

Law Office
AKM
2 Feb. 1949

To: Dr. Manittoff
From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
Subject: Extracts of Medical Treatment Law and Medical Treatment Law Enforcement Regulations

1. MEDICAL TREATMENT LAW
Law No. 205
Promulgated: 30 July 1948
Put into force: 27 Oct. 1948

Chapter 11 The hospital, clinic and maternity-home

Art. 18 The hospital or the clinic with more than 3 staff doctors in service shall have a full-time pharmacist. However, when permit has been given by the Governor of the prefecture where the institution locates, it will be an exception.

Art. 21 The hospital, in accordance with the provisions of the Departmental ordinance, shall have the following personnel and equipment as well as keep records:

1. Regular staff of the doctor, dentist, nurse and other employees prescribed by the Departmental ordinance.
2. Clinics exclusively for each section.
3. Operating rooms
4. Treatment rooms
5. Clinical examination arrangement
6. X-ray apparatus
7. Pharmacy
8. Disinfection arrangement
9. Central kitchen system
10. Water supply
11. Heating apparatus
12. Laundry facilities
13. Infected materials disposing arrangement
14. Medical records
15. Other equipment to be prescribed by the Departmental ordinance.

For those which have not been furnished with the personnel or equipment prescribed by the Departmental ordinance under No. 1 or No. 15 of the above, regulations to the effect imposing a fine less than Y. 5,000 may be instituted by the Governmental ordinance.

11. MEDICAL TREATMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT REGULATIONS
Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 50
Promulgated and enforced on 5 Nov. 1948

Chapter 111 Construction & equipment of the hospital,
clinic and maternity-home

Art. 19 Standard personnel of the doctor, dentist and other employees to be placed at the hospital shall be as follows:

- 1) Doctor (dentist for dentistry): 3 for less than 52 obtained by adding the numbers resulted from dividing the number of in-patients and out-patients by 2.5 (5 for otorhino-laryngology and ophthalmology) respectively and 1 every 16 or its odds for the number over 53.
- 2) Pharmacist: 1 every 80 medications or its odds.
- 3) Nurse: 1 every 4 in-patients or its odds, and 1 every 30 out-patients or its odds for each clinic. However, in Obst. - gynecology or obstetrics one-third of them shall be midwives.
- 4) Nutritionist: 1 for the hospital with more than 100 bed capacity.
- 5) X-ray technician, clerk, janitress and other employees: Proper number according to the hospital conditions.

2. The hospital under the Doctor Law Enforcement Regulations Art. 11 Item 2 or Dentist Law Enforcement Regulations Art. 11 will have proper number of persons intending field training on medical treatment or oral hygiene.

3. The number of patients in the above Item 1 will be the mean ratio of the number of patients in the previous year. However, in case of new establishment or re-opening it will be according to the estimated number.

4. Mental, TB, leper or other hospitals or wards defined by the Welfare Minister may become exceptions to the regulation of the above Item 1 by getting permit of the Prefectural Governor.

13 April 1949.

To Dr. Manitoff

From Dr. H. Terada.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE LAW
(Draft)

Chapter I. Establishment of hospitals,
clinics and midwifery homes.

Art. 1. Those, who want to receive the permission of the establishment of hospitals or clinics according to the provisions of Art. 7, par. 1 of the Medical Service Law (Law, No. 205, 1948, to be called the Law in the following provisions), shall submit to the prefectural governor of place where they are going to be established the written application stating the following matters:

1. Address and names of the establishers (in case of juridical persons, the names and the locations of their main offices) and, in case establishers are medical practitioners or dentists, that facts (the copies of their licenses shall be annexed).
2. Titles.
3. Places where they are going to be established.
4. Department of the treatment to be carried out.
5. In case the establishers are not medical practitioners or dentists, the aims of the establishment and they ways of maintenance.
6. In case establishers are medical practitioners or dentists and are actually establishers or managers

of other hospitals or clinics, or are serving in other hospitals or clinics, that fact.

7. In case the establishers are medical practitioners or dentists, and at the same time, want to establish not less than two hospitals or clinics, that fact.

8. The fixed number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and other workers.

9. Area of the site and the plane figure.

10. Rough sketch of the surroundings of the site.

11. Outline of the structure of the buildings and the plane figure (the way of use of each room shall be shown, and, in case there are wards for mental diseases, wards for infectious diseases or wards for tuberculosis, they shall be clearly denoted).

12. Concerning hospitals, existence or non-existence of institutes under Item 2 -- 13 of Art. 21, par. 1 of the Law and institutes under Art. 22 and the outline of structure and equipments of them.

13. In the case of hospitals or clinics carrying out dental profession, outline of structure and equipment of rooms for dental technique.

14. In case of hospitals or clinics with wards, the fixed capacity for patients of each ward.

15. In case establishers are juridical persons, constitutions of incorporated associations, foundational juridical persons or local public corporations.

16. Prearranged month of opening.

The establisher who received the permission of the establishment of a hospital or clinic according to the provisions of Art. 7, par. 1 of the Law, when he wants to change matters under Item 5, Item 8, Item 9, or Item 11 -- 14 of the preceding paragraph, shall receive the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated.

