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ARE WE HUMAN?
The Design of the Species
2 seconds, 2 days, 2 years, 200 years, 200,000 years

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INTRODUCTION

This endeavor for a chronology aims to pose questions regarding the notion of “design” and gather data on design from within the history of health. In the dynamism of historiography and in the context of the history of health, this undertaking beyond our specialties is far from laying claims to exhaustiveness. The dearth of background information on the literature has been acknowledged from the outset, and information obtained throughout the research has been compiled. It is hoped that this compilation¾the intersection of design-oriented thought which rests along the axis of needs and desires, and the history of health, the boundaries of which are defined by the will to survive and the gravity of the need to lead a healthy life¾will give rise to new questions in the context of design, and constitute a motivating force to trigger different kinds of research.
Health institutions of the Ottoman State are a replication of the Seljuk era both in terms of function and appearance until the rule of Selim III (1789-1807), when efforts towards an in depth reform are initiated. Instead of being official institutions founded by the state, these health institutions, with various names such as darüşşifa, bimarhane or timarhane, usually function as social service institutions public officials or individuals establish within the foundations system geared toward public service. 

Bimarhane is a Persian compound word that is made up of bimar meaning ill and hane meaning house and in effect means hospital. Names such as maristan, bimaristan, bimarhane, and even darüşşifa are also used to denote the same thing, a hospital per se.

EPIDEMICS

Until the mid-19th century, disasters of the plague continue to claim hundreds of thousands of lives. Having abated for a while, plague returns to Istanbul in the beginning of the 19th century. The epidemic, which begins in late 1811 and reigns throughout 1812, is transmitted from Egypt to İzmir via ships. After a commercial ship traveling from İzmir to Istanbul docks on the Galata pier, plague is first seen in the neighborhoods of Beyoğlu, Galata and Tatavla (Kurtuluş) frequented by the landing crew, and spreads rapidly. During this epidemic, while the ulema (the religious authority in the Ottoman Empire) is busy discussing whether or not plague is contagious, renowned Ottoman physician Şanizade Ataullah Efendi (1771-1826) advises that preventive measures should be taken. The ulema finally concludes that plague must be contagious seeing as there is nobody left on the streets of Istanbul.

Smallpox is yet another one of the drastic diseases. Variolation, the Turkish method of inoculation against smallpox, is performed in spring months by women vaccinators. Vaccination efforts are launched after the Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Şahane (The Imperial School of Medicine), opened in the year of the declaration of Tanzimat Fermanı (Imperial Edict of Reorganization), is entrusted with administering smallpox vaccines. The struggle against smallpox through vaccination becomes institutionalized with the establishment of Çiçek Aşısı Enspektörlüğü (Smallpox Vaccination Inspectorate) in Istanbul following the outbreak of a smallpox epidemic, and the subsequent establishment of Telkihane-i Şahane (Imperial Vaccination Laboratory) to produce smallpox vaccine. Albeit not as intense as in the Byzantine period, leprosy is still a terrifying disease during the Ottoman era. From time to time, cases of typhus, rabies, malaria, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, pertussis, and dysentery have also been recorded in Istanbul, however, these diseases do not reach disastrous scales. The diseases which ravage Istanbul throughout history are plague, smallpox, cholera, tuberculosis and Spanish flu.

FIRST PHARMACIES

Pharmacies in the current sense of the word begin to be established in Istanbul as of mid-18th century. The first pharmacy with a recorded opening date is İki Kapılı Pharmacy that opens in the neighborhood of Bahçekapı in 1757. Initially all pharmacy owners are minorities.

FOUNDATIONS OF A MODERN ARMY AND A MODERN HEALTH SYSTEM ARE LAID SIMULTANEOUSLY

The initial efforts towards modernization and institutionalization in the field of health in the Ottoman State take place during the reign of Selim III in parallel to the reform movements in the military. The first modern Ottoman hospital is opened in 1799 under the name of Levent Çiftliği Hospital at Levent Çiftliği—built for a Western style army named Nizam-ı Cedit (The New Order)—in order to meet the health needs of the new army. This hospital is only briefly operational and is abolished by the oppressive power group of the era, the Janissaries in 1808.

18th CENTURY

**BİMARHANE / DARÜŞŞİFA (OLD TURKISH HOSPITALS)**

**19th CENTURY**

**BİMARHANES ARE TURNED INTO MENTAL HOSPITALS**

**GUREBA HOSPITALS (HOSPITALS FOR THE POOR) ARE OPENED**

From the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century onwards, old darüşşifa buildings begin to be used only to house mental patients. As of these dates, we see that the concept of bimarhane is only used to express the space housing the mentally ill.

In the 1840s, midwives, pharmacists, bonesetters, people who treat hernia and cramps, eye and tooth problems, etc.
SMALLPOX
Oil paintings depicting smallpox lesions, drawn at the Sanitary Museum art studio.
In these paintings, the disease is portrayed through aestheticized bodies. In this regard, they are set apart from cold scientific medical drawings.

Source: Sıhhi Müze Atlası [Sanitary Museum Atlas]. Ankara: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sıhhiye ve Muaveneti İçtimaiye Vekâleti [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health and Social Aid], 1926. (In Ottoman Turkish)
are subjected to examinations in order to determine if they have the competency to practice their vocation. Thus, the traditional specialists of the health field are also integrated into the modern health system. While during the end of the 18th century traditional physicians, midwives, healers, sorcerers are reputable people in the field of health, a century later they are cast out of the health system. 

Gureba, which is the name given to the first Ottoman hospitals, means the destitute, forlorn, orphaned, and these hospitals operate with the same approach as the darüssifa, providing philanthropic services. Gureba hospitals, founded under the name Hamidiye Hospital during the era of Abdülhamid II (1876-1909), assume the name Memleket (Homeland) Hospitals in the Union and Progress period and the first years of the Republic. Some of their names are changed to Millet (Nation) Hospital in the 1940s and most of them become State Hospitals in the 1950s with the foundation of the Ministry of Health. Come 2012, City Hospitals begin to be established. The only hospital that has survived to date with its original name is Istanbul Bezmialem Vakıf Gureba Hospital.

**1806 THE FIRST FORMAL MEDICAL EDUCATION: NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL**

In addition to the initial institutionalization efforts during the reign of Selim III, this school is established with the purpose of preventing doctors from serving on ships without receiving a legal education. A chief physician, a head surgeon, and an assistant surgeon are appointed as teachers; students are provided with the opportunity to do internships once a week at hospitals throughout the city, and they are required to work under war conditions on ships during campaigns in their third year. Furthermore, in the same period, important medicine books published in Europe are translated to Turkish and printed here; certain medical journals and medical equipment are brought to the country with the assistance of foreign embassies; a hospital is opened to treat contagious diseases, and the bodies of the dead prisoners held in naval shipyard dungeons are given to medical students to be used as cadavers. Thus, the first modern and formal state-organized medical education in the Ottoman Empire is launched in the early 1800s in the naval forces.

**1827 TİPHANE-İ AMİRE (MILITARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)**

The Military School of Medicine called Tıphane-i Amire / Daru’t-Tıbb-i Amire is founded on March 14, 1827, upon the motion of Physician in Chief Mustafa Behçet Effendi for the purpose of training physicians (and surgeons) for the army. Education starts at the Tulumbacıbaşı mansion in Şehzadebaşı. As education continues at the Military School of Medicine, Physician in Chief Mustafa Behçet Effendi files a motion, and noting that in case surgeons’ education is conducted alongside medical education it will last too long, draws attention to the requirement as per Kanunname-i Hümayun (the Imperial Code) (1827) to appoint a physician and a surgeon to each battalion in the army. Due to the urgent need for surgeons, he proposes to separate surgical education from medical education; thus, it will become possible to train surgeons over a shorter period of time. Upon the decree of Mahmud II, a class for surgical students (Şakirdan-i Cerrahi) is opened in the same building. As education is underway, another proposal is made to establish a separate school for training surgeons. The new surgical school opens on January 9, 1832, under the name Cerrahhane-i Mamure (or Cerrahhane-i Amire) in the Değiçenkapı area close to the Topkapı Place in the outbuilding called Hastalar Odası (Patients’ Rooms) outside the city walls. Upon the proposal of Abdülhak Mollah, the physician in chief of Asakir-i Hassa-i Şahane (the Imperial Palace Guards) at the time, the class of surgeons at the Military School of Medicine joins this new school (1833). When graduates of the Military School of Medicine and the Surgical School no longer suffice to meet the demand, there is a need to establish a larger school and efforts are launched to merge these two schools. First, they are both moved to the Enderun Aghas School in Galatasaray (1838), they are combined and restructured. The new school begins to operate under the name of Mekteb-i Adliye-i Şahane der Asitane-i Aliyye (École Adliyée Impériale de Médecine). In the following years, the name on its bilingual diplomas in Turkish and French reads “Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Adliye-i Şahane / École Impériale de Médecine”. As for foreigners, they refer to it as École de Médecine de Galata-Séraï (Galatasaray School of Medicine) because of its location. Later, it becomes known as Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Şahane (The Imperial School of Medicine) or Faculté de Médecine de Constantinople.

**1831 KOLERĂ RİSALEȘİ (CHOLERA BOOKLET)**

Cholera is a contagious intestinal disease that was endemic to the Ganges River delta in India for centuries, and spread out of India in the beginning of the 19th century. Its causative agent is identified in 1883 by Robert Koch. Cholera epidemics break out sporadically in Istanbul between 1831 and 1914. The biggest epidemic takes place in 1865. Cholera is a new disease both for the Ottoman Empire and the world of medicine. The Ottoman State, which is following the lead of French medicine in this period, first oversees the
The Quarantine Administration is established in response to the cholera epidemic in early 19th century, in order to inspect those arriving at the Ottoman Empire via land or sea, and take measures against the epidemics. Its center is the Quarantine Council in Istanbul. With this system and through the quarantine stations established in the capital and necessary strategic points in all the regions of the Empire, efforts are launched to prevent the transmission of lethal diseases from Asia to Europe. This organization, managed by the Quarantine Council largely constituted by members representing European countries, expands and continues its operations throughout the 19th century. 12

1831 THE FIRST QUARANTINE AT THE BOSPHORUS

The first implementation of the quarantine by the Ottoman State as a precaution occurs due to the cholera epidemic in Russia and it is first executed on trade ships arriving from Russia. The 1831 quarantine on the Bosphorus is the first serious quarantine in the Ottoman Empire. Another one is opened later in Canakkale in 1835. At a meeting he holds with embassy translators in Istanbul, Galata inspector Sarım Bey decides for the establishment of quarantine stations at İstinye and Liman-i Kebir ports for ships arriving from the Black Sea. 10 As a result of the cholera epidemic in Eastern Anatolia, a quarantine station is set up in Erzincan on May 23rd, 1892. Immediately afterwards, new stations are opened in Erzurum and Gümüşhane, in addition to those in Karahisar-ı Şarki, Egin, Kelkit, Kuruçay and Refahiye. As for Istanbul, there are two main quarantine stations in Tuzla and Haliç. Even though the one in Haliç has not survived to date, the one in Tuzla is still standing. Another quarantine station that still stands within the borders of the Republic of Turkey is located in Urla.

1838 THE FIRST PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTION: MECLİS-İ TAHAFFUZ (QUARANTINE COUNCIL)

Tahaffuz derives from the word muhafaza (contain). Therefore, with the addition of hane (house), tahaffuzhane may be translated as “containment house” or “quarantine station”. The foundations of the quarantine administration are established when the struggle against epidemics through simple methods becomes modernized in the 19th century. The Quarantine Administration, also known as Karantina Meclisi (Quarantine Council), Sıhhiye Meclisi (Health Council), Meclis-ı Tahaffuz (Council of Quarantine), Meclis-ı Umur-u Sıhhiye (Council of General Health), Sıhhiye Nezareti (Health Administration), is established to run quarantine services. 11

1839 MEKTEB-İ TIBBİYE-İ ADLİYE-İ ŞAHANE / GALATASARAY TIBBIYESİ (THE IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE / GALATASARAY MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Concurrently with the declaration of the Imperial Edict (1839), which meant the implementation of extensive reforms in society, efforts are launched for the restructuring and modernization of medical education. In 1838, the Medical School and the Surgical School move to the building in Galatasaray that formerly served as a Royal School. Repaired in line with the requisites of medical education, this school takes the name Mekteb-ı Tibiye-i Adliye-i Şahane (The Imperial School of Medicine) and begins its activities in 1839. The innovations made at this school can be summarized as follows: First of all, students of all religions and sects in the Ottoman Empire begin to be accepted to the school. The curriculum is divided into two main departments as preparatory education and medicinal sciences. Physiology, anatomy, botany, medical curriculum, internal medicine, and surgical science classes are taught in the Medicinal Sciences Department where education is conducted in French. Through the efforts of Chief Physician Ismail Effendi, the method of medical dissection is also taught as part of the curriculum. Dissection is a method that usually allows to determine the cause of death in humans through an autopsy and in animals through a necropsy. A year after its use in the West, in 1848, Chloroform begins to be used as an anesthetic in surgical operations. This school, which is established through great effort, burns to cinders during the Beyoğlu fire on October 11, 1848 together with its museums, laboratories, botanical garden and library, and the following year, education is continued at the Humbarahane Barracks in Halıcıoğlu (1849). The condition of obtaining a diploma from the Pharmacy School of the Galatasaray Medical School in order to become a pharmacist in the Ottoman Empire is introduced in this period. The first medical journal of the country published in the printing press of the School in 1849 titled Vakayi-i Tibbiye / Gazette Médicale de Constantinople
1 - OPERATING ROOM
Dr. Cemil Pasha performing an operation at Hamidiye Hospital. It is worth noting that the patient is blindfolded.

