



Lighting Technology & Strategies to Enhance Wellbeing

- Presented by:

Lisa Warnock, NCIDQ, Principal &

LuAnn Thoma- Holec, FASID, NCIDQ, CID, Principal Owner

thoma-holec design



Meet Your Presenters



LuAnn Thoma- Holec, FASID, NCIDQ, CID
Principal Owner
Thoma-Holec Design

Thoma-Holec Design was founded in 2006 by LuAnn Thoma-Holec, FASID. LuAnn holds a graduate certificate in Gerontology from Arizona State University along with BS from University of Wisconsin Madison in Interior Design and Museum Arts and is a National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) certified interior designer.



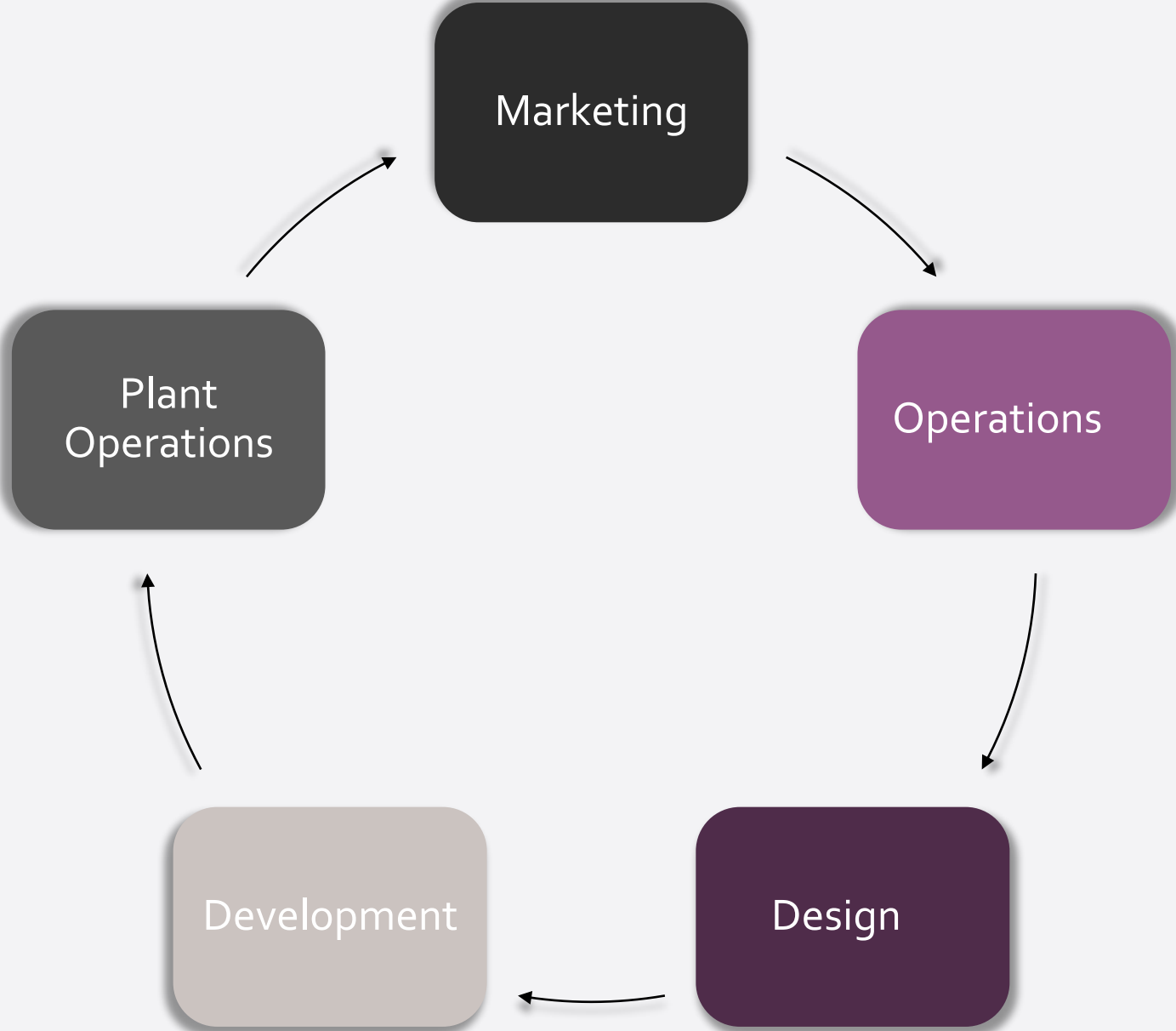
Lisa Warnock, NCIDQ
Principal
Thoma-Holec Design

Lisa Warnock has over 20 years of interior design, space planning and business experience. She is very passionate and knowledgeable about sustainable lighting design practices and specializes in designing senior living communities.



thoma-holec
design

WHO ARE YOU?



Agenda

1. Why is Lighting Design Important?
2. Fundamentals of Lighting Design
3. Lighting Technology



A collection of light bulbs, with one glowing brightly in the center, symbolizing an idea or innovation. The background is dark, and the bulbs are arranged in a circular pattern around the central glowing bulb.

Why is Lighting Design Important?

OLDER ADULT FALLS

Startling Statistics



1 second

An older adult falls every second of every day.



1 in 4

One in four older adults reported a fall in 2014.



#1 cause

Falls are the #1 cause of hip fractures.

