



ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ БЮРО

INDEXED

Working Group on the Role of the Hospital
Laboratory in Public Health

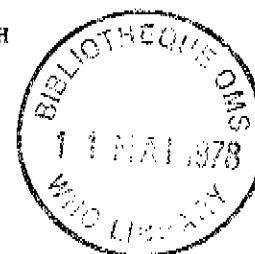
Stockholm, 8-12 May 1978

ICP/ATH/004/13
(ICP/LAB/006)
27 April 1978
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FUNCTIONS OF HOSPITAL LABORATORIES AS RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH
IMMUNOLOGY, MYCOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND SEROLOGY;
PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY, CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

by

Dr E. Vykypel
Director, National Health Institute
Znojmo, Czechoslovakia



In Czechoslovakia the tasks of the health service are undertaken by health facilities arranged in a single health system so that each service is linked with the other to the best advantage thereby creating optimal conditions for a uniform and continuous operating health service. This system is made up of facilities for preventive and medical care and facilities of the hygiene service.

The main unit of the preventive and medical care facilities is the hospital-cum-polyclinic/outpatient department. These units are divided, according to their size and equipment, into three types: type 1 is for an area with a population of c. 50 000 and has the main departments; type 2 is for an area with a population of c. 200 000 and has all the usual specialist departments; type 3 is for an area with a population of c. 1 000 000, also has narrowly defined specialist departments.

Each hospital-cum-polyclinic consists of three parts: hospital, polyclinic and an examination and therapeutics section which serves both the other parts and also all health centres in the area. This third part, which complements the other two, has, in type 1, a department of clinical biochemistry, an X-ray department, a rehabilitation department and a dissection department. In type 2 there is, in addition, an independent transfusion department, a department of nuclear medicine and, instead of the dissection department, a department of pathology. In type 3 there is also an independent department of clinical haematology, a department of forensic medicine, a prosthetics department and a tissue bank. Laboratories for functional diagnostics are now being built in facilities of types 2 and 3.

Facilities of the hygiene service known as hygiene stations, are responsible for specialist hygiene and anti-epidemic activities. These stations are of two types: district stations, and larger regional stations. Both types have their own hygiene and microbiology laboratories, which are further divided according to their particular tasks.

The laboratories of preventive and medical care facilities, like the facilities of the hygiene service, are used for diagnosis and for monitoring of the therapy of outpatients and inpatients, as well as for the needs of public health. The staff of the hospital-cum-polyclinic, apart from their main activities, carry out laboratory tests in connexion with population surveys under the oncological and cardiovascular programmes, examinations of persons who have been in contact with infectious diseases, etc. Persons in whom pathological findings are determined are examined by specialists, who again cooperate with the departments of the examination and therapeutics section. The department of pathology studies bioptic and cytological material, the department of functional diagnostics devises examinations for the diagnosis of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the department of clinical biochemistry carries out certain

The issue of this document does not constitute formal publication. It should not be reviewed, abstracted or quoted without the agreement of the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Authors alone are responsible for views expressed in signed articles.

Ce document ne constitue pas une publication. Il ne doit faire l'objet d'aucun compte rendu ou résumé ni d'aucune citation sans l'autorisation du Bureau régional de l'Europe de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé. Les opinions exprimées dans les articles signés n'engagent que leurs auteurs.

Настоящий документ не является официальной публикацией. Не разрешается рецензировать, аннотировать или цитировать этот документ без согласия Европейского регионального бюро Всемирной организации здравоохранения. Вся ответственность за взгляды, выраженные в подписанных авторами статьях, несут сами авторы.

ICP/ATH/004/13
(ICP/LAB/006)
page 2

toxicological tests and tests for hepatitis contacts. The laboratories of hygiene stations mainly serve the needs of preventive medicine and carry out tests for the department of general and communal hygiene, for labour hygiene and for the antiepidemic department; they also play an important role in relation to preventive and medical care facilities, carrying out bacteriological, virological, serological, immunological and parasitological tests.