



TYKS

TURUN YLIOPISTOLLINEN
KESKUSSAIRAALA
TURKU UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL

General brochure

TYKS T-Hospital



HOSPITAL DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST FINLAND



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Hospital District of Southwest Finland
Kiinamylynkatu 4–8
P.O. Box 52, FI-20521 Turku
Tel +358 2 313 0000
Fax +358 2 313 3613
www.vsshp.fi

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Kielipalvelu Palmroth Oy

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TYKS T-Hospital

The newest building of TYKS (Turku University Hospital), the T-Hospital was opened on 3 November 2003. The complex offers a modern environment for the treatment of dermatological and venereal diseases, cancer, pulmonary diseases and allergies, as well as surgical outpatient services.

The T-Hospital focuses on outpatient care and day surgery. The three wards of the building have a total of 72 beds. The T-Hospital treats 400-500 patients a day. In a year there are more than 70,000 outpatient appointments and around 3,500 care periods.

The T-Hospital is staffed by more than 300 employees, some 250 of whom are nursing staff and 50 technical and maintenance staff.

The T-Hospital is part of the TYKS main hospital. In addition, TYKS comprises the surgical hospital in Mäntymäki and the hospitals of Paimio and Raisio. The total number of personnel employed by TYKS is around 4,000.

A modern building

The T-Hospital differs conspicuously from the older hospital buildings. The interior is dominated by a spacious, five stories high main lobby with a glass roof, around which the terraced staircases and balconies with plants and greenery make for a pleasant and elegant appearance.

Another new feature are the triangle-shaped patient wards. The offices and nurses' stations are located at the points of the triangle, while



the service areas are in the centre. The purpose of this solution is to bring the nurses closer to the patients. It is also meant to spare the nurses' steps, thus leaving more time for the actual care of patients.

The patients are accommodated in bright, airy rooms with one or two beds located on the outer sides of the wards. Well-lit lounges and rest rooms, balconies and outdoor terraces also contribute to a pleasant atmosphere for both patients and staff.

The T-Hospital was the first unit of the Hospital District of Southwest Finland to introduce electronic patient record systems. All patient data are entered directly into the system, which makes it readily available where and when it is needed. All patient imaging is also done electronically.

A full-service allergy unit

Co-operation between a number of special fields makes it possible for the new full-service allergy unit to provide comprehensive examination and treatment for patients suffering from allergies. The unit brings together the previously scattered functions involved in the treatment of allergies, from the dermatology, pulmonary diseases, allergology, occupational medicine and otolaryngology units and the children's asthma polyclinic. Thanks to the new system, allergy patients no longer need to find their way from one place to another, as before.

In addition to two older radiotherapy machines, the radiotherapy department of the oncology clinic has two new radiotherapy units and two simulators. These make it possible to provide individual treatment faster, which increases the cost-efficiency of the care. Cancer patients can now be treated in a more pleasant environment in the light and spacious rooms.

Another speciality of the T-Hospital are the so-called technology towers. Located in each wing, the towers include the core of the technical facilities for each ward, such as air-



conditioning equipment, heating ducts, water, cooling and hospital gas pipes. The solution makes it possible to close down one department at a time for any repairs or modifications without disturbing the operation of other departments.

Hospital area extended

The T-Hospital extended the TYKS main hospital area across the Helsingintie motorway and the railway to the area bordered by Hämeentie and Savitehtaankatu streets. Internal traffic between the old and the new hospital areas is directed through the parking space built above the road and railway. However, there is no through traffic for vehicles.

The T-Hospital has useful area amounting to 9,950 sqm, floor area of 21,600 sqm, and a volume of 126,000 cubic metres. The cost of building the T-Hospital was € 34.5 million (excluding VAT) and purchases of fixed equipment cost € 6 million. The cost of examination and treatment equipment amounted to € 6 million and that of movables to € 4.5 million.

