BÖLÜM 18

Doğum yeri ve ortamının tasarımı

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Giriş

Bu bölüm, genel olarak sağlık hizmetleri ve özel olarak doğum ortamı ile ilgili olarak mimari alan konusunu ele almaktadır. Bölümde, mimarlığın insan vücudunun biçim ve işlevi arasındaki etkileşimde anatomi ve fizyolojisi kadar önemli bir rol oynayabileceği gerçeği ışığında, yetkin klinisyenlerin oda veya bina nasıl görünürse görünsün mükemmel bakım sağlayabilecekleri varsayımı değerlendirilmektedir. Ortamın içinde yaşam, etkinlikler, deneyimler ve ilişkiler aynı anda farklı kullanıcılar için farklı ölçeklerde gerçekleşir – oda, hizmet birimi, tesis (bkz. Şekil 1). Mimari ortam tek değişken olmasa da yapılandırılmış çevre davranışları, etkileşimleri, hareketleri ve deneyimleri etkileyebilir (Lynch, 1960; Markus, 1993; Hamilton ve Watkins, 2008; Hillier, 2007; Hillier vd. 1993). Bu etkinin iyi düzeyde kanıtı özellikle sağlık yapılarında mevcuttur. Birçok çalışma, tasarlanan ortamın stres seviyelerini nasıl değiştirebileceğini ve bu nedenle insan sağlığını, kullanıcıların deneyimlerini ve personel tarafından sağlanan bakımın kalitesini potansiyel olarak nasıl etkileyebileceğini göstermiştir (Evans ve Cohen, 1998; Del Nord, 2006; Edelstein, 2004). ; de Botton, 2006; Ulrich ve Barach, 2006; Ulrich vd. 2008; Harte vd. 2016; Gesler vd. 2004).

Doğum tesisleri (doğum merkezleri, doğum üniteleri, doğum servisleri) genellikle tedavi altındaki "hastaların" bulunduğu hastane mülkünün bir parçası olan sağlık bakımı yapıları olarak kabul edilir. Ancak, bu durumda, hastane ortamlarıyla ilgili olağan varsayımlarla doğrudan uyumlu olmayan, belirli bir işlevi olan 'sağlık' alanlarından söz ettiğimiz için bu sınıflandırma üzerinde düşünmek gerekir. Bu alanların kullanıcıları, çoğu "hasta" olmayan kadınlar, bebekler, partnerler, ebeler ve doktorlardır. Aslında buralarda gerçekleştirilen ana faaliyet, başlı başına doğal bir olay olan doğumdur ve bu nedenle tam anlamıyla "sağlık hizmeti" olması gerekmez. Sağlıklı bir travay ve doğumu desteklemek için klinik müdahaleye ihtiyaç duyan annelerin

Bu alandaki mimari araştırmalar, esneklik, uyarlanabilirlik ve ayarlanabilirliğin yanı sıra doğum odasında mahrem bir alanın varlığına izin vermek için, malzeme, yapı elemanları ve cihazlar düzeyinde doğum ortamlarının ekolojisine ilişkin yeni bulguları da dikkate almalıdır. Ayrıca araştırmalar, mevcut tasarım araçlarına ek olarak optimal doğum odası ve ünite düzenini destekleyen uygun gereksinimleri ve standart önlemleri belirlemeye odaklanmalıdır.

Dikkate alınması gereken önemli noktalar

- Yeni tesisler tasarlarken veya mevcut tesisleri yenilerken klinisyenlerin, son kullanıcıların (ailelerin) ve mimarların işbirliği yapmasını sağlayın.
- Aileler ve bakım ekibi arasında iletişim ve koordinasyonun desteklenmesi de dahil olmak üzere, tasarımın temel bakım süreçleri üzerindeki etkisini göz önünde bulundurun.
- Ortamın, farklı veya değişen ihtiyaçlara sahip doğuran kadınların farklı veya değişen yoğunluk ve hassasiyetlerine uygun esneklikte kullanılabileceği yolları düşünün.
- Doğum ortamının, annenin kendini rahat hissetmesi için gerekli mahremiyeti nasıl kolaylaştırdığını düşünün.

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