

RIVERSIDE RECOVERY

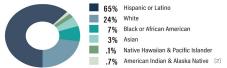
recovery and new life for stroke survivors. The adjacent river and its surrounding natural elements, symbolize healing and the unification between occupants, architecture and nature. To promote a safe and welcoming environment for occupants, evidence-based design principles merge with the concept of architecture for all to influence resiliency,



SITE ANALYSIS - 421 GROVE AVE. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78210



SAN ANTONIO DEMOGRAPHICS



1,451,853 Population

156,173 Senior Citizens 13%

Death by stroke

THOUGHT PROCESS

- A STROKE SURVIVOR MAY HAVE A DRAMATICALLY SHORTENED ATTENTION SPAN OR MAY EXPERIENCE DEFICITS IN SHORT-TERM

SOLUTION

-WAYFINDING: BRAILLE, MULTI-LANGUAGE SIGNAGE, VIBRANT COLORS, PICTOGRAMS

SENSORY DISTURBANCE

SENSURY DISTURBANCE
-PARESTHESIA
-JOINT PAIN
-LOSS OF BLADDER / BOWEL CONTROL
-LOSS OF ABILITY TO FEEL, TOUCH, PAIN, TEMPERATURE, OR SENSE BODY POSITION

SOLUTION





SOLUTION

-TABLES PROVIDED FOR INTIMATE THERAPY SESSIONS
-INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED TO
ACCOMMODATE SPEECH COMPLICATIONS

MENTAL HEALTH
-CLINICAL DEPRESSION
-FEAR, ANXIETY, FRUSTRATION, ANGER, SADNESS
-A SENSE OF GRIEF OVER PHYSICAL AND MENTAL LOSSES

-VARYING TYPES OF SOCIAL SPACES TO ACCOMMODATE PERSONALITY TYPES

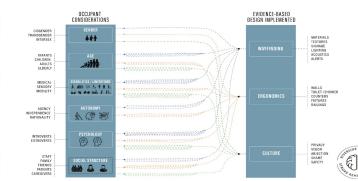
-CHROMOTHERAPY -MEDITATION & SENSORY GARDEN



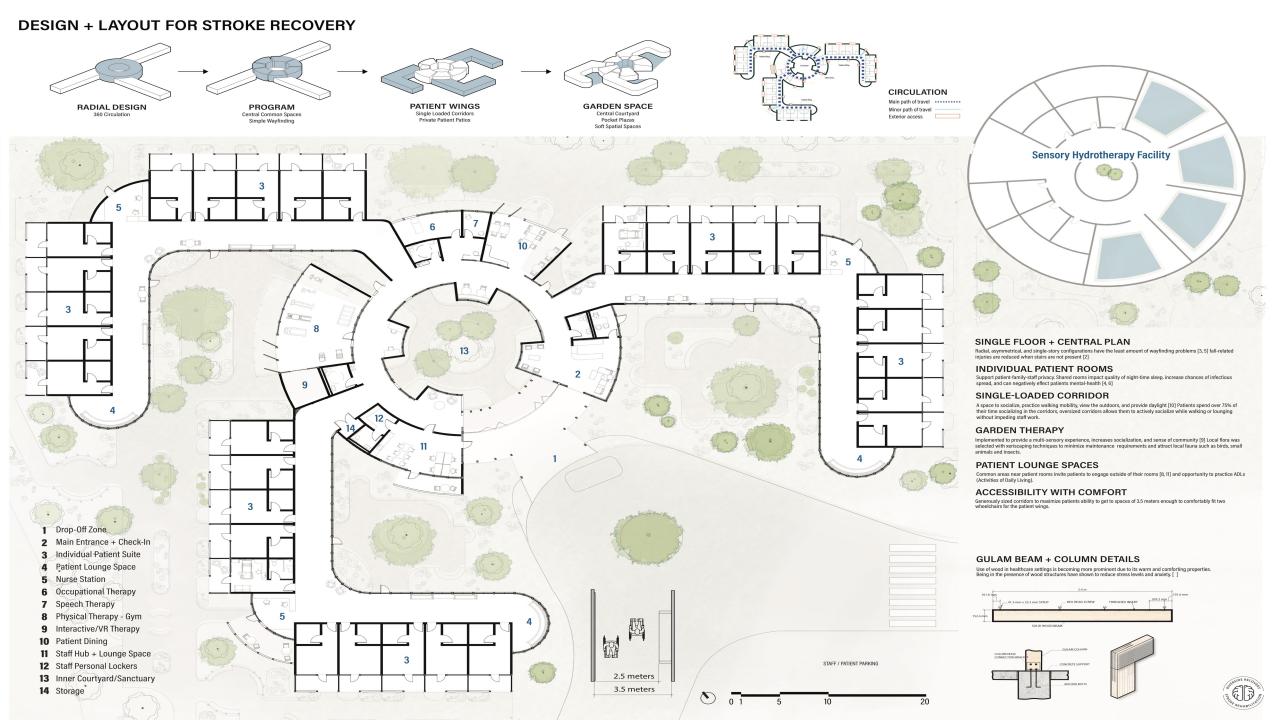
REHABILITATE - CARE - GENUINE HUMAN CONNECTIONS

