

The Hospital law
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Chapter (1)

Section (1)

Provisions concerning functions of doctors, pharmacists, dentists, midwives and nurses

1- The medical functions are undertaken, from the technical side, by a group formed by the Chief Doctor, in each Public Health and First Aid centre, composed of a number of doctors, pharmacists, and their chiefs and assistants, and the dentists, the midwives, health police and the nurses; each of them has his own functions- The doctors, pharmacists and dentists in each centre, form a council called (The Medical Council). The Medical Division in the Directorate of Public Health and First Aid in the Capital shall have the following jurisdictions:-

- a- Managing the hospitals, their affiliated out patient clinics and polyclinics.
- b- Inspection of the public pharmacies and their stores.
- c- Inspection of herbalists, medications and preparations sellers.
- d- Monitoring of tradesmen, craftsman, handicrafts and the Municipal functions pertaining to the environment.
- e- Undertakes the medical arrangements in Mina and Arafat.
- f- Prepares the necessary preparations to combat the prevailing diseases and epidemics.
- g- Spread the inoculation against Smallpox.
- h- Monitoring births and deaths rates.
- i- Conduct the medical examination on the employees, soldiers, policemen and servants before employing them or if they request to be discharged on health reasons.
- j- The machines, articles, medical supplies and other materials needed for the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Kingdom, for one year requirements, shall be ordered from to the Directorate of Public Health at least three months prior the beginning of the new year.

Section (2)
Medical Centers

2- In Makkah AL Mukaramah, Taif, Yanbu, Almadinah, Al Munawarrh and the other places decided by the Government throughout the Kingdom, shall be established medical centers

and the functions of such shall be conducted by doctors and medical employees.

3- In a centre where there is only one doctor, he shall be responsible for the medical affairs in it, If there are more than one doctor, then the senior Doctor or the Chief Doctor shall be in charge.

Chapter (2) **Hospitals' Chief Doctors, Doctors And Duty Doctor**

Section (1) **Functions of The Chief Doctor**

4- The director of the medical centre, who is also the Chief Doctor in the hospital, shall some times carry out the following tasks, in addition to the tasks entrusted to him in the law of the Department of Public Health and First Aid for the year 1354H.

5- Supervises the technical and administrative tasks of the doctors.

6- Supervises the report to work at the specified timings of the hospital employees and observes the special register to record their reporting in the fixed hours where each employee shall sign his name in the morning when he enters the hospital and such shall be called (the daily reporting register).

7- A timetable for the duty of the doctors shall be made so that each doctor will know the days when he should report to duty. This table shall be called (The Duty Table).

8- If there is only one doctor in the hospital, then the Chief Doctor should help him in the medical function and the duty shifts.

9- The Chief Doctor shall monitor all the medical staff execution of their functions.

10- No surgical operation shall be carried out save with the permission of the Director and one day at least prior to such. He shall decide the fees of the operation if the patient is well off and the Chief Doctor shall help the surgeon in conducting the operation if the need arises.

11- The prepared medication prescription shall not be issued to the patient free of charge save with his permission and proven his signature on such.

12- The patients are not allowed to leave the hospital if they became well save after seeing the Chief Doctor who shall review the medical sheet of the patient to ensure that it is regular regarding the registration in the hospital ledger, the diagnosis of the disease, the administered medications and shall ensure that the patient's condition permits his discharge.

13- The reports of the medical council of each centre shall be forwarded by the Chief Doctor to the Directorate of Public Health and First Aid for consideration.

14- The Chief Doctors shall daily register the temperature, temperate and record the atmospheric variations in humidity, rainfall or, winds daily basis and timely send such to the General Directorate.

15- The Chiefs (Doctors) it came like this in the origin in Umm AL Qura (Doctors) shall monitor the pharmacists at the hospital and check their records and the supervise of the administration's staff during the performance of their duties.

16- The Chief Doctors shall send the daily, weekly, monthly and annual statistical reports to the General Directorate and to execute the budget of the hospital, prepare a list of the requirements needed by the hospital of medications, surgical equipment, medical and other necessities, employees and workers for the next year provided that shall be submitted to the Central Medical Council which shall, after considering such, submit such list, through the chief to the Directorate at least three months before the commencement of the new year.

17- The Chief of the hospital's doctors shall daily review the daily ledger of the duty doctor sign it and take the necessary action on such.

