



FUNDAMENTALS OF THE DESIGN OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: January 11 th 2022 Accepted: February 11 th 2022 Published: March 30 th 2022 | In this article, the typology of medical buildings, general rules of building design, methodical-plan Solutions, General Plan of buildings, auxiliary building and design systems of rooms are described. Issues of construction of medical buildings are covered. When designing medical buildings, it is necessary to take into account the traditions and climatic conditions of the local population in accordance with the requirements of the current period, to formulate and develop the architecture of buildings that have all the amenities and are suitable for the world classrooms. |

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In the years of independence, significant attention was paid to the field of Medicine. The development of new proposals and the definition of new directions in the architectural and volumetric solution of medical institutions is one of the pressing problems of the present day. At present, the changes in the lifestyle of people, new thinking, the increase in various needs, including the splendor of medical institutions, the increase in the level of demand for their architectural and volumetric educational solutions are in the sentence. In this respect, one of the needs of man is to be treated in modern hospitals and heal his suffering. At the same time, a number of shortcomings in architectural and compositional solutions are allowed in these buildings.

At the beginning of the middle Ages, hospital facilities were in large numbers. They can be divided into three categories:

- hospitals for leprosy;
- * Hospitals serving the local population;

The idea of the "pavilion" system of hospitals appeared in the late XVIII century. Before that, the hospitals were, as a rule, placed in one Bay. By the end of the XIX century, when planning pavilions, the renunciation of large chamber halls began. It began to replace them with small pallets designed for 4, 6, or 8 pieces of T-shirts.

The second half of the XIX century is characterized by the decline in architectural methods in the field of construction of large hospitals.

Only at the beginning of the XX century the issue of hospital ensembles arose. Among the large hospital complexes, it is possible to show Botkin and Mechnikov hospitals in St. Petersburg. The authors of these hospitals are the group of architects-prof. Il'in, Kleyn and Rosenberg counted. These hospitals are organized in a decentralized system. As an

achievement of the authors, it can be noted the ideological nature of the architectural solution of hospitals and the growth of the hospital complex. The buildings of these hospitals are considered an excellent example of Russian architecture, and even now they have a great architectural –artistic value.

The main issues in the design of hospitals include: the creation of a general composition scheme of the hospital, the selection of the most positive (optimal) spatial solution and the fulfillment of technical requirements. The factors that make up the composition basis of the hospital (factor) include the outlines of the general urban structure, the general structure of the hospital area, the structure (system of broths), the capacity of the hospital, and the description of the most positive curvature, the nature and level of sanitary and hygienic requirements. In the generalization of these values in the process, it is necessary that artistic and aesthetic exteriors arise from the general requirements for the creation of a simple and versatile hospital building architecture. The head of the hospital should provide for the zoning of the territory in which the bodies are installed, the organization of crossings and entrances, as well as the level of landscaping and landscaping of the environment.

The main thing is to create as many positive conditions as possible for the patient. In the same the area is allocated to the hospital park, crossing areas (arrivals, reception of patients, etc.), the main, secondary, servant buildings and structures. In the design of hospitals urban districts should reduce as much as possible the percentage of other devices in the area and in this way expands the area of the hospital park, which is valued in urban conditions. Such conditions play an important role in the overall city construction requirements.



In accordance with the plan and construction requirements (norms) of urban, rural and people living units, as well as depending on the capacity of the hospital, the dimensions of the squares (plots) belonging to the hospital, that is, the priority is from 80 to 350 m². Determined in the range up to.

The structure of the hospital, that is, the system of units, has developed in a long period of time, depending on the achievements of Medical Sciences and techniques.

The modern hospital is a planned and technological solution, and the hospital is treated like a complex of specially designed structural solutions.

In this case, the main structural compounds in the tone are distinguished: the shake units and patient response rooms, the chamber unit, the treatment and diagnostic units and rooms, laboratories, the central sterilization Department, the pharmacy, the food preparation service, the anatomical Department, the administrative and economic rooms, the laundry rooms.

Some broths are made up of turn brooms or groups of rooms. For example, the treatment-diagnostic departments include the rengenological Department, the operating block, the recovery - treatment (physiotherapy) department and others. Palates has a modification of the series: for adults, for children, for patients Frigan with diseases with obligations, and others. Groups of administrative and documentary rooms (vestibules, administrative rooms, library, archive, toilets, rooms) and include technical rooms (accounting and Dictaphone centers, workshops, air-conditioning chambers and others).

Every room has a set of rooms that respond to any structural microstructure, that is, the technology of the given faculty.

In large hospitals and medical complexes with a capacity of 1000 and more, he or she refers to the whole complex, and these types of centralized services can be designed in buildings.

Capacitance is one of the most important indicators that can be used to determine the hospital's compositional solution. If the concept of "hospital" relative to medical institutions or medical urban areas is given, their capacity ranges from 100 to 3000.

For small and medium - sized hospitals (300-400 seats), intermediate solutions are used in 600-capacity hospitals, which can be embodied in a single enclosure (in a simple configuration) compared to all or the majority departments (farm zone). The development of a volumetric-spatial device in large hospitals is more complicated. If specific conditions are required, it is possible to complicate the plan and size of small and medium-sized hospitals.

The hospital building is determined on the basis of general concepts of urban construction,

specification (feature) of the capacity of the structure and technological conditions. At present, the floors of hospitals are limited by the level of development of fire safety equipment and are marked up to 9 floors. Thus, it is allowed to design buildings with a cube basket with the appropriate bases and the provision of fire safety (signaling, sprinkle ring of rooms and basins) without winding the rooms.

The most acceptable floor capacity of hospitals with 600-800 seats is 7-12 floors.

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