

Ministerial Regulation
On The Type and Number of Essential Instruments, Devices,
Drugs, and Medical Supplies or Vehicles for Sanatoriums
B.E. 2558 (2015)

By virtue of Section 6 Paragraph One, Section 18 (3) and Section 35 (2) of the Sanatorium Act B.E. 2541 (1998), the Minister of Public Health hereby issues the present ministerial regulation as follows:

Clause 1 The Ministerial Regulation on The Type and Number of Essential Instruments, Devices, Drugs, and Medical Supplies or Vehicles for Sanatoriums B.E. 2545 (2002) shall be repealed.

Clause 2 In this ministerial regulation,
“Non-overnight sanatorium” means the medical clinic type of sanatoriums according to the ministerial regulation on Characteristics of Sanatoriums and Sanatorium Services.

“Overnight sanatorium” means the hospital type of sanatoriums according to the ministerial regulation on Characteristics of Sanatoriums and Sanatorium Services.

Section 1
Essential Instruments, Devices, Drugs, and Medical Supplies or
Vehicles for Non-overnight Sanatoriums

Clause 3 Clinics must provide appropriate and sufficient number of general instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies that are essential, which include the following items:

- (1) Secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent loss of data. A separate medical records department may be set up.
- (2) Cabinets or shelves for medicine and other medical supplies storage.
- (3) General equipment for patient examination, treatment and other services for example such as tables, chairs, waiting areas, examination tables, and hands-free sinks.
- (4) Instruments, devices and medical supplies for contingency infection control which include cleaning appliances or devices, sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave; protected cabinet for sterile instrument storage; other ready-to-use equipment such as receptacles for general and contaminated wastes.

(5) Emergency rescue devices such as inflating bags, respiratory masks, drugs, and other medical supplies appropriate for a specific type of clinics.

Clause 4 Clinics must provide appropriate and sufficient number of special instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies that are essential for a specific type of clinics, which include the following items:

(1) Medical clinics must provide the following items:

(a) General examination and treatment kits that comply with the professional standards.

(b) Sufficient items and amount of other essential drugs and medical supplies.

(c) Refrigerators for the storage of drugs or other medical supplies.

(d) In the case that mental and neurological substance or drugs are available on the premise they must be kept in secure and safe cabinets with effective locks.

(e) At least two sets of tablet counter.

(2) Dental clinics must provide the following items:

(a) Dental units equipped with dental light system, handpieces, saliva ejector and suction system, spittoon unit and patient chair.

(b) Dentist and dentist assistant chairs.

(c) Medical-standard dental x-ray machines.

(d) Sterilization autoclaves.

(e) Dental examination set, teeth filling and teeth extracting set, oral surgical set, root canal treatment set, gingivitis treatment set, false teeth set, scaler, and other equipment.

(3) Nursing and midwifery clinics must provide the following items:

(a) General examination and treatment kits that comply with the professional standards.

(b) Pregnancy examination kit, delivery kit, post-delivery examination kit, and infant stethoscope

(c) Pregnancy examination table

(d) Sufficient items and amount of other essential drugs and medical supplies that comply with the professional standards.

(e) Refrigerators for medicine or other medical supplies storage.

(f) At least two sets of tablet counters.

(4) Physical therapy clinics must provide the following items:

(a) Physical therapy diagnostic-examination instruments or equipment such as goniometer, measuring tape, blood pressure monitor, and stethoscope.

(b) Physical therapy instruments or equipment, including professional-standard electrical and electronics appliances.

- (5) Medical technology clinics must provide the following items:
- (a) Laboratory analysis instruments and professional-standard solutions for each type of available analysis.
 - (b) Refrigerators for the storage of samples and analysis solutions.
- (6) Thai traditional medicine clinics must provide the following items:
- (a) Diagnostic-examination instruments that comply with the Thai traditional medicine practices determined or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine.
 - (b) Thai traditional medicine diagnostic-examination equipment specified or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine.
 - (c) Herbal sauna instruments and equipment that comply with the Thai traditional medicine practices specified or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine in case of available services.
- (7) The art of healing clinics must provide essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies or vehicles according to the criteria, methods, and requirements determined by the licensors based on the advice of the Sanatorium Committee.
- (8) Specialized clinics must provide the following items:
- (a) The same instruments provided for a specific type of clinics.
 - (b) Instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies for the services specified in the license.
- (9) Polyclinics must provide a complete set of instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies that comply with the type of clinic specified in the license.

