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CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: A clear classification of healthcare facilities and psychiatric institutions is crucial for the effective delivery of medical care, as it aids in service organization, resource planning, and ensuring high standards of treatment. With the growing prevalence of mental disorders and the need to provide access to quality medical care, proper classification becomes the foundation for creating a comprehensive and integrated system of medical institutions. This article examines the typology, specifics, urban structure placement, functions, planning structure, and necessary equipment for mental health centers and other psychiatric facilities.

One of the main features of mental health centers is their location within the overall urban structure. They should be accessible to the population, located near transportation routes, while also ensuring patient privacy and confidentiality. The typology of such centers includes outpatient clinics, day hospitals, and inpatient facilities, each with its own characteristics and functional purposes. Outpatient clinics provide primary diagnosis and consultations, day hospitals offer intensive therapy without the need for hospitalization, and inpatient facilities provide comprehensive care for patients with severe mental disorders.

The planning structure of mental health centers should be thoughtfully designed considering the specifics of working with patients, ensuring convenience for medical staff and comfort for patients. For example, outpatient clinics typically include reception areas, consultation rooms, group therapy rooms, and administrative spaces. Day hospitals have a more extended structure, including rest areas, therapeutic rooms,

and dining areas. Inpatient facilities should have bedrooms, medical offices, group therapy rooms, gyms, and outdoor recreational areas.

The necessary equipment for such facilities also varies depending on their type. Outpatient clinics should be equipped with diagnostic equipment such as electroencephalographs and magnetic resonance imaging scanners, as well as have access to laboratory services. Day hospitals require equipment for physiotherapy, art therapy, and other therapeutic methods. Inpatient facilities require additional medical equipment for emergency care, resuscitation, and patient monitoring.

The classification of healthcare facilities based on spatial-planning and architectural solutions includes different types of buildings that ensure the functionality and efficiency of the medical staff's work. These can be standalone buildings that provide maximum autonomy and confidentiality, or integrated into the general structure of medical complexes, facilitating better coordination of medical care.

Keywords: typology of healthcare facilities; psychiatric facilities; mental health centers; classification; typology; neuropsychiatric dispensaries.

Problem Statement: The increase in the prevalence of mental disorders among the population and the need to improve the quality of medical care poses new challenges for the healthcare system, particularly in the organization and functioning of psychiatric institutions. The lack of a clear and unified classification of healthcare facilities, especially psychiatric ones, creates significant difficulties in ensuring the effective provision of medical services, which can negatively affect treatment outcomes and patients' overall health.

The problem lies in the fact that the modern healthcare system is not always able to adequately respond to challenges related to the diversity of types and functions of psychiatric facilities. Specifically, the lack of clear classification leads to inefficient use of resources, inconsistencies in planning, and difficulties in coordination between various healthcare facilities and services. This, in turn, complicates the process of providing medical care to patients with mental disorders.

Therefore, there is a need to develop and implement a clear typology and classification of psychiatric institutions that would consider the specifics of their activities, their location within the urban structure, spatial planning and architectural solutions, as well as the necessary equipment. This will allow the creation of a more effective and integrated system of medical institutions that meets modern requirements and contributes to improving the quality of medical services.

Analysis of Recent Research and Publications: Recent research has increasingly focused on the classification of psychiatric institutions and their role in ensuring quality medical care for patients with mental disorders. Recent scientific studies demonstrate significant progress in understanding the impact of architectural

design, typology, and planning decisions on the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation of patients.

One of the key issues explored in recent publications is the importance of an appropriate typology of mental health facilities, which includes not only outpatient clinics and inpatient hospitals, but also day hospitals, rehabilitation centres, crisis centers and mobile units. The work of Smith and colleagues (2020), for example, has shown that different types of facilities play a key role in providing specialized care depending on the stage and type of mental disorder. They also emphasize the importance of interaction between different types of service to ensure comprehensive support for patients.

Wilson's (2021) research focuses on the role of architectural solutions in creating a comfortable and safe environment for patients with mental disorders. The author points out that the planning structures of hospitals and mental health centers are crucial for supporting the therapeutic process. Wilson also highlights those modernizing old hospitals by implementing new spatial-planning schemes can significantly improve treatment outcomes.

