

医疗空间

MEDICAL SPACE

INTERIOR DESIGN

室内设计

03



牙科诊所/皮肤科、整形外科诊所
眼科、耳鼻喉科诊所
DENTAL CLINIC / SKIN & PLASTIC CLINIC
EYE & E.N.T CLINIC

建筑世界株式会社 编
福建科学技术出版社

著作权合同登记号：图字 13-2002-31

本书中文版经韩国建筑世界株式会社正式授权

深圳市南海艺术设计有限公司引进

福建科学技术出版社出版

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

室内设计·医疗空间/韩国建筑世界株式会社编；南海译. —福州：福建科学技术出版社，2002. 10

ISBN 7-5335-2107-2

I.医... II.①韩... ②南... III.医院—室内设计

—图集 IV.TU246.1-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2002）第074663号

书 名 室内设计·医疗空间

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责任编辑 何捷 石婧

出版发行 福建科学技术出版社（福州市东水路76号，邮编350001）

www.fjstp.com

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 深圳宝峰印刷有限公司

开 本 635毫米×965毫米 1/8

印 张 25

插 页 4

字 数 300千字

版 次 2002年10月第1版

印 次 2002年10月第1次印刷

印 数 1—3500

书 号 ISBN 7-5335-2107-2/TU·35

定 价 168.00元

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诊所室内设计

Clinic Interior Design

张舒轶/武颂技术学院室内设计系教授

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 - Ahn Clinic Renovation
 - Dr. Hyun's Orthodontic Clinic
 - Fatima Surgery
 - J's House Renovation

诊所

根据Norio Ohba关于医疗设施的定义,诊所是社区中的初级医疗机构。在诊所里,病人和医生有着极其私人的关系。医疗诊所的规模小,地域性强,医生能熟知病人的背景和情况,在这一点上大医院的医生是无法媲美的。但是,韩国的诊所却受到不完善的医疗保险系统的副作用影响,一些非保险医疗项目加入了无限制竞争阶段。它们致力于提高医疗服务水平,创造不同的医疗环境,因而,这些医疗机构和商业设计者合作,力图在医疗机构以实用为主的空间设计中显出自己的与众不同。一家诊所的设计可以看成是办公空间、会客空间和商业服务空间三者的结合。诊疗室、主任室、护士工作间、热水供应室、休息室、检验室和手术室是办公空间,候诊室是会客空间,入口和候诊室也可视为商业服务空间。

Clinic

According to Norio Ohba for the medical facility, a clinic means the preliminary treatment agency in each community of society. It is a space for treatment conducted through the individual relationship with patients. It is so small local and intimate space that doctors know about the personal background of patients differently from doctors in a general hospital. However the clinics in Korea suffer from the side effect of the insufficient medical insurance system. Since some non-insurance treatment subjects enter to the age of limitless competition, they aim at having the improved medical service and another perception for the space, which results to sharing with the commercial space design so as to establish identity in a simply function-oriented space. The spatial concept of a clinic design can be explained as a complex constitution of office space, meeting space and commercial service space. The treatment room, director room, nurse room, hot-water service room, chart room, test room and operation room can be classified into the office space, waiting room for the meeting space, entrance, n/s, waiting room can be classified into the commercial service space.

设计受众

在进行室内设计之前，设计者应始终深刻理解设计的受众。诊所室内设计的受众可大概分为客户（即医生）和来访者（即病人）。

首先，医生，即客户（业主），是特殊的精英阶层，他们为自己的阶层自豪，在这个阶层中有很强的凝聚力和认同感。同时他们也认识到其他专业人士的重要性，并希望能和他们建立良好的关系。然而对于不同的人和不同的医疗项目，设计有着不同层次的意义。另外，因为医生大部分时间都在医疗环境中度过，他们对诊所的室内设计非常关注。室内设计需要在彼此信任的基础上进行，设计者要进行充分的准备，让客户（业主）认同他们是专业人士。

其次，来访者，也就是病人，却不是一个特定的群体。比如一家儿科诊所，来访者中会有陪伴儿童前来就诊的父母或祖父母。而专科诊所会有专门的特定就诊对象。比如，妇产科诊所的就诊者是妇女，肛肠科诊所就诊者是30到40岁的人，牙科正畸、皮肤科、整形科和眼科诊所就诊者多为年轻人，而就诊时间集中在假期。诊所的室内设计应该反映每位医生的需求，因为他们是业主，是诊所最经常的使用者，同时还要满足病人的需求，因为他们是诊所的临时使用者。

About objects

Before conducting the interior design, it is required for designer to understand the object of design deeply all the time. The object of the clinic interior design is divided into the clients or doctors and visitors or patients in large.

