FEEL THE BIOPHILIA:

HUMANIZING HEALTHCARE DESIGN

HCD 2018



Our

PRESENTERS



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Learning Objectives +

AGENDA

01

DEFINE BIOPHILIA + UNDERSTAND ITS DESIGN PRINCIPLES

EXPLORE TWO AWARD WINNING CASE STUDIES

02

Learn how healthcare design is becoming more sensitive to the needs of communities and the environment

Recognize how biophilia in healthcare design promotes physical, social and mental well-being Identify plant species that do and do not do well in healthcare facility spaces, and ongoing maintenance issues and costs

03

DISCUSSION OF LESSONS LEARNED + FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

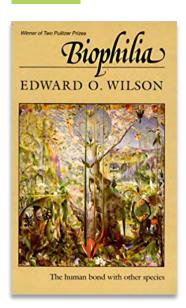
What is **BIOPHILIA?**

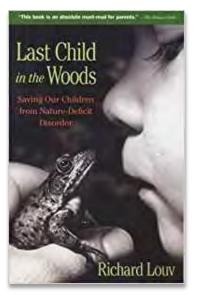
Biophilia is the theory that people possess an inherent affinity for nature, which developed during the long course of human evolution. In recent years, studies have revealed that this inclination continues to be a vital component to human health and wellbeing.

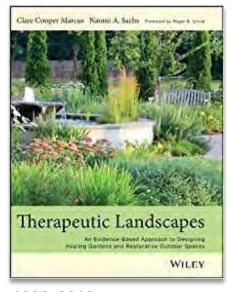
What is SALUTOGENESIS?

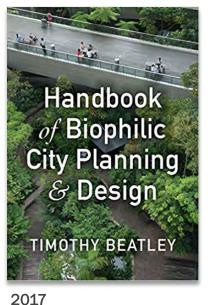
Salutogenesis is a term coined by Aaron Antonovsky, a professor of medical sociology. The term describes an approach focusing on factors that support human health and well-being, rather than on factors that cause disease (pathogenesis). More specifically, the "salutogenic model" is concerned with the relationship between health, stress, and coping.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

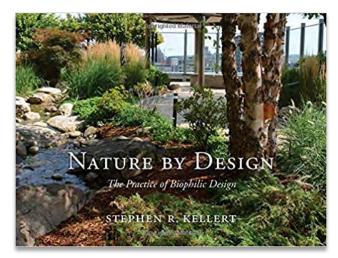








1984 2005 1999, 2013



ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS



Getting outside is a prescription for better health



GPS CAN NOW PRESCRIBE A HEALTHY DOSE OF NATURE

The New York Times

How Walking in Nature Changes the Brain

Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine

The physiological effects of Shinrin-yoku (taking in the forest atmosphere or forest bathing): evidence from field experiments in 24 forests across Japan.

The New York Times

Take a Walk in the Woods. Doctor's Orders.



PHS Urban Greening Program
Improves Mental Health of Residents

Findings of Penn study have implications for cities across the United States

ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS



Getting outside is a prescription for better health

Environmental Health and Preventive Medicine

The physiological effects of Shinrin-yoku (taking in the forest atmosphere or forest bathing): evidence from field experiments in 24 forests across Japan.

SCOTTISH FIELD

GPS CAN NOW PRESCRIBE A HEALTHY DOSE OF NATURE

The New York Times

Take a Walk in the Woods. Doctor's Orders.

The New York Times

How Walking in Nature Changes the Brain



PHS Urban Greening Program Improves Mental Health of Residents

Findings of Penn study have implications for cities across the United States

"The new Penn study shows that transforming blighted neighborhood environments into green space can improve the trajectory of the residents' mental health. Adding green space to neighborhoods should be considered alongside individual treatments to address mental health problems in low-resource communities. Additionally, greening is an affordable approach, costing about \$1,600 per vacant lot and \$180 per year to maintain"

- Pennsylvania Horticultural Society



Improving Health + Well-Being in the Environment

- **01** Connection with Nature
- **O2** Presence of Water
- 03 Sensory Stimuli
- 04 Dynamic + Diffuse Light
- 05 Connection with Natural System
- 06 Complexity + Order
- 07 Prospect + Refuge





