In Brown's (2022) work, the specific needs of different patient groups that determine the typology and functional zoning of psychiatric institutions are analyzed. The authors propose a classification of institutions based on their profile and service to specific population groups, such as children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Brown also emphasizes the importance of integrating mental health centers into the overall structure of urban hospitals to ensure accessibility and improve the quality of services.

Additionally, it is worth noting the work of Johnson and colleagues (2023), which is dedicated to analyzing the impact of the location of psychiatric institutions within the city's structure on their effectiveness. The researchers emphasize the importance of facility accessibility for patients, especially in urban environments, and the need to create conditions for patient privacy and safety.

Overall, modern research underscores the importance of clear classification and typology of psychiatric institutions for the effective functioning of the healthcare system. They also highlight the need to consider the specific needs of patients when developing architectural solutions and planning schemes, which will contribute to improving the quality of medical services and supporting patients with mental disorders.

The Purpose of the Publication is to analyze current research and publications on the classification of psychiatric institutions, examine their impact on the quality of medical care, and consider the role of architectural and planning decisions in creating a comfortable and safe environment for patients with mental disorders.

Main Section: The importance of clear classification of psychiatric facilities and healthcare institutions, in general, is a key aspect in ensuring the effective delivery of medical services and support for patients with mental disorders. Without a clear distinction of functions and typology of these institutions, difficulties arise in organizing care, which can lead to a deterioration in patient conditions and an increased burden on the healthcare system. Clear classification allows for the optimal use of resources, better coordination between different medical services, and improved quality of care for patients.

1. It is advisable to begin the classification with healthcare facilities in general, gradually moving at subsequent stages to psychiatric institutions and mental health centers (Fig.1).

Figure 1 illustrates the structure of healthcare facilities and the place of mental health centers (MHCs) within them. The primary blocks of the system include medical and preventive facilities, sanitary and preventive institutions, pharmaceutical institutions, other healthcare facilities, medical-social institutions, and social welfare facilities.

Medical and preventive facilities encompass hospitals, outpatient clinics, sanatoriums, and emergency medical services. Hospitals are categorized as multi-specialty, single-specialty, specialized, and unique-type facilities. In this structure, special emphasis is placed on institutions providing psychiatric care, where mental health centers play a key role. Additionally, there are mental health treatment and rehabilitation centers, offering both therapeutic and rehabilitative support.

Outpatient clinics include general clinics, pediatric clinics, and ambulatory clinics. Within these facilities, MHCs may also operate to provide outpatient support for patients with mental health disorders.

Sanitary and preventive institutions focus on preventive care, while pharmaceutical institutions handle the provision of medications for patient treatment. Other healthcare facilities within this structure serve supplementary functions. Medical-social facilities are directed at providing both medical and social assistance, whereas social welfare institutions provide social support that can also encompass mental health care.

Thus, mental health centers are integrated into various types of healthcare facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, helping in both the treatment and rehabilitation of patients.

