

DESIGNING AESTHETIC MEDICINE CLINICS

Aesthetic medicine is rapidly developing. The architects who start to design aesthetic medicine clinics try to reflect this dynamics, recognizing that the needs of patients are equally dynamic. In some respects, these designs certainly break the conventions and are clearly different from the designs of doctor's offices.



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c On the other hand – until recently, aesthetic medicine clinics were treated by legal regulations similar to hairdressing and cosmetics salons in terms of the quality of designs, so the issue was not approached as rigorously as in the case of designing medical offices. However, due to the fact that the regulation, which introduced these rules, ceased to apply, currently there is no uniform text in the Polish law that would formalize it. However, the Sanitary Inspectorate and investors still take non-functional regulations as a starting point, and in the opinion of architects, this is a good solution, because they were substantive and precise.

Aesthetic medicine clinics consist not only of service rooms. The proper functioning of the aesthetic medicine clinic depends largely on the service rooms, which must be properly designed to fulfill their task. In the most general outline, at least the following rooms must be created.

Aesthetic medicine clinics consist of three types of clinics:

- 1- The plastic surgery centers.
- 2- The dermatology centers.
- 3- The beauty skin care centers.

Aesthetic medicine clinics has these spaces:-

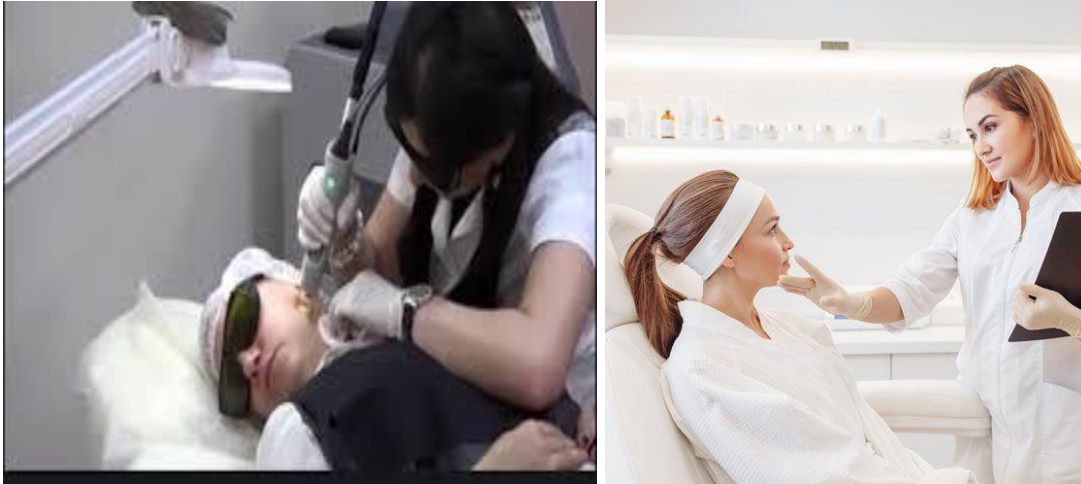
- 1- Reception and waiting areas.

It is the place where the receptionist welcomes and received the patients and tries to take their information's.



- 2- Separate service room

(aesthetic medicine clinic, also known as a treatment room, which is perhaps not very precise, but is often used). This is a basic, but not the most representative room in the entire facility. It must be primarily designed to keep sterile purity.



3- Cloakroom and waiting room

[Cloakroom room and waiting room]They do not have to be separate rooms - it is enough to have a special zone in the waiting room where patients could leave their outer clothing. However, if it is also planned to carry out longer treatments, after which the patient will have to rest a little, then it is worth to allocate a separate room for cloakroom or leave a place where the patient could put some of the clothes in the relaxation area.

4- Hygienic and sanitary room:-

It is a (toilet) for patients and staff. For practical reasons, at least two independent toilets are very often created, but even more often, where possible, investors insist on creating at least two toilets for patients – separate for ladies and men.

5- A place to store cleaning products it is a place to store cleaning products. It does not have to be a large room, but it should be architecturally separated and normally closed to prevent from accidental taking of the cleaning products. In this ``storeroom``, manual or automatic cleaning equipment can also be stored.

6- A place for storing cosmetic preparations. Depending on the specificity of the stored products, appropriate thermal conditions and humidity should

be ensured; hence it is recommended that such a place should be architecturally separated. Usually it is a small storeroom or warehouse with a small area. Part of medications and cosmetics may be stored in the main office zone, provided, however, that they are regularly used and stored in a way that prevents mistakes when taking the preparation.



