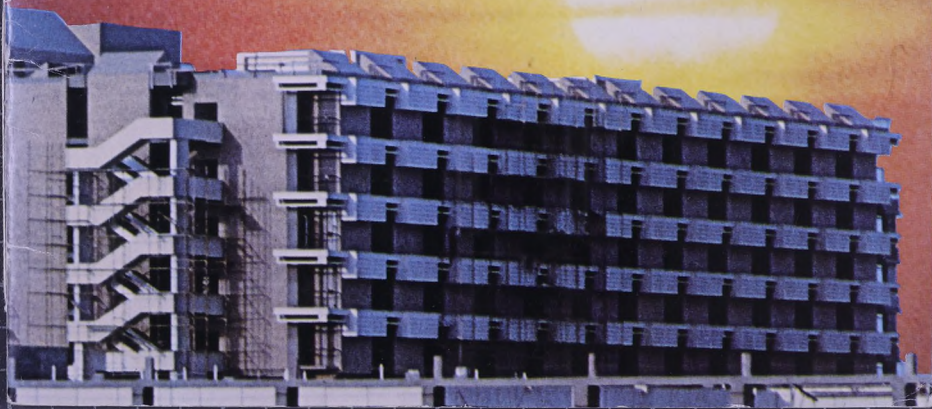


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# Ministry of Public Health



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*His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, celebrates the seventh anniversary of his accession on 22 February 1979.*

*Sheikh Khalifa has spent a lifetime in the service of his country and has in effect ruled the State since 1960 when he took over the reins of government as Her Apparent and deputy ruler.*

*He has had the difficult task of guiding Qatar which, although relatively small in size, still reflects the consequences of twentieth century progress, from a quiet desert state to a modern thriving environment. From his earliest years, Sheikh Khalifa has been involved with national responsibility.*

*His grandfather Sheikh Abdulla bin Qassim and his father Sheikh Hamad bin Abdulla were close to their people and dealt with their problems through the traditional channels in a personal way.*

*The workload and responsibilities have increased and there is now a complete infrastructure of government as well as great technological advance but the personal touch is still the hallmark of Qatar.*

*The people driving along Doha's corniche note with respect the many occasions that the light in Sheikh Khalifa's office, situated on the corner of Al-Dhwan al-Emiri overlooking the sea, burns well into the evening.*

*His Highness rules the country with the help of the Council of Ministers — there are 15 ministries in all. An Advisory Council of 30 Qataris prominent in public life supports the Council of Ministers.*



HH The Emir Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani

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*His Highness the Emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, celebrates the seventh anniversary of his accession on 23 February 1995.*

*Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, is seen with his father, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, and his brother, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar.*

*Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, is seen with his father, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, Emir of Qatar, and his brother, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, Emir of Qatar.*

*His grandfather, Sheikh Khalifa bin Qatana, and his father, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, were close to their people and dealt with their problems through the traditional channels in a personal way.*

*The workload and responsibilities have increased and there is now a complete infrastructure of government as well as great technological advance but the personal touch is still the hallmark of Qatar.*

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HH The Emir Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani

Arabian Gulf

LOCATION OF MAIN HOSPITALS AND CLINICS  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
STATE OF QATAR



HH Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, *His Highness*,  
Minister of Defence and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces