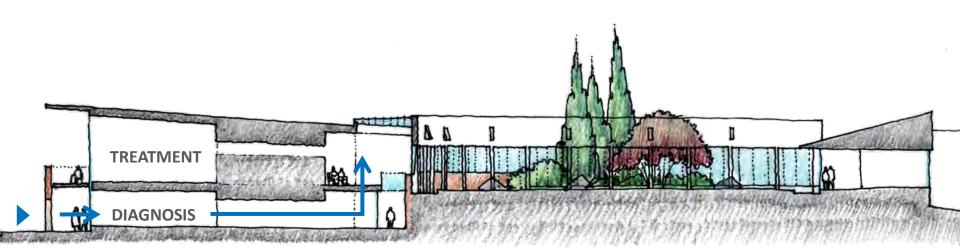








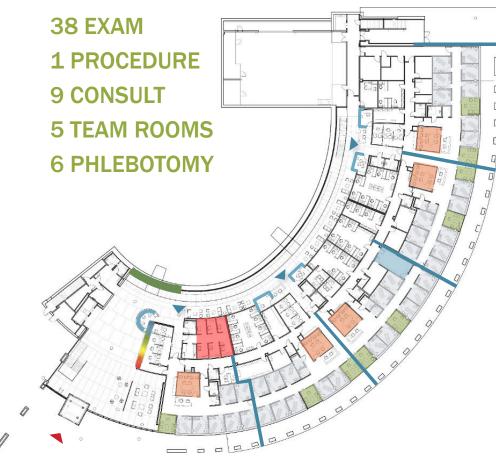






MULTIDISCIPLINARY CLINIC

5 NEIGHBORHOODS



INFUSION THERAPY

4 NEIGHBORHOODS

24 BAYS

7 PRIVATE ROOMS

2 FAMILY LOUNGES

RADIATION ONCOLOGY

4 EXAM + 1 HOLDING AREA

6 RADIATION TREATMENT MODALITIES INCLUDING CYBERKNIFE

2 TEAM ROOMS

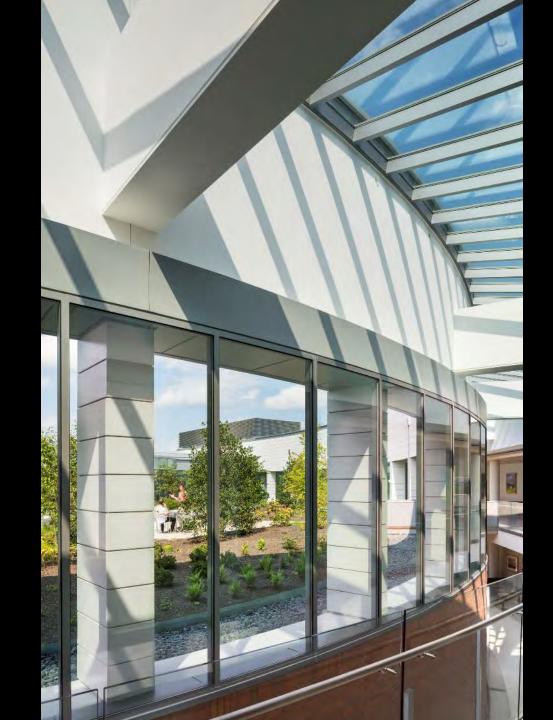










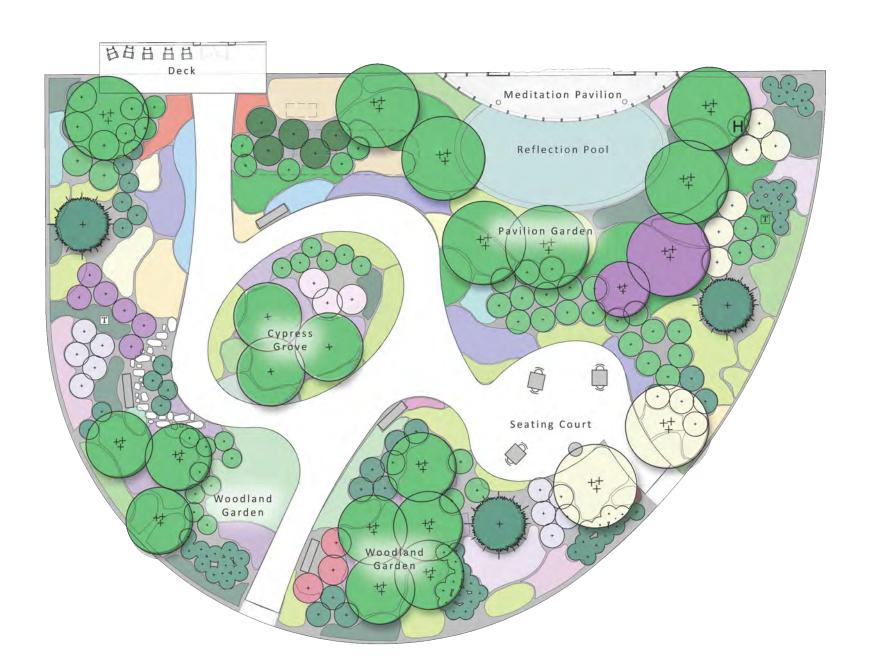






















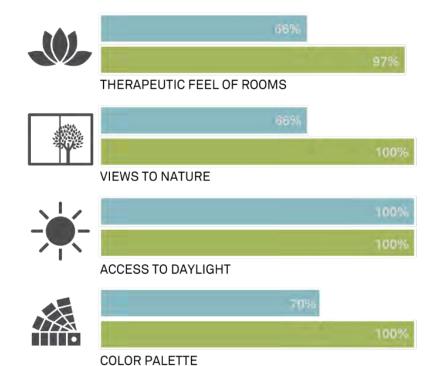














100%

ARE SATISFIED WITH THE INTEGRATION OF NATURE

IN THE PATIENT CARE EXPERIENCE

"SOME ROOMS GET TOO MUCH LIGHT"







