. Sultanah Aminah	H. Sultan Ismail H. Sultanah Nora Ismail, BP H. Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar H. Segamat	H. Sultan Ismail H. Sultanah Nora Ismail, BP H. Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar H. Segamat	H. Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang H. Kota Tinggi	H. Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang
Pahang	H. Tengku Ampuan Afzan	H. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Temerloh	H. Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Temerloh	H. Kuala Lipis H. Pekan H. Bentong	H. Kuala Lipis H. Pekan H. Bentong
Terengganu	H. Sultanah Nur Zahirah	H.Kemaman	H. Kemaman	H. Besut H. Dungun	
Kelantan	H. Raja Perempuan Zainab II	H. Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai H. Tanah Merah	H. Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai H. Tanah Merah	H. Gua Musang	

	Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
	New hospital/institution built.
	Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
	Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Non Specialist Hospital		Special Medical Institution		Total	
Plan (2016)	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**
H. Jelebu H. Jempol	H. Jelebu H. Jempol H. Tampin H. Rembau (Baru)			6	7
H. Alor Gajah H. Jasin	H. Alor Gajah H. Jasin			3	3
H. Pontian H. Mersing H. Tangkak H. Seri Temenggung Maharaja Tun Ibrahim ,Kulai	H. Pontian H. Mersing H. Tangkak H. Seri Temenggung Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai H. Kota Tinggi	H. Permai	H. Permai	12	12
H. Jerantut H. Muadzam Shah H. Rompin H. Jengka H. Raub H. Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highlands	H. Jerantut H. Muadzam Shah H. Rompin H. Jengka H. Raub H. Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highlands			11	11
H. Hulu Terengganu H. Setiu	H. Hulu Terengganu H. Setiu H. Besut H. Dungun			6	6
H. Jeli H. Machang H. Tumpat H. Pasir Mas H. Tengku Anis Pasir Puteh	H. Jeli H. Machang H. Tumpat H. Pasir Mas H. Tengku Anis Pasir Puteh H. Gua Musang			9	9

	Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
	New hospital/institution built.
	Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
	Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Annex 5C: Performance Summary:
Distribution of MOH Hospitals, by Type, by State: Planned Under 11MP (2016) & Status at the End of 11MP (2020)

State	State Hospital	Major Specialist Hospital		Minor Specialist Hospital	
	Plan (2016) & Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)	Plan (2016)	Status (2020)
Sabah	H. Queen Elizabeth	H. QE II, KK H. Tawau, H. DOK, Sandakan	H. QE II, KK H. Tawau, H. DOK, Sandakan	H. Lahad Datu H. Keningau H. Beaufort H. Kota Marudu	H. Lahad Datu H. Keningau
WP Labuan			H. Labuan	H. Labuan	
Sarawak	H. Umum Sarawak	H. Miri, H. Sibu H. Bintulu Pusat Jantung Sarwak	H. Miri, H. Sibu H. Bintulu	H. Kapit H. Limbang H. Sarikei H. Sri Aman H. Mukah	H. Kapit H. Limbang H. Sarikei H. Sri Aman
Total	**14**	**29**	**27**	**28**	**18**

	Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
	New hospital/institution built.
	Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
	Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Non Specialist Hospital		Special Medical Institution		Total	
Plan (2016)	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**	**Plan (2016)**	**Status (2020)**
H. Beluran H. Kota Belud H. Kuala Penyu H. Kudat H. Kunak H. Papar H. Kinabatangan H. Pitas H. Ranau H. Semporna H. Sipitang H. Tambunan H. Tenom	H. Beluran H. Kota Belud H. Kuala Penyu H.Kudat H. Kunak H. Papar H. Kinabatangan H. Pitas H. Ranau H. Semporna H. Sipitang H. Tambunan H. Tenom H. Beaufort H. Kota Marudu	H. Mesra H. Wanita dan Kanak-kanak Likas	H. Mesra H. Wanita dan Kanak-kanak Likas	**24**	**24**
				1	**1**
H. Bau H. Betong H. Daro H. Dalat H. Kanowit H. Lawas H. Marudi H. Saratok H. Serian H. Simunjan RCBM H. Lundu	H. Bau H. Betong H. Daro H. Dalat H. Kanowit H. Lawas H. Marudi H. Saratok H. Serian H. Simunjan RCBM H. Lundu H. Mukah	H. Sentosa	H. Sentosa	**23**	**23**
65	**76**	**10**	**12**	**145**	**147**

