Development of Delivery System for Art in Hospital through Spatial Installation Art, “Breathing House” in Japan

Wakako Sadahiro
RN, DNS
Artist, Architecture Ph.D.

Ryo Yamada
1 Nursing School of Sapporo City University
2 Dezign School of Sapporo City University

*This work was supported by Sapporo city University’s grant-in-aid for collaborative research
Hello, Everyone. We are very glad to see you at Virtual conference and take a chance to introduce of our art in Hospital project.
We lived North of Japan which called Hokkaido Prefecture. And Sapporo City is a central city of Hokkaido.
Sapporo City University have 2 disciplines Design School and Nursing School.
And we have some activities collaborate with Design and Nursing.
There is rare case in Japan and we call these collaborative activities “D by N”.
Background

Art in Hospitals have not spread in Japan and their activities are performed by limited number of facilities and groups.

Therefore, we performed an action research that aimed at development and diffusion of an Art in Hospital model with spatial therapeutic treatment effects in Japan.

We have named this program the Delivery-type Art in Hospital Project.
Research Steps

- **Step 1**: Creating Core Model Art
- **Step 2**: Need Assessment of Core Model Art
- **Step 3**: Core Model Art is Installed in the Hospital
- **Step 4**: Evaluation of Core Model Art

Sapporo City

Elements of Diffusion that Spread Spatial Art in Hospital of Japan

It consists of four circular steps.
We looked toward all 207 hospitals in Sapporo to implement the first four stages from 2016 to 2017.
Research Steps

Step 1: Creating Core Model Art

Step 2: Need Assessment of Core Model Art

Step 3: Core Model Art is Installed in one Hospital

Step 4: Evaluation of Core Model Art

Sapporo City

Elements of Diffusion that Spread Spatial Art in Hospital of Japan

Only one hospital in Sapporo agreed to accept our project.
The project carried out in this hospital earned high ratings, showing various benefits.
In the subsequent phase, we carried out the second round of the project for all hospitals in Hokkaido.
The first step is a minor change of "The Breathing House."
We improved the core model art, "The Breathing House," that had been born in the Sapporo city project.
Leaflet of "Breathing House"

You are looking at the leaflet of the core model art: "The Breathing House."
Breathing House at Campus of School of Design in SCU

The structure consists of three parts of non-woven fabric and iron.
It can adjust the size and height to match the space to set up.
You may embroider designs on the non-woven fabric.
The second step is the need assessment survey. We sent the leaflet of “The Breathing House” and the research results of the project conducted in Sapporo city to the facility managers of 377 hospitals in Hokkaido, asking if they would desire a delivery.
Step 2
Need Assessment survey of Core Model Art “Breathing House”

Nine hospitals requested the delivery of "The Breathing House."
The third step is the delivery of the Breathing house.
We delivered it to seven hospitals in two years: 2018 and 2019.
You are watching a short film about "The Breathing House" delivered to those hospitals.
A collaborative researcher produced this film. His name is Ryo Yamada.
He is the artist of this work, now acting on the international stage.
The Breathing House: Takikawa Central Hospital
The Breathing House: Noguchi Hospital
The Breathing House: Goryokai Hospital
Step 4
Evaluation of “Breathing House ”

The fourth step is evaluation.
We analyzed the comments on "The Breathing House" at the three hospitals.
Maki Hospital, Noguchi Hospital, and Nakae Hospital cooperated with the questionnaire for evaluation. Here come the evaluation results.
Two of the three hospitals installed “The Breathing House” in the outpatient waiting room with many psychiatric patients.

Step 4
Evaluation of “Breathing House”
Step 4
Evaluation of “Breathing House ”

The other one installed it in the lounge of the ward with many bedridden elderly patients.
18% of the respondents answered the installation art "The Breathing House" was "very good," followed by 43% who answered it was "good." 31% of the respondents answered it was "mediocre." 5% answered it was "not so good" while 3% answered it was "not good."
Evaluation of "Breathing House" Noguchi Hospital

The ratio of those who answered "very good" and "good" was the highest at Noguchi Hospital.
Evaluation of "Breathing House" Maki Hospital

Followed by Maki Hospital
Evaluation of "Breathing House" Nakae Hospital

- Very good: 3 (%20)
- Good: 4 (%27)
- Mediocre: 3 (%20)
- Not so good: 4 (%27)
- Not good: 1 (%6)

And Nakae Hospital
Here are the answers to the effects of "The Breathing House."

- A comforting atmosphere: 29
- Escape from a watcher: 30
- A gentle feeling of the light: 28
- A sense of a gentle breeze: 14
- Encouraged to talk to people: 4
- Feeling as if I am not in a hospital: 5
- Easy to concentrate on thinking: 14
- A reassuring mood: 3
- Able to look back on my life: 1
"A gentle feeling of the light" came on top among the answers, followed by "a comforting atmosphere," and "a sense of a gentle breeze."
When asked whether there was a change in the awareness of spatial art and design by "The Breathing House," 49% of the respondents answered "yes" while 51% said "no."
Asked about the detail of the change in consciousness, 12 respondents referred to "an interest in art and design," followed by 0 cited "the motivation to work on art," and 43 respondents indicated "renewed awareness of hospital space."
Discussion and Conclusion

• We have discussed and concluded that many people positively evaluated the delivery of “The Breathing House” and the introduction of installation art to the hospital.

• However, specific evaluation results varied among the hospitals.
Discussion and Conclusion

• These differences are probably affected by the purposes of the use of space of the installation and spatial margins.
• Respondents generally gave low marks to the installation in a relatively narrow space in the outpatient waiting room but high ratings to such in an ample area of the outpatient waiting room.
• The project also highlighted an improvement in the comfortable perception of the hospital environment with installation art.
Discussion and Conclusion

• Many people have raised their awareness of the space inside the hospital, thanks to "The Breathing House."

• Such a trend verifies that the project of delivering "art in hospital" by space installation can contribute to an upgrade of the hospital environment in Japan.
Discussion and Conclusion

• This time, the limit to the number of patients and families participating in the study may have affected the outcomes.
• The challenge for the future is to increase the number of data and examine the factors that may influence the viability and efficacy of delivery-type art-in-hospital.
This ends the presentation.
We express our deepest sympathies to people suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic.
Living in Japan, we cannot yet resume interaction with the people of the world.
However, we are pleased to be able to associate with you in the form of a video conference of this type. Our gratitude goes to all people involved in holding the STTI European Conference.
THANK YOU!