**QATAR**

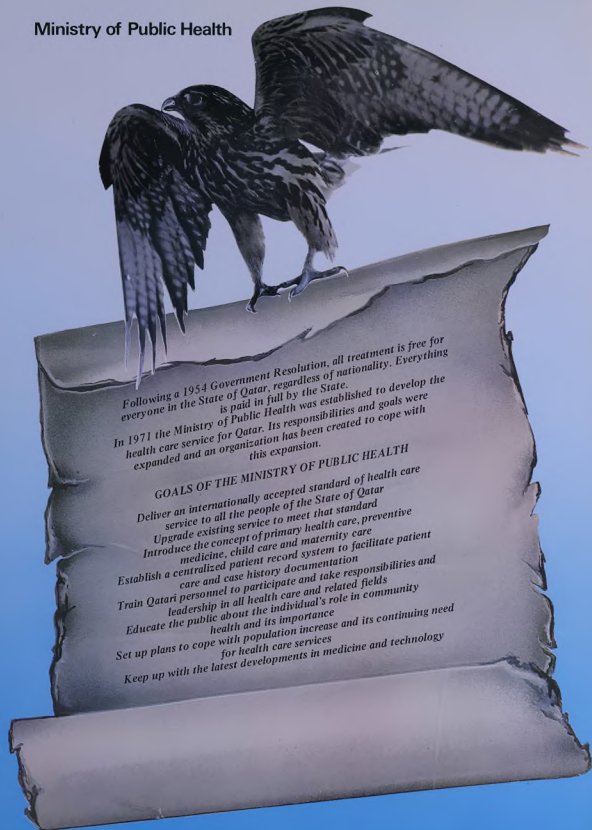




## Development of the Ministry of Public Health

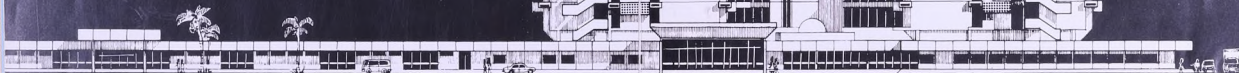
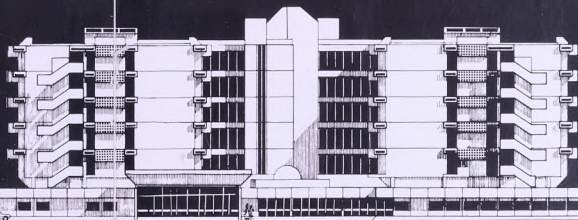
- 1945 Opening of the first 10-bed hospital in Doha
- 1951 Establishment of the Department of Public Health
- 1957 Opening of 120-bed Rumailah General Hospital
- 1959 Opening of 120-bed Women's (Maternity) Hospital
- 1962 Qatar joins World Health Organization (WHO)
- 1964 Reorganization of Departments of Medical Services and Public Health into one department – the Department of Medical and Public Health. Addition of 54-bed paediatric extension to the Rumailah Hospital. Opening of some local health clinics and dental clinics in Doha.
- 1969 Establishment of Health Training Institute (WHO joint programme)
- 1971 Establishment of Ministry of Public Health. World Health Organization representative attached to the Ministry
- 1972 Overall health planning analysis
- 1973 Planning begins for Hamad General Hospital in co-operation with international health team – Llewelyn-Davies, Weeks, Forestier-Walker, and Bor. Opening of some rural hospitals.
- 1974 Building begins for Hamad General Hospital
- 1975 Umm Said Hospital opened as a health centre. Addition of 64 beds to Rumailah Hospital
- 1976 Bin Omran Health Clinic established. Addition of 32 beds in Women's Hospital. Old Doha Hospital for the chronically ill, tubercular, and psychiatric patients moved to a new building
- 1977 Women's Hospital Out Patient Department established  
Central Council for Medical and Public Health Services founded  
International Visiting Consultants Programme begun  
Mobile clinics started  
Signing of the Protocol between the Government of the State of Qatar and the Government of Denmark, which provided for a team of health experts and the development of the master plan for the Ministry of Public Health.  
Opening of a 6-bed intensive care unit in Rumailah Hospital
- 1978 Implementation of primary health care programme at Madinat al-Shamal and Al-Khor clinics  
Dispensaries opened in Al-Ghuwairiyah, Al-Jamiliyah and Al-Shahaniyah  
Delivery of master plan for Qatar's comprehensive health care services  
Establishment of Red Crescent Society  
The Primary Health Care and the Preventive Medicine Services reorganized into major Ministry departments
- 1979 In-service training programmes established. Four health centres to be opened  
Extension on Women's Hospital theatre and delivery suites and intensive care nursery started  
Opening of four special dental and two dental hygiene units  
A 76-bed extension to Rumailah Hospital including cardiac care unit, operating suite, and 12-bed burns unit (first specialized unit in the Gulf) opened