The establisher who received the permission of the establishment of a hospital or clinic according to the provisions of Art. 7, par. 1 of the Law, when matters under Item 1, Item 2, Item 4, Item 6, Item 10, Item 15 or Item 16 changed (except the case of change of the establisher himself), shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated.

Art. 2. Those, who want to receive the permission of the establishment of midwifery homes according to the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Law, shall submit to the prefectural governor of places where they are going to be established the written application stating the following matters:

1. Address and names of the establisher (in case of juridical persons, the names and the locations of their main offices).
2. Titles.
3. Places where they are going to be established.
4. The aims of the establishment and the ways of maintenance.

5. The fixed number of midwives and their workers.
6. Area of the site and the plane figure.
7. Rough sketch of the surroundings of the site.
8. Outline of the structure of the buildings and the plane figure (the way of use of each room shall be shown, and, concerning rooms for accommodation of pregnant women, women in childbirth or women in childbed, they shall be clearly denoted).
9. In case establishers are juridical persons, constitutions of incorporated associations, foundational juridical persons or local public corporations.
10. Prearranged month of opening.

The establisher who received the permission of the establishment of midwifery homes according to the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Law, when he wants to change matters under Item 4 -- 6 or Item 8 of the preceding paragraph, shall receive the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery home is situated.

The establisher who received the permission of the establishment of a midwifery home according to the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Law, when matters under Item, 1, Item 2, Item 7, Item 9 or Item 10 (except the case of change of the establisher himself), shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery home is situated.

Art. 3. The establisher who received the permission of the establishment of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery

home according to the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 1 of the Law shall, within 10 days from the day of the establishment of it, report the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital, clinic or midwifery home is situated.

1. Date of the establishment.
2. Address and name of the manager.
3. Names, departments of treatment, days for treatment and hours for treatment of medical practitioners or dentists engaged in medical treatment, or name, days for service and hours for service of midwives engaged in the profession.
4. Names of pharmacists, if any.
5. Concerning midwifery homes, address and name of the definite medical practitioner with whom the contract has been made. (the written acceptance to be that definite medical practitioner shall be annexed).

The establisher of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery home who received the permission of the establishment according to the provision of Art. 7, Par. 1, when matters under Item 2 -- 5 changed, shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place, where the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home is situated, within 10 days from the day of change.

The establisher of a public medical facility shall report sums of fees for medical treatment besides matters

under the preceding two paragraphs, in accordance with the example of the preceding two paragraphs.

Art. 4. The medical practitioner or the dentist who has established a clinic shall report the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the clinic is situated, annexed with the copy of the license within 10 days from the day of the establishment.

1. Address and name of the establisher.
2. Matters under Item 2 -- 4, Item 6 -- 11, Item 13 and Item 14 of Art. 1.
3. Matters under Item 1 -- 4 of Art. 3, Par. 1.

The medical practitioner or the dentist who has established a clinic, when matters under each Item of the preceding paragraph (except the date of establishment) changed, shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place where the clinic is situated within 10 days from the day of change.

Art. 5. The midwife who has established a midwifery home shall report the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery home is situated, with the copy of the list of midwives, within 10 days from the day of the establishment.

1. Address and name of the establisher.
2. Matters under Item 2, Item 3 and Item 5 -- 8 of Art. 2.
3. In case the establisher is actually the establisher or manager of other midwifery homes, or is serving in other hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes, that fact.

4. In case the establisher, at the same time, wants, to establishment less than two midwifery homes.

5.5. Matters under Item 1 -- 3 and Item 5 of Art. 3, par.1.

The midwife who has established a midwifery home, when matters under Item 1 -- 3 or Item 5 of the preceding paragraph changed (except the case of change of the establisher herself), shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery home is situated, within 10 days from the day of change.

Art. 6. One who wants to receive the approval concerning the title of the General Hospital according to the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 1 of the Law, shall submit the written application stating the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital is situated. However, concerning matters under Item 6, the prefectural governor may have him submit the application without them.

1. Address and name of the establisher. (In the case of juridical person, the name and the locations of its main office).

2. Title.

3. The place where it is situated.

4. Departments of treatment, and names of medical practitioners or dentists who are engaged in treatment of each department and simple personal histories of chiefs of each department.

5. Fixed number of in-patients who may be accommodated.

6. Existence or non-existence of institutes under Item 2 -- 13 of Art. 21, Par. 1 of the Law and of institutes under Art. 22, and structures and equipments of them.

7. Existence or non-existence of institutes under Item 1 -- 5 of Art. 22, Par. 1 of the Law and of institutes under Art. 23, and structures and equipments of them.

Art. 7. The establisher of a hospital or a clinic with not less than three medical practitioners serving full time, when he wants to receive the permission according to the provisions of the proviso of Art. 18 of the Law, shall submit the written application stating the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or the clinic is situated.

1. Departments of treatment of that hospital or clinic.
2. Fixed number of in-patients, who may be accommodated, if it is a hospital.
3. The reason not to employ the full time pharmacist.