STEADI Stopping Elderly
Accidents, Deaths & Injuries

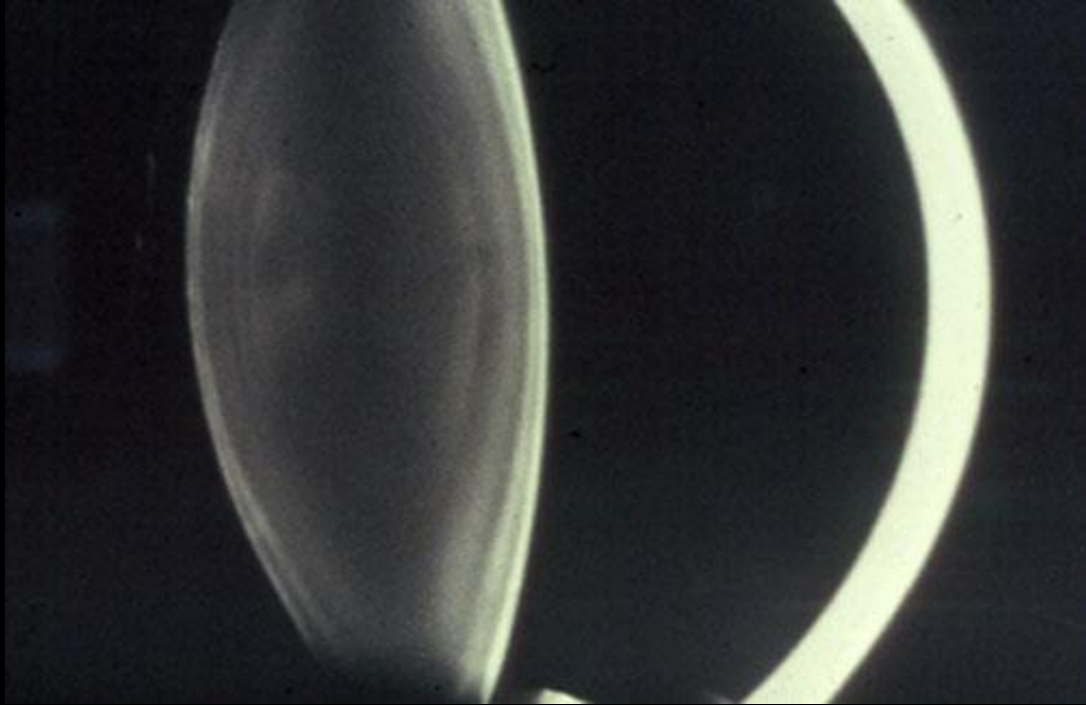
www.cdc.gov/steady



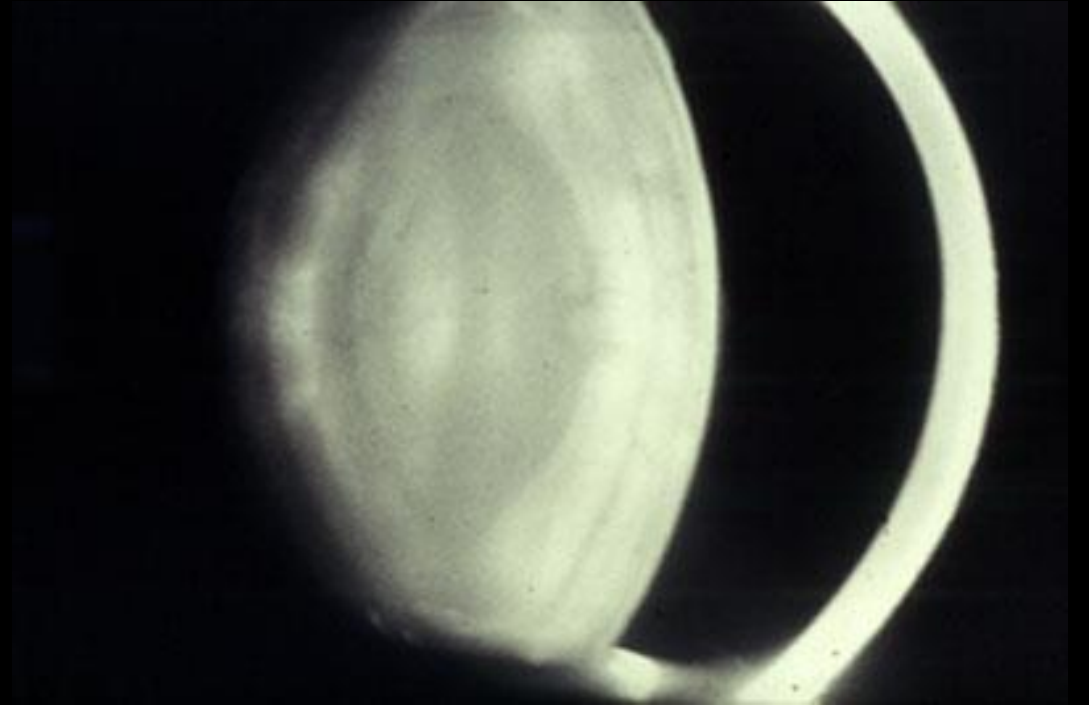
Why is Well Designed Lighting Important?

Benefits of well-designed lighting, for both care providers and residents include:

- Increased safety
- Reduced need for psychotropic medication
- Energy efficiency and reduced operating costs
- Increased staff retention
- Research studies show an increased risk of cancer, particularly breast cancer, for night shift employees.
- Some studies suggest up to a 50% risk increase.



Lens of a 10-year-old



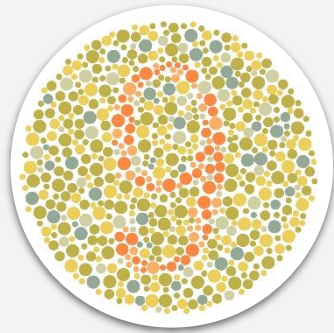
Lens of a 65-year-old

Age & Visual Function



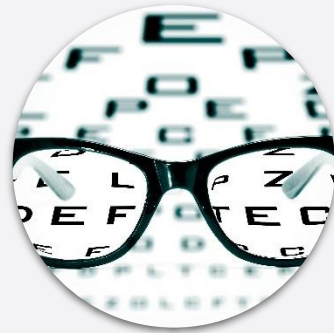
Less light received by the retina

- Need for more light
- Reduced image/object contrast and increase in glare



Problems discriminating color (due to yellowing and darkening of lens)