## Ministry of Public Health



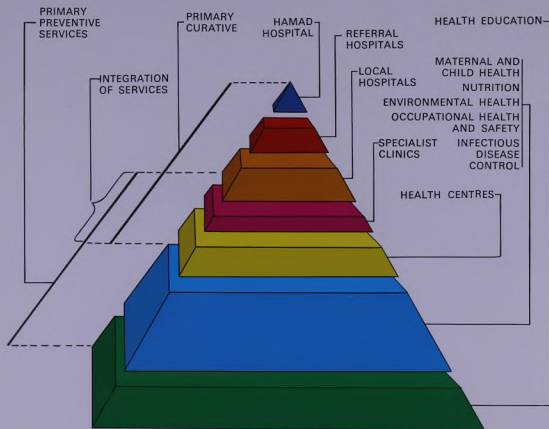


Hamad General Hospital





## Pyramid of Health Services



Ministry of Public Health



Rumailah Hospital



## Creation of Hamad General Hospital

The first general hospital in Doha was established – RUMAILAH GENERAL HOSPITAL – with 120 beds to serve a population of 80,000 in 1957. Even then, it was realized that this hospital would not keep up with the anticipated demand. Consequently new extensions, a polyclinic, a women's hospital and urban health centres came into existence. The subsequent rapid population increase far exceeded all services offered by these institutions as by 1977 the inhabitants of Qatar had increased to over 200,000.

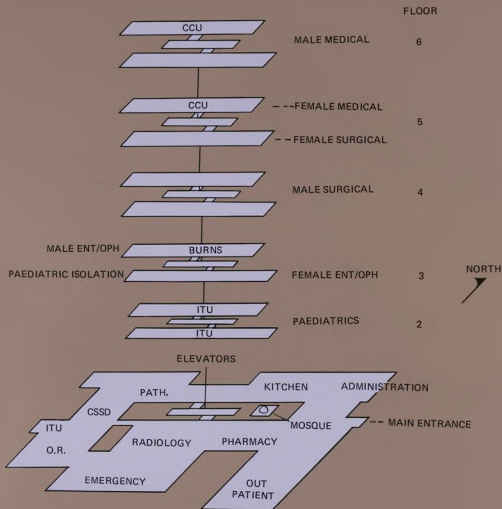
Planning ahead in 1972, by the initiatives of His Highness the Emir and his deep interest in the health of his nation, and by agreement and co-operation between the Ministry of Public Health and the Llewelyn - Davies health planning team, enabled the corner-stone of the creation and implementation of Hamad General hospital to be laid down. This 650-bed hospital has been designed and constructed to the highest international hospital standards to provide optimum medical care. It is being fitted out with the world's most advanced medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment.

Hamad General Hospital is a part of the integrated health care system in the State of Qatar. It marks the dawn of a new era in health care service, not merely because of its relatively large size, but also because of its high international standards of health care, including commissioning, administration, operational policies and services. It constitutes a culmination of all previous medical services and a great step forward in health care for the people of Qatar.





## Hamad General Hospital



PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION

## Hamad General Hospital

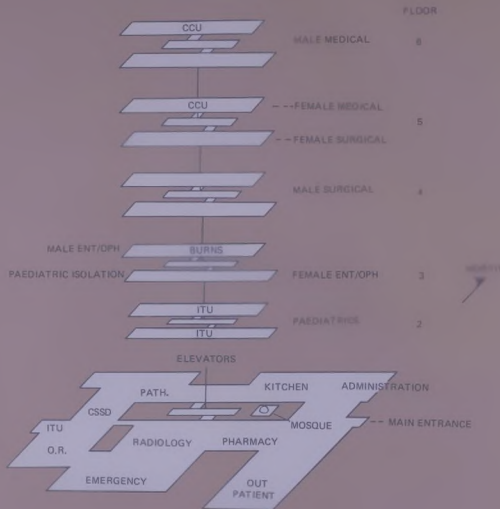
Hamad General Hospital will be the focal point of all health services in the State of Qatar, providing the majority of specialized referral services. It will accept referred patients from health centres and private practices. It is designed to provide comfort and the best medical care for its patients, and pleasant, effective work conditions for the staff. It has been planned and designed by the international architects Llewellyn-Davies, Weeks, Forestier-Walker, and Bor and constructed by Bernard Sunley and Sons Limited.

