

ADVANCING IN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

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PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRE AS AN ARCHITECTURAL OBJECT

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Introduction. The primary health care centre according to world health organization (WHO) is the basic structural and functional unit of the public health services in charge of providing ambulatory or first-level of personal health care services. This system dates back to the Egypt, Roman era and since then it has progressed into a well-equipped health care system for various countries of the world, including Nigeria. Especially such type of building is more important for developing countries. It often accommodates the widest scope of health care facilities to help service the needs of different patients, including all ages of patients, patients of all socio-economic and geographic origins, patients seeking to maintain optimal health, and patients with all types of acute and chronic physical, mental and social health issues, including multiple chronic diseases.

This experience varies in different countries. Many developed countries have grown beyond the primary health care and expanded it into larger medical health centers. So, it should be interesting to analyze world practice experience of the design of such type of buildings, especially in course study it in Master's work.

This work is according to the plan of Masters and in the context of the research work of Department of Architecture of Buildings and Urban Planning National University “Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic” related to the conservation and improvement of the existing object-spatial environment of cities and towns.

The complex methodology of the research is used in this work. It based on the different methods. Authors used comparative-historical and comparative-typological methods in studying the evolution of the primary health care centers in domestic and foreign practice, substantiation of the design features of such an environment and in the study of functional-spatial organization of research objects, description of it. Empirical methods have been used in the visual analysis of the primary health care centers, their field examination, makes pictures and measurements. It's such as observation, description, photofixation. Analysis of the scientific source base of the study made it possible to explain different theories and to systematize knowledge.

Result of the research. Many scientists are interested in studying the Primary Health Care Centres. Among them are doctors, architects, urban planners, designers, psychologists and others specialists. A number of articles concern the history of the medical centers in whole. It's works of authors H. Burpee [1], E.-M. Alves [2], and others. The architecture of hospitals and design of such type of buildings are presented by A. Dilani [3], R. Hascher [4], W. Tatton-Brown [5], A. King [6], R. Macnaughton [7], R. Miller [8], and many others specialists from different countries. Some scientific works are devoted the problem of the healing by architecture. Among them are works by A. Bellinger [9], Y. Nagsawa [10], and others. It's was interesting to read about healing gardens in hospitals and healthcare centres – in works by C. Marcus [11]. Scientific manuscripts by D. Axon [12], G. Bell [13], R. Cama [14], D. Entibi [15], A. Mostanedi [16] devoted to the modern hospital design and new health facilities design. It's important for architectural design to use State building regulations. For Nigeria there is “A Law to Provide for the Reform of the Lagos State Health Sector, Lagos State Hospitals Management Board, Primary Health Care Board, Traditional Medicine Board and for Connected Purposes” [17].

Currently, the design of such centers as architectural objects is relevant. Because it's main idea is providing medical services take into consideration the social and psychological needs of visitors (patients). Former, throughout western history, it was the “place where the sick have been cared for has transformed” ([1], page 1).

Nigeria is a developing nation with a rapid growth population of almost 200 million people and thereby with such rapid growth comes more necessity and need for a better and affordable health care service. The existing primary health care centers in Nigeria stands as the most accessible and most used medical centers for the average Nigerian and most times there is little or no functioning spaces to serve the needs of this people thereby leading to over-crowding, poor ventilation, poor lightening, poor electricity and lack of proper equipment's to service the needs of the people , so there is every need for advancing both structurally, technologically, planning updating the primary health care center.

Current efforts in the construction of hospitals directed towards “healing by design,” recognize the fact that health care facilities providing medical services. Analysis of the volume and spatial solution of the health care centers made it possible to define main schemes. They are:

- building in one level;
- building in two level;
- one or two level building with courtyard, in Fig. 1, a.

Sometimes health care centers look like as a complex of buildings with different service blocks, including shop, café, chapel, office building, and emergency zone. Site plan of object includes healing and rehabilitation gardens, some inner courtyards.

According to functional process in such type of buildings there were used functional and planning solution, based on the combination of noisy and quiet zones as in Fig. 1, b. It includes different types of service for adults, children and babies, for persons with disabilities, homelessness and for veterans.

