#### Academy of Architecture for Health On-line Professional Development

#### **Understanding Noise in Healthcare Environments**

#### **Masters Studio Series**

Tuesday, April 10, 2018

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm ET

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm CT

12:00 am - 1:00 pm MT

11:00 am - 12:00 pm PT

AIA Knowledge Community Academy of Architecture for Health

#### Presenters Erica E. Ryherd, Ph.D., LEED AP

University of Nebraska – Lincoln Durham School of Architectural Engineering & Construction Ilene Busch-Vishniac, Ph.D. President, BeoGrin Consulting

Moderator Kelly A. Miller, AIA, NCARB Francis Cauffman



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#### **Masters Studio Series**

The Academy's multi-channel on-line approach provides emerging professionals, journeymen, and master professionals with convenient and economical opportunities to develop their chosen area of interest.

Masters Studio Series sessions are tailored to provide healthcare design professionals with sufficient exposure to jump-start interest in wanting to learn more.



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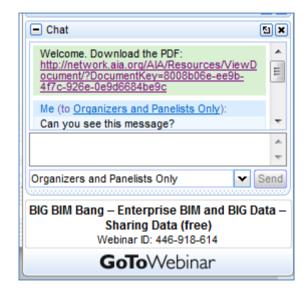
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Submit a question to the moderator via the chat box.

Content-related questions will be answered during the Q&A portion at the end as time allows.

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#### Understanding Noise in Healthcare Environments

#### **Presenters**





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## Outline



- Why do we *care* about hospital acoustics?
- How do we *characterize* hospital noise?
- What are the impacts of noise in hospitals on *patients* and staff?
- What are some *interventions* to improve the hospital soundscape?
- What are the implications for *architectural designs*?



#### Why Do We Care About Hospital Acoustics?

"in the world nothing can be said to be certain except death and taxes"

...and spending time in a hospital at some point in your life! --Ben Franklin, reinterpreted

> On any day, 1 out of every 600-700 people in the US is a patient in the hospital!

Noise is among the top complaints of hospital patients, visitors and staff.

#### healthcare is a huge industry

19 million healthcare & social assistance industry employees
 5 million working specifically in hospitals
 Projected as fastest growing industry sector through 2024
 U.S. DOL 2016

Costs per capita per year for healthcare now exceed \$10,000
 Healthcare facility construction comes to \$20B/yr
 U. S. Bureau of the Census, 2017

#### hospital administrators care about noise

Addet food service Constructions with doctors Constructi

Top patient experience concerns, 2013, Beryl Institute

discharge instructions discharge phonecalls

> Hospital Consumer Assessment of Health Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) ✓ survey is mandated by CMS ✓ results are online and publicly available ✓ reimbursement is tied to performance

#### noise is a top patient complaint

"patients complain about noise two times more often than anything else... including the food" *Fick and Vance 2012* 

Low score historically on HCAHPS is #9: *During this hospital stay, how often was the area around your room quiet at night? Jha et al 2008* 