100% ARE SATISFIED WITH PATIENT + FAMILY AMENITIES

95% SAY THE AMENITIES IMPROVE THE EXPERIENCE

90% FEEL PATIENTS + FAMILY MEMBERS UTILIZE THE AMENITIES AMENITIES























healthcare design

nation's largest hospital green roofs By Louis A. Meilink Jr. and Christina Grimes











SCHEME A - PAVILIONS



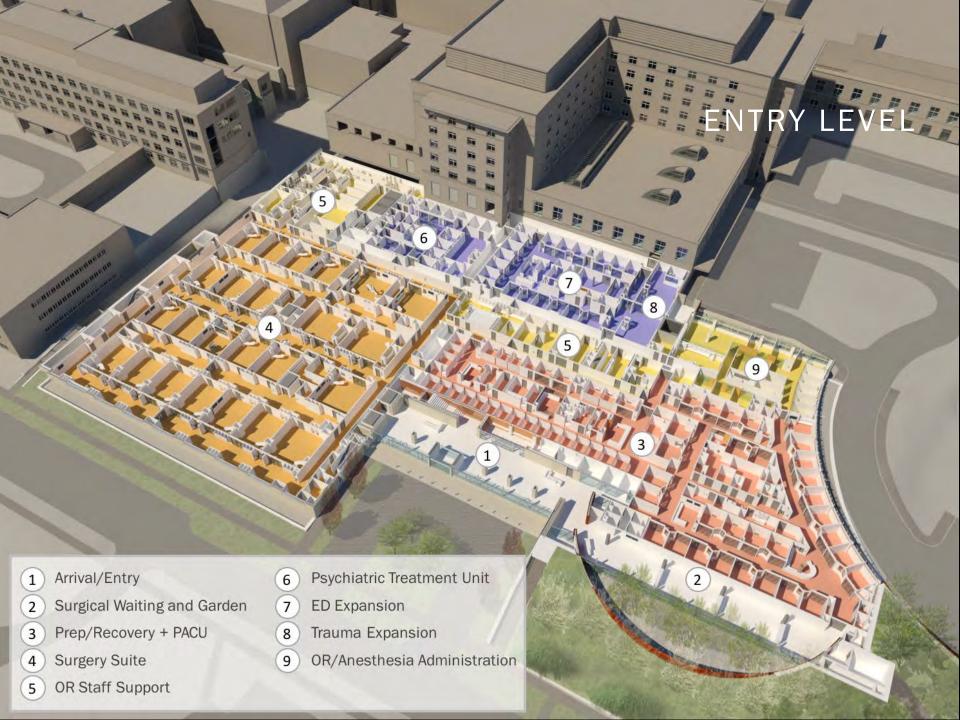
SCHEME B - LANDSCAPE









































































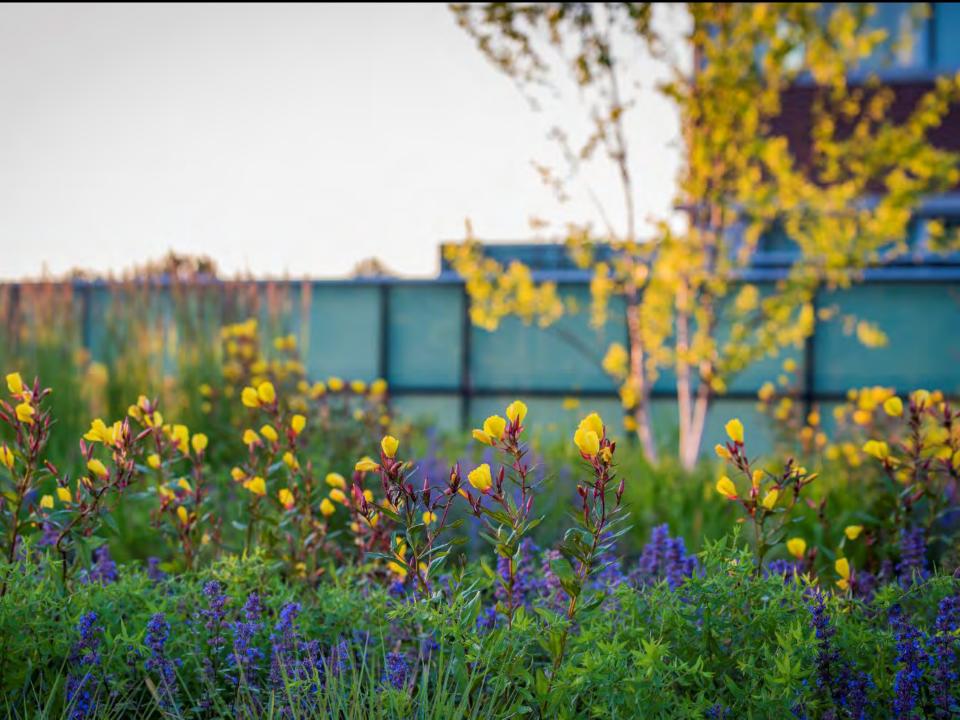


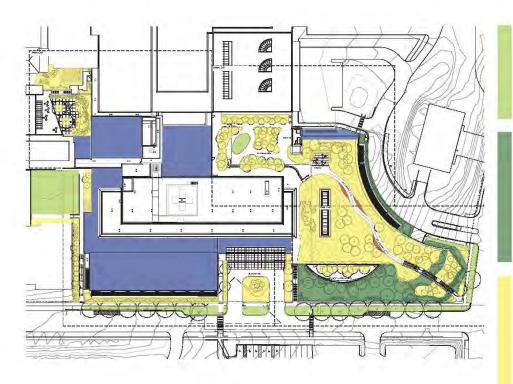












"LAWN"

- . Mow lawn as needed to keep at 3"-4" in height.
- Monitor moisture and irrigation levels. Adjust irrigation as required to maintain 1" per week.
- Additional compost tea may be applied 2 3 weeks after organic corn gluten meal preemergent.
- Protect overseeded areas from use for one month.

"TREES & SHRUBS"

- Prune early spring-blooming shrubs and trees after blooming to remove all dead/ hazardous material and crossing branches.
- If it is a dry spring, water 1" per week.
- Fertilize with compost tea.
- Cleanup spent flowers from spring blooming species.
- Monitor for black spots and treat with biological fungicide as required. Inspect for Cankers and Blights, and remove infected branches.

"PERENNIAL BEDS, SHRUBS, TREES"

- If it is a dry spring, water 1" per week. Monitor new plantings twice weekly and water as required.
- Plant communities with high nutrient requirements should be fertilized with compost tea.
- Plant supplemental container perennials.
- Monitor perennials for early signs of fungal infections, such as rusts or spots, apply biological fungicide if required.
- Allow foliage on later blooming bulbs to develop after blooms fade. Cut back foliage once tips begin to turn brown.
- · Weed beds once per week.
- Prune early spring-blooming shrubs and trees after blooming to remove all dead/ hazardous material and crossing branches.
- Fertilize trees and shrubs with compost tea.
- Cleanup spent flowers from spring blooming species.