- Problems with subtle colors in short wavelengths (blues) and yellow



Decline in visual Acuity

- Needing higher light levels (illuminance)
- Need more contrast
- Problems evaluating the visual environment



Problems with daily living and mobility

- Falls and injuries
- Loss of independence





Understanding Age-Related Eye Disease

According to a 2004 study by the National Eye Institute, the four most common age-related eye diseases (AREDs) are:

- Glaucoma
- Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Diabetic Eye Disease
- Cataracts



© MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Vision with Cataracts



© MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Vision with Glaucoma

Understanding Age-Related Eye Disease



© MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Vision with Macular Degeneration



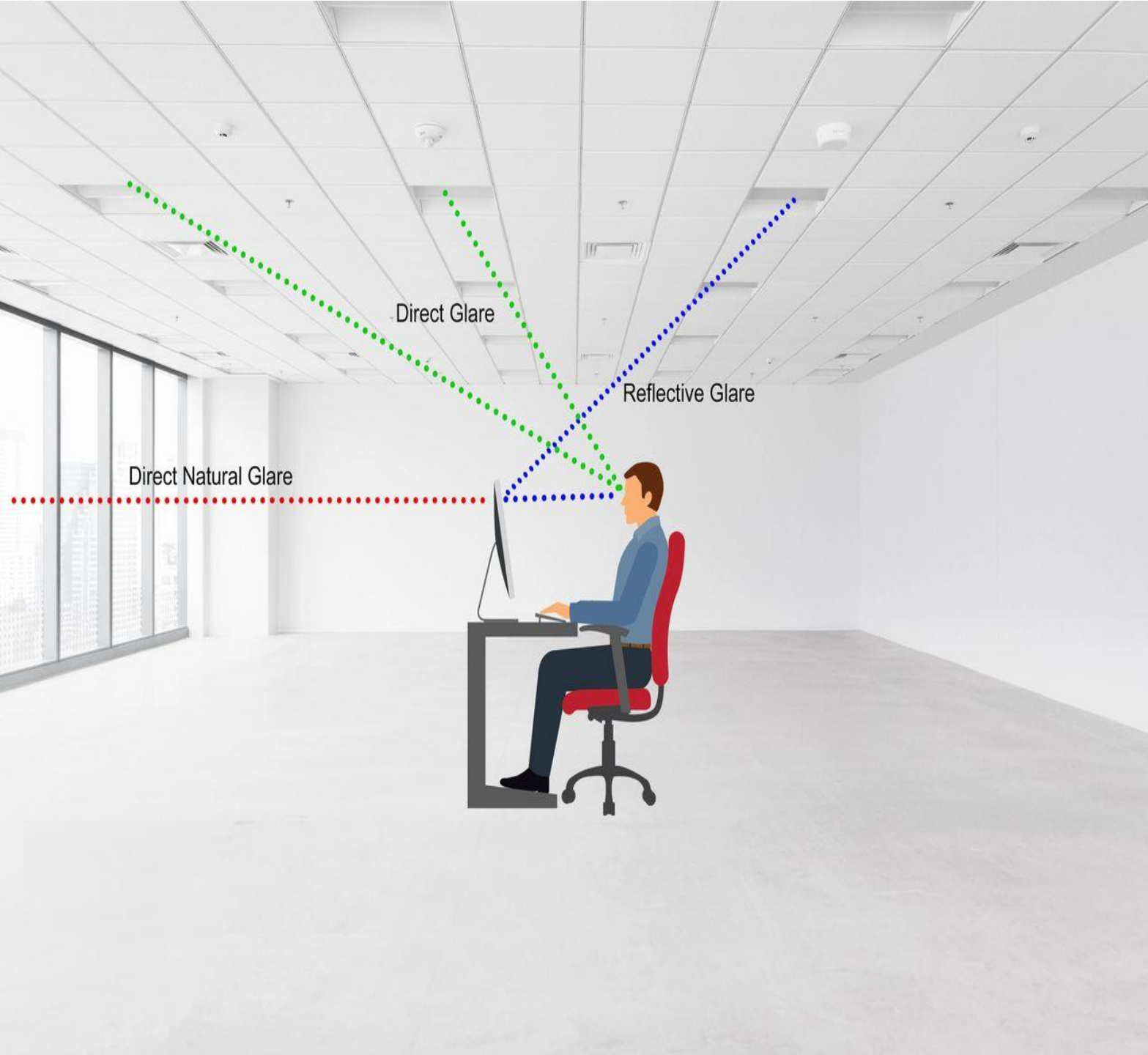
Vision with Diabetic Retinopathy



Age Related Vision Problems That Lead to Falls

People with vision problems are more likely to fall because:

- Reduced contrast
- Slower adaptation (light to dark) by up to 2 ½ minutes
- Reduced depth perception
- Increased sensitivity to glare
- Poor visual acuity



Sources Of Glare



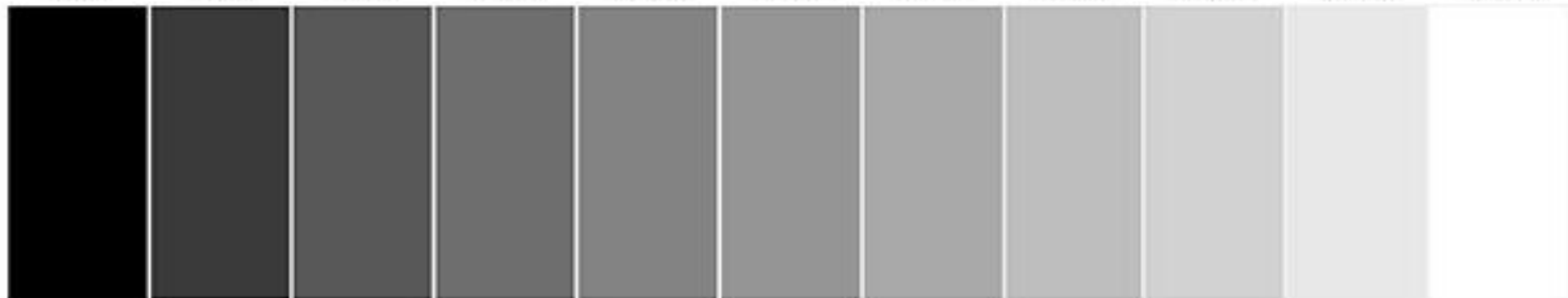
Lighting Fundamentals



LIGHT LRV

LRV [Light Reflectance Value] is a measurement commonly used by design professionals to identify the percentage of light that is reflected from a surface.