2 - THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT
The first X-ray machine in the Ottoman State was made by medical students as a contrivance which was used at Yıldız Hospital during the 1897 Greco-Turkish War. The sixth X-ray machine was installed in this room adjacent to the operating room in the surgery pavilion of Hamidiye Etfal Hospital in November 1902. When necessary, this machine was used to scan for the bullets and flechettes in the patients’ bodies.

3 - RADIOGRAPHY
The radiograph of a right arm operated and splinted with silver wire, taken in 1903 at the Hamidiye Etfal Hospital.
Source: Nuran Yıldırım Slide Archive
is bilingual in Turkish and French. The most striking quality of the journal is the substantial content of the articles on autopsies and dissections supported by findings from post-mortem studies. Another important development at the School of Medicine in the 1850s is the campaign to change the medicinal education language from French to Turkish. The director of the school, Cemaleddin Effendi, who thinks courses should be taught in Turkish, ensures that a special class (distinguished class) is opened, which is responsible for education in Turkish, Arabic and Persian. Many physicians such as Dr. Kırımlı Aziz Bey, Dr. Bekir Sitki, Dr. Mehmed Emin Fehmi author and compile many dictionaries and scientific volumes via translations, edited volumes, copyrights in order to create medical literature in Turkish through this channel. When Meclis-i Umur-ı Tibbiye (the Public Council of Medicine) becomes operational, tasks of testing the physicians, controlling the drugs that are being sold, investigating medical matters are transferred to this institution. In 1903, the school moves from its campus in Gülhane to a building in Haydarpaşa. Following the 1897 Turkish-Greek war, the bullet and shrapnel fragments recovered from soldiers’ bodies are used by School of Medicine students in x-ray trials to treat numerous patients (a medical student, Esat Fevzi, following an article he had read on how x-rays are generated, had taken the hand x-ray of Akil Muhtar).  

1840s BİMARHANESİ BEGIN TO BE TURNED INTO MENTAL HOSPITALS

The most important bimarhane of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century is Süleymaniye Bimarhanesi which also houses the Süleymaniye Mosque. Starting from the early 1840s, it undergoes a gradual transformation process. While it remains unclear exactly on what date Süleymaniye Bimarhanesi was “devoted entirely and solely to mental patients”, it could be said that a significant part of the institution is designated for male mental patients as of the beginning of the century. Another facet of this change is the opening of a separate wing for women and the transfer of female mental patients at Haseki Bimarhanesi to here in 1844. With this transfer, necessary arrangements are made for women at Süleymaniye as well and the number of staff is increased. Following the establishment of the Bezmialem Valide Sultan Gureba Hospital, the few patients at Süleymaniye who are not mental patients are transferred there. With this transformation, at the brink of the second half of the 19th century, Süleymaniye Bimarhanesi becomes the official and central lunatic asylum of the empire housing only female and male mental patients.

1845 NEIGHBORHOOD POLICLINICS / EMERGENCY CENTERS CALLED DUTY PHARMACIES ARE OPENED

Neighborhood polyclinics are opened at select pharmacies in central neighborhoods such as Beyazit, Eyüp, Üsküdar, Salıpazarı, and Topkapı in 1845. These polyclinics, which offer night and day consultations and outpatient services, are run by the Medical Council that serves under the Imperial School of Medicine. After 50 years of service, they are closed down in 1895. 

1847 THE FIRST HOSPITAL IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: BEZMİALEM VALİDE SULTAN VAKİF GUREBA HOSPITAL

In order to meet the health needs of the public, the madrasah of the Mihrimah Sultan Complex in Edirnekapı is turned into a hospital with the name Gureba, however, this hospital remains operational only for eight years. The first institution that officially bears the name hospital in the Ottoman State is the first local and first foundation hospital, Bezmialem Valide Sultan Vakif Gureba Hospital. It is the first institution where the word “hospital” is used besides for foreign and non-Muslim hospitals. It constitutes an example for civilian hospitals. While the idea for establishing the hospital belongs to Abdullahı’s mother, Bezm-i Alem Valide Sultan, it is founded as a foundation like other social institutions of the Ottoman State with the notion of philanthropy. Following Bezmialem Valide Sultan Vakif Gureba Hospital, the second Gureba Hospital is the 1849 İzmir Gureba-i Müslimin Hospital (later known as İzmir Memleket (Homeland) Hospital (1914) / İzmir Devlet (State) Hospital / İzmir Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum (Gynecology and Obstetrics) Hospital (1985). These are followed by the Balıkesir Gureba Hospital founded in 1890 and others.

1850 THE POSITION OF CHIEF PHYSICIANSHIP IS ABOLISHED

Another civil service position is established with the title of Sertabib-i Hazret-i Şahriyari (Chief Physician of the Dignified Sultan) instead of chief physicianship. These officials become responsible for the health services of the sultan and dynasty, as well as the palace. 

1855 ÇEMİYET-İ TİBBİYE-İ ŞAHANE (THE IMPERIAL MEDICAL SOCIETY) IS ESTABLISHED

Physicians in the Ottoman Empire begin to organize in the Western sense in the 19th century. The first medical association founded in this respect is Çemiyet-i Tibbiye-i
Şahane (The Imperial Medical Society). This association is structured so that British and French physicians who are in Istanbul because of the Crimean War can hold scientific meetings and activities. Established through the six-month long effort of Dr. Pincoffs of the British Hospital, the association has 39 foreign founding members. Cemiyet-ı Tibbiye-ı Osmaniye (The Ottoman Medical Society) is founded almost a decade after this organization.

### 1860s CEMİYET-İ TİBBİYE-İ OSMANIYE (THE OTTOMAN MEDICAL SOCIETY)

This organization is founded in the 1860s with the aim of the adoption of Ottoman Turkish in the field of medicine, and the use and promotion of Ottoman Turkish instead of French and Arabic in medical education. Immediately subsequent to its foundation, in line with its objectives, it publishes a dictionary of medical terms and medical bibliographies. *Lugat-ı Tibbiye* 1 (Medical Dictionary 1) is published in 1873 and *Lugat-ı Tibbiye* 2 (Medical Dictionary 2) in 1903.

### 1861 THE FIRST LEGAL REGULATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH / DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT

The first legislation in the Ottoman Empire pertaining to health is the *Beledi İşşençiyarlıktan Sanatının İcrasına Dair Nizamname* (Regulations on the Practice of Civil Pharmacies) dated February 1861. This is followed by the October 1861 legislation entailng provisions concerning civilian physicians titled *Memalik-i Mahrusa-i Şahane’dе Tababet-i Belediye İcrasına Dair Nizamname* (Regulations on the Practice of the Art of Civil Medicine in the Well Protected Imperial Domains). The law titled *İdare-i Umumiye-i Tibbiye Nizamnamesi* (Regulations on the General Administration of Medicinal Practice), which goes into effect in 1871, is the first law regulating the administration of health services, duties and responsibilities of the country’s physicians, and the administration of municipality pharmacies. Subsequently, those without a diploma from the Imperial School of Medicine or medical schools in foreign countries are not allowed to practice medicine in any way. A requirement is introduced for physicians with diplomas from other countries to register their diploma at the School of Medicine and pass an examination. Furthermore, in places where there are pharmacists with diplomas, doctors can in no way prescribe drugs. It is mandated that in each area with borders designated by Tibbiye-ı Müşəkiye Nezareti (Directorate of Civilian Medical Affairs) there is a state physician and assistant.

### 1861 PHARMACIES

It is known that in 1861 all 60 pharmacies in Istanbul belong to minorities. In 1890, only four of the 260 pharmacies are owned by Turkish people. The first Turkish pharmacy is opened by pharmacist Halil Hamdi Bey in 1880 with the name Eccane-i Hamdi (Hamdi’s Pharmacy) in the district of Zeyrek (Unkapanı). This is followed by famous pharmacies opened by Ethem Pertev (1895), Beşir Kemal (1898) and Hasan Rauf (1900).

### 1868 THE RED CRESCENT

Another institution that has played an important role in the health history of the Ottoman State is the Turkish Red Crescent Association founded in 1868 under the name Hilal-i Ahmer Cemiyeti to help the war veterans. However, the Red Crescent Association is not an organization that only aids the army at times of war. Over time, it also assumes important functions in civil life. It becomes a social and political cornerstone institution of the country that succors the public during natural disasters, mass migrations, epidemics and truly shines during the War of Independence.

### 1869 CEMİYET- İ TİBBİYE-İ MÜLĶİYE (CIVIL MEDICAL SOCIETY)

Founded in 1869 at the Imperial School of Medicine, Cemiyet-i Tibbiye-ı Müşəkiye (The Civil Medical Society) assumes important duties in the organization of health services. In addition to appointing health personnel such as physicians or pharmacists to municipalities, making decisions as to their promotion or penalization; issuing work permits for health personnel educated in foreign countries, and serving as experts on matters related to health at court are among the duties of the organization. Assuming the name Meclis-i Maarif-i Tib (Medical Education Council) in 1906 under the Mekatib-i Askeriye Nezareti (Directorate of Military Schools), following the declaration of the Second Constitutional Period, it adopts the name Meclis-i Umur-ı Tibbiye-ı Müşəkiye ve Sıhhiye-ı Umumiye (Council of Civilian Medicine and Public Health). However, due to its administrative weakness, this council is abolished, and in its stead Sıhhiye Müdürüyet-i Umumiyesi (General Directorate of Health) is established in 1913 under the Ministry of Interior.

### 1873 TOPTAŞI BİMARHANESİ

The asylum in Süleymaniye, which has been gradually designated for mental patients since 1842, is moved to Toptaşı Bimarhanesi in 1873 on grounds that there is a lethal...
epidemic among patients. The architect of the move, who is also the person who abolishes the practice of maltreatment and chaining of mental patients and pioneer of modern psychiatric practices in Turkey, is the Italian physician Dr. Luigi Mongeri. As of October 1924, the hospital moves to Bakirköy with its entire staff and patients. 23

1876 HAYDARPAŞA MILITARY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SCHOOL

The hospital is built as per the order of Sultan Abdülmecid in 1845 and gets this name as it is founded on a plot that belongs to one of the viziers of Selim III, Haydar Pasha. After 1870, it is also used as a training school for military physicians who finish medical school. Military physicians who complete a two year internship here are appointed to the army. After 1876, applied pharmaceutics courses are also offered at the hospital to meet the pharmacist needs of military hospitals. A separate school is opened in 1881 under the hospital to train pharmacists and surgeons. The school closes down in 1890. In 1913, Dr. Provatchequi and Roche de Lima, who come from Germany, work on the disease of typhus—on which no definite information could be obtained until then—at the Haydarpaşa Military Hospital. Experiments are conducted on monkeys to prove that the disease, which is assumed to be a type of typhoid fever, passes through lice. During World War I (1914-1918), Haydarpaşa Military Hospital becomes the treatment center particularly for the wounded brought by ships from Çanakkale. It becomes affiliated with the Gülhane Military Medical Academy in 1985 and assumes the name Gülhane Military Medical Academy Haydarpaşa Training Hospital. 24

