

EVALUATING THE DEVELOPMENT AND EMERGENCE PROCESS OF HOSPITALS TO HOSPITAL HOTELS WITH THE APPROACH OF ANALYZING THE PATIENT COMPANIONS' NEEDS³

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Abstract. Hospital is a social institution, which is required to sustain life, maintain human survival, return health, and treat disease. Hospital was emerged gradually on people's social life and it has been revealed as a need in the human society over the years along with the evolution and development of science, technology, skills, and ways of life. In the present paper, a brief history of the rise of hospitals was given in Iran and in the world. Then, it has been tried to explain the development process of medical centers (hospital) and their conversion to modern hospital hotels considering the needs of companions and patients in order to improve the quality of hospitals. This research is a comparative review paper, in which routine search engines, related papers, and valid books have been used for data collection. Looking at the case study of hospitals outside and inside Iran, their architectural features are applied to improve the quality of health care spaces' function, reduce mental stresses, and increase the patient companions' satisfaction to create a more favorable environment. This is a step for physical improvement, which provides a space to design health centers and adopt policies and strategies for the managers and architects to increase patients' satisfaction.

Keywords: History of hospital, hospital hotel, patients' companions, mental stresses.

Introduction. Hospital has always been scrutinized and considered as a space to maintain or restore the health of human beings. Medical operations and sanitation entail the construction of communication between spaces in a clear way both mentally and physically and many other cases. They possess characteristics that challenge architectural features and ultimately, they expose the features to be seen. The purpose of selection and reviewing this subject is to research and consider the hospital and hospital hotels, which are designed according to an efficient and purposeful design with a focus on the patient and based on the patients and the patients' companions, and others' need. Due to the performed functions in these architectures whether psychological or functional, it possesses unique features that provide the potential creation of an architecture work.

In the past, hospitals were designed consciously for medical and surgical purposes. Figure 1, which is very rare and it has not been seen, was first published by Pilisir from one of the oldest and most advanced Iranian hospitals at the time of the Qajar about 130 years ago by an anonymous photographer during the Qajar era [1].

Figure 2 is Firoozabadi hospital with the former name of Firoozabadi patient house, which was constructed and consecrated in December 1934 with a capacity of 600 fixed beds by the deceased Seyed Reza Firoozabadi and with the help of Dr. Amir Aalam in district 20 in Tehran [2].



Figure 1: Hospital during the Qajar era [1] Figure 2: Firoozabadi Hospital [2]

Today, the shifting toward humanism in hospital facilities can be observed. In other European countries, an architect seeks to bring out patients from boredom and depression instead of considering just technical and medical cases. For this reason, the old medical centers changed their architecture to create a more intimate and comfortable environment.

³ This paper is extracted from the master thesis of Shadi Badiei entitled designing a hospital hotel set in Shiraz metropolitan with the approach of reducing psychological stresses in companions. This thesis was conducted by Dr. Tahereh Nasr guidance at the Faculty of Arts and Architecture, Islamic Azad University of Shiraz.

General admission rooms are replaced with the single luxurious suites. However, this way of thinking in Iran is more common in the private sector [3] and other hospitals have been less appreciated in this case. A smaller number of hospitals have a welfare sector and most of them have a boring space, which negatively affects the morale of patients and other people in the hospital. In Figures 3 and 4, the International Hospital of Ghaem in Rasht is pointed out [4].



Figures 3 and 4: International Hospital of Ghaem in Rash, Reference: Ghaem Hospital website

Research Literature. In this paper, the appropriate keywords were selected by considering the research purpose and they were documented based on subject headings. In order to find papers and other resources related to hospital and the history of its emergence, search engines, and credible scientific databases were applied in addition to librarian studies. In this study, a large number of research has been found and studied, duplicate titles were eliminated, and empirical and review studies in the field of medical centers architecture were emphasized.

In a paper entitled comparative comparison of the emergence history of the hospital in Islamic countries and the West Lands, the emergence of the hospital in the pre-Islamic, Islamic and post-Islamic era were referred. Then, the emergence of the hospital in other countries has been discussed [5]. In another paper, the hospital patient's rights in Iranian and Islamic hospitals have been mentioned from the beginning to the 8th century. In other papers, it has been noted that human and his behavior are not influenced by the environment with the advancement of environmental psychology knowledge, but they interact on the formation process of the environment. Three views of compulsive oriented view, environmental optional oriented view, and the environmental potential oriented view can be mentioned in the field of the effect of environment and architecture on behavior. In the compulsive oriented view, architecture and the environment are the reason for the incidence of behavior in the individual. In the environmental optional oriented view, the individual's choice will cause behavior, and finally, the environmental potential oriented view is a middle attitude of the two previous views [6].

