



A Qualitative Research on the Role of Landscape Architecture in & Around Hospital Premises as an AID to Medical Treatment in Chennai

KEYWORDS

Landscape, Hospital, Treatment.

R. V. Nagarajan

Hindustan University, Chennai.

Dr. Ravi K. Bhargava

Hindustan University, Chennai.

ABSTRACT

The milieu of the hospitals ought to be healthy and hygienic for the patients to recuperate from their illness. The role of trees and plants in a hospital premises is considered a dynamic parameter of creating up the hospital quality. This paper attempts to discern the ratio of minimum land / area required for the medicinal landscape to the area of hospital units. The very question how to border out the minimum quantity of trees required for a hospital landscape is the prime aim of this research. Secondly, what are the aspects (air purification, killing bacteria, noise reduction, etc.) to be considered in selection of trees, is the next level of research. Finally, aiding with the statistical results of a surveillance conducted in hospitals, this research narrows down to the ratio (x:y) for a typical hospital premises, where 'x' is the minimum area required for 'n' number of occupants (patients, non-patients, hospital-staff, etc.) and 'y' is the minimum open space required for the medicinal landscape to be executed for a Healthy Hospital.

INTRODUCTION:

"Research gathered over recent years has highlighted the countless benefits to people, Wildlife and the environment that come from planting trees and creating new woodland habitat. It is obvious trees are good things," says Clive Anderson.

The belief that plants and gardens are beneficial for patients in healthcare environments is more than one thousand years old, and appears prominently in Asian and Western cultures. [1]

The awareness of positive influences of outdoor environment on patients' healing process has long been present in hospital architecture. The term healing garden applies to the gardens that promote recuperation from illness. In this context, 'healing' does not necessarily refer to curing, but to the overall improvement of well-being. Integration and unity of hospital buildings and their surrounding outdoor spaces contribute to creation of hospital as a 'small city within a city', with its own specific patterns of use. [2]

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANTS:

Plants possess their ability of escalating the pain tolerance effects in the patients to recuperate from their illness or any surgery. This ability of the plants is found nil in the first cast and comparatively higher in the 3rd case than the 2nd one in the following category [3]:

1. No plants
2. Foliage plants
3. Foliage + Flowering plants

Patients in hospital rooms with plants and flowers have significantly showed more positive physiological responses, lower ratings of pain, anxiety and fatigue, and more positive feelings and higher satisfaction about their rooms than the patients who are kept in rooms without plants. [4] Findings of such researches suggested that plants in a hospital environment could be noninvasive, inexpensive, and an effective complementary medicine for patients recovering from abdominal surgery.

Researchers who have assessed the impact of nature/plants on human health have suggested that nature and plant experiences are positively associated with human physical [5], psychological [6], emotional [7], and cognitive health [8]. In addition, viewing nature/plants is linked to pain reduction, less need for analgesics, and fast recovery from surgery [9].

For very long years, the importance of aesthetics in relevance to the health was not experimentally proven as the additional quality of plants. Apart from the recuperation of illness, Aesthetic of plants is another important philosophical discipline which must be added to the ambience of hospital for the further betterment to both patients and doctors. High quality in nursing care includes the aesthetic dimension. [10]

Aesthetics influence a person's feelings, both physical and psychological. Both aesthetic and non-aesthetic surroundings create an impression and affect a person consciously or unconsciously. [11]

METHOD TO CALCULATE GREEN AREAS FOR ANY SITE:

According to the Green Guide for Health Care, the following formula is for the calculation of the required green area: Natural Habitat Area = (Site Area x Site Size Factor) / Floor Space Ratio, where Floor Space Ratio = Gross Constructed Area including all service spaces and excluding parking areas / Site Area and Site Size Factor = ($\sqrt{\text{Site Area} / \text{Site Area} \times 10}$) (usually around 0.15). [12]

The main difference between the calculation of green areas for any site and with hospital site is the nature of the people occupying it. The prime aim of this research is to find out the variation in the level of the ratio in the above formula framed by the GGHC (Green guide for Health Care), with the level of the ratio in hospital site, particularly concentrating on the landscape features.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOSPITAL LANDSCAPING:

In an ideal case, optimal distribution of the total site area of a hospital complex should be the following: 30% for the buildings, 15% for internal communication routes and parking, 50% for vacant area (25-30% in case of hospitals with a limited capacity for future growth) out of which 10% is reserved for recreational areas. [13]

In brief, they should be planned according to following requirements:

- (1) to create opportunities for movement and exercise;
- (2) to offer a choice between social interaction and solitude;
- (3) to provide both direct and indirect contacts with nature and other positive distractions. [14]

Several studies of non-patient groups (such as university students) as well as patients have consistently shown that simply looking at environments dominated by greenery, flowers, or

water -- as compared to built -scenes lacking nature (rooms, buildings, towns) -- is significantly more effective in promoting recovery or restoration from stress.

