

8-4 アインシャムス大学専門病院

Ain Shams University Specialized Hospital

アインシャムス大学はカイロ市内にあり、カイロ大学と同じ国立の総合大学であるが、学生数はカイロ大学を凌ぐといわれている。この新専門病院は既存の大学病院に近い、広々とした敷地を得て、フランス政府のローンを受け、フランス人のコンサルタントの指導のもとに建設され、同じくフランスの病院コンサルタントのもとに運営されている。開院は1984年4月、同年10月より外来診療を始め、翌年の1985年より手術を開始した。総病床数は829であるが、看護要員の不足から現在300床をオープンしているに過ぎない。

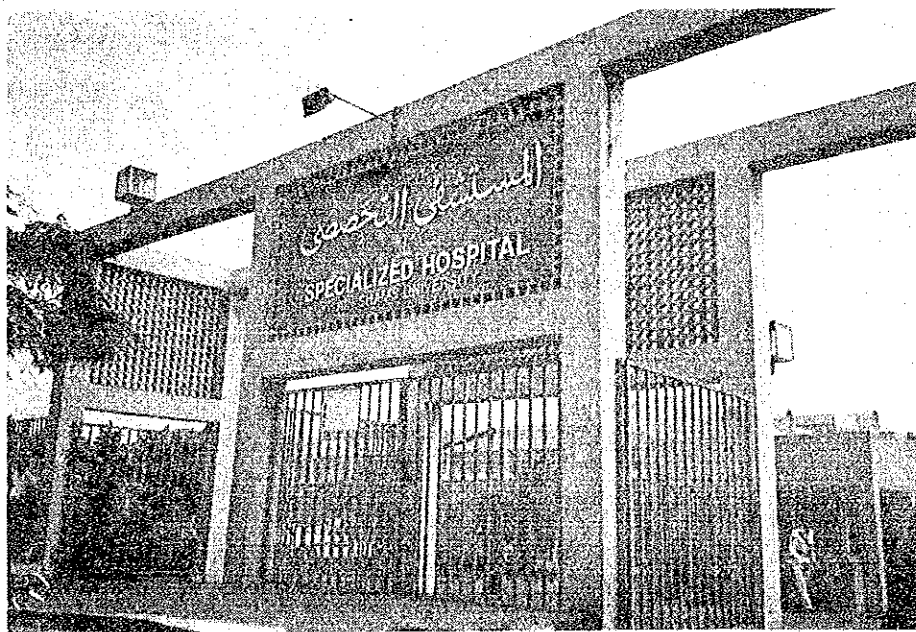
患者の受付は旧病院で行い、診療費を負担でき、高度医療を必要とする患者がこの専門病院へ送られてくる。旧病院で診療を受ける限り患者の負担はない。この有料化が病院のスタッフ雇用や維持管理の上で大変有利となる。ちなみに病院の年間予算は1,200万エジプトポンドといわれているが、その半分の600万エジプトポンドを政府から、残りは病院が独自に稼ぐか資金調達をする。そして職員には公務員としての給料の他に、例えば看護婦の場合は200%の勤務手当を、さらに夜間勤務やICU勤務をすれば各々250%の手当てが支給されるという。教授陣にも、外来診療をすれば1時間あたり10ポンドが、手術をすれば手術料の36%がボーナスとして支給されるなど、公務員としては破格の優遇を受けている。

建物は平家建ての外来・中央診療部とクラスター状の4階建の病棟群とに大別できるが、勿論両建物は地下の廊下により繋がる。この配置は動線が長くなるという欠点はあるが、各部門とも十分に広い面積と他の部門に干渉されることなく効率的な平面計画や設備計画ができるという長所の方が大きい。

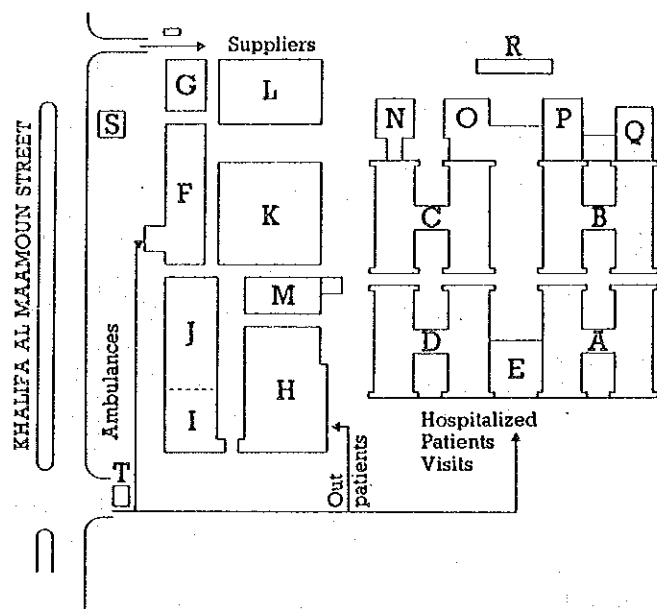
外来クリニックや中央診療部の廊下や待合の天井は高く、ルーフライトから自然光を採り、明るい雰囲気づくりをしていたが、この試みは病棟の廊下においても見られた。病棟中央の丸い屋根はその光の筒である。又手術部においては、手術室の外側にソイルドの廊下を廻し、手術室との間にはハッチを設け、手術室から汚れたリネンや器材をとりだすことができる。手術室との間仕切壁にはガラス窓を設けており、手術の模様をソイルドの廊下からガウンテクニックをすることなく観察できる。学生教育の場として大変有意義な方策と思える。

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 1. 開院年月日 | 1984年4月28日 | 外来診療開始 | 1984年10月7日 |
| | | 手術開始 | 1985年1月1日 |
| 2. 診療科目 | 内科、心臓、肺、肝臓・胃・腸、一般外科、外傷・整形外科、形成外科、小児外科、心臓・血管外科、神経外科、眼科、耳鼻咽喉科、泌尿器科 | | |

3. 病床数 総病床数 829床
外科系 658、内科系 113、ICU 28、救急 10、デイケア 20
科別病床数
一般内科 40、心臓 20、肺 17、肝臓-胃 26、
一般外科 240、整形外科 80、外傷 40、火傷 4、
形成外科 30、泌尿器外科 60、血液透析 10、心臓外科 40、
血管外科 21、小児外科 23、耳鼻咽喉科 40、眼科 40、
神経外科 40、Resuscitation 18、Intermediate cares 10、
救急 10、デイケア 20
4. 病室のタイプ 1床室、2床室、3床室、4床室、スイートルーム
5. 病室の設備 エアコン、シャワー、トイレ、カラーテレビ接続可(持ち込み又はレンタル)
6. 病室の料金 1床室LE35/日 = 約4,000円/日
7. スタッフの数
8. 診療費用 外来診療LE5 = 約600円、手術LE400 = 約5,000円
この診療費用について病院側から詳細なデータを得た。