Mental Health Center Within the Structure of Healthcare Facilities

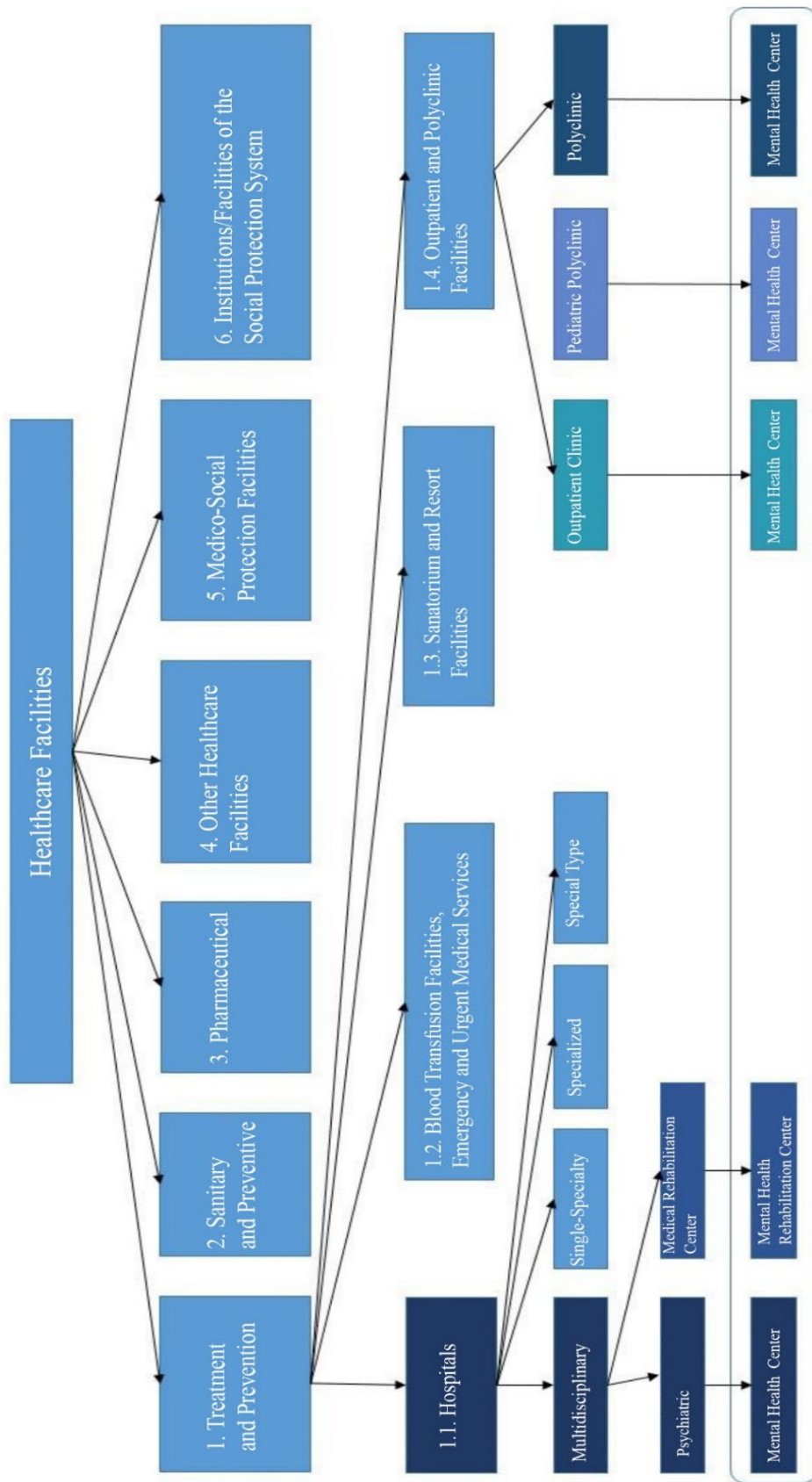


Fig. 1. Mental Health Center Within the Structure of Healthcare Institutions
(Scheme of the author)

2. Psychiatric facilities have specific characteristics that distinguish them from other medical institutions. These pertain to both spatial planning and room arrangements (Figure 2).

• **Psychiatric Hospitals:** These are large medical institutions providing comprehensive inpatient care for patients with severe mental disorders. They have separate departments for different types of disorders, as well as specialized units for intensive therapy and rehabilitation. The planning structure of such hospitals includes enclosed outdoor areas for walks, therapeutic rooms, rehabilitation halls, and spaces for group therapy.