According to architects and interior designers of hospitals, applying proper techniques in designing leads to the patient's sense of security and confidence. This will have a decisive role in healing their physical and mental condition [7, 8]. Evaluating the lobby space of hospitals shows that a broad and open space with facilities and services, such as banks, stores, and relax partitions are the hospital design requirements for a better mood and more energy to treat patients. Such an environment promotes the patient's mood faster for recovery [9]. Healing architecture is the architecture to improve the environmental impact on the patient. Healing architecture is the humanistic architecture to bring prosperity in the hospital [10], the welfare that reduces the treatment duration. The purpose is to accelerate the improvement of the health, mind, body, and spirit through architecture [11].

Hospital History. Hospital is a social institution, which has been emerged gradually on people's social life based on the necessity of humans' survival, health return, and disease treatment. In another word, it has been revealed as a need in its modern form in human society over the years along with the evolution and development of science and technology and skills, and ways of life. Therefore, the hospital history is interwoven with the medical history. In fact, the development of hospital is affected by the development of knowledge and medical technology (especially in the current century). Medical science is one of the oldest social-cultural institutions, which is one of the phenomena that human is directly in contact with it due to its association and relationship with human life. Therefore, the historical studies show its roots in religion, mythology, traditions, and customs of the various communities. Thus, medical science has a long tradition, as a part of human need and his desire to survive.

Historical documents show that the developments related to the medicine in Babel have begun 6000 years ago i.e. 4000 years before Greece. Egypt medical history shows that this country heirs one of the oldest traditions of medicine. In 3500 BC, the famous physician (Imhotep) lived in Egypt who got the divine grade. Medicine had flourished so much in the East Asia and the ancient China civilization (more than 3200 years BC). Chinese (more than 2600 years BC) wrote a book called (Nei Ching) or the Medical Laws. Laws that emerged from this period are unchanged. In another Asian region, in the land of India, the history of medicine has a great antiquity. It can be said

that Indians were the first nations who constructed hospitals. Many hospitals were built in India nearly five hundred years BC, at the time of the Buddha.

The ancient Aryans knew health and prevention of diseases by its own methods as the forefront of their duties. They tried to prevent the spread of diseases by human and animal cadavers to other organisms by a special ritual burial of their dead. The Egyptian inscriptions gained the title of big donors to Darius due to the construction of hospitals, schools, irrigation affairs, transport facilitation, and completion of the canal between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean that all the measures were done by Iranians. At the time of the Sassanids, Jundishapur University was founded. At the renowned hospital of Jundishapur Physicians treated patients, taught medicine, and researched with medical procedures. Greek medicine was similar to modern medicine in some directions in Ancient Greece [5].

After the advent of Islam, people in Islamic cities had a considerable cleanliness and hygiene in their efflorescence period with the growth of science and technology and the importance that this religion gives to hygiene and strict orders concerning the cleanliness, food, drink, clothing, sleep and rest, and so on [5].

Hospital services gradually became more prevalent in the era of Deilami CAduD. Azodi Hospital was inaugurated in Baghdad in 372 AD. Some physicians, managers, and servants were appointed to serve by his command. Azodi Hospital was one of the great centers of treating patients and teaching medical science for a long time. Therefore, it accepted many patients and students. The hospital has been established and worked in 630 AD. In the event of a siege of Baghdad in the year 656 AH, the hospital building itself was stood, but apparently, it did not work as a hospital. Today, there is not a trace of Azodi Hospital [5].

Neyshabur hospital, which was built in Nishapur at the behest of Nizam al-Mulk, was destroyed by the Mongols. Isfahan Hospital, which was built probably during Buwayhid era and Mosul Hospital in the city of Mosul were in the sixth century. Nasiein Hospital (Minor Asia), Antioch Hospital, Minor Hospital, and Great Hospital in Damascus and other hospitals [5].

