

Community Health Center on the Tracks

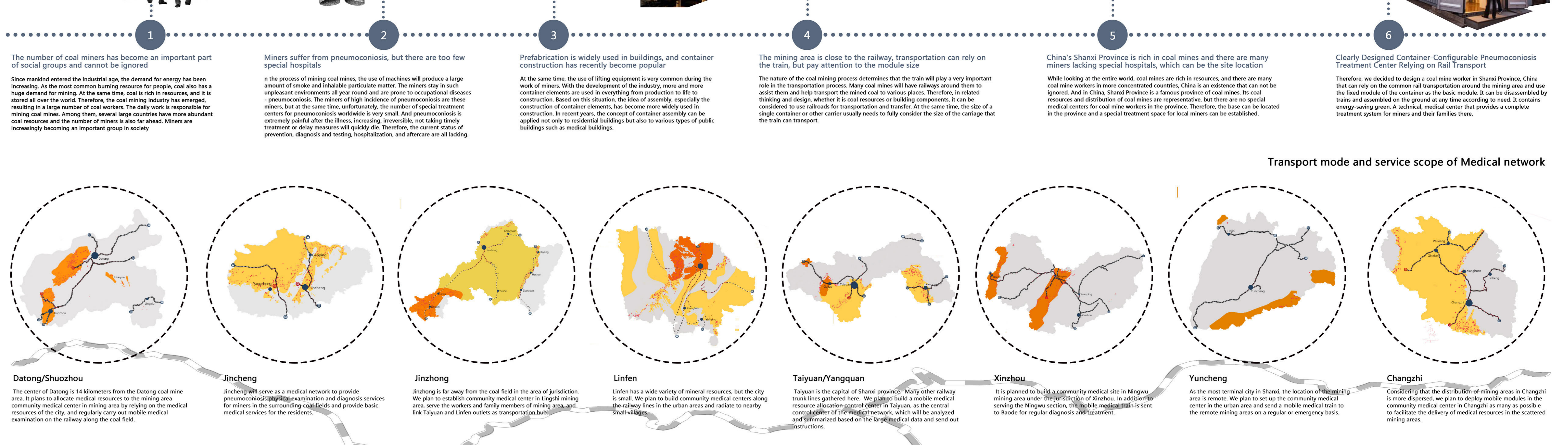
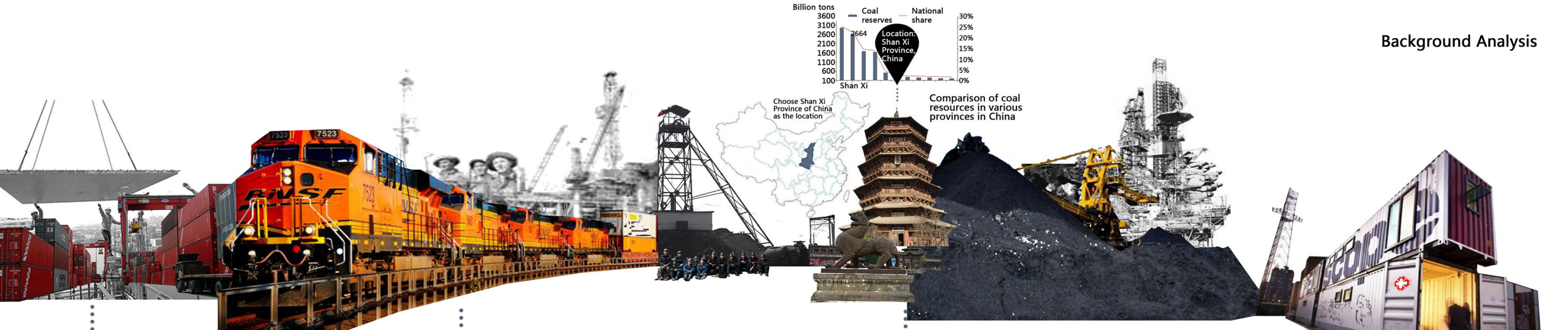
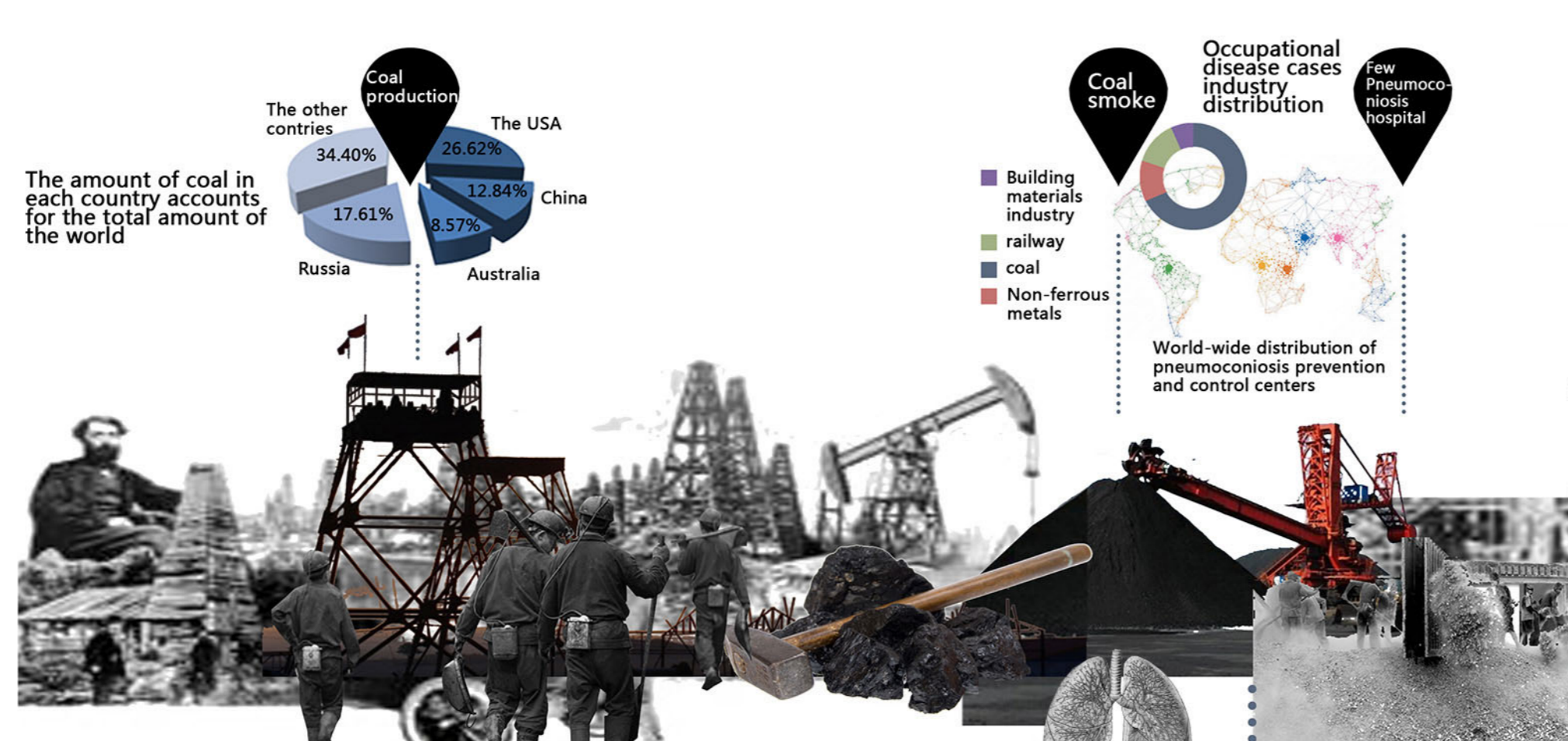
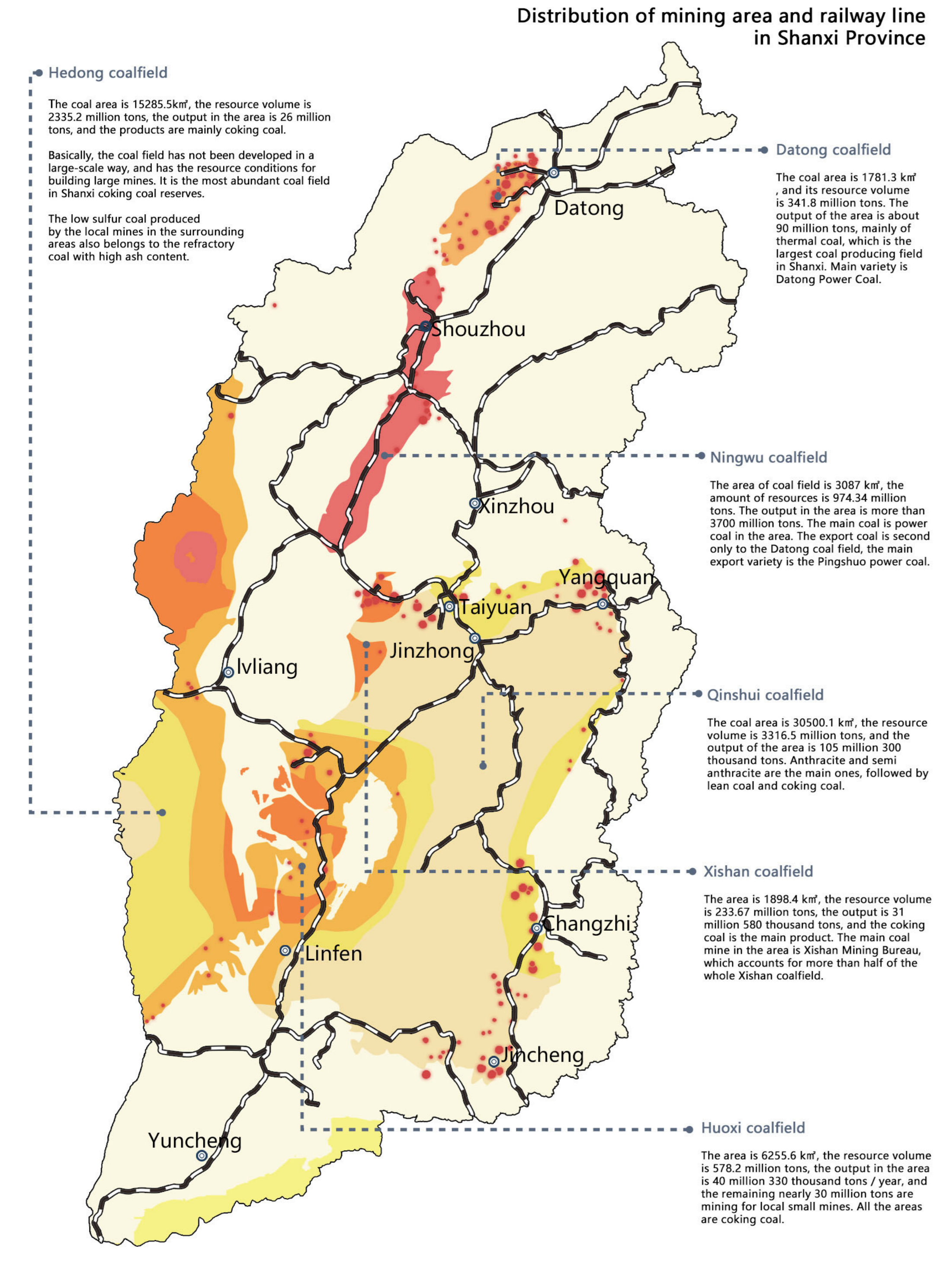
DESIGN FOR PNEUMOCONIOSIS

According to statistics, the number of reported pneumoconiosis in China currently exceeds 720,000, of which 62% are in the coal industry, and coal mines are areas of high incidence of pneumoconiosis. Since its establishment in 2004, 41 designated hospitals have been established throughout the country, and the annual rescue capacity has increased from a few thousand at the beginning of its establishment to more than 30,000. As of the end of 2014, a total of 125,500 miners were assisted in pneumoconiosis.