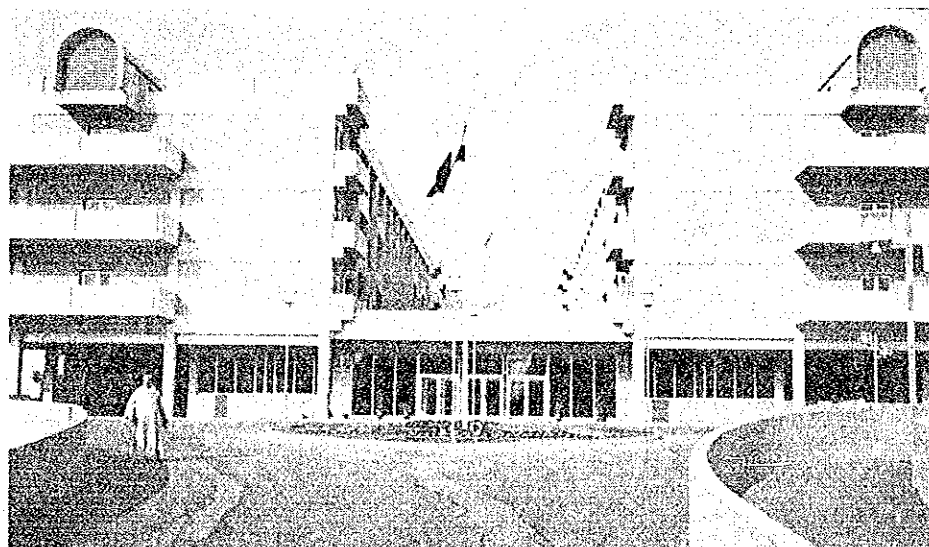


エントランス

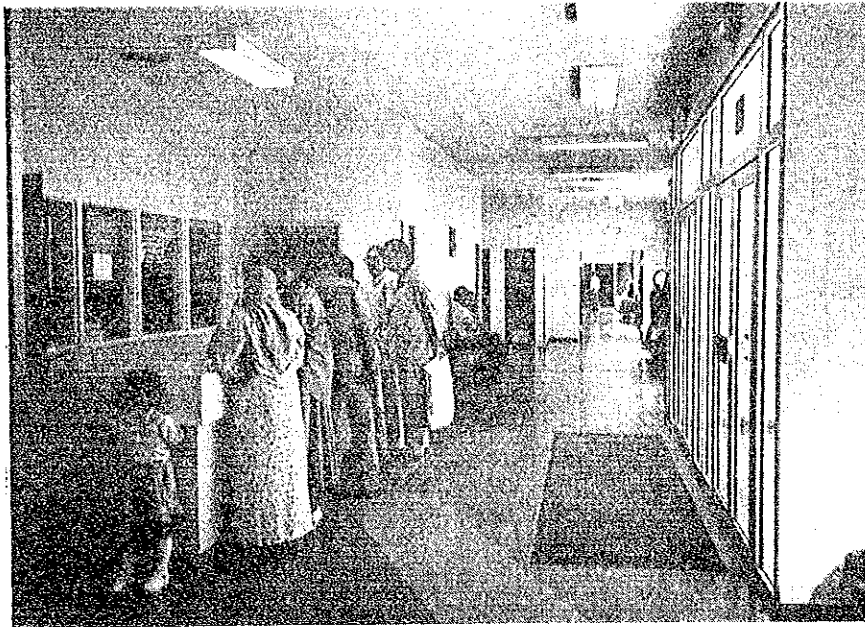


- A,B,C,D : 病棟
 E : 病院エントランス
 F : 救急
 G : デイケア
 H : 外来クリニック
 I : 薬剤-入院調剤
 J : 放射線診療部
 K : 手術部
 L : インターメディエイトケア
 M : 検査部
 N : 会議室
 O : 厨房
 O : 洗濯
 Q : エネルギーセンター
 R : 医療ガス
 S : モスク
 T : エントランスコントロール

