

Pediatric Clinics

Medical Clinics

Gynecology Clinics

Obstetric Clinics

Other Clinics



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Sri Lanka was known by various people by various names. It has been called Lanka by the ancient Sinhalese, Taprobane by the Greeks, Serendib by the Arabs, Ceilao by the Portuguese, Ceylan by the Dutch and Ceylon by the British. With the promulgation of the new constitution in 1972, the name was officially changed to Sri Lanka. The history of medicine in Sri Lanka has been fashioned over the centuries by a synthesis of several intrinsic and extrinsic factors, some of which were unique to the country. Being an island, Sri Lanka insulated to a large extent from external forces influencing medicine. Disease being as old as mankind, prehistoric man in Sri Lanka would have evolved his own approach to sickness which need not necessarily have invoked the use



of herbs and other drugs. The history of medicine in Sri Lanka can be divided in to major historical periods in its rule. There are: Ancient Medical Practices, Medicine under Sri Lankan kings, the Portuguese period, the Dutch period. There is hardly any information on the state of medicine in Pre-historic time. It is traditionally believed that Ravana, the prehistoric King of Lanka of Ramayana fame was well-versed in medical lore. Sri Lanka was ruled by its own kings from the inception of its written history until 1815, when the British conquered the Kandyan kingdom. Considerable information on the structure of the medical system that prevailed during this period is available from literary and archaeological sources. The ancient chronicle, the Mahavamsa, is

undoubtedly the richest single source of such information. In that time there were several Hospitals. The Portuguese first arrived in Colombo in 1505. Medicine practiced by the Portuguese at the time was not entirely Western, for it had an oriental flavor as well. Some of their medicinal knowledge was derived from the Moors of Spain. That was the Portuguese period in Sri Lanka. This was followed by the Dutch period. The Dutch completed the capture of the maritime provinces by defeating the long drawn out siege of Colombo in 1656.

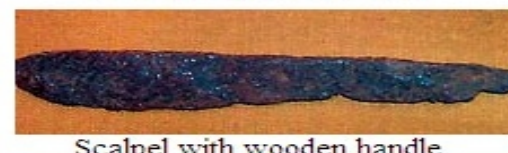
The impact that the Dutch had on the local medicine was only a fraction more than in the case of the Portuguese. They built more hospitals than the Portuguese, and that again was for the purpose of serving their forces, shipping personnel and other Dutch nationals in the country. Hospitals were established in strategic garrison towns, several of which possessed harbor's as well.



The micro- balance and its box: Could be the smallest of its kind in the world



Forceps with long handle



Scalpel with wooden handle



Scissors with thick metal handle

The British captured the maritime provinces from the Dutch in 1796, and annexed the Kandyan kingdom in 1815. They ruled the country till 1948 when Sri Lanka achieved independence. The early phase of British medicine belonged to the military who controlled both the military and civil health institutions. With the creation of a separate Civil Medical Department in 1858, a new phase was born by which medical facilities were provided to the civilian by a department free of military control. The British were very much concerned about the health of the local population. Several

Governors, in their addresses to the Legislative Council, indicated their solicitude for the health of the people.

National Hospital Of Srilanka

Teaching Hospital

Provincial General Hospital

District General Hospital

Base Hospital- Type A

Base Hospital- Type B

Divisional Hospital- Type A

Divisional Hospital- Type B

Divisional Hospital- Type C

Primary Medical Care Units

The National Hospital Of Srilanka

The National Hospital situated in Colombo in a 32 acre block of land is the largest teaching hospital in Sri Lanka and the final referral centre in the country consisting of 3000 beds. it is the training centre for under graduates and post graduate trainees of the Faculty of Medicine. The nursing training school, Colombo, PBS, and Schools of Radiography, Pharmacy, Cardiograph, physiotherapy and occupational therapy are also affiliated to the National Hospital.

