vas and can be removed through a longitudinal incision along the vas to restore its patency. These improvements have rendered vas sterilization a much better accepted method.

UROLOGY AS A SURGICAL SPECIALITY IN MALAYSIA

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Urology as a distinct independent speciality was started in Malaysia in 1968 by Dr. G.A. Sreenivasan at Kuala Lumpur General Hospital; up till then Urological Surgery was part of the General Surgery discipline. It was a tough fight to get a department for purely urological surgery as this was resisted by the general surgeons.

The Institute of Urology and Nephrology was officially opened in 1972 and is till now the only urological center for training of urologists and providing urological services to the Malaysian population of 16 million people. The institute has an active Renal Transplantation and Hemodialysis program which up till now has performed over 350 living donor Renal Transplants.

This paper will further discuss in detail the work done at the Institute of Urology and Nephrology at General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and what it plans to do for the training of future urologists for the country.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UROLOGY AND ITS PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA

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Indonesia with an area of as big as Europe which consists of many islands with the population of more than 160 million people is the third populated country in Asia. The development of Urology in Indonesia was started as a part of surgery, where some surgeons specialized themselves mainly in the field of Urologic surgery.

As an official discipline, Urology in Indonesia is relatively still very young. The first division of Urology which officially exist was in the University of Indonesia, School of Medicine in 1955. After that time some young surgeons were sent abroad mainly to Europe, the Netherlands, West Germany and France to study Urology.

In 1973 The Indonesian Urological Association was

founded by nine founder members. Currently there are seven official Divisions of Urology in Indonesia those are: in Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, and Bali.

The official training Program for Urology in Indonesia was started in 1979 and there were only two centers accredited, those were our center in Jakarta and the division of Urology Airlangga University in Surabaya with the capacity of 4-8 trainees a year. The length of training in Urology is officially 9 semester (four years and a half).

Our association for the time being has only 40 members and 14 young members (residents in training).

The Urology problems in Indonesian are:

- equipments and facilities
- spreading of Urological services and man power
- big population and diverse locations and needs
- the speedy development of Urological technology which we have to anticipate.

The Urological cases which we have to deal with are: stones, prostates, trauma, strictures, infections, oncology, pediatric (congenital) and miscellaneous.

UROLOGICAL ENDOSCOPY AND RENAL TRANSPLANT SURGERY IN SRI LANKA

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The paper attempts to describe the present status of urological endoscopy and renal transplant facilities in Sri Lanka. The hospital system in Sri Lanka is described together with the availability of skilled personnel and equipment in relation to urological endoscopy and endoscopic surgery.

The role played by JICA in supplying the most modern fiberoptic instruments and other equipment as well as the scheme of training Sri Lankan surgeons in Japan is described.

Renal transplants have been successfully undertaken in Sri Lanka recently. The facilities available in the public as well as the private sector are described. The technology adopted is cost effective, and is a suitable model for countries where funds may not be readily available at this level of priority.

IMPENDING PROBLEMS FOR UROLOGY IN JAPAN

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