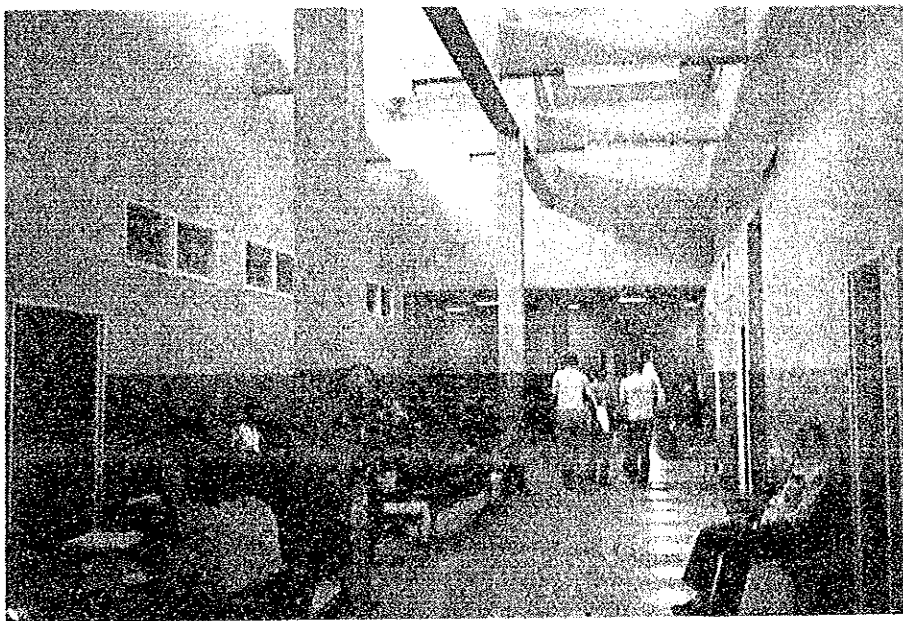
配置図



病棟正面



外来クリニック受付



外来クリニック待合室

高い天井に設けられたトプライトより光が入る

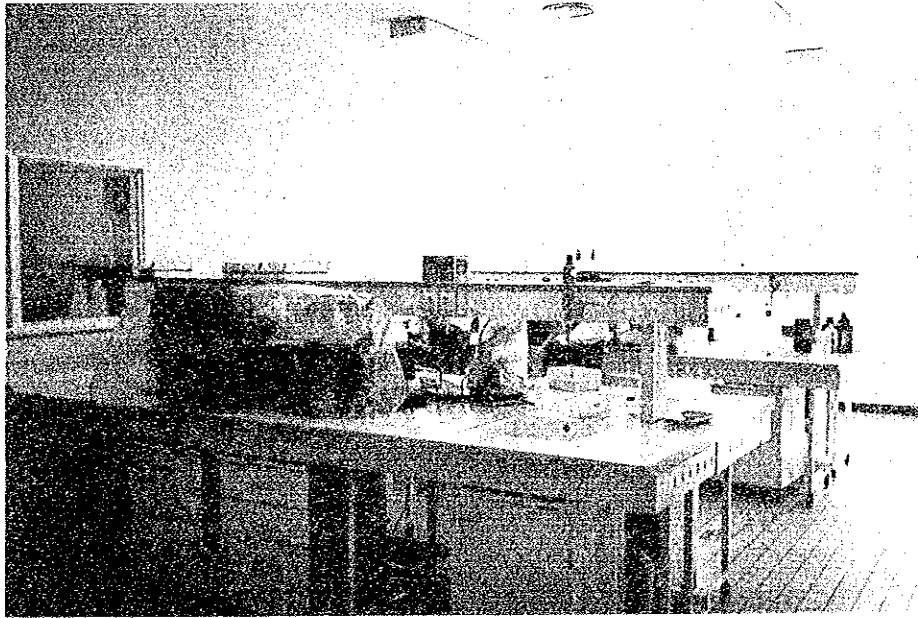


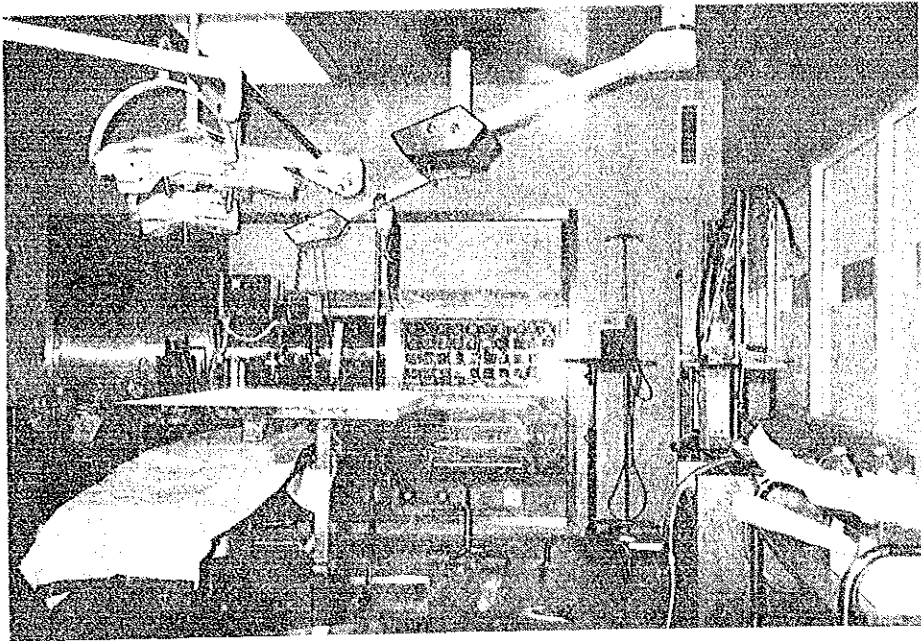
検査部の中廊下

高い天井の側面には窓があって自然光が入る。
検査室との間仕切にはガラス窓がある。

検査室

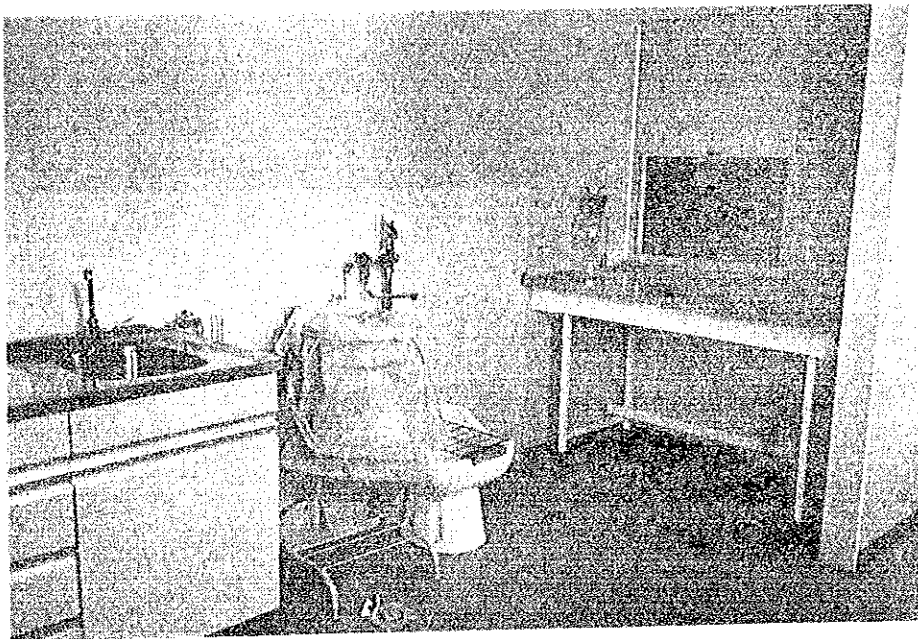
実験台の天板はタイル



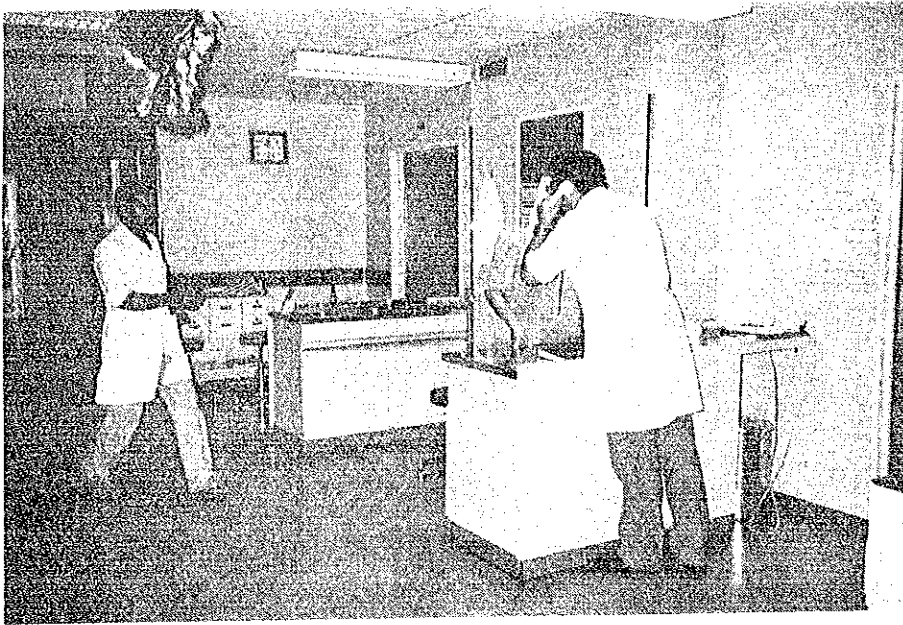


手術室

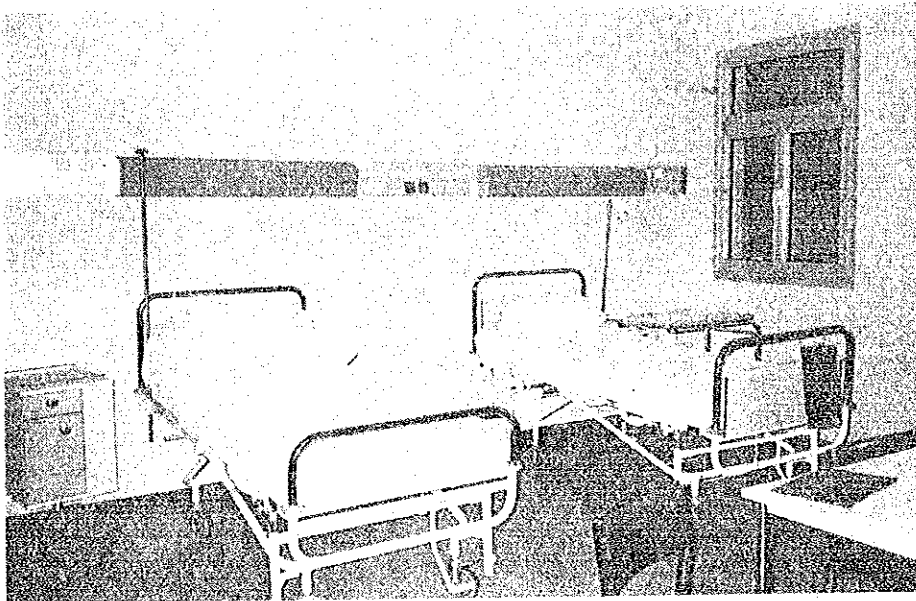
機材棚・フィルムビューワーが1セットで壁にはめ込まれている。
右側の窓の外側がソイルド廊下、この室は眼科の手術室ゆえ、窓には眼の位置の他はシートを貼っている。