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%



Light Reflectance Value Scale (LRV)

LRV

Same light source, but lighter, brighter paint color here REFLECTS more light

Darker paint color here ABSORBS more light



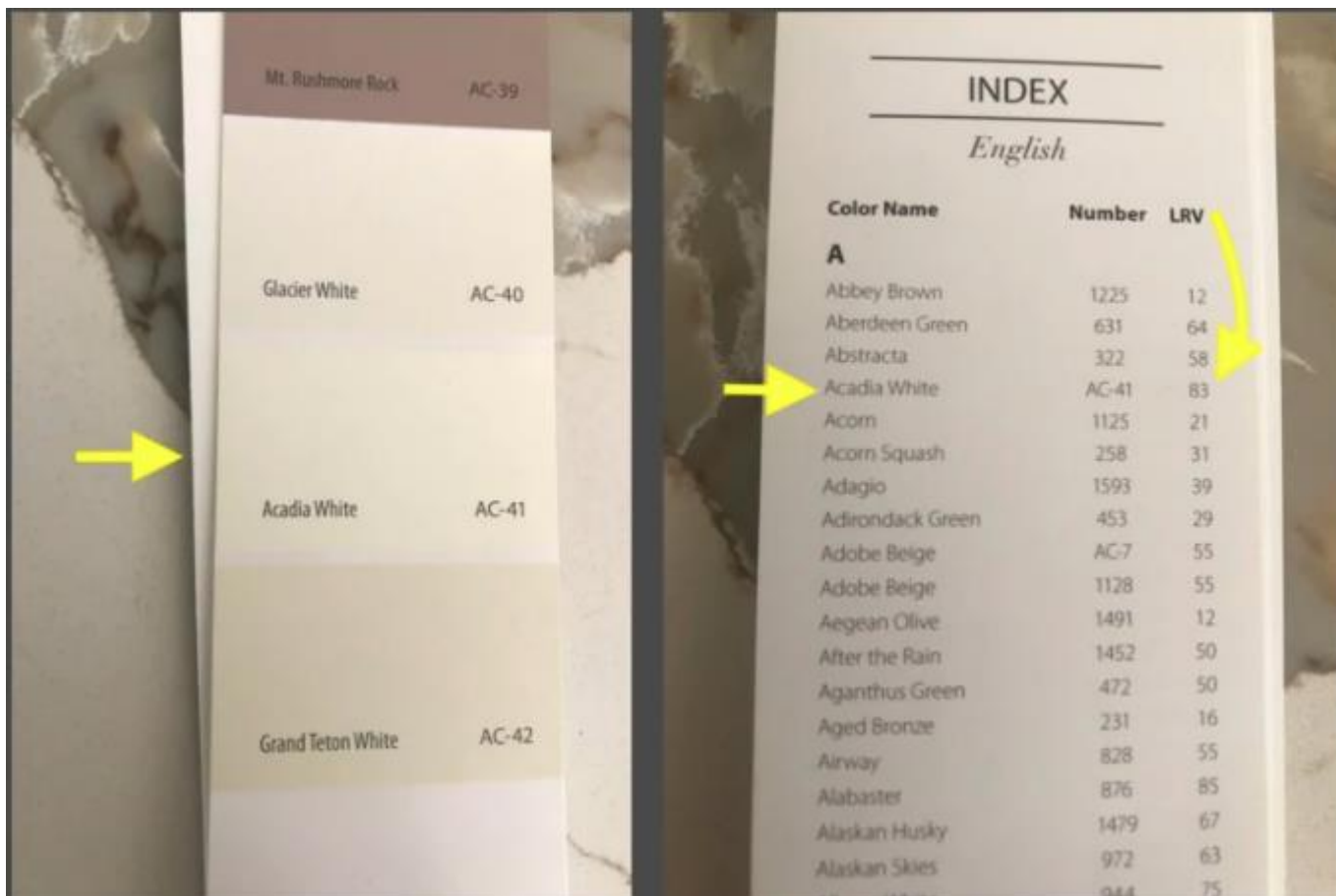


Image courtesy of brickandbatton.com

Dementia Friendly Flooring Selection Guidelines

- Tonal contrast is critical for materials to be seen against each other
- Both DSDC and BS8300:2009 recommend a difference of **30 degrees** of LRV between critical surfaces such as floors to walls and doors to walls
- Adjoining flooring should be tonally similar to reduce the risk of falls
- Flooring LRVs should be within **8 degrees** of each other (less is better) and no more than 10 degrees
- Transition strips should match the tones of both surfaces with an ideal difference of no more than 3 degrees of LRV step differences