- Monitor for black spots on trees and shrubs and treat with biological fungicide as required. Inspect for Cankers and Blights, and remove infected branches.

"SEDUMS & BULBS"

· Weed beds once per week.

"EXTENSIVE PLANTS"

- Inspect waterproofing and flashing for indications of wear, photo degradation, etc.
- Weed beds. Remove seed heads and place in enclosed plastic bag. Begin weeding at the roof perimeter and continue toward the center. Remove weeds along the way and place into plastic bags.
- In the event of prolonged excessive heat and drought stress, provide temporary irrigation or hand watering.
- See Roof Meadow documents for additional maintenance information

IRRIGATION NOTES

- Clean Filter Montly
- Start Up System once components have been inspected and all necessary repairs have been completed. Partially turn on valves at back flow preventer. Slowly energize mains, waiting for water to stop. Water not to exceed 5 feet per second. Fully open valves at back flow preventer.
- Turn on Controller. Run the controller through the operating cycle. Manually inspect each station and check operation of heads or drip.
- Clean debris around heads and adjust heads if necessary.
- Check rain-sensor. Manually activate to test operation.
- Set controller to desired program.

In Extensive Planting Areas: Adjust irrigation so that dry weather conditions at the roof drains or scuppers conform to:

- Fabrics moist to wet, where exposed.
- Flow escaping at the roof drains never exceeds about 1/4 cup per minute
- Separation fabric is slightly moist and cool to the touch.









WHAT'S NEXT?





LESSONS LEARNED + FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

- Green roofs and nature are valuable assets to clients and communities
- They are most successful when integrated, rather than applied
- Integrating biophilia should be viewed as infrastructure that needs to be maintained
- Clients must understand the required amount of work and cost
- How do we as the design community measure the social ROI for patients, staff, and community?

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