However, there are still some basic medical services in coal mining areas are scarce, the pneumoconiosis caused by pneumoconiosis in many mining areas cannot be detected early and treated early. Therefore, this design site is located along the railway line in the coal mine area with high incidence of pneumoconiosis and proposes the concept of a medical community on the railway. With the aid of the universal railway line for coal transportation, the mobile medical communities established in different coal mine areas are linked to form a regional mobile medical network. The treatment unit will be deployed on the railway line according to the needs of each coal mine community. The entire medical network system has formed a spatially flexible medical life body that is constantly in the transition and adaptation of medical resources. The design is intended to demonstrate the self-organizational capabilities of the medical community on the railway in a dynamic and complex environment from the perspective of the overall network framework, the modular design of the basic modules, the basic medical unit and the combination and transport. In order to optimize the allocation of resources and establish an efficient medical structure system, the community-based medical model for pneumoconiosis in coal mines has been transformed into a spatially flexible medical network system with a bottom-up, diminutive design method. In terms of overall positioning, the medical community on the railway is used to resist and internalize the pneumoconiosis in coal mines caused by lack of medical treatment and early detection and early treatment to reduce the harm caused by pneumoconiosis to the families of coal mines.

The pneumoconiosis medical community on the railway track has taken initiative to send medical services to the grassroots in the coal mining area. We have established a resilient medical network that can respond to sudden disasters. Through the transportation of railways, the modular medical units are reorganized and redistributed, corresponding to the time and capability of buffering sudden disasters.

This design presents such a basic medical community with pneumoconiosis in the coal mine area on the railway track.

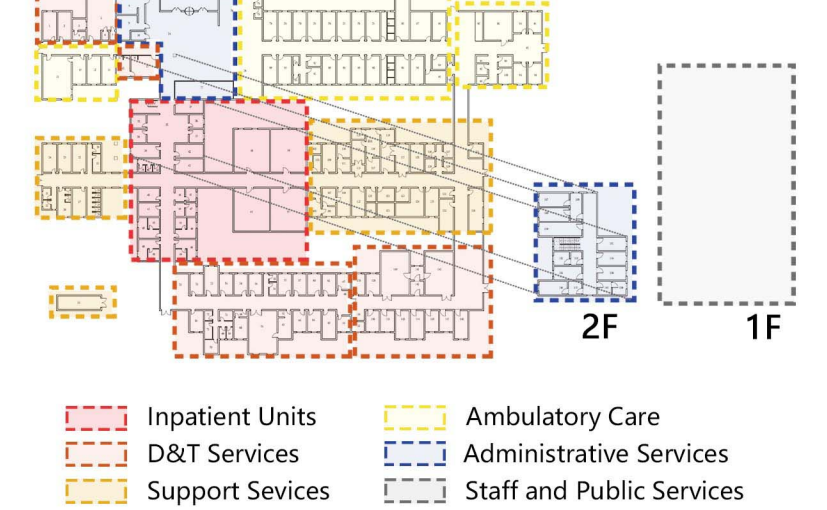


General Layout

1. Main entrance for general outpatients
2. Secondary entrance for emergency patient
3. Dirt and logistics staff entrance
4. Hospital staff entrance
5. Surgical area separate entrance
6. Mobile medical unit to be allocated
7. Expandable medical unit
8. Expandable emergency medical unit area
9. Expandable logistics support medical unit area
10. Mobile medical unit transported by rail line
11. Staff dormitory unit area
12. Coal mine area