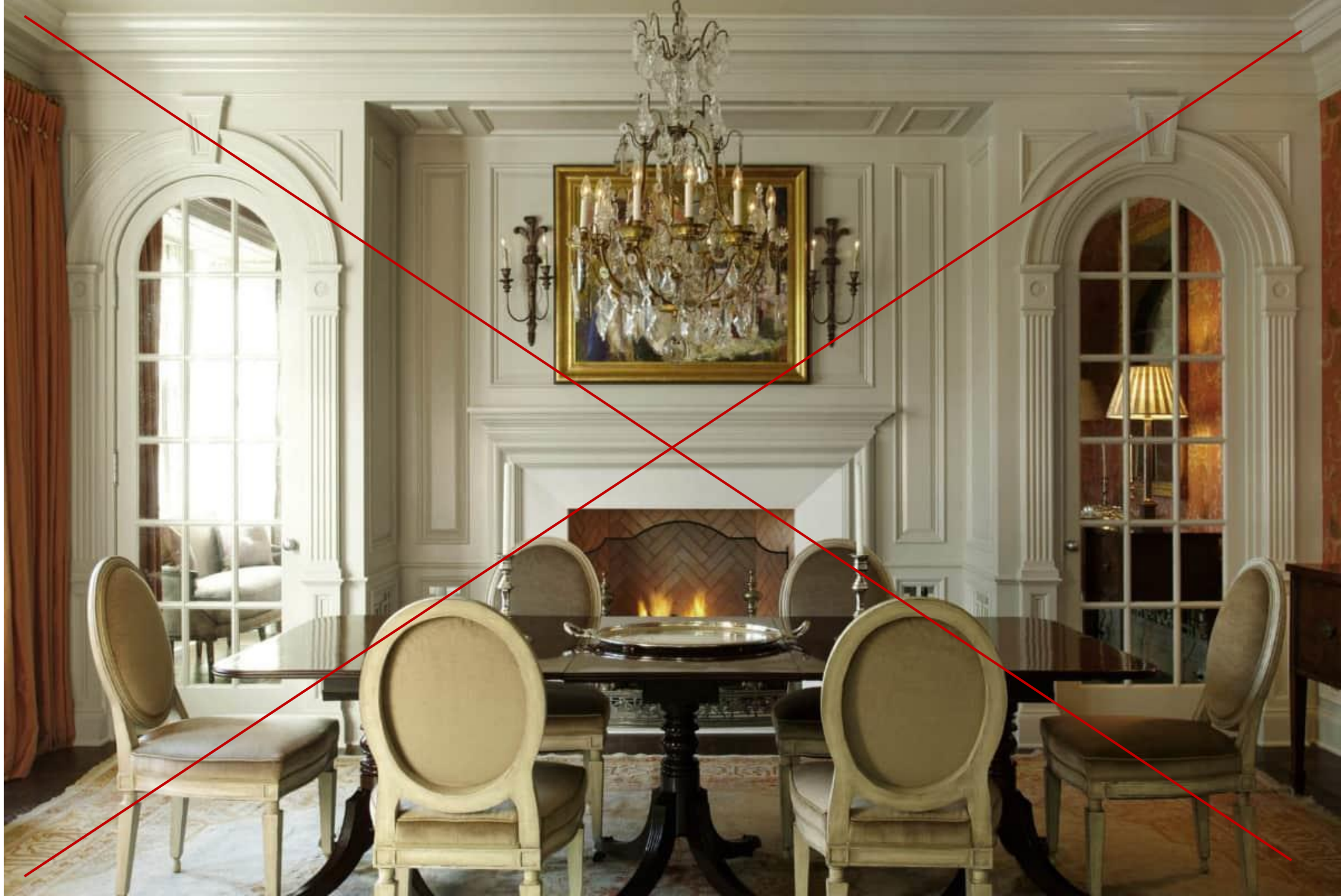




Contrast- Higher Intensity Light In the areas that need it most.

Simple contrast can help someone remain independent.















Essex



Entry Cove Light

- Accentuates the entry door
- Lights the keyhole and room numbers
- Provides light on visitors faces for ease of recognition



Don't forget to give the staff nice lighting too!

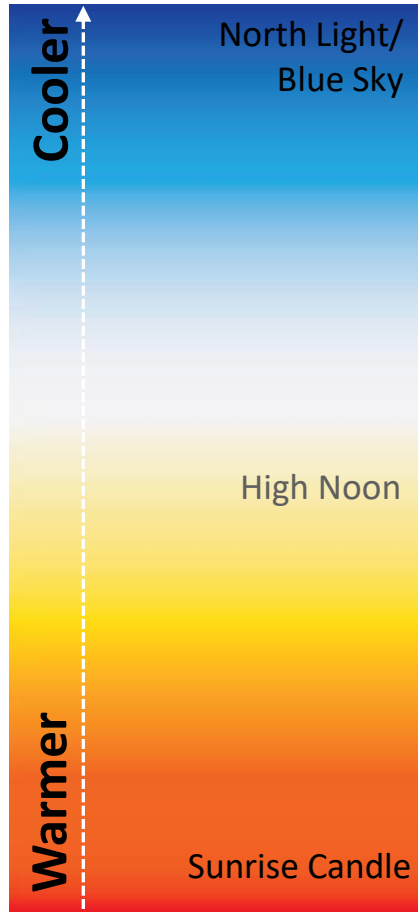
The aesthetics of a space is important not only to the mental framework of the staff who work in a space, but there is good science to indicate the environment plays a really important role in the healing process.



Lighting Technology



Light Color & Temperature



Daylight fluorescent
Clear mercury vapor

Clear metal halide
Cool white fluorescent
Halogen lamp
Warm white fluorescent
40W incandescent
High pressure sodium