手術室とソイルド廊下間のハッチ、手術中は開閉できないようスイッチがついている。ハッチの外には汚物流しとシンク。

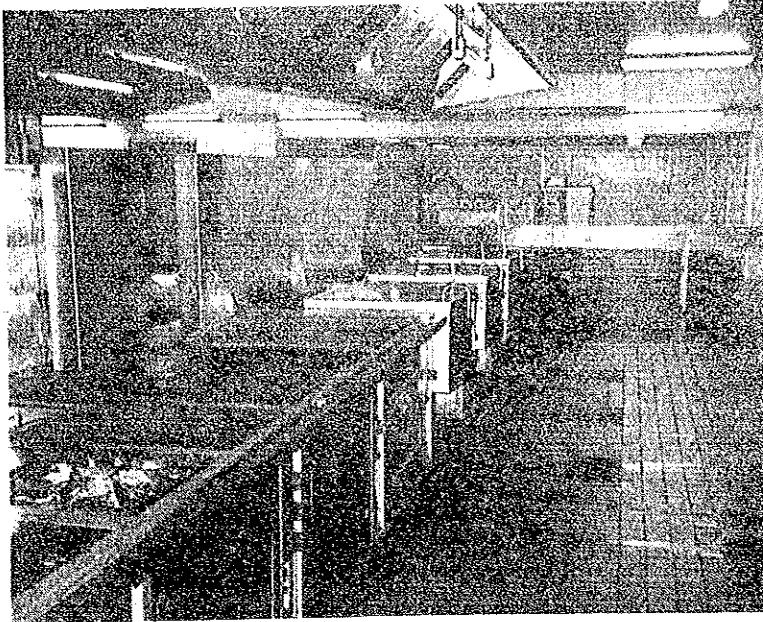


病棟中央部の
サブステーション



病室（4床室）

窓は小さくさらによろい戸がついていて室内は暗い。
室の中央にテーブルがあり、歓談したり、診察時には
便利が良い。トイレとシャワーがついている。テレビ
セットはなかった。