The Vission

To be the center of excellence in Health care

The Mission

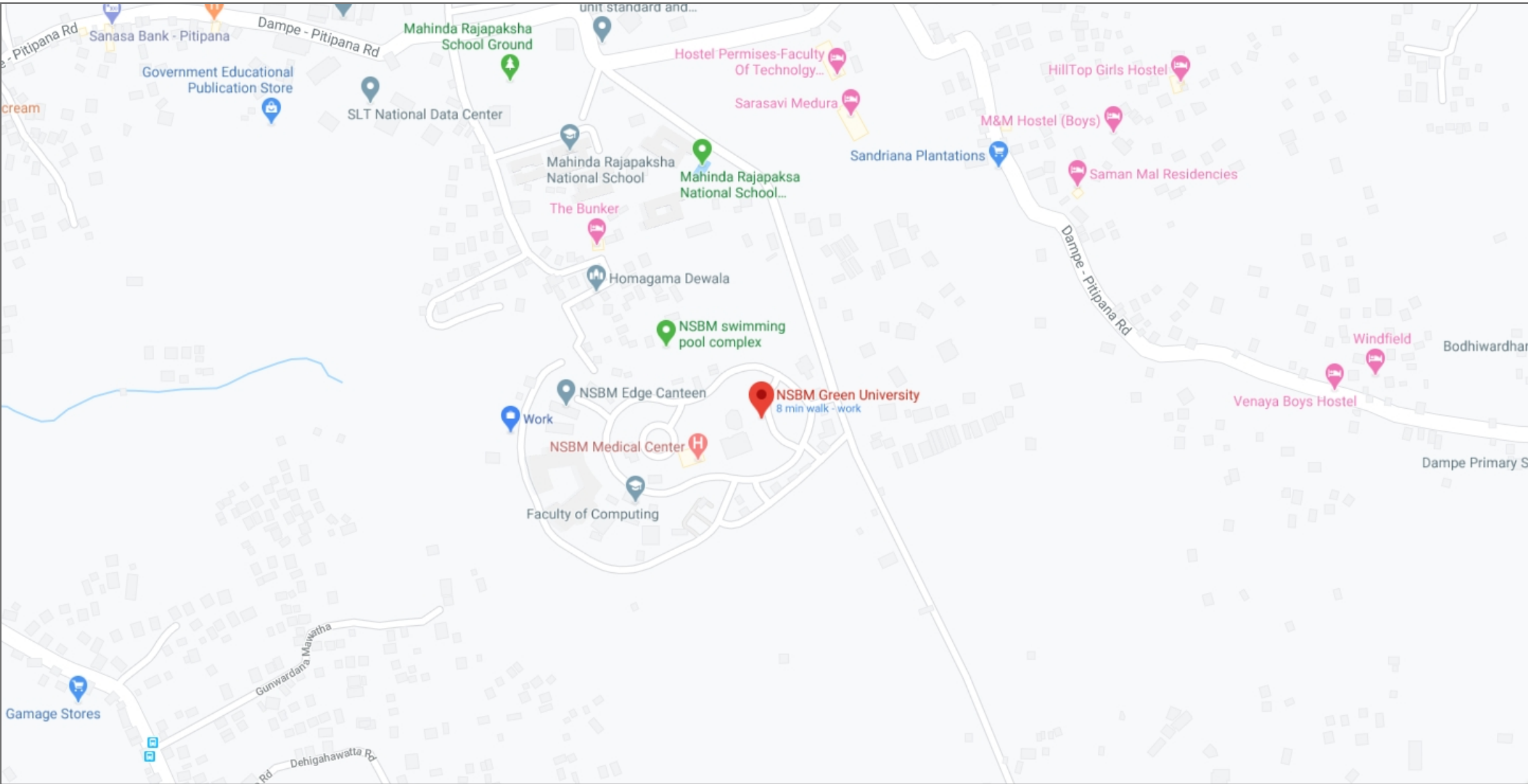
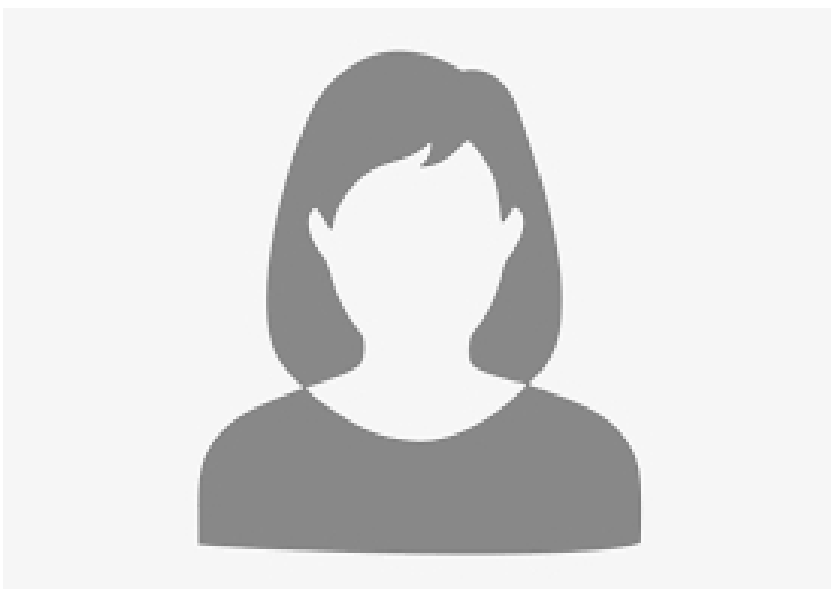
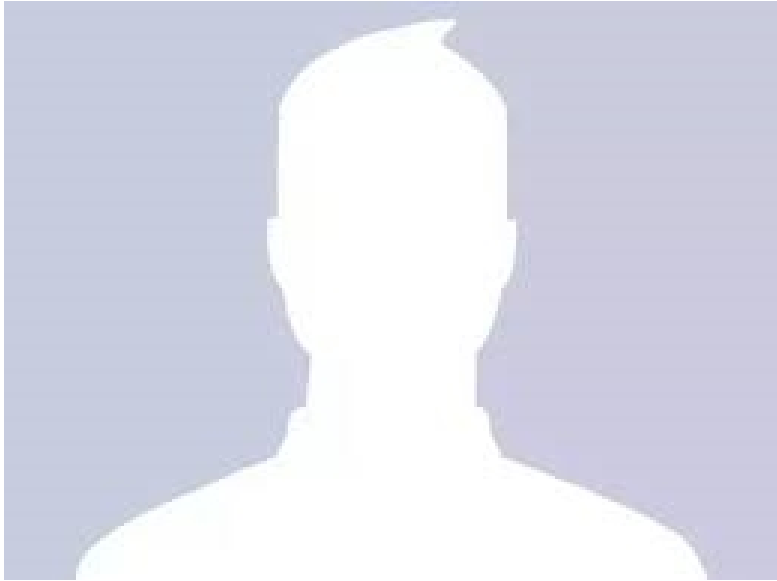