Chapter II. Management of Hospitals,

Clinics and Midwifery Homes.

Art. 8. The establisher of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery home, when he or she wants to receive the permission to have another person manage the hospital,

the clinic or the midwifery home according to the provisions of the proviso of Art. 12, Par. 1, shall submit the written application stating the reason and the address and name of the person whom he or she wants to have as the manager, annexed with the copy of the license of medical practitioner or of the license of dentist or the copy of the list of midwives concerning the person whom he or she wants to have as the manager, to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home is situated.

Art. 99. The establisher of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery home, when he or she wants to receive the permission to have a medical practitioner, a dentist or a midwife who is managing another hospital, clinic or midwifery home manage his or her hospital, clinic or midwifery home, shall submit the written application stating the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home is situated.

1. Names, place where it is situated, department of treatment, fixed number of in-patients who may be accommodated and fixed number of workers of the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home, which the concerned medical practitioner, dentist or midwife is actually managing, and of the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home which he or she wants to have that medical practitioner, dentist or midwife manage.

2. The reason that he or she wants to have the concerned medical practitioner, dentist or midwife manage the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home.

3. Distance between the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home which the concerned medical practitioner, dentist or midwife is actually managing and the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home which he or she wants to have the concerned medical practitioner, dentist or midwife manage, and time necessary for having communication.

Art. 10. The manager of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery home shall comply with the following matters concerning accommodation of patients, pregnant women, women in childbirth or women in childbed. However, when he or she received the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home is situated concerning matters under Item 1 -- 3, this rule shall not be applied.

1. Patients, pregnant women, women, in childbirth or women in childbed shall not be accommodated in the wards or the rooms for accommodation beyond the fixed number of capacity.

2. Patients, pregnant women, women in childbirth or women in childbed shall not be accommodated in the places other than the wards or the rooms for accommodation.

3. Patients of mental diseases or patients of infectious diseases shall not be accommodated in the wards other than the wards for the patients of mental diseases

or the wards for the patients of infectious diseases respectively.

4. Patients liable to infect other with virus through being accommodated together with them in the same room shall not be accommodated in the same room with other sorts of patients.

5. Patients shall not be accommodated in the room where patients liable to infect others with virus have been accommodated, unless they have been disinfected.

6. Clothing, bedding and bedclothes, table-ware and so on, which have been used by patients liable to infect others with virus, thereby have been soiled with virus or have been doubtfully soiled, shall not be used by other patients, unless they have been disinfected.

Art. 11. On the report which is submitted when a patient has been accommodated in a clinic beyond 48 hours according to the provisions of Art. 13, Par. 2 of the Law, shall be stated the following matters:

1. Address and name of the patients.
2. Name of disease.
3. Outline of symptoms.
4. Outline of disposition.
5. Distance to the nearest hospital and condition of traffic facilities .
6. Prearranged period of the accommodation.

Art. 12. on the report which is submitted, when not less than 10 pregnant women, women in childbirth or women

in childbed have been accommodated in a midwifery home, according to the provisions of Art. 14, Par. 2 of the Law, shall be stated the following matters:

1. Address and name of a pregnant woman, a woman in childbirth or a woman in childbed who has been accommodated for the first aid.

2. The concrete reason why the woman has been obliged to be accommodated.

Art. 13. A manager of hospital shall report the following matters, concerning the hospital which he is managing to the chief of the Health center which has competence to the place where the hospitals situated so that the report may reach the chief of the health center not later than the fifth days of each month with form appendix No. 1. However, concerning a hospital which is suspended or is abolished, the report shall be submitted so that it may reach the chief of the health center within five days from the day of suspension or abolishment.

1. The fact that the hospital is a mental hospital (a hospital which accommodate mainly psychopathology), TB sanatorium (a hospital which accommodate mainly TB patients), leprosarium (a hospital which accommodate mainly lepers) or another hospital.

2. Number of beds.

3. Number of days opening.

4. Total number of in-patients.

5. Total number of out-patients.

The chief of the health center who received reports under the preceding paragraph, shall make the hospital monthly report concerning the total of those numbers according to form appendix No. 2, and shall submit it to the prefectural governor of the place where the health center is situated so that the report may reach the prefectural governor by the 10th days of the month which the chief of the health center received the reports.

The prefectural governor who received reports under the preceding paragraph, shall report the make the hospital monthly report concerning the total of those numbers according to form.

Appendix No. 3, and shall submit it to the welfare Minister so that the report may reach the Welfare Minister by the 20th days of the month which the prefectural governor received the reports.

Art. 14. The manager of a hospital or a clinic shall pay necessary attention in order that, as to the medicines and instruments in the same hospital or clinic, no offences shall be committed against the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Law (Law, No. 197, 1948).

Art. 15. The manager of a hospital or a clinic, in case he or she find it necessary to comply with the provisions of the Law or of this Ministerial Ordinance, shall claim to the establisher of the concerned hospital, clinic or midwifery home the improvements of the structures or equipments of the hospital, the clinic of the midwifery

The establisher of the hospital, the clinic or the midwifery home, in case he or she received the claims according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall immediately take necessary measures.