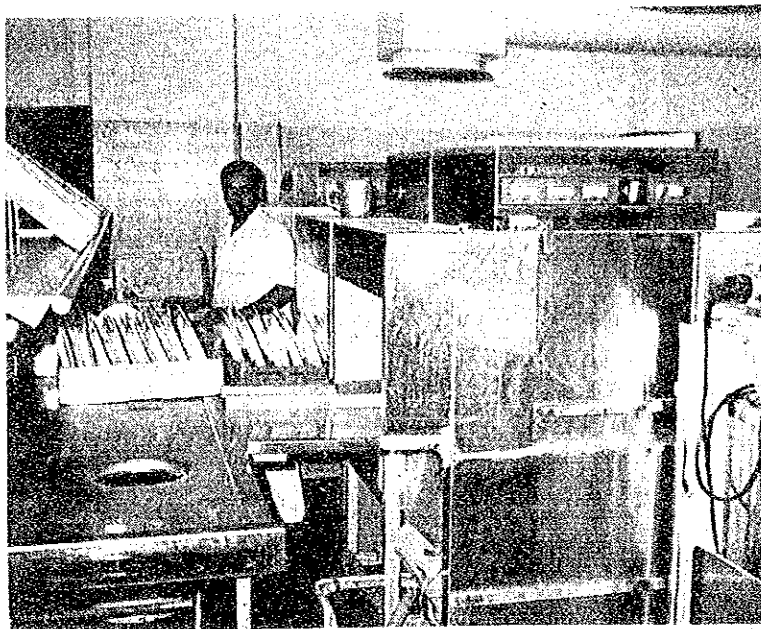


調理室

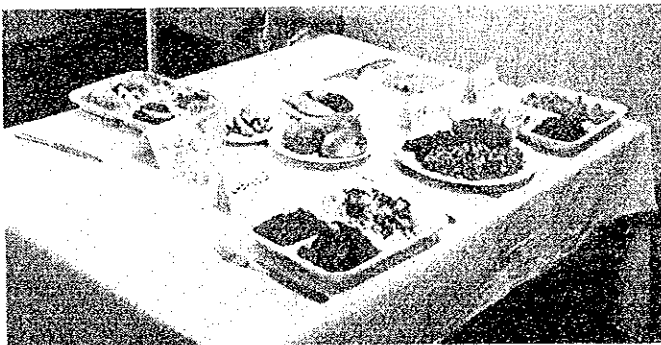
フランス製の調理器具が並んでいる。

右奥にあるのが盛付用ベルトコンベア

その奥が適温配膳車だまり

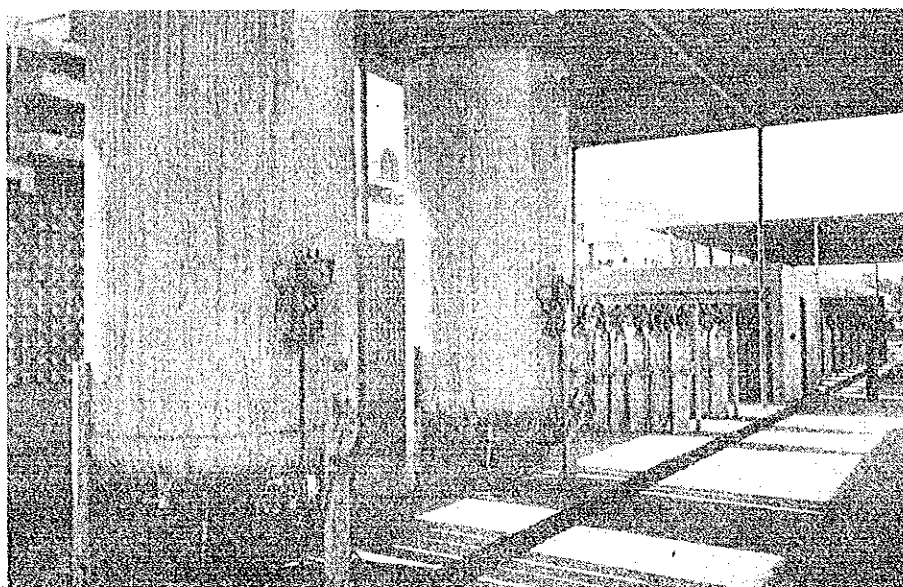


食器洗浄室

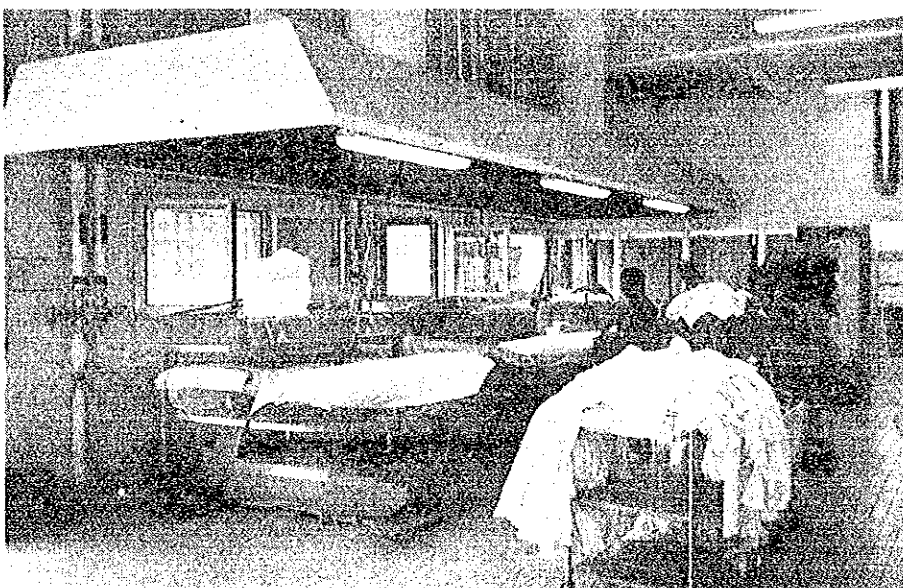


本日のメニュー

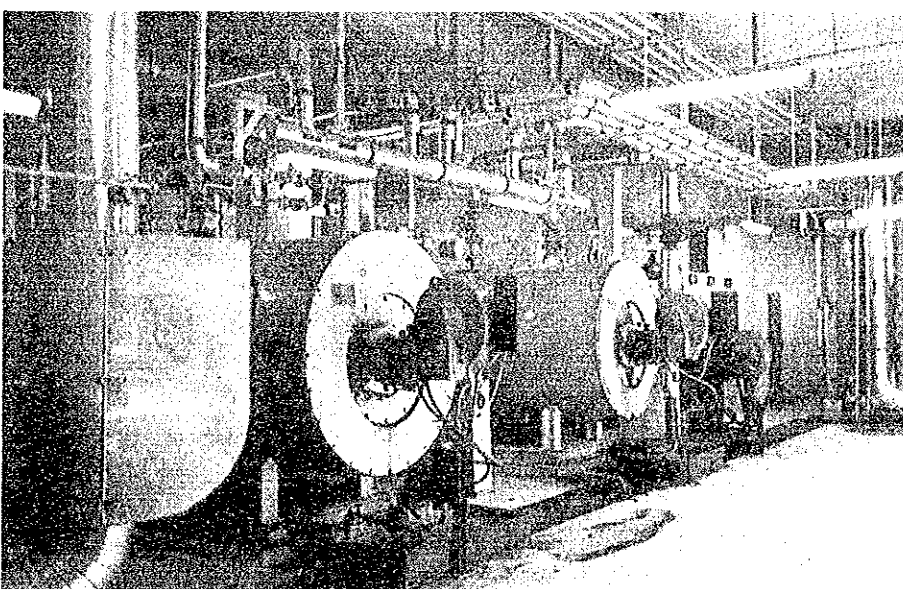
調理室に患者用、職員用の料理が並べられていた。これはランチ。



液酸タンク及び
酸素ポンプ置場



洗濯室
広々した室内は
まさに洗濯工場



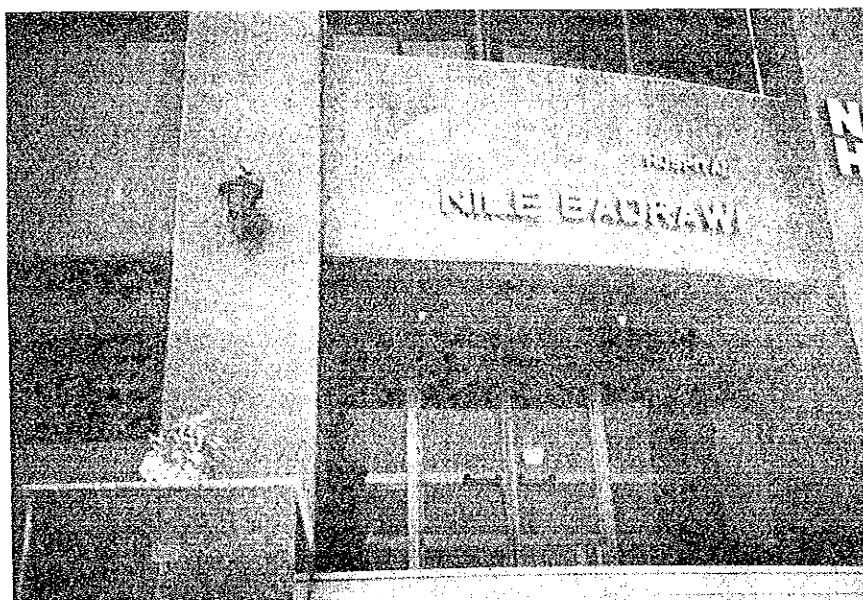
