



Dental office design

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Functional layout

The functions to consider when planning a dental practice are:

- one or more service rooms
- areas for administrative activities
- a waiting room
- separate toilets for users and staff
- a sterilization room with separation of dirty and clean areas
- spaces or cabinets for storing used equipment and tools.



Dental office / Project cross-section



Dental office / Project Floor Plan

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Layout Rules

For a functional **distribution**, an **interior designer** should:

- separate public areas (reception, waiting room, private office/consult, toilets for patients, cloakroom, etc.) from the clinical area (dental room, sterilization, radiographic room, dressing room, lunch break room, private toilet for staff, service room, etc.);
- provide two separate entrances for patients and medical practitioners-operators;
- allocate the reception at the entrance in a strategic position between the clinical and extra clinical area;
- provide a large and bright waiting area to welcome patient;
- position the toilets (including the one for the disabled) close to the waiting area;
- organize the dental rooms according to clinical needs and close to the accessory clinical spaces (X-ray room, sterilization room, clinical photography area, plant rooms, supply storage, etc.);
- provide a changing room, a private bathroom for operators and a room for staff breaks;
- use leftover spaces to store cleaning tools;
- set up a plant systems room for technological equipment

Reception | Rendering created with Edificius



Waiting room | Rendering created with Edificius



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Technical rules

Technical choices should envisage:

- complete water, osmotic, suction, compressed air, electricity systems and data connection with the internal network;
- rooms or spaces for x-rays, with ray protection on walls and doors and any horizontal surfaces and with connections to the technical control equipment, special signs and an internal camera system;
- lighting system that ensures comfort and helps to reduce energy consumption, anti-glare lighting and professional lenses to improve visual comfort;
- cold lights for LED light sources in medical environments and warm lights in waiting rooms, hallways, etc.;
- acoustic insulation system to insulate rooms from external noise sources and from noisy equipment (compressor and suction systems);
- sound diffusion in all rooms for background music (if desired) and a video in the waiting room (if desired);
- resistant, easy to clean, non-slip and not too rough materials.



Dental office | Rendering created with Edificius

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Design preliminary phase

After consulting the reference standards, the designer must:

- analyze the organizational chart of the medical structure (people involved, activities to be performed, roles, interactions, etc.), the type of users, the planned medical-surgical activities;
- understand values, professional history and skills of the medical staff to identify the appearance to convey;
- study habits, routes and flows together with interconnections between patient and clinical operators, deficiencies and possible improvements, so as to share positive and negative aspects of existing spaces (in case of renovation) or those to be designed (in case of new construction) with the practice owner;
- identify functional needs: number and type of rooms for medical and ancillary activities, strictly necessary or extra rooms, number and size of new specialist equipment and / or to be transferred, any arrangements for future changes in the use of spaces.



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Example of a dental office project

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