Chapter III.

Structures and Equipments of Hospitals, Clinics and Midwifery Homes.

Art. 16. The structures and equipments of hospitals or clinics shall be based on the following items. However, the provisions of Item 3, Item 5 and Item 10 shall not be applied to clinics which possess the institutes which can accommodate not more than 9 patients or to clinics which possess no institutes for accommodation of patients.

1. As to the equipments of electricity, rays, heat or radiant rays, necessary measures for the prevention of disasters shall be taken. However, if there are any other provisions concerning the prevention of disasters, they shall be applied.

2. The wards shall not be prepared on the basement, or on the third floor and upwards. However, in case walls, floors roofes, staircases and poles are constructed to be fire-proof according to the provisions of Art. 1 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Street Buildings Law (Home Ministry Ordinance, No. 37, 1920), wards may be prepared on the third floor or upwards.

3. In case there are wards on the second floor, not less than two staircases suitably arranged shall be prepared.

4. In case there are wards on the third floor or upwards, not less than two staircases for refuge shall be prepared in order that necessary refuge shall be taken without hindrance.

5. The structures of the staircases for the use of patients shall be in accordance with the following, However, concerning the staircases for refuge, this rule shall not be applied.

- a. The width of staircases and landings shall be not less than 1.2 m. in the clear.
- b. The height of each step shall be not more than 0.2 m., and the width of each step not less than 0.24 m.
- c. As to the one more than 4m., in height, one landing shall be prepared in each of not more than 4 m., in height.
- d. The suitable hand-rail shall be prepared at the outside of the staircase.
- e. It shall not be constructed spiral-shaped.

6. The height of the first floor of wards shall be not less than 0,45 m. from the surface of the ground. However, concerning those that have the floor or underfloor with concrete-facing or other suitable damp-preventing appliances, this rule shall not be applied.

7. In case the floor of the ward is wooden, suitable

measure of ventilation shall be prepared underfloor.

8. The height of the ceiling of the ward shall be not less than 2.12 m.

9. The area of a ward shall not less than 6.74 square m. in case of the ward for one patient, and not less than 4.86 square m. for each of patients in case of the ward for not less than 2 patients.

10. The width of the passages to the wards shall be not less than 1.2 m., in the clear. However, the width of the middle passages shall be not less than 1.6 m. in the clear.

11. As to the wards, windows with effective area which is not less than $1/8$ of the whole area of it or other suitable equipment for lighting shall be prepared, and, the ward shall be so constructed that the area corresponding to not less than $1/16$ of the whole area of it can be opened directly to the outdoor air.

12. Wards for mental diseases, wards for infectious diseases or wards for tuberculosis shall be shut off from other parts respectively, in such a way as to be necessary from the standpoint of prevention of harms or prevention of infection.

13. Wards for mental diseases shall possess the equipments necessary for watching and nursing.

14. In the hospitals or clinics with the wards for infectious diseases, besides the equipments under Item 6 of Art. 10, the necessary disinfecting institutes or the necessary disinfecting equipments shall be prepared.

15. In the hospitals or clinics carrying out dental profession, the rooms for dental works shall be prepared and equipped with what are necessary for technical works.

16. The structures and equipments of the dispensaries shall be in accordance with follows:

- a. The lighting and ventilation shall be enough and the cleanliness shall be kept.
- b. Coll and dark place shall be equipped.
- c. A balance which can measure till 10 MG., a balance till 500 Mg., and other necessary instruments for preparation of medicines shall be equipped.

17. The excrement tanks and other filth tanks shall be constructed of the water-proof materials and with water-tight arrangements, and shall be equipped with suitable devices for discharging offensive smells.

18. Disinfecting institutes, filth-treating institutes of excrement tanks and other filth tanks shall be at the proper distance from wards, dining rooms, cooking rooms or dinner-serving rooms, However, in case that the structures and equipments of them are complete, and there is no fear to soil the other parts, this rule shall not be applied.

19. Concerning wards for infectious diseases, operation rooms, delivery rooms, rooms for clinical examination, rooms for pathological and bacteriological examination, rooms for pathological dissection, dining rooms, cooking rooms, dinner-serving rooms, disinfecting institutes, filth-treating

institutes and toilets, spreading of wire-net on the windows or other suitable method shall be measured to defend flies.

20. Concerning places where fire is used, suitable fire-proof equipments shall be prepared.

21. The machines or instruments for fire-extinguishing shall be equipped.

Art. 17. The structures and equipments of midwifery homes shall be based on the following items.

1. The rooms for accommodation of pregnant women, women in childbirth or women in childbed (hereinafter, referred to as the accommodating rooms) shall not be prepared on the basement, or on the third floor and upwards. However, in case walls, floors, rooms, staircases and poles are constructed to be fire-proof according to the provisions or Art. 1 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the street Building Law, this rule shall not be applied.

2. As to the third floor and upwards with accommodating rooms on them, not less than two staircases for refuge shall be prepared.