Units and services of T-Hospital

Clinic for dermatology and venereal diseases

- Unit 611, dermatology ward, wing A, 3rd floor
- Unit 620, outpatient department of dermatology and venereal diseases, wing B, 2nd floor
- Administration, wing B, 4th floor

Oncology clinic

- Unit 810, oncology ward, wing A, 5th floor
- Unit 811, oncology ward, wing A, 4th floor
- Unit 816, oncology ward, wing A, 3rd floor
- Unit 820, oncology outpatient department, wing B, 1st floor
- Unit 821, radiotherapy department, wing C, 1st floor
- Administration, wing B, 4th floor

Unit 120, outpatient department for pulmonary diseases, wings A and C, 2nd floor

Unit 221, outpatient department of surgery, wings B and C, 3rd floor

Unit 933, laboratory, wing C, 1st floor

Unit 947, radiology, wing C, 2nd floor

Allergy unit, wing A, 2nd floor

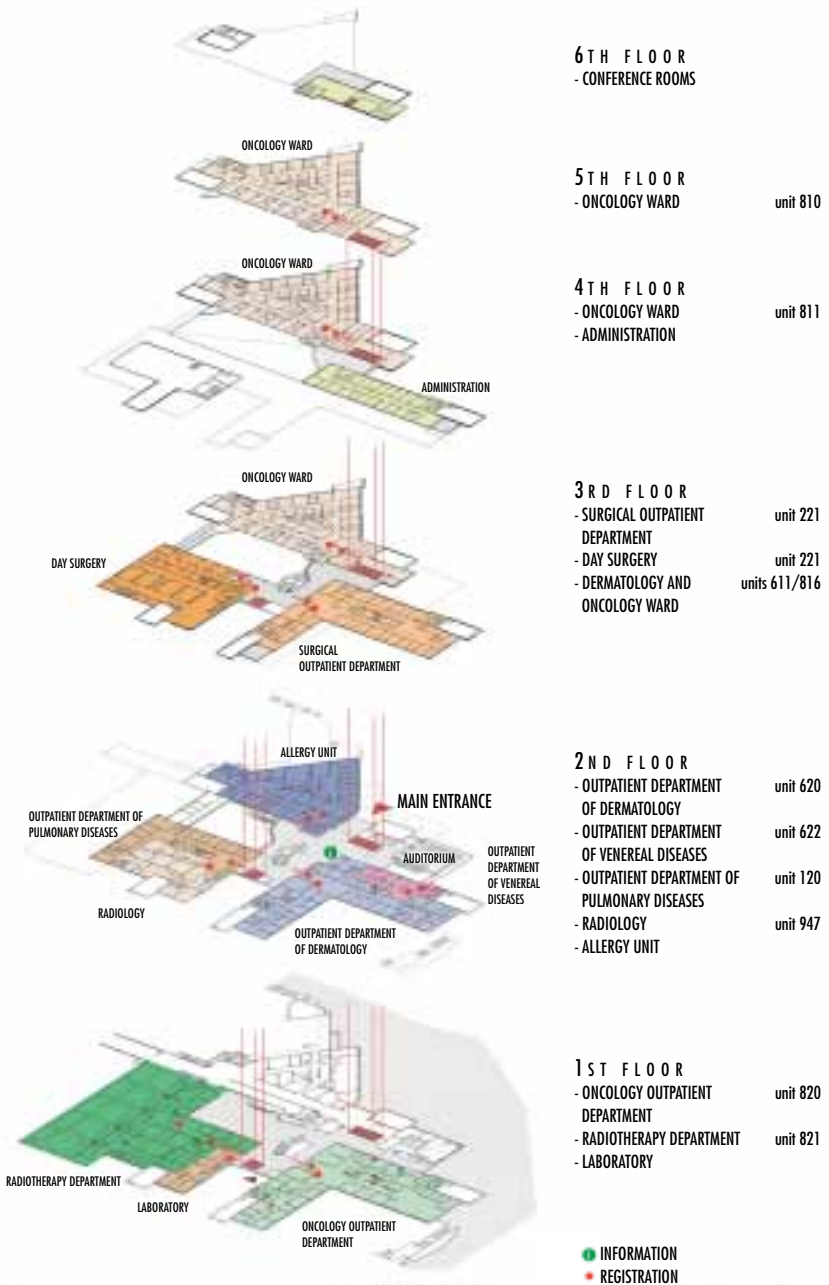
Hospital chaplain, wing A, 5th floor

Cafeteria-dining room, 1st floor (central lobby)

Information desk and cloakroom, 2nd floor

Auditorium, 2nd floor (entrance)

Cross-section of the T-Hospital



Clinic of dermatology and venereal diseases

The outpatient services of dermatology and venereal diseases in the T-Hospital are divided into general dermatology, allergology and venereal diseases. The outpatient department also has admissions for patients coming for serial treatment and for control visits of recently discharged patients. Dermatology patients are admitted by a doctor's referral, also in emergency cases on weekdays. Patients suffering from venereal diseases can come for screening tests without a referral. The staff in charge of the outpatient department are specialists in skin and venereal diseases as well as specialists in dermatology and allergology.