First, the doctors, client group, are characterized as a specialized elite group, who are mostly proud of them and their solidarity and affinity is strong in the group. Moreover they recognize the specialty of other experts and want to establish a proper relationship with them. However the understanding degree for design is different from individual to individual and from treatment subject to treatment subject. In addition, since the doctors spend their most time in the treatment space, they have great interest in the clinic design. Therefore the design work should be conducted based on reliability, and the designer should have a perfect preparation so as to be recognized as an expert.

Secondly, the patients, visitor group, are unspecified individuals. Even though it is a pediatric clinic, the visitor group can include the parents or grandparents who accompany their children. However a certain treatment subject has a special patient, which means it is possible to expect the patients, for example, an Ob & Gyn clinic is for pregnant women or woman group, proctology is for people in their 30's or 40's, and orthodontics, dermatology, plastic surgery and lasik-specialized eye clinic is for the young people, who mostly use the clinic in the vacation. Therefore the clinic interior design should reflect the desires of the individual doctor, who is the client and ordinary user, as well as the patients, the temporary users.

室内设计程序

因为每个设计者有其个人风格，所以我们在这本书里不会提出使用某种风格的建议或者决定一个设计作品好坏的标准。我们用事例来说明在实际进行设计的各个阶段所要进行的每个步骤。

根据以下三种特定的空间情况，诊所的室内设计可以被分成三类：

1. 原有格局的改造
2. 多诊所建筑
3. 独立诊所建筑

下面简要介绍各个类型及其设计程序。

I 原有格局的改造

在进行室内设计的过程中，与业主进行沟通是最重要的环节之一。我们根据与业主会面的情况来划分设计程序的各个阶段。

Interior Design Process

Since it includes the characteristics of each architect and interior designer, we do not mention about the proposal of style or critical elements whether it is a good or bad design. Instead we explain the practical elements for the process for each phase using examples.

The clinic interior design can be divided into three types according to the given space as follows.

1. Remodeling of the existing space
2. Poly-Clinic building construction
3. Individual clinic construction

Let us study the characteristics and process for each type shortly.

I Remodeling of the existing space

The communication with the client is one of the most important processes in the design process. We classify the each phase of process by the type of interviews.

1. 程序1

—你需要将你的诊所设计成什么样子（设计风格的总体方向）

设计者要对建筑地点，诊所的治疗范围，病人，与周围环境的相互联系，入口的设计和安排以及业主的粗略要求进行调查和分析。

2. 程序2

—诊所的功能

现存建筑的朝向，自然采光

必要的空间分割（治疗室，候诊室，护士工作间……）

每个空间大致的大小

候诊者的数量

工作人员的数量

病人和工作人员的主要进出通道

这个过程应符合业主（医生）和护士们最熟悉的环境（比如检验室、治疗室）并且需要给出相应的空间大小。

1. Interview 1

- What kind of clinic do you want (the general orientation about style)

It surveys and analyzes the location, treatment subject, object(patient type), relation with the surrounding space, entrance, arrangement of entrance, and abstractive requirements of client.

2. Interview 2

- How should it function.
- Direction of the existing building and introduction of natural lighting
- Classification of necessary spaces(treatment room, waiting room, nurse room...)
- Abstractive size of each space required
- Number of waiting persons
- Number of working persons
- Main circulation of patients and workers

This process should be conducted in the most familiar existing space for the client(doctor) and nurses(i.e.: laboratory, house or former treatment space) and it should be described with its required size.

3. 程序3

—根据上一步骤中的结果排列空间后，将2、3楼进行分区

—调整实际房间的大小

如果根据要求来设计房间的大小，在现有的建筑中是很难安排这样的房间，因为对房间的要求太多。对房间大小的决定应该根据空间的重要性，这样可以在程序3中始终贯彻整体的设计概念。

—决定房间的分割和房间的大小（见图表1）

<图表1>

案例：宕塞东的黛杰Kk诊所

空间布局：二楼的诊疗室和手术室（132m²）

业主要求：诊所看起来要宽敞/形象墙/楼梯/候诊区尖型区域

3. Interview 3

- After arranging the dimension resulting from the second process, it zones and sketches the floor as 2-3 types

- It adjusts the size of room in practice

When it arranges rooms according to the required size, it is very difficult to arrange it in the existing architecture space because of the excessive requirement for the room. Therefore it consults and adjusts the room size according to importance of each space and leads to keep the whole design concept in the phase of interview 3.