3. The height of the first floor of accommodating rooms shall be not less than 0.45 m. from the surface of the ground. However, concerning those that have underfloor with concrete-facing or other suitable damp-preventing appliances, this rule shall not be applied.

4. In case the floor of the accommodating rooms is wooden, suitable measure of ventilation shall be prepared underfloor.
 5. The height of the ceiling of the accommodating rooms shall be not less than 2.12 m.
 6. The area of an accommodating room shall be not less than 6.74 square m., in case of the accommodating room for a couple of mother and baby, and not less than 4.86 square m., for each of couples in case of the accommodating room for not less than two couples of mother and baby.
 7. As to the accommodating room, windows with effective area which is not less than $1/8$ of the whole area of it or other suitable equipment of lighting shall be prepared, and, the accommodating room shall be so constructed that the area corresponding to not less than $1/16$ of the whole area of it can be opened directly to the outdoor air.
 8. A delivery room of not less than 9 square m., shall be prepared.
 9. Concerning delivery rooms, dining rooms, cooking rooms and toilets spreading of wire-net on the windows or other suitable method shall be measured to defend flies.
 10. The machines or instruments for fire-extinguishing shall be equipped.
- Art. 18. In case that it is very difficult to apply the provisions of the preceding two articles on account of some special reason, the prefectural governor may fix other provisions having the approval of the Minister of Welfare.

Art. 19. The standards of numbers of medical practitioners, dentists and other workers who are employed in a hospital, shall be as follows.

1. Medical practitioners (concerning dentistry, dentists): three, in case that the sum of number of inpatients, and the quotient that the number of out-patients is divided by 2.5 (concerning ophthalmology or otorhinolaryngology, 5), is not more than 52, and, in case of more than 52, one more, every 16 or fraction of such number, shall be employed.

2. Pharmacist, one, every 80 or fraction of number of preparations of medicines.

3. Nurse, One, every 4 in-patients or fraction, and one, every 30 out-patients or fraction concerning each treatment department. However, concerning obstetrics and gynaecology or obstetrics, more than 1/3 of these nurses shall be midwives.

4. Concerning the hospital whose fixed number of in-patients who may be accommodated is not less than 100, one nutritionist.

5. Concerning X-ray technician, clerk, woman who do miscellaneous work and other worker, suitable number in proportion to the actual circumstances of the hospital.

Concerning the institutions according to the provision of Art. 11, Par. 1 of the Regulations for the Enforcement of Medical Practitioners Law (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 47, 1948) or Art. 11 of the Regulation for the Enforcement of Dentists Law (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 48,

1948), suitable number of interns, who want to go through the internship in the institution concerned, will be received.

Number of patients under Par. 1 shall be average in the preceding fiscal year of number of patients according to the provisions of Art. 13. However, in case of establishment or opening again, it shall be conjectured number.

Concerning a hospital or ward in which mostly patients of mental diseases, tuberculosis, lepra or other diseases designated by the Minister of Welfare are accommodated, the provisions of Par. 1 may not be applied, having received the permission of the prefectural governor.

Art. 20. Institutes and records according to the provisions of Item 2-6, Item 8-11, Item 13 and Item 14 of Art. 21 of the Law shall be based on the following items.

1. Concerning consultation rooms for each department, in case that one medical practitioner treats at the same time not less than two department or in case of other special reasons, same room shall be used, having received the permission of the prefectural governor.

2. Operation rooms shall be prepared in hospitals which possess one of surgery, orthopaedy, dermatourology, urology, obsterics and gynaecology, obstetrics, gynaecology, ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology in this department, or in hospitals which possess only dentistry as their departments. However, in case that there is some special reason and the permission of the prefectural governor is given, this rule shall not be applied.

3. Operation rooms shall possess preparation rooms, if possible, shall be constructed so that dust does not enter, shall be covered with water-proof materials on whole walls, and shall possess suitable equipments for heating, illumination, sterilizing washing, disinfecting of clothing, bandage materials, machines or instruments for operation, and draining.

4. Treatment rooms shall be prepared for each department, if possible, but, in some cases, a treatment room may be used for not less than two departments, or a consultation-room may be used as a treatment room.

5. Equipments for clinical examination shall be equipped so that usual clinical examination of phlegm, blood, urine, excrement and so on can be done.

6. X-rays apparatus shall be prepared in hospitals which possess one of internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, orthopaedy, dermatourology, urology and physical treatment in their department, or in hospitals which possess only dentistry as their department. However, in case that there is some special reason and the permission of the prefectural governor is given, this rule shall not be applied.

7. Disinfecting equipments shall be those which can disinfect clothing, table-ware and so on of in-patients and employees by steam, gas, chemical or other method.

8. Equipments for boarding shall be those which can board all in-patients, floor of whose cooking room shall be constructed with fire-proof materials and to be convenient to wash and drain, which shall be constructed to

be fire-proof not less than 2 m., around cook-stoves, in case of cooking by direct fire, and which shall possess disinfecting institutes of table-ware and vegetables.