Preceded now only by "Care Transition" rating

#### and noise is getting worse

Locke and Pope 2017



#### and new hospitals are not better than old

Madaras 2017

# occupants have a special sensitivity to the environment

patients, staff, visitors

## unique building requirements



safety, hygiene, portability, aesthetics, high density of equipment & occupants



#### How Do We Characterize Hospital Noise?

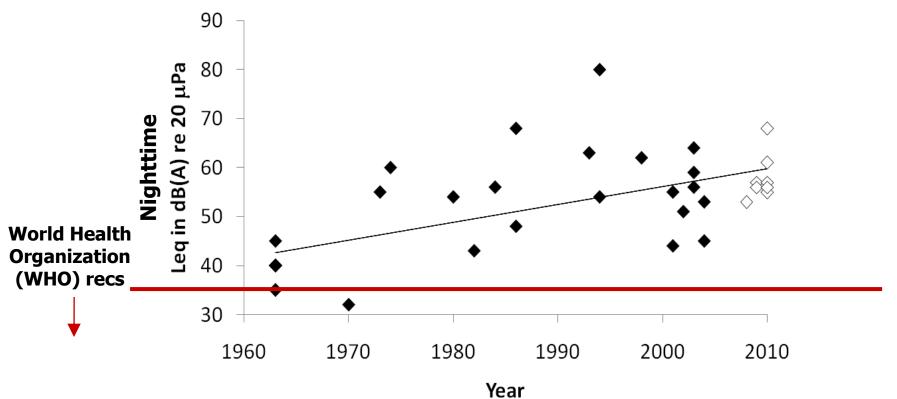




- We measure sound intensity using a logarithmic measure because our hearing is logarithmic.
  - +3 dB = doubling of energy, +10 dB = 10 times the energy
- Leq, equivalent sound level, is the level for the sound energy average over a stated time
- A-weighting matches our hearing so it is better at predicting perceptions
  - We hear best in the speech pitch range

#### Levels historically

- Overall noise levels in hospitals are:
  - Higher than recommended by guiding agencies
  - Steadily rising over time

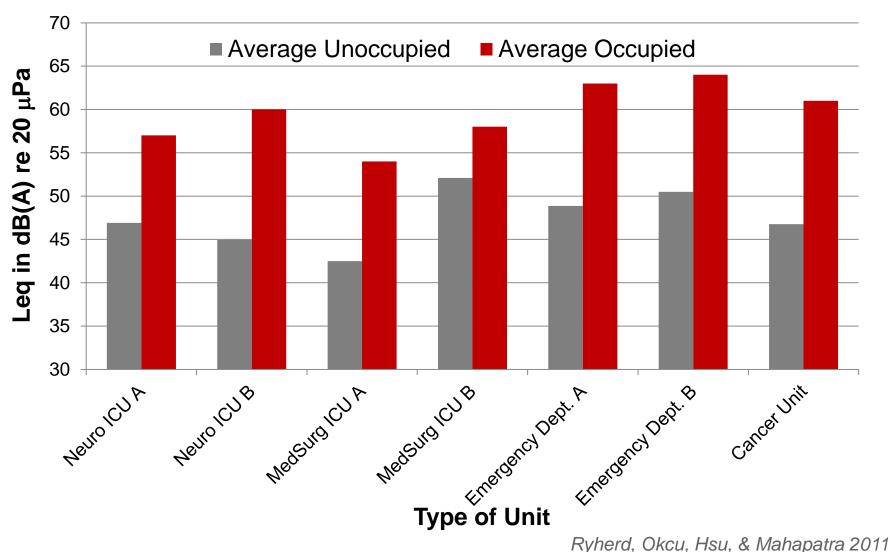




Busch-Vishniac, West et al. 2005 Ryherd, Okcu, Hsu, & Mahapatra 2011

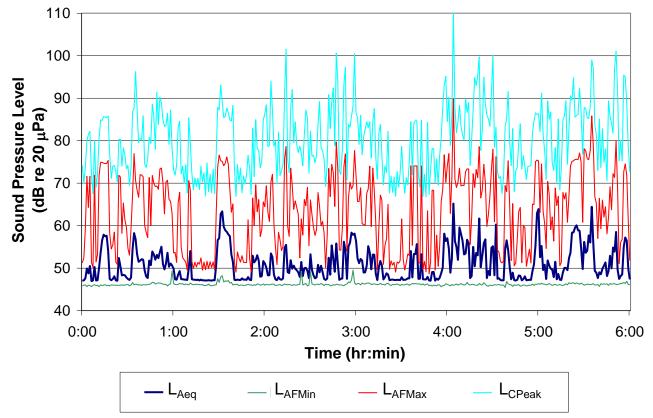
# Occupied vs. Unoccupied

• Large differences b/w occupied & unoccupied noise levels



#### Level vs. Time

- Small differences between time of day or work shift & day of the week
  - Overall values not changing substantially over large periods of time
  - Short-term fluctuations are problematic