1879 EMRAZ-I ZÜHREVİYE NİZAMNAMESİ (REGULATION ON CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL DISEASES)

Syphilis is detected in the occupied territories following the 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War. Spreading after the 1854 Crimean War and the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War, it becomes an epidemic. Meanwhile, following the 1854 Crimean War, the first brothels have been opened in Istanbul between 1856 and 1858 to take prostitution under control. In 1869-1870, the 6th Municipal Division (Beyoğlu) establishes a health commission to combat prostitution. It is decided to do health checks at the brothels in Beyoğlu and Galata. The Regulation on Contagious Venereal Diseases goes into effect in 1879. As per this regulation, it is decided to establish a commission headed by the directorate of the 6th Municipal Division and subject women at the brothels to health checks. The first hospital working on this is the Altıncı Daire-i Belediye Nisa Hospital (1879). The German dermatologist Ernst von

During, who starts working in Istanbul in 1889, works as a dermatology professor at the School of Medicine, travels through Anatolia and conducts health screenings. Based on his recommendations, syphilis hospitals are founded in Kastamonu, Bolu, Bartın, Düzce and Cide. 25

1879 THE FIRST MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL: ALTINCI DAİRE-İ BELEDİYE NİSA HASTANESİ (6TH MUNICIPAL DIVISION WOMEN’S HOSPITAL)

In 1879, following the Regulation on Contagious Venereal Diseases, the 6th Municipal Division Women’s Hospital is opened for women who are found to need treatment during the health checks. However, because it lacks medical equipment, for a long time it is used as a quarantine building. In 1909, this hospital is named Beyoğlu Nisa Hospital. 26

1880 DR. VIOLI’S SMALLPOX VACCINATION INSTITUTE

In 1880, Italian doctor Giovanni Battista Violi establishes a private vaccine house named Etablissement Vaccinogène in Beyoğlu Aynalı Arcade No:15, and starts producing cowpox vaccine obtained from calves. Dr. Violi sends some of the vaccination tools invented by himself and manufactured by Hugo Avellis in Istanbul to the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the exposition administration awards Dr. Violi a medal. With the fresh vaccines he produces at the institute, he vaccinates the impoverished children in Beyoğlu Municipality free of charge, and in recognition of these efforts, he is awarded the Order of Osmaniye. 27

1885 REGULATION ON SMALLPOX VACCINATION

In 1857, it is ordained that all children, whether enrolled in school or not, should be vaccinated; as per the first Regulation on Smallpox Vaccination effective as of July 8, 1885, girls and boys without a vaccination certificate will not be admitted to school. It becomes compulsory for anyone who wishes to enter the public service, madrasas, the military or the gendarmerie to be vaccinated. The second Smallpox Regulation dated July 21, 1894 maintains these principles, but also introduces the rule of compulsory vaccination for newborns within the first six months of birth. Those collecting the pus from the pustules of smallpox patients and administering it to others are fined, and thus variolation is officially prohibited. The final vaccination regulation enacted in 1915 puts a definitive ban on inoculation from person to person (variolation). 28
MEKTEB-İ TİBBİYE-İŞAHANE (IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)
BUILDING
Entrance gate and Anatomy Hall
Source: Ataman Demir Archive
TOPTAŞI BİMARHANESİ (HOSPITAL) WOMEN’S WING
1 - BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY
With studies in the field of bacteriology, the relationship of epidemics with the body undergoes a change. The cause of many diseases previously deemed unknown becomes concrete and objectively defined.
Source: Nuran Yıldırım Slide Archive

2 - GEDİKPASA TEBİRHANESİ (GEDİKPASA DISINFECTION CENTER), 1894
1887 DÂÜLKELP (DAÛ’L-KELB) SURGERY – THE FIRST RABIES HOSPITAL

In June 1886, a team comprised of the Medical Military School Chief of Internal Medicine Clinic Mûrîva Alexander Zoeros, Dr. Hüseyin Remzi and veterinarian Hüseyin Hüsnû are sent for a training with Louis Pasteur. Here, Zoeros Pasha examines and learns about the preparations and administration of the rabies vaccine and the studies in bacteriology. Upon his return, he founds the first rabies hospital (Dâûlkelp Telkihhanesi), which is the first institution in its field, in Turkey at Demirkapi under the Imperial School of Medicine. This institution, which is later expanded to include a bacteriology laboratory, is called Derssaedet Dâûlkelp ve Bakteriyoloji Ameliyathanesi (İstanbul Rabies and Bacteriology Surgery). Zoeros Pasha acts as the director of this laboratory until 1889.

Following this institution, in 1892 Telkihhane-i Şahane (Imperial Vaccination Laboratory) is established to develop smallpox vaccine and Bakteriyolojihane-i Şahane (Imperial Bacteriology Laboratory) and disinfection centers are opened in 1893. The bacteriology laboratory plays an important role in the production of various vaccines and serums that are needed in the provinces. 29

1892 TELKÎHHANE-İ ŞAHANE (IMPERIAL VACCINATION LABORATORY)

Smallpox vaccination development stations are opened in Istanbul first under the name of Telkîh-i Cüderi Ameliyathanesi (Smallpox Vaccination Surgery), then Telkîhhane-i Şahane (Imperial Vaccination Laboratory), and Telkîhhane-i Osmani (The Ottoman Vaccination Laboratory). Smallpox vaccines, which were previously imported, are prepared in this laboratory using new methods. Between 1892 and 1922, vaccines are prepared for a total of 36,566,041 people in the laboratory. Following the foundation of the Republic, the vaccination laboratory, the bacteriology lab, the rabies treatment center and chemistry lab are brought together under the name İstanbul Hıfzıssıhha Müessesesi (İstanbul Sanitation Administration). The institution assumes the name İstanbul Bakteriyoloji ve Serum Müessesesi (İstanbul Bacteriology and Serum Administration) in 1929 and the vaccination center under it is abolished in 1934, after which date the smallpox vaccine is produced in Ankara.

1893 THE IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE BUILDING IS CONSTRUCTED

Architects of this new building constructed in Haydarpasa are Alexandre Vallaury and Raimondo D’Aronco. The sod-cutting ceremony for the new medical school takes place in 1895 with the participation of Müşir Şakir Pasha on behalf of Sultan Abdulhamid II, and its construction is completed in 1900. The opening ceremony of the school is held on November 6, 1903. The demand to move the school to the European side only takes place during the university reform in 1933. The building is handed over to the Ministry of National Education and allocated to Haydarpasa High School. Its clinic pavilions become independent of the medical school and assume the name Haydarpasa Numune Hospital. In 1990, the building is given to Marmara University Faculty of Medicine and once again begins to operate under a university. 30

1893 BAKTERİYOLOJİHANE-İ ŞAHANE (IMPERIAL BACTERIOLOGY LABORATORY)

The imperial bacteriology laboratory, Bakteriyolojihane-i Şahane, is founded in 1893 in the garden of the Imperial School of Medicine in a separate building. The idea to open a bacteriology institution comes up after the establishment of a commission under the Imperial Medical Society and assistance is requested from the Paris Pasteur Institute. Dr. Maurice Nicolle, who has worked as a preparator for six months at the Pasteur Institute is appointed as the head of the institution. Due to the influence of Paris in its foundation, the working areas and principles of the lab are shaped in accordance with the Pasteur Institute. Maurice Nicolle designs the building constructed in Demirkapi. It includes an office for himself and his assistants, a large hall, and small barns for animals to be used in experiments. When the production of diphtheria serum starts, the building no longer suffices and in 1895 the lab moves to the Süleyman Pasha Mansion in Nişantaşı. This building also includes offices, a laboratory, an administrative office, a library, a diphtheria serum laboratory, workspaces for students, and a disinfection room. The bacteriology lab, especially until 1901 when Maurice Nicolle leaves Turkey, has a complex structure: veterinarian microbiology, vaccine production, rabies treatment, and various civilian and military health services are intertwined in the institution.

1893 TEBHİRHANE (DISINFECTION CENTERS)

In the second half of the 19th century, in addition to the quarantine measures, another public health organization that is noteworthy is the disinfection centers. The method of
HAMİDİYE ETFAL HOSPITAL

Studies on contagious diseases and epidemics are conducted at Hamidiye Etfal Hospital founded as per the orders of Abdülhamid II. Alongside the bacteriology laboratory established here, serums for scarlet fever and diphtheria, and smallpox vaccine are also produced in this hospital. It is a modern hospital with its building, garden, patient gowns, beds and rooms. The image on top shows the main building and two pavilions of Hamidiye Etfal Hospital, the construction of which is almost completed; and below is the pediatric clinic.

Source: Nuran Yıldırım Slide Archive
disinfection, which is a functional preventive measure before and after the bacteriology revolution in Europe, entails the disinfecting of clothes, objects, furniture, etc. in disinfection ovens with hot steam and various disinfectants. Disinfection ovens, which are initially imported, begin to be manufactured in our country as of 1893. 31

The first three disinfection centers in Istanbul are those established in Gedikpaşa, Tophane and Üsküdar in 1893 following the cholera epidemic. The construction of a disinfection center is launched at Haseki Hospital in 1894. In 1905, a disinfection center opens at Darülaceze (poorhouse) as well. In 1895, with Dr. Ancelo Bohor and Çarkçı Kolağası (Mechanic and Senior Captain) Mehmet Ali of the Naval Shipyard factories, one of the first local disinfection oven that works with pressurized steam is manufactured. With a clause added to the Vilayet İdare-i Sihhiye Nizamnamesi (Regulation on Province Sanitation Administration) issued in 1913, it is ordered for municipalities of provinces and sanjaks (smaller administrative districts) to build disinfection centers to prevent contagious diseases, and to provide equipment to make formol, atomizers and disinfectants in districts according to population. The most important invention in the military in terms of disinfection is the “steam trunk” built by Dr. Ahmet Fikri (Tüzer), chief physician of the 3rd Army Sivas Division in 1916. Later on, Tokat Hospital Physician in Chief Dr. Hüseyin also builds a “steam barrel”. The mobile military disinfection units use portable steam trunks. 32

1896 DARÜLACEZE (POORHOUSE)

The foundation process of Darülaceze dates back to the 1877 Russo-Turkish War. Migrations start after this war, and almost four hundred thousand people migrate to Istanbul between 1877 and 1879. The number of homeless, aided, orphaned children and beggars on the streets increase. The Sultan of the era, Abdülhamid II issues a decree to order the establishment of a poorhouse in order to house the beggars, orphans wandering the streets, and destitute people sleeping in mosque courtyards in Istanbul, rehabilitate and train them in crafts, as well as provide lodging for elderly homeless to spend their last days in peace. Darülaceze is founded on an agricultural plot of 52 decares on the hills of Kağıthane and above the current polygon. Its initial plans and sketches are prepared by the Serasker Construction Department. The applied project is designed by the palace chief architect of the time, Yanko Bey. The building is constructed by the famous contractor of the era, Vasilaki Effendi, who is the master builder of the naval shipyard. 33

1898 HAMİDİYE ETFAL HASTANE-ı ALİSİ (CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL)

This is an example of hospitals founded during the reign of Abdülhamid II under the name Hamidiye Hospitals, and is the first children’s hospital. Çiftlik-i Hümayun (the Palace farmland) in Şişli, Balmumcu is chosen as the location of the hospital due to its climate and environmental qualities. Taking as its basis the plans of the Kaiser und Kaiserin Friedrich Kinderkrankenhaus (The Children’s Hospital of Emperor and Empress Friedrich) the construction of the hospital begins on June 2nd, 1898. Constructed in the pavilion system, the hospital has ten buildings including the central building, bacteriology and chemistry lab, outpatient clinic division, five pavilions, kitchen and laundry room and sterilizing room and boiler room. Each pavilion is connected to the room for the physician on duty located in the central building via telegraph batteries. Thus, the physician on duty is able to check each pavilion when he wants or swiftly go to the requested pavilion upon the signal. The solicitous work for the hospital extends to the garden. The number of tress exceeds 1500 over the course of one year. Bowers, garden benches are built for patients to repose. The hospital begins to accept patients in 1899. In 1907, based on Raimondo D’Aronco’s drawings, a clock tower and masjid are added to the compound. The hospital serves under the name of Hamidiye Etfal Hospital between 1908 and 1922; as Şişli Children’s Hospital between 1922 and 2005; and as Şişli Hamidiye Etfal Training and Research Hospital since 2005. 34

1898 GÜLHANE SERİİRİYAT HASTANESİ VE TATBİKAT MEKTEBİ (GÜLHANE CLINICAL INSTRUCTION HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL)

When the Gülhane Clinical Instruction Hospital and Training School opens to better educate military physicians, the internship program at Haydarpasha Hospital is terminated (1898). After this date, graduates of the Imperial School of Medicine do a year-long internship at the clinics of Gülhane and are later appointed to their troops. The first class to do an internship is the graduates of 1898. When the military and civilian medical schools are merged under the name Faculty of Medicine, prominent professors of Gülhane are appointed to the Faculty (1909). Later on, Gülhane is separated from the Faculty of Medicine and turned into an independent Military School of Medicine. Currently, it continues to operate as the Gülhane Military Medical Academy (GATA). 35
PUBLIC HEALTHCARE IN SANITARY MUSEUM PAINTINGS

At the time of the foundation of the Republic of Turkey, Sıhhi Müze (Sanitary Museum) assumes important roles in the publicizing healthcare propagandas. Oil paintings, moulages, models, brochures and booklets are prepared with the aim of informing the public about diseases and prevention methods. Oil paintings are made depicting health concerns such as how to make a sanitary well, how shoes carry microbes from the streets to homes.