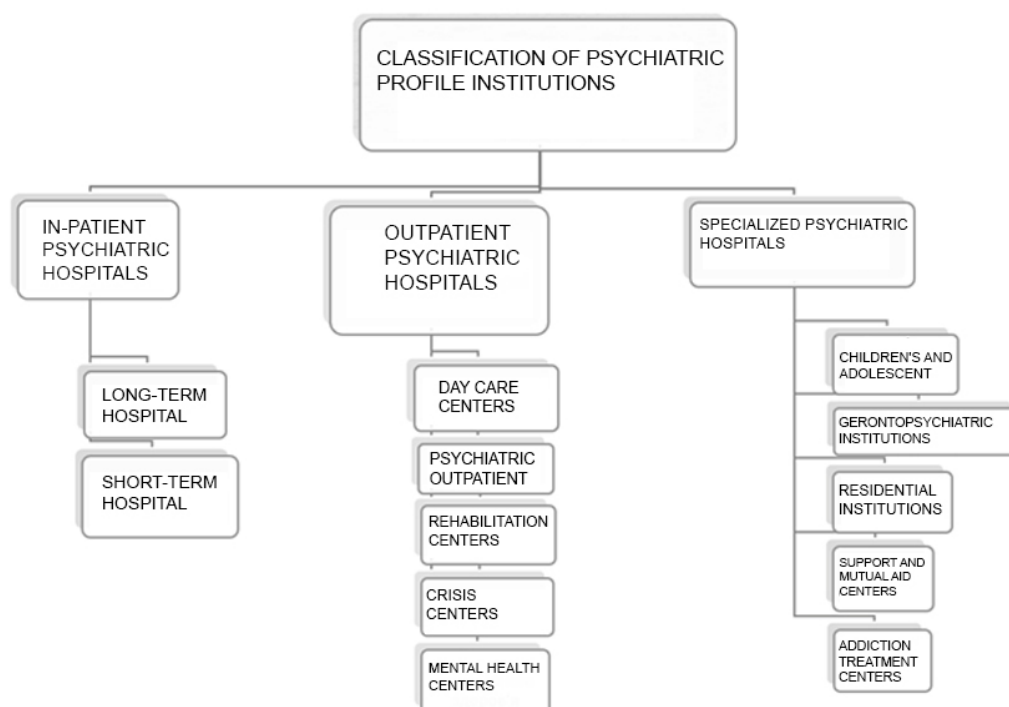


Fig. 2. Classification of Psychiatric Facilities (Author's Diagram)

• **Psychoneurological Dispensaries:** These are specialized medical facilities that provide outpatient psychiatric care. They focus on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders and offer consultations and support to patients and their families.

• **Day Hospitals:** These are intermediate facilities between outpatient clinics and psychiatric hospitals. They offer daytime supervision and therapeutic programs without requiring overnight hospitalization, allowing patients to receive intensive therapy and rehabilitation while still living at home.

• **Rehabilitation Centers:** These facilities focus on restoring the mental and physical health of patients after acute episodes of mental disorders. They provide social rehabilitation programs, life skills training, and support for reintegration into society.

Rehabilitation centers include therapy rooms, rehabilitation halls, workshops for occupational therapy, and spaces for group therapy sessions (such as art therapy, physiotherapy...).

• **Crisis Centers and Mobile Teams:** These facilities provide emergency psychiatric care for patients in crisis situations. They offer both inpatient services and at-home visits to provide support and stabilize patients' conditions.

• **Mental Health Centers:** These centers provide consultations and treatment across various specializations, including adult counseling and psychotherapy, child and adolescent support, couples counseling and therapy, as well as individual and group therapy, art therapy, physiotherapy, and more. A key feature of mental health centers is their integration within general hospitals to make services more accessible to the community. These centers can be incorporated in different configurations—embedded, pavilion-style, modular, or combined setups—based on their specific functions and needs.

• **Children's Mental Health Centers**

Based on quantitative and qualitative parameters and factors, a clear classification of mental health centers can be established (Fig. 3).