Section 2
Essential Instruments, Devices, Drugs, and Medical Supplies or
Vehicles for Overnight Sanatoriums

Clause 5 Hospitals must provide appropriate and sufficient number of the general instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies that are essential for a service unit and a service support system, which include the following items:

- (1) General instruments and devices for each service unit such as tables, cabinets, beds, chairs, hands-free sinks, receptacles for normal and contaminated waste.
- (2) Essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies provided at a medical service unit must be appropriate for the type of services provided.
- (3) Wheel beds and wheel chairs for patient relocation.

Clause 6 General hospitals must provide appropriate and sufficient number of essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies as well as a specific type of vehicles for each service unit and service support system, which include the following items:

(1) The medical record department must provide secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of a computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent the loss of data.

(2) Out-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) General and specialized examination kits.

(b) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits.

(c) Suction unit, oxygen cylinder, and respiratory equipment.

(d) Weight and height scales.

(3) In-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Service unit equipment that includes resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits; drug administration kits; appropriate cabinets for medical storage and a primary physical examination kit.

(b) Hospital bed/room equipment such as medical standard beds, suction units, oxygen cylinders, respiratory equipment, and nurse call system.

(4) The emergency department must provide the following items:

(a) General examination kits.

(b) Resuscitation, drugs, and medical supplies kits.

(c) Defibrillators.

(d) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(e) Intubation and respiration kits.

(f) First-aid kits and equipment for chemical cleansing, basic bone splinting kits, bleeding stoppage kits, and gastric lavage kits.

(g) Emergency treatment kits such as thoracentesis kits, tracheostomy kits, IV sets and focus lights.

(h) Hands-free sinks.

(i) Emergency electrical and lighting systems.

(5) Pharmacy departments must provide the following items:

(a) Drugs or other medical supplies storage refrigerators or temperature-controlled refrigerators with thermometer and relative humidity meters.

(b) In the case that psychotropic substances or narcotics are stored on premise, a specific site or cabinet with effective locks must be provided.

(c) At least two sets of tablet counter.

(d) Cabinets or shelves for medicine and other medical supplies storage.

- (6) Physical therapy departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Physical therapy diagnostic-examination instruments or equipment such as goniometer, measuring tape, blood pressure monitor, and stethoscope.
 - (b) Physical therapy instruments or equipment, including professional-standard electrical and electronics appliances that meet the professional standards.
- (7) Medical technology departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Laboratory analysis instruments and professional-standard solutions for each type of analysis available.
 - (b) Refrigerators for samples and analysis solutions storage.
- (8) Radiology departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Radiation meter and radiation protection equipment.
 - (b) Medical-standard x-ray machines.
 - (c) At least one set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit.
 - (d) X-ray film processing equipment.
 - (e) X-ray film viewer or digital film viewer.
 - (f) Suction unit, oxygen cylinders, and respiratory equipment.
 - (g) Warning light system to indicate that the x-ray machine is in use.
- (9) Surgery departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Standard operating table and operating lamp in all operating rooms.
 - (b) Medical-standard anesthetic machine and gas delivery system with warning light in all licensed operating rooms.
 - (c) Ready-to-use emergency oxygen cylinders and suction units.
 - (d) A set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit in all rooms.
 - (e) Surgical instruments that meet the medical standards and in sufficient number for a specific type of surgery.
 - (f) Hands-free sinks.
 - (g) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.
 - (h) Emergency electrical and lighting systems.
- (10) Obstetrics departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Labor bed and lamps.
 - (b) At least one delivery table for each labor bed.
 - (c) Baby cribs.
 - (d) A set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit in all rooms.
 - (e) Medical gas system, suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.
 - (f) Sufficient number of labor sets that meet the medical standard.