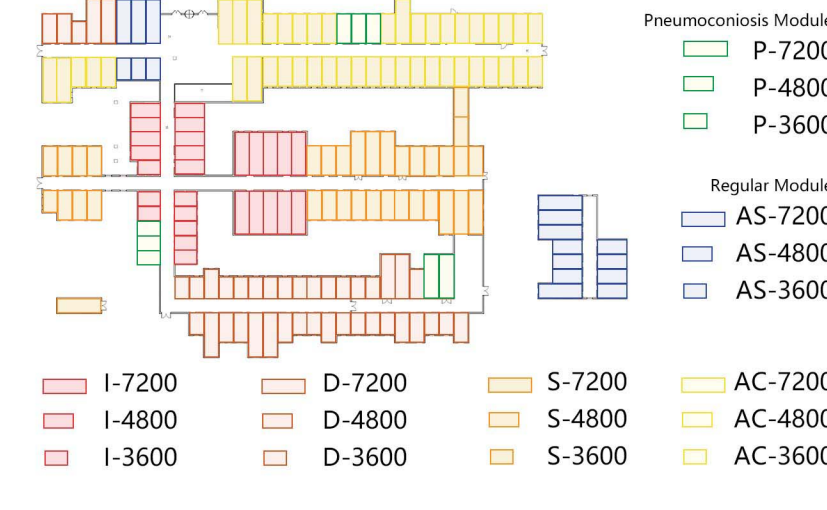


Function Partition

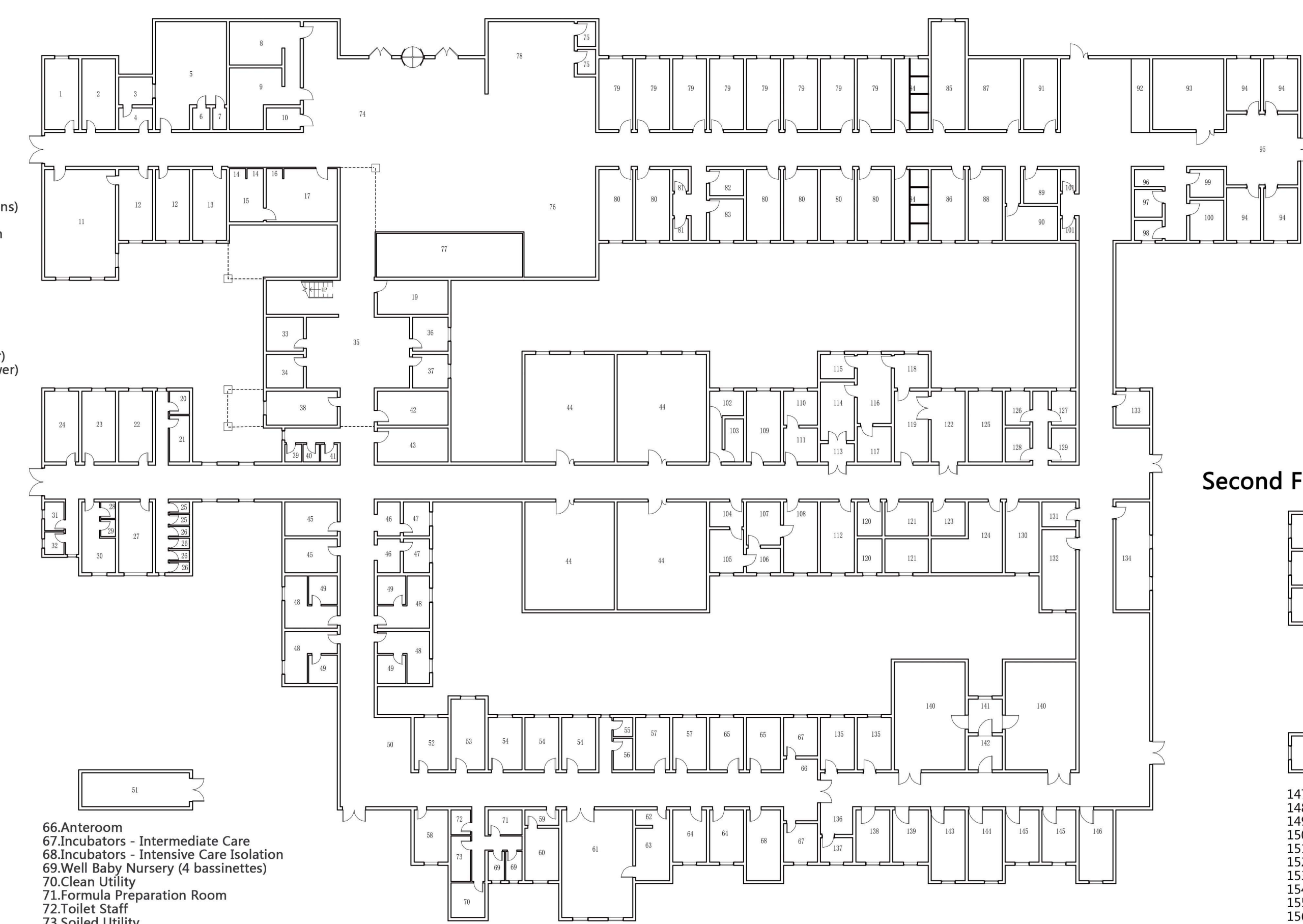
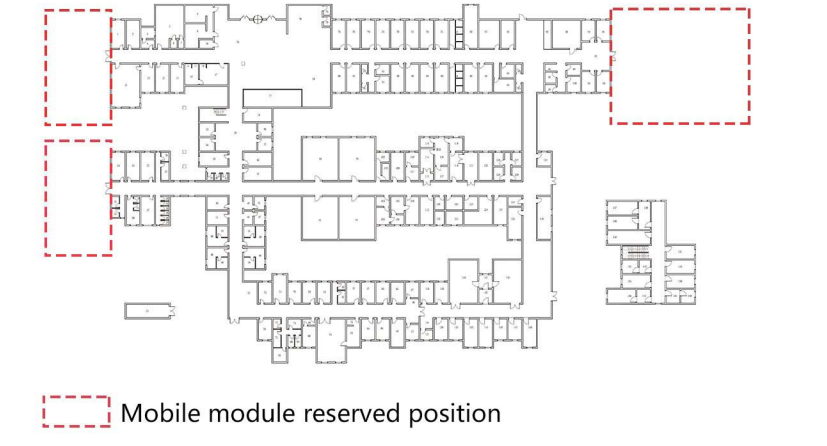


