Results 1: Demographics

Years after graduation *	Number	%	Previous Working Experience	Number	%
• 0-5	132	17.8%	• Family Medicine	456	61.5%
• 6-10	198	26.8%	• Specialist	122	16.5%
• 11-15	76	10.3%	• Higher trainee	73	9.9%
• 16-20	77	10.4%	• Basic trainee	186	25.1%
• >20	257	34.7%	 not stated 	75	6.7%
			• General Practice	340	45.9%
Place of primary medical qualification			• Geriatrics	48	6.5%
• Hong Kong	555	74.9%	 Oncology 	9	1.2%
• UK / Ireland	55	7.4%	• Palliative Care	21	2.8%
• Australia	54	7.3%	• Others	86	11.6%
• China	30	4.0%			
• Canada	10	1.3%	Higher Qualifications		
• Others	37	5.0%	 Specialist 	146	19.7%
			• Family Medicine	122	16.5%
Current Practice			Medicine	9	1.2%
• Hospital Authority	248	33.5%	Geriatrics	2	0.3%
• Department of Health	43	5.8%	• Palliative Care	0	0%
• Private Hospital	29	3.9%	• Others	19	2.6%
• Solo Private Practice	267	36.0%	• Fellow / Member	322	43.5%
• Group Private Practice	121	16.3%	• Family Medicine	284	38.3%
• Others	33	4.5%	Medicine	25	3.4%
			• Others	28	3.8%
Gender *			• Diploma	374	50.5%
• Male	519	70.1%	Family Medicine	238	32.1%
• Female	221	29.9%	Geriatrics	77	10.4%
			• Palliative Care	1	0.1%
Marital Status			• Child Health	113	15.2
• Single	209	28.2%	• Dermatology	49	6.6
Married	514	69.4%	• Others	85	11.5%
• Divorced	13	1.8%			
• Widowed	5	0.7%	Number of terminal patients seen in	past 1 year *	
			• 0-5	381	51.6%
Religion			• 6-10	171	23.1%
• Buddhism	25	3.4%	• 11-15	61	8.3%
• Catholic	87	11.7%	• 16-20	47	6.4%
• Christian	265	35.8%	• 21-25	13	1.8%
• Nil	361	48.7%	• 26-30	10	1.4%
• Others	3	0.4%	• >30	56	7.6%

^{*} total number does not add up to 741 due to missing data

Results 2: Questionnaire Statistics

Palliative care should be readily provided	in community	Essential factors for provision of palliative care in practice						
	Number	%		Number	%			
Strongly Disagree	2	0.3%	Knowledge on symptom control	597	80.6%			
Disagree	32	4.3%	 Multidisciplinary support 	576	77.7%			
Agree	482	65.2%	• Experience in handling terminal patients	548	74.0%			
Strongly Agree	223	30.2%	• Interpersonal skills (psychosocial / counseling) 517	69.8%			
			• Time	511	69.0%			
Primary care physicians should be in	nvolved in p	roviding	 Ability to cope with death 	221	29.8%			
palliative care service *			 Financial support 	196	26.5%			
Strongly Disagree	1	0.1%	 Peer support 	113	15.2%			
Disagree	23	3.1%						
Agree	519	70.1%	Supporting factors for provision of palliative ca	re in pra	ectice			
Strongly Agree	197	26.6%	• Patient needs	626	84.5%			
			• Continuity of care	523	70.6%			
Prefer to die at home *			• Interest	200	27.0%			
	20	2 00/	• Personal (friends/family) needs	183	24.7%			
Strongly Disagree	28	3.8%	• Religion	161	21.7%			
Disagree	269	36.8%	 Current public-private interface 	154	20.8%			
Agree	335	45.9%						
Strongly Agree	98	13.4%	Adverse factors for provision of palliative care	in practi	ce			
Wish to provide palliative care in practice	;		Time concern	571	77.1%			
		1 20/	 Not enough support from other disciplines 	479	64.6%			
Strongly Disagree	10	1.3%	• Knowledge / experience concern	370	49.9%			
Disagree	155	20.9%	• Structure of the clinic	335	45.2%			
Agree	507	68.4%	 Legal considerations 	252	34.0%			
Strongly Agree	69	9.3%	• Financial concern	226	30.5%			
C	.4• •	4	 Current public-private interface 	203	27.4%			
Currently providing certain form of pallia	itive care in pi	ractice	 Dealing with psychosocial problems 	189	25.5%			
Strongly Disagree	65	8.8%	 Dealing with death 	104	14.0%			
Disagree	245	33.1%	• Living environment concern	100	13.5%			
Agree	399	53.8%	Cultural concern	74	10.0%			
Strongly Agree	32	4.3%	• Not interested	59	8.0%			
Components of palliative care now being	provided *		Ways to promote palliative care service in the c	ommuni	ty			
total of 431 (58.1%)			Public education	599	80.8%			
Psychological support	409	94.9%	 Network with the palliative care specialists 					
Symptoms control	402	93.3%	in hospital	558	75.3%			
• Education	390	90.5%	• Subsidy / monetary remuneration by					
Counseling / Bereavement	381	88.4%	the Government	348	47.0%			
Arrangement of social resources	287	66.6%	 Network with the allied health workers 	342	46.2%			
Home visit	104	24.1%	 Collaboration with non-government 					
Help patients to die at home	79	18.3%	organizations	304	41.0%			
Their patients to die at nome	19	10.570	 Promote the concept of family medicine 	277	37.4%			
Preferred format to learn more about pall	liative care		• Simplification of legal procedures	261	35.2%			
-		62.60/	Promote palliative care in undergraduate					
Workshop	471	63.6%	training	221	29.8%			
• Seminar	424	57.2%	• Forming an interest group in palliative care					
Clinical attachment	400	54.0%	in primary care	196	26.5%			
 Diploma course 	288	38.9%	 Collaboration with religious groups 	174	23.5%			