According to the International Peace Conference, which was signed in Paris in 1900, and the Iranian representative also signed the resolution, the first government health care parliamentary was convened in 1904 in Tehran and a constitution was written for the House of Representatives. This parliament was established by the end of 1920 until 1921 that the Ministry of health and charity was founded and it was called a few months. Then, it was called the national medical department and it was administered while the organization of the Ministry of Interior. In late 1920 and early 1921, Pasteur firm was founded in Tehran. In 1921, the School of Pharmacy dependent on Darolfonoon School began working. In 1931, Tehran Radiology Institute was completed. In 1934, Firouzabadi hospital in Tehran and Leprosy House in Mashhad were founded [5]. In 1941, the national medical department became the Ministry of Health. In Europe, in the middle Ages, the medical science was dominated by the church. In any case, the hospital left behind changes from the medieval period to the present (especially in Europe), which can be divided into three distinct periods [5].

The Traditional System. The period of helping the needy by charities continues almost from the middle Ages until 1870, i.e. until the eve of the French Revolution. During this period, the central groups played a key role in the administration of hospitals. In 1348 AD, the first health and quarantine commission was established. In 1388, the first Health Act was developed in the UK at the time of Richard II. In the fifteenth century, during the Renaissance, fundamental changes appeared in all sciences, including medicine. Medical advances in the Renaissance indebted to the advances in anatomy and dissection of dead bodies, which was forbidden due to the dominance of the church. In 1524, the first new world hospital was founded in Mexico City. In 1543, the first city hygiene commission was established by Andrea Dandolo in Venice, Italy. In the eighteenth century, epidemics killings were frightening. In Europe, more than sixty million people died of smallpox. There was actually no health.

The new system. One of the important works of the French Revolution (1789), which was associated with the development and promotion of economic and social reform thoughts, was replacing charities (orphanages and hospitals affiliated with religious institutions) by social welfare institutions. Since then, hospitals to become public institutions. Nevertheless, specific regulations lasted for a long time in this area, even in France, in which the revolution had occurred. In 1862, Florence Nightingale founded the first nursing school in Thomas Hospital in London and thus, the modern nursing was formed. On the other hand, political and social circles took the basic steps to provide the people's health by organizing conferences.

Development of medical centers. Changes in health care servicing and managing the relevant organizations are related to the years after the Second World War. From World War II onwards, many countries experienced transformation in organizing method and providing health services, particularly hospital services. On the other hand, social and scientific changes and public life method, growth, and development required sanitary measures at the international level.

In fact, with the advent of the war and the bitter memories of epidemics after the first war, the United States proposed the creation of an international welfare organization in 1963 to prevent health issues, which was formed with the membership of 44 countries and provided the World Health Organization. On the other hand, the complexity of diagnosis and treatment resulted in the establishment of these centers and religious public benefit centers were dismissed from direct involvement in health care due to the emergence of specialties. The government had to provide health units' costs more than before by reducing the financial resources derived from donations for managing the charities. Therefore, health care costs were approved gradually in the state budget.

Likewise, hospitals that actually make up the backbone of the health care community have been developed in terms of cultural, ethical, scientific, and technological. In fact, hospitals have become a kind of Industrial and Commercial Institute. Thus, medical departments became more specialized and secondary and professional skills of their staff became higher. Along with large public sectors, a network is developed with various specialized services. Gradually, the hospital tries to deal with more complicated treatments and apply more complete and more advanced technologies in the diagnosis and treatment and use electronic devices and computers for hospital administration, care control, archive medical records and hospital data analysis.

1. Definition of hospital

In educational books, hospital is given from the Latin word of HOSPITIUM means hospitality. It meant that the guests were treated at the aforementioned location. However, hospital in the public and social information books is known as a place for diagnosis and treatment. These places should have diagnostic or therapeutic equipment and they should provide circadian pensions facilities for patients. In addition, patients were cured or treated by medical and nursing care in these sites [5].