- (g) Doppler fetus detectors.
- (h) Hands-free sinks.
- (i) Infant bathtubs.
- (j) Newborn weight scales.

(11) The emergency ambulance system must have a license to operate issued by the Royal Thai Police and the following items:

- (a) Blue emergency light on ambulance top.
- (b) Patient stretchers.
- (c) Suction unit, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.
- (d) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits for ambulance.
- (e) Staunching, suture and wound dressing kits.

(12) Infection control systems must provide the following items:

- (a) Cleaning instruments and equipment.
- (b) Washbasin with sufficient space for instrument cleaning and preparation.
- (c) Sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave or gas sterilization system.
- (d) Protected cabinet for sterilized instruments storage, ready-to-use equipment.
- (e) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.
- (f) Effectiveness of sterilization testing equipment.
- (g) Clean items carts.
- (h) Used items carts.

(13) The wastewater treatment system must comply with the standards determined by relevant laws.

(14) The emergency electrical systems must have generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances. Install emergency lights at vital locations.

(15) The emergency water system must have an emergency reservoir of sufficient size for essential use.

In case of availability of additional service units and other service support systems to those in the first paragraph, the general hospitals must provide essential instruments, devices, drugs, and specialized medical supplies in each service unit as well as appropriate and sufficient number of the following additional service support system:

(1) ICU units must provide the following items:

- (a) Nursing operation unit.
- (b) At least one set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit and an additional set for every five beds.

- (c) At least one heart rate monitor machine per two beds.
 - (d) At least one respirator and one aspirator for every additional three beds.
 - (e) Defibrillators.
 - (f) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment for each bed.
 - (g) Standard hospital bed with head and foot adjustment mechanism.
 - (h) A nurse call system adjacent to hospital beds.
- (2) Treatment rooms must provide hospital beds as well as wound dressing, injection, splinting, blood transfusion and IV drip equipment.
- (3) Small-sized operating rooms must have operating tables and lamps, general surgical instruments, sterile equipment cabinets, emergency electrical and lighting systems.
- (4) Gynecological examination and uterine curettage rooms must provide the following items:
- (a) At least one set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit.
 - (b) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment, pelvic examination lamps or lights.
 - (c) Pelvic examination and uterine curettage tables.
 - (d) Medical-standard pelvic examination and uterine curettage kits.
 - (e) Hands-free sinks.
- (5) Post-natal room must provide the following items:
- (a) Post-natal cribs and premature baby incubators.
 - (b) Suction units, oxygen cylinders, and respiratory equipment.
 - (c) Infant bathtubs.
 - (d) Neonatal jaundice phototherapy devices.
- (6) Dental rooms must provide the following items:
- (a) Dental units comprising dental light system, handpieces, saliva ejector and suction system, spittoon unit and patient chair.
 - (b) Dentist and dentist assistant chairs.
 - (c) Medical-standard dental x-ray machines.
 - (d) Sterilization autoclaves.
 - (e) Dental examination set, teeth filling and teeth extracting set, oral surgical set, root canal treatment set, gingivitis treatment set, false teeth set, scaler and other equipment.
- (7) Hemodialysis rooms must provide the following items:
- (a) Dialysis machine.
 - (b) Dialysate production device.
 - (c) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits.