18- The Chief Doctor shall consider the complaints submitted by the patients regarding not rendering the proper care and attention to them and shall take essential corrective action.

Section (2) **The Tasks of The Hospitals' Doctors**

19- Every doctor, health employee or administrator shall be subject to the current Medical Law and those which shall be issued in the future and their effects shall be applicable on him from the day he enters the service.

20- Every doctor is required to examine and treat his patients in the hospital daily at the times specified by the administration and he should prescribe the treatment and the food in writing for each patient within his specialization in Arabic and in ink. No pencil shall be used to write on the Condition of the Patient Sheets (tables) and shall observe the amount of food and its kinds for each patient so that they do not exceed the amounts set for certain categories, and he shall perform the operations and first aid in urgent cases.

21- The doctor shall make rounds of his patients more than once in the hospital if need be in one day and night. He should also draw the attention of the duty doctor to the case such may need his help such as a sudden deterioration and the like. He should give the necessary instructions to the senior nurse and staff concerning the required care for each patient.

22- The doctor shall monitor observe the taking of the temperature, pulse, breathing daily in the morning and evening and non- urination or stool and record such in a special table designated the temperature table and shall write his remarks in the space provided for that of the Patient's Condition Sheet. He shall take samples of blood, saliva, urine, stool and otherwise for laboratory tests.

23- It shall not be permissible to delay recording the patient's diagnosis on his sheet for more than three days and if a doctor suspected a disease he shall be obliged to call other colleagues for consultation.

24- If there are many doctors in a hospital, the Chief Doctor should distribute them to the words and out patient clinics according to their specialties.

25- If there is one doctor in a hospital, he shall be obliged to always stay there in overnight,

but if there are more than one doctor, then the duty shall order be distributed amongst them in a regular manner and he shall be called (the Duty Doctor). The duration of the duty shift shall be 24 hours.

26- If the number of the hospitalized patients exceeds fifty and the number of the doctors is sufficient, it shall be obligatory for one of them to stay at the hospital round the clock with the Duty Doctor and he shall be called the (Resident Doctor) and such shall preferably be a surgeon appointed by the Health Director.

27- The doctors shall not be allowed to leave the hospital, whatever the size of their is save during break times or for important matters and after taking the permission of the Director.

28- The medical staff start work in the morning by conducting the in hospital words functions as per the time- table specified by the administration and shall continue up to the noon, then from the afternoon (Asr) to one hour before the Magreb (sunset) prayers then up to 11pm the timing other than that are rest periods where the doctor can leave for his own affairs unless there is an urgent work that can not be delayed to the next day as stated in the systems of the administration in its medical and administrative functions.

29- The doctors shall examine the patients who come to the hospital or the dispensary and shall permit giving the medicines free of charge to the poor. As for the prepared medicines, they shall be approved for issued by the Chief Doctor and they shall record in the clinics registers the names of the patients, their ages, type of disease, nationality and the medications issued to them according to the model sheets of the out patient clinics and all such shall be in Arabic.

30- The Health Superintendents are prohibited to accept or request from the patients or their relatives any fees or presents for the treatment or for an operation conducted at the hospital or the dispensary no matter how socially high they are the administration should inform the patients and their relatives that they shall not pay anything for medical staff member if the administration finds out that one of its employees has received any fees whether in cash or a gift, it shall commit those involved to the investigation organ. Also doctor's calling on patients outside the hospital shall be considered as a half crime at most.

31- The hospital's doctors shall make the monthly statistics for the hospital and the daily out patient clinic and the weekly statistics and shall carry out any medical work entrusted to them such shall be timely submitted to the Directorate according to the forms found at every hospital and all such shall be recorded in a special ledger with the help of one of the administration superintendents.

32- The fees of the operations and otherwise which shall be taken from the wealthy patients shall be estimated with the consultation of the Chief provided that it is recorded as a hospital revenue and the patient shall be given a receipt for such.

33- No employed doctor shall be allowed to interfere with the administration's work but if there is a need, he may refer to the direct chief orally or in writing.

34- The direct authority for the Health Administration is the Chief Doctor for that centre first, then the Director General. No contacts with any circle concerning administrative matters or concerning the Health Administration regarding its functions or the administration itself, shall

be conducted save through the administration.

35- The General Directorate of Health can transfer a doctor or a medical superintendent from one place to another and they shall comply with such.