Light And Dark, We Need Both



Both light and dark are essential to good health

Quality darkness is needed

People often experience too little of both

Lighting for well-being includes avoidance of discomfort

Lighting and the Visual Environment for Seniors and the Low Vision Population



RP-28 Contents

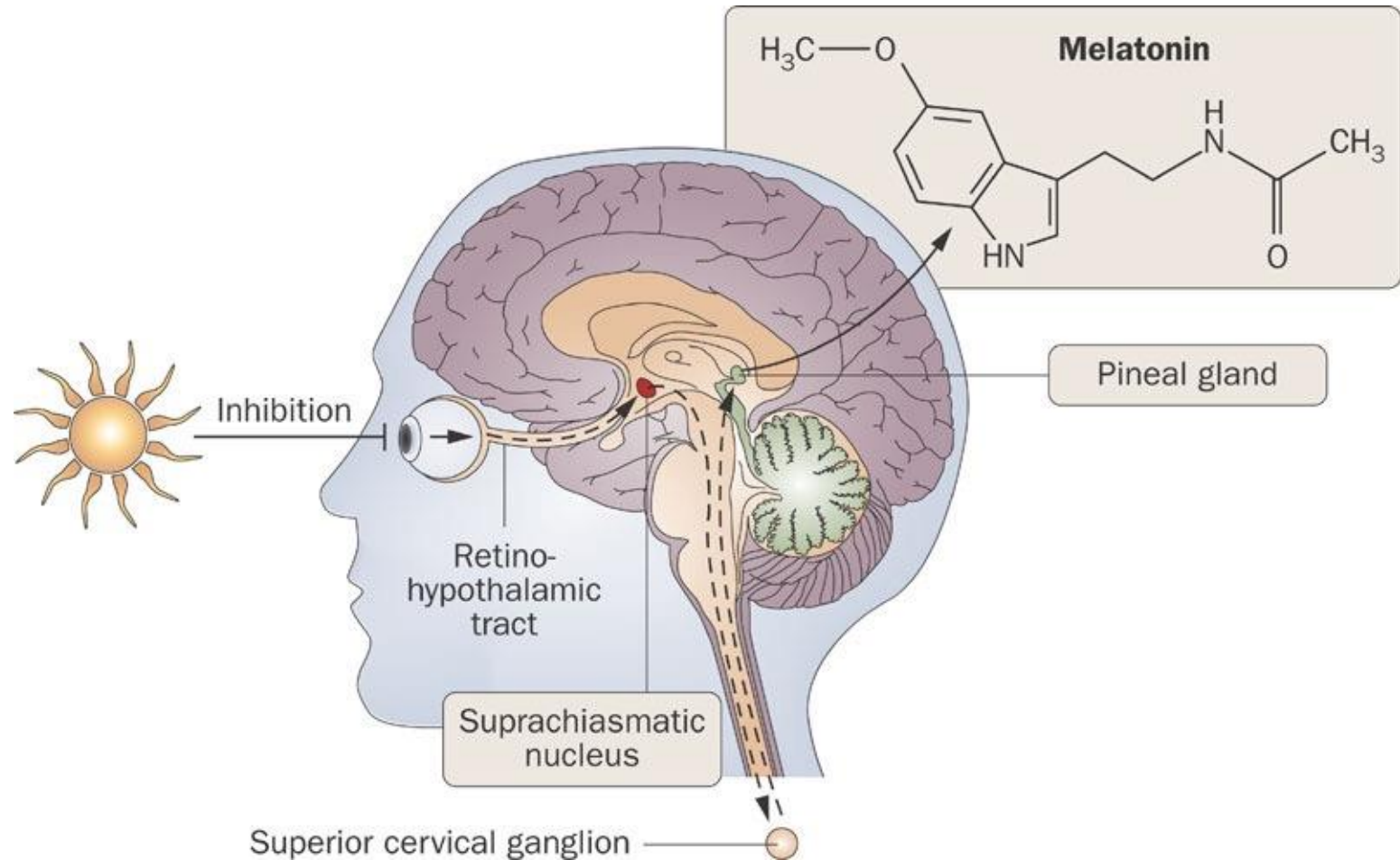
1. **Introduction**
2. **Quality and Quantity of Lighting for Vision:** Source-Dependent Factors; View Dependent Factors; and Considerations to Improve Visibility.
3. **Design Guide:** Design Issues Common to all Space Types; Consideration by Area; Transitions Spaces between Exterior and Interior Spaces; Interior Common Spaces; Commercial Spaces; Lodging and Residential Spaces; Senior Care Facilities; and Visually Based Work and Classroom Accommodations for Those with Traumatic Brain Injury and Photosensitivity
4. **Light Sources:** Qualitative and Quantitative Characteristics: Choosing Light Source Color; and Labeling
5. **Daylight:** Advantages of Daylight; Daylight Availability; Understanding Daylight Distribution; Daylighting Analysis Methods; and Guidelines for Good Daylighting Design.
6. **Light for Health:** Circadian System; Sleep Disturbances in the Aging Population; Seasonal Depression (SAD); Hazards of Light Therapy, and Vitamin D3.
7. **Lighting Controls:** Code Requirement, Lighting Control Technologies, Area-Specific Strategies for Senior Care Facilities

IES RP-28 Recommended Maintained Illuminance Levels (partial)

Recommended Maintained Illuminance Recommendations				
	Ambient Light ^d	Notes	Task Light ^e	Notes
AREAS	Lux (fc)		Lux (fc)	
Exterior Entrance (Night)	50-100 (5-10)			
Interior Entry (Day) ^c	1000 (100)	Includes a median value for daylight. Electric lighting to be responsive to daylight and maintain the recommended minimum ambient level until exterior daylight levels are consistently below the noted day recommendation.		
Interior Entry (Night)	100 (10)			
Exit Stairways and Landings	100 (10)	Minimum, measured at the center of the <u>step</u> ^d (If local code permits, stairwell lighting can be reduced when unoccupied.)		
Elevator Interiors	100 (10)			
Exterior Walkways ^f	20 (2)	Measured on the surface in the center of the walkway.		
Administration (when active)	300 (30)		500 (50)	
Visitor Waiting (Day)	200 (20)		500 (50)	
Visitor Waiting (Night)	100 (10)		500 (50)	
Indoor circulation/lobby/lounge areas(Night)	100 (10)		500 (50)	
Indoor circulation/lobby/lounge areas(Day)	200 (20)		500 (50)	
Activity/Meeting/Common Rooms	300 (30)		500 (50)	
LODGING/APARTMENTS/ RESIDENTIAL ROOMS				
Entrance	100 (10)			
Living Room	200 (20)		750 (75)	Reading Work Surfaces

Eye-to-Brain Pathways

- Retina
- Optic Nerve
- Visual Cortex
- Retinohypothalamic Tract (RHT)
- Suprachiasmatic Nucleus (SCN)
- Pineal Gland (Melatonin Secretion)
- Spinal Cord
- Superior Cervical Ganglion (Sympathetic Nervous System)