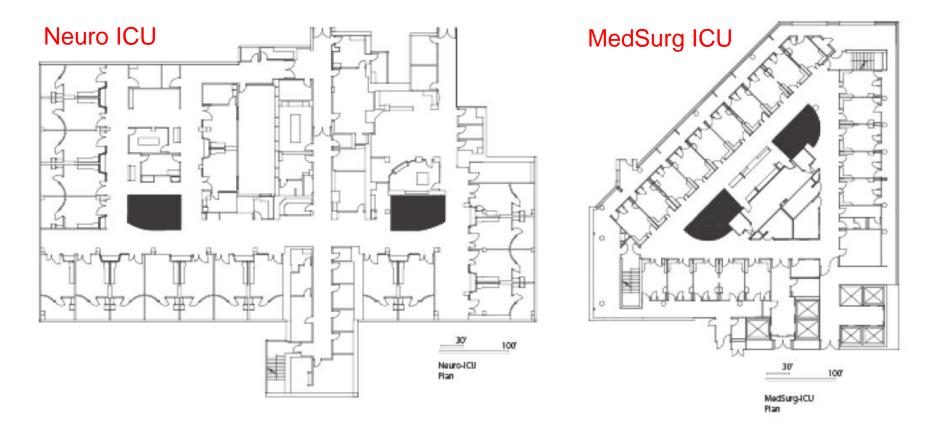
Ryherd, Persson Waye, & Ljungkvist 2008

#### **Better Measures**

- Leq(A) is a poor measure of hospital noise. It averages over time and over frequency
- Noise intervention studies in hospitals rarely show significant improvements in Leq even when surveys indicate improvements in perception.
  - A better measure is the occurrence rate, the percentage of the time the peak sound level is above a specified amount.

# Example Two ICUs

 Similar patient acuity & staff activities, but different architectural layouts & MedSurg perceived as "worse" unit

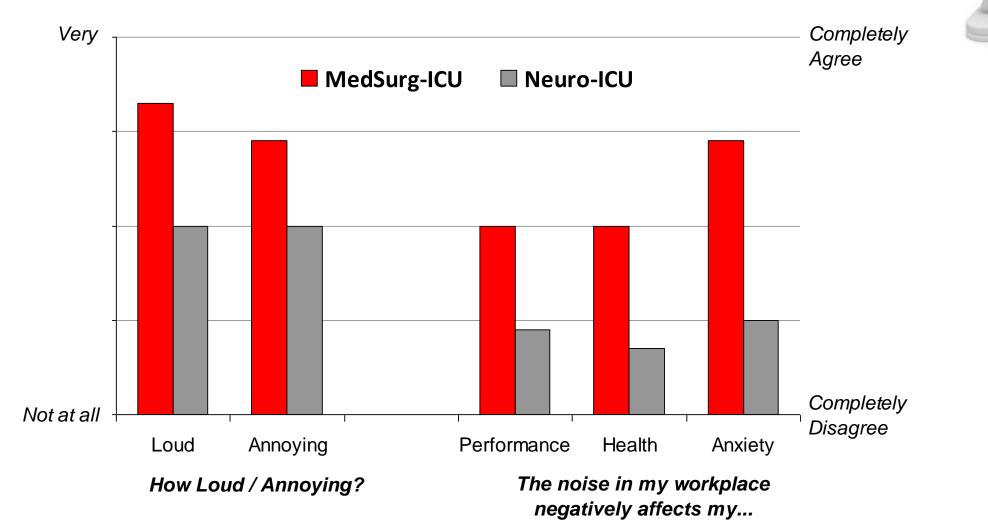




Okcu, Ryherd, Zimring, and Samuels 2011

# Nurse Perception in Two Units

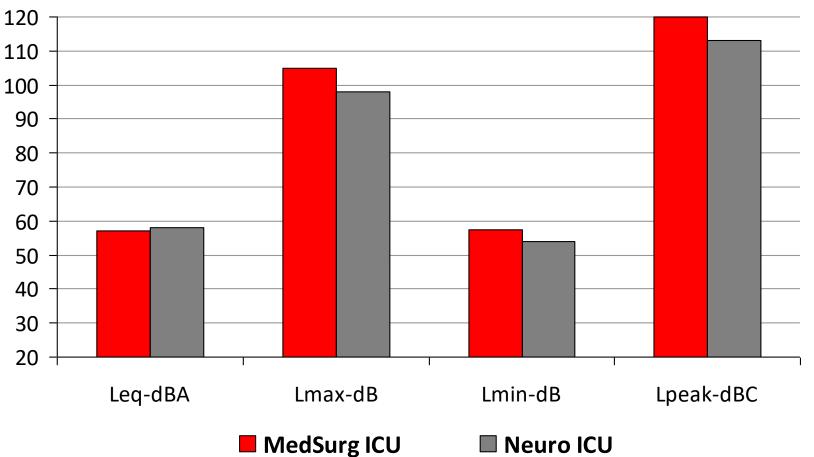
• Does nurse perception differ in the two units? Yes!