The hospital has 650 beds on its five ward floors. The ground floor encompasses all the major services including main reception, administration, communications and telephone, catering, out patients, accident and emergency, pharmacy, radiology, operating theatres, intensive therapy, central sterilizing supply, physiotherapy, pathology, and a mosque which is centrally located in an attractive courtyard. The upper floors have been assigned to paediatrics, male/female ENT, ophthalmology, burns unit and paediatric isolation, male medical and surgical and female medical and surgical. Laundry, stores and maintenance are located in a building behind the hospital, and staff accommodation is being built on the ground to the north.

Each floor contains 128 beds and has been sub-divided into four wards and two high dependency areas. The design is such that each wing is a mirror image of the other. The estimated total staff required to administer and operate this hospital is approximately 2,790.



## Hamad General Hospital



PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION

## Hamad General Hospital

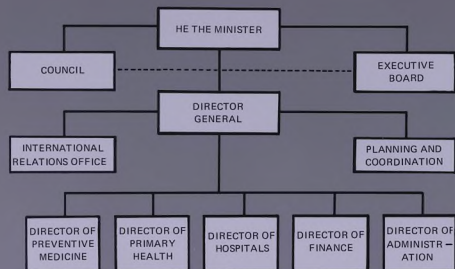
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## Ministry of Public Health—Organization Chart



### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES — DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Accident and emergency  
Burns  
Clinical measurements  
Coronary care  
Dentistry  
Dermatology

ENT and ophthalmology  
Gynaecology  
Intensive therapy  
Medicine  
Obstetrics  
Oral surgery

Paediatric department  
Paediatric isolation  
Physiotherapy  
Recovery ward  
Renal dialysis  
Surgery

### MEDICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Blood bank  
Central sterile supply  
Haematology  
Infection control

Medical records  
Microbiology  
Mortuary  
Pathology

Pharmacy  
Prosthetic appliances  
Radiology  
Scanning

### GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Administration  
Admission and discharge  
Biomedical engineering  
Budgeting and statistics  
Catering

Central stores  
Communications and telephone  
Dietetic  
Domestic services  
Engineering and maintenance

In patient reception  
Laundry  
Patient information  
Personnel relations  
Supply and disposal centre



■ HOSPITALS  
● CLINICS

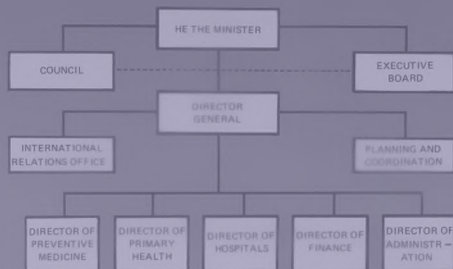
HEALTH FACILITIES WITHIN DOHA  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
STATE OF QATAR



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## Ministry of Public Health—Organization Chart



### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES — DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Accident and emergency	ENT and ophthalmology	Paediatric department
Burns	Gynaecology	Paediatric isolation
Clinical measurements	Intensive therapy	Physiotherapy
Coronary care	Medicine	Recovery ward
Dentistry	Obstetrics	Renal dialysis
Dermatology	Oral surgery	Surgery

### MEDICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Blood bank	Medical records	Pharmacy
Central sterile supply	Microbiology	Prosthetic appliances
Haematology	Mortuary	Radiology
Infection control	Pathology	Scanning

### GENERAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Administration	Central stores	In patient reception
Admission and discharge	Communications and telephone	Laundry
Biomedical engineering	Dietetic	Patient information
Budgeting and statistics	Domestic services	Personnel relations
Catering	Engineering and maintenance	Supply and disposal centre



■ HOSPITALS

● CLINICS

HEALTH FACILITIES WITHIN DOHA  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
STATE OF QATAR



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