9. Equipments for water-supply shall be those which can supply water to necessary parts of hospitals with pipes.

10. Heating equipments shall be those which can heat suitably consultation-rooms, treatment rooms, wards, X-ray rooms, delivery rooms and bathing institutes for new-born babies. However, in case that there is some special reason for medical treatment, this rule shall not be applied.

11. Filth-treating equipments shall be burning stoves, purification tank or other institutes which can treat suitably the filth soiled with virus or doubtfully soiled.

12. Records concerning medical treatment shall be hospital diaries, treatment diaries of each departments, records of operation, records of findings of examination, X-ray photographs and books on which number of in-patients and out-patients is stated clearly, in the preceding two years.

Art. 21. In hospitals which possess obsterics and gynaecology or gynæcology in their department, delivery rooms and bathing institutes for new-born babies shall be prepared, as the institutes according to the provisions of Item 15 of Art. 21 Par. 1 of the Law.

Art. 22. The institutes according to the provisions of Item 6 of Art. 22, Par. 1 of the Law, shall be automobiles for first aid or for transporting of patients.

Art. 23. The prefectural governor, when he has received the application for examination according to the provision of Art. 27 from an establisher of a hospital, a clinic or a midwifery home shall examine within 10 days from the day of receiving the application unless there is any special circumstance.

Chapter IV. X-ray Apparatus for the
Use of Medical Treatment

Art. 24. The X-ray apparatus in this chapter shall be construed to mean the X-ray apparatus for the use of medical treatment set up in hospitals or clinics that has not less than 20,000 volt of the greatest voltage in the circuit of the X-ray tube (the voltage shall be wave length, hereinafter, the same).

Art. 25. When the X-ray apparatus has been set up in a hospital or clinic the manager of the hospital or clinic concerned shall report the following matters to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated.

1. Name and site of the hospital or the clinic.
2. Name of the manufacturer, the type and the maximum voltage of X-ray tube circuit of the X-ray apparatus.
3. Voltage at the maximum use of the X-ray tube.
4. Outline of the preventive equipments against the harms due to X-ray of the X-ray apparatus and the X-ray room.

5. Names of the medical practitioners or the dentists engaged in X-ray treatment and their careers concerning X-ray treatment.

The manager of the hospital or clinic, when the matters under Item 2 - 5 of the preceding paragraph changed, shall report that fact to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or the clinic is situated within 10 days from the day of the change.

Art. 26. The following preventive equipment against the X-ray harms shall be prepared for the X-ray apparatus.

1. The X-ray other than effective conic ray, in order that they may not be stronger than the effective conic ray which have passed through those that have lead equivalent provided in the annexed list No. 1, shall be equipped with the apparatus to shelter the above.

2. The fixed sluorscope shall be equipped with the apparatus to keep the constant distance between the focus and skin of 40 c.m.

3. The flourescent plate shall be prepared with the protector with lead equiyalent provided in the annexed list, No. 2.

4. The equipment shall be prepared that automatically cut off the electric current, in case the X-ray tube is charged with the electricity not less than 30 mili-ampere, at the tube voltage of 60,000 volt during fluoscoping.

Art. 27. The X-ray room shall be equipped with the following protective arrangements against X-ray harms.

However, in case that the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated, this rule shall not be applied.

1. Concerning the X-ray apparatus with not less than 100,000 volt at the maximum voltage used on the X-ray tube, the ceiling, floor and partition walls of the X-ray room shall possess the lead equivalent provided in the annexed list, No. 3.

2. Concerning the X-ray apparatus for the use of medical treatment and with not less than 135,000 volt at the maximum voltage used on the X-ray tube, the operating room shall be separated from the clinic room.

3. Against the effective conic ray after having passed through the patient, the protector with lead equivalent provided in the annexed list, No. 2, shall be prepared.

Art. 28. The manager of the hospital or clinic shall have the medical practitioners or dentists engaged in X-ray treatments observe the following matters.

1. Effective conic ray shall be filtered through suitable substances in order to lighten the X-ray, load on the skin.

2. During fluoroscopy, the distance between the focus and the skin shall be kept at not less than 40 c.m.

Art. 29. The manager of the hospital or clinic shall pay necessary cautions to the X-ray apparatus and the X-ray room, lest any harm should break out.

Art. 30. The manager of the hospital or clinic shall, concerning those with not less than 135,000 volt at the maximum voltage used on the X-ray tube, measure the X-rays thereof with the X-ray doses meter at least once every 6 months, and the certificate-card on the results thereof shall be preserved for 5 years.

The X-ray measure used for the measurement provided above shall be the one that has passed the official test by Minister of Communication and is still in the term of validity.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous Rules

Art. 31. The identification card of the competent government of public officials under the provision of Art. 25, Par. 2, of the Law shall be in accordance with the annexed form, No. 3.

Art. 32. The medical inspector shall be one who has the proper knowledge on the laws and regulations and on the management of the hospital, clinic or midwifery home.

Art. 33. The medical inspector, when he stops into and examine, shall give the guidance to the necessary matters on the improvement of the constructions and equipments etc., and on the management of the hospital, clinic or midwifery home.