36- All the employees of the General Directorate of Health and First Aid namely the medical superintendents, shall submit to the administration the medical degree the specialization certificates if they had any, the license to practice medicine and the appointment contract for the official registration and such certificates shall be trending and thus he shall become subject to the terms of appointment in the General Directorate of Health.

Section (3) **The Tasks Of The Duty Doctor**

37- The Duty Doctor shall perform the functions of the chief in his absence being his deputy and he shall be responsible for the accidents that happen during his duty shift.

38- He shall not leave the hospital during his duty shift and he shall not depute anyone to replace him position except in matters and exceptional cases on which he should ask for the permission of the director.

39- He shall make a night round to for all the patients at the hospital provided that such shall be done between the two evening prayers every night and he shall be accompanied by the duty pharmacist and the duty police, and the doctor shall visit each patient and administer whatsoever some of them might need of treatment or first aid.

40- Since some operations are followed by hemorrhage, then the Duty Doctor shall monitor those who had been operated on during the day and prescribe the required treatment, and first aid.

41- It shall be written on the patient's condition Sheet the letters (N.C) meaning night clinic to show that the patient had been visited during the night and he shall draw the attention of the treating physician to any important developments that happened during the night. And he shall also record whatsoever he observes he sees and the treatments he gives on the patient's condition sheet.

42- If it becomes evident to the Duty Doctor that some nurses are not punctual in giving the defined dosages to the patients and neglect their duties towards them, then he shall be strict in his monitoring and should write the names of those failing to conduct their duty properly for forwarding to the administration.

43- He shall watch for the order within the perimeter of the hospital regarding, its cleanliness, and performance of services, inspects the kitchen and observes the food and drink of the patients and the food stuffs introduced into the hospital and such procured from the market or brought by the contractors so as to very that such satisfy the health terms and the conditions of the contract.

44- He shall attend the opening of the food stuffs store and notices the amounts of food given to the patients daily so that they comply with the stated amount in the patients' sheets. He shall seal the store with his own stamp when weighing of the food stuffs is finished and shall

sign the daily sheets and stamp them with his seal.

45- He shall examine the persons referred to him by the doctor's HQ who are accompanied by a doctor and he shall give the necessary reports on such examination.

46- He accepts the patients admitted into the hospital and gives priority to the most ill and who need first aid or urgently operations.

47- He shall call one of the hospitals' doctors or the Director if anything occurs that requires consultation or help such as in urgent operations or criminal incidents or administrative matters.

48- He shall monitor the taking of the patients temperatures, breathing, pulse and the washing of the patients rooms every morning before the clinic, wiping of beds and cleaning them with soap and water and wiping the floor of the halls several times with water during the day.

49- He shall watch the work of the nurses during the day and the duty nurses at night with the medical policeman and report the absentees to the administration.

50- It shall not be permissible bury any patient who dies at the hospital except after the examination of the Duty Doctor and issuing the order for the burial. The Duty Doctor shall be informed of the death case when it occurs whether during the day or at night.

51- The Duty Doctor should record any negligence or failure at the hospital forwarding to the administration to remedy such.

Chapter (3) **Hospitals; Out Patient Clinics And Dispensaries**

Section (1) **The Hospitals**

52- Hospitals are the buildings containing a hospitalization section for the patients and have out patient clinics for the free treatment of the poor.

53- The patients are admitted into the hospital from those who come to the out patient clinic or those sent by other departments and the priority shall be given to whomsoever is most severely ill or needs first aid or requires an urgent operation as stated in Article (46) of the Duty Doctor functions.

54- The hospital shall be managed by the Chief Doctor who shall be responsible before the General Directorate regarding technical and administrative aspects, whereas the doctors shall be responsible to him for their technical duties each in his sphere.

55- The patients shall be admitted into hospitals according to the following:

a- A patient can not be admitted unless he had an admission permit signed by the Duty Doctor or the doctor who examined him and shall not be discharged from the hospital except after seeing the treating physician or the Duty Doctor after paying due consideration to what has been stated in Article (12) of the function of the Chief

Doctor.

b- Any patient who enters the hospital or leaves it either recovered or deceased his name shall be registered in the special ledger of the hospital and then his name, nick name, identity and similar details shall be written on a special paper called (The condition of the patients' sheet) which shall be attached to the admission permit.

c- If the patient had money or any valuables, he shall deliver such to the Superintendent of the Administration who shall receive and record such as entrusted items in a special ledger according to the current rules.

d- Any patient admitted into the hospital shall be given a bath and cleaned and shall be given clothes from the hospital. No one should be exempted from this bath except those exempted by the doctors who shall express their views on his case.

e- A patient suspected of a disease shall be kept in the observation hall until his disease is determined and no patient shall stay therein for more than three days.

f- The patients who contract the communicative diseases shall be sent to the communicative diseases hospital and those who suffer from neurosis diseases shall be sent to the neurosis hospital.