- (d) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.
- (e) Ready-to-use and easily accessible defibrillators.
- (8) Laundry rooms must provide the following items:
 - (a) Laundering equipment.
 - (b) Washing equipment for contaminated clothes.
 - (c) Clothing closets.
 - (d) Contamination protection equipment for staff.
- (9) Nutrition rooms must have the following items available:
 - (a) Clean food preparation table.
 - (b) Hygienic Cooking and food transport equipment.
 - (c) Ventilator, cooker hood, insect and pest protection equipment.
 - (d) Clean and protected food cabinets.
 - (e) Staff uniform that complies with the food sanitation principles.
- (10) Morgues offering over twenty-four hour storage service must provide the following items:
 - (a) Mortuary refrigerators.
 - (b) Mortuary trolleys.
- (11) Vehicles for external services must meet the following standards:
 - (a) Mobile x-ray vehicles must have a diagnostic-examination x-ray machine equipped with radiation protection equipment and permission for use issued by the Office of Atoms for Peace or other designated units. If an autopsy service is also available, it must comply with the standards specified by the licensor based on the advice of the Sanatorium Committee.
 - (b) Mobile dental units that comply with the standards specified by the licensor based on the advice of the Sanatorium Committee.
 - (c) Mobile autopsy unit that comply with the standards specified by the licensor based on the advice of the Sanatorium Committee.

Clause 7 Dental hospitals must provide appropriate and sufficient number of special instruments, devices, drugs, medical supplies, and vehicles that are essential for each service unit and service support system, which include the following items:

- (1) The medical record department must provide secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of a computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent loss of data.
- (2) Out-patient departments must provide the following items:
 - (a) Dental units equipped with a dental light system, handpieces, saliva ejector and suction system, spittoon unit and patient chair.
 - (b) Dentist and dentist assistant chairs.
 - (c) Medical-standard dental x-ray machines.
 - (d) Sterilization autoclaves.

(e) Dental examination set, teeth filling and teeth extracting set, oral surgical set, root canal treatment set, gingivitis treatment set, false teeth set, scaler, and other equipment that meet the professional standards.

(3) In-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Service unit equipment that includes resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits; drug administration kits, and medical storage cabinets.

(b) Patient bed/room equipment such as medical-standard hospital beds, suction units, oxygen cylinders, respiratory equipment, and nurse call system.

(4) Pharmacy department must provide the following items:

(a) Drugs or other medical supplies storage refrigerators or temperature-controlled refrigerators with thermometer and relative humidity meters.

(b) When there is psychotropic substances or narcotics are on the premise a specific site or cabinet with an effective locking system must be provided.

(c) At least two sets of tablet counter.

(d) Cabinets or shelves for storage of medicine and other medical supplies.

(5) Radiology technology departments must provide the following items:

(a) Radiation meter and radiation protection equipment.

(b) Medical standard x-ray machines.

(c) At least one set of resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit.

(d) X-ray film processing equipment.

(e) X-ray film viewer or digital film viewer

(f) Suction unit, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(g) Warning light system to indicate that the x-ray machine is in use.

(6) Surgery departments must provide the following items:

(a) Standard operating table and operating lamp in all operating rooms.

(b) Medical-standard anesthetic machine and gas delivery system with warning light in all licensed operating rooms.

(c) Ready-to-use emergency oxygen cylinders and suction units.

(d) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kit in all rooms.

(e) Medical-standard surgical instruments in sufficient number for a specific type of surgery.

(f) Hands-free sinks.

(g) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.

(h) Emergency electrical and lighting systems.

(7) The ambulance systems must have a license to operate issued by the Royal Thai Police and must have the following items:

- (a) Blue emergency light on ambulance top.
- (b) Patient stretchers.
- (c) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.
- (d) Resuscitation drugs, and medical supplies kits for ambulance.
- (e) Staunching, suture and wound dressing kits.

(8) Infection control systems must provide the following items:

- (a) Cleaning instruments and equipment.
- (b) Washbasin with sufficient area for instrument cleaning and preparation
- (c) Sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave.
- (d) Protected cabinets for the storage of sterilized instruments and ready-to-use equipment.
- (e) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.
- (f) Effectiveness of sterilization testing equipment.
- (g) Clean items carts.
- (h) Used items carts.

(9) The wastewater treatment systems must establish the standards as required by the relevant laws.

(10) The emergency electrical system must have a generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances. Install emergency lights at vital locations.

(11) The emergency water systems must provide an emergency reservoir of sufficient size for necessary operations.