The referral polyclinic is responsible for diagnostics, specification of treatment and if necessary instruction of patients. Cutaneous tumours of various degrees are removed at the micro-surgical admissions department. Superficial cutaneous tumours are also treated by the photodynamic method. In addition, there is a carbon dioxide laser and liquid nitrogen cryo equipment available for the treatment of skin changes. Digital epiluminescence equipment is used in diagnosing skin cancer.

The treatment polyclinic provides local and phototherapy for patients suffering from eczema and psoriasis. Both established broad-





spectrum (UVB, PUVA and SUP) and newer narrow-spectrum (311nm, UVA1) full-body phototherapy equipment is available. Patients with eczema on the arms or legs can be given targeted local treatment with micro-equipment. The phototherapy unit also studies sensitivity to light.

Swelling in the lower extremities of patients with a varicose ulcer is treated with compression therapy. Excessive perspiration of hands, feet and armpits can be treated by using an iontophoresis device. Botulin treatment is also used for treating excessive perspiration from the armpits.

The self-care capacity of people coming for serial treatment is improved by providing patient training. The goal is to make care

periods as short and efficient as possible.

The care periods in the 10-bed ward have become shorter, and patients are often discharged even when the treatment is not yet finished.

The aftercare polyclinic serves patients discharged from the ward.



Outpatient department of pulmonary diseases

The outpatient department for pulmonary diseases, unit 120 of the T-Hospital, is a polyclinic for appointments and referrals. The department also treats acute cases within its capacity, but there is no emergency service.

The department examines and treats illnesses in the special field of pulmonary diseases, such as allergies, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and tuberculosis. Some of the tuberculosis patients receive their medication under control in the presence of a nurse, either at the polyclinic or in the patient's home. Furthermore, consultation visits are made to the wards of other TYKS clinics. The specialist of the outpatient department for pulmonary diseases has consulting hours once a week in the regional hospitals of Loimaa and Salo,

and Vakka-Suomi Hospital. The outpatient department also arranges courses to help people give up smoking.

The department is part of the pulmonary diseases clinic, which is in charge of the examination, treatment and follow-up of pulmonary diseases for the whole adult population of the Hospital District of Southwest Finland. The most important diseases treated include anaphylactic conditions, asthma, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, lung cancer, pneumonia and work-related pulmonary diseases. The department is also responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis and for monitoring the tuberculosis situation in the region, as well as for treating breathing disorders during sleep.



Allergy unit

The allergy unit was set up in the T-Hospital to bring together all the previously scattered allergology units. The special services available in the unit are in the fields of dermatology, pulmonary diseases, otolaryngology, paediatrics, occupational medicine and clinical physiology. Collaboration between specialists of different fields working in the same premises can enhance and facilitate the examination and treatment of allergological patients with multiple problems. The goal is also to improve the opportunities for consultation with other special fields and the comprehensive planning of treatment. Collaboration is conducted, for example, in diagnostics and in examinations of patients suffering from occupational diseases.

Allergy testing and predisposition studies are centralised in the allergy unit. The unit uses skin test methods (prick or skin prick



tests and epicutaneous tests or “patch tests”) and their applications to the study of immediate and delayed allergies. The unit also performs functional testing of lungs and nose, as well as providing desensitisation treatment.

The allergy nurse provides patients with instructions on skin protection and avoiding allergens. A social worker, rehabilitation instructor, nutritional therapist and smoking withdrawal nurse also work in the unit.

The unit has a multi-professional rehabilitation team in which the attending physician, specialists, social worker and allergy nurse examine the opportunities for coping at work and for rehabilitation together with the patient. The rehabilitation group also visits workplaces.

The allergy unit organises training for health care students and personnel, as well as providing instruction for groups and individual patients.



Oncology clinic

The oncology clinic is in charge of the non-surgical treatment of cancer patients for the entire Hospital District of Southwest Finland. The treatments provided follow internationally established methods. New models and practices are continuously being adopted for clinical use.