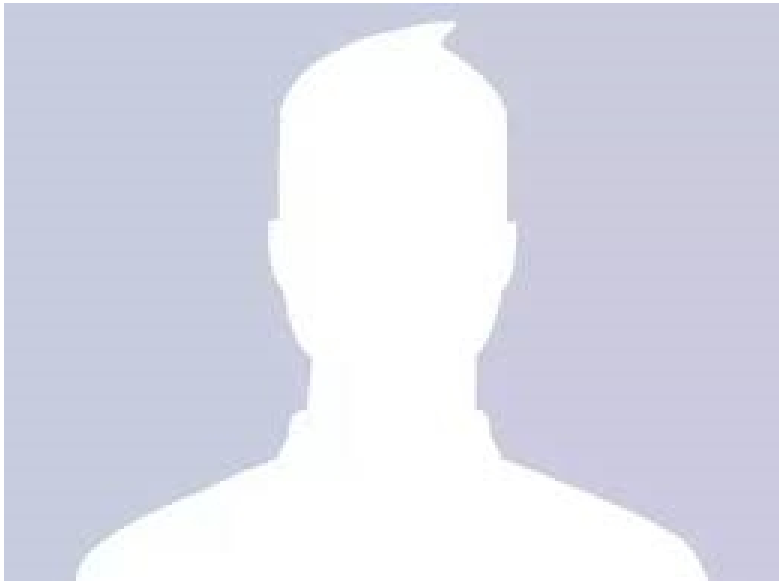
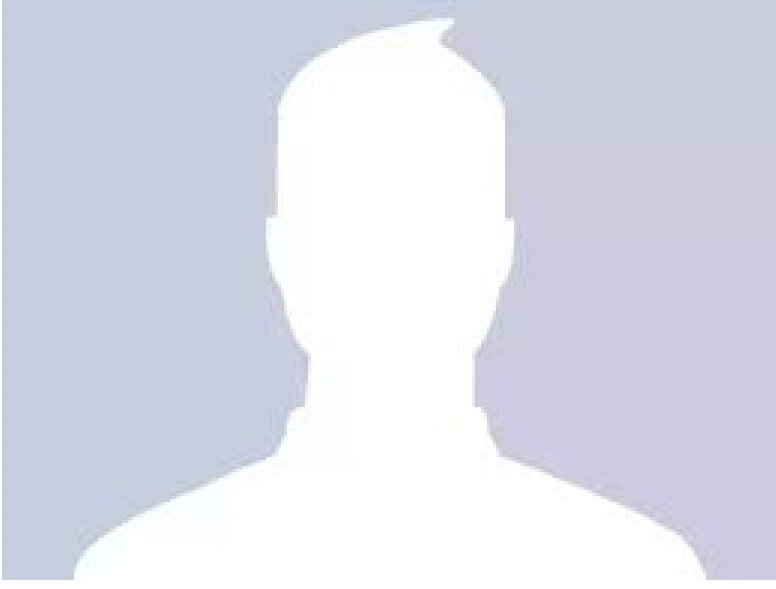
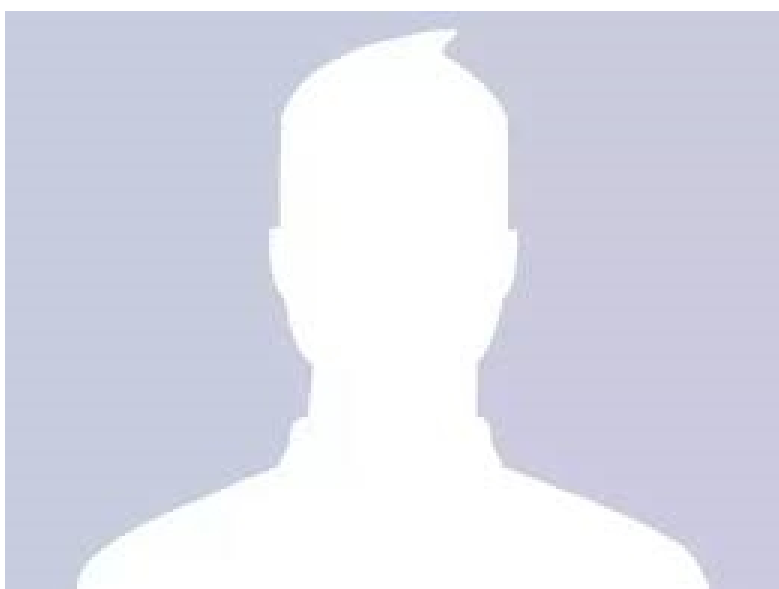
To elevate the status of the status of the hospital to a modern, leading health care facility and training center by developing and sustaining the infrastructure and human resource and by creating a patient friendly environment where patient care.

