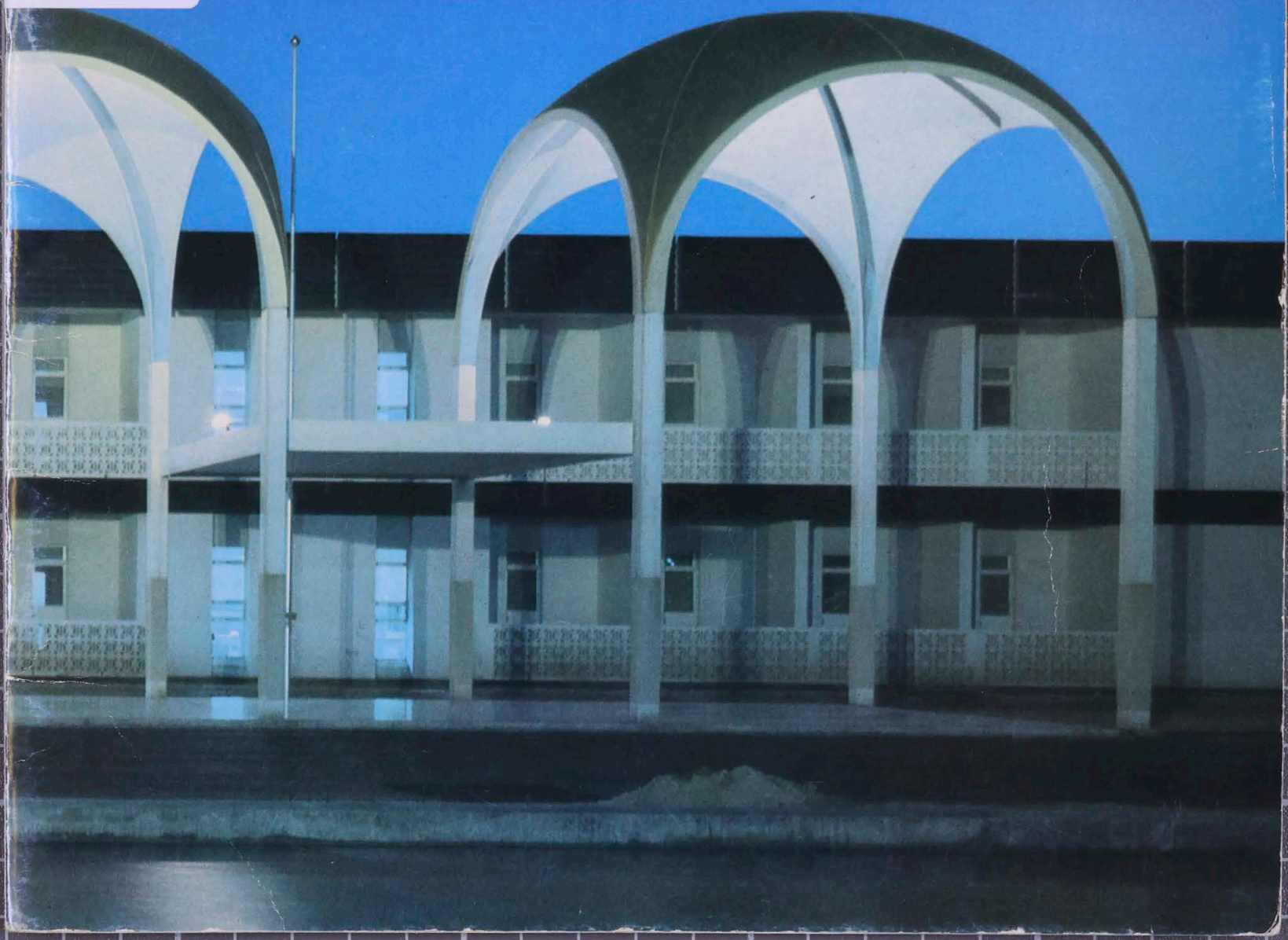


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The Rashid Hospital Dubai 1973

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صاحب السمو الشيخ زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان
رئيس دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وحاكم أبو ظبي

HH Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates and
the Ruler of Abu Dhabi



The Rashid Hospital

On the Occasion of the Opening of the Rashid Hospital by the Ruler of Dubai and
Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates HH Sheikh Rashid Bin Sa'id Al Maktoum
on 29th March 1973



United Arab Emirates

U.K. FIRM WINS HOSPITAL CONTRACT

The UK construction firm Bernard Sunley has won a £9 million contract to build a medical centre for the Government of Dubai. The centre, which is to be one of the largest of its kind in the world, will include a sterile supply unit, a pharmacy, government health department stores and medical workshop units. The architects are John R Harris & Partners of the UK. *MAY*

IN BRIEF

Al-Habtour Engineering Enterprise of Lebanon has won a contract for carrying out the final phase of an extension scheme at the Rashid hospital in Dubai. The hospital and the first two phases of the extension work were built by Bernard Sunley of the UK. The architects are John R Harris & Partners of the UK. *MAY*

Health Department
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Health Services in Dubai

Dubai has seen rapid changes in the available medical services over the past quarter of a century. From a single doctor in the early 1940s to over 500 hospital beds shared by three separate health-care organizations in 1973.

