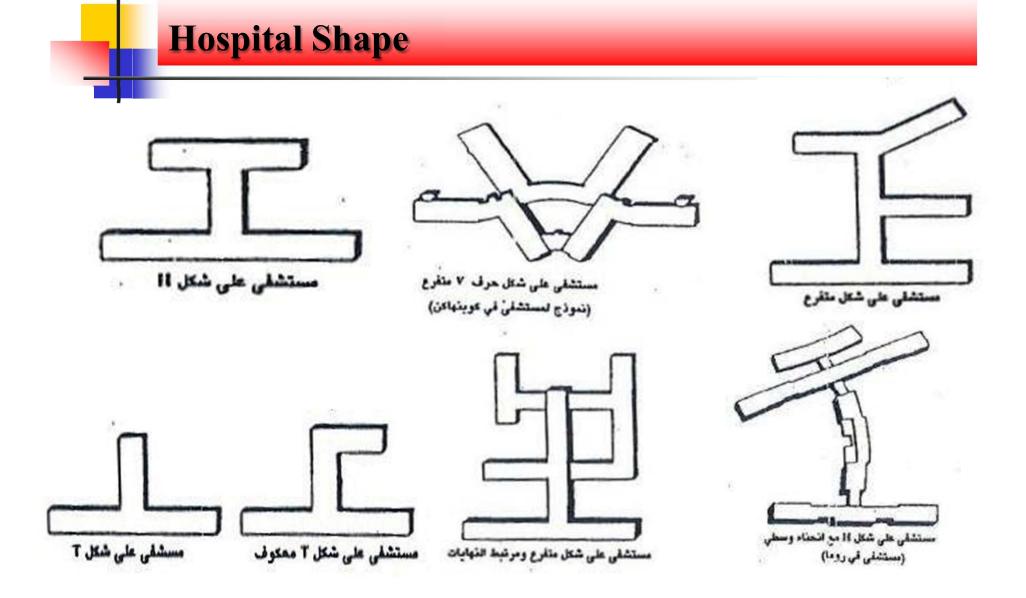


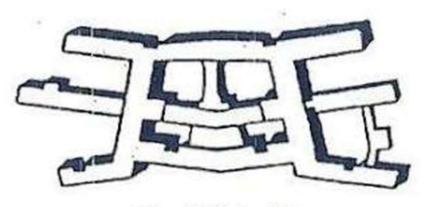
)Low block) with wings

)Low block) Cells

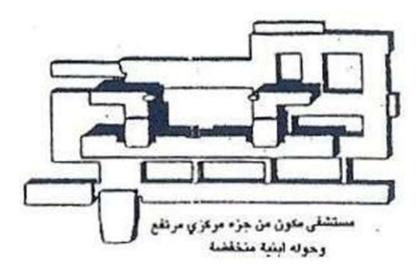
)Low block) Repetition as H shape

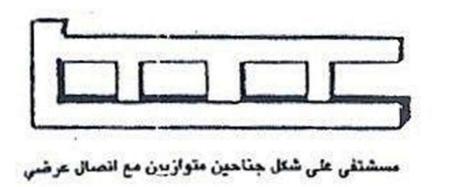


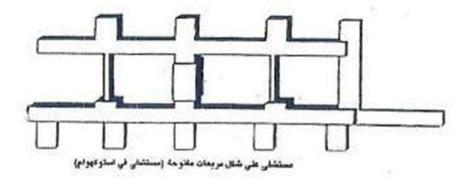
Hospital Shape



مستشلى على شكل غير منتظم

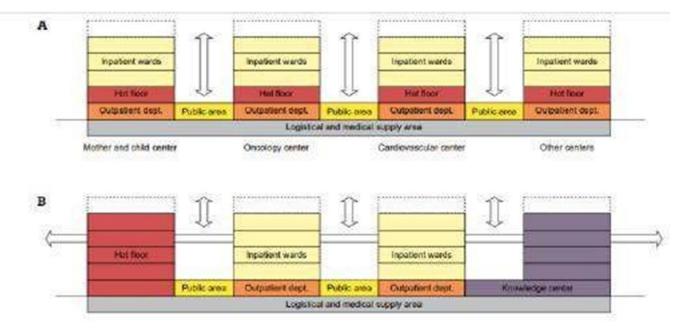






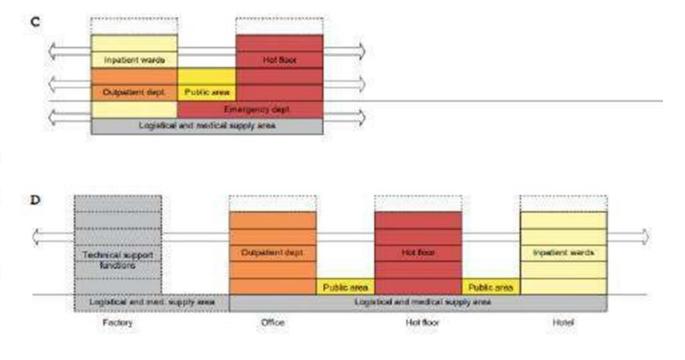
Overview of functional zones within the hospital and possible design approaches

Public area 1 Entrance 2 Reception/admission 3 Waiting areas	Customer-orlented Shopping mall design	Logistical and medical supply areas 1 Medical: - Pharmacy - Off-site laboratories - Instrument sterilization 2 Non-medical: - Food, linen, disposables - Housekeeping, cleaning - Waste disposal - Equipment maintenance - Building maintenance	Process-oriented Factory design
Outpatient department 1 Outpatient consultation and treatment 2 Pre-operative screening 3 Dialysis	Customer-oriented Shopping mail design		Process-oriented Warehouse design
Hot floor with advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities 1 Diagnostics: - Radiology - Nuclear Imaging - Functional assessment - On-site laboratories and front offices (sample collection)	Process-oriented Factory/high-tech design		
 2 Endoscopy 3 Emergency department 4 Operating rooms 5 Delivery rooms 6 Cardiac diagnosis and intervention 7 Radiological diagnosis and intervention 8 Radiotherapy 	Outcome-oriented Factory/high-tech design	3 Office facilities: • Workspaces • Meeting rooms and conference facilities • Education facilities 4 Staff facilities: • Changing areas • Relaxation areas • Overnight stay	Customer-oriented Office design Customer-oriented Hotel design
Inpatient department 1 Admission, discharge, transfer 2 Day treatment 3 Standard nursing wards	Customer-oriented Hotel design		
4 Specific recovery wards: - ICU/MCU - CCU - Neonatology - Pediatrics - Psychiatry	Cuatomer-oriented Hotel design		



Typical hospital configurations

A The theme model divides an often largescale complex into subdivisions for specific medical conditions or patient groups. B The center model is organized around multidisciplinary medical processes, with strict separation of patient and staff traffic flows. C The three-flow model differentiates between acute patients, outpatients and inpatients; the focus is on patient traffic flows. D The typological model distinguishes four types of spaces: the 'factory' housing technical functions, the office, the hot floor (treatment areas) and the 'hotel' (patient ward).



ZONING AND TRAFFIC SYSTEM