INTRODUCTION

Scoping reviews (ScR) are a fairly recent way to synthesize WELL Concept (Well v2, n.d.b.) evidence on a given topic (Munn et al., 2018). They are used to identify knowledge gaps in the literature and can be a preliminary step to a systematic review (Munn et al., 2018). They are often used to clarify a topic or issue (Munn et al., 2018).

The WELL Building Standard is an evidence based strategy for designing built environments that foster human health and wellbeing. Light is one of the WELL concepts for healthy building standards and includes nine subcategories (Figure 1). While the impact of lighting on patients has been well studied, the impact of lighting upon healthcare personnel (HCP) is less well understood. The objective of this scoping review is to map the available literature regarding the impact of light on healthcare personnel.

METHODS

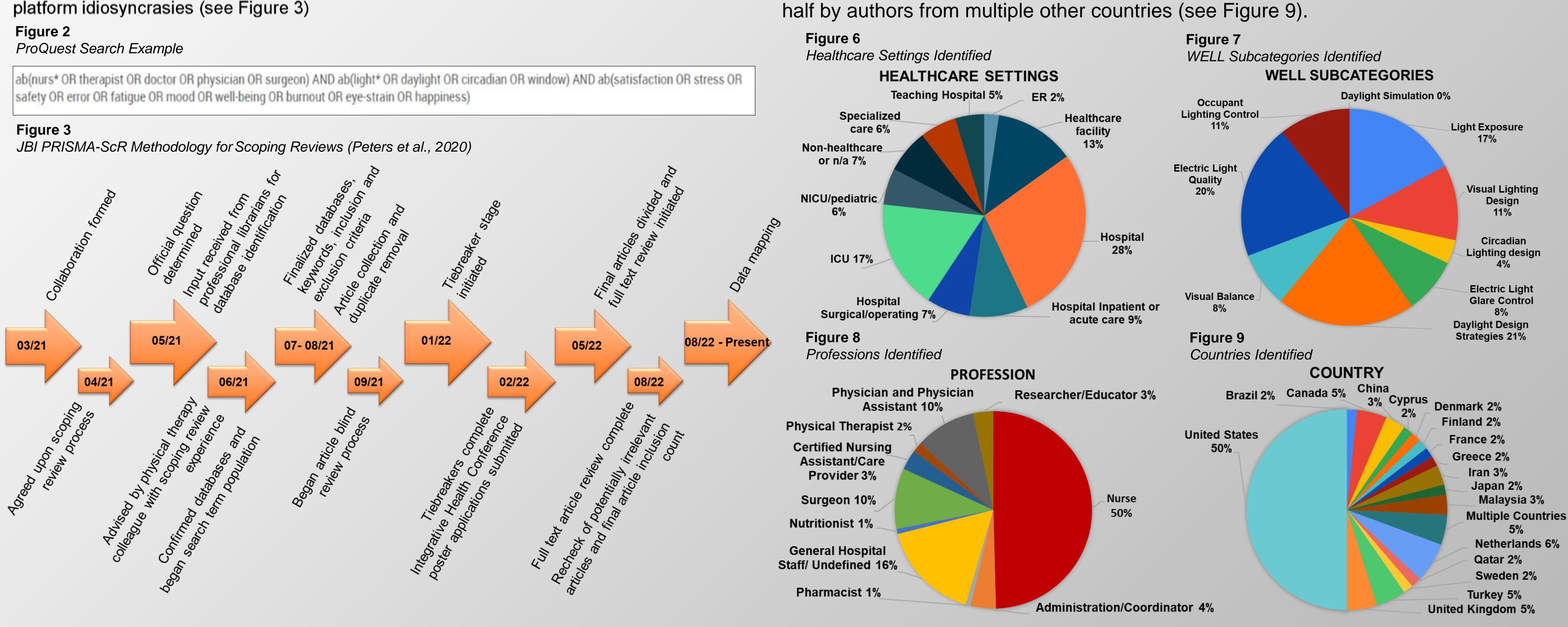
Scoping reviews utilize a structured process. The JBI PRISMA-ScR protocol was followed for this project. The search strategy involved refining search terms related to HCP and WELL light subcategories (see Figure 2). Figure 3 outlines the detailed timeline of the authors' collaboration. See Figure 4 for the JBI PRISMA-ScR search process.