Dubai's increasing prosperity made it possible for health services to be run by the Government of Dubai. The establishment of a Health Department made it possible to conceive an overall plan for the development of medical care facilities. The department is responsible for the financial control, staffing and forward planning of the Rashid Hospital, the Al Maktoum Hospital, the Dubai Clinic, the Jumeirah Clinic, and the Airport Medical Centre. The Department also co-operates with Dubai Municipality and with the Save the Children Fund in child welfare programmes.

In the past, medical services have rated high in Dubai's priorities. HH the Ruler has allocated large sums towards health and he has also welcomed those who have offered medical aid to Dubai.

The show-piece in medical development in Dubai is the Rashid Hospital. When HH Sheikh Rashid decided upon the construction of a large, new hospital in Dubai — in mid-1969 — Dubai had no medical administrators and there were no professional teams whose advice could be sought. HH the Ruler was far ahead of the professionals in his vision, and by leaving the design largely in the hands of the architect, he ensured that the hospital would be built with the minimum of delay at the design stage. The result must surely be one of the speediest hospital building programmes on record.

The Department has set four aims for its task. Firstly, to provide first-class medical

and nursing care for Dubai, for the United Arab Emirates and for those who are unfortunate enough to be taken ill while visiting or working in the area. Secondly, to provide an expert diagnostic and consultative service for others working in the medical field in the Emirates. Thirdly, to provide a teaching centre where young medical graduates, particularly those who are citizens of the Emirates, may receive experience and training to prepare them for senior and responsible positions in the health services. Fourthly, it is the hope of the department that the Rashid Hospital will in time become a centre of excellence in medical care, in nursing care and in the scientific medicine of the twentieth century with a reputation which will travel throughout and beyond the Gulf — and yet remain a focus for the community health services of the immediate area.

PREPARATION FOR OPENING

The preparation began in 1969. A Medical Planning Officer was appointed with specific responsibility for supervising the purchase of equipment for the hospital. All the medical equipment was considered in terms of its suitability for Dubai and for the likely needs of the hospital in its initial stages of operation. All consultants and specialists are fully qualified.

One particular function which is being developed is medical training. The junior staff in medicine and in surgery is composed entirely of Dubai nationals who have been qualified as doctors for two years and who are proceeding to further qualifications and experience. Preference is given to those who speak Arabic.

While doctors are responsible for diagnosis and treatment, the hour-by-hour care of a patient in a hospital is judged by the

قسم الأطفال

Children's Ward



ستشفى المکتوم

Al Maktoum Hospital



standard of nursing. The Matron of Hospital has been in post since April 1972.

A training programme has been started for both girls and boys recruited locally who wish to do a two-year training course up to the Assistant Nurse grade for which the hospital runs its own examinations, both theoretical and practical.

MEDICAL UNIT

The Medical Unit is now open, the Male Ward having been the first to open on 6th December 1972, when twenty-six patients were transferred from Al Maktoum Hospital. The unit is staffed with a Consultant, a Specialist and two Resident Medical Officers. The Unit covers both male and female wards and some beds in the Private wards.

PAEDIATRIC UNIT

The Unit opened on 16th December 1972; it is under the care of a Specialist and Resident Medical Officer. The Unit includes cots for toddlers and larger beds for older children, and an isolation unit. Later in the year a Neonatal Unit will open to care for the new-born.

SURGICAL UNIT

It is expected that the Surgical Unit, covering General Surgery Orthopaedics and Traumatic Surgery, will open in March 1973. In the suite of three operating theatres, two will be allocated to Surgery, the other being reserved for Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The theatres are equipped for emergency and other operations. The Surgical Unit is staffed with a Consultant, a Specialist and two Resident Surgical Officers. Closely associated with Surgery is the Anaesthetic Department, staffed with a Consultant and three Specialists.



CASUALTY AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

The Casualty Department operates on a 24-hour basis and will be continually staffed by a doctor and nursing staff trained in casualty work.