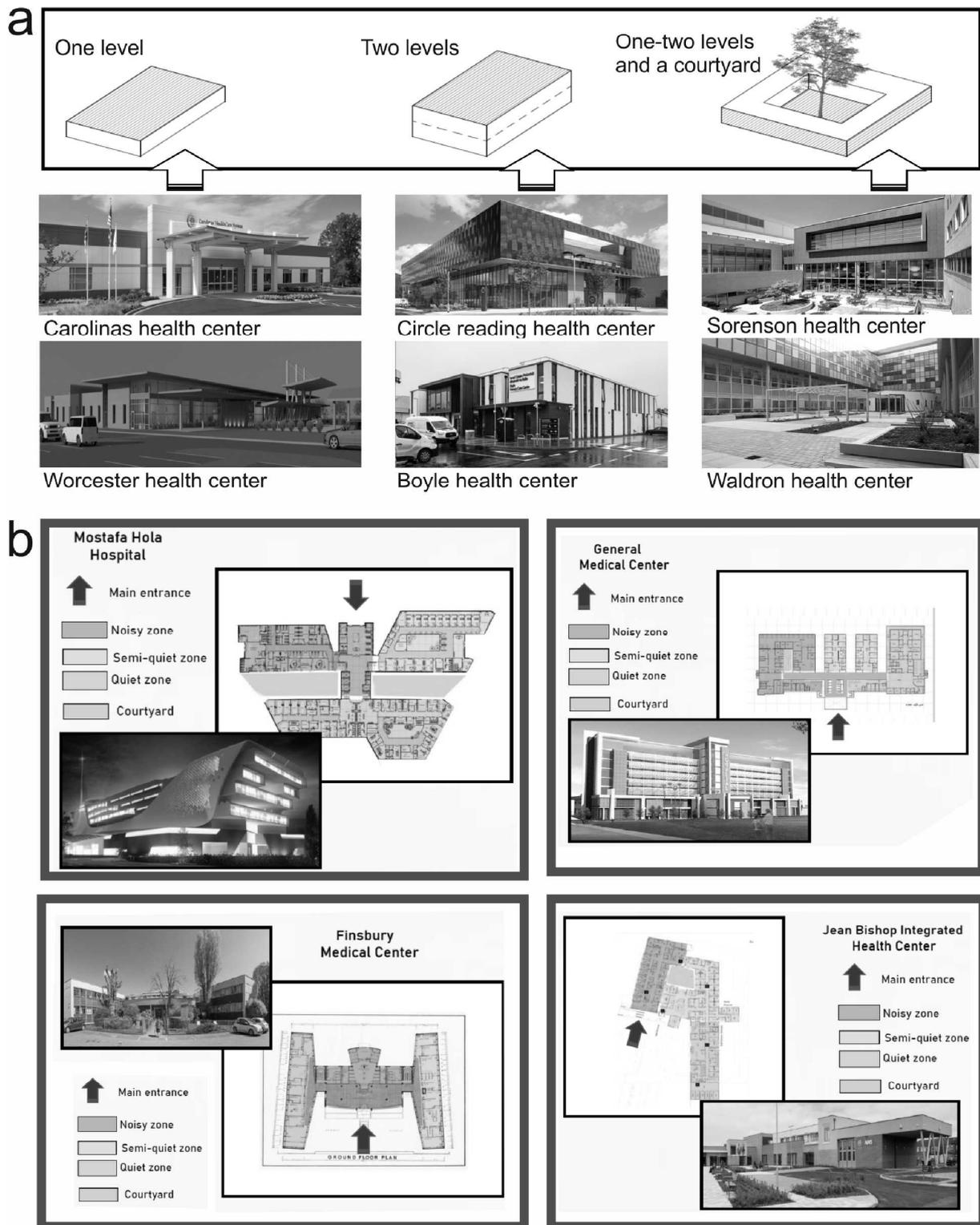


Figure 1. Analysis of volume-spatial and functional-planning organization of the healthcare facilities.

The most useful zones of health care centers are:

- for routine checkups;
- for health risk assessments;
- for immunization;
- for general healthcare maintenance;
- for behavioral health consultation;

- for mental service;
- for early childhood intervention;
- for rehabilitation;
- for outpatient treatment.

These are a few new introductions to the practical design of the primary health care centers all around the world. Furthermore with the latest innovations in planning of health care centers around the world there is need to create and provide more spaces in additions to the center with regards obviously to the population of users and its accessibility to the public in general.

Conclusions. Furthermore, taking a deeper look into the health care designs of other countries and regions all over the world just to help us understand the ideology behind certain building details and also enable us see the recent trends in the health sector. The Primary health care center as it concerns various countries has improved drastically over time with their recent designs and this has led to the eradication of certain sanitary deficiencies which were persistent in the early 90s.

As a result of study below are a few points stated concerning improvements in the primary health care centre's design according to the requirements of the XXI century:

- Solar and Kinetic power designs
- Green Architecture and Landscaping
- Disease contamination centers
- Spatial arrangement of rooms, especially - emergency rooms
- Family area

Among all these developments the solar and kinetic power designs are like the most reigning trends now in this system because they don't just make power easily accessible. They also act as a form of sustainability of such type of building in the design-project.

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