Source: Sıhhi Müze Atlası [Sanitary Museum Atlas]. Ankara: Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Sihhiye ve Muaveneti İştimaiye Vekâleti [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health and Social Aid], 1926. (In Ottoman Turkish)
1898 INITIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS–ORTHOTICS

The first development in the field of orthotics in Turkey dates back to the reign of Abdülhamid II (1878-1909) in the Ottoman Empire. In 1898, a professor of surgery from University of Bonn, Dr. Robert Rieder Pasha is brought to Istanbul to make reforms in Turkish medical education and inspect the building of the new medical school (Gülhane) built in Haydarpasha. Rieder Pasha, who comes to Istanbul for three years, falls and breaks his back and leg as he is inspecting the construction of the medical school building. Thus, due to the need for orthoses, efforts to establish workshops are launched. Work in the field of prosthetics advances through the three consecutive amputations performed on Abdülhamid’s Minister of Finance Sadettin Pasha’s leg and the need for a prosthetic leg. The first two prosthetics are brought from Paris, and due to the fact that they are very costly, the sultan requests these works to be done in the country. To this end, four officers are sent to Paris for a year to learn prosthetics-orthotics. The first prosthetics manufacturing workshop named Tersane-i Alati Nazikiye is founded under the leadership of the naval mechanic Lieutenant Hüseyin Rifat Bey upon his return and in 1914 this workshop is transferred to the Gülhane Hospital. The arms and legs lost in the Tripoli, Çanakkale and Arabia fronts during the First World War play an important role in the advancement of prosthetics-orthotics. Naval officer Kazım Elgün is sent to Vienna by the Red Crescent for four years to study with Vienna Public Hospital Chief Surgeon Lorenz and upon his return he serves in the field of prosthetics together with Professor Dr. Besim Ömer Akalın Pasha. 36

1898 ADANA GUREBA HOSPITAL AND OTHER GUREBA HOSPITALS

Gureba hospitals are opened also in various cities of Anatolia beyond the borders of Istanbul. One of the most important ones among these is the Adana Gureba Hospital founded in 1898. According to a document from the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives, as per the request of the people of Adana, the name of the hospital is changed to Hamidiye as an expression of appreciation for Sultan Abdülhamid II. The relevant records indicate that Sultan Abdülhamid II took a close interest in the hospital. For instance, in a telegram the governor of Adana Bahri Bey sends to the Minister of Interior on February 1st, 1906, he informs the minister that since the 15 bed wooden section of the women’s wing of the hospital has burned down, the foundations have been laid to build a 40 bed masonry wing with the donations collected. Other Gureba hospitals founded in Anatolia are: Erzurum Gureba Hospital (1902), Konya Gureba Hospital (1902), Samsun Canik Hamidiye Hospital (1902), Urfa Hamidiye Hospital (1903), Manisa Gureba Hospital (1910) and Balıkesir Gureba Hospital (1914). 37

1908-1918 THE COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS ERA

The Imperial School of Medicine (military) and Mekteb-i Tibbiye-i Mülkiye (the Civilian School of Medicine) are merged to form the Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine. Its budget, education and administration become autonomous. Following the deanship of Cemal Pasha, the administration of the school is transferred to the Ministry of Education and it is no longer autonomous. During the First World War, as per the regulations of the Draft Law, medical students are drafted to the army. When there are no more male students, women start to be accepted to the faculty of medicine in 1922 and begin to serve as physicians in 1927. In 1933, the school moves due to the post-Republican changes. 38

1909 ECZACİ VE DIŞÇİ MEKTEPLERİ (SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY)

The former Civilian School of Medicine building in Kadırga is repaired to host the Schools of Pharmacy and Dentistry opened in the Imperial School of Medicine, and equipped with tools and instruments brought from Europe. 39

1917 THE FIRST HEALTH MUSEUM: SIHH MUSEUM

The first health museum of Turkey is founded in 1917 in order to raise public awareness on epidemics that affect a major part of the population. The museum remains open for 72 years until 1989, at the Salih Efendi Mansion on Sultanahmet Divanyolu. The decision to open the museum is taken in 1917 by the Public Health Director of the time, Dr. Adnan Adıvar, and Dr. Hikmet Hamdi Bey is appointed as the museum director. In addition to being a doctor, Dr. Hikmet Hamdi Bey is a good painter and calligraphy artist. Technician Halit Hakki Bey is appointed as the moulage expert, and a painting studio and a moulage workshop are set up in the museum. Paintings depicting diseases and prevention methods are made in the painting studio; in addition to paintings of diseases, there are panels of nutritious foods, calorie charts, dissection paintings depicting the damage
to the heart, lungs, stomach, and brain caused by alcohol. Furthermore, panels are made on subjects such as the effect of high heeled shoes of feet, newborn health, swaddles. In the moulage workshop, Halit Hakkı Bey makes moulages depicting the damage diseases cause on the human body.

When the Republic of Turkey is founded, the museum plays an important role in the dissemination of health propaganda. Oil paintings, moulages, models, brochures and booklets are prepared to explain diseases and prevention methods to the public. Averaging eight to ten thousand visitors a month, the museum is the main health museum of Turkey. Materials for health museums in Ankara, İzmir, Gaziantep and Erzurum and other provinces are produced here. The museum participates in many national and international exhibitions. These exhibitions serve as an education tool enlightening the public through moulages, paintings, health conferences, brochures and films. A 200 person hall for film screenings is built in the 1940s where health films are screened for students and the public, medical conventions and congresses are held. The Health Museum, which schools in Istanbul also visit until the 1960s, gradually loses its functionality.

The museum building is commissioned in 1875 as a masonry mansion by land registry cadaster director Salih Effendi. The famous poet of the era, Nigar Hanım, who marries Salih Effendi’s son, has resided in this mansion. During the First World War, the Society of National Defense uses the building; a film studio is built in its ground floor and documentary films are made to increase the collaboration between the army and the public. This mansion houses numerous institutions that survive to this date. As for the Health Museum, it uses the building from 1918 to 1989; then following the repairs, the mansion begins to be used as the annex service building of Istanbul Directorate of Health. In 2007 efforts are launched to reopen the museum, and the building begins to undergo restoration in 2011 to resume its function as a museum. 40

1918 ISTANBUL OTTOMAN SOCIETY FOR COMBATTING TUBERCULOSIS

Jean Antoine Villelein propounds tuberculosis is contagious for the first time in history in 1865. In 1882, Robert Koch isolates the tuberculosis bacillus. In Istanbul, Edwin von Millingen and Dr. Rifat from Thessaloniki write articles on this subject in the Gazetted Medcical d’ Orient (the periodical published by the Imperial Medical Society) in 1885 and 1887 respectively. Towards the end of the First World War, in order to combat tuberculosis which is on the rise, a society is founded under the presidency of Dr. Besim Ömer Pasha; this society uses the outbuilding near the Faculty of Medicine in Haydarpaşa as a dispensary and it is closed down after the armistice. 41

1923 FOUNDATION OF THE REPUBLIC

1923-1946 HEALTH POLICIES

The Ministry of Health is established by Law no. 3 on May 3rd, 1920 following the opening of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. The first Minister of Health is Dr. Adnan Adıvar. During this period, there is no opportunity for collecting systematic records, the focus is mostly on dealing with the impact of war and drafting legislation. Dr. Refik Saydam, who becomes the Minister of Health following the foundation of the Republic, plays an important role in the institution and development of health services until 1937 when he leaves office. In 1923, health services are provided by government, municipality and quarantine clinics, small public health offices, 86 inpatient treatment facilities, 6,437 patient beds, 554 doctors, 69 pharmacists, four nurses, 560 health officials and 136 midwives.

In order to constitute an example for other cities, first Numune (sample) Hospitals are opened in 1924 in Ankara, Diyarbakır, Erzurum, and Sivas, and Haydarpaşa Numune Hospital is opened in 1936. With the completion of hospitals in Trabzon and Adana in later years, the number of Numune Hospitals increases to seven. 42

In addition to the Numune Hospitals of the period, Memleket (Homeland) Hospitals built around the same time are also important in terms of health institutions in Anatolia. The first one of these is the Zonguldak Memleket Hospital founded in 1923 for mine workers in Zonguldak. Other examples include Kayseri Memleket Hospital (1924), and Aydın Memleket Hospital (1925).

1924 BAKIRKÖY PROF. DR. MAZHAR OSMAN MENTAL HEALTH AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES HOSPITAL (EMRAZ İ AKLIYE VE ASABİYE) IS FOUNDED

Operating in Bakırköy since its foundation, the hospital is established when Toptaşi Bimarhanesi located in the Atik Valide Complex in Üsküdar is moved to this location. From 1873 when mental patients from Süleymaniye Bimarhanesi are moved to Toptaşi until 1927, Toptaşi Bimarhanesi serves as the official and largest mental hospital in the Ottoman Empire. The idea of establishing a new hospital is a longstanding topic of debate since the hospital, which has undergone countless repairs, remains in inadequate physical
Reflecting on how the body is perceived, addressed, conceived and associated with throughout the history of medicine may give clues pertaining to the processes of design in different periods. Design processes of different periods can be read through the body, be it on the object scale, or conceptually or spatially. In this respect, prostheses added to the body are indicative of the prevailing perception of the body of the given period in terms of their design and production rationale. Having lost its individuality and integrity due to diseases and wars, the body is contemplated within a mechanical structure during the 1950s, also with the influence of modernization and industrial production. This mechanical structure that accentuates the object is an extension of the design processes of the era. The person with the mechanical hand, who can use the saw with his forearm prosthesis on which working tools can be affixed as needed, has an arm more functional than the one he has lost. No disease has been cured, no deficiency overcome, but the body has been upgraded to a more advanced model so to speak.

condition. The initiatives following the Second Constitutional Period (1908) remain fruitless. The famous physician of the era, Mazhar Osman (1884-1951), who is appointed as the physician in chief of Toptaşı in 1920, wants Darülşifa to be turned into a mental hospital as a solution but this proposal is not accepted. After the appointment of the Republican government, upon the proposal of Mazhar Osman and the decree of the cabinet, the decision is taken in 1924 to use the idle Reşadiye Barracks in Bakırköy as a mental hospital. The hospital begins to operate under the name of Istanbul Emraz-ı Akliye ve Asabiye (Psychiatry and Neurology) Hospital on the plot of the Reşadiye Barracks. Physician in chief Dr. Mazhar Osman appoints Dr. Fahrettin Kerim [Gökay] to move Toptaşı to Bakırköy; the first group of 38 patients is moved to a wing of the repaired buildings in 1924. The transfer of patients continues in phases and in 1927 the Toptaşı Hospital is closed and all patients begin to be treated at Bakırköy. 43

1933 ISTANBUL FACULTY OF MEDICINE MUSEUM OF MEDICAL HISTORY

Prof. Dr. A. Süheyl Ünver begins to compile the collection of Istanbul Museum of Medical History in 1933 and the collection is expanded by Prof. Dr. Bedi N. Şehsuvaroğlu. It includes various historical objects like old medical and surgical equipment, marble drug mortars, valuable drug cups manufactured for the Hamidiye Etfl Hospital at the Yıldız Porcelain Factory, and handwritten manuscripts, most valuable among them the work titled Cerahiyetü’l-Haniye (Surgical Diseases and Applications) authored by Şerefeddin Sabuncuoğlu in the 15th century. Furthermore, the collection also includes 1827 sealed medical books from the Military School of Medicine Library, Turkish medical books in Arabic script, the rare Gazette Medicale d’Orient series in French, and Turkish periodicals. Istanbul Faculty of Medicine Medical History Collection, which comprises most valuable cultural assets, is currently stored in a warehouse. 44

1939 INSTITUTE OF TURKISH MEDICAL HISTORY IS FOUNDED

The Institute of Turkish Medical History is founded in Istanbul in 1939 to support individuals and institutions doing trainings, research and publications in the field of medical history. The conferences it holds on a regular basis and journals such as Tip Tarihi Araştırmaları (Medical History Studies) and Yeni Tip Araştırmaları (Studies in New Medicine) also serve to invigorate studies in medical history.