INTENSIVE-CARE UNIT

The Intensive-Care Unit will open in May. This is a 4-bed unit for concentrated medical and nursing care of the severely ill.

CONSULTANT AND SPECIALIST CLINICS

The Out-patients seen at the Rashid Hospital will be seen when referred by another doctor. This is the only way to ensure that specialists time is not used in dealing with complaints which do not require specialist attention.

DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES

The X-ray Department has two examination rooms. X-ray examinations are under the

direction of a Specialist Radiologist who with the equipment at his disposal is able to perform a wide range of examinations.

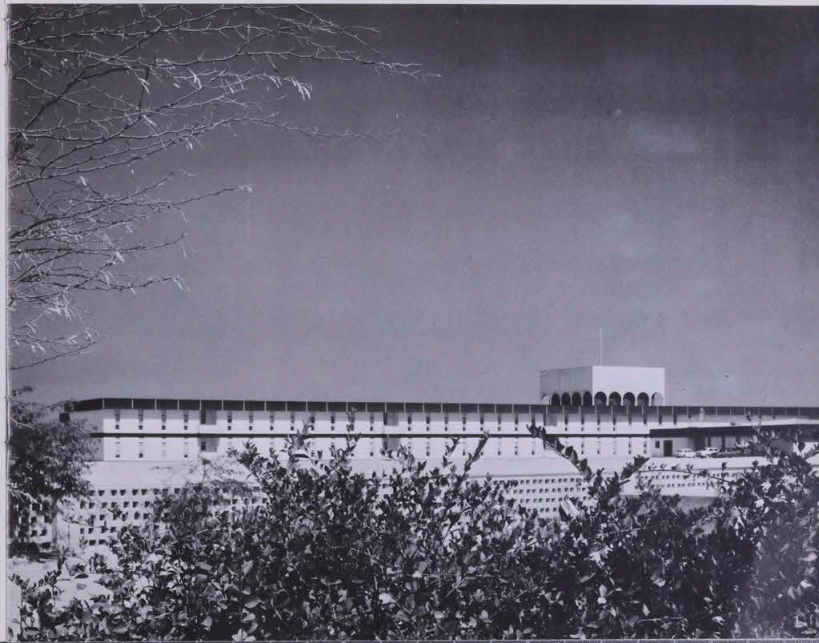
The Pathology Laboratory, which is divided into Microbiology, Haematology, Clinical Chemistry and Blood Transfusion/Serology, is providing an ever-increasing range of diagnostic facilities.

LATER IN 1973

The major development in 1973 will be the opening of the Maternity Unit in the Rashid Hospital together with the Antenatal Ward, the Gynaecology beds and the Private Maternity beds. The present Maternity Unit has 40 beds and copes with 2,000 deliveries per year. The number of deliveries in the 70-bed Unit can be expected to be much greater.

مستشفى راشد - منظر من الجنوب

The Rashid Hospital - View from the South



Health in the United Arab Emirates

The vast economic development of Abu Dhabi during the last five years was concomitant with an equally impressive development in social services. This is apparent in the progress achieved by the Ministry of Health over the last five years . . . 1972's budget was a follows: 4,150,000 Dinars; from this 635,000 Dinars for medicines, 360,000 Dinars for the patients' food and 313,000 Dinars for medical treatment abroad. Patients are sent to Cairo, Beirut, Bombay and the UK all at government expense.

The services have been expanded, expert medical officers brought in, and new hospitals and clinics constructed to provide free medical care. Health centres, clinics, and blood banks are being spread all over Abu Dhabi, and all these achievements have a budget of their own. The medical department has set 6,500,000 Bahraini Dinars to build new hospitals and eleven dispensaries in Abu Dhabi.

In addition the Ministry of Health has supervised the construction and operation of

a hospital in the neighbouring Emirate of Um El Quain.

The Abu Dhabi Hospital is provided with all modern facilities and medical officers are available on a 24-hour basis. It includes 200 beds, eye and surgeon specialists, pathologists, and expert nurses (male and female).

The Ministry has participated in a number of Arab Medical Conferences; it also has health ties with Kuwait.

The two main hospitals in Abu Dhabi are the Abu Dhabi Hospital, and Al-Ain Hospital. One of the important clinics is Al Rodah Clinic which is open from 7 am till 8 pm. Also there is the Adma Clinic, from where the general practitioners transfer patients to the National Abu Dhabi Hospital.