	Non-specialist hospital planned for upgrade to minor specialist hospital.
	New hospital/institution built.
	Non-specialist hospital yet to achieve planned status as minor specialist hospital.
	Special institution (Pusat Darah Negara) not included in the list of MOH hospitals.

Annex 5D: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2022)

MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2022 (148 HOSPITALS)						
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION		
TOTAL	14	28	21	11	74	
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN (7)	Hospital Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Putrajaya	Hospital Labuan	Institut Perubatan Respiratori		
				Hospital Rehabilitasi, Cheras		
				Institut Kanser Negara		
				Hospital Tunku Azizah, Kuala Lumpur		
PERLIS (1)	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar					
KEDAH (9)	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar	Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani	Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi		Hospital Baling	Hospital Jitra
		Hospital Kulim			Hospital Sik	Hospital Kuala Nerang
PULAU PINANG (6)	Hospital Pulau Pinang	Hospital Seberang Jaya	Hospital Bukit Mertajam		Hospital Sungai Bakap	Hospital Balik Pulau
			Hospital Kepala Batas			
PERAK (15)	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh	Hospital Taiping	Hospital Slim River	Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta	Hospital Parit Buntar	Hospital Gerik
		Hospital Teluk Intan	Hospital Seri Manjung		Hospital Kuala Kangsar	Hospital Selama
					Hospital Batu Gajah	Hospital Sungai Siput
					Hospital Kampar	Hospital Changkat Melintang
					Hospital Tapah	

Annex 5D: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2022)

MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2022 (148 HOSPITALS)						
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION		
SELANGOR (14)	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang	Hospital Selayang	Hospital Banting	*Pusat Kawalan Kusta Negara (PKKN)	Hospital Kuala Kubu Baru	Hospital Orang Asli Gombak
		Hospital Serdang	Hospital Tanjung Karang		Hospital Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam	
		Hospital Ampang				
		Hospital Sungai Buloh				
		Hospital Kajang				
		Hospital Cyberjaya				
		Hospital Shah Alam				
NEGERI SEMBILAN (7)	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban	Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah	Hospital Port Dickson		Hospital Tampin	Hospital Jempol
			Hospital Rembau		Hospital Jelebu	
MELAKA (3)	Hospital Melaka				Hospital Alor Gajah	Hospital Jasin
JOHOR (12)	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bharu	Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru	Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang	Hospital Permai	Hospital Kota Tinggi	Hospital Mersing
		Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar			Hospital Pontian	Hospital Tangkak
		Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat			Hospital Temenggong Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai	
		Hospital Segamat				

Annex 5D: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2022)

MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2022 (148 HOSPITALS)						
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION		
PAHANG (12)	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan	Hospital Sultan Hj.Ahmad Shah, Temerloh	Hospital Pekan		Hospital Raub	Hospital Muadzam Shah
			Hospital Bentong		Hospital Jerantut	Hospital Rompin
			Hospital Kuala Lipis		Hospital Jengka	Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highland
			Hospital Bera			
TERENGGANU (6)	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu	Hospital Kemaman			Hospital Besut	Hospital Setiu
					Hospital Hulu Terengganu	Hospital Dungun
KELANTAN (9)	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu	Hospital Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai			Hospital Machang	Hospital Tumpat
		Hospital Tanah Merah			Hospital Pasir Mas	Hospital Gua Musang
					Hospital Jeli	Hospital Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh

Annex 5D: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2022)

MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2022 (148 HOSPITALS)						
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION		
SABAH (24)	Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu	Hospital Queen Elizabeth II, Kota Kinabalu	Hospital Lahad Datu	Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang	Hospital Beaufort	Hospital Kudat
		Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan	Hospital Keningau	Hospital Wanita & Kanak-kanak, Likas	Hospital Beluran	Hospital Papar
		Hospital Tawau			Hospital Kota Belud	Hospital Ranau
					Hospital Semporna	Hospital Kinabatangan
					Hospital Tambunan	Hospital Kunak
					Hospital Tenom	Hospital Kuala Penyu
					Hospital Sipitang	Hospital Pitas
					Hospital Kota Marudu	Hospital Tuaran
SARAWAK (23)	Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kuching	Hospital Bintulu	Hospital Limbang	Hospital Sentosa	Hospital Lundu	Hospital Saratok
		Hospital Sibu	Hospital Sarikei	Pusat Jantung Sarawak	Hospital Betong	Hospital Mukah
		Hospital Miri	Hospital Kapit		Hospital Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial	Hospital Kanowit
			Hospital Sri Aman		Hospital Dalat	Hospital Marudi
			Hospital Serian		Hospital Daro	Hospital Lawas
					Hospital Simunjan	Hospital Bau

Annex 5E: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2025)

CURENT MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2025 (151 HOSPITALS)						
	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS					
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	**STATE HOSPITAL**	**MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL**	**MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL**	**HOSPITALS/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION/ SPECIAL INSTUTION**	**NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS**	
TOTAL	**14**	**28**	**29**	**11**	**68**	
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN (8)	Hospital Kuala Lumpur	Hospital Putrajaya	Hospital Labuan	Institut Perubatan Respiratori		
				Hospital Rehabilitasi, Cheras		
				Institut Kanser Negara		
				Hospital Tunku Azizah, Kuala Lumpur		
				Pusat Darah Negara		
PERLIS (1)	Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar					
KEDAH (10)	Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah, Alor Setar	Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Sg Petani	Hospital Sultanah Maliha, Langkawi		Hospital Sik	Hospital Jitra
		Hospital Kulim	Hospital Pendang		Hospital Yan	Hospital Kuala Nerang
			Hospital Baling			
PULAU PINANG (6)	Hospital Pulau Pinang	Hospital Seberang Jaya	Hospital Bukit Mertajam		Hospital Sungai Bakap	Hospital Balik Pulau
			Hospital Kepala Batas			

Annex 5E: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2025)

CURENT MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2025 (151 HOSPITALS)						
	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITALS/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION/ SPECIAL INSTUTION		
PERAK (15)	Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh	Hospital Taiping	Hospital Slim River	Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta	Hospital Parit Buntar	Hospital Gerik
		Hospital Teluk Intan	Hospital Seri Manjung		Hospital Kuala Kangsar	Hospital Selama
					Hospital Batu Gajah	Hospital Sungai Siput
					Hospital Kampar	Hospital Seri Iskandar *(replacing Hospital Changkat Melintang)*
					Hospital Tapah	
SELANGOR (13)	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang	Hospital Selayang	Hospital Banting		Hospital Kuala Kubu Baru	Hospital Orang Asli Gombak
		HSIS, Serdang	Hospital Tanjung Karang		Hospital Tengku Ampuan Jemaah, Sabak Bernam	
		Hospital Ampang				
		*Hospital Sungai Buloh				
		Hospital Tengku Permaisuri Norashikin				
		Hospital Cyberjaya				
		Hospital Shah Alam				
NEGERI SEMBILAN (7)	Hospital Tuanku Ja'afar, Seremban	Hospital Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, Kuala Pilah	Hospital Port Dickson		Hospital Tampin	Hospital Jempol
			Hospital Rembau		Hospital Jelebu	
MELAKA (3)	Hospital Melaka		Hospital Alor Gajah			
			Hospital Jasin			

