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Faculty of Architecture

Doktorski studij
Doctoral Programme

Doctoral Programme in Architecture and Urban Planning

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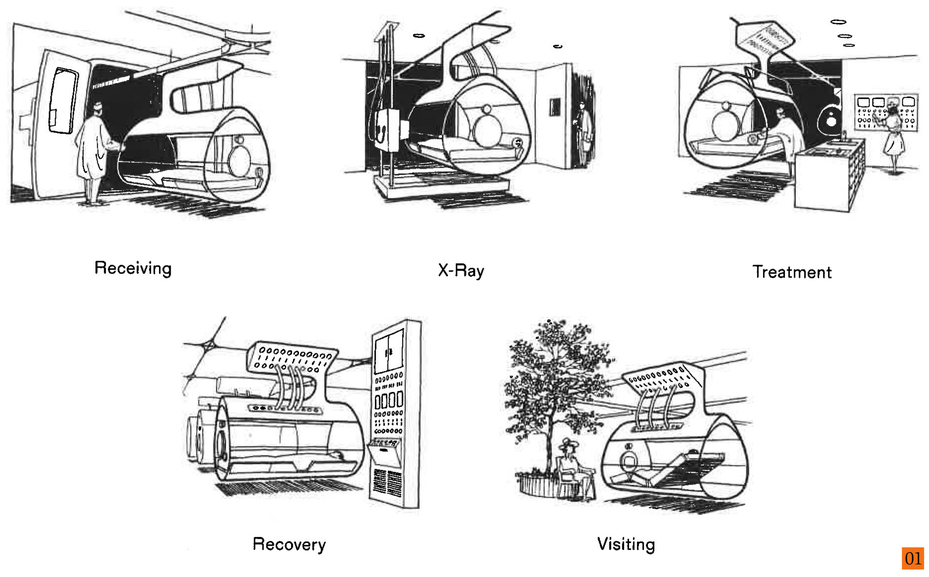
Architectural criteria for the improvement of day hospitals spaces: Insights from the Croatian healthcare system / Arhitektonski kriteriji za unaprjeđenje prostora dnevnih bolnica: Primjeri iz Hrvatske

Healthcare quality and functionality of healthcare institutions represent the contemporary social standard. New treatment modalities, digital technologies, economic, demographic and social conditions are changing health institutions as we know them.
Healing architecture deals with design principles of the constructed environment and its effects on the well-being of patients, as well as on the efficiency and satisfaction of personnel and family members. The overarching goal is the improvement of the quality of healthcare buildings based on the needs of people and supports patient's recovery (1).

Kvaliteta zdravstvene zaštite i funkcionalnost zdravstvenih ustanova predstavljaju suvremeni društveni standard. Nove metode liječenja, razvoj digitalnih tehnologija, ekonomske, demografske i socijalne prilike svakodnevno mijenjaju zdravstvene ustanove kakve poznajemo.
Kvaliteta prostora za liječenje u značajnoj mjeri utječe na proces ozdravljenja pacijenata te na efikasnost i zadovoljstvo zaposlenika te članova obitelji pacijenata. Krajnji cilj je unaprjeđenje kvalitete prostora za liječenje temeljem stvarnih potreba korisnika koji će u konačnici imati pozitivan utjecaj na proces ozdravljenja (1).