- To decide the division of each room and room size (refer to Table 1)

<Table 1>

Project: Kk-clinic in Dunsan-dong, Daejeon

Space Program: F2 treatment section + operation room (40 pyungs)

Client Needs: The hospital should be looked wider / Image wall / Stairs / Waiting room- point space

<图表1>

数字	空间	尺寸	空间构成和装置
1	诊疗室1	10m ²	桌子, 椅子(医生1、医生2), 电脑及显示器, 洗手槽(医生用), 内置书架, 衣柜(医生用), 挂图(皮肤结构图, 图画), 花盆, 小物品, 废物筐
2	诊疗室2	10m ²	桌子, 椅子(医生1、医生2), 电脑及显示器, 洗手槽(医生用), 内置书架, 衣柜(医生用), 挂图(皮肤结构图, 图画), 花盆, 小物品, 废物筐
3	诊疗室3	8.3m ²	这间房用做会议室, 同时在有需要是可用做诊断室。可供4人使用的桌子, 4把椅子, 水槽
4	咨询室和皮肤测试室	6.6m ²	桌子, 椅子(工作人员1, 患者2), 皮肤测试仪器(置于桌上/560mm×230mm×150mm), 电脑及显示器, 手册盒(疾病的描绘和治疗措施), 挂图(皮肤结构图600mm×800mm)
5	注射室和小诊疗室	5m ²	一张床, 储物柜(注射药物和注射器), 手推车(600mm×350mm×730mm/运送药物的小车)
6	紫外线治疗室	5m ²	紫外线治疗仪器(880mm×510mm×1880mm), 衣架, 一张椅子(穿袜子或休息时使用)
7	手术室	12m ²	手术台, 手术灯9吊式或立式), 手术用品存放柜, 2-3张椅子(靠近手术台), 连端工作台(400mm×1500mm, 与墙相连, 立式吧台造型, 供两人使用), 水槽, 消毒机(600mm×650mm×450mm), 电腐蚀器(200mm×200mm×200mm), 麻醉台, 激光机, 手推车(700mm×440mm×800mm)
8	休息室		与手术室相连, 手术后休息的地方, 床、椅各一张
9	储物室	6.6m ²	
10	职员室和茶水间	10m ²	小储物柜和桌子/储物柜12个, 桌子和椅子供4人使用, 洗手槽, 排风扇(驱除食物异味)
11	候诊室		沙发, 壁挂电视和DVD(使用无线耳机, 以免打扰其他病人), 茶几(咖啡机等), 热饮水机, 上网区(2台电脑左右)
12	挂号接待台, 图样室	12.9m ²	可供3人使用的有桌沿的桌子, 展示架, 手册盒(关于各种疾病的小册子), 通往图样室, 声控装置室
13	室内楼梯	7.6m ²	能引起人好奇心的设计, “三楼还有什么?”