Art. 34. Concerning institutes established by the state, provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance shall read as following items.

1. In Art. 1, Par. 2, "shall receive the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the hospitals or clinics are situated" shall read "concerning the hospitals, the concerned minister shall confer with the Welfare Minister and receive his approval, and concerning the clinics, the concerned minister shall report previously to the Welfare Minister".
2. In Art. 1, Par. 3, "shall report to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospitals or clinics are situated" shall read "the concerned minister shall notify to the Welfare Minister".
3. In Art. 2, Par. 2, "shall receive the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery homes are situated" shall read "the concerned minister shall notify previously to the Welfare Minister".
4. In Art. 2, Par. 3, "shall report to the prefectural governor of the place where the midwifery homes are situated" shall read "the concerned minister shall notify to the Welfare Minister."
5. In Art. 3, Par. 1 and Par. 2, "shall report to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes are situated" shall read "the concerned minister shall notify to the prefectural governor".
6. In Art. 10, "the permission" shall read "the approval".
7. In Art. 13, "shall report" shall read "shall notify".

8. In Art. 18, "the prefectural governor having received the approval of the Welfare Minister" shall read "the Welfare Minister".

9. In Art. 19, Par. 3 and Art. 20, "having received the permission of the prefectural governor" shall read "having the conference by the concerned minister with the Welfare Minister and having received his approval".

10. In Art. 25, "shall report" shall read "shall notify."

11. Proviso of Art. 27 shall read "However in case that the concerned minister confer with the Welfare Minister and receive his approval, this rule shall be applied."

Supplementary Rules

Art. 35. This Ministerial Ordinance shall be put into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Art. 36. Control Regulation of the X-ray apparatus for Medical Treatment (Home Ministry Ordinance, No. 32, 1937) shall be abrogated.

Art. 37. Those who want to obtain the permission of the prefectural governor under the provisions of the proviso of Art. 47, Par. 3, of the Law, shall apply for the permission of the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated, annexed with the outline of the structure and equipments of the hospital or clinic concerned and the written plan of the changes thereof, within 60 days from Nov. 1, 1950.

Art. 38. Those who want to obtain the permission of the prefectural governor shall apply for it to the prefectural governor of the place where the hospital or clinic is situated, annexed with the statement of the reasons within 60 days from July 1, 1951.

* * * * *

Mental

TB

Lep.

Others

Month

Hospital Report

Name of Hospital _____

Days		Number of Beds				Number of Days openion (including sun- day and holiday	Total Number of in- patients	Total Number of out- patients	Total	Remarks
		Begin- ing	In- crease	De- crease	end					
Mental										
TB										
Lep.										
Others	Mental									
	TB									
	Others									

Form Appendix No. 2.

Month _____

Hospital Report

Name of Health Center _____

Kinds	Name	Number of Hospitals				Number of Beds				Number of Days opening (including Sunday and holiday)	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients	Total	Remarks
		Begin- ing	In- crease	De- crease	end	Begin- ing	In- crease	De- crease	end					
Mental														
	Total													
Tb														
	Total													
Lep.														
	Total													
Others	TB													
	other													
	ment.													
	TB													
	other													
	ment.													
Total														
	Total													
Total														

Form Appendix No. 3.

Month _____

Hospital Report

Name of Prefecture _____

Kinds	Number of Hospitals				Number of Beds				Number of Days opening (including Sunday and holiday)	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients	Total	Remarks
	Begin- ing	In- crease	De- crease	end	Begin- ing	In- crease	De- crease	end					
Mental													
TB													
Lep:													
Others	mental												
	TB												
	other												
	Total												
Total													

N.B. (concerning Form Appendix No. 1 - 3)

1. Don't write in a column in which an oblique line is drawn.
2. Figure shall be written underward in each column.
3. Concerning fixed words in little columns upper right and corner, a necessary word shall be surrounded with a circle.
4. Number of beds shall be number of patients who can actually be accommodated.
5. In case of "other hospitals", number of beds shall written respectively concerning mental wards, TB ward and other ward, and, total number of in-patients shall written concerning total number of in-patients who is accommodated in each kind of wards mentioned above respectively.
6. Number of days opening shall be written concerning days in which the hospital as actually opering, in apite of existence of patients, and days in which there is no out-patients, or which are sundays, holidays or other vacations, shall be also included in these days.
7. Total number of in-patients shall mean total sum of number of in-patients at 12.00 a.m. of each day of that month and number of patients who died on the day which they were accommodated.
8. Total number of out-patients shall mean total sum of out-patients of each day of that month. Besides patients who come newly and patients who come secondly, patients who are visited and patients who are treated by a travelling medical practitioner or a travelling dentist, shall be also

included in out-patients, patients, who are treated in not less than two departments, shall be included in out-patients of each department respectively. In-patients of one department, who are treated in other department and pay fee for treatment, shall be included in out-patients of the latter department, Patients, who receive medicine etc., with a substitute, shall be included in out-patients.

9. In case that number of hospitals or number of beds has increased or decreased, the reason shall be written in column "Remarks".

