

The Impact of Housing Openings' Physical Features on Residents' Health Tailoring Contextualized Data Collection Methods and Assessment Criteria for Saudi Arabia

Dr. Ghada El Kony

Associate Professor of Interior Architecture, Imam AbdulRahman Bin Faisal University
elkonyghada@gmail.com

Eng. Zahra AlBharna

Imam AbdulRahman Bin Faisal University, zahra.albaharnah@gmail.com

Abstract:

The low rate of ventilation in housing impacts children's health. It may promote or inhibit infant allergic and respiratory symptoms, one of this decade's most common diseases in early childhood. The physical characteristics of housing openings have a role in that. The fresh air that comes through house openings is vital for compensating for the composition of indoor air and reducing the amount of indoor pollutants and carbon dioxide concentrations. The indoor housing environment has many resources that produce air pollution, like building materials and different finishes. Also, some human cultures and habits, including smoking, bad cooking habits, and lifestyle traditions, affect human health in the long term. There is a lack of studies about the relationship between residential buildings and allergies and respiratory diseases in early childhood in hot, dry climate regions such as Saudi Arabia, compared to the accomplished studies about the effect of cold climate regions such as Nordic countries. Saudi children live in houses that depend mainly on artificial ventilation. The outdoor climate is scorching, dry or humid, and dusty. Children under three years old usually spend most of their time at home or in their grandmothers' homes. From the socio-cultural perspective, Many Saudi families prefer to keep their windows closed for more privacy. The research aims to find the impact of the physical characteristics of housing openings on residents' health—a particular focus on allergies and respiratory diseases in early childhood in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords:

Housing Openings, Allergies, Respiratory, Early Childhood, Hot Dry Climate Ventilation.

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