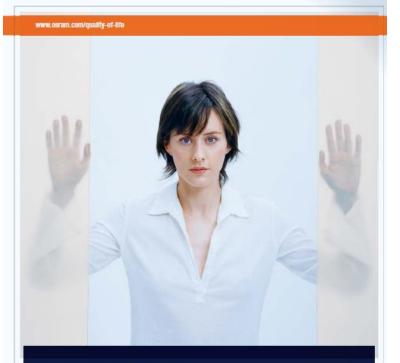
Light, Health and Wellbeing: Implications from Chronobiology for Architectural Design InnoBYG Conference 15.5.2014

> Anna Wirz-Justice PhD Centre for Chronobiology Psychiatric University Clinics Basel



Light in its third dimension

The biological aspect of lighting design for better quality of life



BRANDI INSTITUTE FOR LIGHT AND DESIGN

UPCOMING COURSES IN 2013 / 2014

Health-Wellness-Light:4.-8.Nov.2013Biological Lighting:February 2014

The Lighting Handbook

ZUMTOBEL

Light has a triple effect

- Light for visual functions
 - Illumination of task area in conformity with relevant standards
 - Glare-free and convenient
- Light creating biological effects
 - Supporting people's circadian rhythm
 - Stimulating or relaxing
- Light for emotional perception
 - Lighting enhancing architecture
 - Creating scenes and effects







NA 058-00-27 AA (FNL 27) "Wirkung des Lichts auf den Menschen"

DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e. V.

Biologisch wirksame Beleuchtung

Planungsempfehlungen

Vorstellung der DIN SPEC 67600:2013-04





MatthiasAFassianWPhilips GmbHO

Andreas Wojtysiak OSRAM GmbH Wolfgang Scharpenberg

Ulf Greiner Mai Beratender Ingenieur VBI

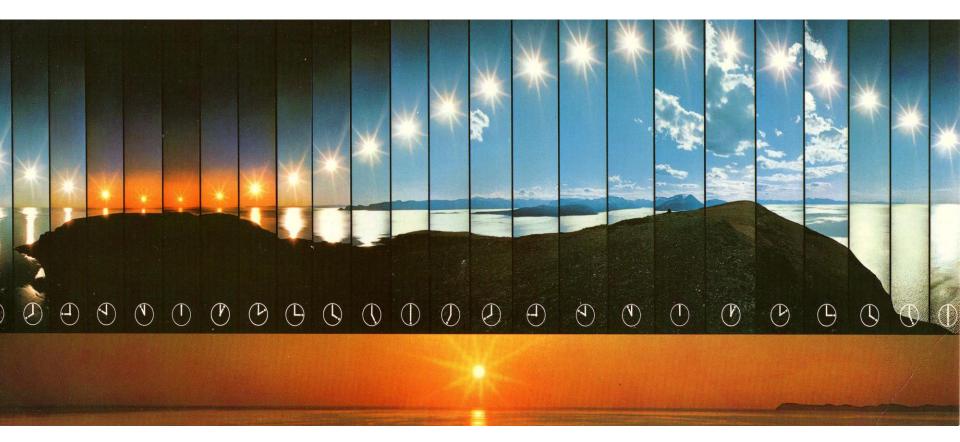
Biologisch wirksame Beleuchtung - Planungsempfehlungen" – Wojtysiak, Fassian, Greiner Mai, Scharpenberg – Biowi 2013, Weimar, 24. - 25. April 2013

