Hospital Wards.

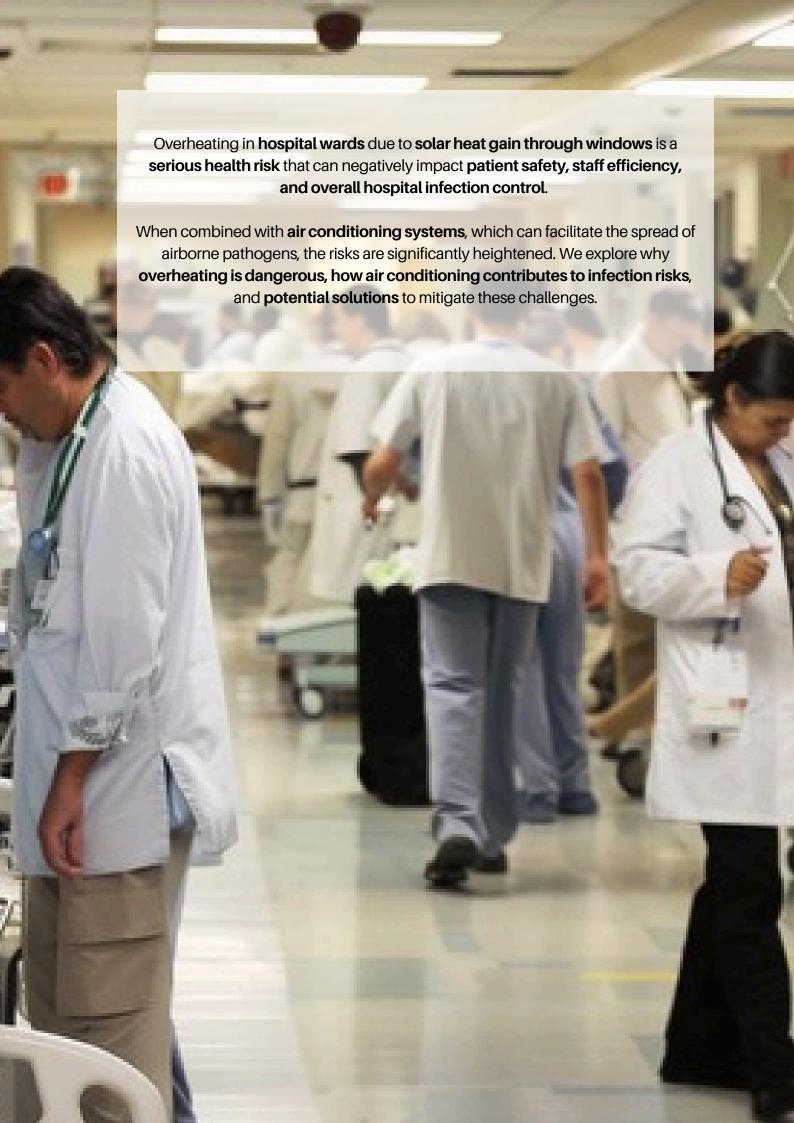
Designing Future-Proof Hospitals

The Dangers of Overheating in Hospital Wards Due to Solar Heat Gain and Air Conditioning Spread of Germs



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1. Risks of Overheating in Hospital Wards

1.1 Increased Patient Mortality and Complications

- Studies have shown that heat stress in hospital wards can lead to increased mortality rates among vulnerable patients, particularly those with:
 - Cardiovascular diseases
 - o Respiratory illnesses (e.g., COPD, asthma)
 - Neurological conditions (e.g., stroke, dementia)
 - Weakened immune systems (e.g., post-surgical patients, cancer patients)
- Prolonged exposure to high temperatures increases dehydration risks, leading to electrolyte imbalances, confusion, and increased hospital stay durations.

1.2 Reduced Effectiveness of Medications & Equipment

- Certain life-saving drugs (e.g., insulin, antibiotics, pain relievers) degrade faster in high temperatures.
- Medical equipment, including IV fluids and dialysis machines, may malfunction or require recalibration due to excessive heat.