1. Injection Room
2. Cold Chair Room
3. Viewing and Reading
4. Darkroom
5. General Radiography Room
6. Changing Cubicles Handicap
7. Changing Cubicles
8. Male toilet
9. Female toilet
10. Barrier-free toilet
11. Laboratories
12. Collection Room (2 collection chairs)
13. Logistics Room
14. Prescription Receiving Counter (2 positions)
15. Cashiers
16. Prescription Dispensing and Consultation
17. Storage and Dispensing Area
18. Staff stairs
19. Toilet Staff
20. Freezers and Refrigerated Room
21. Dry Storage
22. Tray Assembly
23. Meal Preparation
24. Office, Director
25. Staff Lockers, Male (incl. toilet w/shower)
26. Staff Lockers, Female (incl. toilet w/shower)
27. Cafeteria, General Staff
28. Cart Washing
29. Garbage Holding
30. Dishwashing Room
31. Housekeeping Closet
32. Kitchen Garbage Holding
33. Equipment Storage
34. Bathroom, Doctors' Room
35. Nursing Station
36. Male Toilet
37. Female Toilet
38. Doctors' Room
39. Housekeeping Closet
40. Medication Alcove
41. Storage Stretches and Wheelchairs
42. Clean Utility
43. Soiled Utility
44. 6-bed ward
45. Isolation Room
46. Vestibule Room
47. Toilet for public
48. Private Room
49. Toilet
50. Lobby
51. Refrigerated Room
52. Waiting
53. Consultation Room
54. Labour Room Cubicles
55. Storage/Staff work area
56. Toilet w/shower
57. Resuscitation/Procedures (2 positions)
58. Nursing Station
59. Medication Alcove
60. Office Chief Nurse
61. Delivery
62. Scrub Area
63. Sub-sterile Utility
64. Recovery Area (2 stretchers)
65. Incubators - Intensive Care
66. Anteroom
67. Incubators - Intermediate Care
68. Incubators - Intensive Care Isolation
69. Well Baby Nursery (4 bassinets)
70. Staff
71. Formula Preparation Room
72. Toilet Staff
73. Soiled Utility
74. Hospital Hall
75. Public Toilets
76. Waiting Area
77. Registered and medicine taking area
78. Waiting Room