- عمارات صحية
Health Buildings
- خدمات عامة وتجارة
Public Services and Commerce
- منطقة معمورة
Built-up Area



Location Map

خريطة للموقع



The Rashid Hospital

The Rashid Hospital is ideally situated near the road bridge connecting Deira on the north bank of the Creek with Dubai on the south. It will serve the total population (approaching 100,000) of the State of Dubai. It is the most modern in the Federation of United Arab Emirates and the largest single building in the region. The buildings have been designed by John R. Harris, Architects and Planning Consultants, and constructed in two and a half years by Bernard Sunley and Sons Ltd.

The hospital has complete inpatient and specialist out-patient facilities, together with hospital staff residences. There are 393 in-patient beds. At first-floor level are the women's wards, the operating theatres, the intensive care unit, the maternity and the gynaecological departments. On the ground floor are the men's wards, the accident and emergency out-patient departments, and the centralized departments serving both in-patient and out-patient.

There are separate and spacious wards for children and for men's surgical, women's surgical, orthopaedic, medical, ENT and eye cases, private maternity and obstetric cases.

The central patient treatment departments include three operating theatres for major surgery on the first floor, and a further theatre and plaster suite for minor surgery, accident and out-patient cases on the ground floor. Adjoining the first floor theatres is the labour suite and special baby unit. One of the theatres is allocated specifically to obstetric operations.

The intensive-care unit is situated close to both the theatre suite and the wards on the first floor. Treatment departments for all patients, including accident cases, are on the ground floor. These include a fully-equipped two-room X-ray department and mobile



X-ray, the largest pathology department in the Federation, a central pharmacy and dispensary, and a small mortuary. There is a treatment room in each ward.

The central departments include a spacious main entrance and an administration department with library, boardroom, lecture-room, common-rooms and central records. Doctors' rooms, clerical and seminar rooms are planned near the wards.

The fully-equipped central kitchens supply all meals for the patients and staff. Small pantries in the wards provide beverages at meal times and whenever they are required by the patients.

Other central departments include a laundry, incinerator, mattress disinfector and workshops.

Electricity is supplied to the hospital site from a main sub-station, from which circuits are taken to the hospital plant-room where four transformers serve the hospital. There is also a supply to the residential accommodation. In the event of a temporary mains



power failure, a diesel emergency generator will automatically be brought into service to maintain essential services. A battery unit gives an instant supply to the operating theatres and intensive-care unit for the period before the generator is fully operational. Emergency lighting has been incorporated into the lighting fittings throughout the hospital. 'Nurse call' warning signs, patient reassurance lights and 'Nurse call cancel' buttons are provided in the wards. Each bedhead has a radio socket. The electrical installation to the operating theatres is flameproof and the hospital is protected by a lighting protection system.

The buildings are air-conditioned to provide comfortable conditions throughout the year. The operating theatres have been equipped with controls permitting the surgeon to select temperatures between 75°F and 90°F, and humidity conditions to suit particular types of operations. An all-fresh-air supply is projected in a continuous screen around the operating table, ensuring a

flow away from the table, preventing contamination from surrounding areas. All medical areas are air-conditioned using an all-fresh-air system with no recirculation, thus minimizing the risk of cross-infection. Fresh air is filtered to stop sand and grit particles entering the system.

Two steam boilers provide domestic hot water throughout the year, steam services to various items of mechanical equipment and heating throughout the winter months.

Medical gases including oxygen, nitrous oxide, compressed air and vacuum are piped to wards and treatment areas, also a full range of fixed and portable medical equipment has been provided.

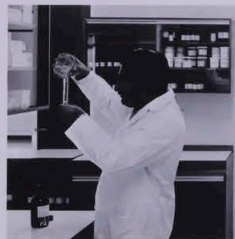
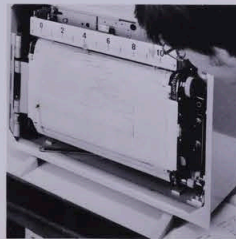
All trades foremen and chargehands were recruited and trained locally by the contractor. Many of the workpeople at the beginning of the contract remained until the very end. A number of workpeople have joined the hospital staff as gatekeepers and groundsmen. At the peak of the construction period, some 550 people were em-

ployed on site.

The first departments of the hospital, the plant and works building, and the main stores were taken over at the beginning of January 1972. Other sections were taken over to the hospital authorities in a sequence agreed with them and as they became available until the whole building had been accepted by 5th September 1972, two months ahead of schedule and 2½ years after building began.

Parallel with the construction of the main hospital, work proceeded with the residential accommodation. The first group of bungalows was completed and occupied by the hospital authorities in September 1971.

The successful completion of the Rashid Hospital was achieved by the hard work, skill and efficiency of architects and contractors, staff, on site and in London, the never failing help of the Dubai authorities, and above all by the Ruler himself who throughout gave his encouragement.