<Table 1>

Number	Required Space	Client Size	Space Constitution & Equipment
1	Treatment Room 1	10m ²	Desk, chair(doctor 1, doctor 2), computer & LCD monitor, washing stand(for doctor), built-in bookshelf, wardrobe(for doctor), frame(skin structure diagram, picture), flowerpot, small items, wastebasket
2	Treatment Room 2	10m ²	Desk, chair(doctor 1, doctor 2), computer & LCD monitor, washing stand(for doctor), built-in bookshelf, wardrobe(for doctor), frame(skin structure diagram, picture), flowerpot, small items, wastebasket
3	Treatment Room 3	8.3m ²	It is used as a conference room and will be converted as a treatment room at need / Table for 4 persons, 4 chairs, dishwasher stand
4	Counseling Room & Skin Measurement Room	6.6m ²	Desk, chair(counselor 1, patient 2), skin measuring instrument(positioned on the desk/ 560mm × 230 mm × 150mm), computer & LCD monitor, pamphlet box(description of disease and treatment), frame(skin structure diagram 600 mm × 800mm)
5	Injection Room & Small Treatment Room	5m ²	1 bed, storage furniture(injection medicine, injector), Cart(600 mm × 350 mm × 730mm / Movable cart for treatment medicine)
6	Ultraviolet Treatment Room	5m ²	Ultraviolet treatment instrument(880 mm × 510mm × 1880mm), 1 dress rack, 1 chair (for wearing socks or relaxing after treatment)
7	Operation Room	12m ²	Bed for operation, operation lighting(Ceiling OR stand style), operation equipment storage furniture, 2-3 chairs(near to operating table), wall-attached working table(table/about 400 1500 wide, attached to the wall / stand bar style / size for 2 persons), dishwasher stand, sterilizer(600 mm × 650 mm × 450mm), electronic cautery(200 mm × 200mm × 200mm), 1 anesthetic table, 1 laser, cart (700mm × 440mm × 800mm)
8	Recovery Room		Connected with operation room. Having relaxation after operation. Comfortable and cozy space / 1 bed, chair
9	Warehouse	6.6m ²	
10	Staff Room & Hot Water Service Room	10m ²	Locker & table/ locker for 12 persons, table & chair for 4 persons, dishwasher stand, ventilation(to eliminate food smell)
11	Waiting Room		waiting persons, sofa or other style, wall-hanging TV & DVD(using wireless headphone so as not to disturb patients in the waiting room, under consideration to choose), tea table(coffee maker etc.), cool and warm water dispenser, Internet space(about 2 computers)
12	Registration & Reception Desk, Chart Room	12.9m ²	for 3 persons, (desk with sill), cosmetic display stand, pamphlet box(for all kinds of diseases), connecting with chart room, sound facility control room
13	Internal Stairs	7.6m ²	Required to have interesting items causing curiosity “ what is to see on the F3

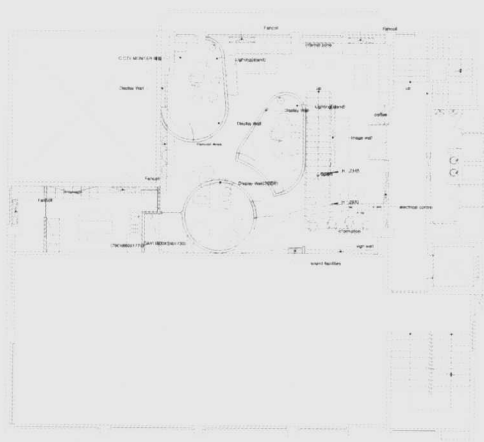
4. 程序4

- 就初步确定的房间安排征询医生和护士的意见
- 征询对制冷和制热系统、空调设备的意见
- 详细调查医疗设备和储放物品的摆放
- 检查配套设施，比如水槽、洗手槽等。

5. 程序5

- 制定并确定家具、设备、医疗设备的摆放和储存物品摆放。1/50, 1/100 (见图表2)
- 仔细征询对设计风格的要求
- 征询关于标志和主色调等的意见

<图表2> / <Table 2>



2楼平面图 (Kk皮肤科诊所)



3楼平面图 (Kk皮肤科诊所)

4. Interview 4

- Counseling & consulting for doctors and nurses of the same medical subject regarding the fixed room arrangement.
- Consulting for cooling and heating system and air conditional facility and air conditioner facility
- Detailed survey on the medical equipment and storage items to be arranged in each room
- Check the facility-related elements including sink and washstand etc.

5. Interview 5

- To set up and confirm the plan describing furniture arrangement, facility, medical equipment planning and storage planning: 1/50, 1/100 (refer to Table 2)
- Detailed consulting for style
- Consulting for C.I work (logo and main color etc.)