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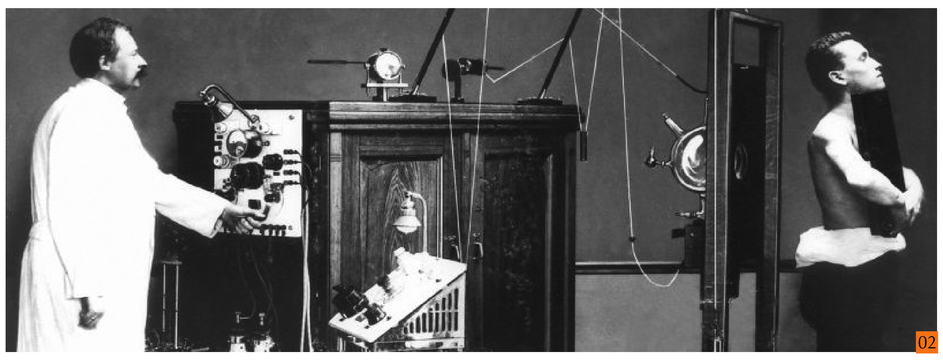
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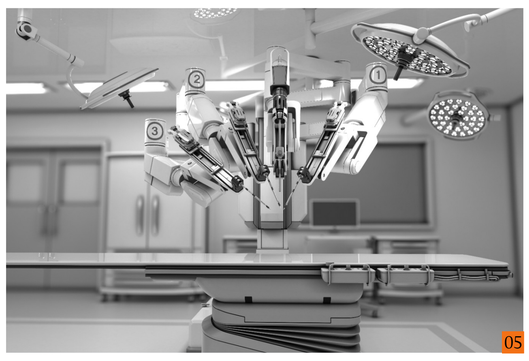
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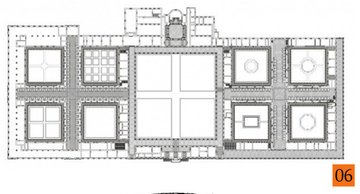
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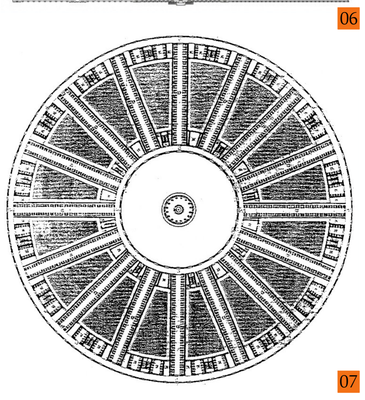
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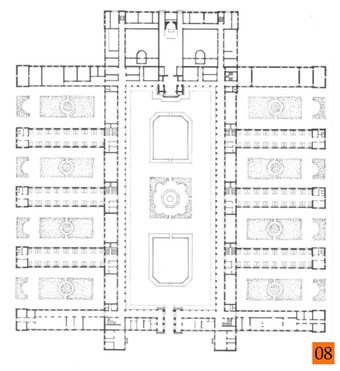
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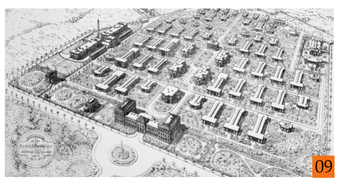
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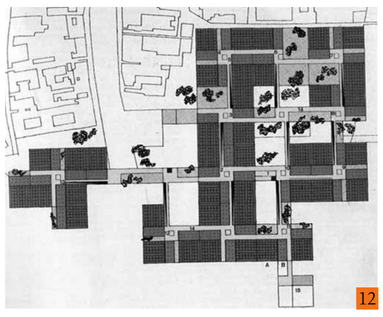
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PATIENTS	RELATIVES	EMPLOYEES	HOSPITAL
Health-promoting selection of rooms	Shorter waiting times	Functional working processes	Fewer downtimes
Better atmosphere to recognize self-care deficits	Involvement in treatment process	Sufficient process times	Fewer management problems
Positive image	Space for patient / staff talks	Lower workloads	Positive image
Functional processes and functional equipment	Pleasant waiting areas	Positive atmosphere	Better working conditions
Appropriate length of stay	Space for supportive patient treatment	Appropriate length of stay	Higher commitment
Faster recuperation	Areas for better information for relatives	Spaces for personal health promotion	Lower fluctuation
		More space for improved work-life balance	Higher occurrence of patients
			Greater employees motivation
			Improved organization culture
SATISFACTION	DISTINCTIVENESS	PROGRESSIVE CAPACITY	UNIQUENESS

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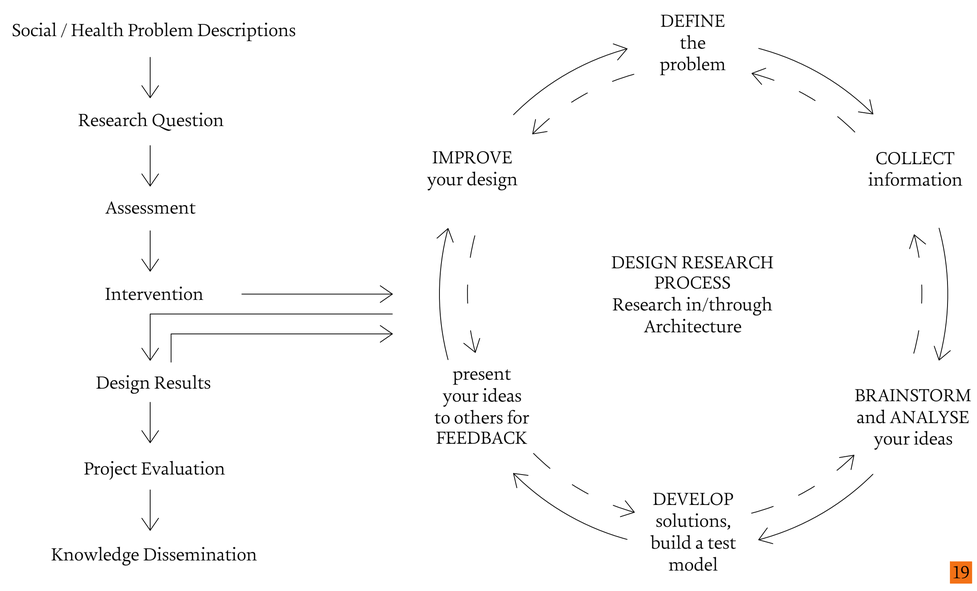