Schedule of Accommodation

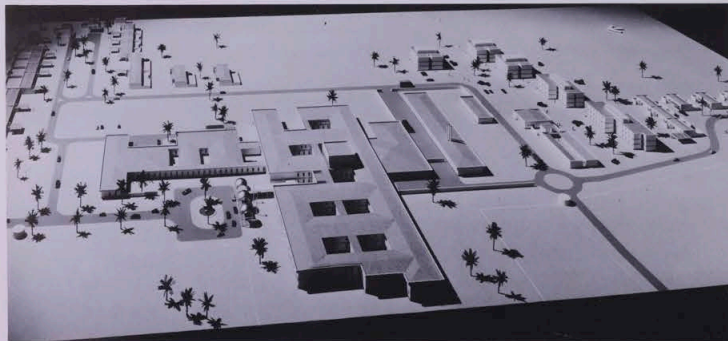
قاعة الدخول

Entrance Hall



نموذج معماري

Architectural Model



IN-PATIENTS

General acute: men <i>includes ENT/eye</i>	*137 beds
General acute: women	* 98 beds
Maternity and gynaecology	64 beds
Private wards: men	12 beds
Private wards: women	12 beds
Children	27 beds
Intensive therapy unit	4 beds
Relatives private rooms: men	12 beds
Relatives private rooms: women	12 beds
Relatives private rooms: maternity	2 beds
Maternity cot rooms	4 beds
	(equivalent)
Special baby care unit multi-cot rooms	2 beds
	(equivalent)
Labour rooms	4 beds
Recovery beds <i>theatre suite</i>	3 beds

Total 393 beds

*of which a total of 12 (*6×2), are for suspected infectious cases.

TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS

Operating department <i>including obstetric theatre</i> : 3 theatres.
Labour suite: 2 delivery rooms.
Physiotherapy department: 6 cubicles.
Diagnostic X-ray: 2 rooms.
Pathology: a department.
Mortuary: 6 body spaces.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION

Specialist out-patients clinics <i>including dental, eye, ante-natal, dermatology, general medicine, surgery, orthopaedic, ENT, paediatric and gynaecology</i> : 14 cons/exam rooms plus dental suite, eye clinic and treatment rooms.
Accident and emergency, 6 examination rooms, 1 consultant room, 1 minor theatre, 1 plaster room.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Nurse training school
Administration
Pharmacy
CSSD <i>including TSSU</i>
Catering; hospital kitchen and dining-room
Stores
Works
Laundry
Plant
Guardhouses: 2
Carports for bungalows: 30
Covered hardstanding for ambulances: 2
Partly covered hardstanding for cars: 60
Hardstanding for taxis and visitor cars <i>including kerbside parking</i> : 100

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

<i>No. of staff</i>	
Large 3-bedroom bungalows	8
2-bedroom bungalows	22
2/3-bedroom flats for staff	6
1-bedroom flats for staff	42
Bed-sitting rooms (single)	63
Bed-sitting rooms (double)	78

<i>Total staff</i>	219

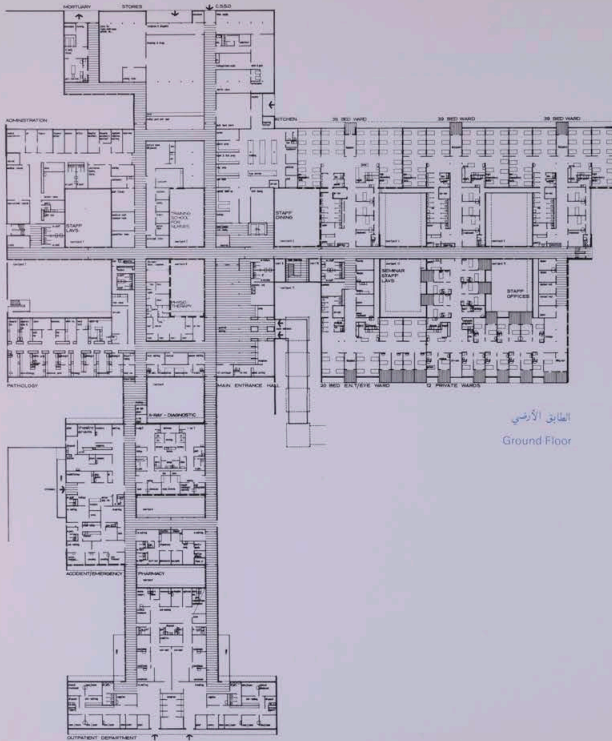
<i>Habitable rooms, i.e. bedrooms and living-rooms</i>	
Large 3-bedroom bungalows	32
2-bedroom bungalows	66
2/3-bedroom flats for staff	24
1-bedroom flats for staff	84
Bed-sitting rooms (single)	63
Bed-sitting rooms (double)	39