Visual Function

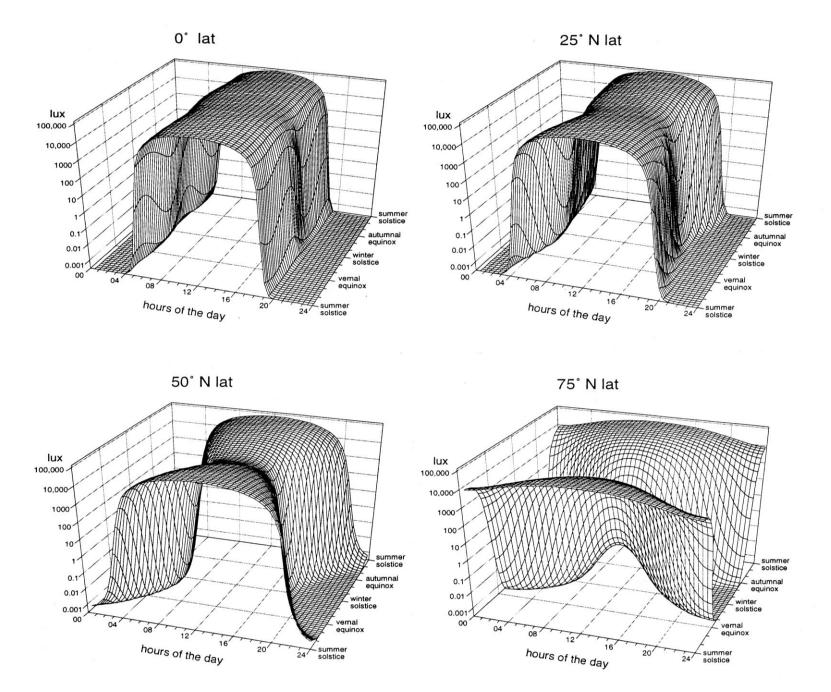
Non-visual Functions

Light and the Brain

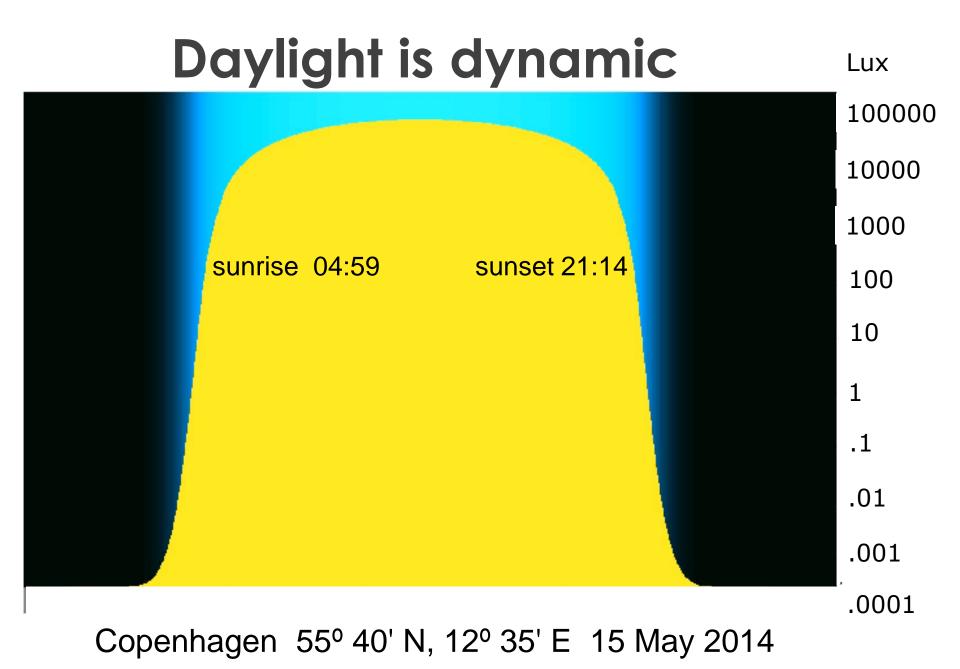
The Natural Environment



Day-night cycle with dawn-dusk transitions and seasonal changes in daylength

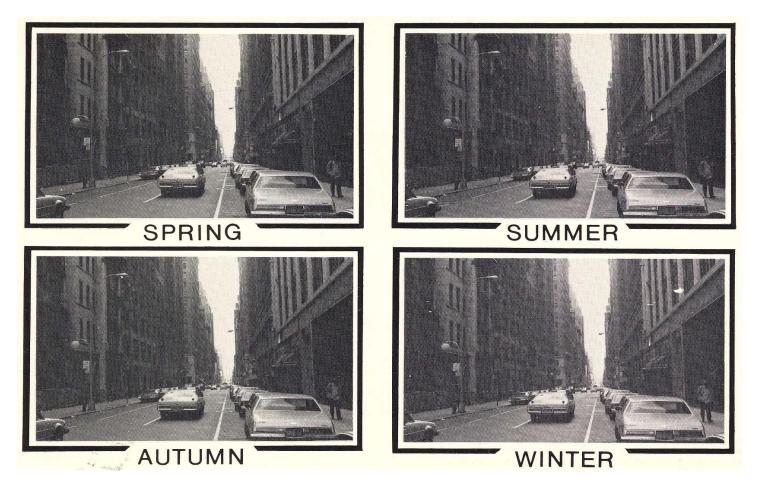


M.Terman & S.Fairhurst