*PKKN removed as Special Medical Institution, as is part of Hospital Sungai Buloh

Annex 5E: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2025)

CURENT MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2025 (151 HOSPITALS)						
	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITALS/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION/ SPECIAL INSTUTION		
JOHOR (12)	Hospital Sultanah Aminah, Johor Bharu	Hospital Sultan Ismail Johor Bahru	Hospital Enche' Besar Hajjah Khalsom, Kluang	Hospital Permai	Hospital Kota Tinggi	Hospital Mersing
		Hospital Pakar Sultanah Fatimah, Muar			Hospital Pontian	Hospital Tangkak
		Hospital Sultanah Nora Ismail, Batu Pahat			Hospital Temenggong Seri Maharaja Tun Ibrahim, Kulai	
		Hospital Segamat				
		Hospital Pasir Gudang				
PAHANG (12)	Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan, Kuantan	Hospital Sultan Hj.Ahmad Shah, Temerloh	Hospital Pekan		Hospital Raub	Hospital Muadzam Shah
			Hospital Bentong		Hospital Jerantut	Hospital Rompin
			Hospital Kuala Lipis		Hospital Jengka	Hospital Sultanah Hajjah Kalsom, Cameron Highland
					Hospital Bera	
TERENGGANU (6)	Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu	Hospital Kemaman	Hospital Besut		Hospital Hulu Terengganu	Hospital Setiu
			Hospital Dungun			
KELANTAN (10)	Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kota Bharu	Hospital Sultan Ismail Petra, Kuala Krai	Hospital Gua Musang		Hospital Machang	Hospital Tumpat
		Hospital Tanah Merah	Hospital Pasir Mas		Hospital Pasir Mas	Hospital Tengku Anis, Pasir Puteh
					Hospital Jeli	Hospital Bachok

Annex 5E: List of MOH Hospitals & Institutions (as of December 2025)

CURENT MOH HOSPITAL BY TYPES AS OF DEC 2025 (151 HOSPITALS)						
	SPECIALIST HOSPITAL & INSTITUTIONS				NON-SPECIALIST HOSPITALS	
STATE/ WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN	STATE HOSPITAL	MAJOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	MINOR SPECIALIST HOSPITAL	HOSPITALS/ SPECIAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION/ SPECIAL INSTUTION		
SABAH (24)	Hospital Queen Elizabeth, Kota Kinabalu	Hospital Queen Elizabeth II, Kota Kinabalu	Hospital Lahad Datu	Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang	Hospital Beluran	Hospital Kudat
		Hospital Duchess of Kent, Sandakan	Hospital Keningau	Hospital Wanita & Kanak-kanak, Likas	Hospital Kota Belud	Hospital Papar
		Hospital Tawau	Hospital Beaufort		Hospital Semporna	Hospital Ranau
			Hospital Kota Marudu		Hospital Tambunan	Hospital Kinabatangan
			Hospital Tuaran		Hospital Tenom	Hospital Kunak
					Hospital Sipitang	Hospital Kuala Penyu
						Hospital Pitas
SARAWAK (23)	Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kuching	Hospital Bintulu	Hospital Limbang	Hospital Sentosa	Hospital Lundu	Hospital Saratok
		Hospital Sibu	Hospital Kapit	Pusat Jantung Sarawak	Hospital Betong	Hospital Mukah
		Hospital Miri	Hospital Serian		Hospital Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial	Hospital Kanowit
		Hospital Sarikei			Hospital Dalat	Hospital Marudi
		Hospital Sri Aman			Hospital Daro	Hospital Lawas
					Hospital Simunjan	Hospital Bau

