The hospital is designed into 3 bundles:

- The Diagnostic and Treatment block
- The Ambulatory Care block.
- The Inpatient block

The Functional Relations

- The hospital is designed into 3 bundles:
  - The Diagnostic and Treatment block
  - The Ambulatory Care block
  - The Inpatient block

Departmental Planning and Design

- The hospital is designed into 3 bundles:
  - The Diagnostic and Treatment block
  - The Ambulatory Care block
  - The Inpatient block

Flexibility

- The hospital is designed into 3 bundles:
  - The Diagnostic and Treatment block
  - The Ambulatory Care block
  - The Inpatient block
planning has to start with circulation systems as a basic framework for any concept:

- The main public entrance needs high visibility and easy access, leading to the main public space.
- An outpatient entrance, also visible but separate from inpatient and visitor traffic, leads to ambulatory care clinics.
- Emergency Medicine needs a separate away from public traffic, but convenient to outside access.
- The service entrance and loading bays need to be easily accessible but out of public view.
- Drop off and parking needs to be conveniently provided for all types of traffic.
- Hospital staff parking, separate from patients, needs to be close to a 24 hour entry.
Parking, A hospital and other health facilities shall provide a minimum of one (1) parking space for every twenty-five (25) beds.

(4 spaces for every 90 square meters.)

La Spezia hospital by Hopkins Architects
Kirkbride’s “Plan of Principal Story of Improved Linear Form of Hospital”


http://www.arch2o.com/bibliotheca-alexandrina-l-snohetta/

Akershus University Hospital

Architect: C.F. Møller Architects
Location: Oslo, Norway
Architect: C.F. Møller Architects
Area: 170,000 sqm
Project Year: 2008
The wards are centered around four so-called courtyards which ensure a well-defined daily life for the patients, with a manageable level of social contact, assisted by a clear staff interface.

The glass street has a town-like structure, with public and semi-public zones defined as squares and open spaces, offering the everyday functions of a town: church, pharmacy, hairdresser, florist, café and kiosk, as well as traffic nodes and other services for the benefit of patients, relatives and staff.

William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital

- 12 floors
- 1.3 million square feet
- 460 single-patient rooms
- 40 emergency treatment rooms
- 40 surgical suites
- 33 procedure rooms
- 72 adult ICU rooms
- 16 labor and delivery rooms
- 30 neonatal ICU rooms
- 3 obstetrics specialty surgical suites
- 4 CT scan, 2 MRI, and 6 X-ray suites
- 6 endoscopy suites
- 2 nuclear medicine scans
The hospital’s unique “W” shape – which promotes efficient space planning – shortens hallways so nurses can be closer to patients.

Nurse alcoves located immediately outside of patient rooms also will allow nurses to spend less time getting to patients and more time caring for them.

Every patient has a spacious individual room with large windows and a view of natural light, which is proven to improve healing and a sense of well-being.

The William P. Clements Jr. University Hospital
New Køge University Hospital

Design: C.F. Møller
Winning design of a new super hospital in Denmark
A total area of 177,000 m²

Architectural Design 4
Lecture 01
Semester I
Year 2015-2016

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New Køge University Hospital

Design: C.F. Møller
Winning design of a new super hospital in Denmark

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