Okcu, Ryherd, Zimring, and Samuels 2011

#### Noise Levels in the Units

• Do overall noise levels differ in the two units?



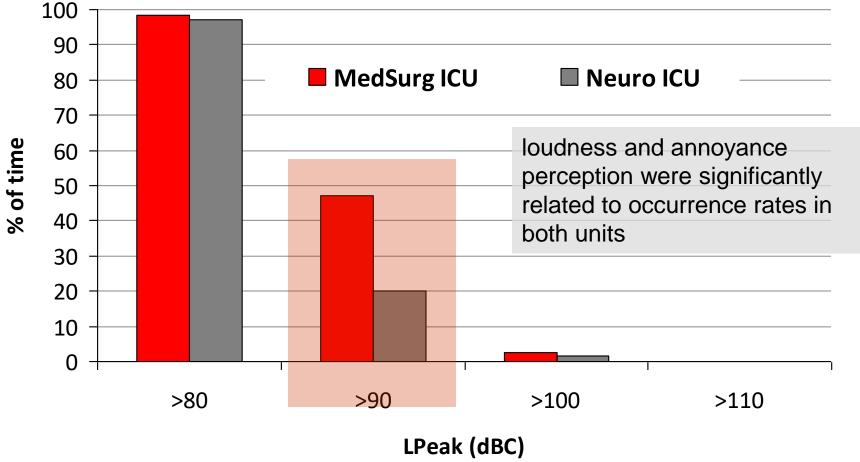
#### **NOT really!**

Okcu, Ryherd, Zimring, and Samuels 2011

11.

## Occurrence Rate in Units

Does the "Occurrence Rate" differ in the two units? Yes!
 % of time peak levels are above certain levels

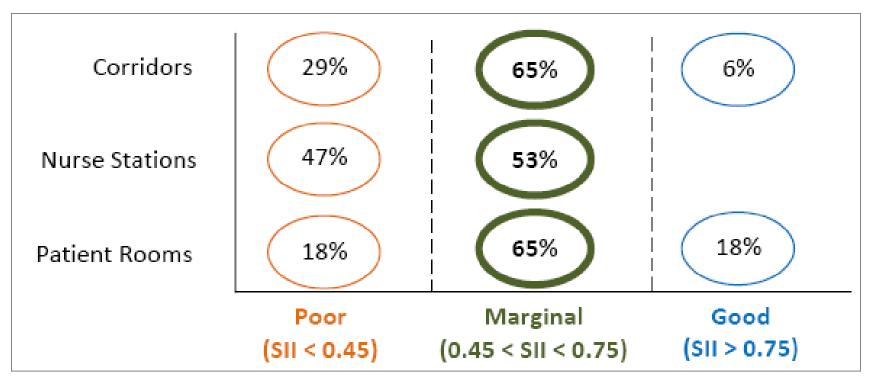


Okcu, Ryherd, Zimring, and Samuels 2011

# Speech Intelligibility Study

• Speech Intelligibility Index (SII)

measured in 5 hospitals & 20 units (*emergency, intensive care, inpatient, mother-baby, same-day-surgery, operating*)



SII significantly related to staff perception of communication problems



Ryherd, Moeller Jr., Hsu 2013



#### Impacts of Noise on Staff and Patients

# **Staff Duties**

**Auditory monitoring** is one of the key nursing functions for patient safety. Effective auditory monitoring is especially required in intensive & acute care units.