In the case that more service units and service support systems are set up in addition to those in Paragraph One, dental hospitals must provide additional essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies for each service unit and service support system at similarly appropriate and sufficient number as specified in Clause 6 Paragraph Two, *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 8 Nursing and midwifery hospitals must provide appropriate and sufficient number of specific instruments, devices, drugs, medical supplies, and vehicles that are essential for each regular service unit, which include the following items:

(1) The medical record department must provide secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of a computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent the loss of data.

(2) Out-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) General examination and treatment kits that comply with the professional standards.

(b) Pregnancy examination kits, delivery kits, post-delivery examination kits, and infant stethoscopes

(c) Pregnancy examination table.

(d) Sufficient items and amount of other essential drugs and medical supplies that comply with the professional standards.

(e) Drug or medical supplies storage refrigerators.

(f) Storage refrigerators for other medicine or medical supplies.

(g) At least two sets of tablet counter.

(3) In-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Service unit equipment that includes resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits, drug administration kits, and medical storage cabinets.

(b) Patient bed/room equipment such as medical standard bed, suction unit, oxygen cylinders, respiratory equipment, and nurse call system.

(4) The obstetrics department must provide the following items:

(a) At least one delivery table for each labor bed.

(b) Labor bed and lamps.

(c) Suction unit, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(d) Sufficient number of labor sets that meet the medical standards.

(e) Ultrasonogram machines.

(f) Baby cribs.

(g) Hands-free sinks.

(h) Infant bathtubs.

(i) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits with ease of operation.

(j) Doppler fetus detectors.

(5) The ambulance system must have a license to operate issued by the Royal Thai Police and must provide the following items:

(a) Blue emergency light on ambulance top.

(b) Patient stretchers.

(c) Suction unit, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(d) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits for ambulance.

(e) Staunching, suture and wound dressing sets.

(6) The infection control system must provide the following items:

(a) Cleaning instruments and equipment.

(b) Washbasin with sufficient area for instrument cleaning and preparation

(c) Sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave.
(d) Protected cabinet for sterilized instruments storage with ready-to-use instruments.

(e) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.

(f) Effectiveness of sterilization testing equipment.

(g) Clean items carts.

(h) Used items carts.

(7) The wastewater treatment system must arrange to set up the standards specified by the relevant laws.

(8) The emergency electrical system must have generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances. Install emergency lights at vitals locations.

(9) The emergency water system must arrange to have an emergency reservoir of sufficient size for necessary operations.

In the case that more service units and service support systems are set up in addition to those in Paragraph One, nursing and midwifery hospitals must provide additional essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies for each service unit and service support system at similarly appropriate and sufficient number as stipulated in Clause 6 Paragraph Two, *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 9 Physical therapy hospitals must provide a generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances and to have emergency lightings installed at vital locations.

(1) The medical record department must provide secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of a computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent the loss of data.

(2) Out-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Physical therapy diagnostic-examination instruments or equipment such as goniometer, measuring tape, blood pressure monitor, and stethoscope.

(b) Physical therapy instruments or equipment, including professional-standard electrical and electronics appliances that comply with the professional standards.

(3) In-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Service unit equipment that includes resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits, drug administration kits, and appropriate medical storage cabinets.

(b) Patient bed/room equipment such as medical-standard beds, suction units, oxygen cylinders, respiratory equipment, and nurse call system.

(4) The ambulance system must have a license to operate issued by the Royal Thai Police and must provide the following items:

(a) Blue emergency light on ambulance top.
(b) Patient stretchers.
(c) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.
(d) Resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits for ambulances.

(e) Stauching, suture and wound dressing kits.
(5) The infection control system must provide the following items:
(a) Cleaning instruments and equipment.
(b) Washbasin with sufficient area for instrument cleaning and preparation.
(c) Sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave.
(d) Protected cabinets for sterilized instruments storage with ready-to-use instruments.
(e) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.
(f) Effectiveness of sterilization testing equipment.
(g) Clean items carts.
(h) Used items carts.

(6) The wastewater treatment system must establish the standards specified by the relevant laws.

(7) The emergency electrical system must have a generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances. Install emergency lights at vital locations.