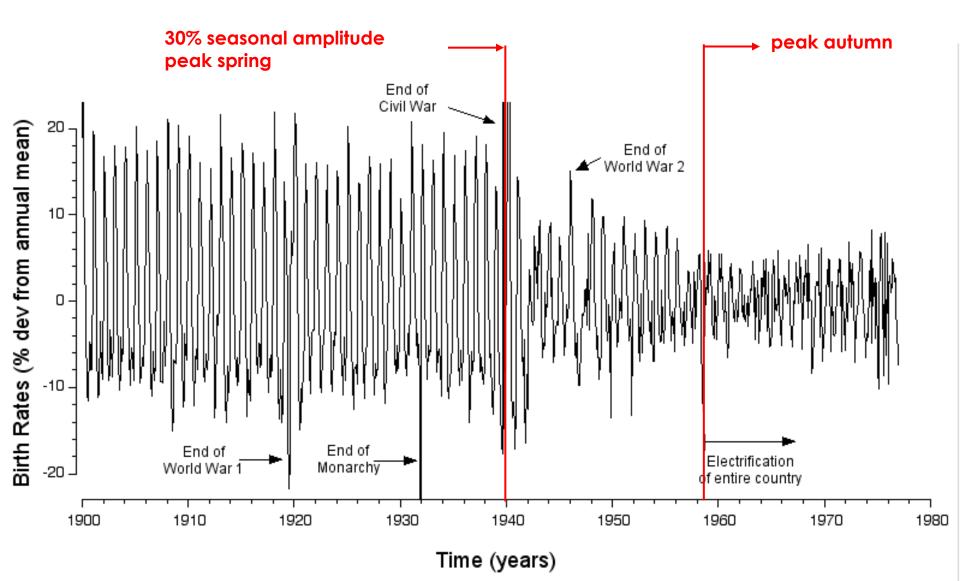
Our ancestors awoke with dawn and slept after dusk

Humans are seasonal, but the seasons have diminished in impact



is it the advent of artificial light and heating?

Seasonal and social influences on human reproduction Monthly birth rates in Spain 1900- 1978