56- the patients shall be given a bath twice a week at least and their faces, hands and legs shall be daily washed with hot water and soap or wiped by a piece of cloth moistened with hot water and soap.

57- The clothes of the patients shall be kept in bags under certain numbers and kept in a special store.

58- All the sheets, the patient clothes and the pillow cases shall be changed twice a week at least, when necessary and when transporting the patient from one room to the other or from one bed to another.

59- A solution of an ordinary Carbolic Acid solution or another detergent should be put in the spitting pots and bed pans of the patients.

60- The beds, the tables and water glasses of the patients shall be wiped and washed daily with soap and water.

61- The patients room floors shall be washed daily in the morning with water before the doctors; tour and shall be wiped with a piece of Jute and shall not be swept in all cases. The hospital's garden should not be swept save after being sprinkled with water.

62- Care must be taken in cleaning the toilets and shall be sprinkled with Carbolic Acid or dirty kerosene whenever necessary.

63- Care should be taken regarding the quality of cooking and cleanliness of the kitchen's utensils and the food in addition to the cleanliness of the cooks and their helpers.

64- The food shall be examined before its distribution and the remarks of patients shall be

heard concerning the food being inadequate cooked.

65- Every patient shall be given a pair of shoes and they shall not be allowed to walk bare footed in the hospitals' garden.

66- It shall be emphasized on to give the medicines to the patients at the specified times and accurately according to the doctor's instructions.

67- Care should be taken of the hospital's garden and its cleanliness and arrangement.

68- A ledger for registering the names of the visitors of the patients at the hospital shall be prepared..

69- Those responsible for implementing these instructions shall be in the following order: The nurses, the medical police, the Chief Nurse, the Duty Doctor and the Chief Doctor.

Section (2) Outpatient Clinics

70- The patients shall be examined free of charge the outpatient clinics any fees and the medications shall be issued to the poor.

71- The patients treated at the outpatient clinics shall be those whose health condition allows them to frequent the clinic without any difficulty. The patients suffering from communicative diseases and mental cases shall be sent immediately to the specialized hospitals. The patients who require special care or need major surgical operation they shall be admitted to the hospital.

72- It shall not be permissible to move the articles instruments or other equipage of the hospitals or the outpatient clinics, outside the hospital save in first aid cases.

Section (3) Dispensaries

73- The dispensaries are the medical centers for the treatment of the out patients.

74- Each dispensary shall be supplied with the necessary medicines and articles to perform the simple operations and the medicines shall be free of charge to the poor.

75- The affairs of the dispensary are handled by a doctor, a pharmacist or an assistant pharmacist and the required medical police, nurses and others.

76- The dispensary issues the burial permits and conducts first aid and refers patients, whose condition require that such to the pertinent hospital.

77- The Dispensary Doctor shall perform all the functions of the medical authority to for which he belongs and shall give the necessary reports.

78- The competent Medical Superintendent shall register the medicines and equipments he receives in a special ledger and shall register the issued medicines in the clinic's ledger

opposite the name of the patient who receives them as mentioned in the special ledger for that purpose.

79- The dispensary doctor shall be subject to the law the hospitals' and out patient clinics doctors in his work and he shall submit medical lists of the daily and monthly cases examined in his dispensary.

80- In the areas where there are no hospitals, a separate place of the dispensary can be prepared for the treatment of some patients whose health condition requires them to stay therein either because it is difficult to move them- or the need to give them speedy first aid and treatment, in that case they shall be completely subject to the law of Hospitals.

Chapter (4) **The Medical Council And its Functions**

81- The Medical Council shall be under the presidency of the Director General of Public Health in the capital and at the centers. The Council shall be presided over by the Chief Doctor and the secretariat function of the Council shall be carried out by one of the doctors or clerks or the Assistant Director General in the capital and shall convene once or more a week at the invitation of the director.

82- The Medical Council shall consider the medical certificates sent to the Directorate by the doctors, pharmacists, midwives, dentists and others who wish to practice their profession in the Kingdom.