(8) The emergency water system must arrange to have an emergency reservoir of sufficient size for necessary operations.

In the case that more service units and service support systems are set up in addition to those in Paragraph One, physical therapy hospitals must provide additional essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies kits for each service unit and service support system at similarly appropriate and sufficient number as specified in Clause 6 Paragraph Two, *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 10 Thai traditional medicine hospitals must provide essential instruments, devices, drugs, medical supplies, and special vehicles for each service unit and service support system in appropriate and sufficient amount as follows:

(1) The medical record department must provide secure and safe cabinets or shelves or equipment for neat and easily accessible storage of medical records. In case of a computerized system, a backup system must be provided to prevent the loss of data.

(2) Out-patient departments must provide the following items:
(a) Thai traditional medicine diagnostic-examination equipment specified or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine.

(b) Massage instruments and equipment that comply with the Thai traditional medicine practices specified or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine in case of available services.

(c) Thai Herbal sauna instrument sets and equipment that comply with the Thai traditional medicine practices as specified or approved by the Council of Thai Traditional Medicine in case of available services.

(d) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(e) Weight and height scales.

(3) In-patient departments must provide the following items:

(a) Service unit equipment that includes resuscitation equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits; drug administration kits, and appropriate medical storage cabinets.

(b) Patient bed/room equipment such as medical-standard beds, suction units, oxygen cylinders, respiratory equipment, and nurse call system.

(4) Thai pharmacy departments must provide the following items:

(a) Thai medicine storage cabinets.

(b) Medicine measuring devices.

(c) Tablet pressing machines and capsule filling machines.

(5) Thai midwifery departments must provide the following items:

(a) Pregnancy examination tables.

(b) Thai medicine equipment and drugs for obstetric practices.

(6) The ambulance system must have a license to operate issued by the Royal Thai Police and must provide the following items:

(a) Blue emergency light on ambulance top.

(b) Patient stretchers.

(c) Suction units, oxygen cylinders and respiratory equipment.

(d) Ambulance equipment, drugs, and medical supplies kits.

(7) Infection control systems must provide the following items:

(a) Cleaning instruments and equipment.

(b) Washbasin with sufficient area for instrument cleaning and preparation

(c) Sterilization boiler, steamer or autoclave.

(d) Protected cabinet for sterilized instruments storage with ready-to-use instruments.

(e) Staff clothing closets and clothes/shoes change areas.

(f) Effectiveness of sterilization testing equipment.

(g) Clean items carts.

(h) Used items carts.

(8) The wastewater treatment systems must arrange to set up the standards specified by the relevant laws.

(9) The emergency electrical systems must have a generator with sufficient power for the operation of necessary appliances. Install emergency lights at vital locations.

(10) The emergency water system must arrange to have an emergency reservoir of sufficient size for necessary operations.

In the case that more service units and service support systems are set up in addition to those in Paragraph One, Thai traditional medicine hospitals must provide additional essential instruments, appliances, drugs, and medical supplies for each service unit and service support system at similarly appropriate and sufficient number as specified in Clause ๖ Paragraph Two, *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 11 Specialized hospitals and hospitals for special patient groups must provide essential instruments, devices, drugs, medical supplies, and vehicles for each service unit and each service support system at similarly appropriate and sufficient number specified in Clause 6.

Provisional Clauses

Clause 12 Non-overnight sanatoriums with a license to operate a sanatorium business and a license to operate the sanatoriums that have already existed prior to the date that this ministerial regulation came into force, must provide the types and numbers of essential instruments, devices, drugs, and medical supplies for the sanatoriums as specified by this ministerial regulation within ninety days of its effective date.

Clause 13 Overnight sanatoriums with a license to operate a sanatorium business and a license to operate the sanatoriums that have already existed prior to the date that this ministerial regulation came into force, must provide the types and numbers of essential instruments, devices, drugs, medical supplies or vehicles for the sanatoriums as specified by this ministerial regulation within one hundred and eighty days of its effective date.

Given on the 23th March B.E 2558 (2015)

Rajata Rajatanavin
Minister of Public Health