

Faculti Summary

<https://staging.faculti.net/biophilia-%d9%88-salutogenesis-%d9%83%d8%a3%d8%b3%d8%a7%d9%84%d9%8a%d8%a8-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b5%d9%85%d9%8a%d9%85-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%85%d9%8a%d9%85%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%81%d9%8a-%d9%87%d9%86/>

This video discusses a study focused on the design of hospitals, influenced by past experiences as a design team leader in medical projects in the Middle East. The study was sparked by a specific request for a high-standard design for a 250-bed hospital. The team conducted thorough research into hospital design history, particularly examining Islamic historical hospitals like the Bimaristan Arjun in Aleppo, Syria.

Key findings highlighted flaws in modern hospital designs, which tend to prioritize industrial design principles over the psychological and emotional needs of patients and medical staff. The speaker expresses concerns about the prevalent medical model (pathogenesis) that focuses on treating illness rather than promoting health and well-being (salutogenesis).

The research evolved into an academic pursuit where they classified approximately 450 studies related to the design of healthcare facilities. This video led to an understanding of "healing design" that emphasizes creating environments conducive to mental, emotional, and spiritual health alongside traditional medical functionalities.

The study aimed to demonstrate the integration of historical design principles into modern hospital contexts, showing that contemporary hospitals can incorporate healing environments while maintaining advanced medical technologies. The document advocates for further practical research and application of these design principles to improve healthcare design's human-centric aspects.