1.3 Heat-Induced Staff Fatigue & Reduced Efficiency

- Overheating affects nurses, doctors, and healthcare staff, leading to heat exhaustion, dizziness, and decreased cognitive function.
- Surgical teams in overheated conditions have higher error rates, which can compromise patient safety.

1.4 Increased Risk of Hospital-Acquired Infections (HAIs)

- Hot and humid conditions encourage bacterial and fungal growth, increasing the risk of infections like:
 - MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)
 - Clostridium difficile (C. diff)
 - Legionella bacteria (which thrives in warm, stagnant water in HVAC systems)

2. The Role of Air Conditioning in Spreading Germs

While air conditioning provides cooling relief, it also introduces significant infection risks, particularly in hospitals.

2.1 Airborne Pathogen Transmission

- Many hospital air conditioning systems recirculate air, which can spread infectious agents across wards.
- Common airborne diseases exacerbated by HVAC systems:
 - o COVID-19
 - Influenza
 - Tuberculosis (TB)
 - Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

2.2 Ventilation Issues in Older Hospital Buildings

- Many hospitals operate with aging HVAC systems that do not meet modern infection control standards.
- Poorly maintained systems allow for bacterial colonization in ducts, which then circulates throughout patient areas.

2.3 Dry Air & Mucosal Barrier Weakening

• Over-reliance on air conditioning reduces indoor humidity, weakening the mucosal defenses of patients and staff, making them more vulnerable to infections.



3. Solutions: Preventing Overheating While Reducing Infection Risks

To combat these dangers, hospitals must prioritize passive cooling strategies while minimizing reliance on air conditioning. One of the most effective solutions is external solar shading systems like Koolshade.

- 3.1 External Solar Shading (Koolshade) as a Safe Cooling Alternative
- Prevents Solar Heat Gain at the Source
 - Koolshade's micro-louvered aluminum structure blocks up to 86% of solar heat from entering the hospital ward, reducing indoor temperatures naturally.
- Reduces Dependency on Air Conditioning
 - By blocking heat before it enters, Koolshade lowers cooling demand, minimizing airborne disease transmission risks associated with HVAC systems.
- Allows Natural Daylight Without Overheating
 - Unlike blackout blinds or tinted glass, Koolshade allows daylight penetration while maintaining cool indoor temperatures.
- Promotes Airflow & Natural Ventilation
 - Koolshade enables cross-ventilation strategies, helping hospitals shift towards fresh-air cooling solutions rather than reliance on mechanical ventilation.

3.2 Hospital HVAC Upgrades & Filtration Improvements

- Hospitals should upgrade air filtration in air-conditioned wards by implementing HEPA filters and UV disinfection systems.
- Negative pressure rooms should be prioritized for patients with airborne infections to prevent cross-contamination.

3.3 Designing Future-Proof Hospitals

- New hospital buildings should integrate passive cooling measures, such as Koolshade, green roofs, and natural ventilation systems.
- Window shading strategies, when combined with automated climate control, can reduce indoor overheating while maintaining a healthy indoor environment.

4. Conclusion: A New Approach to Hospital Cooling

Overheating in hospital wards is a serious risk that can compromise patient health, medical treatment efficacy, and staff productivity. At the same time, air conditioning systems—if not properly managed—can spread airborne diseases, further endangering vulnerable patients.

Why Koolshade is the Ideal Solution:

- ✓ Prevents solar heat gain naturally, reducing overheating risks.
- ✓ Reduces air conditioning dependency, minimizing germ circulation.
- ✓ Complies with fire safety regulations, making it ideal for healthcare environments.
- ✓ Improves patient comfort & staff efficiency by creating stable indoor temperatures.
- ✓ Lowers hospital energy costs through passive cooling solutions.

Hospitals must prioritize long-term, sustainable cooling solutions that enhance patient care, protect staff, and reduce infection risks. Koolshade offers a tested and proven alternative that ensures healthier, safer, and more energy-efficient hospital environments.

Would you like assistance in integrating Koolshade into your hospital's cooling and infection control strategy?

Contact us for a free consultation.

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Fo more information, please see our case studies of KoolShade in action in **Medical Environments.**