Annex 6: List of MOH Hospitals/Institutions with Abbreviations

NO	FACILITY_STATE	FACILITY_ SHORTNAME	FACILITY_FULLNAME
1	Johor	HBP	HOSPITAL SULTANAH NORA ISMAIL
2	Johor	HSA	HOSPITAL SULTANAH AMINAH, JOHOR BAHRU
3	Johor	HPR	HOSPITAL PERMAI
4	Johor	HSI	HOSPITAL SULTAN ISMAIL JOHOR BAHRU
5	Johor	HKLG	HOSPITAL ENCHE' BESAR HAJJAH KHALSOM
6	Johor	HKTG	HOSPITAL KOTA TINGGI
7	Johor	HMSG	HOSPITAL MERSING
8	Johor	HPSF	HOSPITAL PAKAR SULTANAH FATIMAH, MUAR
9	Johor	HPTN	HOSPITAL PONTIAN
10	Johor	HSGT	HOSPITAL SEGAMAT
11	Johor	HKUL	HOSPITAL TEMENGGONG SERI MAHARAJA TUN IBRAHIM, KULAI
12	Johor	HPG	HOSPITAL PASIR GUDANG
13	Johor	HTGK	HOSPITAL TANGKAK
14	Kedah	HBL	HOSPITAL BALING
15	Kedah	HSB	HOSPITAL SULTANAH BAHIYAH
16	Kedah	HSAH	HOSPITAL SULTAN ABDUL HALIM
17	Kedah	HJT	HOSPITAL JITRA
18	Kedah	HKLM	HOSPITAL KULIM
19	Kedah	HLGK	HOSPITAL SULTANAH MALIHA
20	Kedah	HKNR	HOSPITAL KUALA NERANG
21	Kedah	HSIK	HOSPITAL SIK
22	Kedah	HYAN	HOSPITAL YAN
23	Kedah	HOPE	HOSPITAL PENDANG
24	Kelantan	HBCK	HOSPITAL BACHOK
25	Kelantan	HGM	HOSPITAL GUA MUSANG
26	Kelantan	HJ	HOSPITAL JELI
27	Kelantan	HRPZ	HOSPITAL RAJA PEREMPUAN ZAINAB II, KOTA BHARU
28	Kelantan	HSIP	HOSPITAL SULTAN ISMAIL PETRA
29	Kelantan	HMCH	HOSPITAL MACHANG
30	Kelantan	HPM	HOSPITAL PASIR MAS
31	Kelantan	HTA	HOSPITAL TENGKU ANIS, PASIR PUTEH

Annex 6: List of MOH Hospitals/Institutions with Abbreviations

NO	FACILITY_STATE	FACILITY_ SHORTNAME	FACILITY_FULLNAME
32	Kelantan	HTMH	HOSPITAL TANAH MERAH
33	Kelantan	HTU	HOSPITAL TUMPAT
34	Melaka	HAG	HOSPITAL ALOR GAJAH
35	Melaka	HJS	HOSPITAL JASIN
36	Melaka	HM	HOSPITAL MELAKA
37	Negeri Sembilan	HJL	HOSPITAL JELEBU
38	Negeri Sembilan	HJP	HOSPITAL JEMPOL
39	Negeri Sembilan	HTAN	HOSPITAL TUANKU AMPUAN NAJIHAH, KUALA PILAH
40	Negeri Sembilan	HPD	HOSPITAL PORT DICKSON
41	Negeri Sembilan	HREM	HOSPITAL REMBAU
42	Negeri Sembilan	HTJ	HOSPITAL TUANKU JA'AFAR, SEREMBAN
43	Negeri Sembilan	HTP	HOSPITAL TAMPIN
44	Pahang	HBTNG	HOSPITAL BENTONG
45	Pahang	HBERA	HOSPITAL BERA
46	Pahang	HSHK	HOSPITAL SULTANAH HAJJAH KALSOM
47	Pahang	HJR	HOSPITAL JERANTUT
48	Pahang	HTAA	HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN AFZAN, KUANTAN
49	Pahang	HKLP	HOSPITAL KUALA LIPIS
50	Pahang	HJGK	HOSPITAL JENGKA
51	Pahang	HPKN	HOSPITAL PEKAN
52	Pahang	HRAUB	HOSPITAL RAUB
53	Pahang	HMS	HOSPITAL MUADZAM SHAH
54	Pahang	HROM	HOSPITAL ROMPIN
55	Pahang	HSHAS	HOSPITAL SULTAN HJ AHMAD SHAH, TEMERLOH
56	Perak	HSR	HOSPITAL SLIM RIVER
57	Perak	HTPH	HOSPITAL TAPAH
58	Perak	HTI	HOSPITAL TELUK INTAN
59	Perak	HGRK	HOSPITAL GERIK
60	Perak	HPB	HOSPITAL PARIT BUNTAR
61	Perak	HRPB	HOSPITAL RAJA PERMAISURI BAINUN