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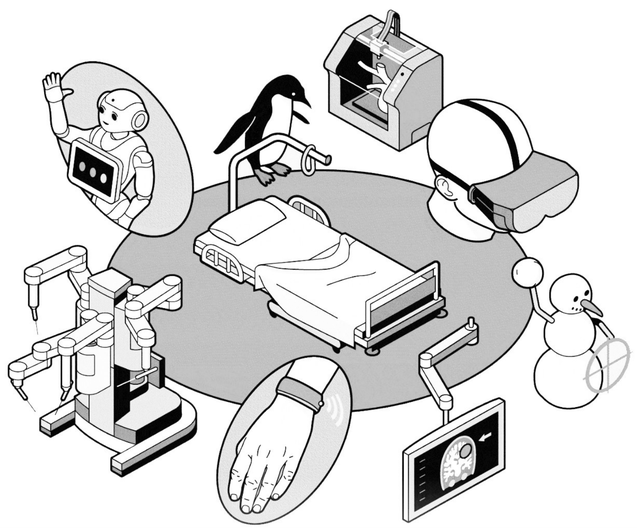
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The reform of any healthcare system is based on reducing the costs of inpatient treatment as the most expensive part of healthcare. Day hospitals, where patients can receive therapy or perform a medical procedure within a day, represent a more practical and rational alternative to inpatient treatment. Due to their importance in the healthcare system, day hospitals represent an ideal space for future research, focused on wellbeing and operational performances of all participants. The methodology, including literature review, field research, and user surveys, will be refined in accordance with the research progression.

Reforma svakog zdravstvenog sustava temelji se na smanjenju troškova stacionarnog liječenja kao najskupljeg dijela zdravstvene zaštite. Dnevne bolnice u kojima pacijenti unutar jednog dana mogu obaviti zdravstvenu pretragu ili primiti terapiju predstavljaju operativniji način pružanja zdravstvene zaštite. S obzirom na svoju važnost unutar zdravstvenog sustava, dnevne bolnice predstavljaju idealan prostor za buduća istraživanja s naglaskom na proces ozdravljenja i dobrobit svih sudionika. Znanstvena metodologija koja uključuje pregled literature, terenska istraživanja i provođenje anketa među korisnicima će se definirati sukladno daljnjem napretku istraživanja.

01_Capsules Replace Hospital Rooms_Marguerite Villeco_1970_Building to Heal_New Architecture for Hospitals; 02_Discovery of X-Rays_https://www.dpma.de/; 03_Electronic microscope_https://www.nationalgeographic.it/; 04_Magnetic Resonance Imaging_MRI_https://northmetropolitanradiologyassociates.com/; 05_Da Vinci surgery_Robot-assisted laparoscopic surgery_https://urologyaustin.com/; 06_Ospedale Maggiore_Filarete_Milano_Italy_1456_https://davidhannafordmitchell.tumblr.com/; 07_Circural Hospital_B. Poyet_Paris_France_1785_https://www.pinterest.com/; 08_Hospital Lariboisiere_HP Gauthier_Paris_France_1839_https://www.researchgate.net/; 09_Allgemeines Krankenhaus_H. Curschmann_Hamburg_Germany_1884_https://www.uke.de/; 10_Paimio Sanatorium_Alvar Aalto_Finland_1928_https://www.alvaraalto.fi/; 11_Coenell Medical Centre_Coolidge_Bulfinch,_Abbott_NY_USA_1932_https://library.weill.cornell.edu/; 12_Venice Hospital Project_Le Corbusier_Venice_Italy_1962_https://www.archdaily.com/; 13_Erasmus Medical Centre_Rotterdam_Netherlands_1972_https://en.wikipedia.org/; 14_Maggies Cancer Caring Centre_F. Gehry_Scotland_2003_https://www.bbc.co.uk/; 15_Maternity Hospital_Rafael Moneo_Madrid_Spain_2003_https://commons.wikimedia.org/; 16_Kinderspital_Herzog &' De Meuron_Zurich_Switzerland_2024_https://www.herzogdemeuron.com/; 17_Trauma Hospital Berlin_Nickl &' Partner_2021_Berlin_Germany_https://www.riedelbau.de/; 18_Potential effects of a health-promoting architecture_Healing Architecture; 19_Evidence-based design research model for Architectural Interventions_Construction and Design Manual_Hospital and Medical Facilities; 20_The networked hospital_Sead Mujic_www.sueddeutsche.de; References: 1_Nickl-Weller, Christine. 2017. Healing Architecture 2004-2017. 1st ed. Braun Publishing AG.