Services

The National Hospital of sri Lanka provide many services for the well fare of it's people, some of those services are :

- 1) Clinic Services
- 2) OPD Services
- 3) Specialist care services
- 4) other services

Our Staff



Contact Details

Telephone Numbers

National Hospital : +9411-2691111
Inquiries : +9411-2693510
Accident Service : +9411-2691111
Fax : +9411-2698443

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The Vision

A healthier nation that contributes to its economic, social, mental and spiritual development.

The Mission

To contribute to social and economic development of Sri Lanka by achieving the highest attainable health status through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services of high quality made available and accessible to people of Sri Lanka. Objectives are;

- 1) To empower community for maintaining, promoting their health
- 2) To improve comprehensive health services delivery actions
- 3) To strengthen stewardship management functions
- 4) To improve the management of human resources

Strategic Objectives

The main objective of the Health Development Master Plan of improving health status and reducing inequalities will be achieved by implementing strategic objectives, These are;

- 1) To provide technical advice in policy formulation, planning and programming on promotion of health through Advocacy, Behavior Change Communication, Social Marketing and Community Mobilization.
- 2) To support various health programmes conducted by the Department of health services and other health related sectors through advocacy, behavior change communication and social mobilization for health actions.
- 3) To promote, support and undertake planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of health promotion programmes in different settings.
- 4) To promote health care consciousness among the masses through mass media.
- 5) To assist and develop IEC / BCC materials required for health promotion and behavior change communication
- 6) To develop the capacities of manpower, both within and outside the department of health services in order to act as health promoters and change agents through advocacy, behavior change communication and social mobilization.
- 7) To educate and empower the public on health issues, to enable them to increase control over and promote individual and community health.
- 8) To coordinate with health related governmental, non governmental and international agencies and organization in promoting health of people.
- 9) To develop managerial capacities of health and health related sectors to manage health promotive programmes
- 10) To monitor and evaluate health promotive programmes and facilitate monitoring and evaluation of them at different levels.
- 11) To support and undertake research related to Behavior change of the community and social mobilization.

Teaching Hospitals

Teaching Hospital Karapitiya

To ensure that Teaching Hospital Karapitiya, Galle stand in commitment to provide optimum Health care Services of National and International standards in comprehensive and productive manner by a competent and satisfied staff within a friendly environment, maintaining good working relationships with an emphasis on quality, Service Excellence, Empathy and respect.

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National Cancer Institute Maharagama

Our mission is to provide evidence-based medical treatment and create a supportive, welcoming environment for patients; and provide research education and training opportunities for students and staff.

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National Eye Hospital Colombo

To be the center of excellence in eye care services in Sri Lanka by provision of quality and efficient services to the patient satisfaction by modern technology and trained dedicated staff in treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of eye care needs. Also provision of under graduate and postgraduate training, for medical officers, training for nurses, ophthalmic technologists and research.

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Teaching Hospital Peradeniya

Provision of patient centered, safe, sustainable and quality health care emphasizing on medical education, new technology and research through a motivated, empowered team and shared leadership.

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Castle Street Hospital for Women

The Castle Street Hospital for Women is the premier women’s hospital in Sri Lanka. Able to serve a wide array of services to women. It has one of the largest neonatal units in Sri Lanka. The hospital is a tertiary care teaching hospital and is a forerunner in training health staff.

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De Soysa Hospital for Women

To be the center of excellence in maternal, gynaecological & neonatal care by providing quality health care with available resources in a friendly environmental for both workers and patients, while training health professionals related to the field and doing ethical research to upgrade the care and service.

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Teaching Hospital Kandy

Our mission is to elevate the status of the hospital to a modern, leading health care facility and training center by developing and sustaining the infrastructure and human resources and by creating a patient friendly environment where patient care needs will be of highest priority.

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Teaching Hospital Mahamodara

Mahamodara teaching hospital in Galle is a large hospital complex which plays the role of frame of reference for the whole area of southern Sri Lanka for maternal and child health specialty's the only maternity teaching hospital in Southern Province, it provides maternal care, neonatal care and training for medical students, student nurses, student mid-wives and doctors who study for their postgraduate.