<i>Total rooms</i>	308

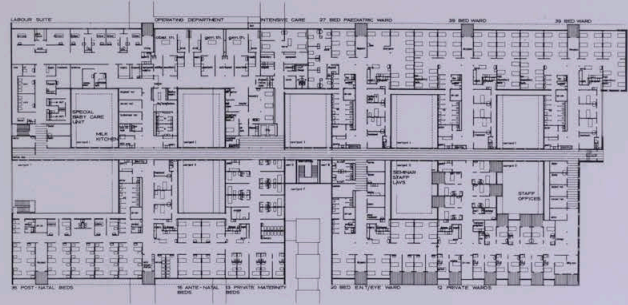
Central residential dining-room and kitchen
Staff recreation rooms
Staff swimming-pool and associated facilities
Servants quarters: 20 rooms plus 8 rooms in 3-bed bungalows.

Plan

مخطط المستشفى



الطابق الأرضي
Ground Floor



الطابق الأول
First Floor

ARCHITECT FOR THE PROJECT
MAIN CONTRACTORS

John R. Harris, FRIBA, AA Dip (Hons)
Bernard Sunley and Sons Limited

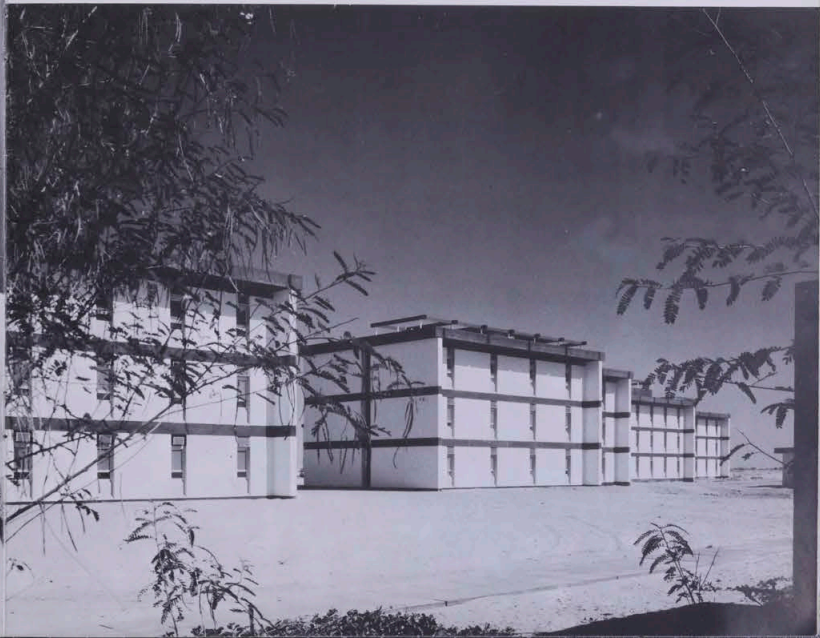


دائرة المعالجة الطبيعية - قاعة التمرينات
Physiotherapy Department - Exercise Room





ساكن الموظفين
Staff Residential Accommodation



الخدمات الصحية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

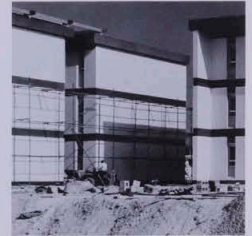
قسم الرجال العام
Men's General Ward

لقد كان النمو الاقتصادي الكبير في أبو ظبي خلال السنوات الخمس الأخيرة مشهوداً بنمو مساو يستحق الإعجاب في مجال الخدمات الاجتماعية. ويتضح هذا من التقدم الذي أحرزته وزارة الصحة خلال السنوات الخمس الماضية

لقد تم توسيع الخدمات، وجلب خبراء طبيين إلى البلاد وإقامة مستشفيات وعيادات جديدة لتوفير العناية الطبية مجاناً. ويجري افتتاح مراكز صحية، وعيادات، وبنوك لدم في جميع أنحاء أبو ظبي - وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فقد أشرفت وزارة الصحة على بناء وتشغيل مستشفى في إمارة أم القيوين.

ويمتاز مستشفى أبو ظبي بأنه مجهز بجميع المرافق والتسهيلات العصرية الحديثة وتوفر الخبراء الطبيين فيه في كل وقت - ليلاً ونهاراً. وهو يقسم مائتي سرير، وأطباء اختصاصيين في العيون والجراحة، وأخصائيي باثولوجيا (علم الأمراض)، ومرضات وممرضين ذوي خبرة.