10. Concerning hospitals which are established or opened again, or are suspended or abolished, the date shall be written in column "Remarks."

Form Appendix No. 4.

<p>Photograph</p>	<p>Official seal</p>
<p>Full Name (age)</p> <p>Certificate of Competent Government (Public) official.</p> <p>Welfare Ministry</p> <p>(Name of Prefecture)</p> <p>Official seal</p>	

Reversside

Extract of the Medical Service Law

Art. 25. The Minister of Welfare or the governor of the urban or local prefectures may, when he considers to be necessary, cause establishers or managers of hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes to report necessary matters or cause competent government or public officials to inspect hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes and examine the cleanliness, constructions and equipments or patients record books midwifery record books and other books and documents.

The competent government or public officials shall, when they inspect and examine according to the preceding Paragraph, take the certificate with them and show it to those concerned upon their request.

Art. 44. Those who come under any one of the following items shall be liable to a fine not more than 5,000 yen.

2. Those who neglected reports mentioned in the provision of Art. 25 or made false reports, or denied hindered or challenged the inspection of the competent government or public officials according to the same provisions.

Separate List

No. 1.

X-ray tube for medical examination

<u>maximum voltage</u>	<u>lead equivalent</u>
40,000 volt	0.30 mm
50,000 "	0.50 "
60,000 "	0.70 "
70,000 "	0.95 "
80,000 "	1.05 "
90,000 "	1.15 "
100,000 "	1.25 "
110,000 "	1.35 "
120,000 "	1.45 "
130,000 "	1.55 "

X-ray tube for medical care

<u>maximum voltage</u>	<u>lead equivalent</u>
120,000 volt	1.9 mm
130,000 "	2.1 "
140,000 "	2.2 "
150,000 "	2.3 "
160,000 "	2.4 "
170,000 "	2.6 "
180,000 "	2.8 "
190,000 "	3.0 "
200,000 "	3.3 "
210,000 "	3.8 "
220,000 "	4.3 "
230,000 "	4.8 "

(more)

<u>maximum voltage</u>	<u>lead equivalent</u>
240,000 volt	5.4 mm
250,000 "	6.0 "
260,000 "	6.6 "
270,000 "	7.2 "
280,000 "	7.8 "
290,000 "	8.4 "
300,000 "	9.0 "
310,000 "	9.6 "
320,000 "	10.2 "
330,000 "	10.8 "
340,000 "	11.4 "
350,000 "	12.0 "

Remarks:

1. When maximum voltage of X-ray tube does not come under this List, lead equivalent shall be calculated with insertion method.
2. Lead equivalent in this Table shall be one which is measured in the field of X-ray of 1,000 square m.
3. In case that maximum voltage of X-ray tube is less than 135,000 volt, lead equivalent shall be measured when voltage of X-ray tube is 80,000 volt, and in case that maximum voltage of X-ray tube is not less than 135,000 volt, is 180,000 volt.

Separate List No. 2.

maximum voltage of X-ray tubeminimum lead equivalent

40,000 volt	0,3 mm
50,000 "	0.5 "
60,000 "	0.7 "
70,000 "	0.9 "
80,000 "	1.1 "
90,000 "	1.3 "
100,000 "	1.5 "
110,000 "	1.7 "
120,000 "	1.9 "
130,000 "	2.1 "
140,000 "	2.2 "
150,000 "	2.3 "
160,000 "	2.4 "
170,000 "	2.6 "
180,000 "	2.8 "
190,000 "	3.0 "
200,000 "	3.3 "
210,000 "	3.8 "
220,000 "	4.3 "
230,000 "	4.8 "
240,000 "	5.4 "
250,000 "	6.0 "
260,000 "	6.6 "
270,000 "	7.2 "
280,000 "	7.8 "

<u>maximum voltage of X-ray tube</u>	<u>minimum lead equivalent</u>
290,000 volt	8.4 mm
300,000 "	9.0 "
310,000 "	9.6 "
320,000 "	10.2 "
330,000 "	10.8 "
340,000 "	11.4 "
350,000 "	12.0 "

Concerning protectors of the fluorescent plate, notwithstanding maximum voltage of X-ray tube, minimum lead equivalent may be 1 mm.

Remark:

Remark of Separate Table No. 1 shall be applied.

Separate List No. 3.

<u>maximum voltage of X-ray tube</u>	<u>minimum lead equivalent</u>
100,000 volt	0.31 mm
110,000 "	0.39 "
120,000 "	0.46 "
130,000 "	0.54 "
140,000 "	0.61 "
150,000 "	0.69 "
160,000 "	0.76 "
170,000 "	0.84 "
180,000 "	0.92 "

(more)

<u>maximum voltage of X-ray tube</u>	<u>minimum lead equivalent</u>
190,000 volt	1.00 mm
200,000 "	1.09 "
210,000 "	1.17 "
220,000 "	1.25 "
230,000 "	1.32 "
240,000 "	1.41 "
250,000 "	1.50 "

Remark:

Remark of Separate Table No. 1 shall be applied.

* * * * *