# 中华人民共和国国家标准 National Standard of the People's Republic of China

## 传染病医院建筑设计规范

### Architectural design Code for infectious diseases hospital

(讨论草稿) (Draft for discussion)

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### 目录

#### Contents

1.总则General rules		
2.术语与略语Terms and abbreviation		
2.1 术语 Terms	5	
2.2 略语 Abbreviation		
3.传染病医院选址 Site selection of infectious diseases hospital		
4.总体规划Overall planning		
5.建筑设计Architectural design		
5.1 建筑设计的一般规定General provisions for architectural design		
5.2 门诊部与接诊部Outpatient department and reception department		
5.3 急诊部Emergency department		
5.4 医技科室Medical laboratory		
5.4.1 一般放射检查室Ordinary radiation examination room	16	
5.4.2 功能检查室Function examination room	17	
5.4.3 血库Blood bank	17	
5.4.4 中心(消毒灭菌)供应室Center (Sterilization) supply room	18	
5.4.5 手术部Operation Department	18	
5.4.6 药剂科Pharmacy department		
5.4.7 病理科Pathology department	21	
5.5 住院部(包含若干病区或护单元) Inpatient Department (consisting of several inpatient areas of		
nursing units)	21	
5.6 后勤保障供应部		
5.6.1 洗衣房Laundry		
5.6.2 营养膳食科Nutrition and diet branch		
5.6.3 太平间Mortuary		
5.6.4 医疗病理垃圾收集及焚烧炉Medical pathology garbage collection and incinerator		
5.7 室内装修和其他要求 Interior decoration and other requirements		
6.给水排水消防和污水处理 Water supply and drainage for fire fighting and sewage treatment		
7. 采暖通风与空气调节Heating, ventilation and air conditioning		
8 电气Electric	35	
9.智能化Intelligentization		
10.医疗气体Medical gases		
11.环境保护Environmental protection		
12.节能与节水Energy and water conservation		
13.防火与疏散Fire protection and evacuation		

1. 总则 General rules

1.1 适用范围

1.1 Scope of application

本建筑设计规范适用于专门收治各类传染病患者的医院建筑,为该类建筑物建筑设 计与规划应遵循的原则与依据。有关章节亦运用于附设于综合性医院内的传染病区或独 立传染病区。

This architectural design code is applicable to hospital building specialized in receiving and curing various kinds of infectious disease patients, which has provided principle and basis for the design and planning of this type of building. Relevant chapters and sections are also applicable to the infectious diseases wards attached to comprehensive hospital or independent infectious diseases wards.

1.2 设计原则

1.2 Design principles

1.2.1 本建筑设计规范核心是从传染病传播的传染源、宿舍、环境三角形关系,切断 传染链,控制传染源的原则。在建筑总体布局,平面与竖向布置上,明确功能分区,明 确各部门洁污分区与分流。并针对传染病医院的特点,重视医疗区内病患者诊疗活动区 域与医务工作人员工作区域的相对区划。减少洁净与污染人流物流的相互交叉与相互感 染机率。突出与一般综合性医院建筑不同的设计特点与措施要求。

1.2.1 The core of this architectural design code is to cut off the chain of infection and control infection source from the triangle relationship of infection source, dorm and environment of infectious disease transmission. In overall building layout, in plane and vertical arrangement, the function division and clean-dirt partition and dispersion shall be definite. Aiming at the characteristics of infectious diseases hospital, the relative division of diagnosis activity area for patients and working area for medical staff shall be attached great importance. The odds of reciprocal chiasma and aleopation between clean and polluted stream of people and logistics shall be reduced. The design characteristics and measure requirements different from general comprehensive hospital building shall be highlighted.