Container Module Type

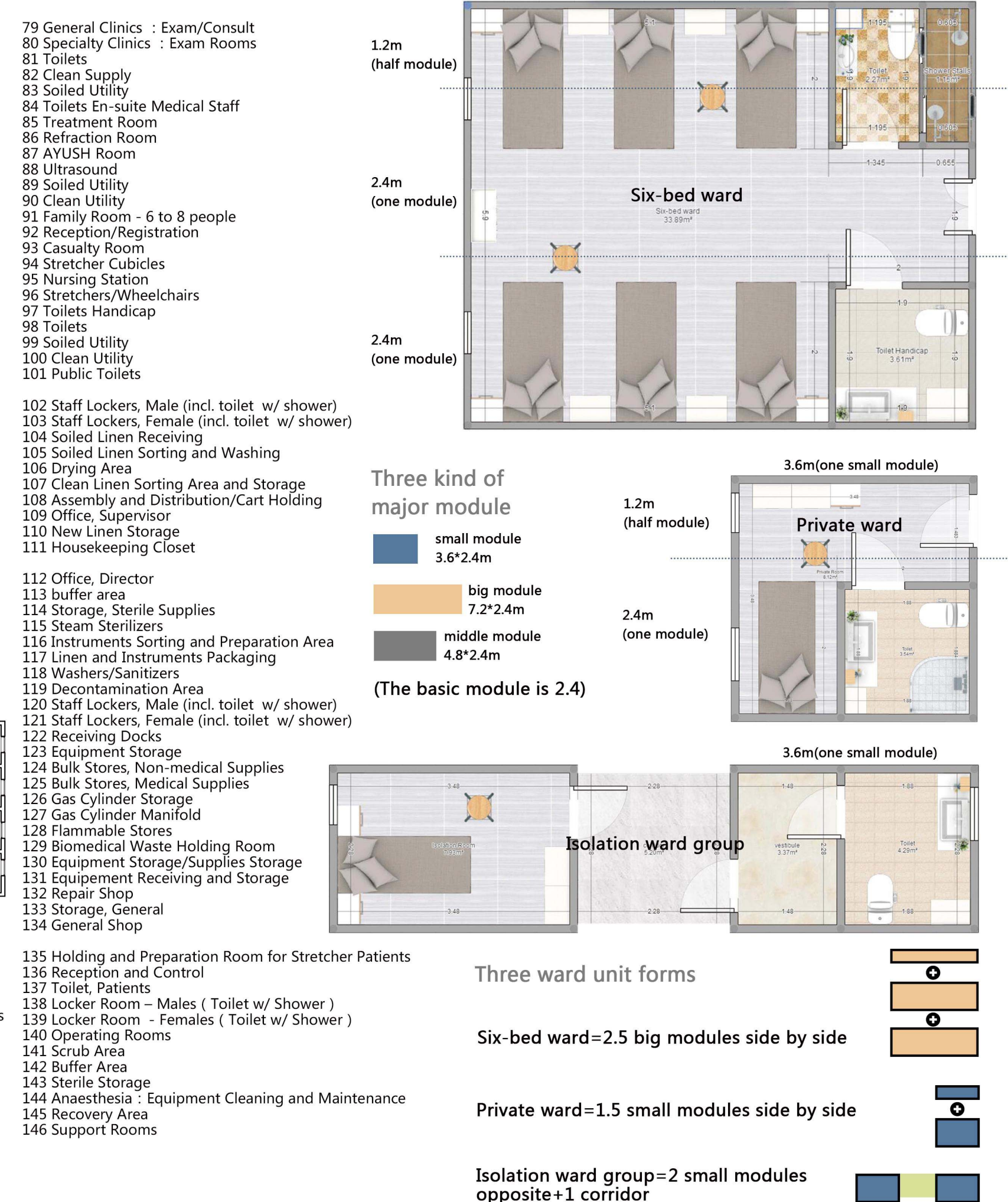


Mobile medical train module

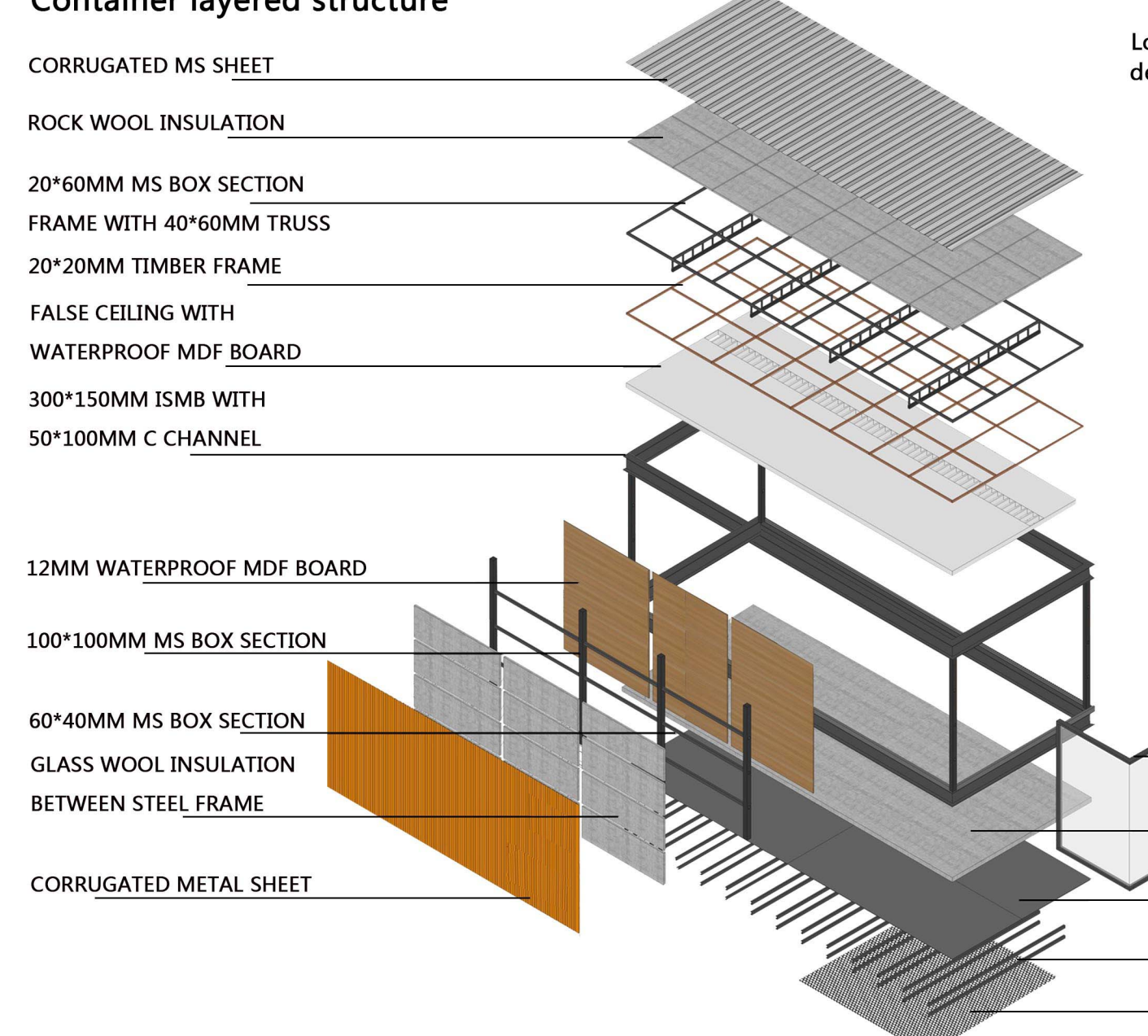


Second Floor Plan 1:250

First Floor Plan 1:250



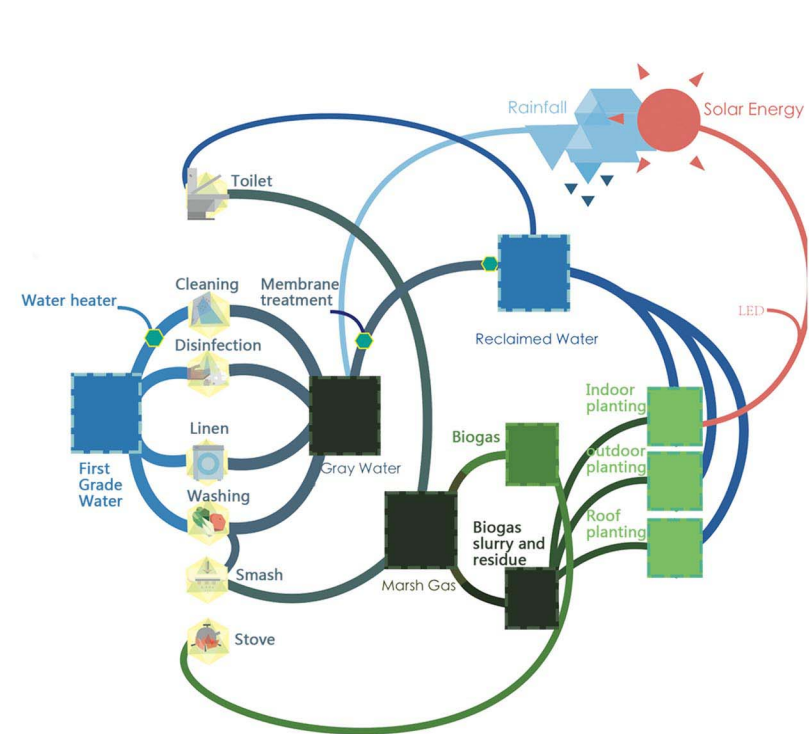
Container layered structure



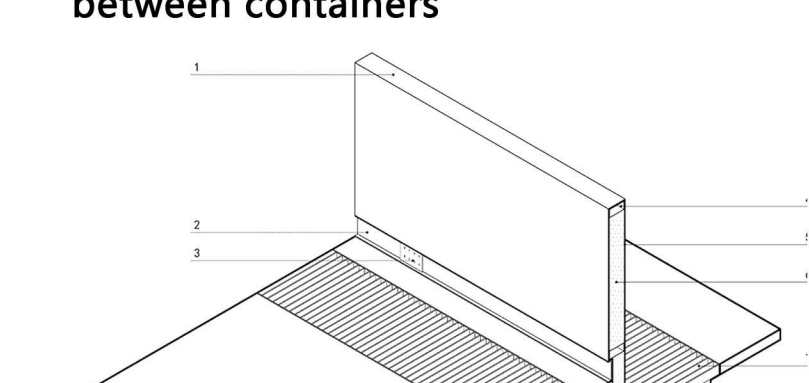
Low-E glass will be applied to this design, which can not only ensure energy to be enclosed but also achieve the purpose of energy saving, and it will be closer to the passive.