To promote the speed of postoperative recovery and to improve the quality of life during hospitalizations, it is important to provide patients with not only the best treatment possible, but also to remove such sources of stress and to counter them with positive distractions.

INTERIOR PLANTS:

When plants were added to the interior space, the participants were more productive (12% quicker reaction time on the computer task) and less stressed (systolic blood pressure readings lowered by one to four units). Immediately after completing the task, participants in the room with plants present reported feeling more attentive (an increase of 0.5 on a self-reported scale from one to five) than people in the room with no plants. [15]

Regardless of the physical air quality benefits, people generally have an affinity to being around plants. Many studies have proven a link to plants and their beneficial psychological effects on people, including increases in productivity and decreases in stress levels. [16]

In 2006, a number of studies were published that indicate that simply having three small potted plants can significantly reduce (50-75%) the total VOC (Volatile Organic Compound) levels in a real office of 30-50m³ [17]. The only consideration was that the level of total VOC needed to be above 100ppb - a concentration level that is much lower than acceptable limits.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration studies on indoor landscape plants and their role in improving indoor air quality included reports on toxins common to the interior environment, specifically benzene, formaldehyde, and trichloroethylene. [18]

The following list of plants typically used in the interior environment outlines the plants found to be more effective in air purification, based on the NASA studies. [19]

Aechmeafasciata (Excellent for formaldehyde and xylene)

Aglaonemamodestum (Excellent for benzene and toluene)

Aloe vera (Excellentforformaldehyde)

Chamaedorea Bamboo (Excellent for benzene and formaldehyde)

Chlorophytumelatum (Excellent for carbon monoxide and formaldehyde)

Chrysanthemum morifolium (Excellent for trichloroethylene, good for benzene and formaldehyde)

Dendrobium Orchid (Excellent for acetone, ammonia, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methyl alcohol, formaldehyde and xylene)

Dieffenbachia maculate (Good for formaldehyde)

Dracaena deremensis (Excellent for benzene and trichloroethylene.)

Dracaena deremensis (Excellent for benzene and trichloroethylene, good for formaldehyde)

Dracaena marginata (Excellent for benzene, good for formaldehyde and trichloroethylene)

Dracaena Massangeana(Excellent for formaldehyde)

SURVEY IN HOSPITALS AT CHENNAI:

As the aim of this research was conceptualized to calculate the ratio of the minimum open space required for landscape in a hospital to the built up space of the site, the research was further proceeded to organize a survey with the people who inhabit the hospital premises.

Surveys were carried out in three major hospitals in Chennai in the following categories: 1. a hospital in the populated / noisy zone of the city. 2. A hospital specialized for a single disease. 3. A hospital located in outskirts.

Following hospitals in Chennai were selected for survey: 1. Rajiv Gandhi Government Hospital, Central, Chennai. 2. Cancer Institute, Adyar, Chennai and 3. Kamachi Memorial Hospital, Velachery Road, Chennai.

SELECTION OF PEOPLE FOR SURVEY:

It was already planned that the selection of the people for survey was as per the requirement of the research. So, the people for survey were categorized in four following types: 1. With respect to occupation, 2. With respect to their age, 3. With respect to the time of survey and 4. With respect to their gender.

