

Rules for Emergency Hospitalization at Yuan Ze University

Background

- 1. The following rules were firstly reviewed and ratified at the school's second administrative meeting for the year of 1995 on September 25.*
- 2. Attendants to the seventh administrative meeting on February 26 for the year of 2000 endorsed the draft passage.*
- 3. The university made its final ratification to the rules at the 26th administrative meeting for the year of 2005 held on June 9.*

Rule 1:

The setting of the rules for emergency hospitalization aims to ensure all students to get immediate and adequate medical treatment for unanticipated suffering of illness or injuries.

Rule 2:

1.

When the emergency happens during the office hours of university, the doctor and nurse at campus will conduct an initial consultation to the patient to determine whether that the latter needs to go to hospital or not:

1.1

The medical faculty at school will take the responsibility to give adequate medical treatment to the patients of minor illness or injury and offering them a place to rest in the school's health center after treatment.

1.2

For those students who suffer minor illness or injuries without immediate life threat but are in need of further medical treatment, the medical faculty at school will inform the following persons after basic diagnosis in preparation for sending the patient to hospital:

- 1) A drillmaster of the patient*
- 2) The tutor of the patient*
- 3) The patient's parents*

The first two persons are prior candidates to escort the patient to hospital under the circumstances of emergency.

The delivery of the patient to hospital can be implemented by an ambulance, a vehicle of school staff or one managed by the university's General Affairs Department, or a taxi.

1.3

The medical faculty at campus will cope with delivery of students who suffer a serious emergent injury or illness to hospital in line with the following procedures:

1.3.1 Informing relevant people including the patient's drillmaster or the one who is on duty, the patient's tutor, department dean or director of the patient, the patient's family as well as top management of the university based upon the university regulations.

1.3.2 The patient will be sent to hospital under care of a campus medical staff.

1.3.3 The delivery must be conducted by an ambulance.

2.

When the emergency happens in the rest hours of university, the patient will be sent to hospital in company with either a school staff who is on duty or the patient's superintendent of dormitory or a schoolfellow. In the meantime, the university must inform the patient's family of the emergency.

2.1

The ambulance fare should be reimbursed by the university's Department of Life Guidance, which takes care of students' life at campus.

2.2

The school representative who escorts the patient to hospital should help complete the obligated procedures to make the patient get medical treatment and should contact the latter's parent or family when hospitalization is necessary.

2.3

Should the school representative who escorts the patient to hospital sign a letter of authorization required by the hospital for implementing an emergent operation or necessary check-up in the capacity of the patient's guardian, the signing must be done including written endorsement of a cosigner such as a hospital staff on duty or a social worker.

2.4

The school representative should keep an eye on the patient all the time at hospital and must not leave hospital until arrival of the patient's family and detail the latter about the emergency.

Rule 3:

3.1

The university takes charge and will solve any administrative or legal controversy stemming from the above-mentioned practice of emergency hospitalization, check-up or medical treatment by acquiring professional assistance of a legal consultant if necessary.

3.2

The university is obligated to insure the escorting representative an accident insurance and the third-party liability insurance.

Rule 4:

The rules come into effect after ratification of the three foregoing administrative meetings. The same procedure would apply for reviewing any future amendment to the rules.

If any controversies or disputes occurred regarding clauses of the contract, it shall always refer to its Chinese version.