Low-E glass can be used to ensure daylight and cool, energy saving and electricity saving while lighting. It can greatly reduce the transmission of indoor thermal energy to the outside due to radiation and achieve ideal energy-saving effect.

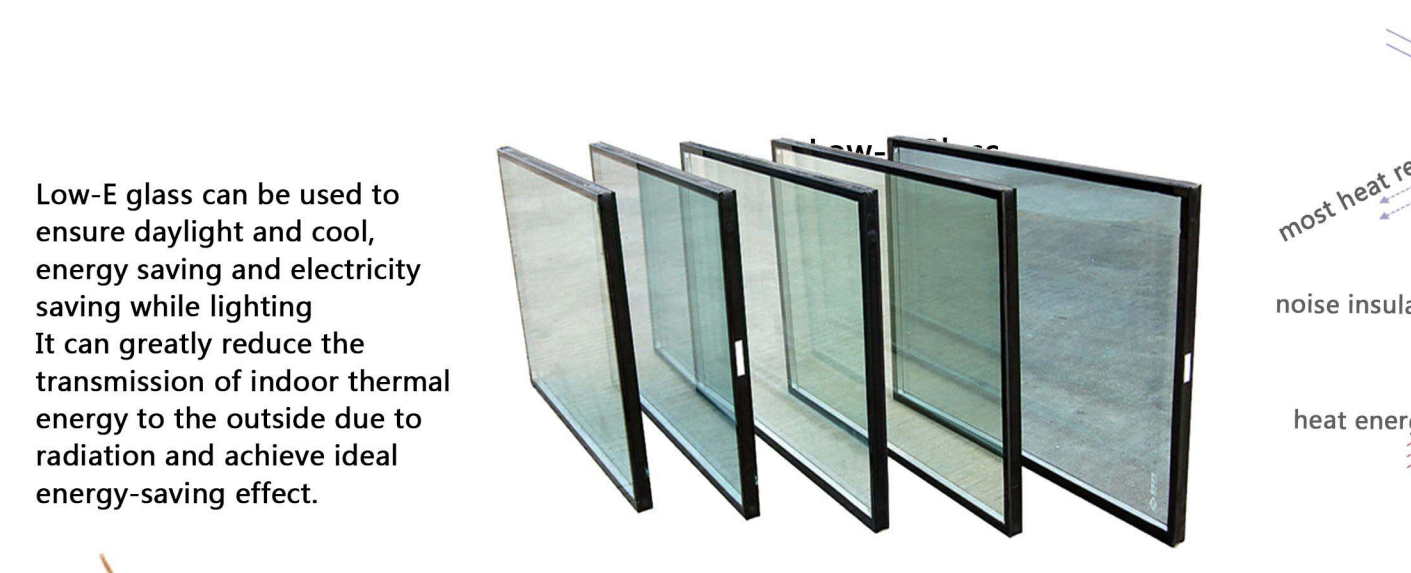
Recycling of building energy



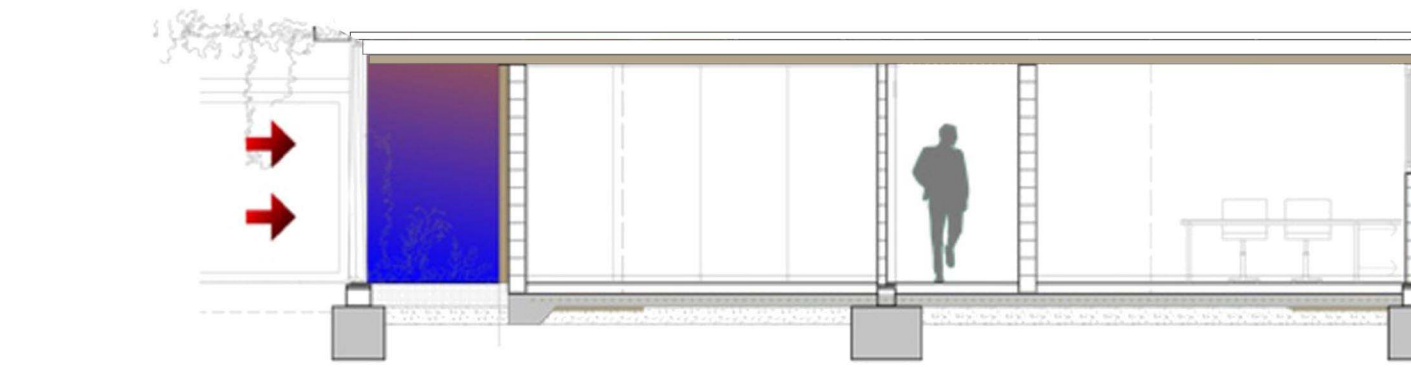
Electrical connection and supply between containers