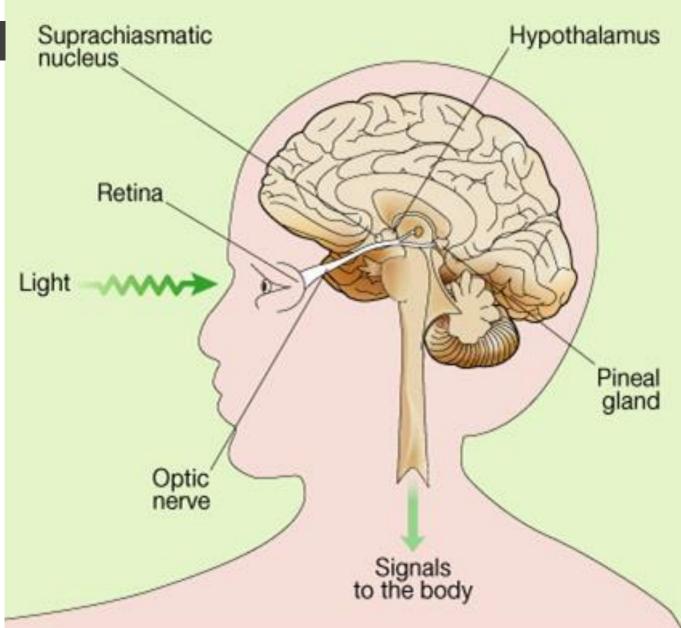


T.Roenneberg et al, J Biol Rhythms (2004) 19:193-7

Non-visual function: light is a Zeitgeber

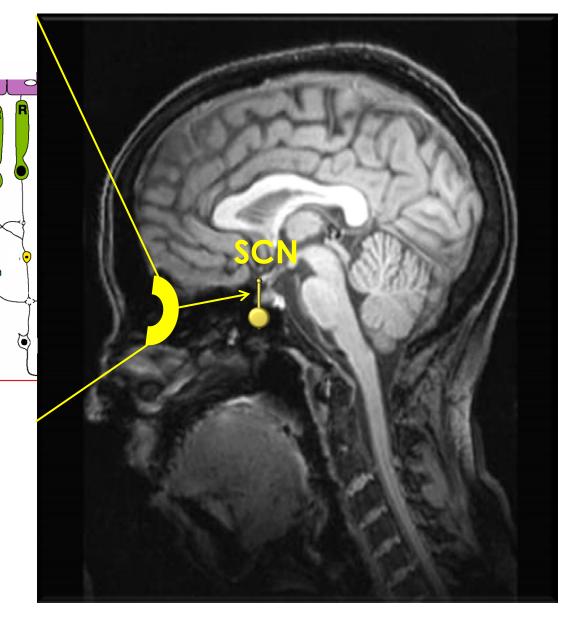
= Synchronising agent

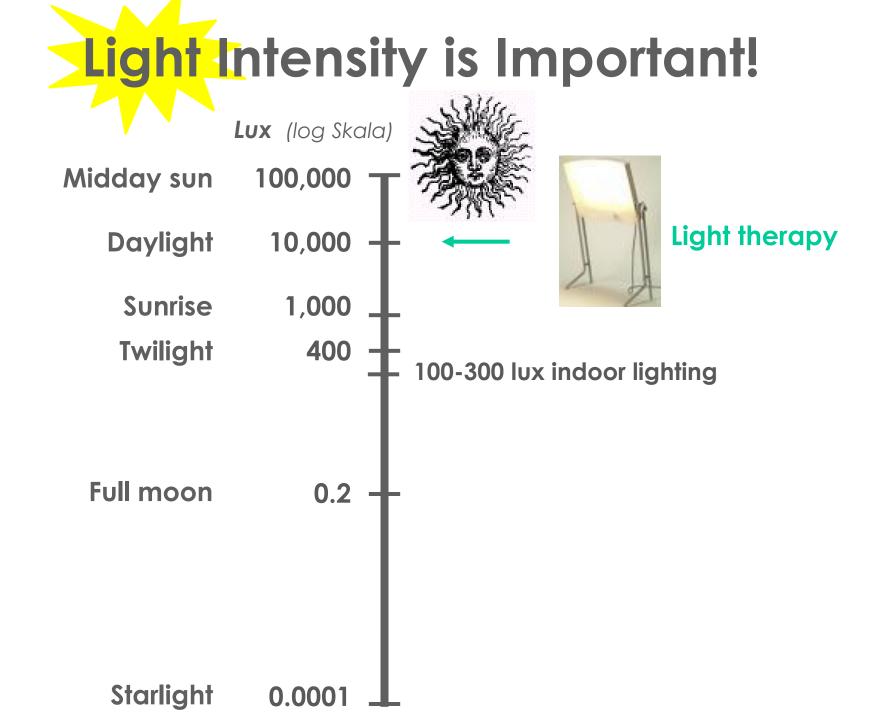
for the biological clock



Spectral composition of light is relevant

"circadian"^{*} photoreceptor with blue-sensitive photopigment melanopsin



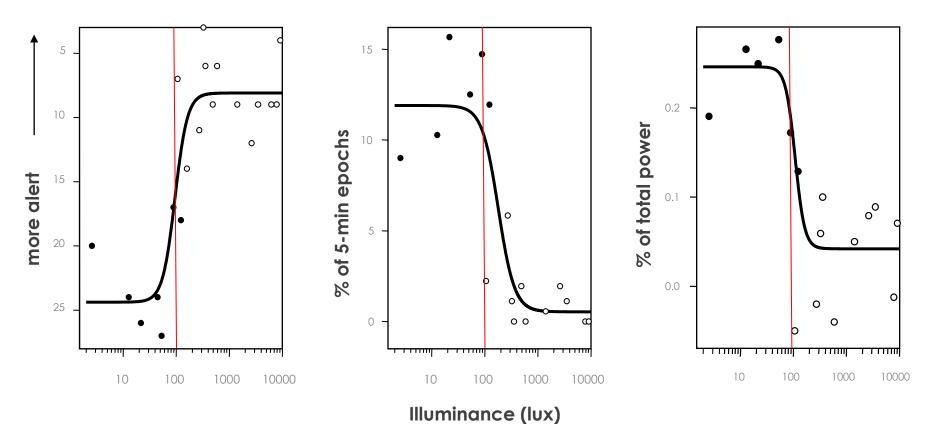


Dose-response curve to light

Subjective Alertness

Slow Eye Movements

EEG Power Density (5-9 Hz)