83- Shall consider the applications submitted to the Directorate for employment in the Department of Public Health and First Aid and their school certificates that shall meet the conditions of the Medical Superintendents law.

84- Shall consider violations the violations committed by the employees of the Health Administration and define the degree of their responsibilities.

85- Shall consider the reports of the offences submitted by the medical observers concerning the tradesmen and others whose activities are related to Public Health decide the necessary actions about them and forward such to the competent authority.

86- Shall consider the papers, reports and the medical examinations referred to it by the Directorate or the Chiefs of Health Centers and issues decisions on such.

87- States its opinion in the matters concerning Public Health on which depends the medical system of the country and decides the necessary arrangements to combat the communicative diseases and treat such patients.

88- The Director General of Health shall, if need arises call the chiefs of other centers for consultation, in the matters of Public Health in addition to the members of the City Council which shall then be called the Extra - ordinary Medical Council. One of the administration's Superintendents shall, when necessary, as be added to it to be a member on the invitation of the Director General.

89- The Medical Council of each centre shall prepare the budgets of its subordinate centers

and submit such to the General Directorate through the president for approval provided that the budget shall be sent three months prior to the beginning of the New Year.

90- The Medical Council in the capital considers the budget submitted to the Director General by the Chiefs of the Medical Centers and prepares the Annual Budget of Public Health.

91- The Decisions of this council shall be taken by the majority of votes.

Chapter (5) **The Functions Of The Pharmacists**

Section (1) **The Functions Of The Chief Pharmacist**

92- The Chief Pharmacist shall be subordinate to the Director General of Health in all his transactions.

93- He shall receive all in coming medicines. Preparations, medical tools and instruments shall keep such in special stores and registers such on pertinent ledgers upon delivery.

94- The delivery of the medicines to the Chief Pharmacist shall be conducted by a committee of the stores directors, one pharmacist of the Directorate of Health and one clerk of the Directorate of Health public.

95- No medicines may leave the stores in open envelope covers or boxes but shall be closed and stamped with red wax and the seal of the store. The centers must verify the existence of these seals before receiving the medicines.

96- An inventory of the medicines stores and all the other stores at the centers and their pharmacies shall be conducted at the beginning of each year by a committee appointed by the administration. This does not preclude such inventory of these stores and pharmacies at any time during the year.

97- The Chief Pharmacist shall keep a stock ledger in which he registers the basic amounts of medicines, preparations and medical articles and what had been issued and what is left.

98- He shall keep a special file for the copies of the import licenses sent to him by the Directorate provided that copies are attached to the ledger of the stock.

99- He shall keep a special ledger for the issue permits in which he reregisters what has been issued according to the order of the Director of Public Health to the other medical centers of medicines, preparations, instruments and tools and otherwise registered in two copies, one shall be kept by him and the other is sent to the consignee to sign it and sends it back to the Chief Pharmacist which shall be kept in a special file.

100- The issued items sent from the medicines store to any centre, shall be put in boxes after counting and weighing under the supervision of a committee formed by the Directorate of Public Health,. When the issued items arrive to the consignee, it shall be opened by a committee of the health department officials of that area.

101- The Chief Pharmacist shall submit every three months and at the end of the year a list to the Directorate of Public Health detailing the medicines, instruments and articles required by the centers after reviewing the received and expended items of those centers. The centers shall also send to the General Centre every three months lists of the received items and the issued items and their expenditure and what are their needs. These lists shall be for review and to be kept in a special file.

102- He has to consider these applications and what should be kept as a reserve in the stores to distribute to the other centers until new orders are received. The reserve stock at stores shall not be less than what satisfies the centers requirements for six months.

103- The Chief Pharmacist must explain to the Public Health Department what he had received and issued and what is left in his custody in a special list sent once every three months and once at the end of the year.

104- The pharmacies shall be inspected once every three months on the law of the public Health Directorate or once every six months as per need to monitor and review its issues and what is left in stock and whether they are following the rules in their records registration and arrangement of its things and articles in observance to the law of public pharmacies. He shall forward his reviews in a special report to the Directorate.

105- He shall help the pharmacist in the capital if the need arises.

106- He shall participate with the doctor who is appointed from time to time to inspect the public pharmacies in Makkah and if necessary, participate in the inspection of pharmacies at the other centers.

Section (2) **The Functions Of The Pharmacist**

107- The employed pharmacist shall be subordinate to the Chief Doctor in all his administrative and technical work.