It requires the ability to:

- hear critical sounds
- interpret auditory cues
- respond and react to

help calls
 abnormal patient bodily sounds
 safety threatening sounds
 emergency and clinical alarms



#### staff are impacted by noise

noise negatively affects me in my daily working environment (91%)

Ryherd, Persson Waye, & Ljungkvist 2008

#### Noise affects my

- sleep (38%)
- concentration (43%)
- performance (43%)

#### Noise causes

- Irritation (66%)
- Fatigue (66%)
- Headaches (40%)

# Staff Reaction to Noise

- Relationship between noise annoyance & health symptoms for ICU nurses
  - Symptoms reduced to 3 factors:
    - Factor 1: *Auditory Fatigue*

(sound sensitivity, sound tiredness, tinnitus)

#### • Factor 2: *Mental Fatigue*

(tiredness, headaches, concentration difficulties, irritation)

#### • Factor 3: Tension

(pain in the neck, stress, difficulty motivating myself)

Auditory Fatigue was a highly significant explanatory factor for noise annoyance even after correcting for age, education, experience, and psychosocial factors incl. salary and leadership.



Hsu, Ryherd, & Persson Waye 2009

## Patient Impacts

Does acoustics really impact patients?

- Positive sounds can create feelings of safety, security & familiarity
  - e.g., staff working quietly, music
- Negative sounds can create feelings of fear, helplessness, and anxiety
  - e.g., sick patients, medical equipment

Yes!

Johansson, Bergbom, Persson Waye, Ryherd & Lindahl 2012

# Patient Physiologic Measures

Risk of Physiological Arousals
 If overall noise level (Leq) increases above 50 dBA...
 risk of physiological response goes up:

Physiological Response	Increased Risk
Heart rate	22%
Respiratory rate	47%
Systolic Blood Pressure	63%
Diastolic Blood Pressure	44%

Example: Above 50 dBA, 22% increased risk that your heart rate will rise



Hsu, Ryherd, Ackerman, & Persson Waye 2010

#### neonates and noise

Use of earmuffs improves sleep, reduces the fluctuation of oxygen saturation, stabilizes behavior, and might facilitate weight gain.

Romeu et al. 2016, Abou Turk 2009

However, some concerns over impacts of ear muffs on skin integrity, posture, & head shape

Philbin, 2000

# **Patient Satisfaction**

The Physical environment is significantly related to satisfaction.

- A change in *spatial variables* can increase the odds of achieving top box *satisfaction scores* by 8 – 45%\*
- Noise also plays a role
  - Perception of *noise* significantly related to *satisfaction* HCAHPS found to correlate with\*\*
    - Low frequency content (16 100 Hz)
    - "Quietest" sound levels (absolute Lmin)
    - Occurrence rate of peak levels

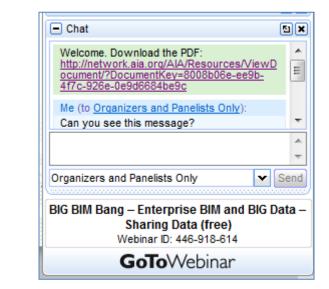
 The variation of patient *noise* satisfaction by room can be partially explained by *spatial layout*\*

> \*MacAllister, Zimring, Ryherd & Hanna (2014) \*\*Bliefnick, Ryherd & Jackson (2017)



#### Upcoming Break for Questions and Comments

Submit a question to the moderator via the chat box.







# Interventions

# **Potential Remedies**

- Example Administrative measures
  - Maintenance and treatment schedules
  - Protocol (cell phones, etc.)
  - Education of staff & occupants
  - Implementation of Quiet Times

#### Example Engineering / Architecture measures

- Equipment/systems noise control
  - e.g., quieter heating & air-conditioning (HVAC) equipment
- Architectural layout, form, materials, construction
  - e.g., decentralized nursing station
- Acoustic treatments
  - e.g., sound absorbing walls & ceilings



## What works?

- Kaur et al. (Noise and Health 2016) surveyed staff and patient families on a PICU regarding interventions that work:
  - Closing patient doors (93%)
  - Quiet times (82%)
  - lowering staff voices (88%)
  - decreasing number of alarms (80%)

# Do Quiet Times Help

• Weber et al. (2017) surveyed nurses in NICUs on effectiveness of quiet times. Over 90% said they were useful to them, to their patients, and to the families of their patients.