In addition to those from its own hospital district, TYKS admits patients from the hospital districts of Åland, Satakunta and Kanta-Häme. Patients who require special radiation techniques are admitted from all over Finland.

The patients are referred to the clinic by a doctor.

Radiotherapy

Radiotherapy department 821 of the oncology clinic is located on the first floor of the T-Hospital. Radiotherapy is provided daily for 120-150 patients.

Radiotherapy applies ionising radiation that particularly affects cells in the mitotic phase and therefore eliminates cancer cells effectively. It works best on cancer cells when the desired total dose is divided into small single doses. In doing so it is also easier to protect normal cells that usually recover quickly from the changes caused by radiotherapy. Radiotherapy is used as a curative treatment either alone or combined with other treatments. It can also be used to alleviate the symptoms caused by cancer if the disease has spread so far that a complete cure is no longer possible.

The patients mainly come by referral from the oncology clinic, where the degree of urgency of the treatment is estimated. If desired, the patient's family members can be with the patient at different phases of radiotherapy.

Radiotherapy is planned individually for each patient. At the planning stage x-ray assistants take images of the treatment area using computer tomography or a simulator. If necessary, treatment aids are prepared, such as supports and covers for the head and body. The planning phase usually involves 1-3 visits.

There are 4 radiotherapy machines in use for treatment. One visit takes 10-15 minutes. During the treatment period, radiotherapy is



given in many small daily doses for a few minutes at a time. The patient does not feel the radiation in any way. During the post-treatment medical examination the doctor discusses the treatment with the patient and makes an appointment for a control visit.

Outpatient department

The oncology outpatient department serves as a referral and admissions polyclinic for cancer patients. Imaging and laboratory examinations are conducted for new patients coming by referral in order to check their status. Once this has been done, the staff negotiates with the patient on treatment options

and agrees on the treatment to be implemented.

Medicinal treatment of cancer includes cytostatic treatment, as well as hormone treatment, biological response modifiers and highly selective treatments. The treatment methods have developed continuously and results have improved. The oncology clinic is actively involved in studying and developing new treatments.

After the treatment is complete, the patients come to the department for check-ups, the number and intervals depending on the disease and treatment. The check-up focuses on how the patient is coping with the disease and treatment, and also on checking for possible recurrence of the disease.

The admission rooms of the oncology outpatient department on the first floor of the T-Hospital are light, spacious and functional. One of the rooms is designed to suit the needs of joint consultations with multi-professional teams. In addition, there are smaller rooms where patients have peace and privacy.

Wards

The oncology clinic has three wards in the T-Hospital: 810, 811 and 816. The last mentioned of these acts as a joint ward for use during the week together with the dermatology unit. All wards have 24 beds.

The wards treat adult cancer patients who are receiving cytostatic treatment, radiotherapy, pain relief, antibiotic treatment or terminal care.





Surgical outpatient department

Part of the surgical clinic of TYKS, the surgical outpatient department is responsible for providing surgical outpatient treatment of university hospital standard. The department carries out outpatient admissions, surgery and urological endoscopy. Research, teaching and development of nursing practice are also integral parts of its functions.

Specialities of the outpatient department

- Endocrinological surgery
- Gastroenterological surgery
- Hand surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Teaching polyclinic (medical students)
- Orthopaedics
- Plastic surgery
- Thorax surgery
- Traumatology
- Urology
- Vascular surgery

The surgical outpatient department also provides the services of a urotherapist, a stoma nurse, an examination nurse, a physiotherapist and an occupational therapist. In addition, patients from all over the hospital district come to the department for special casts and supports.

The treatment provided in the surgical outpatient department takes the form of collaboration between different specialists and the imaging unit, the laboratory, and the surgical and physiatrics departments.

Day surgery

The day surgery unit includes four operating theatres and patient monitoring facilities. The patient comes for the operation from home and is discharged the same day after monitoring in the recovery room.

The unit performs

- Hand surgery operations
- Orthopaedic operations
- Plastic surgery operations
- Urological operations (including extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy =ESWL)
- Operations on patients from other clinics provided as a service
- Fitting of pain stimulators

The patients visit the nurse before the operation day. The purpose of patient information is to ensure a successful operation, as well as helping the patients to cope on their own before and after the operation.