2. Hospital purposes

Hospital purposes are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Evaluation of hospital purposes, Source: [5]

<p>The main purpose of hospital services is examination, diagnosis, and treatment of patients. Physicians, surgeons, nurses, technologists, technicians, etc. try to diagnosis and treat diseases by their facilities, equipment, knowledge, and experience to achieve these purposes. They have a major contribution as a social activity in providing technicians, and radiologists..</p>	<p>Therapeutic Services</p>	<p>Hospital purposes</p>
<p>Currently, it is tried to prevent people to be sick, or they be treated quickly in the case of affecting to shorten their duration of disease, or they be not affected by the complications, or minimize the complications. Hospital services are not confined to the four walls of the hospital, but they will include the service of people who do care activities outside the hospital such as Study of Evolution and the distribution and preventing Disease, health care and other necessities.</p>	<p>Sanitary Services</p>	
<p>Training medical and paramedical staff is one of the objectives of establishing hospital. As defined by the World Health Organization, hospital is a training center for health staff and public health education. Moreover, hospital is related to teaching medical students, physicians, nurses.</p>	<p>Training Services</p>	
<p>With the rapid advancement of medical science and given that there are still numerous medical issues that are unknown, or no practical and accurate solution has been found if they are unknown, thus a research and development center in this field is necessary. Projects can be include according to the existing hospital facilities and equipment that can be used in daily activities.</p>	<p>Research Services</p>	
<p>Hospitals promote health in the community by considering measures or these measures will contribute in providing and maintaining public health. Environmental health training, maternal and child health and nutrition are the issues that affect community health, and hospitals must pay attention to this important matter in their plans.</p>	<p>Health Promotion</p>	
<p>In today's advanced world, variety and quality of health services, as well as health services, education, research and health promotion at any time expanding and improving, even in highly developed and wealthy countries and claimed in all of these dimensions are also concerned about providing services, security and safety of the patient and the companions, health care costs, complications and adverse events and all serious challenge for health systems. However, concerning about companions' settlement and its impact on the patients' mind is far from hospitals' welfare objectives in Iran. Consequently, the overall idea of the scheme based on finding problematic factors for patients' families for settle and achieving their needs in healthcare environments with their influence on the environmental characteristics are in the architecture environment of hospitals.</p>	<p>Result</p>	

Of the main issues that have not been concerned in the design of various hospitals, which one of the important needs of patients and staff and patient companions is the interior design of hospitals. Many of the interviewees in various hospitals believe that a good interior design can improve the morale of the people in the hospital, including patients, companions, and staff. Most hospitals have not used appropriate colors and hospitals and their departments do not have comfortable and suited furniture. Cool colors are used in the design of hospital space, including corridors that look very boring.

In addition, most of patients believed that the presence of nature, or watch it reduces their stress, but such cases are fewer in hospitals. In Facade design, it is better to use elements, plants, and materials with pleasant and suitable colors to prevent the unpleasant feeling when entering. The mentioned issues are some of the needs that have been raised by patients and companions, and staff. A large number of companions complain about accommodation at residences due to lack of room. Table 2 compares the interior design of Shahid Faghihi Hospital in Iran and Haymarket Center Hospital outside the country.

Table 2: Comparison of the architectural design and facilities of two hospitals inside and outside Iran, Source: author

Shahid Faghihi Shiraz Hospital		HAYMARKET MEDICAL CENTER
	Lobby	
	Surgery room	
	Campus	
	Corridor	
	Furniture	

Hospital Hotel. For many years, the remedial space design depends entirely on the needs of the medical staff and employees and the patients were ignored as the user of these facilities. Over time and due to competition in health centers for attracting patients, the need for responding to the demands of patients and their families, including easy access to all amenities, safety, and beauty facilities were considered.

Health care providers, architects, designers, and hospital administrators believe that hospital environment can affect the mood, anxiety and affect the satisfaction of patients and their families. This belief has led providers to recognize the quality and results of their healthcare environments and therapeutic environments to be reviewed [13].

Hospital patients' residences are common worldwide, but many of the country's hospitals do not have these facilities. Families often come from small towns to larger cities for treatment, but they have no place to settle. Many of them cannot afford to pay hotel or the treatment of patients lasts. Inevitably, they camp beside hospitals or parks. This event occurs frequently in hospitals in the capital and some other large cities such as Shiraz. However, if hospitals have limited facilities to accommodate patients' families, families of patients do not have to be displaced in streets at night. There are many hospital patients' residences in the developed hospitals of the world, but these facilities are not in many hospitals of the country. Even many families of patients are ready to pay less than the cost of a hotel to stay in the place every night, but these facilities are not defined in most hospitals of the country. Hoteling in hospitals is a clear example of companions' place, which reduces the patient and the family's concern to settle in large cities. Therefore, the treatment process is done more relaxing for patients and physicians. Imagine that a patients' family has camped in the park in front of the hospital. This patient certainly does not have the necessary mental relaxation. On the other hand, when a normal and healthy family is forced to camp at night for tracking their patient's treatment, it is not immune against social pathologies of big cities and this event can have disaster social consequences. It should not be forgotten that when treatment facilities are not distributed fairly in different parts of the country and some families living in deprived districts in the country are forced to refer to larger cities because of this obvious flaw of the health system, the minimum legal respect that can be drawn for these families is providing a simple place to sleep and giving minimum amenities so that patient companions do not have to camp at the street corner in the cold of winter and heat of summer.