• Adatia et al. (BMC Health Services Research 2014; 14: 604) showed that quiet times had a significant impact on new mothers.



# Example 1 – Cancer Unit

- Can we improve the environment through added sound absorption?
   Yes!
- Remodel of 4 Cancer Units:
  - Absorption on walls + ceilings of corridors
  - Various iterations to optimize mounting, aesthetics





Hsu, Ryherd, West, Barnhill, Swisher, & Levit 2010

## **Results Achieved**

#### Significant Results:

- Improvement in staff's perceived ability to concentrate, communicate with other staff, & have telephone conversations
- Less annoyance due to several sources
- Reduction in noise (LAeq) & reverberation time
- Improved speech intelligibility



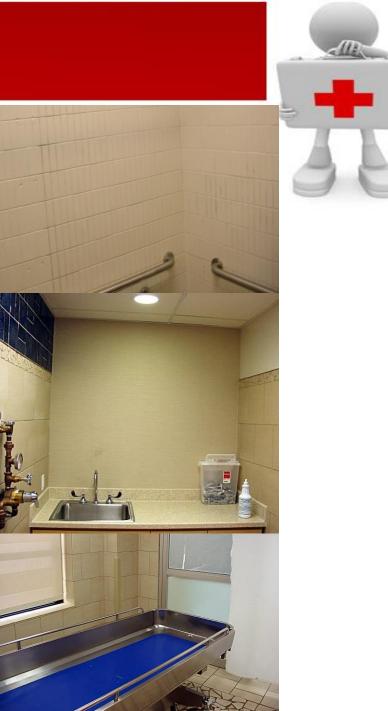


Hsu, Ryherd, West, Barnhill, Swisher, & Levit 2010

# Example 2 – Burn Unit

- Remodel of Burn Acute Care Unit
  - Focus: Debridement Facility
  - Acoustical Design by Howard Pelton
- Before Remodel:
  - All hard surfaces; institutional feeling
  - Privacy curtains b/w debridement stations
  - Isolation from rest of ward inadequate
- Main Interventions:
  - Sound lock corridors to debridement areas
  - Absorption on ceilings & walls
- Results:
  - L1 values for patient distress sounds in adjacencies: Before = 88 dBA
    - After = 55-58 dBA