even more sensitive to blue light

C.Cajochen et al, Behav Brain Res (2000) 115:75-83



Morning light synchronises the biological clock to 24 hours

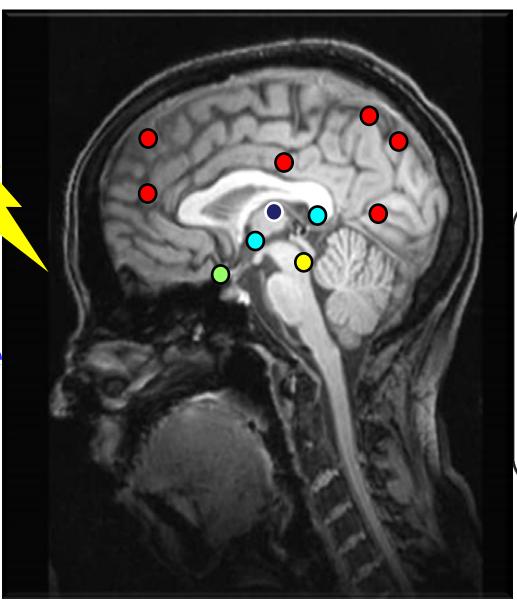
Rhythms are advanced

Evening light has the opposite effect Rhythms are delayed

Non-visual effects of light are widespread



mood cognition alertness performance sleep



Cortex
Thalamus
Hypothalamus
Brainstem

Locus coeruleus

Limbic system

Amygdala
Hippocampus

modified from Vandewalle et al. Trends Cogn Sci, 2009

Light therapy:

sensational success in fighting winter depression



Light - how much, when, for whom?

Homes and work places may need to achieve 500 - 1000 lux in the direction of gaze. Energy saving conflicts with health, but not much energy is needed if light is near the eye, and limited to a short period in the morning.



"And the dim fluorescent lighting is meant to emphasize the general absence of hope."

Schoolkids don't see much morning light



Bright morning light needed by adolescents and young adults, as soon after getting up as possible. School rooms may be too dark: 500 – 1000 lux would help.

OR: more natural: later school times

OR: blue-blocking glasses in the evening

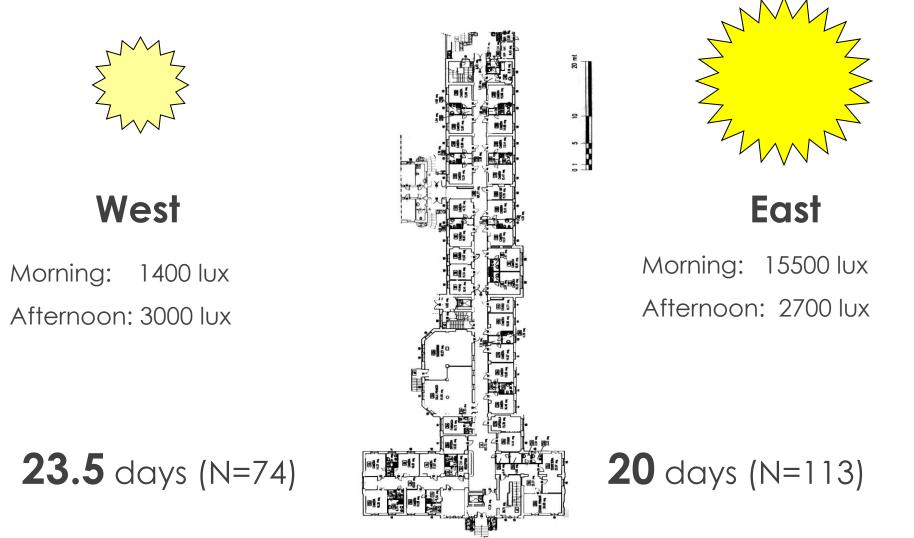


Older persons don't see evening light very much



Evening light may be important, e.g. while watching TV. Living rooms are too dark. Since the average is 30 lux, small improvements might help.