ボイラー室

8-4 ナイルバドラヴィ病院
Nile Badrawi Hospital

アズサラーム国際病院に近いマーディ地区に位置する私立の総合病院である。



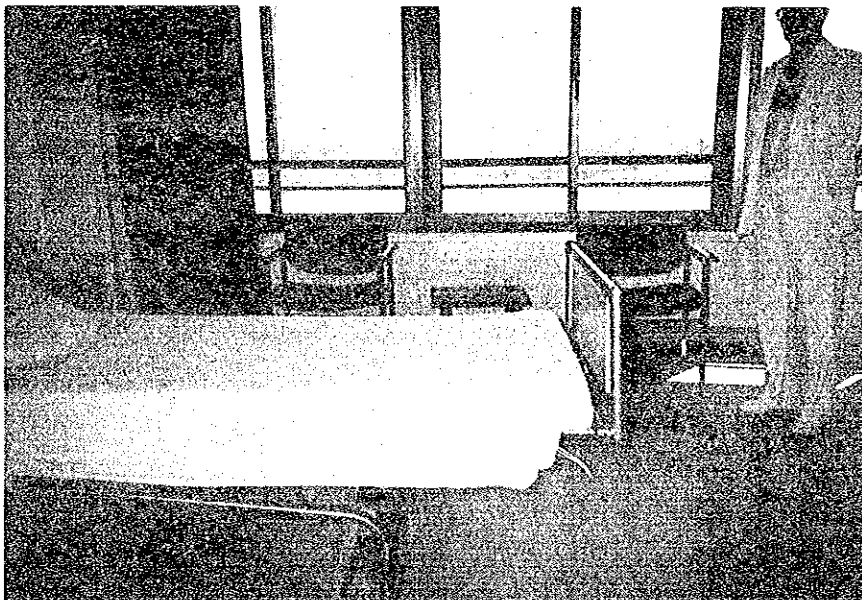
外観



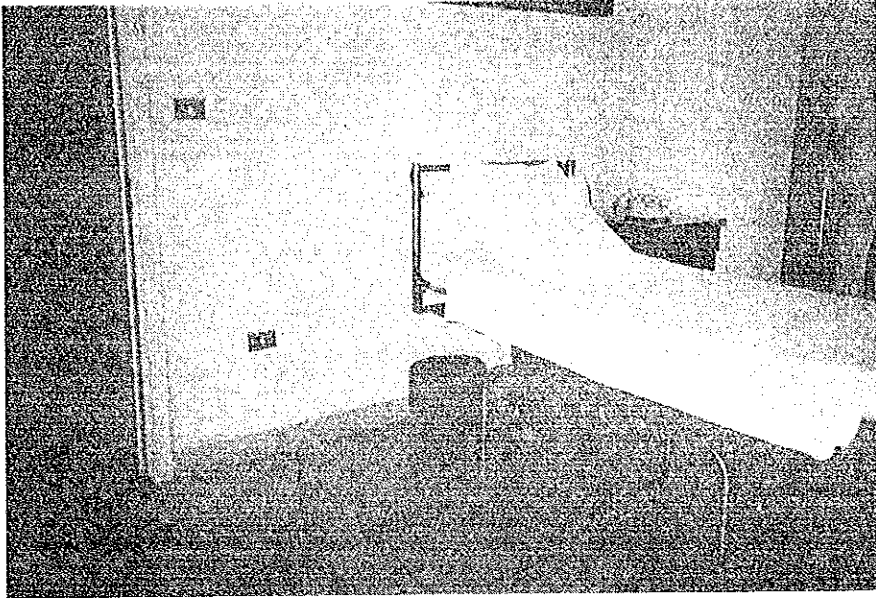
エントランス



病室



病室

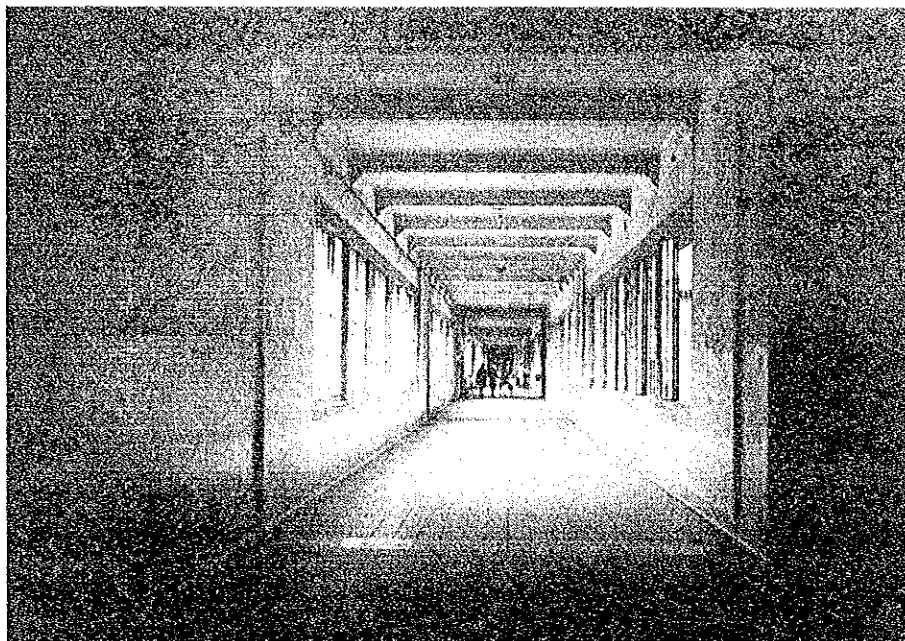


病室

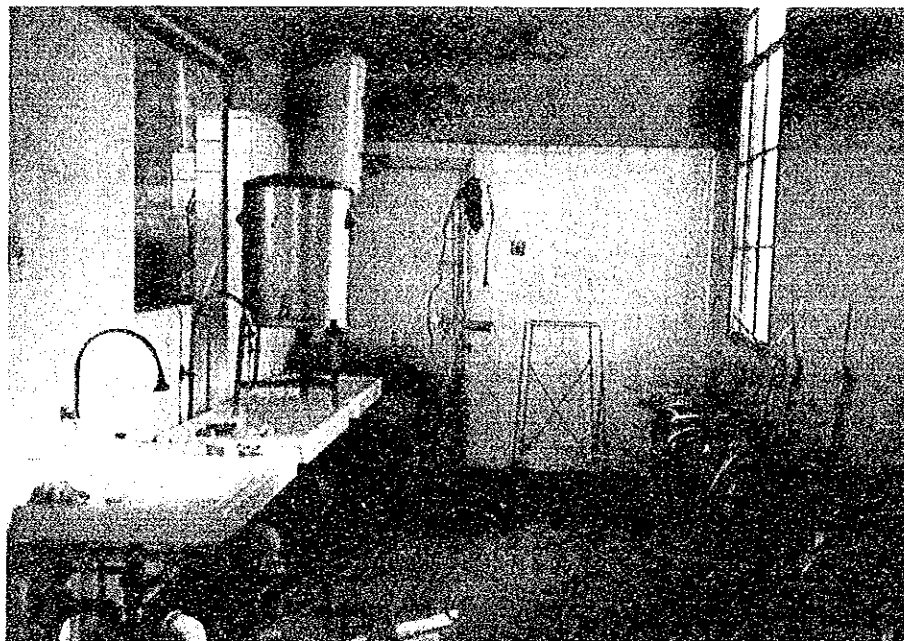


病棟面会室

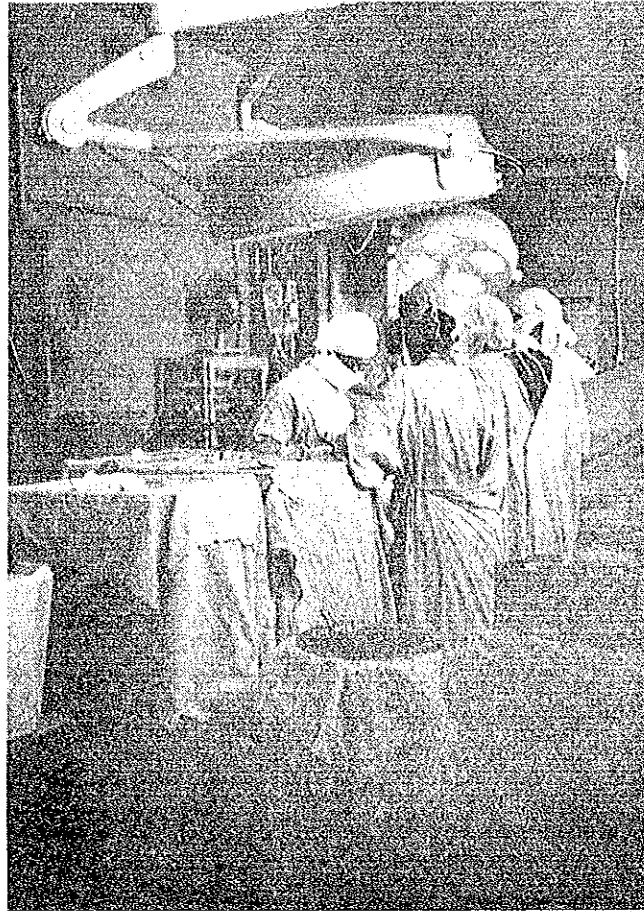
8-5 カイロ大学医学部総合病院(マニアル病院)心臓外科
Cairo University Manial Hospital