1946-1960 HEALTH POLICIES

The First National Ten Year Health Plan, also known as the first drafted health plan of the Republican period is approved by the Supreme Health Council in 1946. This plan is announced by the Minister of Health Dr. Behçet Uz on December 12, 1946, but it is not approved as a law. Even though it is not ratified, this plan is influential on health policies. As a basic structure, inpatient treatment centers that were previously under the jurisdiction of local administrations now begin to be managed by the central government. In line with the principle of providing health organizations for villages, the National Health Plan includes the aim of establishing a 10 bed health center for every 40 village and providing treatment together with preventive health services. The goal is to appoint two doctors, one health official, one midwife, and one visiting nurse to each of these centers and a village midwife and village health officials responsible for every ten village. The number of health centers, which is eight in 1945, increases to 22 in 1950, 181 in 1955, and 283 in 1960. 45

1950s

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS-ORTHOTICS

Information on the beginnings of mechanical orthopedics in Turkey can be found in Prof. Cevat Alpsoy’s book titled Sun-i Uzuvlar ve Ortopedik Cihazlar (Artificial Limbs and Orthopedic Equipment) published in 1951, which is the first source in Turkish on prosthetics-orthotics, and Prof. Ridvan Ege’s articles on this subject.

The initial work in Ankara in the field of prosthetics-orthotics begins through the efforts of Prof. Dr. Avni Duraman, who is the chief of the Children’s Surgery and Orthopedics Clinic at the time; production is spearheaded by the foundation of a workshop by the German technician Gerbert and the technical school graduate Fuat Çelik, who completes a prosthetics-orthotics course in Germany and begins to work at Ankara University in 1948. Meanwhile, in the same year, the German technician Hans Press founds a prosthetics-orthotics workshop in the Istanbul Faculty of Medicine; subsequently, German technicians like Nobe and Ziebel work in this production unit. Technical staff including Ahmet Yertut are trained in the workshop established at Ankara University in 1955. Yertut transfers to Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine Orthopedics Clinic in 1957 and supports the work in this clinic. 46
**1960s**

**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS-ORTHOTICS**

When the Gülhane Orthopedics and Traumatology Clinic is founded in 1961, a group of technicians, orthopedists and traumatologists are sent for training to the Rizzoli Institute in Italy on rotation. This training program continues until 1966, and following these efforts the Gülhane Prosthetics-Orthotics Production Unit opens as a small workshop. It is further advanced with the contributions of Dr. Sabri Ateşalp who is sent to the United States in 1966.

In 1965, the Prosthetics-Orthotics and Biomechanics Production Unit and Clinic is founded for prosthetics-orthotics work and rehabilitation under the Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation College of Hacettepe University founded by Prof. Dr. İhsan Doğramaci in Ankara in 1961. Dr. Necdet Güçlü in particular, and also Prof. Dr. Ridvan Özkir, Prof. Dr. Hidayet Erdem, Prof. Dr. Sabri Narman and Prof. Dr. Candan Algun contribute to and work in the establishment and development of this unit. Since 1988, Prof. Dr. Gül Şener and Prof. Dr. Fatma Uygur continue to contribute to the development of the Prosthetics-Orthotics Unit with their projects. 47

**1980s**

**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS-ORTHOTICS**

In 1984, Prof. Dr. Halit Özyalçın from Ege University Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology participates in prosthetics-orthotics trainings at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, and upon his return, he opens a prosthetics-orthotics workshop at Ege University Faculty of Medicine. A symposium is organized with the participation of scientists from Germany and Turkey on the opening day of the museum in scope of the 90th anniversary of the foundation of Gülhane. 50

**1988 GÜLHANE MILITARY MEDICAL ACADEMY MEDICAL HISTORY MUSEUM OPENS**

Materials preserved in the library and warehouses of Gülhane, which operates as part of the Cebeci Soldiers’ Hospital in Ankara between 1941 and 1953, in the buildings currently used by the land forces from 1953 to 1972, and in its current modern campus at Etlik after 1972, constitute the first sources of the Medical History Museum. These materials are first exhibited in a small hall, and after its inauguration on March 14, 1988, they are presented to the audience in the current modern museum. A symposium is organized with the participation of scientists from Germany and Turkey on the opening day of the museum in scope of the 90th anniversary of the foundation of Gülhane. 50

**1990s**

**HEALTH REFORM**

A comprehensive plan is drafted regarding the health sector by the State Planning Agency in 1990. This Health Sector Master Plan Study conducted by the Ministry of Health and the State Planning Agency, in some respect, constitutes
the beginnings of a process of health reforms. The First and Second National Health Congresses are organized in 1992 and 1993 respectively and theoretical preparations for health reform gain momentum. In 1992, green cards begin to be issued for low income citizens who do not have social security under Law no.3816. The main components of the reform are: the establishment of General Health Insurance by bringing together social security institutions under one roof; the development of first level health services through family physicians; turning hospitals into autonomous health enterprises; providing the Ministry of Health with a structure to plan and monitor health services that prioritize preventive health services. 51

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS-ORTHOTICS

In 1993, a prosthetics-orthotics laboratory is founded at the Ankara University Health Services Vocational College through the efforts of the director of the school, Prof. Dr. İlksen Turhanoğlu, the leadership of Prof. Dr. Hidayet Erdem, who trains many technicians, physiotherapists and doctors in this field, and with the contributions of Prof. Dr. Serap Alsancak. The need to further develop this lab increases when the prosthetics-orthotics production unit under Ankara University Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology closes down. Construction of the lab gains momentum at the Keçiören Campus where the college has moved, and in 2007, with the efforts of Prof. Dr. Serap Alsancak and lecturer Haydar Altınkaynak, who is a certified engineer, the prosthetics-orthotics laboratory on a par with European standards is opened to train technicians and meet the needs of model patients.

Meanwhile, non-governmental organizations in the field of prosthetics-orthotics are established and start their activities in Turkey. Turkish Scientific Association of Prosthetics and Orthotics (TPOBD) is founded in Ankara in 1998 in order to contribute to science and technologies to improve the living conditions of the disabled. Prof. Dr. Hidayet Erdem, Prof. Dr. Gül Şener and Prof. Dr. Serap Alsancak serve as presidents of the association and provide valuable services. In addition to this association that brings together various disciplines and has a scientific mandate, prosthetics-orthotics services continue to expand rapidly with the vocational Orthotics-Prosthetists’ Association founded in 1992, and Prosthetics-Orthotics Technicians’ Association founded in 1994 followed by other organizations.

Furthermore, collaborations with the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics to establish an affiliate National Committee are initiated by Prof. Dr. Halit Özbalçın in 1997, however, the committee only assumes a national status in 2004 through the efforts of Prof. Dr. Serap Alsancak. 52

2000s

PROGRAM FOR TRANSFORMATION IN HEALTH

The Emergency Action Plan announced in 2002 denotes the main objectives for the field of health under the title “Health for Everyone”. The articles pertaining to the transformation of the health system are: the administrative and operational restructuring of the Ministry of Health; insuring all citizens in scope of general health insurance; bringing all health institutions together under one roof; making hospitals autonomous administratively and financially; securing the transition to a family medicine model; paying special heed to mother-child health; promoting preventive healthcare; encouraging private sector investment in the field of health; transfer of authority to lower ranks in all public institutions; overcoming the shortage in health personnel in priority development regions; realizing the e-transformation project in health. 53

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROSTHETICS-ORTHOTICS

A 300 bed Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) Rehabilitation and Care Center is opened in Ankara in 2000 to provide rehabilitation services. In addition to numerous rehabilitation units, this center also includes a 500 meter square unit for prosthetics-orthotics.

TPOBD (Turkish Scientific Association of Prosthetics and Orthotics) and ISPO (International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics) National Committee activities are currently undertaken by Prof. Dr. Serap Alsancak, Prof. Dr. Sabri Ateşalp, Prof. Dr. Kamil Yazıcıoğlu, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kezban Bayramlar, Engineer Haydar Altınkaynak, Engineer İlhan Şahin, Prosthetics-Orthotics Technician Ahmet Pürgü and Dr. Evren Erdem.

To date, national prosthetics-orthotics congresses have been organized in Turkey in 1994, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007, and many national and international scientists have participated in the congresses. Two of these congresses have been co-organized with ISPO. The conference proceedings have been compiled and published in five volumes. Furthermore, a booklet of prosthetics-orthotics terminology has been prepared, newsletters have been issued,
contributions have been submitted to the *ISPO Prosthetics-Orthotics Lexicon-Dictionary* and it has been translated into Turkish.

Secondary education and associate degrees in prosthetics-orthotics are available in Turkey. There is one vocational school for orthopedics technicians and six universities for prosthetics-orthotics technicians. Vocational high school graduates are currently able to directly attend prosthetics-orthotics programs in universities with open admission and continue their higher education. Additionally, students who receive their associate degrees can transfer to departments of biomedical engineering and physical therapy-rehabilitation if they pass the external transfer exams (DGS) administered by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM). 54


3 Turhan Baytop, _Türk Eczacılık Tarihi_[History of Turkish Pharmaceutics] (Istanbul: İstanbul Üniversitesi Yayınları, 2001).


6 Ceren Gülser İlkan Rasimoğlu, “Osmanlı Devleti‘nde Sağlık Meslekillerinde Diploma Mecburiyeti” [Diploma Requirement in Health Professions in the Ottoman State], _Toplumsal Tarih_, no. 194 (February 2010), 80-84.

7 Yıldırım, “Tıpta Modernleşme ve III. Selim / The Modernization of Medicine and Selim III”.


9 Yıldırım, _İstanbul’un Sağlık Tarihi / A History of Healthcare in Istanbul_.


11 Sarıyıldız, 5-6.


13 Ulman, “Türkiye’de 19. ve 20 yüzyıllarda Tıp Tarihinin Anahatları”.

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18 Zehra Tonbul and Özgün Forta, _Tarihi Hastaneler Güreba Hastaneleri’nden Memleket Hastaneleri’ne İlk Sivil Hastaneler_[Historical Hospitals: First Civilian Hospitals from Gureba Hospitals to Homeland Hospitals] (Istanbul: Novartis Kültür Yayınları, 2009).

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22 Yavuz.

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25 Yıldırım, “Tanzimat’tan Cumhuriyet’e Koruyucu Sağlık Uygulamaları”.

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28 Ibid.

29 Nuran Yıldırım, “Sağlık Hizmetleri” [Health Services], in Dünden Bugüne İstanbul Ansiklopedisi [Encyclopedia of Istanbul from Past to Present] Vol. 6 (Istanbul: Joint publication of Ministry of Culture and History Foundation, 1994), 401-402.


31 Ülman, “Türkiye’de 19. ve 20 yüzyıllarda Tip Tarihinin Anahatları”.


35 Yıldırım, İstanbul Tip Fakültesi Tarihine Bakiş.


37 Zehra Tonbul and Özgün Forta.


39 Nuran Yıldırım, “Berberlerden Diş Hekimlerine İstanbul’dan Daşğer Mekteb Meşrû Arslan ve Daş cœur Mektebini Açışı” [From Barbers to Dentists: Efforts to Establish a Dentist School in Istanbul and the Opening of the School of Dentistry], Toplumsal Tarih 146 (February 2006), 38-43.


41 Yıldırım, “Tanzimat’tan Cumhuriyet’e Koruyucu Sağlık Uygulamaları”.
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41 “Tarihçe” [History], TC Sağlık Bakanlığı [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health], http://www.saglik.gov.tr/TR/belge/1-40121/tarihce.html.


51 “Tarihçe” [History], TC Sağlık Bakanlığı [Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health], http://www.saglik.gov.tr/TR/belge/1-40121/tarihce.html.

52 “Türkiye’de Protez-Ortez Alanının Tarihsel Gelişimi” (online).


54 “Türkiye’de Protez-Ortez Alanının Tarihsel Gelişimi” (online).

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47 Ibid.