Fig. No. 01

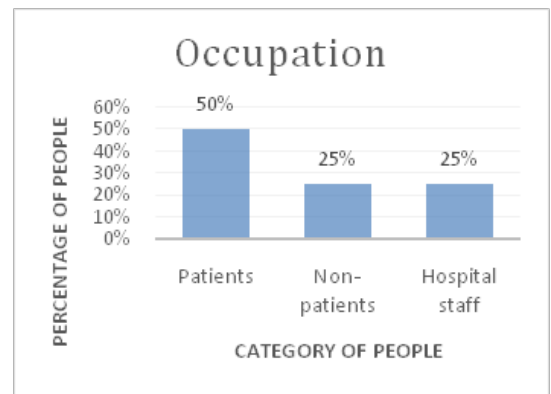


Fig. No. 02

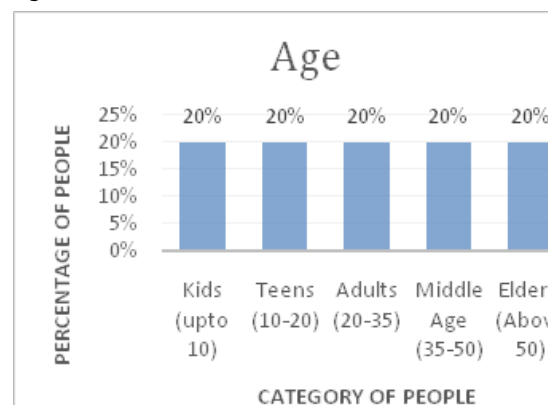


Fig. No. 03

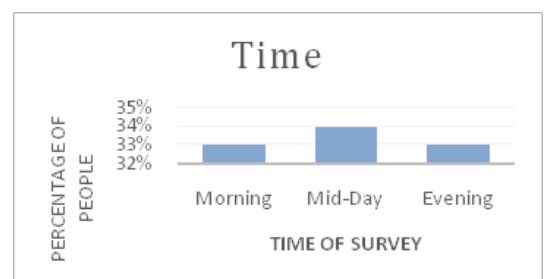
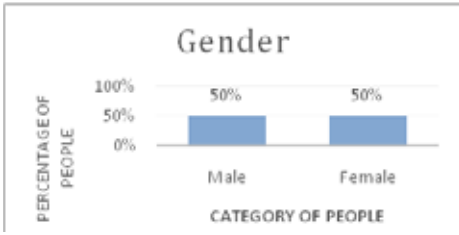


Fig. No. 04



REPORT ON THE SURVEY:

The following are the statistical ripostes for the questionnaire prepared for the survey:

