Introduction
Enhancing Community and Primary Care is one the Hospital Authority Strategic Directions to meet the demand for care of growing population of frail elderly. Despite the establishment of various new services, e.g. ICDS and improvement of existing services, e.g. enhancement of CGAS, Geriatric Day Hospitals. There appeared the demands still not enough. In the previous years, Occupational Therapy Department of Kowloon Hospital still received referrals for Domiciliary Service. The study intended to review our domiciliary referrals and services provided in the year of 2014 in order to describe any potential service gaps. We hope such information can facilitate concerned stakeholders in the planning of future Health Care Plans

Objectives
Describe basic demographics, sources of referral, OT interventions in order to estimate potential services gap of community care

Methodology
Case records of all Domiciliary Occupational Therapy (DOT) referrals in the period from January to December 2014 were retrieved for review. Additional clinical data of related cases were downloaded from CDARS for analysis. Descriptive statistics were mainly used

Result
294 cases being referred for DOT in Year 2014, the majority of the patients belonged to the elderly groups; 89.90% of clients were older than 65 years old, who suffered from chronic disabling diseases, such as cardiopulmonary diseases, fracture and dementia. There were still 10.10% of patients with age below 60, their conditions included stroke and spinal problems etc. 58.80% of referrals were directly related to post-discharge support from the hospital. These patients were excluded from ICDS but the clinicians or caregivers concerns about “safe” discharge or their age were out of range. In case there were community support service arranged, the appointment may be shorten after discharge. The services provided for this group of patients included: home safety assessment and follow up (28.96%), aids prescriptions (22.40%), home oxygen follow up (19.13%) and on-site carer training (13.11%) and Activity in Daily Livings training (7.92%). There were 31.97% of referrals from out-patient clinics and most of these cases suffered from dementia and/or depression. This might suggest that the provision of community care for elderly with purely psychological problems were still scare. The remaining referrals were from HA community teams (9.18%), which indicated that due to the long waiting time of long term care services by social welfare department might not be able to address the urgent needs of this group of patients. This review describe areas that our Health Care System may address in planning our service