Inclusion Criteria:

Light Healthcare employee 1998 or later (year LEED established)

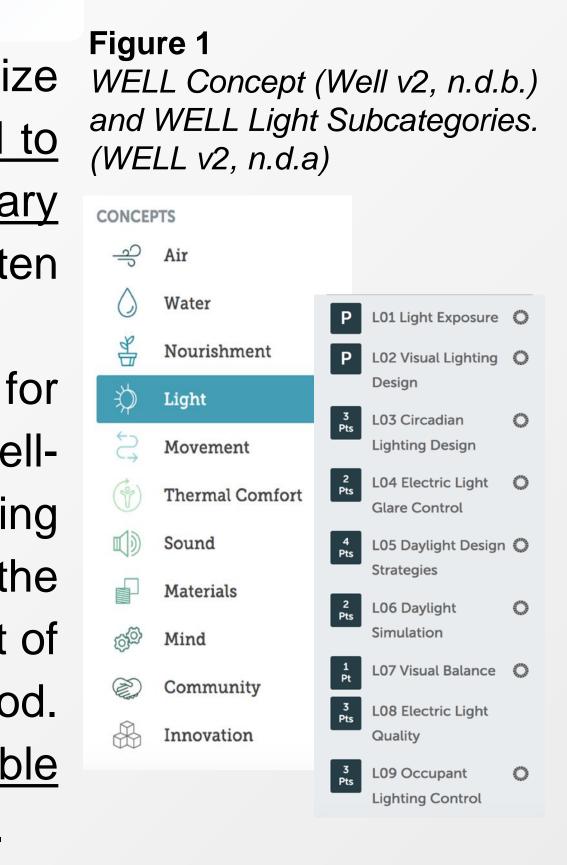
Search Terms Used:

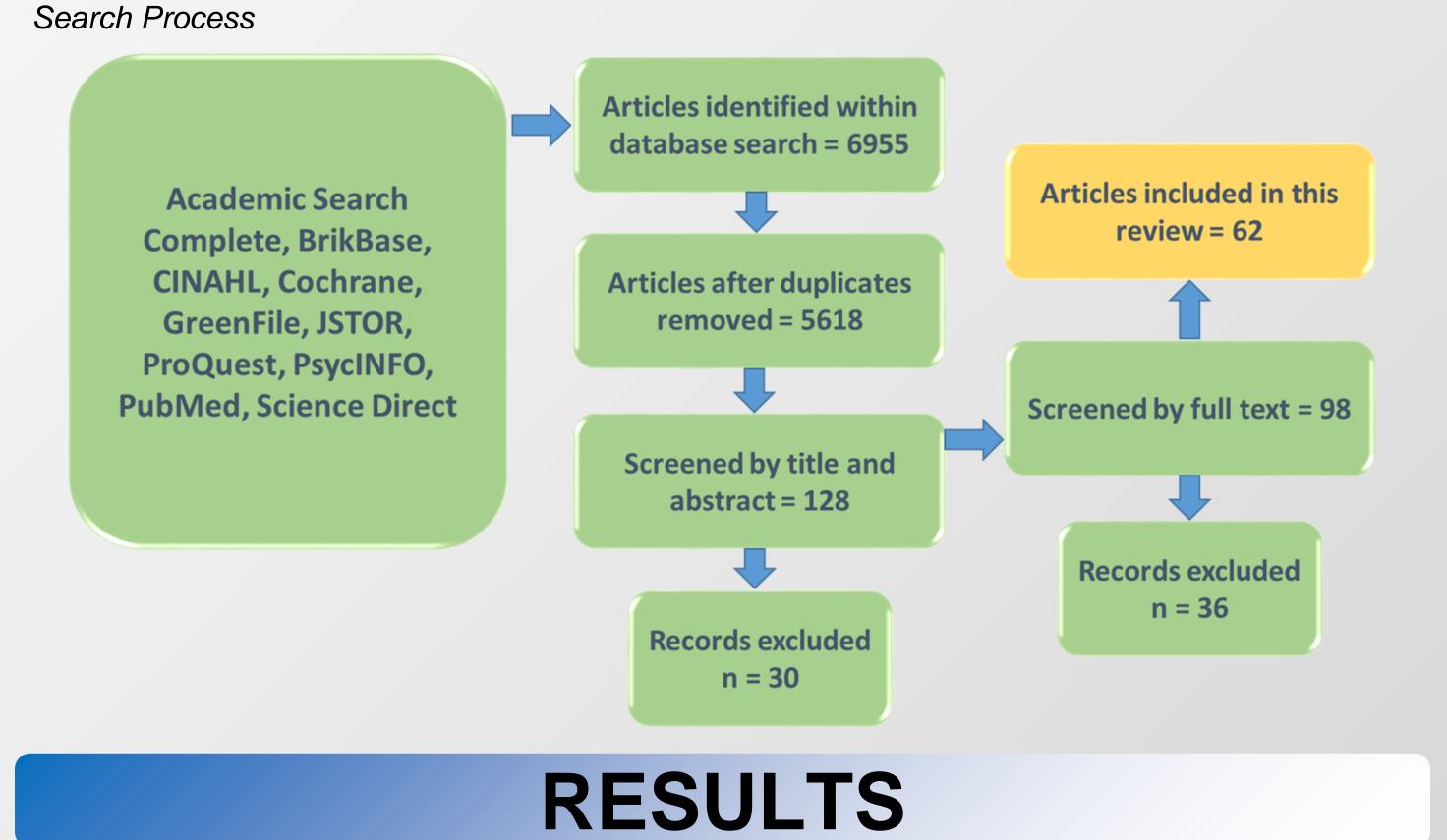
Varied slightly between databases due to database restrictions and platform idiosyncrasies (see Figure 3)