Architecture modifies length of hospitalisation in depressive patients



Dying in the Dark Outcome on a cardiac intensive care unit after heart attack (N= 628)

length of stay mortality







dull rooms 3.3 days 11.6%

K.Beauchemin & P.Hays, J R Soc Med (1999) 91:352-4

Enhancing light intensity in nursing homes before...

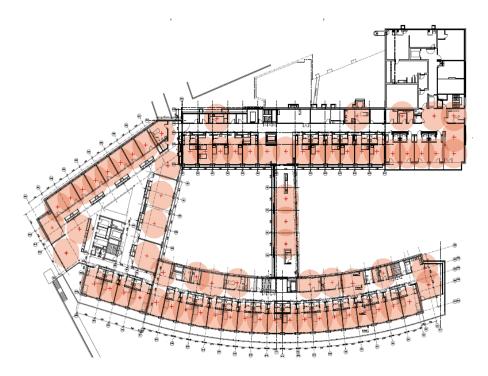




- Slows down cognitive decline
- Increases 24-hr activity rhythm amplitude
- Reduces incidence of depression
- Improves capacities for daily living

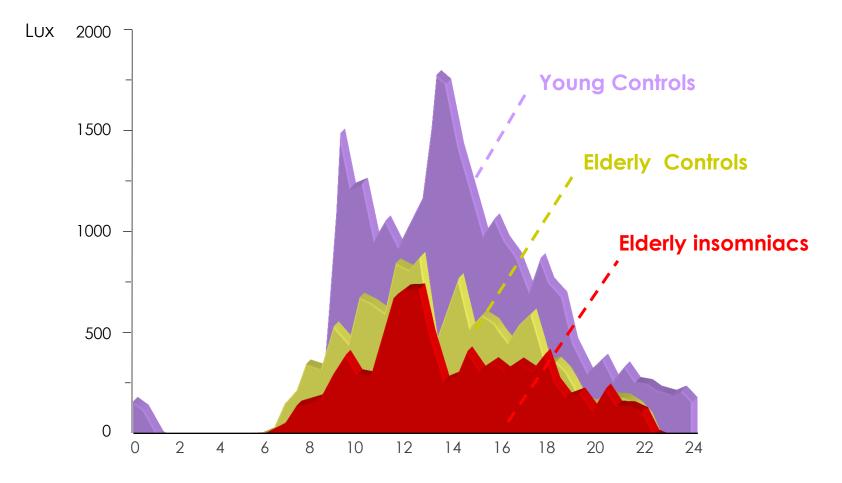
RF Riemersma-van der Leck et al, JAMA (2008) 299: 2642-55

Retirement homes: lighting design must include circadian components to enhance sleep quality, wellbeing, health



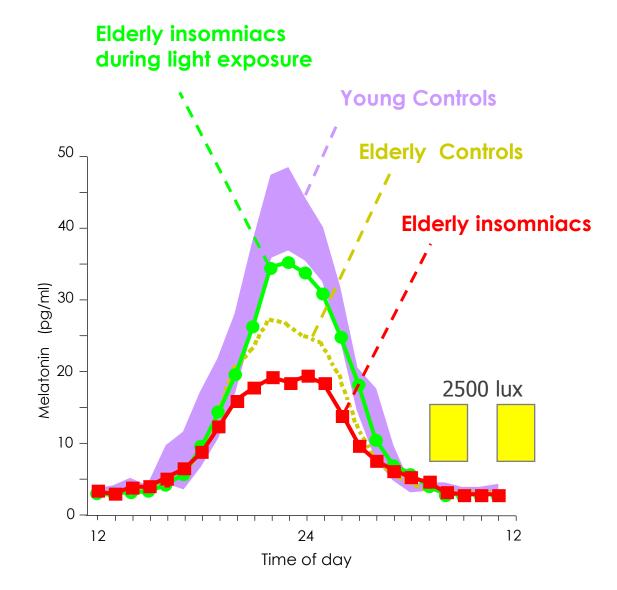
Older persons with sleep problems spend less time in daylight