6. 程序6

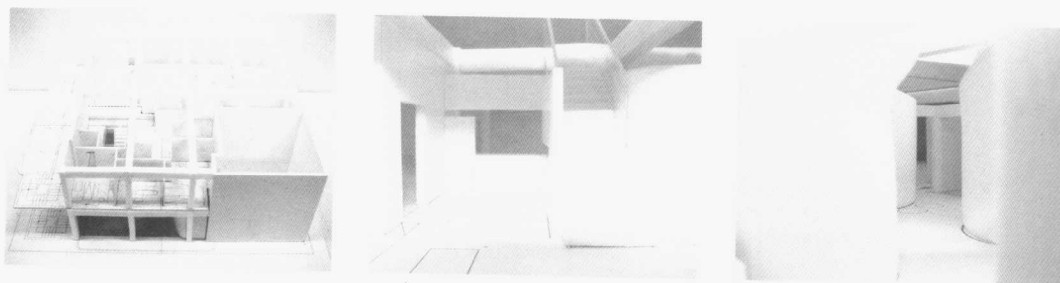
- 制定剖面图纸：比例为1/50，1/100
标出每面墙的尺寸，使用的材料和装饰（见图表3）
- 制作模型
确定采光效果和空间感觉（见图表4）
- 3D设计
从各个角度观看效果并形成完整的风格（见图表5）

<图表3> / <Table 3>



耳鼻喉科诊所 Mirae E.N.T Clinic

<图表4> / <Table 4>



Kk皮肤科诊所 Kk Clinic dermatology

Interview 6

- To set up and confirm the elevation plan: Scale 1/50, Scale 1/100
To specify height of each wall, materials and finishing (refer to Table 3)
- Production of model
Confirm of light and spatial feeling for mass (refer to Table 4)
- 3D Design
To check the view from each angle and complete the style (refer to Table 5)

皮肤科诊所

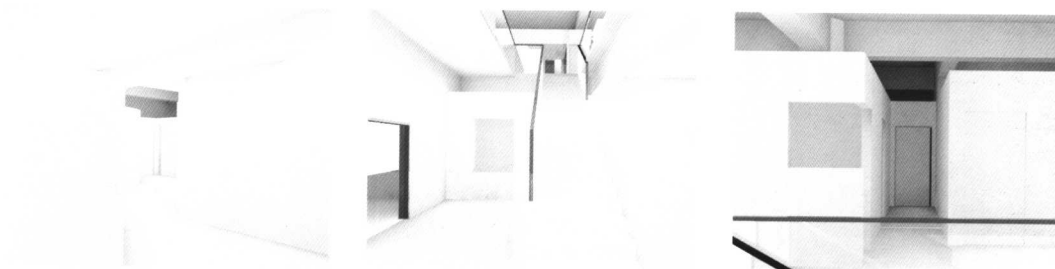
- 确认标志和主色调后确定形象墙、标志墙
- 设计确认 (C.I. 的使用和样图)
- 征询装饰材料的有关问题

7. 最后设计成图

- 完成结构图

除了剖面图外制作出每一部分的详图, 使用D1、D2和D3、按照1/30、1/10、1/5的比例制作出8-10张的图纸

<图表5> / <Table 5>



Kk皮肤科诊所 Kk clinic dermatology

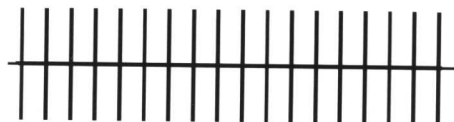
<图表6> / <Table 6>



诊所主要标志 Main logo

海云博士牙科正畸诊所

DR. HYUN'S ORTHODONTIC CLINIC



Kk-clinic Dermatology

- Image Wall, Sign Wall after confirming main logo and color
- Design confirm (Example and application for C.I.)
- Consulting for finishing

7. Final design delivery

- Setting up the construction drawing

To set up the detail drawing for each part besides the main elevation drawing that is generally cutting into 8-10 pages using D1, D2, and D3 with the scale of 1/30, 1/10, 1/5.

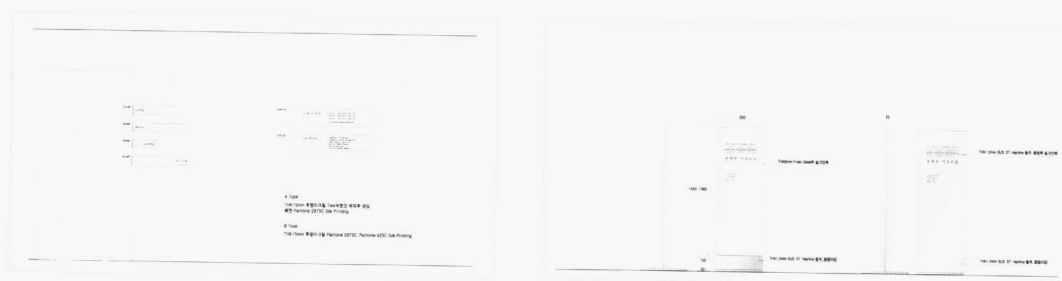
结构图是设计施工中必需的图纸，比如电线分布图、照明图、设备安装图、天花板图，还包括装饰材料和施工注意事项。