Fig. No. 05

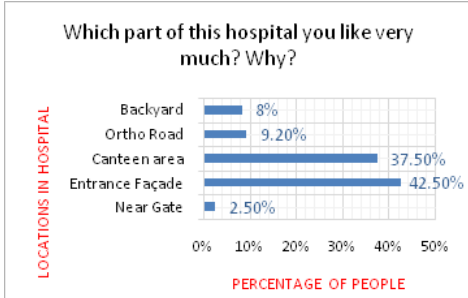


Fig. No. 06

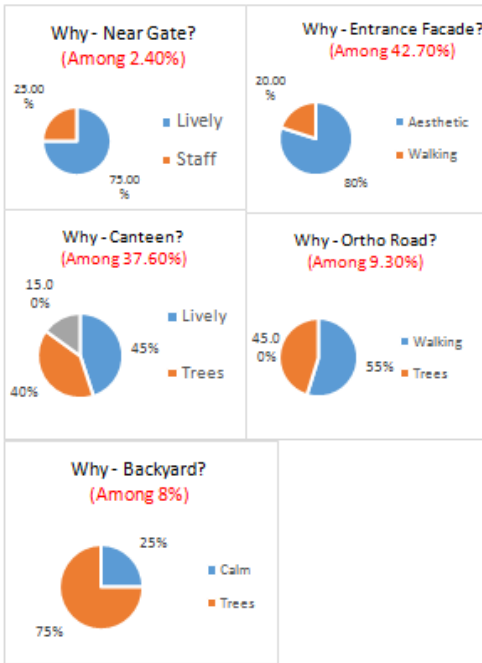


Fig. No. 07

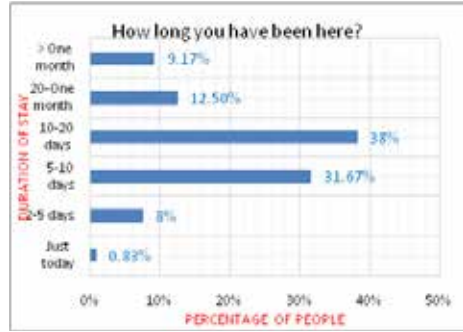


Fig. No. 08

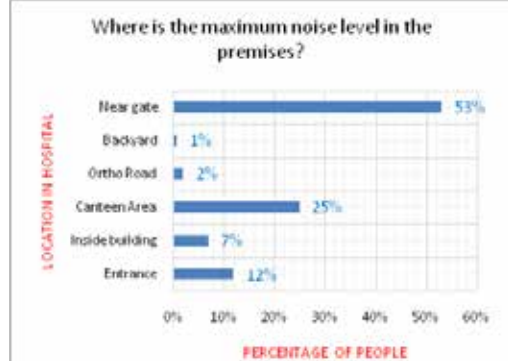


Fig. No. 09

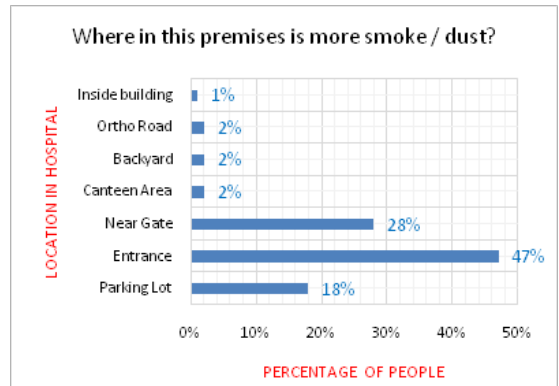


Fig. No. 10

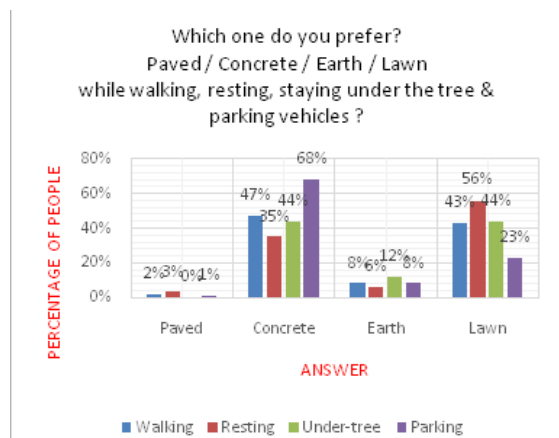


Fig. No. 11

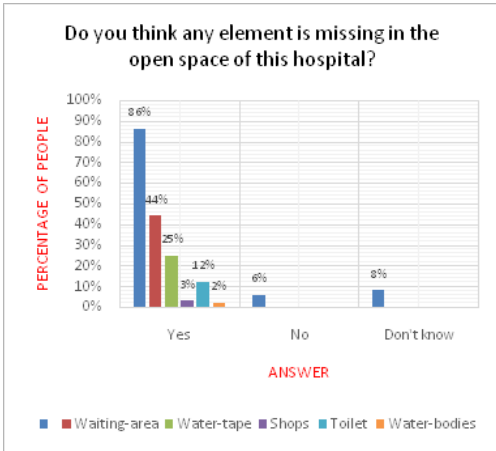


Fig. No. 12

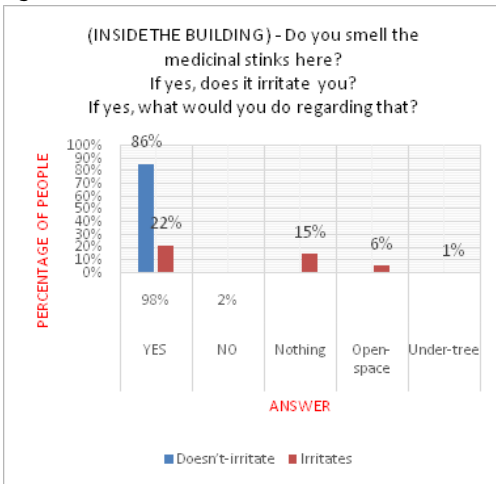


Fig. No. 13

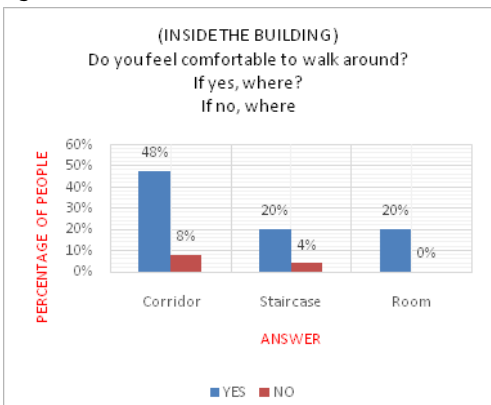


Fig. No. 14

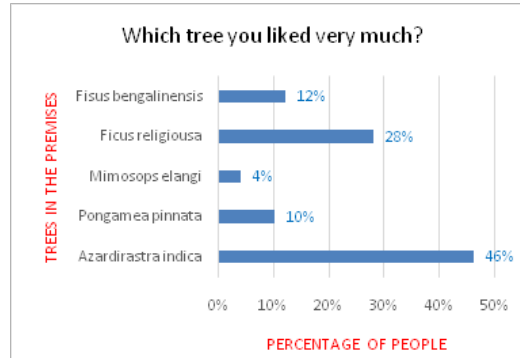


Fig. No. 15

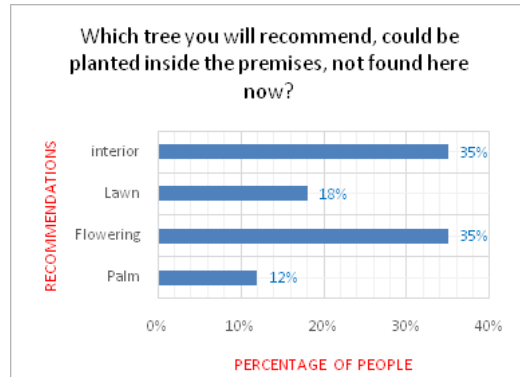
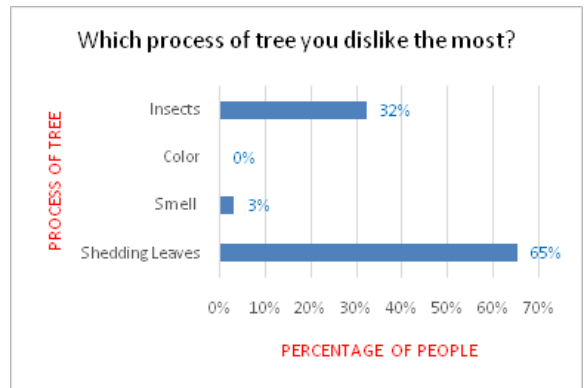


Fig. No. 16



SYNTHESIS OF THE SURVEY:

From the above report of the survey conducted in three hospitals in Chennai, the following are the syntheses observed:

- 57.5% People feel comfort in the place where the following trees are planted: Azardirastraindica, Ficusreligiouosa, Ficusbengalinensis, Flowering trees and Pongameapinnata.
- 63.7% of people desperately want some mode of system to enhance their breathing comfort, and 50% among them recommended for plants inside the building.
- As most of the previous researches proved, here also people of 45% preferred flowering plants in their vicinity and they expressed that they felt relaxed compared to the people who were not having flowering plants in their rooms.
- Equally, 40% of people preferred earth walkway and also lawn in the open space of the premises.