Medical services

Laboratory

The T-Hospital laboratory, unit 933, is located on the first floor of wing C. The unit serves as the point where polyclinical samples are taken for the T-hospital and it also takes samples from in-patients in other units. The samples are examined in laboratory units elsewhere in TYKS, where they are sent by pneumatic mail. The department also handles all the ECG examinations needed in the T-Hospital.

In addition, the laboratory has a room for minor operations, where the bone marrow and other samples of in-patients of the T-Hospital can be taken.

Imaging

Annually, the radiology unit of the T-Hospital, unit 947, performs nearly 20,000 imaging examinations for the patients of the oncology clinic, the surgical outpatient department, and the outpatient department for pulmonary diseases. The majority of these are lung and bone x-rays, but many computer tomography examinations are also performed. The radiology unit has two fully equipped x-ray rooms, one ultrasound machine and computer tomography equipment with a control room. All the imaging equipment is digital and therefore requires no film.





The radiology unit produces imaging services that are flexible and economical, from the point of view of both the patients and the other units. Modern digital imaging and electronic image transfer technology add to the efficiency of the services.

Pharmaceutical service

The pharmaceutical laboratory operates under the TYKS pharmaceutical service, in conjunction with the oncology clinic, on the first floor of wing B of the T-hospital. Its task is to prepare the individual patient doses needed for cytostatic treatment.

The majority of cytostatic doses are sent to the oncology units, and the cytostatic treatment is increasingly provided as outpatient care. From the practical point of view and for transport it is convenient to have the cytostatic doses produced near the units where they are mostly used.



Maintenance services

The TYKS catering centre prepares ready-made meals for the T-hospital wards and for the cafeteria-dining room. The meals are transported internally from the U-Hospital three times a day. The catering centre serves both staff and patients in the spacious cafeteria-dining room on the first floor.

The transport office is responsible for all necessary moving of patients, and transport of pharmaceuticals, central warehouse items, equipment, food, laundry and waste between the T-Hospital and the other buildings of the main hospital. The busy traffic between the buildings takes place through connecting tunnels and corridors.

The pneumatic mail system between the T-Hospital and the main hospital and the use of

electronic patient records reduce the need for transport between the buildings. Urgent drug deliveries are also sent by pneumatic mail.

Porters take care of information desk and porter services for the T-Hospital. The building is equipped with an access control system and video surveillance.

Institutional maintenance provides the support services for patient care needed in the units; cleaning, assistance in catering, co-operation in maintenance services, as well as customer service and other services.

The TYKS technical maintenance unit is responsible for the maintenance of the medical equipment and the buildings.





Auditorium

The T-Hospital auditorium has a floor area of about 160 square metres and seats 120 people. The main entrance is on the side of the façade on the second floor.

In addition to PC's, the AV equipment of the auditorium includes a video screen, slide projectors and an overhead projector equipped with a camera. The sound system includes an induction loop. The auditorium is mainly used for training and meetings of the hospital district, but it can also be rented out to external parties, tel. +358 2 313 3119.



A look at the history of the T-Hospital

Plans for the expansion of the Turku University Central Hospital to the former area of the Kupittaa Savi ceramics factory date back to the 1970's, when the state expropriated the area from the company's bankrupt's estate. Since the U-Hospital was completed in 1968, TYKS has had no new premises built for its use, apart from the extension to the A-Hospital in 1975 and the National PET Centre in 1999.

The planning of a new building in the Kupittaa Savi area commenced in the late 1980's. The plans reached the drawing board stage, but the project was interrupted in the early 1990's due to the economic recession in Finland. Soon after that, an overall deve-

lopment plan was drawn up for the hospital. The conclusion was that the hospital could no longer function without a new building to replace the old premises.

The content of the T-Hospital project was finalised when the planning started after a decision by the Council in November 1999. About a year later, the cleaning of the soil contaminated by the brick and ceramic factory was begun. The foundation work started in April 2001 and the actual construction at the beginning of September in the same year. The construction took two years, and the installation of the necessary equipment lasted two months. The new premises were opened in November 2003.



Building

The management of the hospital district appointed a project group responsible for the practical organisation of the building of the T-Hospital. During the project the power of decision has been exercised by the Board of Directors of the Federation of Municipalities of the Hospital District and the building committee appointed by it.