48 Ibid.
ADDITIONAL SOURCES

**ADDITIONAL SOURCES (ONLINE)**


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HEALTHCARE BUILDINGS IN ARCHITECTURE MAGAZINES AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS
INTRODUCTION

The first step of this project on healthcare buildings entailed a review of Turkey’s oldest and longest running periodical publications on architecture, namely the magazines *Arkitekt* (1931), *Mimarlık* (Architecture, 1963) and *Yapı* (Building, 1973). The online archive of *Arkitekt,* compiled by the Chamber of Architects and comprising issues spanning 1931 to 1980, has been reviewed for this magazine. Issues one through 390 of *Mimarlık,* covering the period between 1963 and 2016 have been reviewed through its web archive. As for *Yapı* magazine, the review has been conducted through Yapı Index 1-169 (1973-1995); Yapı Index 170-193 (1996-1997); Yapı Index 194-217 (1998-1999); Yapı Index 218-241 (2000-2001), and the missing issues 242 through 277 (2002-2005) have been accessed through Arkiv’s website and print copies of the magazine. The review of the magazine’s most recent issues (no.278-417 spanning 2005 to 2016) has been done through the “Contents” on the Yapı website.

The second step of the project covers architectural design competitions on healthcare buildings. The competitions held as of the 1930s have been cited from the Competitions Index prepared by the Chamber of Architects Ankara Branch Office. The competitions in this period have been compared with the competition indexes in the magazines and the Arkiv website. Competitions organized between 2008 and 2016 have been researched through the Yanışmayyla Yap (Build it through a Competition) website, however, no information has been found regarding a competition on hospitals in this period. The sources section on the competitions has been cited from the above mentioned Competitions Index and complemented by magazine archives.

The index in the following pages has been compiled with the data obtained from these sources.

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1 *Mimarlar Odası ARKITEKT Veritabanı* [Chamber of Architects, Arkitekt database], http://dergi.mo.org.tr.
5 “Yarışmalar Dizini” [Competitions Index], TMMOB Mimarlar Odası Ankara Şubesi [The Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects, Chamber of Architects Ankara Branch Office], http://www.mimarlarodasiankara.org/yanismalardizini.
7 Yanışmayyla Yap [Build it through a Competition], http://www.yarismaylayap.com.
Brief notes concerning information obtained from the indexes of magazines and competitions:

**ARKİTEKT**

The first architecture magazine after the foundation of the Republic, *Mimar* (Architect) begins to be published in 1931. As of 1935, with its 50th issue, the magazine continues to be published under the name *Arkitekt*. Ever since its first issues, *Arkitekt* has featured articles on hospital architecture. These articles include detailed information on hospital units, spatial dimensions and relations. During the 1940s and 1950s, the magazine mainly features articles on projects from abroad and pieces on hospital architecture. In the 1960s, the periodical regularly publishes articles on modern hospital construction and hospital planning. As for the period spanning the late 1960s to 1980, the magazine mostly features architectural design competitions on hospitals.

**MİMARLIK**

*Mimarlık* magazine, published by the Chamber of Architects since 1963, features articles on architectural design competitions for hospital projects held in the 1960s and hospital planning in its early years. Issue 95-96 of *Mimarlık* from 1971 is devoted to the topic “Health Services and Healthcare Buildings in Turkey”. The topic is addressed in three main sections: the first section includes definitions of health and health services; the second features healthcare building projects completed or designed in this period. In this second section, it is noted that there is a shortcoming as buildings designed under the Ministry of Public Works have been omitted, and these may be published in the forthcoming issues of the magazine. The third section comprises reviews and research articles on certain aspects of healthcare buildings.¹ In the 1970s, the periodical mostly publishes news on competitions for healthcare buildings and the results of these competitions. After the 1990s, news, research and projects on healthcare architecture are seldom featured in the magazine.

**YAPI**

*Yapı* magazine begins to be published by Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi (The Building Information Center) in 1973. Issues of the magazine dating from the 1990s mostly feature news on architectural design competitions and their results. Healthcare building projects and a few research articles can be found in the issues published after 2000.

**HEALTHCARE BUILDINGS IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITIONS**

The four competitions held between 1930 and 1945 are on thermal hotel and hot spring projects. In the 1950s, a total of seven competitions are organized for health institutions, three of which are for state hospitals. It can be observed that in the 1960s most of the competitions focus on workers’ hospitals. Thirty nine architectural competitions for healthcare buildings have been held in this period, for Ordu, Muş, Samsun, Trabzon, Kastamonu pulmonology hospitals and Adana, Erzurum, İzmir, Tokat, Çorum, Diyarbakır state hospitals. In the 1970s, 20 architectural competitions have been organized including those for Mersin, Kirşehir, Kütahya, Aydın, and Niğde state hospitals; six healthcare building competitions were held in the 1980s and 28 in the 1990s. In 1995, State Hospital Standardized Project Competitions are organized for 400 and 500 bed hospitals on level ground/sloping land and with/without basements. In the 2000s, it can be seen that no competitions are organized for healthcare buildings due to changing health policies.

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Cumhuriyet sonrası ilk mimarlık dergisi olan MİMAR, 1931 yılında yayımlanır. 1935 yılında 50. sayısı ile birlikte ARKİTEKT adıyla yayımlanmaya devam eder.

Hastaneler (Mebani Bilgisi); Mahmut Arif; Arkiytekt; 1932-01 (13); sf. 19-22
Hastaneler: Mahmut Arif; Arkiyekt; 1932-02 (14); sf.45-47
Hastaneler: Mahmut Arif; Arkiyekt; 1932-05 (17); sf.151-154
Hastanelerde Röntken Dairelerinin İnşai Hususiyetleri; A. Hüsnü; Arkiyekt; 1932-11-12 (23-24); sf.333-336

Hastanelerde Tecrit Meselesi; İlyaszade Arif Hikmet; Arkiyekt; 1933-04 (28); sf.124-125
Hastahaneler: Merkezi Servis Teşkilâtı; A. Hüsnü; Arkiyekt; 1933-06 (30); sf.182-184

Yalova Termal Otel: Akay İdaresi; Sedat Hakkı Eldem; (Mimar, 1934/04, Sf. 97, 105-120) (Arkitekt, 1938/03, sf. 67) (Arredamento 2002/04, sf. 72)
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

**Yozgat - Terzili Kaplıca Oteli Projesi; Abidin Mortaş, Şevki Balmumcu; Arkitekt; 1936-01 (61)**

**Hastanelerde Umumî Hizmet Yerleri; Naci Meltem; Arkitekt; 1936-10 (70-71); sf.310**

**Hastanelerde Tedavi Odaları; Naci Meltem; Arkitekt; 1936-12 (72); sf.350-351**

**Cerrahpaşa Hastanesi Hariciye Pavilyonu; Ahmet Sabri; Arkitekt; 1935-09 (57); sf.259-260**

**Hastanelerde Sesden Tecrit; Naci Cemal; Arkitekt; 1935-11 (59-60); sf.349-352**

**YOZGAT TERZİLI KAPLICA OTELİ**
Yozgat Valiliği; Abidin Mortaş, Şevki Balmumcu; (Arkitekt, 1936/01, sf. 11-13)

**Hastanelerde Banyo, Hava ve Beden Hareketleri ile Tedavi Yerleri; Naci Meltem; Arkitekt; 1937-02 (74); sf.61-62**

**Dr. B. Şevket Pek Sağlık Yurdu ve Kira Evi; Seyfi Arkan; Arkitekt; 1937-04 (76); sf.97-99**

**İzmir Ağamemunun Kaplıcaları Yarıması neticesi; Arkitekt; 1937-12 (84); sf.346**

**IZMİR AğAMEMNUN KAPLICALARI**
Mimar Celal Bey, Mimar Reşad Bey; (Arkitekt, 1937/12, sf. 346)

**Yalova Termal Oteli; Sedat Hakkı Eldem; Arkitekt, 1938-03**

**Dr. B. Şevket Pek Sağlık Yurdu ve Kira Evi; Seyfi Arkan; Arkitekt; 1937-04 (76); sf.97-99**

**İzmir Ağamemunun Kaplıcaları Yarıması neticesi; Arkitekt; 1937-12 (84); sf.346**

**IZMİR AğAMEMNUN KAPLICALARI**
Mimar Celal Bey, Mimar Reşad Bey; (Arkitekt, 1937/12, sf. 346)
İsveç'te Hastahane İnşaatında Yeni Cereyanlar; Gustav Birch-Lindgren, (Çev.) Adnan Kolatan; Arkitekt; 1940-05-06 (113-114); sf.121-126

Modern Hastane İnşaatı; Hermann Distel, (Çev.) Adnan Kolatan; Arkitekt; 1940-07-08 (115-116)

Poliklinik Binası, Cerrahpaşa; Leman Tomsu; Arkitekt; 1941/42-03-04 (123-124)
Bâle’de Halk Hastanesi; E. Vischer, P. Vischer, H. Bauer, Brauning, Lev During; Arkitekt; 1946-05-06 (173-174)

Puerto Rico’da Richard J. Neutra’nın Hazırladığı Mektep ve Hastahane Projeleri; Sabih Üstel; Arkitekt; 1945-09-10 (165-166)

A. Midwest Amerikan Hastanesi; Skidmore Owings, Mervill; Arkitekt; 1945-11-12 (167-168); sf.263-264,270

Hayvana Otel Termal ve Halk Hamami
Hüsnu Tümer, Torkum Çubukçu; (Mimarlık, 1945/02-03, sf. 15) (Mimarlık, 1945/04-05, sf. 27-34) (Arredamento Mimari, 2002/04, sf. 72)

Şehircilik’te Tabii Cevhi ve Sihi Şartlar; Güstav Delsner, Çev.) Adnan Kolatan; Arkitekt; 1947-03-04 (183-184); sf.92-96

Genel Hastaneler; Çev.) Altan Baltacoğlu; Arkitekt; 1947-05-06 (185-186); sf.144-147,152

Genel Hastaneler; Çev.) Altan Baltacoğlu; Arkitekt; 1947-07-08 (187-188); sf.184-187,194

Şehircilik Nazariyatı; Genel Hastaneler; Çev.) Altan Baltacoğlu; Arkitekt; 1947-09-10 (189-190); sf.228-230

Mimarlık Nazariyatı; Umumi Hastaneler; Çev.) Altan Baltacoğlu; Arkitekt; 1947-11-12 (191-192); sf.286-289

İstanbul Tıp Sitesi Münasebetiyle; Zeki Sayar; Arkitekt; 1949-03-04 (207-208); sf.49, 80

Umumi Hizmetleri Kanununun 250 nci Maddesine Göre Hazırlanan, Meskenlerin Haiz Olacak Şartlarına Ait Talimat; Çev.) Altan Baltacoğlu; Arkitekt; 1949-03-04 (207-208); sf.92-93
1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

GURABA HASTANESİ ORTOPEDI VE PSİKIYATRİ PAVYONLARI
Asım Mutlu, Eyüp Kömürcüoğlu; (Mimarlık, 1951/05-06, sf. 10)

İŞÇİ SİGORTALARI SANATORYUMU
İçiş Sigortalan Kurumu; Fatin Uran; (Mimarlık, 1951/03-04, sf. 3-13)

Zürih (Zurich) Kanton Hastanesi; Arkitekt; 1952-01-02 (241-242); sf.20-26
Amiral Bristol Hastahunesi Pavyonu; Sedad H. Eldem; Arkitekt; 1952-03-04 (243-244); sf.51-55
İşşen Hastanesi; Fethi Berker; Arkitekt; 1952-05-08 (249-250-251-252); sf147-150

Bir Hastane B. Amerika'da; Arkitekt; 1953-01-04 (255-256-257-258); sf.35-37
İşşen Hastanesi; Fethi Berker; Arkitekt; 1953-01-04 (255-256-257-258); sf.45-52

ESKİŞEHİR DEVLET HASTANESİ
(800 Yataklı) Eskişehir Valiliği; Affan Kırımı; Mübinc Beken; (Mimarlık, 1953/01-06, sf. 32-35, 80)

İstanbul Esnaf Hastanesi Projesi; Samim Oktay, Saim Arısan; Arkitekt; 1954-09-12 (275-276-277-278)
ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ TİP FAKÜLTESİ
Ankara Üniversitesi; Refik Şenvardar, Ömer Günay; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

GÜZEL ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ
İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi; Yılmaz Arı (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

GAZİANTEP DEVLET HASTANESİ
Mimarlık Müşavirlikleri; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANKARA KIZILAY SİTESİ
Türkiye Kızılay Derneğinin (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

Gaziantep Devlet Hastanesi Mimarî Proje Müşavakası, Duyuru; Arkitekt; 1957-02 (287) sf.81