Thus, the poor design of healthcare environments can affect the mental health of users. For this reason, today the most of concerns are designing optimal environments for patients and their companions. It can be noted that designing these kinds of environments is a combination of technological and environmental quality requirements that all of them emanate from "the needs of healthcare environments users such as hospitals and hospitals hotels" [14].

In today's modern life, most people spend their time in man-made and artificial environments. These physical environments influence on human behavior. A good design from one place can strengths the abilities and reduce the stress.

Architectural design of hospitals hotel. The purpose of designing such an environment is that hospital hotels can support patients and families in a difficult psychological conditions associated with fear and anxiety by creating favorable conditions. Spending long hours in healthcare environments is a stressful experience for patients, visitors, and staff. Any attempt to reduce this tension will end to positive results in the treatment process and increase the quality of these spaces. Therefore, the architecture of such a space makes the patients to have a better view from the outside as well as better communication with nurses or companions. Design and architecture play a decisive role in the process of treatment and recovery of patients in health care facilities [15].

The appearance of hospital hotels will be often more stylish, more acceptable, and updated than other hospitals. The volume and architectural elements of such centers should be designed attractive and thoughtfully. Welfare and hostelling facilities of these hospitals are not comparable with other hospitals because the basis of private services in private hospitals is in Hoteling [5]. The interior design characteristics of remedial environments such as integration between interior and exterior spaces, interaction between patient and elements of landscape design, lowering noise pollution in space, creating green landscape, creating quality in interior spaces, creating a sense of belonging to the space, understanding the needs of the patient, spaces for interaction between patients, possibility of changing the furniture and layout, adjusting temperature and moisture conditions by the patient's, using vernacular architecture, suitability of space dimensions, using color related to the culture, and a good and manageable light reduce the patients' stress and create relaxation and improve environmental behavior, reduce the duration of hospital stay, increase pain tolerance, increase pleasure from space, the possibility of patient intervention in the creation of space, and create the possibility of communicating with the space [16].

Improving the quality of remedial spaces by interior design can be considered as the most important goals of the modern design, which is possible by taking advantage of sciences such as psychology and understanding the space environment, achieving optimal location for remedial-welfare centers' users. Beauty and architecture are two categories that move align with together. As a result, considering aesthetic aspects are very important in the design of hospital hotels. The proper use of color and the role of color on the tips of clients, using luxurious furniture, using foundations and principles of visual literacy in environment, curtains, bed, and linen decorations, designing remedial tables for inpatient rooms, surgery and treatment and admission and discharge and hallway floors and walls, etc. that each of them has its own definition and using artistic forms and volumes in environmental design of the interior and exterior space in the hospital hotel can play the role of generator in satisfaction of patients and their relatives and companions and other medical staff. Hospital lobby is almost introduced the personality and it is one of the most important and influential remedial-welfare spaces, which usually consists the most costs. In the hospital hotel, patient companions will use the hoteling facilities for accommodation in the vicinity of the hospital or within the hospital that can provide appropriate services to patients' families. Health principles should be preserved in designing spaces for patients and patient companions in hospital hotels and the highest access possibilities to the patient room should be provided. Designers try to keep the patients and patient companions together to prevent adding their distress [15].

In this part, the sample cases are discussed inside and outside the country inside and outside the country and they were evaluated in terms of facilities and architecture according to Figure 1.