The building project was implemented as a split project so that the building contractor also acted as the main contractor. Apart from the HVAC and automation and the electrical installation contracts, the main contract included all the major system and equipment deliveries directly acquired by the builder, as well as the deliveries of fixed hospital equipment. A total of 40 suppliers were involved in the subcontracts.



The changing needs of medical care – a new kind of hospital

The Finnish network of central hospitals was built mainly in the 1950's and 1960's to meet the concepts and needs of those days. In the past 40-50 years, however, medical technology, and consequently examination, operation and treatment processes have changed considerably.

The design of the T-Hospital was based on questions of international interest such as patient-oriented treatment environments, staff job satisfaction, ergonomics, modifiability of the hospital building and developing of hospital logistics.

Three buildings in one

In addition to the surgical outpatient department and the day surgery unit, the new building includes modern premises for the examination and treatment of pulmonary and dermatological diseases and allergies, as well cancer diagnostics and treatment. The complex consists of three separate buildings – an in-patient building, the outpatient departments building, and the examination and operation departments building – which are united by a high central lobby with a glass roof, the hospital's living room. This joint space also includes the cafeteria-dining room for patients and staff, the lobby and waiting rooms on different floors, and the auditorium of the teaching hospital.

A good environment saves costs

Means used to provide a high-quality patient environment and pleasant working conditions

for the staff include introducing plenty of daylight into the interior areas and selecting appropriate colours and materials. Plants and greenery are also used in abundance. Customers can use a service point equipped with computers and an Internet connection, called Tietolähde ("source of information"), where they can search for up-to-date information verified by experts on different diseases and treatments and also on any interest groups.

The goal aimed at with the new building was to create units that are as effective as possible in terms of operations and control of operating costs. This resulted, for example, in the floors that focus on a certain speciality and the triangular bed wards, each with three independent patient care cells. Special attention has also been paid to the work ergonomics of the staff.



Ready for the future

Experience has shown that some parts of a medium-sized hospital building need to be renovated or expanded at minimum intervals of 5-10 years. It is often difficult to expand old hospitals in a rational way. Renovating them is also problematic and expensive due to low floor-to-floor heights and cramped dimensioning.

In order to make the T-Hospital easily and inexpensively modifiable to meet the demands of future medical development, each part was designed so that it can be expanded separately and new floors can be added. The technology towers on the sides of the buildings and the higher rooms than in old hospitals allow modification on a single floor without interfering with the other departments of the hospital.

The demands – partly still unknown – placed on future hospital buildings are difficult to anticipate. By making the T-Hospital flexible and modifiable a good basis is provided for meeting future requirements.



T-Hospital structures

In selecting the construction of the building, the objective was to achieve maximum modifiability of the premises and installations. The supporting horizontal structure consists of pre-stressed hollow-core slab elements. The solution allows long spans and consequently a smaller number of pillars. The fewer pillars there are, the easier it will be to build dividing

walls and rearrange rooms in the event of alterations.

The hollow-core slabs are installed on steel beams lying between the ends of the slabs. Despite the high load caused by the long spans, only “jaws” made of steel plate serving as supports project below the hollow-core slabs. As a result, when pipes and ducts are later





moved, there will be no need to pierce the beams or route any pipes under the high beams.

The steel reinforcement of the hollow-core slabs is dimensioned so that it will later be possible even to make fairly large holes through the slabs for vertical installations reaching from one floor to another.

Possible expansions upwards and to the sides have been considered in the detailed planning and loading of the building.

The building has 5 radiotherapy rooms, which are located in a class S3 bomb shelter.



The requirements for radiation protection have been met by providing wall thicknesses of 1,000-2,000 mm and a ceiling slab thickness of 1,000 mm. The thick structures in themselves also meet the radiation requirements of a bomb shelter.

The façades are made of sandwich elements and partly as roughcast structures built on site. The long-term durability of the façade elements is ensured by using hard, dense concrete and stainless steel reinforcements. The stability of the brickwork and roughcast of the façade are also ensured by correct choice of materials.

HVAC and automation planning

The leading principles guiding the HVAC and automation planning were from the start modifiability, energy-efficiency, expandability, hygiene, and ease of use and maintenance, without compromising the high quality of indoor air.

An important factor in the realisation of all the above-mentioned features was the decision to abandon the traditional large roof-top engine rooms and replace them with technology towers. Located in each wing, the towers include the core of the technical facilities for each ward, such as air-conditioning equipment, heating ducts, and water, cooling and hospital gas pipes.