ADANA DEVLET HASTANESİ
(400 Yataklı) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANKARA KIZILAY SİTESİ
Türkiye Kızılay Derneği; Hulusi Güngör, Tevfik Atıl; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)
Erhan, Orhan Demirarslan; (Arkitekt, 1963/01, Derneğ (575 Yataklı) Vakıf Guraba Hastanesine Yardım Tekliflerine Dair Tektik Heyeti Raporu; Arkitekt; 1963-01 (310), sf.21-29

Zonguldak (İşçi) Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-02 (2)

450 Yataklı: Zonguldak (İşçi) Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-03 (3)

560 Yataklı Beyoğlu (İşçi) Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-05 (5)

İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu 500 Yataklı Göztepe Hastanesi Proje Yas øns sınırları; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-06 (6)

BEYÖĞLU (İşçi) HASTANESİ (500 Yataklı) İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü; Gültüke Aydoğan, Dsep Saraf, Nişan Yauyban, M. Gülmezoğlu, M. Eram, M. Hekimagoğlu (Mimarlık, 1963/05, sf.10-18) (Mimarlık, 1963/04, sf.12) (Mimarlık, 1971/09-10) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

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ZONGULDAK (İşçi) HASTANESİ (450 Yataklı) İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğü; Şaziem Arolat, Neşet Arolat; (Mimarlık, 1963/02, sf.13) (Mimarlık, 1963/03, sf.5-14) (Mimarlık, 1971/09-10) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

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İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu 500 Yataklı Göztepe Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-02 (2)

Zonguldak (İşçi) Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması Neticesi: Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-02 (2)

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560 Yataklı Beyoğlu (İşçi) Hastanesi Proje Yas ønsması; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-05 (5)

İşçi Sigortaları Kurumu 500 Yataklı Göztepe Hastanesi Proje Yas øns sınırları; Yüksek Sunucu; Mimarlık; 1963-06 (6)

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II. Milletlerarası hastane
Ege Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi; Proje: Betül Talu, Erdem Talu; Mimarlık; 1965-03 (17)

II. Milletlerarası hastane ve hastane Bağlıği Kongresi: Arslan Terziolu; Mimarlık; 1965-06 (20)

Le Corbusier’in Yeni Venedik Hastanesi: Syvain Zegel (çev. Mehmet Çubuk) Mimarlık; 1965-07 (21)

Beyoğlu İlk Yardım Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yarışması; Yapıonica; Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

Hastane Mimariyelığa İyi Çalıştırı Dillerde Yayılanın En Yeni Kitap ve Dergiler; Arslan Terziolu; Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

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Hastane Planlaması ve Computerler; Peter Burbury (çev. Teoman Doruk) Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

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İzmir Vilayeti Özel İdaresi; Muhith Türkmen, Mete Ünal; (Mimarlık, 1966/11, sf.7) (Mimarlık, 1967/06, sf.165) (Mimarlık, 1969/04, sf.2) (Mimarlık, 1969/06, sf.2) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

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Beyoğlu İlk Yardım Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yarışması; Arktektekt; 1965-02 (319); sf.77-91

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Hastane Mimariyelığa İyi Çalıştırı Dillerde Yayılanın En Yeni Kitap ve Dergiler; Arslan Terziolu; Mimarlık; 1965-06 (20)

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Beyoğlu İlk Yardım Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yarışması; Yapıonica; Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

Hastane Mimariyelığa İyi Çalıştırı Dillerde Yayılanın En Yeni Kitap ve Dergiler; Arslan Terziolu; Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

“Stockholm’daki 14. International Hospital Federation Kongresinde İntihar”; Arslan Terziolu; Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

Hastane Planlaması ve Computerler; Peter Burbury (çev. Teoman Doruk) Mimarlık; 1965-09 (23)

İSTANBUL BEYÖLGÜ İLK YARDIM HASTANELERI (200 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Yılmaz Tuncer, Yılmaz Sanlı, Güner Acar; (Arktektekt; 1965, 1971/09-10) (Mimarlık, 1968/10, sf.6) (Mimarlık, 1967/12, sf.5) (Arktektekt; 1980/03, sf.114-116) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANAKA Refik Saydam Merkez
HIFIZISSHAHİ ESKİSTİTÜS
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Özer Arşav; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANAKA UNIVERSİTESİ TİP FAKÜLTESİ
İstanbul Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dekanlığı; Teoman Doruk; (Mimarlık, 1967/07, sf.5) (Mimarlık, 1971/09-10) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ERZURUM ATATÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ TİP FAKÜLTESİ VE ARŞAİRMA HASTANELERI
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Ozdemir Ererver, Harun Özer; (Mimarlık, 1968/08 sf.6) (Mimarlık, 1967/12, sf.5) (Arktektekt; 1980/03, sf.114-116) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ERZURUM DEVLET HASTANELERI KADIN-DOĞUM, ÇOCUK SERVİSLERİ EK BİNASI
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Sami S. Siwa, Doğan Tekeli, Engin Venali; (Mimarlık, 1967/11, sf.5) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ISPARTA EÇİRDİRK KEMİK HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERI
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Yılmaz Sanlı, Yılmaz Tuncer, Güner Acar; (Arktektekt; 1967/4, sf.161-167) (Mimarlık, 1967/11, sf.5) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

İZMİR DEVLET HASTANELERI (800 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Şaimet Arolat, Neşet Arolat; (Mimarlık, 1967/03, sf.5) (Mimarlık, 1967/06 sf.5) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KAKİR KÖY İTİBÂRÎ KABİM YURDU
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Cengiz Bektaş; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ÇORUM DEVLET HASTANELERI
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Yılmaz Tuncer, Güner Acar, Yılmaz Sanlı; (Mimarlık, 1968/08, sf.5) (Arktektekt; 1969/01 sf.30) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

DIYABAKIR DEVLET HASTANELERİ
(500 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Hasan Öncüoğlu; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

MUŞ GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERİ
(200 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Sevinç Elmas, Erdoğan Elmas; (Mimarlık, 1968/06, sf.17) (Mimarlık, 1968/09, sf.7) (Mimarlık, 1971/10-10, sf.5,7,13) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ÖRDÜ GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERİ
(300 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Yüksel Tür, Seyhan Süzer; İ. Yaşarlıları; (Arktektekt; 1968, sf.173-178) (Mimarlık, 1968/06, sf.5) (Mimarlık, 1968/08, sf.5) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

SAMSON GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERİ
(100 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Orhan Dinç; (Mimarlık, 2001/06, sf.24) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

TRABZON GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERİ
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Levent Aksoy, Yaşar Muraylı; (Mimarlık, 1968/10, sf.23) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

CROM Devlet Hastaneleri Simetri Proje Yarışması; Arktektekt; 1963-01 (333); sf.30-32

Adana Ruh Sağlığı Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yarışması; Arktektekt; 1965-04 (336); sf.172-178

KASTAMONU GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERI
Mimari Proje Yarışması: Arktektekt; 1969-04 (336); sf.172-178

IZMİR İTİBĂRÎ KABİM YURDU
Cengiz Bektaş; (Mimarlık, 1969/04, sf.29-34)

IZMİR REHABİLİTASYON MERKEZİ
Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Vahit Erhan, Orhan Demirarslan; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KASTAMONU GÖÇÜS HASTALIKLARI HASTANELERI
(200 Yataklık) Bayındırlık Bakanlığı; Adnan Taşçoğlu; (Arktektekt; 1969, sf.172-178) (Mimarlık, 1969/05, sf.5) (Mimarlık, 1969/06, sf.6) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

TÜRKİYE KIZILAY DERNEĞİ GENEL MERKEZİ
Türkiye Kızlary Derneği Genel Başkanlığı; Cengiz Eren, Onur Tokcan; (Mimarlık, 1969/08, sf.5) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)
Adana Ruh Sağlığı Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yansıması; Arktect; 1970-01 (337); sf.37-39

ANKARA GÖLBAZ RUY SAĞLIĞI SİTESİ
Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Yüksek Türk, İ. Yalçın Ileri, Yaşar Yalçın; (Arkitekt, 1970/01, sf.37) (Arkitekt, 1971/01, sf.35-46) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

HACETTEPE HASTANESİ
Beyoğlu Ilyas Gümüş Hali Hastanesi; proje: Güner Acar, Yılmaz Sanlı, Yılmaz Tuncer

 Çevre ve Hasta; Emilio Tempia (cev: Rafael Avdol) Mimarlık; 1971-09-10 (95-96)
Çevre ve Hasta; Emilio Tempia (cev: Rafael Avdol) Mimarlık; 1971-09-10 (95-96)

Diyarbakır Rup Tıp Fakültesi ve 1029 Yatakçı Araştırma Hastanesi; Proje; Mimarlık; 1972-06 (104)

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ TİP FAKÜLTESİ
Bursa Tıp Fakültesi:
İstanbul Üniversitesi; Mine İnceoğlu, Necati İnceoğlu, Çınar Şahenk; (Mimarlık, 1972/09, sf.12) (Mimarlık, 1973/01, sf.22) (Arkitekt, 1974/04, sf.189-96)

ERZURUM ATATÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ 200 KİŞİLİK LABORANT VE TİBBI TEKNİKLİ KİŞİYE ANDİŞE
Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Nilgün Yavuşan, Özen Safa, Gülcü tek Aydınan; (Mimarlık, 1972/02, sf.70) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

İSTANBUL EVDİKULE SAĞLIĞI SİTESİ
Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Hasan Onciçoglu, İhsan Dinat; (Mimarlık, 1971/02, sf.18) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

İSTANBUL BAKIYOR RUY SAĞLIĞI SİTESİ
1170 Yataklı Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Filiz Erkal, Çoğun Erkal; (Mimarlık, 1970/10, sf.22) (Mimarlık, 1971/02, sf.18) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

İSTANBUL CEVİL CİHAT ONKOLOJİ HASTANESİ
Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Nilgün Yavuşan, Özen Safa, Gülcü tek Aydınan; (Mimarlık, 1972/04, sf.15-16) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KARADENIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ TİP FAKÜLTESİ VE ARAŞİRTMA HASTANESİ
Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Harun Özer, Özdemir Evrudi; (Mimarlık, 1972/06, sf.8) (Mimarlık, 1972/07, sf.15) (Mimarlık, 1972/08, sf.10) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KIRŞEHİR DEVLET HASTANESİ
(200 Yatakçı) Bayındırklı Bakaniği; Süleyman Ünal, Ceylan Yaman; (Mimarlık, 1972/06, sf.8) (Mimarlık, 1972/07, sf.15) (Mimarlık, 1972/08, sf.10) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

SOSYAL SIGORTALAR KURUMU KIZILAY TESİSLERİ
Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğünde; (Mimarlık, 1973/03, sf.110) (Mimarlık, 1973/09, sf.22-28) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu Kızılay Tesisleri Proje Yansıması Kimlik Tesbibi Tutuналı; Orhan Dinç; (Mimarlık, 1973/04 (312), sf.199-204

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu Kızılay Tesisleri Proje: Yüksel Erdemir; (Mimarlık, 1973-10 (120)

YAPI dergisi, Yapı-Endüstri Merkezi tarafından 1973’ te yayınılmaya başlar.