According to the explanations provided, it is necessary for the investor (esteemed employer) to determine the required equipment at the time of starting the design of the equipment and to conclude the contracts for the purchase of the equipment.

After determining the equipment and devices, the required spaces are evaluated according to the needs of the employer. The topics discussed in the joint meeting with the investor and the final decisions that are the basis for the design of phases one, which is the preparation of a one-line architectural plan, will be adopted.

Skin Room Clinic Room Design Tips:

- The CSR ventilation system is very important and should be able to work well. The temperature in this section is generally high due to the operation of autoclave devices. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the temperature by using proper ventilation and keep it at an ideal level.

- CSR or sterile room is a place where all the necessary equipment of the wards and operating room of the hospital are disinfected and sterilized. Sterilizing sets and surgical instruments is certainly very important.



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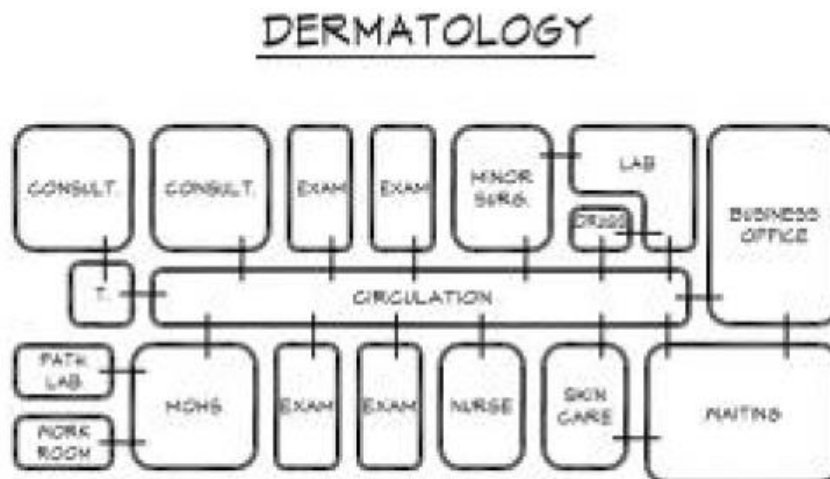
- In the design system of skin and hair beauty clinic, the standards must be observed. Antique or simple and modern elements can be used by observing the spirits of the clients.
- For the interior design of this center, you can start from the roofs. False ceilings with attractive lighting can make the clinic environment pleasant and psychologically positive for patients who have to sleep on the bed and sew on the roof during treatment, the following explanation is given below.
- The design of the skin and hair clinic should use an efficient space to provide services to the client in the simplest possible way. The strategy of the Skin and Hair Clinic Design Index depends on the allocation of space and circulation. What area should be considered for each of the above uses (whether integrated spaces or independent spaces).
- Ceilings have always been one of the most important elements of interior architecture. Especially for therapeutic spaces. In beauty or skin and hair clinics, most services or treatments are performed while

the patient or client is lying down. Ceilings have a high potential to prevent the patient from getting bored, as well as entertaining and calming the person. If you don't know what changes you can make to your ceilings, join us to share ideas with you.

- The use of greenery and natural elements in the beauty clinic. Nature and everything related to it undoubtedly makes every space unique and full of peace. Research has shown that patients, in addition to their desire to have natural elements and scenes in medical offices and clinics, are also interested in the direct experience of nature and make it helpful to relieve physical symptoms, reduce stress or improve well-being. They are temporarily ill.

DERMATOLOGY

A dermatologist treats diseases of the skin. It is not uncommon to find a one- or two-physician practice.



Schematic diagram of dermatology suite.

Interior Design Considerations the consultation room should be large and comfortably furnished, since patients may be interviewed here. Furnishings in this room, and the remainder of the office, should be tasteful but understated. All colors and patterns should be selected for their restful quality, anything bold is to be avoided.

One must be particularly aware of patterns that have a figure-ground reversal or that have a visual rhythm. A 20-foot gait lane should be identified in the corridor carpet by inseting an accent color marker in the carpet at both ends of the lane.

All rooms in this suite may be carpeted.

Lighting should be able to be controlled so that it can be dimmed when patients are relaxing and being tested.

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