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Teaching Hospital Batticaloa

Provision of Healthcare Services of Highest Quality and Safety along with Training of Health Personals and use of available resources in a conducive working Environment where the Patients' needs will be of highest priority

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Teaching Hospital Jaffna

Jaffna Teaching Hospital is a government hospital in Jaffna, Sri Lanka. It is the leading hospital in the Northern Province and the only hospital in the province controlled by the central government in Colombo. In addition This hospital is the only teaching hospital in the Northern Province.

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Teaching Hospital Colombo North Ragama

Colombo North Teaching Hospital (CNTH) which is situated at Ragama in the Gampaha District is 18 km away from the capital of Sri Lanka. There are Three institutions including District Hospital Kandana, Rehabilitation Hospital Ragama and Nurses Training School Kandana are also functioning under the Directorate of C.N.T.H. As the largest tertiary care institution in the district

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Teaching Hospital - Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children

The mission of us is to Provision of consumer oriented comprehensive, best quality healthcare for the children of Sri Lanka at all times through a motivated, efficient, trained team of health staff to the maximum satisfaction of all care seekers and to train undergraduates, post graduates and other health personnel in child care effectively

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National Institute of Mental Health

To provide comprehensive and evidence based mental health services appropriate to the local context through state of the art approaches to patient care, capacity building, advocacy, community enagement, multi-sector collaboration and research delivered by competent and reliable staff

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Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital

Our hospital will improve the health and wellbeing of children and their families by advancing knowledge and practices of pediatric health, through excellent patient care, innovative research and quality professional education.

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Teaching Hospital Colombo South Kalubowila

The Kalubowila (Colombo South) Teaching Hospital in Sri Lanka is the second largest hospital in the country and It is a teaching-oriented hospital. The hospital is also part of the Sri Lanka Hospital Needs initiative, which aims to ensure that the hospital is properly equipped to treat the patients and provide the best training for students possible.

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Teaching Hospital Ratnapura

Providing the best, quality and safe services for the patients to improve their physical and mental well-being, through curative and preventive care by professionally updated knowledge and modern equipment in a safe, clean and friendly environment

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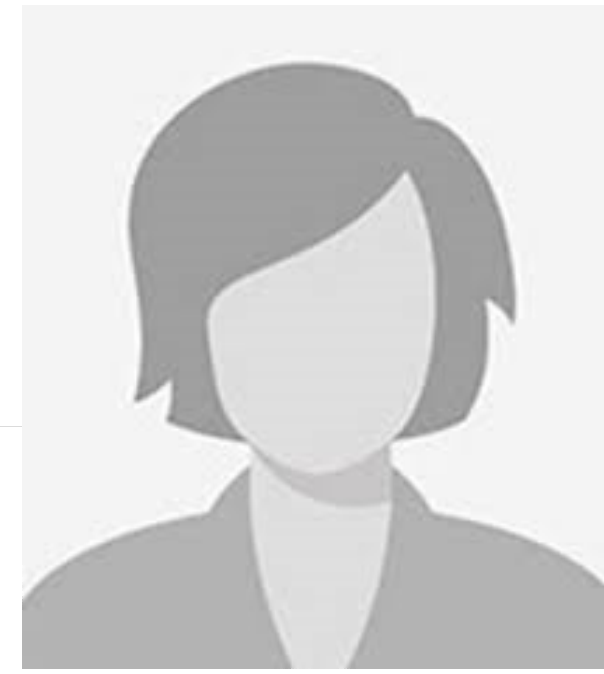
Minister Of Health and indigenous Medical Services



Minister Of Health and indigenous Medical Services



Additional Secretaries



Director General of Health Services



Deputy Director Generals of Health Services & Chief Finance Officer



Directors (Programmers and Campaigns)



Senior Assistant Secretaries



Directors (Head Office)

