

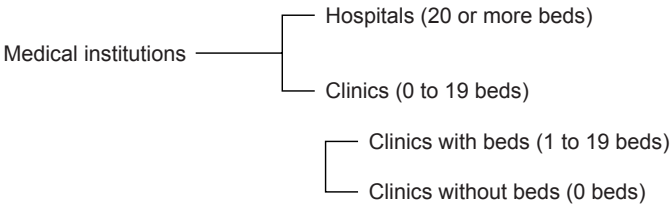
# Types of Medical Institutions

## Overview

## Types of Medical Institutions

### 1. Hospitals, Clinics

The Medical Care Act restricts the sites of medical practice to hospitals and clinics. Hospitals and clinics are classified as follows: hospitals are medical institutions with 20 or more beds and clinics are those with no beds or 19 or less beds.



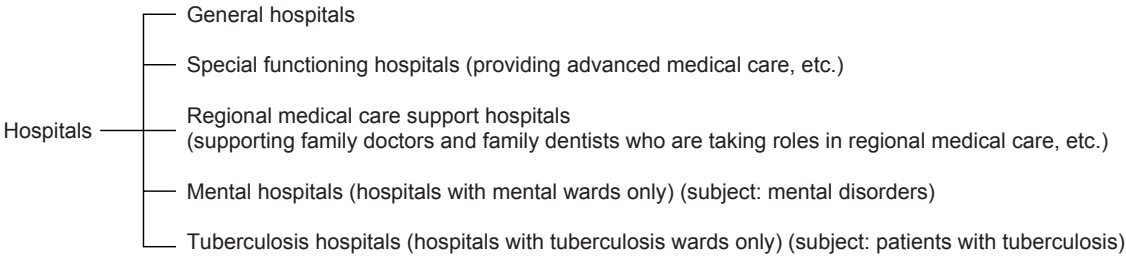
Hospitals are required to provide truly scientific and appropriate treatment to injured or sick people and are expected to have substantial facilities.

There is no strict regulation on facilities for clinics with 19 or less beds compared to hospitals.

### 2. Types of Hospitals

The Medical Care Act provides requirements (staff deployment standards, facility standards, responsibilities of managers, etc.) that are different from general hospitals for hospitals with special functions (special functioning hospitals, regional medical care support hospitals) and accepts hospitals that satisfy requirements to use the name.

In addition, separate staff deployment standards and facility standards are provided for some beds in consideration of differences in subjects of patients (patients with mental disorders or tuberculosis).



## Detailed Data 1 Special Functioning Hospitals

### Purpose

As part of efforts to systematize medical facility functions, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare approves individual hospitals having capabilities of providing advanced medical care, development of advanced medical technologies, and conducting advanced medical care training.

### Roles

- Provide advanced medical care
- Develop/evaluate advanced medical technologies
- Conduct advanced medical care training

### Requirements for Approval

- Having capabilities of providing, developing, evaluating, and conduct training of advanced medical care
- Providing medical care to patients who are referred to by other hospitals and clinics
- Number of beds ..... Must have 400 or more beds
- Staff deployment
  - Doctors ..... Twice as many as ordinary hospitals, etc.
- Facilities ..... Must have intensive care units, sterile rooms, and drug information management rooms etc.

\* The number of approved hospitals (as of September 30, 2009) ..... 83

## Detailed Data 2 Regional Medical Care Support Hospitals (from 1997)

### Purpose

Medical institutions that are approved by prefectural governors as being hospitals competent enough to secure regional medical care with the ability to support family doctors who are taking roles in providing regional medical care

### Roles

- Provide medical care to patients on referral (including the reverse case in which patients are referred to family doctors)
- Implement shared use of medical devices
- Provide emergency medical care
- Conduct training for regional medical professionals

### Requirements for Approval

#### [Administrative body]

National government, prefectures, municipalities, special medical corporations, public medical institutions, medical corporations, etc., in principle

- Providing medical care mainly to patients on referral
  - Percentage of patients on referral shall exceed 80%, etc.
- Being capable of providing emergency medical care
- Securing a system in which regional doctors, etc. can use buildings, facilities, and devices
- Providing education to regional medical professionals
- Having 200 or more beds, in principle, and facilities that are considered sufficient for a regional medical support hospital

\* The number of approved hospitals (as of September 30, 2009) ..... 267

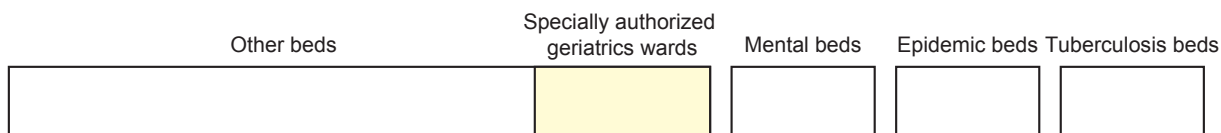
**Detailed Data 3**    **Revision of Bed Classification**

[An the beginning (from 1948)]



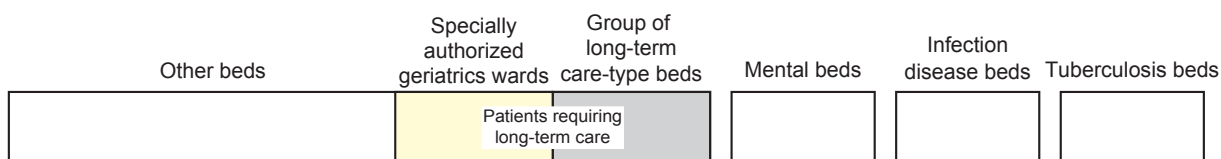
- Progress of aging
- Changes in disease structure

[Introduction of specially authorized geriatrics wards (1983)]



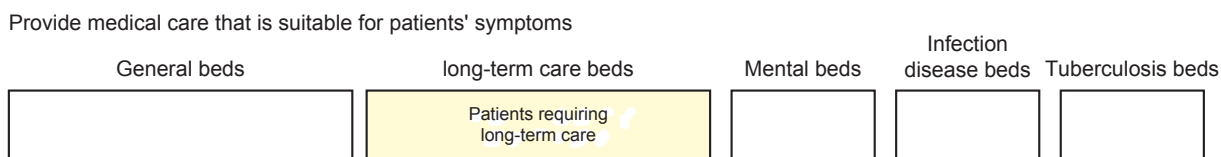
- In order to cope with the progress in aging and changes in disease structure, it was necessary to create facilities to provide medical care not only for elderly but for "patients requiring long-term care" in general.

[Creation of long-term care-type bed group system (1992)]



- The number of patients requiring long-term care increased due to changes in disease structure caused by the rapid progress in the birth rate decline and aging. Although various systems have been created, including long-term care-type bed group system, patients with various symptoms are still intermingled.

[Creation of general beds and long-term care beds (2000)]



Provide medical care that is suitable for patients' symptoms