Table 3: Evaluating the case studies of hospital, hospital hotel outside the country, source: authors

Foreign Case Study 1: Bay Medical Center in Panama City		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Attention to the principle of patient centeredness and patients' needs in designing		
The use of glass facades to create the aesthetics for garden		
Convenient access to the highway		
Using the comfortable and modern furniture		
Using the right design for reducing anxiety in patients and their relatives		
family-centered design		
The use of green space to improve patient in hospital		
Appropriate use of interior design to create a sense of intimacy		
Foreign Case Study 2: Altamonte Florida Hospital		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Large windows with views of nature and the light of day		
Patient rooms, larger and equipped with communication technology		
Minimizing the stress of companions and patient		
The use of garden and green space in the hospital		
Light in all the interior spaces		
Attention to the principle of patient-centeredness in design		
Suitable interior design to create the satisfaction of patients and their relatives		
Using modern and luxury furniture		
Foreign Case Study 3: Central State Hospital in West Virginia		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Efficient and purposeful design with a focus on patient		
Isolating the patients' room from other public environments		
Maintaining patient privacy		
Embedding bed facing the landscape and nature		
Easy access to all parts by a strong circulation		
Routing transparent		
Attention to interior furnishings		
Room design based on the needs of patients and their companions		

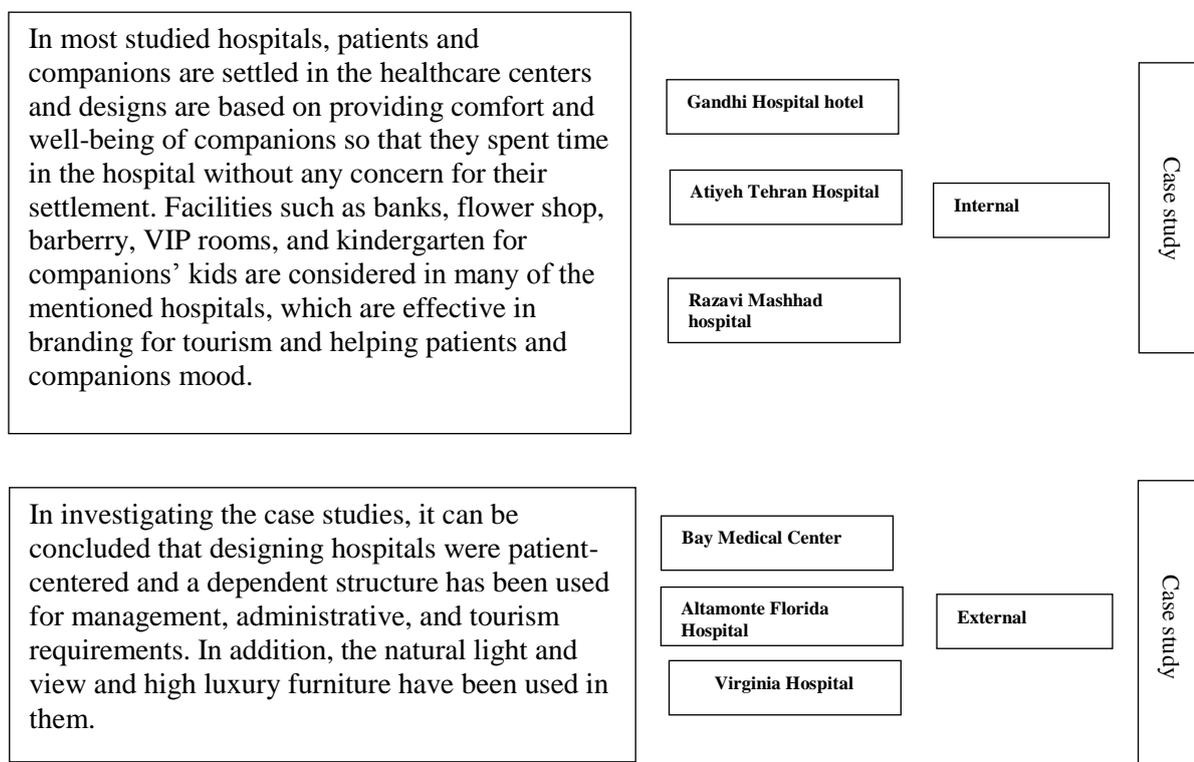
Table 4: Evaluating the case studies of hospital, hospital hotel in Iran, source: authors