The solution makes it possible to close down one department at a time for any servicing or repairs without disturbing the operation of the other departments in any way.



The ward-specific air supply units are hygienic, washable machines using low-energy technology.

The whole building is cooled by district cooling. The district heating and cooling centres are located in the basement, where they are easily accessible for maintenance.

Among the demands placed on the HVAC solutions are operational reliability and simplicity. Examples of this are the department-specific air supply units, which improve operational reliability. The compatibility of the machines in turn ensures that the technical systems are clear and simple, which is important for maintenance.

Ease of use and hygiene are also improved by the use of touchless water fittings throughout the building.

The noiseless, fire-safe cast iron drainage system provides added security and comfort.

Electricity systems

In the electrical planning of the T-Hospital, special attention was given to the safety and modifiability of the system.

The electricity supply systems normal grid (transformer capacity 2500 kVA) and backup network (reserve power capacity over 700 kVA) were built separately. Changing needs were taken into account in the dimensioning of the telecommunications and electrical equipment rooms.

The whole building is equipped with an extensive general cable network that allows

a variety of uses and modifications.

For the security of nursing staff there are video surveillance and access control systems, as well as a wireless personal safety system.

The lifecycle concept was the basis for selecting equipment and systems. Furthermore, the systems have been divided into building-specific sectors, so that any disturbance only affects that part of the hospital.

The lighting systems were planned together with an architect, with the goal of making the interior “alive” allowing for variations in light and shadow and using different long-life sources of light.





TYKS

TURUN YLIOPISTOLLINEN
KESKUSSAIRAALA
TURKU UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL

The main
railway station

Turku center,
bus station



0 100m

About 10



TYKS, THE MAIN HOSPITAL

2. Offices
3. U-hospital
4. A-hospital, the First Aid Department
5. B-wing
6. C-wing
8. Dept. of Neurology
10. Dept. of Child Psychiatry
11. Administration, out-patient ward of psychiatry
12. Out-patient ward for squinting
13. Museum
14. PET-centre
16. Parking garage for visitors
17. Parking garage for personnel
18. T-hospital
23. The Department for Rehabilitation Research, address: Lemminkäisenkatu 17
24. Dept. of Oral Diseases and the Pain Treatment Department
26. Chapel

TYKS'S OTHER HOSPITALS

- Mäntymäki hospital area, Turku
- TYKS, The Surgical Hospital, Luolavuorentie 2
- Dept. of Youth Psychiatry, Kunnallissairaalanatie 20
- The Radium Home, Vähäheikkiläntie 11
- TYKS, Paimio Hospital Alvar Aallontie 275, Paimio
- TYKS, Raisio Hospital Sairaalakatu 1, Raisio

→ Entrance

P Car park

 Bus stop

 The First Aid Department

The Hospital District of Southwest Finland

The Hospital District of Southwest Finland is a federation of municipalities that comprises 58 towns and municipalities. There are 26 health centres and around 453,000 inhabitants in the area. The hospital district provides specialised health care services in the university hospital and four regional hospitals, with a total of 1,620 beds.

Annually the hospitals of the district deal with some 560,000 outpatient care visits and 440,000 patient days. The annual operating costs of the hospital district amount to around € 344 million (budget for 2004).

The hospital district has five hospitals (profit centres): Turku University Hospital (TYKS), Loimaa Regional Hospital, the Salo Region Hospital (including Salo Regional Hospital and Halikko Hospital), Vakka-Suomi Hospital and Turunmaa Hospital – Åbolands sjukhus (also including the Turunmaa mental health centre in Parainen).