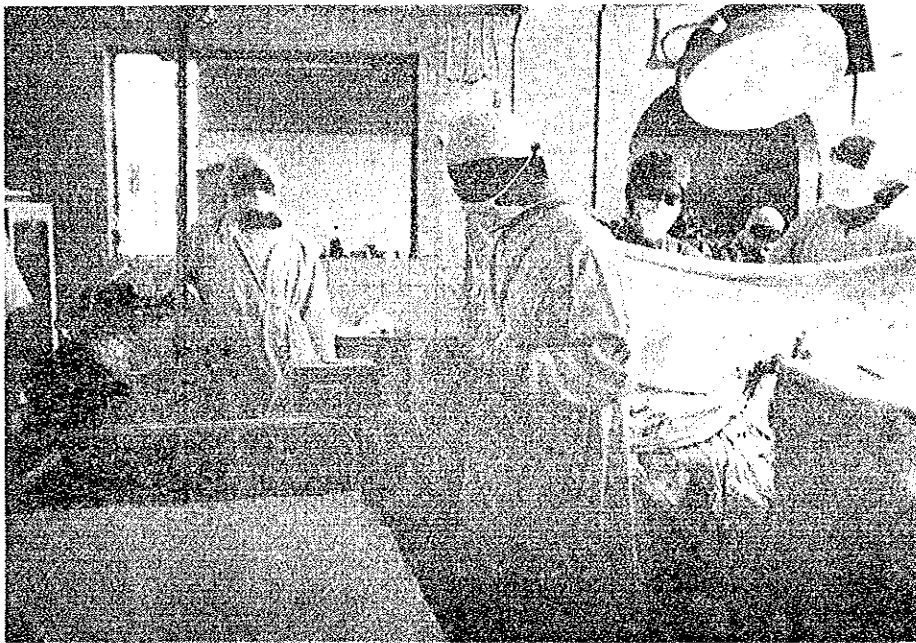
病院廊下



スクラブ室



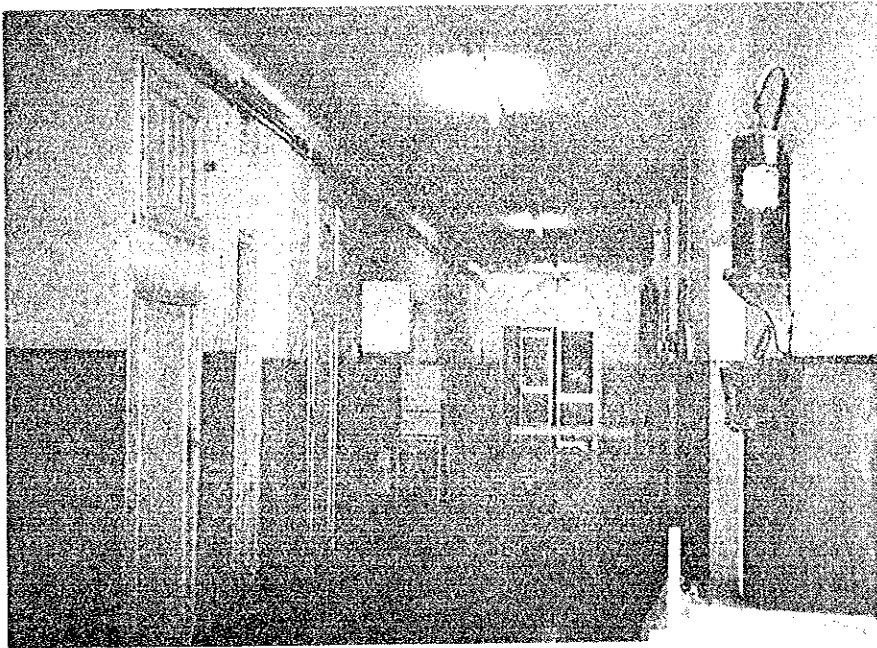
手術室



手術室



手術室ドア



手術部清潔廊下

付属资料 9

輸入禁止品目(法令からの抜粋)

95/B

LIST OF COMMODITIES
PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED

M.D.NO.333/1986

AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE MINISTER
OF TRADE DECISION NO.1036/1978, IN RESPECT
OF THE UNIFIED DECISIONS

1986. 8/21 to be effective



HELES

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Ministerial Decision No. 333/1986

Amending certain provisions of the Minister of
Trade Decision No. 1036/1978, in respect of
the Unified Decision

For the Executive Regulations for Import and Export

- Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade,
- Having taken note of Law No. 137/1974, regarding certain provisions in respect of Import, Export and Exchange,
- And Law No. 43/1974, as amended, promulgating the Investment of Arab and Foreign Funds and Free Zones Law, and its Executive Regulation,
- And Law No. 118/1975, relating to Import and Export,
- And Law No. 121/1982, regarding the register of importers and its executive regulation,
- And Minister of Trade Decision No. 1036/1978, in respect of the unified Decision for the Executive Regulation of Import and Export Law,
- And Ministerial Decision No. 244/1985, amending the Minister of Trade Decision No. 1036/1978,
- And Decision No. 245/1985, in respect of forming a Technical Committees for distributing the imported commodities,

Decided,

Article 1:

The private sector may import from abroad for the purpose of processing and trade, as financed from his own resources of foreign exchange through all banks working in Egypt, within the limit of activities permitted for each of them, with due regard to the general provisions of import as prescribed by the Ministerial Decision No. 1036/1978, and the Decision amending it, according to the following:

- 1) The importer or his deligate (of Egyptians) shall present the import application to the bank he is

after fulfilling the documents and the following procedures:

- a) The approval of the concerned authority, in case that the commodity is subject to the enclosure (5)
 - b) The approval of the Industrial Control Department, specifying therein the commodity and quantity, regarding the factories; and the approval of the concerned authority regarding other cases.
 - c) Proforma invoice and four copies thereof, detailing the name of the importer, kind of commodity, certificate of the country of origin, regarding the commodities shipped from Customs Preferential Agreement Countries; or Payment Agreement ; and the commodities imported from the Free Zones; and the unit, quantity, price, contracting base in foreign currency.
 - d) The Customs Heading, scope of the commodity import banning, and the commodity group according to the attached Schedules, shall be specified by the Banks Customs Committee.
- 2) The importer shall be bound to deposit a monetary guarantee in free currencies in the Central Bank of Egypt, through the commercial bank undertaking the credit opening, without interest for one month at least, according to the following percentages of the value of the commodities required to be imported, as provided in the attached commodity groups, and that shall be upon opening the credit and after fulfilling all import provisions:

15 %	in respect of the first commodity group,
20 %	" " " " second " " ,
40 %	" " " " third " " ,
50 %	" " " " commodities not specified in the attached three commodity groups.

And in case of failure of opening the credit and settlement of the monetary deposit within three months as from the date of submitting the import application, the application will be deemed nul.

Article 2:

The following cases shall be exempted from depositing the monetary guarantee:

- a) Import financed by loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- b) Import by private sector, financed by American Aid available at the accredited banks.
- c) Import of raw materials and production requisits for the professionals, according to the following conditions:
 - 1- The import should be effected through Misr Import and Export Co.
 - 2- A letter issued by the Handcraft Industries and production Cooperation Organization, to the effect that such raw materials are required for the importer, should be submitted to Misr Import and Export Company

Article 3:

Import of the commodities specified in the prohibitory list attached to this Decree, shall be banned in respect of the Public and Private Sectors, Investment Companies subject to Law No. 43/1974 as amended, General Production Cooperative Association, Principal Cooperative associations, State Administrative System, Local Rule Units and others.

Article 4:

Credit validity period shall be one year as from the date of opening the credit, regarding the consumer and intermediary commodities, and raw materials; and the credit validity period regarding the investment commodities shall be two years.