وما يذكّر هنا أن الوزارة شاركت في عدد من المؤتمرات الطبية العربية؛ ولها أيضاً روابط صحية مع الكويت.





الوحدة الطبية

ان الوحدة الطبية مفتوحة الآن، وكانت عيادة الرجال أول من تم افتتاحها وذلك في السادس من كانون الأول (ديسمبر) ١٩٧٢ عندما نقلت ستة مشرفون مريضاً إليها من مستشفى المكتسوم. ويتألف موظفو الوحدة من مستشار طبي، وطبيب اختصاصي، وضابطين طبيين مقيمين، وتشمل الوحدة كلاً من عيادة الرجال وعيادة النساء وبعض الأسرة في العيادات الخاصة.

وحدة الأطفال

افتتحت الوحدة في السادس عشر من كانون الأول (ديسمبر) ١٩٧٢. وهي تحت رعاية اختصاصي وضابط طبي مقيم. وتضم الوحدة أسرة لصغار الأطفال وأسرة أكبر حجماً للأطفال الأكبر سناً، بالإضافة إلى وحدة للعزل. وفتحت في وقت لاحق من السنة وحدة خاصة بالمواليد الجدد لعناية بهم.

الوحدة الجراحية

من المنتظر أن يتم افتتاح الوحدة الجراحية، التي تشمل الجراحة العامة، وجراحة العظام، وجراحة



الاصابات، في شهر آذار (مارس) ١٩٧٢. وستخصص غرفتان من غرف العمليات الثلاث للجراحة، بينما تخصص الثالثة لعمليات الولادة وأمراض النساء. وتمتاز غرف العمليات المذكورة بأنها مجهزة بالموازم العملياتية الطازجة وغيرها. ويتكون موظفو الوحدة الجراحية من مستشار طبي، وأخصائي، وضابطي جراحة مقيمين. وترتبط بالجراحة بصورة وثيقة دائرة التخدير التي يتكسب موظفوها من مستشار وثلاثة أخصائيين.

دائرة الاصابات والطوارئ

تعمل دائرة الاصابات والطوارئ على أساس أربع وعشرين ساعة وسيكون فيها بصورة مستمرة طبيب وعدد من الممرضين والمرضات المختصين بمعالجة

وحدة العناية الشديدة

سيجري افتتاح وحدة العناية الشديدة في شهر أيار (مايو). وفي هذه الوحدة أربعة أسرة لعناية الطبية والتعريفية المركزة من هم في حالة صحية خطيرة.

العيادات الاستشارية والاختصاصية

سيجري النظر في حالات المرضى الخارجيين في مستشفى راشد عندما يجالون اليه من طبيب آخر. وهذه هي الطريقة الوحيدة لضمان عدم استخدام وقت الاخصائيين في النظر في الشكاوى التي لا تتطلب عناية اختصاصية.

المرافق والتسهيلات التشخيصية

توجد في دائرة التصوير بالأشعة السينية غرفتان للمخصص. وتم فحص الأشعة السينية تحت توجيه اختصاصي بالأشعة يمكنه، بما يوجد تحت تصرفه من معدات، أن يجري فحوصات كثيرة متنوعة.

أما مختبر الباثولوجي (علم الأمراض) - وهو مقسم إلى الدراسات البيولوجية المجهرية، ودراسات الدم، والكيمياء الطبية، ونقل الدم/المنقول - فيقدم خدمات متزايدة متنوعة في مجال تشخيص الأمراض.

التطورات القادمة في عام ١٩٧٣

سيكون التطور الكبير في عام ١٩٧٣ هو افتتاح وحدة التوليد في مستشفى راشد بالإضافة إلى قسم رعاية الأمهات الحوامل، وأسرة أمراض النساء وأسرة التوليد الخاصة. وستكون هذه خطوة كبيرة؛ ووحدة التوليد الحالية تضم أربعين سريراً وتم فيها ألفاً (٢٠٠٠) عملية ولادة كل عام، كما أن مقدار العمل في الوحدة ذات السبعين سريراً ينتظر أن يكون أكبر بكثير.

الخدمات الصحية في دبي

لقد شهدت دبي تغيرات سريعة في الخدمات الطبية المتاحة على مدى ربع القرن المنصرم. فمن طبيب واحد في أوائل الأربعينات أصبح فيها أكثر من عثمائة سرير طبي تشترك فيها ثلاث منظمات منفصلة للعاية الصحية في عام ١٩٧٣.