Melatonin

- Highest levels are produced at night
- Regulates activity-sleep cycle and body temperature
- Is not adversely affected by daytime light exposure
- Reduced levels can negatively influence circadian rhythm
- Healthy melatonin production can suppress cancer cell growth
- Production is reduced by nighttime exposure to light, particularly blue light

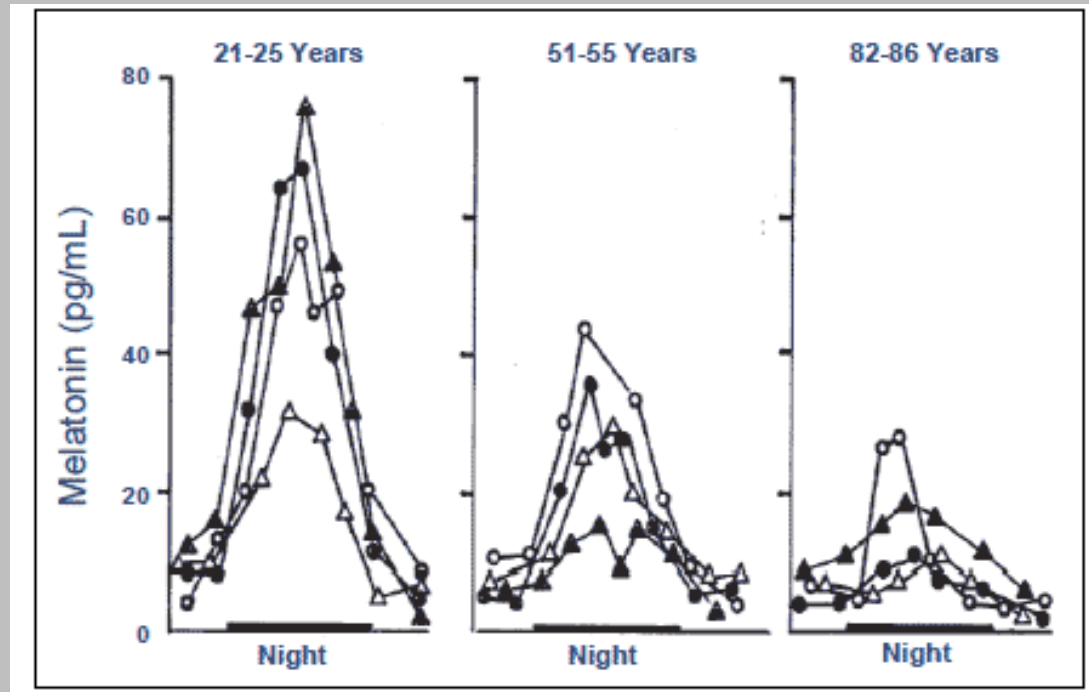


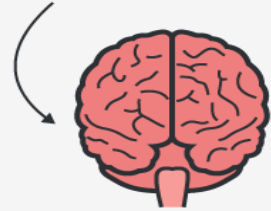
Image courtesy of "Melatonin and Aging", by Prof. George A. Bubenik

Effects of Blue Light

How exposure to **blue light** affects your brain and body

BY DISRUPTING MELATONIN, **SMARTPHONE LIGHT** RUINS SLEEP SCHEDULES. THIS LEADS TO ALL KINDS OF **HEALTH PROBLEMS**:

The disruption to your sleep schedule might leave you distracted and impair your **MEMORY** the next day.



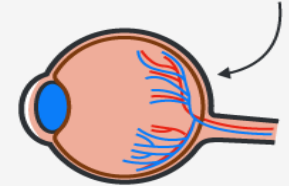
A poor night's sleep caused by smartphone light can make it **HARDER TO LEARN**.



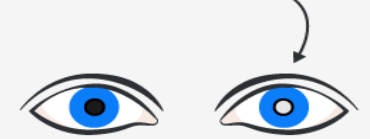
Over the long term, not getting enough sleep can lead to **NEUROTOXIN** buildup that makes it even harder for you to get good sleep.



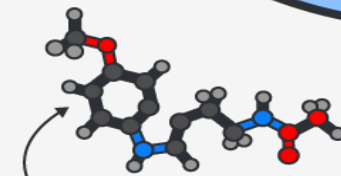
There's some evidence that blue light could damage our vision by harming the **RETINA** over time — though more research is needed.



Researchers are investigating whether or not blue light could lead to **CATARACTS**.



There's a connection between light exposure at night and the disturbed sleep that come with it and an increased risk of breast and prostate **CANCERS**.



People whose melatonin levels are suppressed and whose body clocks are thrown off by light exposure are more prone to **DEPRESSION**.



By disrupting melatonin and sleep, smartphone light can also mess with the hormones that control hunger, potentially increasing **OBESITY RISK**.

SOURCES: Nature Neuroscience; Harvard Health Publications; ACS, Sleep Med Rev, American Macular Degeneration Foundation; European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons; JAMA Neurology

Circadian Rhythms

- Exposure to light increases impulse control, pleasure and alertness
- Circadian rhythm disruptions occur from lighting and changes in work schedules. These often result in increased daytime sleepiness, insomnia, upset stomach, irritability and mild depression and
- Adaptation to night shift work is possible with timed light exposure at night and light avoidance by day
- Intermittent bright light can reset the clock



Tunable
Led
Lighting



Timing For Each Color Temperature

Suggested timing schedules

7 am – 4 pm: 6500K @100% output

4 pm – 7 pm: 4100K @100% output

7 pm – 8 pm: 2700K @20% output

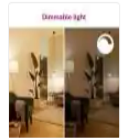
Nightlight option: 2400K



Philips (Brand Rating: 4.3/5) ⓘ

Tunable White A15 40W Equivalent Dimmable Smart Wi-Fi WIZ Connected LED Light Bulb

★★★★★ (7) ▾ Questions & Answers



\$13⁹⁷

Buy More Save More

Buy More, Save M
Save up to 15% Off Eligi

Buy 3
5% Off

- Tune your light from soft, w
- Works with Amazon Alexa,
- Control your lights wireless
- [View More Details](#)