Internal Case Study 1: Gandhi Hospital hotel in Tehran		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Access to bank branches, cafes and recreational facilities		
Attention to the needs of patients and their relatives		
Using comfortable and modern furniture		
Daylight in all hospital wards		
Creating the access to nature		
Strengthening the ability of routing		
Reducing the stress in patients, staff, and visitors		
Using green space		
Access to restaurants, shops, and etc.		
Internal Case Study 2: Atiyeh Tehran		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Creating physician house		
Attention to patient companions' accommodation in hospital		
Creating rooms for companions		
Attention to the needs and provide and enhance patient satisfaction		
Internal Case Study 3: Razavi Mashhad hospital in		
Architectural features and interior architecture		
Creating a calming space for patients and their companions		
Using different colors in the internal architecture		
Creating spaces to accommodate companions		
The use of daylight in all sectors		
Using luxurious and comfortable furniture		
Attention to the principle of patient-centeredness		
Large windows in the patient's room		
Creating innovative and spectacular scenery in the area of hospital		

Conclusion. In today's advanced world, variety and quality of health services, as well as remedial, health, training, research services, and health promotion are expanding and improving at any time expanding and improving at any time. Even highly developed and wealthy countries concern about servicing, security, and safety of the patient

and companions and health care costs, complications and adverse events and serious concerns of all health systems around the world. However, concerning about companions' settlement and its impact on the morale of patients is far from the hospital objectives in Iran. This research shows that given the observed problems and behaviors in most hospitals inside the country, they only considered the standards in terms of spatial relationships and hospitals' performance. Materials and colors are used in the design of hospitals without any research for the psychology of color and its effect on the morale of patients. In addition, the internal spaces of hospitals do not have a desirable interior architecture. The patients and companions' needs are ignored in most hospitals in the country, except for a limited number of private hospitals, hospital hotels. While the hospitals design outside the country is based on patient-centered and family-centered issues. This issue has caused using these designs in Iran on these bases. In addition to hospital performance in terms of treatment, other services, such as welfare services and settlement services for companions should be considered in constructing hospitals and more effort should be made to satisfy and meet the needs of patients and healthcare centers.

Figure 1: Summary of case studies in hospitals inside and outside the country, source: authors



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IRAN'S AND RUSSIA'S COUNTERBALANCE STRATEGY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

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Abstract. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the power of the country from a global level to the regional level has led the country's political elites to rethink their policies and focus their attention on the outside world. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also been an important part of its post-Cold War effort towards a policy of looking at the East by strengthening international alliances with the aim of undermining structural pressures. And the United States has tried to enforce its influence in the region, particularly in the Caucasus and the Middle East, and has caused some dangers.

Therefore, the two countries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia have decided to cooperate and balance the power towards the United States. The study aims to emphasize the importance of joint political, military-security and regional cooperation between Iran and Russia in search of the national interests of the two countries to achieve a

balance of power towards the United States. The main theme of the article is what are the areas of strategic development of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia and what are the goals pursued? The hypothesis is that the Islamic Republic of Iran and Russia are expanding their strategic ties in pursuit of coalition with the aim of reducing structural pressures and balancing the ruling hegemonic system. Accordingly, the two-state balance-of-arms strategy will ultimately lead to national interests and a balance in the United States and reduce its influence in the region. The

research method in this analytical-descriptive study is information library collection.

Key words: Iran, Russia, Middle East, Strategic Alliance, America.

Introduction. In the post-Cold War era, the diplomatic apparatus of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made an important part of its effort to focus on eastern politics through strengthening international coalitions aimed at undermining structural pressures. The Islamic Republic is trying to provide part of its goals Politics will prevent the unipolarity of the international system. The Russian regional system, with Putin's power and political support for his ideas in 2000, brought Russia's attention to the strategic Middle East. Meanwhile, although relations between Iran and Russia have experienced a lot of ups and downs, in this regard, Russia as a superior power in the international system, which has promoted its superiority in various dimensions of economic, political and military influence, has The attention of the diplomatic corps of Iran is to be part of the national goals of Iran at the regional and international levels, through the development of cooperation with this center of international power. In the meantime, Iran is also an important regional ally for Russia to deal with the influence of the United States in the Middle East Central Asia and the Pacific. A few studies have been attempted in this area Various aspects of the same course are mentioned. Jahangir-Kermi is included in this article entitled "Relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation (New Age of Cooperation)". From the perspective of the author, the changes in political systems, geopolitical position, regional and international structure, the two Iranian-Russian governments in Has provided a special status for cooperation and provided a period of relations for the two countries in the two decades and three