إن ازدهار دبي المزايده جعل بالإمكان وضع الخدمات الصحية تحت إدارة وإشراف حكومة دبي. وقد مكن إنشاء دائرة الصحة من تصور ووضع خطة عامة لتنمية وتطوير مرافق العناية الطبية. والدائرة مسؤولة عن الإشراف المالي، والوظيفي، والتنظيم المسبق لمستشفى راشد، ومستشفى المكتوم، وعيادة دبي، وعيادة الجزيرة، والمركز الطبي في المطار. وتتعاون الدائرة أيضاً مع بلدية دبي ومع صندوق رعاية الأطفال في مجال برامج رعاية الأيتام.

وقد كانت الخدمات الطبية بارزة في الماضي في لائحة الأسر والأولوية بالنسبة لدبي. وقد خصص سمو الحاكم مبالغ ضخمة من المال للخدمات الصحية كما رغب بمن عرض تقديم العين الطبي إلى دبي.

أما أهم مظهر من مظاهر التنمية الطبية في دبي فهو مستشفى راشد. وعندما قرر صاحب السمو الشيخ راشد بناء مستشفى كبير جديد في دبي - في أواسط عام ١٩٦٩ - لم يكن في دبي إداريون طبيون ولا فرق خاصة يمكن استئجار رآها والحصول على مشورتها. وباختصار فقد كان سمو الحاكم متقدماً في بصيرته ورؤياه في هذا المشروع الجديد الذي اوكل تصميمه بصورة رئيسية للجهة الهندسية المختصة فضمن بذلك اكتمال بناء المستشفى بأقل قدر من التأخير في مرحلة التصميم. ومن المؤكد أن النتيجة ستكون من أسرع النتائج المعروفة في مضاف برامج بناء المستشفيات.

وقد وضعت الدائرة أربعة أهداف تنشد تحقيقها. أولاً - توفير عناية طبية ورعاية تمريض من الطراز الأول لأهل دبي، ولأهل دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، وللكوادر الخلف من تعلق صحتهم أثناء زيارتهم للمنطقة أر عملهم فيها. ثانياً - تقديم خدمة التشخيص المختص والاستشارات الطبية للأشخاص الآخرين العاملين في الحقل الطبي في الإمارات. ثالثاً - توفير مركز تعليمي

دائرة الولادة - غرفة الولادة

Maternity Department - Delivery Room

استعدادات الانتعاش

لقد بدأ الإعداد في عام ١٩٦٩. وعين ضابط لتخطيط الطبي وأنبطت به مسؤولية الإشراف على شراء معدات المستشفى. وقد درست جميع المعدات الطبية على أساس صلاحيتها لدبي والاحتياجات المرجحة لمستشفى في المراحل الأولى من تشفيله.

ولعل مما يجدر ذكره أن جميع مستشارينا هم من يمتصون بكفاءات ودرجات علمية رفيعة.

مستشفى المكتوم

Al Maktoum Hospital



ومن الوظائف الخاصة التي يجري العمل على تنفيذها وظيفته التدريب: إذ إن سلاك صغار الموظفين في الطب والمراعاة مؤلف بكامله من أبناء دبي الذين مضت على تحرفهم كأطباء مدة سنتين ويعملون على الحصول على مزيد من الكفاءات والخبرة، مع أن الأفضلية تعطى لأولئك الذين يتكلمون اللغة العربية.

وبينما تقع مسؤولية التشخيص والعلاج على كاهل الأطباء، فإن العناية بالمريض من ساعة إلى أخرى في مستشفى ما يتحكم عليها مستوى التمريض. وما يذكر هنا أن رئيسة المرشحات في المستشفى تغفل منصبها ذلك منذ شهر أبريل (نيسان) ١٩٧٢.

لقد بدأ تطبيق برنامج تدريبي لكل من الفتيات والصبيان الذين وطفوا حلياً وديريون في اكمال دورة تدريبية إلى درجة مساعدة ممرضة أو مساعد ممرض. وهذه درجة يعقد المستشفى لها امتحانات خاصة به من التوعين النظري والعملية.

مستشفى راشد

بمناسبة قيام صاحب السمو الشيخ راشد بن سعيد المكتوم نائب رئيس دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة وحاكم دبي بافتتاح مستشفى راشد بتاريخ ١٩٧٣/ ٣ / ٢٩



صاحب السمو الشيخ راشد بن سعيد المكتوم
نائب رئيس دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة
وحاكم دبي

HH Sheikh Rashid Bin Sa'id Al Maktoum
Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates
and the Ruler of Dubai

مستشفى راشد
دبي، ١٩٧٣