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Original Article

Ap	pend	ix 1: Question	ınaire -	– Demo	ographic	Data								
1. Years after graduation:														
		0-5		6-10			11-15			15-20			>20	
2.	Plac	e of obtaining pri	mary m	edical q	ualificatio	on (e.g.	MBBS, N	MBChB,	etc):					
		Hong Kong			Outside	of Hon	ng Kong (Please sp	ecif	y):		_		
3.	Curr	rent practice:												
		Hospital Author	•		Departm					Private H	-			
		Solo Private Pra	ctice		Group P	'rivate	Practice	ļ		Others (P	lease	specify)	:	
4.	Gen	der:												
		Male		Femal	e									
5.	Mar	ital Status:												
		Single	☐ Ma	arried		Divo	rced		Wie	dowed				
6.	Reli	gion:												
			☐ Ca	tholic		Chris	tian		Nil					
		Others (Please s												
_	_													
7.		vious working exp							olicat	ole)				
		Family Medicine	e – if □	_	ase specif cialist	y the n		t status: sher train	100		Raci	c Traine	9	
		General Practice		Spec	Janst		— 1118	inci train	icc	_	Dasi	c manne	C	
		Geriatrics												
		Oncology												
		Palliative Care												
☐ Others (Please specify):														
8.	Higl	ner Qualifications	: (Can c	choose n	nore than	one ite	m if appli	cable)						
		Specialist	in		Family M			Medici	ne			Geriatri	cs	
	_	F F F F F F F F F F			Palliativ					ase specif				
		Fellow / Membe	er in		Family M	Medicin	ne 🗆	Medici						
							specify):							
		Diploma	in		Family M	Medicin	ne 🗖	Geriatr	ics			Palliativ	e Care	
		Others (Please s	респу):											
9.	Nun	nber of patients w	ith term	ninal illn	ness you h	ave see	en in the p	oast one	year'	?				
		0-5	6-10		11-15		☐ 16-2	20 [_	21-25		26-30		>30

$\underline{Appendix\ 2-Question naire-Questions}$

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Argee
1.	Palliative care should be readily provided in community.				
2.	Primary care physicians should be involved in providing palliative care service.				
3.	You prefer to die at home.				
4.	You wish to provide palliative care in your practice.				
5.	You are providing certain form of palliative care in your				
	practice. (Go to Question 7 if Strongly Disagree / Disagree)				
6.	Which component(s) of palliative care is /are you providing? - Education - Psychological support - Counseling / Bereavement - Symptoms control - Arrangement of social resources - Home visit - Help patients to die at home - Others (please state):	(Please answer all	sub-parts)		
7.	What do you consider as "essential" before you decide to pro ☐ Knowledge on symptom control ☐ Experience in handling terminal patients ☐ Interpersonal skills (psychosocial/counseling) ☐ Multidisciplinary support ☐ Others (please state):	☐ Financi ☐ Peer su ☐ Time	al support	•	5 items)
8.	What are the factors that support you to provide palliative ca ☐ Personal (Family/Friends) needs ☐ Patient needs ☐ Current Public-Private Interface system ☐ Others (please state):	☐ Interest☐ Religio		items)	
9.	What are the factors that adversely affect you to provide pall. Not interested Knowledge / Experience concern Living environment concern Dealing with psychosocial problems Not enough support from other disciplines Current public-private interface system Others (please state):	☐ Time co ☐ Financi ☐ Cultura ☐ Dealing ☐ Structu	oncern al concern	up to 5 items)	
10.	What is/are your most preferred format(s) to learn more about Seminar Workshop Others (please state):	Diplom		ems)	
	What do you think can help promote palliative care service in Public education Subsidy / monetary remuneration by the Government Simplification of legal procedures Collaboration with non-government organizations Collaboration with religious groups Network with the palliative care specialists in hospital Network with the allied health workers Promote the concept of family medicine Promote palliative care in undergraduate training Forming an interest group in palliative care in primary car Others (please state):		Choose up to 5 it	ems)	