Superstition Store

✓ 4 in stock Aisle 05, Bay

How to Get It

Store Pickup
Pickup Today
FREE

Ship to Home
Get it by Thu, Apr 14
FREE

Scheduled Delivery
As soon as Today
Starting at **\$8.99**

4 in stock at **Superstition**
[Check Nearby Stores](#)

Easy plug and play

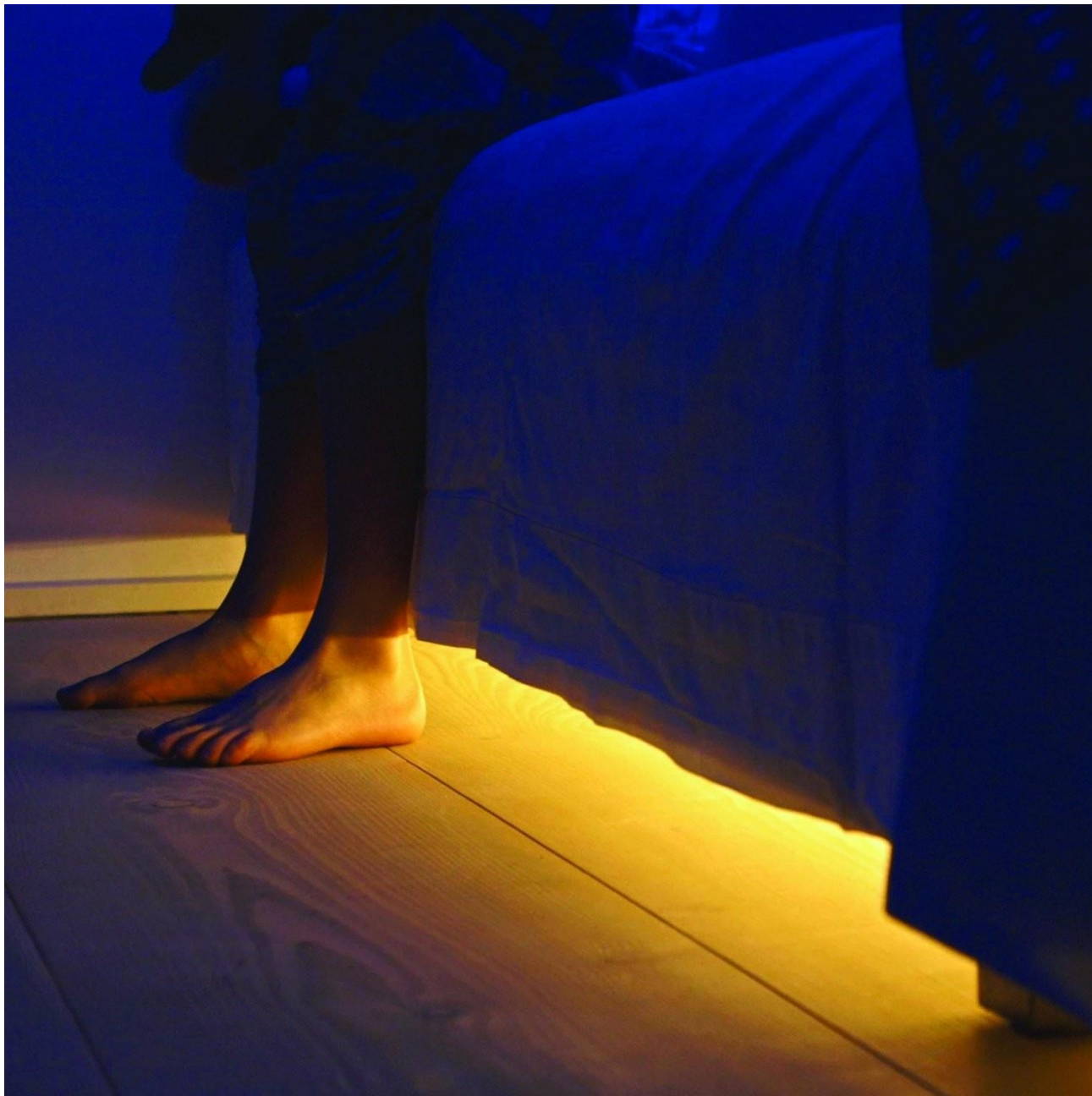


1. Put in your light bulb



2. Download the WiZ app

Hover Image to Zoom



7 Wellness Concepts



-  Support mental and emotional health, knowledge and awareness
-  Acoustic, thermal, olfactory and ergonomic environments
-  Accommodate exercise and movement in daily routines
-  Circadian rhythm, window performance, and light quality
-  Healthy options, behavioural cues, and greater information
-  Filtration and treatment, as well as strategic placement
-  Removal of airborne contaminants, prevention, and purification



WHY?

- Disruption to the **body's circadian rhythm** are associated with chronic diseases including **obesity, depression and diabetes.**
- Studies have shown a relationship between **proximity to windows and productivity.**
- Studies additionally prove that proximity to windows, and **access to daylight improves healing outcomes**
- Everyone needs **more light** as the lenses age to see properly.



Preconditions:

- Lighting design must be able to meet an **average intensity of 215 Lux, individual task lighting** must be provided where light levels are lower than 300 lux at task zones
- Lighting must be able to controlled **in individual zones**
- Brightness of lighting must be **designed carefully from room to room**, from surface to surface, and must be **uniform within a room**
- **Circadian lighting** must be provided for a % of spaces
- Electrical lighting AND Daylighting must be **controlled to prevent uncomfortable glare**
- Optimizations include:
 - ✓ Quality of **color rendering index** of light
 - ✓ **Reflectivity** of task surfaces
 - ✓ **Providing automated shading and dimming**
 - ✓ Daylighting access to **55%** of occupied space
 - ✓ **Window to wall** ratios





Thank You! Questions?

Reach us at:

Luann@thoma-holecdesign.com

Lisa@thoma-holecdesign.com



thoma-holec
design