

(11/12/2012 को 3 तक)

विद्यान सभा संख्या संक्रां कि 608 के अन्तर्गत भाग 'ख' का परिशिष्ट
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Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)

Guidelines for
Sub-District/Sub-Divisional
Hospitals
(31 to 100 Bedded)

Revised 2012

Directorate General of Health Services
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of India

Dental Surgery

Sl. No.	Name of the Illness	Recommended Service Mix (suggested actions)
1	Dental Caries/Dental Abscess/Gingivitis	Treat
2	Cleaning - Periodontitis - Surgery	Treat
3	Minor Surgeries, Impaction, Flap	Cleaning Treat Surgery if necessary and refer
4	Malocclusion	Refer
5	Prosthodontia (Prosthetic Treatment)	Treat with appliances
6	Trauma	Treat
7	Maxillo Facial Surgeries	Refer
8	Neoplasms	Refer

Health Promotion & Counseling

Sl. No.	Name of the Illness	Recommended Service Mix (suggested actions)
1	CHD/M.I.	Counseling/Diet advice Safe Style changes
2	Diabetes	Safe Style Changes/Physiotherapy
3	Substance Abuse	Vocational Rehabilitation, Safe Style changes
4	HIV/AIDS	HIV Counseling

Community Health Services

Sl. No.	Name of the Illness	Recommended Service Mix (suggested actions)
1	Communicable & Vaccine Preventable Diseases	Health Promotional Activities like ORT Canon, Immunization Camps
2	Non-communicable Diseases	Epidemic Health Investigation, Health Promotion & Counseling Activities
3	Adolescent & School Health	Adolescent & school health promotional activities
4	Family Planning	Counseling services, camps, follow up of contraceptive users
5	HIV/AIDS	HIV Counseling and Testing; STI testing; Blood safety; STI syndromic treatment

Physical Infrastructure

Size of the hospital

The size of a Sub-district hospital is a function of the hospital bed requirement which in turn is a function of the size of the population serve. In India the usual population

size of a Sub-district varies from 1,00,000 to 5,00,000. For the purpose of convenience the average size of the Sub-district is taken in this document as 2,50,000 populations. Based on the assumptions of the annual rate of admission as 1 per 50 populations. And average length of stay in a hospital as 5 days. The number of beds required for a Sub-district having a population of 2,50000 will be as follows:

The total number of admissions per year
= 2,50,000 x 1/50 = 5,000

Bed days per year = 5,000 x 5 = 25,000

Total number of beds required when occupancy is
100% = 25000/365 = 69 beds

Total number of beds required when occupancy is
80% = 25000/365 x 80/100 = 55 beds

Area of the hospital

An area of 65-85 m² per bed has been considered to be reasonable. The area will include the service areas such as waiting space, entrance hall, registration counter etc. In addition, Hospital Service buildings like Generators, Heat Ventilation and Air conditioning Plant (HVAC plant), Manifold Rooms, Boilers, Laundry, Kitchen and essential staff residences are required in the Hospital premises. In case of specific requirement of a hospital, flexibility in altering the area be kept.

Site information

Physical description of the area which should include bearings, boundaries, topography, surface area, land used in adjoining areas, limitation of the site that would affect planning, maps of vicinity and landmarks or centers, existing utilities, nearest city, port, airport, railway station, major bus stand, rain fall and data on weather and climate. Hospital Management Policy should emphasize on quake proof, fire proof, protected, flood proof buildings and should be away from high tension wires. Infrastructure should be eco-friendly and disabled (physically and visually handicapped) friendly. Provision should be made for water harvesting, solar energy/power back-up, and horticulture services including herbal garden. Local agency Guidelines and By-laws should strictly be followed. A room for horticulture to store garden implements, seeds etc. will be made available.

Factors to be considered in locating a district/sub-district hospital

- ◆ The location may be near the residential area.
- ◆ Too old building may be demolished and new construction done in its place.
- ◆ It should be free from dangers of flooding; it must not, therefore, be sited at the lowest point of the district.
- ◆ It should be in an area free of pollution of any kind, including air, noise, water and land pollution.
- ◆ **It must be serviced by public utilities:** Water, sewage and storm-water disposal, electricity, gas and telephone. In areas where such utilities are

not available, substitutes must be found, such as a deep well for water, generators for electricity and radio communication for telephone.

- ◆ Necessary environmental clearance will be taken.
- ◆ Disability Act will be followed. Barrier free access environment for easy access to non-ambulant (wheel-chair, stretcher), semi-ambulant, visually disabled and elderly persons as per "Guidelines and Space Standards for barrier-free built environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons" of Government of India. This will ensure safety and utilization of space by disabled and elderly people fully and full integration into the society.

Site selection criteria

A rational, step-by-step process of site selection occurs only in ideal circumstances. In some cases, the availability of a site outweighs other rational reasons for its selection, and planners and architects are confronted with the job of assessing whether a piece of land is suitable for building a hospital. In the case of either site selection or evaluation of adaptability, the following items must be considered: size, topography, drainage, soil conditions, utilities available, natural features and limitations.

In the already existing structures of a district/Sub-district hospital

- ◆ It should be examined whether they fit into the design of the recommended structure and if the existing parts can be converted into functional spaces to fit in to the recommended standards.
- ◆ If the existing structures are too old to become part of the new hospital, could they be converted to a motor pool, laundry, store or workshop or for any other use of the Sub-district hospital.
- ◆ If they are too old and dilapidated then they must be demolished and new construction should be put in place.

Building and Space Requirements

Signage: The building should have a prominent board displaying the name of the Centre in the local language at the gate and on the building. Colour coded guidelines and signage indicating access to various facilities at strategic points in the Hospital for guidance of the public should be provided.

डॉ. (श्रीमती) योगिता शिंदे
संयुक्त संचालक
संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें.
म.प्र. भोपाळ

