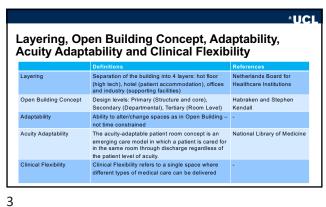
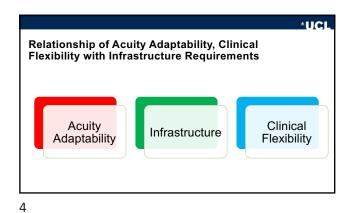


**LUCL** Flexible and adaptable clinical spaces : a new paradigm? Dr Anne W. Symons Senior Research Fellow, Bartlett School of Sustainable Construction, UCL

2

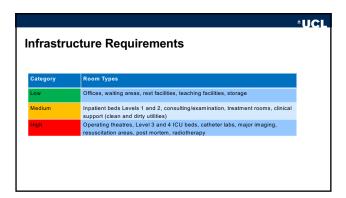


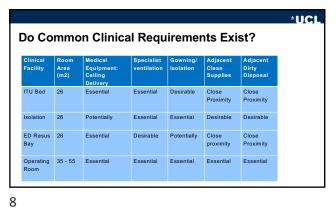


			±U(
Acuity A	daptable Spaces		
	Single Rooms	Issues	
Advantages	Patient remains in the same room/space throughout changes in acuity through low, medium and high	Reduces patient transfer	
Disadvantages	Room/space requirements need to be capable of servicing high acuity facilities	Room area maximised Potentially a 'Hot Room' Staffing issues	
	Split Acuity		
Low to Medium	Creation of room delivering Levels 1 to 2 care	Room area 19 sq.metres Reduced services requirements Reduced staffing issues	
Medium to High Acuity	Creation of room delivering Levels 2 to 3 care	Room area 26 sq.metres Full ICU services requirements Reduced staffing issues	

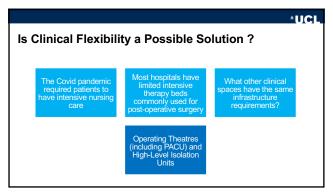
Infrastructure Requirements Low Requirements Heating, Natural Ventilation, Lighting, Power and Water Medium Requirements Heating, Mechanical Ventilation, Lighting, Power, Water, Medical Gases and Pneumatic Tube Systems High Requirements Air Conditioning, Lighting, 3 Phase Power, UPS, IPS, RO Water, Ceiling Mounted Medical Gas Delivery Systems

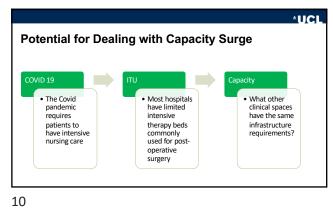
5 6





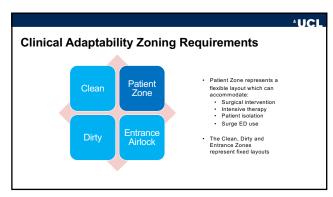
7





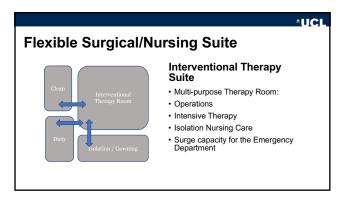
9

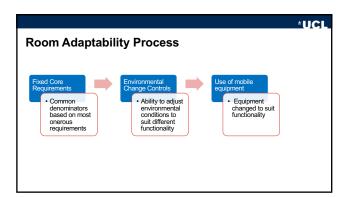
uite with flexible clinical space?			
Clinical Activies	Potential Use		
TU Bed	Opportunity to carryout surgical procedures on post operative patients without transferring back to theatre		
Isolation Bed	Can be used for patients with various infectious diseases and burns patients		
Resus Room	In the event of surge capacity in ED can accommodate more serious trauma patients		
Operating Suite	Can be used to address backlog surgery for conditions which do not require large theatres		



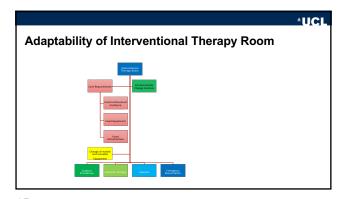
11 12

3/21/23





13 14





15





17 18





19 20





21 2



Any thoughts?
Thank you!

23 24