Exclusion Criteria: Not a newspaper Not patients

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- illumination (quantity) are the most commonly discussed topics in the literature.

Figure 4

- > The literature addressed many different healthcare settings, including hospitals
- (17.2%) (see Figure 7).
- \succ Fifty percent of the articles discussed the impact of light on nurses. The remaining articles addressed a variety of other professions (see Figure 8).

 \succ The number of articles related to this topic doubled in the past two decades indicating a growing interest in the effect of light in the built environment on HCP. As shown in Figure 5, the effect of daylight, quality of light, light exposure, and

(27.9%), intensive care units (17.4%), and other healthcare facilities (see Figure 6). > The WELL subcategories most often considered in the research included Daylight Design Strategies (20.7%), Electric Light Quality (20.1%), and Light Exposure

 \succ Half of the articles were conducted by United States (US) authors and the other

Figure 5 Themes Identified From Mapping Literature

Daylight

- Calming
- Decreases turnover and burnout
- 3 or more hours of daylight decrease work stress and improves job satisfaction
- Decreases medic errors
- Increases productivity, efficiency, attention and alertness
- Decreases blood pressure
- Increases amoun of laughter
- Many HCP are dissatisfied with levels of daylight their work environment

Most of the literature available on this topic was conducted in the past decade by US researchers, was of lower levels of evidence, and addressed the nursing population and hospital settings. Many themes were noted including:

- well-being

Thoughtful consideration of lighting in the built environment can improve HCP satisfaction with the work environment. Healthcare administrators should incorporate the evidence about light into the design of healthcare facilities (Joseph, 2006). Future research should be conducted that explores the impact of light upon understudied HCP and those who work in nonhospital healthcare settings. Randomized controlled trials exploring the effects of light on healthcare workers should also be completed.

makes tasks more difficult to perform escircadian rhythm and sleep; this is detrimental to health and well- beingerrors and improvesofLight can be stimulating, distracting & perceptuallydetrimental to health and well- beingBright light decreases stress during complex procedurescalconfusing Poor quality causes fatigue and eye strainDecreases sleepiness but may increaseInsufficient light impairs ability to complete a visua inspection and reduce staff stress levelsonRed light at night causes less fatigue without affecting melatonin levelsDecreasing light exposure may reduce staff stress levelsThose with lowel visual acuity benefit the most fatigue, fewer		Quality	Light Exposure	Quantity
in mood and sleep	of es on	 Poor quality can increase errors and makes tasks more difficult to perform Light can be stimulating, distracting & perceptually confusing Poor quality causes fatigue and eye strain Red light at night causes less fatigue without affecting melatonin levels LED lighting best decreases negative effects of 	 melatonin levels at night which disrupts circadian rhythm and sleep; this is detrimental to health and well- being Decreases sleepiness but may increase psychomotor errors Decreasing light exposure may reduce staff stress levels Use of a light exposure plan results in less fatigue, fewer errors, & improves 	 Bright light decreases medical errors and improves performance Bright light decreases stress during complex procedures Insufficient light impairs ability to complete a visual inspection and perform medical tasks Those with lower visual acuity benefit the most from higher

CONCLUSION

• The effect of daylight on HCP

How quality of light impacted risk of errors and fatigue

• The impact of light exposure on HCP's sleep, stress levels, health and

• The influence of brightness (quantity of light) on HCP's performance, risk of making medical errors, and stress levels

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References available on the next slide virtually or by paper in-person

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