Annex 6: List of MOH Hospitals/Institutions with Abbreviations

NO	FACILITY_STATE	FACILITY_ SHORTNAME	FACILITY_FULLNAME
62	Perak	HBG	HOSPITAL BATU GAJAH
63	Perak	HBUK	HOSPITAL BAHAGIA ULU KINTA
64	Perak	HKKA	HOSPITAL KUALA KANGSAR
65	Perak	HSS	HOSPITAL SUNGAI SIPUT
66	Perak	HSL	HOSPITAL SELAMA
67	Perak	HTPG	HOSPITAL TAIPING
68	Perak	HSM	HOSPITAL SERI MANJUNG
69	Perak	HCM	HOSPITAL CHANGKAT MELINTANG
70	Perak	HKPR	HOSPITAL KAMPAR
71	Perlis	HTF	HOSPITAL TUANKU FAUZIAH
72	Pulau Pinang	HBPU	HOSPITAL BALIK PULAU
73	Pulau Pinang	HSBP	HOSPITAL SUNGAI BAKAP
74	Pulau Pinang	HBM	HOSPITAL BUKIT MERTAJAM
75	Pulau Pinang	HSJ	HOSPITAL SEBERANG JAYA
76	Pulau Pinang	HKBP	HOSPITAL KEPALA BATAS
77	Pulau Pinang	HPP	HOSPITAL PULAU PINANG
78	Sabah	HBFT	HOSPITAL BEAUFORT
79	Sabah	HBEL	HOSPITAL BELURAN
80	Sabah	HKG	HOSPITAL KENINGAU
81	Sabah	HKNB	HOSPITAL KINABATANGAN
82	Sabah	HKB	HOSPITAL KOTA BELUD
83	Sabah	HQE	HOSPITAL QUEEN ELIZABETH
84	Sabah	HWK	HOSPITAL WANITA DAN KANAK - KANAK, LIKAS
85	Sabah	HMBP	HOSPITAL MESRA BUKIT PADANG
86	Sabah	HQEII	HOSPITAL QUEEN ELIZABETH II
87	Sabah	HKM	HOSPITAL KOTA MARUDU
88	Sabah	HKP	HOSPITAL KUALA PENYU
89	Sabah	HKD	HOSPITAL KUDAT
90	Sabah	HKN	HOSPITAL KUNAK
91	Sabah	HLD	HOSPITAL LAHAD DATU