Daily profile of light exposure at eye level



K.Mishima et al, J Clin Endocrinol Metab (2001) 86:129-34

Circadian rhythm of melatonin



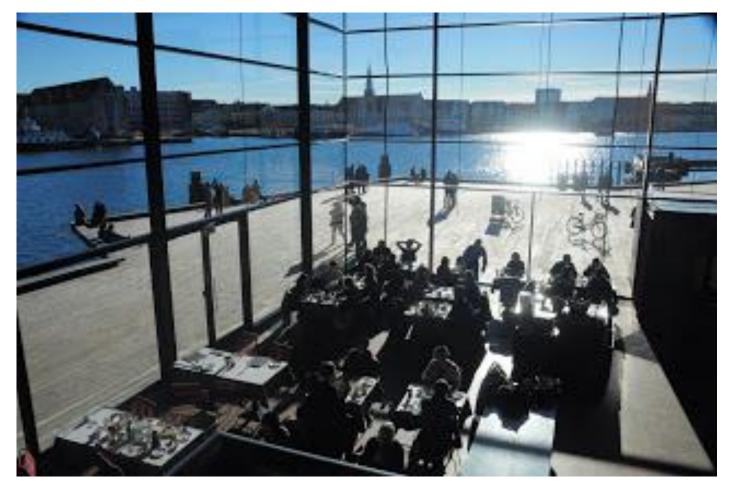
K Mishima et al, J Clin Endocrinol Metab (2001) 86:129-34

Light-Dark / Day-Night cycle

important for health and recuperation

- intensive care
- neonatal baby unit
- paraplegic unit
- oncology practice
- nursing homes

Entrainment needs light



Get half an hour a day outdoors ! Most of the population gets less !!!

The First Law of Chronobiology

rhythms better - sleep better -

think better – feel better –

behave better

ENTRAINMENT!

The Second Law of Chronobiology

Zeitgebers Zeitgebers Zeitgebers Zeitgebers

more light! more darkness!

Effects of light on performance, mood, and health occur through the simultaneous action (and interaction) of various CNS pathways

waiting for more thorough investigation. Despite all the important advances thus far, we're a long way from having all the answers about how light affects physiology and psychology.

We've come a long way in a decade

- Discovery of a novel photoreceptor
- Importance of light for non-visual photic function
- Far broader effects than just on the circadian clock – impacts general health and wellbeing
- Research is still ongoing lots of surprises ahead, too early for laying down rules
- LEDs (and new development of OLEDs) unique opportunities to programme lighting spectra, intensity and timing to mimic daylight and enhance function

Entrainment by light: what do we need?

white light? blue-enhanced light?



dynamic lighting? dawn-dusk simulation?



sunlight?

...depends on situation

Many questions & many answers & many more questions...

e.g. is blue better? But blue-enriched office light competes with natural light as a zeitgeber

e.g. is more light better? Yes, but not sufficient to improve infrastructure requires active exposure to light

Circadian Rhythms and Health what is important?

Stable internal and external phase relationships

- appropriate entrainment to the light-dark and sleep-wake cycle
- enough light, enough darkness
- adequate retinal function
- sufficient social zeitgebers
- reconsider the zeitgeber function of timed activity and meals

So what will the Circadian House of the future look like?

Watch this space!



26th Annual Meeting Society for Light Treatment & Biological Rhythms



Symposia
Clocks, Sleep & Mood Disorders
Direct Neuro-Biological Effect of Light
Light in the Elderly

SLTBR President & Local Host

Matthäus Willeit, MD

Department of Biological Psychiatry Medical University Vienna Austria



June 27-29, 2014 Venue: Schloss Schönbrunn- Vienna Hotel: Courtyard Marriott, Vienna

www.sltbrmeeting.org



www.sltbr.org Society for Light Treatment and Biological Rhythms

26th Annual Meeting June 27-29, 2014 Vienna

Teaching Course on Light Therapy

- Ins and Outs of Light Therapy for Circadian Sleep and Depressive Disorders M.Terman (Columbia University, New York)
- The dark and bright side of light (on retinal photoreceptors)
 F.Hafezi (University of Geneva)
- Various disorders that can be treated with light A.Wirz-Justice (University of Basel)

Symposia

- Direct Biological and Behavioral Effects of Light
- Clocks, sleep and mood Disorders
- Chronobiology of Aging and Dementia

Keynote Lecture:

Retinal and brain circuits underlying the effects of light on mood

- S. Hatter (Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore)
- + Oral presentations and posters