The hospital district had almost 5,400 permanent employees in 2003. Some 3,300 of them were nurses, 670 doctors, 150 academic research and care personnel, and 1,280 administrative, financial and maintenance staff.

www.vsshp.fi

TYKS

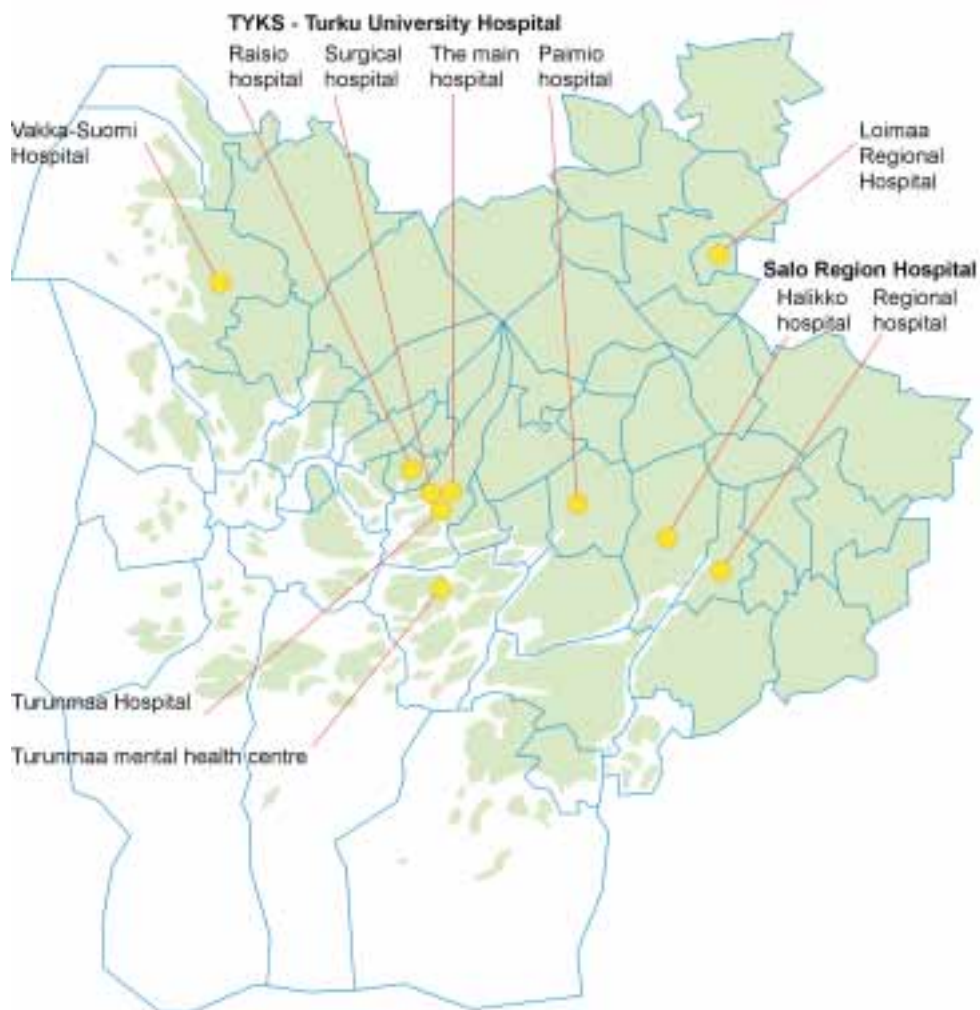
Turku University Hospital is one of the five university hospitals in Finland. Founded in 1756 as Turun lasaretti by the king of Sweden-Finland Adolph Fredrik, TYKS is the oldest hospital in the country. The history of the hospital has been collected in the Lasaretti museum found in the main hospital area.

- University hospital commenced operations in 1958.
- A total of about 970 beds in the wards of TYKS
- In 2003, the personnel comprised 3,870 employees: 540 doctors, 100 academic research and care personnel, 2,370 nurses and 860 administrative, financial and maintenance employees.
- The operating costs of TYKS are around € 270 million a year (budget for 2004).
- In 2003, TYKS recorded 370,000 outpatient care visits, 250,000 patient days and 55,000 care periods. The average duration of a hospital stay was 4.6 days.
- The main units of TYKS are
 - Main hospital
 - Surgical hospital (as of 1 Jan. 2004)
 - Paimio hospital
 - Raisio hospital

The T-Hospital is part of TYKS main hospital.

www.tyks.fi

Hospital District of Southwest Finland





TYKS

TURUN
YLIOPISTOLLINEN
KESKUSSAIRAALA

TURKU
UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL



Turku University Hospital

Tel. +358 2 313 0000

Postal address: P.O. Box 52, FI-20521 Turku

Street address: Kiinamyllynkatu 4–8, Turku

Street address of TYKS T-Hospital: Savitehtaankatu 1, Turku

www.tyks.fi