Article 5:

The importer shall be bound to settle the established administration expenses upon opening the credit.

Article 6:

The goods should not be shipped before settling the monetary guarantee and opening the credit.

Article 7:

The Customs shall be required to fulfill the statistical form from three copies, one of them shall be returned to the bank undertaking the opening of the credit, and another to the Tax Administration (General Department for Combating Tax Evasion, and the third shall be filed with the Customs Declaration.

Article 8:

The provisions in respect of the commodities specified in the Enclosure (5) of the Ministerial Decision No. 1036/1978, and the addition inserted thereto pursuant the different Decisions, shall be valid.

Article 9:

The consignments imported from Customs Preferential Agreement Countries, and also Payment Agreement Countries, should be shipped from the Country of Origin or from the nearest shipping port, in case that the Country of Origin has no shipping port.

Article 10:

The import approvals issued by the Rationalization Committee, and also the commodities imported directly through the banks under the provisions of the Ministerial Decision No. 244/1985, shall be valid as long as the opening of credit has been effected before the enactment date of this Decree, and the approval for which the opening of credit are not effected upto such date, and the banks shall not be permitted to renew the existing credits or accepting new credits in this respect.

Article 11:

The provisions of the Minister of Trade Decision No. 1036/1978, and the Decisions amending it, not included in this Decision, shall be applicable, and any provision discord or contradict with the provisions of this Decision shall be abolished.

Article 12:

The Schedules and annotations attached to this Decree shall be considered as a complimentary part therefor.

Article 13:

The provisions stated in the Ministerial Decision No. 244/1985 and contradicting with the provisions of this Decree; and the Ministerial Decision No. 245/1985; and the Ministerial Decision No. 32/1982; and also the Ministerial Decision No. 81/1983, shall be abolished.

Article 14:

This Decree shall be in force as from 22 August 1986, and shall be published in Official Journal (El-Wakae El-Masria).

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade
(Dr. Mohamed Sultan Abu-Aly)

General Annotations

First:

In the light of the result of the practical application, certain prohibited commodities may be permitted to be imported in agreement between the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade and the concerned Minister, regarding each case separately.

Second:

Regarding the requirements of Tourist Sector:

The requirements of hotels and tourist establishments from the prohibited commodities, shall be permitted to be imported provided to be within the limits of their needed quantities, and such quantities should be yearly determined by a Decision undertaken by the Minister of Tourism, and the Ministry of Tourism shall follow up and control the execution at its responsibility, provided to be for the utilisation of such hotels and establishments and not for trade; and the importation should be effected through the Tourism Requisites Co. or one of the Public Sector Co. For Foreign Trade.

Third:

Part of the prohibited commodities may be permitted to be imported for certain bodies who are bound with agreements concluded under special laws with the supplying part for such commodities, and which are considered essential for practicing their activities, and that shall be at the consent of the Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade.

Fourth:

The prohibited Heading may comprise several kinds of the commodity considered as production requisites which are needed to be imported under a processing permit; or the production by specialised machines not available within the local market upon request, and to avoid that, these requisites may be permitted to be imported upon the approval of the Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade and the concerned Minister, provided that the importation should

be undertaken in the name of the industrial establishment and for its account and within the limit of the quantities covering the permitted production capacity, and the establishment shall be bound to use all the imported quantities in production and out of trade.

Fifth:

Encouraging the exportation, the import of certain prohibited commodities shall be permitted under temporary release system, as they are considered raw materials and production requisites, for processing purpose and re-exportation, and under the control of the Customs Administration and the concerned Authorities.

Sixth:

As an exception from the rules specified in the Decree No. 333/1986, the commodities detailed in the Schedule of commodities prohibited to be imported attached thereto, shall be permitted to be imported to Port-Said Free-Zone for the year 1986/1987, and that within the limit of that imported in the year 1985/1986, provided that the concerned authority of the Free-Zone City shall undertake the distribution of these quotas, and the Administrative Board of the City shall be bound to the provisions specified in the Decree as from 1.7.1987.

Seventh:

The durable consumer commodities imported with the passengers, including the motor vehicles, shall be released after settlement of the due Customs dues, and according to the regulating executive rules in this respect.

Eighth:

The provisions in respect of the Customs dealing specified in the diverse laws and decisions shall be applied to diplomats and Egyptian personnel working at our Embassies and technical offices abroad, and they shall be permitted to have the entry of the accompanied commodities for their own use upto 30.6.1987, and they shall be subject to the seventh paragraph of this annotations as from 1.7.1987.

付属资料 10

免税に関する法令(抜粋)

230/9

CUSTOMS EXEMPTIONS

LAW NO. 186 FOR 1986
PROMULGATING LAW FOR ORGANIZING CUSTOMS
EXEMPTIONS .

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M.E.L.S.

DECREE OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT BY THE
LAW NO. 186 FOR 1986, PROMULGATING LAW FOR ORGANI-
ZING CUSTOMS EXEMPTIONS.

In the Name of The People
The President of the Republic

After reviewing Article 147 of the Constitution; and,
Law No. 66 for 1963 promulgating Customs Law; and,
Law No. 91 for 1983 organizing customs exemptions; and,
the Cabinet approval; and,
according to the opinion of the State Council,

DECREED THE FOLLOWING LAW:

(ARTICLE ONE)

In respect of organizing Customs Exemptions, the provisions
of the attached Law shall be valid.

(ARTICLE TWO)

The following is to be cancelled:

- 1) Law No. 91 for 1983 organizing customs exemptions.
- 2) The provisions stating customs exemptions wherever mention-
ed in the organizational laws and decrees issued before
this Law enters into force, whether the exemption from the
customs duties was wholly or partially: or such provisions
contained postponing payment of customs duties, or paying
them by installment, or the exemption stated therein was
for nothing other than certain commodities, or a definite
body or a specified purpose.

(ARTICLE THREE)

As an exception of the provisions of the previous Article,
all customs situations shall be settled finally for the articles

* Taxes

which were released before applying the provisions of this law, pursuant to temporary release system, till reviewing a resolution for their exemption from customs duties; this shall be according to the rules that were applied at the time of reasing them; provided this shall be made within a maximum period of one year from the date of applying the provisions of this Law.

(ARTICLE FOUR)

The provisions of this Law are without prejudice to the following:-

- (1) Customs exemptions stated pursuant to agreements concluded between the Egyptian Government and Foreign States, International or regional organizations, or foreign bodies.
- (2) Customs exemptions stated pursuant to Law No. 12 for 1977 promulgating Port Said Free Zone Scheme.
- (3) Customs exemptions promulgated by decrees of the concerned authorities, before the provisions of this Law come into force, for the application of the provisions of Articles (3) and (4) , and Item (12) of Article (5) of Law No. 91 for 1983 organizing customs exemptions.
- (4) Customs exemptions that shall be stated for imports which arrive pursuant to Petroleum and Mineral Agreements for the aim of exploration and production.

(ARTICLE FIVE)

The Minister of Finance should promulgate the necessary decrees for enforcing the attached Law.

(ARTICLE SIX)

This Decree shall be published in the Official Journal, and shall have the power of law, and shall be applicable as of the day following the date of its publication.

Issued at the . . . dency on 16 Zul-Hejjah 1406 (21st August 1986)

HOSNI MUBARAK