DESIGN

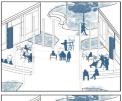
SOLUTIONS



















SENSORY GARDEN

The sensory gardens placed throughout the facility gives patients the ability to enagage their five senses and allow theraputic scents and sounds for everyone. [9]



EXTERIOR PLAZA

The site design of the facility includes trail-like landscapes and sensory gardens throughout that offer seating and pergolas for patients, family, and staff. Positive distractions like nature can create a sense of motivation to interact with the outdoors. [12]



INNER COURTYARD + SANCTUARY

The inner courtyard is the heart of the facilty that provides lush landscape views to the patients all around, and has a serene space for patients to get away.

TREES SHRUBS

Mexican Skullcap Wright's Skullcap

Guajillo

WEST-EAST BUILDING SECTION

PLANTS Red Yucca Firecracker Fern Pride of Barbados

PERFORMANCE

Bringing in classical performances such as violinists can gather stroke patients, family, and staff members in this community space. Patients have a lot of unscheduled time so providing actitivies can help pass time and reduce stress and anxiety

The panels are closed during non-activity hours and when staff is not present in the space. This gives the patient a sense of safety

ACCORDION-STYLE BREEZE PANELS

Inspired by the prominent presence of Mexican-American culture in San Antonio; When fully open, they allow the prominent southeast winds to enter the heart of the facility and acts as a flex space to engage the exterior with the







PANEL DETAILS



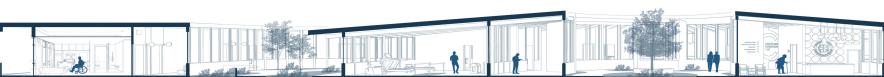
Innovative addition for this clinic includes a hydrotherapy center with underwater music and a sauna room for group yoga. Hydrotherapy in conjunction with traditional land therapy is an effective low-impact way to reduce pain, improve balance, and is less strenuous than static physiotherapy. [20]

NATIVE PLANTS

Artemisia

Texas Red Bud

Combining Xeriscaping principles and native plants to achieve a low maintenace landscaping design





- Motor impairment is the most common deficit after stroke (Lui & Nguyen, 2018)
 Falling injuries are higher in stroke idders (Lui & Nguyen, 2018)
 Spatial configurations with the least amount of wayfinding problems are radially designed facilities (M. Kevdzija, 2022)
 Shared rooms were seen to negatively impact activity during the day because of impaired quality of night-time sleep (H. Janssen et al, 2022
- Patients make errors when exiting the elevator since all floors are arranged in the same way Compact and symmetric layout ...might have contributed to challenging wayfinding (Kevdzija & Marquardt,
- 25 studies found SPRs (single person rooms) had clearly significant effects on patient satisfaction, noise/sleep quality, and privacy, with mixed results for infection rates. (Taylor, Card, Piatkowski, 2018
- Motor impairment is the most common deficit after stroke (Lui & Nguyen, 2018)
- rading pluries are higher in arbote either (Lit & Nayuyen, 2018)
 respectively and the state of t
- 10. Although the corridor is traditionally used as circulation space, in the context of daily life in rehabilitation clinics it also becomes a space where patients socialize, exercise, enjoy the view, enjoy the solitude, walk around and perform other activities. (Kevdzija & Marquardt, 2021) 11. Staff reported that group activities were rarely offered (H. Janssen et al, 2022)



