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Prevention and control of Sick Building Syndrome (SBS). Part 2: Design of a preventive and control strategy to lower the occurrence of SBS

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ABSTRACT

Problem: Current design of energy-efficient buildings is mainly focused on the solving of energy problems. Solutions are party defined, which may result in unhealthy conditions, Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) or even Building Related Illness (BRI). For the design of healthy and energy-efficient buildings a strategic approach for integral prevention and control of SBS is mandatory. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to design a preventive and control strategy to lower the occurrence of SBS. Method: On the basis of the results of Part 1, the interactive influences among risk factors and their parameters were detected and a preventive and control strategy to lower the occurrence of SBS was designed. Results and discussion: Interactive influences were detected among all groups of risk factors, especially on chemical-chemical, chemical-physical and multifactorial interactions. Designed strategy includes integral measures specific for the prevention and control of SBS. It includes step-by-step actions for the prevention of physical, chemical, biological, psychosocial, personal and other risk factors and their influences. Conclusions: The designed strategy is necessary for the planning of healthy and comfortable buildings and is a basis for successful renovations.

Key words: Sick Building Syndrome, risk factors, interactions, prevention, control, strategy.

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