- 65% of people complained that the process of shedding leaves of trees is irritable than the problems of insects over it (32% complained of insects).
- Among the occupation of the people surveyed, 75% of

- patients, 65% of non - patients and 78% of staff members of hospital prefer to rest under the tree during mid-day.
7. Age wise, 82% of above 55 age people preferred noiseless area than the active / noisy area.
 8. Almost 95% of the women prefer to rest inside the building than resting under trees, street-benches or anywhere in open spaces.
 9. Almost 88% of the men patients whose rooms were not having plants felt boredom and wanted to move around, when the same feeling was felt only 15% of the men patients whose rooms had plants.
 10. Almost 90% of all age group men and women who are patients prefer to have a walk in either morning or evening in the road which has trees, than the road which doesn't have.
 11. Area Calculation of the First hospital: Total Area - 61,336.0716 sq.m and the total open space is 22,114.0452 sq.m.
 12. Area Calculation of the Second hospital: Total area - 31,567.9558 sq.m and the total open space is 16,423.8566 sq.m
 13. Area Calculation of the Third hospital: Total Area: - 12,437.2557 sq.m and the total open space is 3,211.7854 sq.m
 14. The satisfaction level of the people staying in the premises in terms of overall aspects, synthesized from all the

three hospitals is as follows: 71.35%, 83.75% and 56.21% are the percentage of the satisfaction level measured from the first, second and third hospitals respectively.

