

Review of: "Controlling Offenses on Health Care Personnel through Environmental Design of Healthcare Environments"

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The article frequently discusses phrases such as "an increase in aggressions," "several studies," or "empirical evidence" without providing supporting evidence or citing references published within the last 5 to 8 years.

Although the article mentions a study conducted in 2003 as the primary focus of the problem, it is important to note that the guidelines it discusses are still in force. However, the study's validity is questionable because it relies on an example from 20 years ago. Furthermore, the article lacks statistics regarding the number of cases worldwide or in countries where the problem is most prevalent. Despite the author's claim of a global problem, the article predominantly presents local cases, thus overgeneralizing the issue.

The article fails to clarify the criteria used for selecting hospitals. The majority of these hospitals are emergency rooms and are not adequately established as a study area. Additionally, there is no mention of international standards or hospital certification processes considered during the selection of hospital spaces.

In the results section, it is advisable to include a summary of the various cases, where the author interprets the results of interviews with clinical staff. This would enhance the reader's understanding of the findings without requiring them to sift through extensive details.

Towards the end of the article, the author mentions Indian hospitals, which had not been previously discussed. This introduction raises questions regarding the article's consistency, as the initial generalization was about hospitals in general. Finally, the author states that the study was conducted in emergency rooms in Indian hospitals, whereas, at the beginning, a broader reference to hospitals was made.