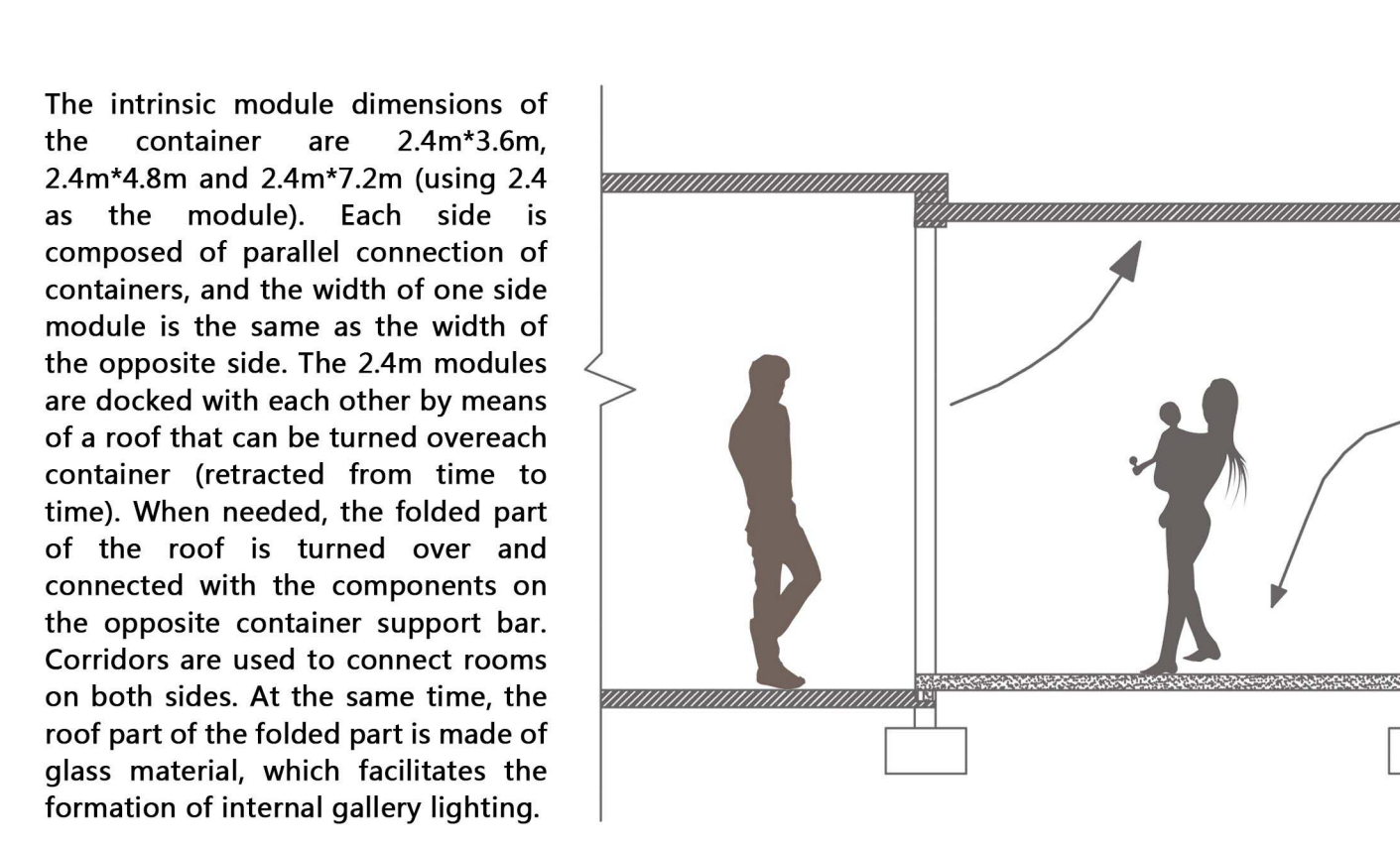
Applied energy-saving technologies



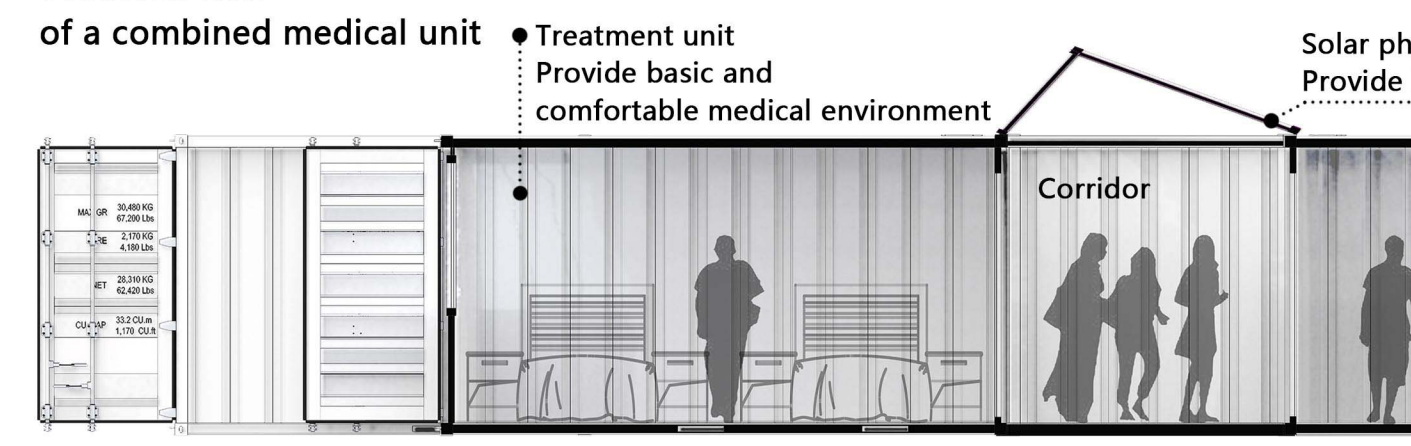
Space lighting and natural ventilation



Schematic of splicing corridors to containers



Sectional view of a combined medical unit



Community Health Center on the Tracks

DESIGN FOR PNEUMOCONIOSIS