Classification of Mental Health Centers									
Feature/Type		Classification							
By Capacity		Small, up to 30 patients per day			Medium, 30-100 patients per day			Large, more than 100 patients per day	
By Type of Ownership		State-owned				Private			
By Territorial Feature		Urban				Suburban			
By Activity Profile		Multidisciplinary				Specialized			
By Duration of Stay		Polyclinic			Day-care facility			Inpatient care	
By Location		As part of Multidisciplinary Hospitals				Standalone			
Classification by Structural Location in Healthcare		Mental Health Center within Multidisciplinary Hospitals as a facility for providing Psychiatric Care Hospitals		Mental Health Center within Multidisciplinary Hospitals as a Medical Rehabilitation Center		Mental Health Center within Outpatient Clinics		Mental Health Center within Polyclinics	
Classification of Mental Health Centers		Children's			Adult		Specialized		Combined
By Spatial-Compositional Scheme		Pavilion	T-shaped	Ridge-shaped	V-shaped	H-shaped	X-shaped	Monoblock	Combined

Fig. 3. Classification of Mental Health Centers (author's diagram)

The scheme reflects the classification of mental health centers (MHC) according to several criteria that allow for a comprehensive analysis of their structure, functioning, and architectural-planning features.

The first criterion is capacity. According to this criterion, MHCs are divided into small (up to 30 patients per day), medium (30-100 patients per day), and large (more than 100 patients per day). This indicator affects the scale of infrastructure and the number of services that can be provided in each center.

By type of ownership, MHCs can be state-owned or private. This determines the sources of funding, accessibility of services, and the level of control by public or private structures.

Territorial feature distinguishes centers into urban and suburban. Urban MHCs usually have better transport accessibility and can serve a larger population, while suburban facilities often provide services in a more peaceful, less urbanized environment.

By activity profile, centers can be multidisciplinary (offering a wide range of services) or specialized (focusing on a narrow direction of medical care).

The duration of stay of patients determines the division of centers into polyclinics, day hospitals, and inpatient care facilities. Polyclinics mainly offer outpatient treatment, while day hospitals and inpatient facilities provide long-term patient stays for treatment and rehabilitation.

By location, MHCs can be part of multidisciplinary hospitals or standalone. This distinction helps us understand how integrated mental health centers are within the overall healthcare system.

An important classification is by structural location within healthcare facilities. MHCs can be part of multidisciplinary hospitals as psychiatric care facilities, medical rehabilitation centers, or outpatient clinics. They can also operate within polyclinics or children's polyclinics, expanding the possibilities of providing care to different population groups.

MHCs can be children's, adult, specialized, or combined. This division considers the age characteristics of patients and the specifics of their treatment.

The last criterion is the volumetric-compositional scheme, which determines the architectural features of the planning of the buildings of the centers. These can be pavilion, T-shaped, comb-like, V-shaped, H-shaped, X-shaped, Monoblock, or combined structures. The choice of volumetric-compositional scheme depends on the landscape features, functional purpose of the building, and the organization of the internal space for the maximum convenience of patients and medical staff.

This classification is an important tool for analyzing and designing MHCs, considering the needs of various patient groups, territorial features, and architectural planning requirements.

The specificity of mental health centers lies in their location, planning structure, and functions. Mental health centers should be integrated into the overall city structure in such a way as to ensure easy access to medical services for the population. This can be achieved by placing mental health centers near transport routes and other medical institutions, which promotes better coordination of medical care.

The planning structure of such centers should match their functional purpose. For example, psychiatric hospitals usually have multi-story buildings with separate departments for different types of disorders, including reception departments, therapeutic offices, rehabilitation halls, and administrative premises. Psychoneurological dispensaries may have a more compact structure with reception rooms, consultation, and therapy rooms, as well as laboratory and diagnostic facilities.

Necessary equipment for mental health centers includes both diagnostic and therapeutic means. Psychiatric hospitals should have modern medical equipment for diagnosing and treating mental disorders, including biofeedback devices, neurofeedback, transcranial magnetic stimulation, electroconvulsive therapy, as well as equipment for physiotherapy, rehabilitation, gardening tools, group sports activities, and more. Psychoneurological dispensaries should be equipped with diagnostic devices and instruments for conducting laboratory tests.

Conclusions

Clear classification and typology of mental health centers (MHCs) are fundamental to creating an effective healthcare system that meets modern requirements and standards. This contributes to improving the quality of life for patients and enhancing the efficiency of medical institutions. Understanding the specifics, location within the city structure, functions, planning structure, and necessary equipment of certain psychiatric institutions, particularly mental health centers, ensures optimal provision of medical care and support to patients with mental disorders.