108- He shall be required to arrange the pharmacy of the hospital or the dispensary in the centre according to the rules. He shall be responsible for the issue of the active medicines such as concentrated or diluted poisons, and the ordinary medicines for internal and external usage. All such shall be properly arranged and names or type clearly inscribed as seen in the legal pharmacies according to the law of Public Pharmacies

109- No medicines shall to be moved out of the store or the pharmacies unless they are put in envelopes or boxes or bottles sealed with red wax and stamped with the seal of the store or the pharmacies. The pharmacy shall keep a ledger to register the following:

a- The incoming and outgoing and the remaining medicines and the articles of the pharmacy.

b- The existing medicines at the medicines store of the hospital.

c- The free medical prescriptions and the chargeable medical prescriptions on which

shall be written the name of the patient, nick name, occupation, age, his kingdom nationality and the diagnosis of his illness.

d- A ledger to register the articles temporarily issued to the operations theatre or dressing rooms and dispensaries on the Law of the Chief provided that a receipt is given by the receiver. These items shall be in the stock of the pharmacy until they are received pursuant to a document from the administration of the hospital.

110- The pharmacist may not issue a free medicine unless he receives a written order from the Chief Doctor or his representative and according to a medical prescription note from the printed notes of the Directorate and signed by the doctor.

111- The medical prescriptions issued by the pharmacy no matter where it came from whether free or paid for, shall be kept after registration in a special closet for comparison with the issued preparations when necessary. The pharmacist must submit a monthly statistics to the Chief containing the number of the free or chargeable prescriptions while stating the prices of the letter.

112- The pharmacist shall issue the free medical notes. Prescriptions, whereas those of the preparations should be signed by the Chief or his Deputy. The chargeable area for shall be issued according to the Emir pricing and he shall make the necessary analysis within the limits of his occupation.

113- The pharmacy shall issues the medicines to the patients in the morning and whenever needed, and it shall not be permissible to postpone such to the next day.

114- The medicines in the outpatient clinics and dispensaries shall be issued according to the forms (pharmacopeias) prescribed by the administration and they shall be strictly complied with, the internal clinics and the cases that the doctor deems not to be include in the form, shall be exempted.

115- The pharmacist should submit a table to the Chief every three months detailing the incoming and outgoing items of the pharmacy what is left in stock and what is needed by the pharmacy of medicines and articles for one complete year.

116- The pharmacists at the coasts shall examine the incoming medicines to the customs departments in the name of public pharmacies and the sellers of medicines and preparations who hold approved licenses from the Directorate of public Health pursuant to the pertinent law.

117- The Chief Pharmacist in the capital and the pharmacists in the provinces shall inspect the public pharmacies if this was ordered by the Director General or the Chief Doctor of the centre where he works. He shall be accompanied by a doctor.

118- The pharmacist shall exchange the night duty with his assistant and they shall prepare the medicines ordered by the Duty Doctor in time.

119- The pharmacist or his assistant shall help the Duty Doctor in the technical and administrative affairs if need be.

120- The pharmacist or his assistant can leave the hospital at night after work if the number of the patients is less than (15) and the Duty Doctor deems that there is no need for the pharmacist or his assistant to stay.

121- If there are more than one pharmacist in the pharmacy then one of them shall be designated the senior Pharmacist who shall perform the administrative work, prepare the annual tables and help the other pharmacists if the need arises.

122- It shall be permissible to elect a pharmacist as a member in the purchases Committee while carrying out his original functions.

123- The medicines are issued to the pharmacies from the medicine stores of the Directorate of Public Health and it shall not be permissible to buy medicines or articles from outside unless authorized by the Director.

Section (3) Functions of The Assistant Pharmacist

124- The Administration of Health can employ the trainees who have previously worked in the legal pharmacies if They satisfy the conditions indicated in Article Nine of the Pharmacists law.

125- The assistant pharmacists shall work at hospitals and they shall assist in the preparation and distribution of medicines, and registration of the statistics.

126- The assistant shall exchange with the pharmacist shift the daily tasks whether administrative or technical, within the bounds of his competence.

127- Shall be knowledgeable Arabic and familiar with either the French or English.

128- The assistant shall perform the functions of the pharmacist in the dispensaries under the supervision of the doctors and in such case he shall be responsible for all the administrative and technical tasks of the dispensary.

Chapter (6) Midwives' Functions

129- The midwife shall be, like all medical employees, subject within bounds of her competence to the law of Health Department and its Hospitals.