Yaşlilik ve Bananma Sorunları; Aydın Boydan, Savas Bingöl; Yapi; 1973 -11-12 (41), sf.41

Tarabya Yaşlılık Sitesi Projesi; Aydın Boydan, Savas Bingöl; Yapi - 1973 -11-12 (41), sf.43

SOSYAL SIGORTALAR KURUMU KIZILAY TESİSLERİ
Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu Genel Müdürlüğünde; Orhan Dinç; (Mimarlık, 1972/05, sf.11) (Mimarlık, 1972/02, sf.15) (Arkitekt, 1973/04, sf.199-204) (Mimarlık, 1973/03, sf.110) (Mimarlık, 1973/09, sf.20-12) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

Bursa Tıp Fakültesi Mimar Proje Yansıması; Arktect; 1974-01 (354); sf.89-96

Ankara Önkolajı Hastanesi Mimar Proje Yansıması; Tülay Taşçıoğlu; Adnan Taşçıoğlu; (Mimarlık, 1974-04 (356); sf.187-192

ANKARA ONKOLOJİ HASTANESİ
500 Yatakçı Tulya Taşçıoğlu; Adnan Taşçıoğlu; (Arkitekt, 1974/04, sf.187-192) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

TRABZON KEMİK HASTALIKLARI
(200 Yatakçı) Bayındırklı Bakaniği; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)
Kütahya Devlet Hastanesi Proje Yanıması; Yanıma Sonucu; Mimarlık; 1975-03 (117)

Kırşehir Devlet Hastanesi Proje Yanıması; Yanıma Sonucu; Mimarlık; 1975-04 (118)

SSK Ankara Nöroşirurji Hastanesi; Proje: Ünal Tümer, Haldun Erdoğan; Mimarlık; 1975-12 (145)

ANKARA GERİ ZEKĂLILAR BAKIM VE EĞİTİM MERKEZİ
Bayındırklık Bakanlığı; Tanju Kaptanoğlu; (Mimarlık, 1975/02, sf.3) (Mimarlık, 1975/05, sf.39-48) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KÜTAHYA DEVLET HASTANESİ
(200 Yataklı) Bayındırklık Bakanlığı; Adnan Taşçıoğlu, Tülay Taşçıoğlu, İ. Tahsin Karianis, Temel Kökner; (Mimarlık, 1975/01, sf.3) (Mimarlık, 1975/03, sf.25-32)

SSK BÜYÜYEBİLEN TİP HASTANE
Sosyal Siyasi Araştırmalar Kurumu; Alpay Aşkun, P. İliğ Yüce; (Mimarlık, 1976/02, sf.16) (Arkitekt, 1977/02, sf.86-91) (Mimar, 1996/06-07, sf.16)

SSK Büyübilen Tip Hastane Proje Yanıması ile ilgili Değerlendirmeler; Orhan Özgüner; Mimarlık; 1976-02 (147)

SSK Tip Hastane Yanıma Tartsıldı; Güven Birkan; Mimarlık; 1976-02 (147)

Ankara Üniversitesi Tip Fakültesi Hemşire Koleji; Proje: Mustafa A. Aşlaner; Mimarlık; 1976-03 (148)

Büyüybilen Hastane Mimari Proje Yanıması; Alpay Aşkun, P. İliğ Yüce; Arkitekt; 1977-02 (366); sf.86-91

Ege Üniversitesi Tip Fakültesi Nöroşirurji Binası; Proje: Oktay Veral; Mimarlık; 1977-02 (151)

SSK Bakırköy Kadın ve Çocuk Hastalıkları Hastanesi; Proje: Yüksel Erdemir; Mimarlık; 1977-03 (152)

Ruh ve Sinir Hastalıkları Hastanesi; Özyay Hasan, Sevim Altan; Arkitekt; 1978-02 (170); sf.59-60

Aydın 400 Yataklı Devlet Hastanesi Yanıması; Yanıma Sonucu; Mimarlık; 1978-03 (156)

Aydın 400 Yataklı devlet hastanesi yanıması: bir değerlendirme.; Orhan Özgüner; Mimarlık; 1978-03 (156)

AYDIN DEVLET HASTANESİ
Bayındırklık Bakanlığı; Edip Önder Us, Kazım Pehlivanoğlu, Yusuf Gürşmar, Sibel Kılıç, Davut Genç, Meral Doğan, Behçet Komçuk; (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.16) (Mimarlık, 1978/03, sf.89-96)

Ağamennon Sıcak Su Tedavi Merkezi; Muhlis Türkmen, Mete Ünal, Cengiz Eren; Arkitekt; 1979-03 (375); sf.108-113

Bursa Üniversitesi Hemşire Laborant Okulu; Proje: Osep Saraf; Mimarlık; 1979-03 (160)
Erzurum Atatürk Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi ve Araştırma Hastanesi; Harun Özer, Özdemir Erverdi; Arkitekt; 1980-03 (379); sf.114-116

ANKARA KIZILAY TESİSLERİ
Türkiye Kızılay Derneği; Nesrin Yatman, Vedat Ilijüber, Alfân Yatman; (Arkitekt, 1980/02, sf.67) (Mimar, 1981/01, sf.38-77) (Mimarlık, 1987/02, sf.48, 49, 63-65) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANKARA DEVLET HASTANESİ
(200 Üniteli); Bayındırlık ve İskân Bakanlığı; Yurdanur Sepkin, Öner Olcay, Hüseyin Keçeci, Aydanur Yankı, Sedat Özyılmaz, Ümit Yücel, Kürşat Ayyıldız, Zehra Battal; Mimarlık, 1993/01, Yanımlar Özel Eki) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

ANTALYA TIP FAKÜLTESİ EĞİTİM VE ARAŞTıRNA HASTANESİ
(800 Yataklı) Ankara Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü; (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

60-80-100 YATAK KAPASİTELİ DEÇİŞKEN YAŞLıLAR HUZUREVİ TİP PROJE YARIŞMASI

SAMSUN DEVLET HASTANESİ
REORGANİZASYONU VE TESVİY İARIŞMASI
(415 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskân Bakanlığı; Alpay Aşıkın, İlgi Aşıkın; (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.16) (Mimarlık, 1984/07-08, sf.4) (Mimarlık, 1984/10, sf.4) (Mimarlık, 1993/01, Yanımlar Özel Eki) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

Eski Kaplıca’nın Restorasyonu ve Kervansaray-Termal Oteli; Proje: Şaziment Arolat, Neşet Arolat, Emre Arolat; Mimarlık; 1989-02 (234)

Maslak Asker Hastanesi Mimari Proje
Yarıması; Tümay Korucuoğlu; Mimarlık; 1989-06 (238)

Berlin’de İstanbul’dan Hastane Yapıları Sempozyumu; Yapı; 1985-1 (6); sf.6

BOLU DEVLET HASTANESİ
(250 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve Iskân Bakanlığı; Erdal Sorgucu, Hasan Özbay, A. Tamer Başbuğ; (Mimarlık, 1984/10, sf.3) (Mimarlık, 1985/02-03, sf.4) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.16) (Mimarlık, 1993/01, Yanısmalar Özel Eki) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

Klinik II, Nürnberg; Jürgen Joedicke, Walter Mayer; Yapı; 1986-2 (37); sf.37

MİLLİ SAVUNMA BAKANLIĞI MASLAK ASKERİ HASTANESİ
(600 Yataklı) Milli Savunma Bakanlığı; Hasan Özbay, A. Tamer Başbuğ, Baran İldili; (Mimarlık, 1988/05, sf.23) (Mimarlık, 1989/06, sf.51-62) (Mimarlık, 1993/01, Yanısmalar Özel Eki) (Mimarlık, 1993/07, sf.28) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.16)

Eski Kaplıca’nın Restorasyonu ve Kervansaray-Termal Oteli; Proje: Şaziment Arolat, Neşet Arolat, Emre Arolat; Mimarlık; 1989-02 (234) Maslak Asker Hastanesi Mimari Proje Yanısması; Tümay Korucuoğlu; Mimarlık; 1989-06 (238)
1990 - 2019

1990

1990-1999 Tarihleri Arası Projeler - Sürekli İçerik Gösterme

100 Yataklı Göz Hastanesi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1990 -12 (15); sf.15

Sonuçlandı; Yapı; 1993 -6 (19); sf.19

İçerik Gösterme

1991

1990-1999 Tarihleri Arası Projeler - Sürekli İçerik Gösterme

100 Yataklı Göz Hastanesi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1990 -12 (15); sf.15

Sonuçlandı; Yapı; 1993 -6 (19); sf.19

İçerik Gösterme

1992

1990-1999 Tarihleri Arası Projeler - Sürekli İçerik Gösterme

100 Yataklı Göz Hastanesi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1990 -12 (15); sf.15

Sonuçlandı; Yapı; 1993 -6 (19); sf.19

İçerik Gösterme

1993

1990-1999 Tarihleri Arası Projeler - Sürekli İçerik Gösterme

100 Yataklı Göz Hastanesi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1990 -12 (15); sf.15

Sonuçlandı; Yapı; 1993 -6 (19); sf.19

İçerik Gösterme

1994

1990-1999 Tarihleri Arası Projeler - Sürekli İçerik Gösterme

100 Yataklı Göz Hastanesi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1990 -12 (15); sf.15

Sonuçlandı; Yapı; 1993 -6 (19); sf.19

İçerik Gösterme
İSTANBUL ÇAĞI ÖZMANAŞA DEVLET HASTANESİ
(300 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı; Ünal Kara; (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.43-46) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KASTAMONU ÇUAT MERKEZİ
(100 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı; Y. Kenan Güvenç, Gülünür Özdağlı Güvenç; (Mimar, 1995/04, sf.55) (Mimarlık, 1995/07, sf.6) (Mimar, 1995/09, sf.6) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.25-29) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

KONYA GÖÇÜŞ HASTALIKLARI HASTANESİ
(250 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı; Güntekin Aydoğan; (Yapı, 1995/03, sf.25) (Mimar, 1995/04, sf.5) (Mimarlık, 1995/07, sf.6) (Mimar, 1995/09, sf.6) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.21-24) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

SAMSUN ONKOLOJİ HASTANESİ
(100 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı; Mehmet Soylu, Mete Öz; (Yapı, 1995/06, sf.37) (Mimar, 1995/03, sf.7) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.39-42) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

TEKİRDAĞ DEVLET HASTANESİ
(250 Yataklı) Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı; Ahmet Yurtutan, Süleyman Bayrak; (Mimarlık, 1995/07, sf.6) (Yapı, 1995/03, sf.25) (Mimar, 1995/09, sf.6) (Mimar, 1996/05, sf.30-33) (Mimarlar Odası Arşivi)

1995

İstanbul’a Yeni Bir Hastane; Yapı: 1996-02 (28); sf.28
Galatasaray Huzurevi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1996-06 (45); sf.45
Asbeste Karşı Savaşı; Yapı: 1996-07 (35); sf.35
Galatasaray Yardımlaşma Vakfı Florya Huzurevi Proje Yarışması; Yapı: 1996-08 (38); sf.38
GALATASARAYLILAR YARDıMLAŞMA VAKFı FLORYA HUZUREVı

Cüzam Hastanesi, Çopda Taluka, Hindistan (1998 Ağan Ham Mimarlık Odülü); Per Christian Brynildsen, Jan Olav; Yapı: 1998-11 (78); sf.78

1996
1997
1998
1999
Acıbadem Hastanesi Ek Tesisleri; İstanbul; Kenan Geyran, Esin Kasapoğlu, Sevilay Çartık, Faruk Aslan, Asude Ortancıl; Yapı; 2000 -3 (77-84); sf.77-84
Yapıda Oluşan Nem ve Küfür İnsan Sağlığına Etkileri; Filiz Şenkal; Yapı; 2001 -4 (89-90); sf.89-90
Astımzız Ev Tasarlandı; Yapı; 2001 -8 (18); sf.18
Eczacıbaşı Yönetim Binası Levent / İstanbul; Turgut Alton; Yapı; 2001 -10 (69); sf.69
Ses ve Mimarlık; Çelik Erengezgin; Yapı; 2001 -10 (87-92); sf.87-92
Sağlık Yapılarında Konfor Koşullarının Sağlanması; Filiz Şenkal; Yapı; 2001 -11 (49-51); sf.49-51
Abdi Iбраhim İlaç Sanayı Hadımköy Tesisleri, İstanbul; Dante O. Benini & Partners Architects; Simonetta Parazzoli; Yapı; 2001 -12 (79-86); sf.79-86
İzmir Dr. Behçet Uz Çocuk Hastanesi Cephe Renovasyonu ve Çevre Düzenlemesi; Eti Akgöz Levi, Hikmet Gökmen, Yasemin Sayar; Yapı; 2004 -2 (75-80); sf.75-80
Tuttlingen Kaplica Tesisı, Almanya; Çimen Bayar; Yapı; 2004 -4 (69-76); sf.69-76
İnsan Sağlığını Etkileyen İç Hava Kalitesinin Oluşumunda Yapım Malzemelerinin Rolü; Esin Tülay; Yapı; 2004 -10 (99-103); sf.99-103
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<td>Gebze’deki “Anadolu Sağlık Merkezi” Dünya Çapında Başarılı 10 sağlık Projesi Arasında; Yapı</td>
<td>2008 -12 (16); sf.16</td>
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Graduated from the Architecture Department of Osmangazi University, Yuvacan Atmaca received her M.Arch degree from the Architectural Design Department of Istanbul Technical University where she continues her PhD studies. After gaining experience at architecture competitions and architecture offices, she steered her practice towards museums as cultural and public spaces. She worked as a project coordinator in the research, design and implementation stages of various museum projects. She continues to work in the fields of architecture, design and research.

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Architect Ufuk Demirgüç completed her BA at Istanbul Technical University (ITU) in 1993, and received her MA from the History of Architecture Program of the same university in 2006. Currently she is a PhD candidate at ITU History of Architecture Program and works as an independent researcher and architect.