The planning structure of such centers should match their functional purpose. For example, psychiatric hospitals usually have multi-story buildings with separate departments for different types of disorders, including reception departments, therapeutic offices, rehabilitation halls, and administrative premises. Psychoneurological dispensaries may have a more compact structure with reception rooms, consultation, and therapy rooms, as well as laboratory and diagnostic facilities.

Necessary equipment for mental health centers includes both diagnostic and therapeutic means. Psychiatric hospitals should have modern medical equipment for diagnosing and treating mental disorders, including electroencephalographs, magnetic resonance imaging scanners, as well as equipment for physiotherapy and rehabilitation.

Psychoneurological dispensaries should be equipped with diagnostic devices and instruments for conducting laboratory tests.

Classification of healthcare facilities based on volumetric-planning and architectural solutions includes various types of buildings that ensure functionality and efficiency of medical personnel. These can be standalone buildings that provide maximum autonomy and confidentiality, or integrated into the overall structure of medical complexes, promoting better coordination of medical care.

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Анотація

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Класифікація та типологія закладів психіатричного профілю в структурі закладів охорони здоров'я

Чітка класифікація медичних установ та психіатричних закладів є важливою для ефективного надання медичної допомоги, оскільки вона допомагає в організації послуг, плануванні ресурсів і забезпеченні високих стандартів лікування. З огляду на зростання кількості психічних розладів і необхідність забезпечення доступу до якісної медичної допомоги, точна класифікація стає основою для створення комплексної та узгодженої системи медичних установ. У статті розглянуто типологію, специфічні характеристики, розташування в структурі міста, функції, планувальну структуру та необхідне обладнання для центрів ментального здоров'я та інших психіатричних закладів.

Однією з основних характеристик центрів ментального здоров'я є їхнє місце в загальній структурі міста. Вони повинні бути доступними для населення, розташованими поблизу транспортних маршрутів, забезпечуючи при цьому конфіденційність і приватність пацієнтів. Типологія таких центрів включає амбулаторні клініки, денні стаціонари та стаціонарні заклади, кожен з яких має свої унікальні характеристики та функціональні призначення. Амбулаторні клініки забезпечують первинну діагностику і консультації, денні стаціонари пропонують інтенсивну терапію без потреби в госпіталізації, а стаціонарні заклади надають комплексну допомогу пацієнтам з тяжкими психічними розладами.

Планувальна структура центрів ментального здоров'я повинна бути розроблена з урахуванням специфіки роботи з пацієнтами, забезпечуючи зручність для медичного персоналу та комфорт для пацієнтів. Наприклад, амбулаторні клініки зазвичай включають приймальні зони, кабінети для консультацій, кімнати для групової терапії та адміністративні приміщення. Денний стаціонар має розширену структуру, що включає кімнати відпочинку, терапевтичні зали та їдальні. Стаціонарні заклади повинні мати спальні кімнати, медичні кабінети, кімнати для групової терапії, спортзали та зони для відпочинку на відкритому повітрі.

Необхідне обладнання для таких закладів також варіюється залежно від їхнього типу. Амбулаторні клініки повинні бути оснащені діагностичним обладнанням, таким як електроенцефалографи та магнітно-резонансні томографи, а також мати доступ до лабораторних послуг. Денний стаціонар потребує обладнання для фізіотерапії, арттерапії та інших терапевтичних методів. Стаціонарні заклади потребують додаткового медичного обладнання для невідкладної допомоги, реанімації та моніторингу стану пацієнтів.

Класифікація медичних установ за об'ємно-планувальними та архітектурними рішеннями включає різні типи будівель, які забезпечують функціональність і ефективність роботи медичного персоналу. Це можуть бути окремо стоячі будівлі, що забезпечують максимальну автономність і конфіденційність, або ж інтегровані в загальну структуру медичних комплексів, що сприяє кращій координації медичної допомоги.

Ключові слова: типологія медичних установ; психіатричні заклади; центри ментального здоров'я; класифікація; типологія; психоневрологічні диспансери.