1.2.2 发展变更可能性

1.2.2 Possibility of development

与其他医疗设施类似,传染病医院具有预留发展空间的特性。要有具备改扩建灵活

性以及在总体布局上应为医院的日后发展预留一定的发展空间,其平面与竖向布置以及 结构选型应考虑医院日后改扩建的灵活可能性。

Similar to other medical facilities, infectious diseases hospital has the characteristics of reserving development space. It shall possess reorganization and expansion flexibility and shall reserve certain development space for the future development of hospital in overall layout and it shall consider the possibility of flexibility for future reorganization and expansion in plane and vertical layout and structure form selection.

1.2.3 医疗空间环境

1.2.3 Medical space environment

从心理社会生物医学模式出发,规划设计应充分考虑病患者就医诊治的医疗环境空间,考虑在院区内长期工作的医务工作人员的工作环境空间。人性化医疗环境内外空间 的创造注重绿色生态环境技术的运用。构筑以人为本,回归自然的医疗设施。

Starting from the psychosocial biomedical model, planning and design shall take full consideration of the medical environment space for patients' diagnosis as well as working environment space for medical staff who are working in the hospital in long term. Create humanized medical environment and internal and external space; emphasize the application of green ecological environment technology; build medical facilities with human-centered and returning to nature.

1.2.4 环境保护

#### 1.2.4Environmental protection

传染病医院的规划与设计应充分重视医院内外环境的卫生安全,既要防止院区外污 染环境对院内医疗区的干扰污染,更要防范院区内污染源的管理与控制,不造成二次污 染。病患者使用接触过的一次性用品、污染梯、纱布、食物残渣、病患者的排泄物以及 检验用血样、体液标本、病理组织标本等均应根据不同传染病种采用有效对路,适宜的 合理的定点定人收集渠道,采用可靠的无菌消毒处理措施。

The planning and design of infectious diseases hospital shall pay full attention to the sanitary safety of internal and external environment of hospital, which shall not only prevent the contaminated environment outside hospital from contaminating the medical area inside hospital, but it also shall manage and control the source of pollution inside hospital to prevent from secondary pollution. Disposable goods used and contacted by patients, pollution ladder, gauze, food residue, excreta of patients as well as blood sample, body fluid specimen,

pathological tissue specimen for test shall be taken effective measures according to different infectious disease entities. Construct appropriate and reasonable fixed point fixed person collection channel and adopt reliable sterile disinfection treatment measures.

传染病医院医疗垃圾收集、焚化,医院污废水汇集处理应予以高度重视,统一规划 同步建设。

The collection and incineration of medical wastes of infectious diseases hospital and collection disposal of hospital polluted and waste water shall be highly valued which shall be involved in uniform planning and synchronous construction.

1.2.5 公用系统设计

1.2.5 Design of utility system

如采用机械通风空气调节系统时,应特别注意建筑物内的气流组织。严格保证清洁 区空流流向次清洁区再流向污染区。即应当对清洁区、次清洁区与污染区的气疏压力形 成级差,由清洁区向次清洁区、污染区依次递减,严禁倒流。

If mechanical ventilation air conditioning system is adopted, the air distribution in the building shall be paid special attention to. Strictly guarantee the air in clean area to flow to secondary clean area and then to pollution area, that is to form range for the air pressure of clean area, secondary clean area and pollution area which shall decreasing from clean area to secondary area and pollution area to strictly prohibit backflow.

楼宇自动化、信息自动化 BAS、PACS、LIS、RIS 等将提高医院的管理水平,有助 于减少医务工作人员的来往活动,提高工效并减少院内交叉感染的风险。大型医院以及 在有条件地区应尽量配置。

Building automation, information automation BAS, PACS, LIS and RIS will improve the hospital's management level, which is helpful for the correspondence activities of medical staff, enhance work efficiency and reduce the risk of cross infection in the hospital. Large-scale hospitals and districts where it permits shall be configured as much as possible.

2.术语与略语 Terms and abbreviation

2.1 术语 Terms	
2.1.1 传染病医院	Infections diseases Hospital
2.1.2 门诊与接诊	Outpatient Dept & referal dept.
2.1.3 急诊	emergency dept.
2.1.4 医技部门	medical technical sections.



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