15. With the above satisfaction levels measured, the total built up area, total open space area and the site area of all the three premises are multiplied with the percentages of the satisfaction level.
16. 71.35% of 22,114.0452sq.m. =x
17. 83.75% of 16,423.8566 sq.m=y
18. 56.21% of 3,211.7854 sq.m= z
19. Built up spaces of all the three premises are considered as a, b and c.

CALCULATION OF RATIO OF MINIMUM OPEN SPACE FOR A HOSPITAL:

$$(x+y+z) / 3 = X^{os}$$

Where x, y, z are the satisfied open area for a hospital and X^{os} is the factor for open space.

$$(a+b+c) / 3 = Y^{bs}$$

Where a, b, c are the built up area of the hospital buildings and Y^{bs} is the factor for built up space.

CONCLUSION:

The research concludes that $X^{os}:Y^{bs}$ is the ratio of minimum open spaces to the built up space of a hospital premises.

REFERENCE

- [1] Ulrich, R. S. and R. Parsons (1992). Influences of passive experiences with plants on individual well-being and health. In D. Relf (Ed.), The role of horticulture in human well-being and social development. Portland, OR: Timber Press, pp. 93-105
- [2] DejanaNedučin, Milena Krklješ, NađaKurtović-Folić, HOSPITAL OUTDOOR SPACES - THERAPEUTIC BENEFITS | AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS, Architecture and Civil Engineering Vol. 8, No 3, 2010, pp. 293 - 305
- [3] S.-H. Park, R.H. Mattson, E. Kim, "PAIN TOLERANCE EFFECTS OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN A SIMULATED HOSPITAL PATIENT ROOM" - 2011, , Department of Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources, Kansas State University.
- [4]Seong-Hyun Park and Richard H. Mattson, "Effects of Flowering and Foliage Plants in Hospital Rooms on Patients Recovering from Abdominal Surgery" – 2009,Department of Horticulture, Forestry and Recreation Resources, Kansas State University.
- [5] Chang, C. and P. Chen. 2005. Human response to window views and indoor plants in the workplace. HortScience 40:1354–1359.
- [6] Kaplan, R. and S. Kaplan. 1995. The experience of nature: A psychological perspective. Ulrich's, Ann Arbor, MI.
- [7] Adachi, M., C.L.E. Rode, and A.D. Kendle. 2000. Effects of floral and foliage displays on human emotions. HortTechnology 10:59–63.
- [8] Cimprich, B. 1993. Development of an intervention to restore attention in cancer patients. Cancer Nurs. 16:83–92.
- [9] Diette, G., E. Haponik, and H. Rubin. 2003. Distraction therapy with nature sights and sounds reduces pain during flexible bronchoscopy. Chest 12:941–948.
- [10] SynnøveCaspari, 2006. The aesthetic dimension in hospitals - an investigation into strategic plans. International Journal of Nursing Studies 43 (2006) 851–859
- [11] Ulrich, R., 1991. Effects of interior design on wellness. Theory on recent scientific research. Journal of Health Care and Interior Design, 3.
- [12] Green Guide for Health Care, Version 2.2, SS Credit 5.1., Site Development: Protect or Restore Open Space or Habitat, 2007, www.gghc.com, p.6 23.
- [13] Kliska, S.: Bolnice, Građevinskaknjiga, Beograd, 1961.
- [14] Ulrich, R.S.: Effects of Gardens on Health Outcomes: Theory and Research, in Cooper-Marcus, C., Barnes, M. (Eds.): Healing Gardens: Therapeutic Benefits and Design Recommendations, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999, pp. 27-86.
- [15] Virginia I. Lohr, Caroline H. Pearson-Mims, and Georgia K. Goodwin, INTERIOR PLANTS MAY IMPROVE WORKER PRODUCTIVITY AND REDUCE STRESS IN A WINDOWLESS ENVIRONMENT, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture | Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6414
- [16] Ryan Hum and Pearl Lai, "Assessment of Biowalls: An Overview of Plant- and | Microbial-based Indoor Air Purification System, 2007.
- [17] Wood, R.A., Burchett, M.D., Alquezar, R., Orwell, R.L., Taran, J. and F. Torpy. (2006). The potted-plant microcosm substantially reduces indoor air VOC pollution: I. office field-study. Water, Air, and Soil Pollution, 175, 163-180.
- [18] Prescod, A.W. (1992). More indoor plants as air purifiers, Pappus, 11:4.
- [19] United States Environmental Protection Agency (1991). Sick building syndrome. Air and Radiation, Indoor Air Facts, 4.