Pelton, Ryherd, & Martin 2009



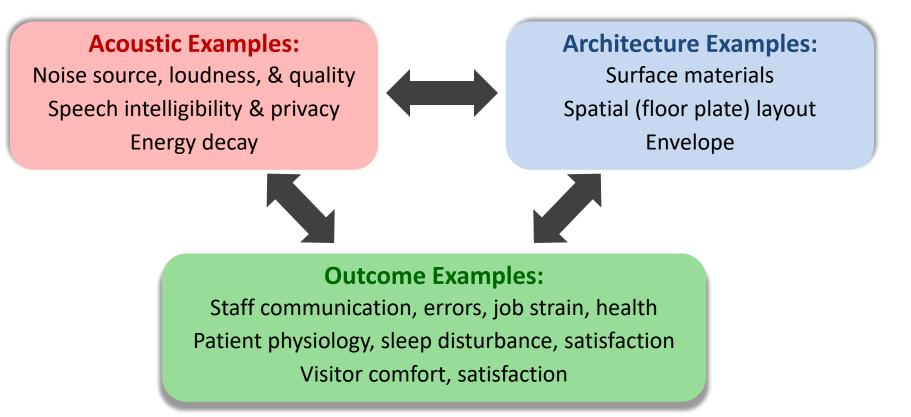


# Implications 4 Architectural Design

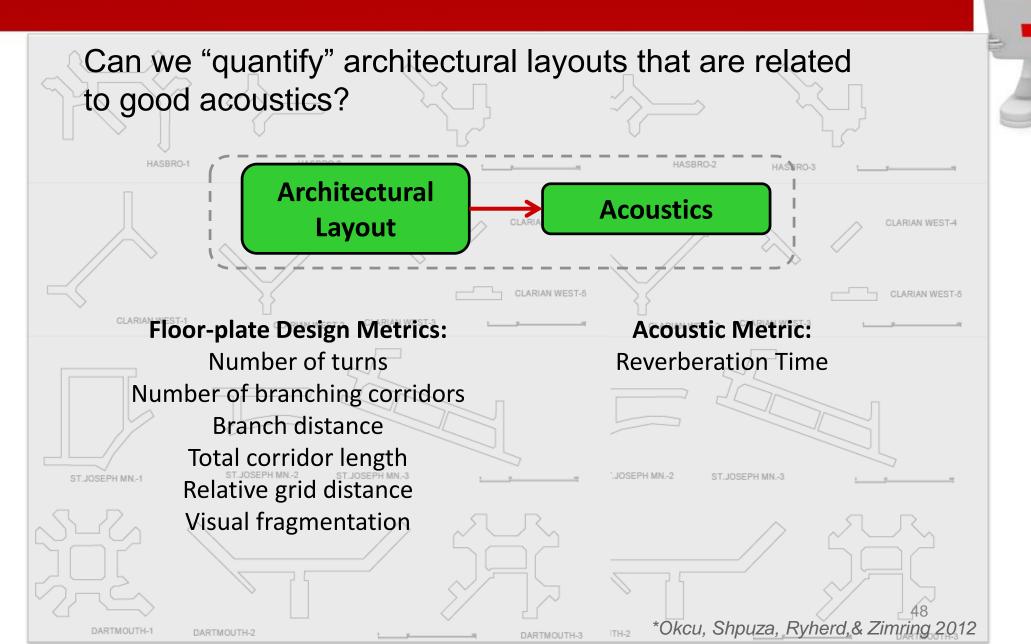
# Ryherd Group Research

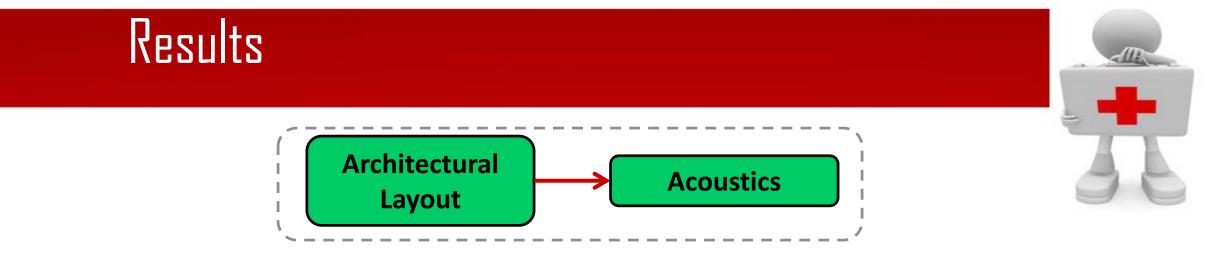
• Research in 2 countries, 24+ hospitals, 70+ units, 12+ types of units

Define relationships between: *acoustics, architecture* & *occupant outcomes* 



## Architectural Layout and Noise





- Results:
  - Architectural Layout & RT significantly related
  - One unit change in the floor plate metrics associated with changes in RT of 0.01 – 0.57 seconds



\*Okcu, Shpuza, Ryherd,& Zimring 2012

## Conclusions

- *Noise is a significant problem* in healthcare environments.
- We need to better document healthcare soundscapes using *metrics that relate to patient and staff reactions*.
- Noise has negative consequences for staff and for patients.
- Interventions exist to reduce impacts:
  - Administrative as in *Quiet Times*
  - Engineering as in *adding sound absorption*
- Acoustical environment is linked to *architectural designs*.



#### **Time for Questions and Comments**



#### Moderator Kelly Miller Francis Cauffman



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Date	Series	Торіс
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6/12	Case Study Series	Enhanced Integration - Changing and Improving Health Facilities Design
7/10	Case Study Series	UC Davis – Getting to Net Zero

\*Dates and topics are subject to change

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