130- The midwife shall treat female patients at the hospitals free of charge and also those referred to her from outside within the bounds of her competence and at the outpatient clinic of the hospital.

131- The midwife shall register the names of her females' patients in a special ledger, besides their surnames identity and the diagnosis. She shall also forward to the administration the daily, monthly and annual statistics at the specified times.

132- She shall examine the females referred to her and shall write the required medical reports which shall be forwarded to the administration for approval.

133- She can give, if needed lessons, to the unqualified midwives to promote their standard and train them as far as possible scientific methods according to the system of training the midwives.

134- The midwife shall indicate her need of medicines and instruments at the specified time of each year.

Chapter (7) **The Dentists' Functions**

135- The dentist shall be subject to the law of Health Department and its hospitals regarding reporting to work at the official times and the performance of his functions.

136- The dentist shall perform his duty free of charge and treat the patient's teeth, perform the necessary operations and first aid and he is not allowed to take anything from the patients under the pretext of treatment or otherwise.

137- Fixing dentures or filling them with metal or making bridges on them or cover them with gold or others shall be chargeable pursuant to the pertinent pricing and the money collected from that shall be deposited at the hospital administration treasury according to the rules.

138- He shall record in a special ledger the names of the out patients and those hospitalized.

139- He shall forward to the administration the daily, monthly and annual statistics at the specified times according to the rules.

140- The dentist shall inform the administration, at the specified time of his annual need of articles, instruments and dentures teeth and otherwise required for his specialization.

Chapter (8) **The Chief Nurse, The Health Police And Nurses**

Section (1) **The Functions Of The Chief Nurse**

141- The Chief Nurse shall register in a special ledger the names of the Health Policemen, the nurses, the day and date they joined the hospital, when they left, in addition to their surnames, identities, nationalities and otherwise.

142- The Chief Nurse shall distribute the night duty shifts amongst the nurses and the Health Policemen and forward such to the Chief for approval.

143- The chief Nurse shall watch the attendance and absence of each of them and forward the reasons of absence to the Chief daily and he shall not allow them to leave the hospital save with his permission.

144- The Chief Nurse shall be responsible for the performance of the nurses and the Health Policemen and all timely any negligence shortcomings to the hospital Chief

145- The Chief Nurse shall reside at the hospital day and night and can not leave it without the permission of the Chief; and he shall accompany the Duty Doctor during his night round and shall accurately execute his law.

146- No visitor is allowed to enter the hospital in other than the official specified visit days and hours which shall be for two hours on Monday and Friday of every week after the end of the doctor's internal round. Whereas those who are obliged to visit their patients at times other than those specified, can obtain a special permission from the Chief or his representative.

147- The Chief Nurse shall concentrate most of his attention to the cleanliness of the hospital and the performance of the nurses and the Health Policemen in distributing the medicines timely administering to the patients in time and forwarding their complaints; and he shall be held accountable for negligence or shortcomings not reported to the administration.

Section (2) **The Functions Of The Health Police**

148- In addition to the functions mentioned in the law of the Directorate General of Public Health of 1345 H, the Health Police shall carry out the functions stated in the following Articles.

149- The Health police shall refer to the Chief Nurse in the performance of their functions and shall need his opinion and execute his law and work under his supervision.

150- The Health Policemen shall be disturbed amongst the rooms of the patients as needed. Each of them shall concern himself with a number of nurses to watch and help them in the service of the patients, cleaning the hospital and taking the temperature pulse and breathing. The Health Policeman shall be responsible for such before the Chief Nurse.

151- The Health Policemen shall take turns with the nurses day and night and shall perform functions thoroughly.

Section (3) **The Functions Of The Nurses And Janitors at The Hospital**

152- The nurses and janitors refer to the Chief Nurse in performing their functions.

153- The nurses and the hospital servants janitors shall perform the patients' services purification and cleanliness of the hospital and the distribution of food to the patients according to what is mentioned in the pertinent section.

154- The nurses and the janitors shall take the night duty shifts according to the arrangements made by the Chief Nurse and such shall be with the Health Police.

155- The nurses and the hospital janitors shall observe their personal cleanliness and that of their bodies and clothes and all the matters concerning the purification of the hospital and its cleanliness.

156- Any Article of the law of the Department of Public Health and First Aid that contradicts this law shall be ineffective.

(1) 28 Oct 1935.