HUMANISING SPACES
THE NEW HEPATIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF THE HOSPITAL CLÍNIC DE BARCELONA
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU

THE PROCESS
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU

THE PROCESS

PATIENT SAFETY
Strategies & Design

PATIENT EXPERIENCE
& family, staff...

PATIENT CENTERED THINKING
Patient healing process environment

EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN

QUALITY
Accreditation
International standards accomplishment
AGENTS INVOLVED

Clinical Institute of Digestive and Metabolic Diseases

Hospital professionals from the Hepatic ICU

Multidisciplinary work group

Infrastructure and Biomedical Engineering Department

Architecture & Engineering
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU

KEY POINTS

PATIENT SAFETY

COMFORT
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU

PATIENT SAFETY

Control of multiresistence → Prevent transmission
PATIENT SAFETY

1. Individual rooms

2. Barrier effect

3. Security booth

4. Technology
Humanising spaces: the new Hepatic ICU

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Patient experience – Focus group

Results / Conclusions:

- Well structured process, unified information
- High satisfaction of our patients with professionals
- Most negative experience in the ICU due to aspects such as noise, lack of orientation, isolation... Incorporate structural measures to improve the environment: soundproof rooms, noise control, change bed orientation by looking at Windows, digital clock, family space and technological support
- Lack of psychological support throughout the process. Adding the psychiatry support from the same hospital and the Hepatic Transplantation Association
- Proposed elaboration of a questionnaire
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COMFORT

1. Change of the classic layout of the rooms
COMFORT

2. Space comfort
COMFORT

2. Space comfort
3. Privacy and intimacy of the patient and the family
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COMFORT

4. Communication with the outside & Entertainment center
5. Accoustic comfort

“Alarm Fatigue”

- It has been identified that “alarm fatigue” is one of the main reasons for the risks related to technology in intensive care.
- Alarm fatigue is when a nurse or other caregiver is overwhelmed with 350 alarm conditions per patient per day.
- Alarm fatigue is when a patient can not rest with the multitude of alarm signals that come out in the room.
- Alarm fatigue is when a life-threatening event is lost in a cacophony of noise due to the multitude of devices with competing alarm signals.
COMFORT

6. Lighting

ROOM
- Dimmable ambient light
- Scan light
- Lighting with integrated circadian cycle

HALLWAY
- Dimmable ambient light
- Light spots to identify spaces
- Ceilings with illuminated photographs

- Night light on the bottom part of the furniture
- Soft light along the corridor, at the bottom part of the walls
COMFORT

7. Professional and staff comfort

a. Furniture module
COMFORT

7. Professional and staff comfort

b. Active survey
COMFORT

7. Professional and staff comfort

c. Nursing area
8. Overall comfort of the area

The proper use of nature promotes a general well-being of patients, visitors and staff” (Mack, 2001).
HAVE THE OBJECTIVES BEEN MET?

Structure and function: planning of a new ICU to optimize patient care

Table 1. Features mandatory for future ICU design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features mandatory for future ICU design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients-centered care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs of patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs of family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functionality and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician/nurse nearby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergonomics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healing environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open visiting hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space for treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling service units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced alarms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedroom with bathroom for family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite pharmacy at ICU</td>
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<td>Family area with catering and internet facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Views of nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of infection</td>
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</tbody>
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Halpem NA. Chest 2014; 145: 646-658
Curr Opin Crit Care 2012, 18:688-692
HAVE THE OBJECTIVES BEEN MET?
CREATION OF A HEALING SPACE

Spaces for vulnerable people

Beauty and harmony

Psychological and emotional impact

Ability to recover
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CREACIÓN DEL HEALING SPACE
THANK YOU

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