- 制定出材料价格表和施工预算

通过以上的程序得出的设计图能通过以下描述的方式建立（见图表8）。

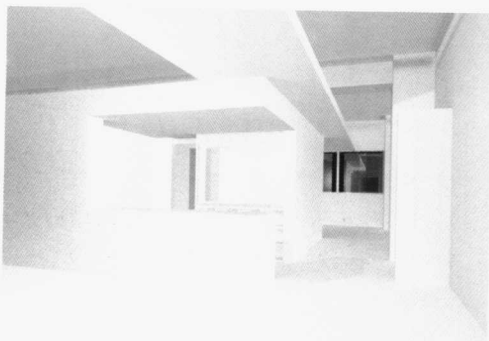
诊所的设计图是通过业主和设计者的合作和交流确定的，在此过程中，双方都能体现自己的意志。尽管在设计过程中会有改变，在设计稿完成后，设计者必须向业主展示墨线图、木模型、装饰效果图。

<图表7> / <Table 7>

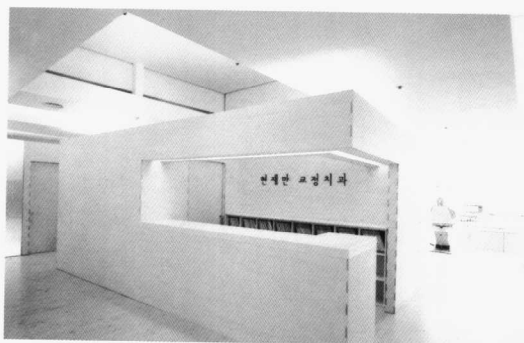


内部标志 / 外部标志 Interior sign / Exterior sign

<图表8> / <Table 8>



牙科诊所 3D(Hyunjaeman Dental Clinic)



完成图 Completion(Hyunjaeman Dental Clinic)

It sets up the drawing necessary for the whole construction including electricity wiring diagram, lighting diagram, facility line diagram and ceiling diagram and attaches the finishing and construction specification.

- To set up and submit quantity calculation list and expected construction cost list for each processing of design drawing

The drawing designed by the above-mentioned phases can be constructed without changes as described below. (refer to Table 8)

The clinic design should be conducted in the active cooperation and agreement with the client all the time and find pleasure for each other in the process. Since there is possibility to have changes in the design, however, the designer should confirm the inking line, woodwork, finishing work with the client after the design is delivered.

II 多诊所建筑

时下流行的多诊所建筑的优点是能使同一科的诊所之间相互联系起来，并能加强同一地区所要表现的符号意义，方便医生之间交流信息，同时也使就诊者在医院感觉更加舒适。

但是，也不能忽视这样设计的负面效应，这样的设计推动了商业广告和医疗活动的商业化。因此，在进行室内设计时也需要将这些因素考虑在内。

1. 阶段1

(1) 市场调查，选址

(2) 熟悉规范，决定建筑面积，购买地皮

—在决定建筑面积的时候，必须考虑建筑对周围环境和影响和社会影响。对于多诊所建筑，每层最理想的建筑面积一般是360—460m²。因为，这样更容易分出1、2或3个空间，同时减少公共空间的面积。整层楼可同时出租，或者分为200m²的两个空间出租，再或者分为130m²的三个空间出租。

II . Poly-Clinic Building Construction

The polyclinic building that is at present in mode has merits that it is possible to have relationship between clinics of same treatment subject and secure the symbolic meaning in the region and exchange information between doctors and offer a convenient use to the patients.

However, it should not ignore the negative aspect promoting the competitive advertisement and commercialization of medical activities. The following points are to be considered before the interior design process.

1. Phase 1

(1) Marketing survey and consulting for site

(2) Review of regulations, decision on architecture size and purchase of site

- For the decision on the architecture size, the local and social aspect of the building should be considered. The ideal floor size for each story in a polyclinic building is 360-460m² in general. The reason for it is that it is easy to divide the clinic into 1, 2, or 3 spaces and to minimize the public space as a result. The whole story can be rented at once or it can divide the building into 2 spaces with 200m² or 3 spaces with 130m².