1:100

PATIENT SUITES EMPOWERMENT THROUGH INDEPENDENCE



Upper storage cabinets for staff and descreetly hides Closet space for patients personal belongings with accessible mechanical equipment fo spaces accompdating for patients

MATERIALS + FINISHES

(1) High Preasure Laminate | Faux Concrete 2 High Preasure Laminate | Wood

3 Polysafe Stone fx PUR | Jurassic Stone

(7) Speckled Blue Quartz Countertop

8 Home Black Galaxy Quartz Countertop

4 Interface, LVT | Textured Woodgrains, Hemlock (5) Stratum Blue Matte 3D Wall Tile 6 Isola Capri Polished Ceramic Tile

Private secluded patio space for patients and their Patient bed placed further away from the corridor to reduce noise disruption while also allowing patients to see access points to the room for psychological comfort.

Private water closet and shower enclosed for visual privacy, acoustic and



PATIENT WINGS

Private rooms house single patients, provides a private space for guest interaction, and acts as a consulting/ exam room



SUITES PER WING

- Private lounge space Private bathroom
- Private patio space Each room has a unique view of sensory gardens and river front







LIGHTING DESIGN + **CHROMOTHERAPY BENEFITS**

The lighting in patient suites provides focused, glare-free illumination for patient rooms and is designed to create a calm, comforting environment. The recessed fixtures reproduces natural light patterns and colors. Exposure to light has important effects on human physiology that are independent of visual perception. These non-image forming effects of light include the regulation of circadian rhythms, melatonin production, changes in core body temperature, sleep propensity, and alertness. [16]



VR THERAPY

providing virtual environments and multisensorial inputs to train balance in stroke patients.

[19]





MAIN ENTRY / RECEPTION Lighting selections chosen based on efficiency, functionality and capabilities. Fixtures have dimmable capabilities and occupancy detection.



PATIENT ACCOMMODATION WINGS

Color in Healthcare Settings-- Materiality and color can be used to create comfortable environments reducing stress and anxiety. Color defficiency can cause sensory deprivation and boredom. [12] Wayfinding is provided via pictograms, maps, braille, signage, color-coding, symbols, and other environmental cues. Promoting patient's autonomy during their stay and reducing the chances of patients becoming lost in the facility.



DINING SPACE/ NOURISHMENT **AREA**

Positive Visual Distractions [12]

Open common areas have positive distractions such as exterior views, nature elements placed throughout the interior, simplistic artwork reflecting the environment they live in, access to television, books and magazines, a nourishment area with snacks, water and tea.



STAFF WORK + LOUNGE SPACE

Separation from caregiver and patient space reduces stress for caregivers--allowing privacy for HIPPA concerns and acoustic control in work spaces.



PATIENT SUITE PLAN



- 12. Using Positive Visual Distractions and Color in Healthcare Settings to Reduce Patient
- stress & increase patient satisfaction (Dankner, 2017)

 Why hospital design matters: A narrative review of built environments research relevant to stroke care (Bernhardt, et al., 2021)
- 14. Design suggestions of the Clinical Upper extremity rehabilitation equiptment for stroke patients (Chen & Huang, 2018)
- Magwood, Gayenell S.; White, Brandi M.; Ellis, Charles. Stroke-Related Disease Comorbidity and Secondary Stroke PreventionPractices Among
- 16. Alkozei, A., Smith, R., Pisner, D. A., Vanuk, J. R., Berryhill, S. M., Fridman, A., Shane, B. R., Knight, S. A., & Kiligore, W. D. (2016). Exposure to Blue Light increases Subsequent Functional Activation of the Prefrontal Cortex During Performance of a Working Memory Task. Sleep, 39(9), 1671-1680. https://doi.org/10.5666/sleep.6090

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- 18. "Post-Stroke Fact Sheet", NINDS, Publication date April 2020. NIH Publication 20-NS-4846
- 19. Cortés-Pérez, I., Nieto-Escamez, F. A., & Obrero-Gaitán, E. (2020). Immersive Virtual Reality in Stroke Patients as a New Approach for Reducing Postural Disabilities and Falls Risk: A Case Series. Brain sciences, 10(5), 296. https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci10050296
- 20. Pérez-de la Cruz S. (2020). Comparison of Aquatic Therapy vs. Dry Land Therapy to Improve Mobility of Chronic Stroke Patients. International journal of environmental research and public health, 17(13), 4728. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17134728