Annex 6: List of MOH Hospitals/Institutions with Abbreviations

NO	FACILITY_STATE	FACILITY_ SHORTNAME	FACILITY_FULLNAME
92	Sabah	HPPR	HOSPITAL PAPAR
93	Sabah	HPTS	HOSPITAL PITAS
94	Sabah	HRN	HOSPITAL RANAU
95	Sabah	HDOK	HOSPITAL DUCHESS OF KENT
96	Sabah	HSPN	HOSPITAL SEMPORNA
97	Sabah	HSPT	HOSPITAL SIPITANG
98	Sabah	HTBN	HOSPITAL TAMBUNAN
99	Sabah	HTWU	HOSPITAL TAWAU
100	Sabah	HTN	HOSPITAL TENOM
101	Sabah	HTRN	HOSPITAL TUARAN
102	Sarawak	HBAU	HOSPITAL BAU
103	Sarawak	HBTG	HOSPITAL BETONG
104	Sarawak	HBTU	HOSPITAL BINTULU
105	Sarawak	HDLT	HOSPITAL DALAT
106	Sarawak	HDARO	HOSPITAL DARO
107	Sarawak	HKWT	HOSPITAL KANOWIT
108	Sarawak	HKPT	HOSPITAL KAPIT
109	Sarawak	HUS	HOSPITAL UMUM SARAWAK
110	Sarawak	RCDM	HOSPITAL RAJAH CHARLES BROOKE MEMORIAL
111	Sarawak	HSN	HOSPITAL SENTOSA
112	Sarawak	HLW	HOSPITAL LAWAS
113	Sarawak	HLM	HOSPITAL LIMBANG
114	Sarawak	HLUN	HOSPITAL LUNDU
115	Sarawak	HMRD	HOSPITAL MARUDI
116	Sarawak	HMIRI	HOSPITAL MIRI
117	Sarawak	HMK	HOSPITAL MUKAH
118	Sarawak	PJS	PUSAT JANTUNG SARAWAK
119	Sarawak	HSRT	HOSPITAL SARATOK
120	Sarawak	HSRK	HOSPITAL SARIKEI
121	Sarawak	HSRN	HOSPITAL SERIAN

Annex 6: List of MOH Hospitals/Institutions with Abbreviations

NO	FACILITY_STATE	FACILITY_ SHORTNAME	FACILITY_FULLNAME
122	Sarawak	HSIBU	HOSPITAL SIBU
123	Sarawak	HSIM	HOSPITAL SIMUNJAN
124	Sarawak	HSAS	HOSPITAL SRI AMAN
125	Selangor	HSLY	HOSPITAL SELAYANG
126	Selangor	HSBH	HOSPITAL SUNGAI BULOH
127	Selangor	PKKN	PUSAT KAWALAN KUSTA NEGARA
128	Selangor	HOAG	HOSPITAL ORANG ASLI GOMBAK
129	Selangor	HTPN	HOSPITAL TENGKU PERMAISURI NORASHIKIN
130	Selangor	HAP	HOSPITAL AMPANG
131	Selangor	HKKB	HOSPITAL KUALA KUBU BHARU
132	Selangor	HTAR	HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH, KLANG
133	Selangor	HBT	HOSPITAL BANTING
134	Selangor	HTJK	HOSPITAL TANJONG KARANG
135	Selangor	HSAL	HOSPITAL SHAH ALAM
136	Selangor	HCBJ	HOSPITAL CYBERJAYA
137	Selangor	HTAJ	HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN JEMAAH, SABAK BERNAM
138	Selangor	HSIS	HOSPITAL SULTAN IDRIS SHAH
139	Terengganu	HBST	HOSPITAL BESUT
140	Terengganu	HDGN	HOSPITAL DUNGUN
141	Terengganu	HHT	HOSPITAL HULU TERENGGANU
142	Terengganu	HKMN	HOSPITAL KEMAMAN
143	Terengganu	HSNZ	HOSPITAL SULTANAH NUR ZAHIRAH, KUALA TERENGGANU
144	Terengganu	HST	HOSPITAL SETIU
145	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	HKL	HOSPITAL KUALA LUMPUR
146	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	IPR	INSTITUT PERUBATAN RESPIRATORI
147	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	HRC	HOSPITAL REHABILITASI CHERAS
148	Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	HWKKKL	HOSPITAL TUNKU AZIZAH
149	Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan	HLBN	HOSPITAL LABUAN
150	Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	HPJ	HOSPITAL PUTRAJAYA
151	Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya	IKN	INSTITUT KANSER NEGARA



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