Therapeutic landscapes: elements of differentiation of care supply?

The example of Alzheimer's specialized units in Upper Normandy

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Issues

- Understand why care places of neurodegenerative diseases do not look alike.
- Define a first typology of these care places
- Contribute to the well-being of patients

Methods

- Theoretical and conceptual approaches
- Combination of methods both quantitative and qualitative at various scales: first at the regional scale, second at the scale of care settings.
A model to estimate the number of patients who would need to be placed in a specialized unit
Differentiation of care places at the Upper Normandy scale (2)

- Inadequacy between supply and demand
A first typology

Legend

Areas where supply and demand are nearly in balance.
- Balanced space

Areas where there is a lack of supply despite a strong demand
- The Seine Valley: about 50% of needs covered
- Border area of the Île de France: about 30% of needs covered
- Major cities: about 25% of needs covered

Area where there is no supply and a strong demand
- The areas close to the periphery of large conurbations: 0% of needs covered
- Dieppe / Le Tréport: 0% of needs covered

Areas where there is no supply and a poor demand
- Rural spaces: 0% of needs covered

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Différentiation of care places at the scale of Alzheimer's specialized units (1)

**Therapeutic landscape**

- **Physical environment**
- **Social environment**
- **Symbolic environment**

- Added value
- Clinical efficiency
- Well-being
- Integration in society

*Source: S. Curtis, and al. « Therapy by design: evaluating the UK hospital building program », 2004*
Results for three examples

Physical environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Social environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Symbolic environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Différentiation of care places at the scale of Alzheimer's specialized units (2)
### Analytical criteria

#### Physical environment

**Clinical efficiency**

- *For patients*
  - It's easy to find one's way
  - Patients can move without restriction
  - The patients can move without risk
  - There is a good organisation of the walking

- *For staff*
  - The organisation of the rooms reduces the distances
  - The unit is well equipped
  - The unit is easy to clean
  - Staff can easily control the ambient effects
  - The staff has received special training in the management of Alzheimer's disease
  - The staff rate is good
  - The procedure for emergency evacuation to a hospital is clearly defined
Différentiation of care places at the scale of Alzheimer's specialized units (3)

- **Differents localisations within the health infrastructures**

- **Specialized unit together with multipurpose units**

- **Specialized units together**

- **Isolated specialized unit**

- **Specialized unit elsewhere**
Différentiation of care places at the scale of Alzheimer's specialized units (4)

- Differents models of plan

Legend

- private spaces
- corridor
- place to live
- kitchen
- garden
- technical areas
- shops
- windows
Results for three examples

Physical environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Social environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Symbolic environment
- Clinical efficiency
- Promotion of well-being
- Integration to society

Différentiation of care places at the scale of Alzheimer's specialized units (5)
Other methods to differentiate and evaluate care places

- **Mental maps** (Y. Andre and P. Gould)

- **Photographs** (J. Sperling, J. Decker and G. Rose)

- **International Comparison** (France / U.K.)
Interests of this study

- A true decision support for all the actors working on Alzheimer's disease

- Improve the living conditions of the patients

- An original concept in France

- A prospective model at the acute territorial scale

- A tool for the evaluation of the care places
Thank you for your attention
En quoi ce sujet est-il géographique ?

Selon W. Gesler : « Healing and place are inseparable ». Or les lieux ne sont-ils pas des objets éminemment géographiques ?

De l'analyse spatiale au concept de paysage, en passant par le concept d'human agency

Seule l'approche géographique envisage la question dans sa globalité, que ce soit à l'échelle macroscopique ou microscopique.
Les points forts de South Africa Lodge

Sculptures en grandeur nature d'animaux familiers
Mini-golf
Reconstitution d'une plage
Jardin des sens (plantes olfactives)
Présence d'animaux et visite d'un « PAT dog »

Objets à voler et déplacer
Parcours d'éveil mural
Salle de relaxation et de projections (elles n'apparaissent pas à l'image)
Chambre personnalisée
« the memory café »

Auteur : Mélanie Petit
Les points de forts des Jardins d'Élodie

Des déambulations intéressantes
Le terrain de boules et la façade
Le café « réminiscence »

Un des lieux de vie
Une chambre de style colonial
La salle de balnéothérapie

Source : lesjardinsdelodie.fr
Photos de La Buissonnière

Une chambre
Couloir de l'unité
Extérieur du bâtiment
Environnement immédiat
Auteur : Mélanie Petit

Photos de La Boiseraie

Lieu de vie
Couloir
Hall d'accueil de l'établissement
Extérieur du bâtiment
Auteur : Mélanie Petit