

Supplementary Table 2. Summary of Functional Hospital Gown Adaptations for Patient, Clinical Accessibility, and Risk Management

Designer Gown	Functional Adaptations for Patient	Clinical Functionality	Risk and Patient Safety	Fabric Type
Rowley & Miller (1999)	Color and Silhouette <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three-piece set improves thermoregulation and coverage. • Colorful pattern relevant to context and evidence-based concerns over “depressing color”. • Unisex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open back, V-neck, removable layers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removable robe belt can adapt to psychiatric patients. • Portable robes eliminate the need for double gowning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified fabric type
Von Furstenberg (2010)	Color and Silhouette <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four sizes identifiable by color • Cohesive pattern • Feminine, dress-like Preservation of Dignity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back flap reduces risk of exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front and back V-neck, sleeves and fabric panels snap open for procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No belt increases accessibility to psychiatric population. • Metal snaps instead of plastic ties might require a gown change in case of magnetic resonance procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft Cotton/Polyester blend is more resilient than 100% cotton.
Jones (2015)	Preservation of Dignity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full back coverage with snappable flaps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front and back panels, sleeves can be snapped open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casual silhouette closely mimics personal wear to decrease “post-hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tencel, made of durable wood-like material, jersey-like texture both

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gendered options: Dress-like or pants and shirt set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above the knee hemlines in both gendered gown types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> syndrome” (Detsky & Krumholz, 2014). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resilient and comfortable.
Forbes (2016)	<p>Color and Silhouette</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorful schemes address patient concern for “depressive color”. Unknown if color has function, i.e. size identification. Kimono-like silhouette simple and unisex. <p>Preservation of Dignity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased coverage through kimono-like silhouette. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustable snaps along front and shoulders, wide sleeves that snap open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nylon snaps decrease the need for gown change prior to magnetic resonance procedures. No belts increase accessibility for psychiatric population. Pockets. Snaps instead of ties. Ample coverage eliminates the need for double gowning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton/poplin blend Nylon snaps washable

Note: All stakeholders reported significant increases in patient satisfaction after implementation of the functional hospital gown redesign, according to internal surveys completed on discharge. Supplementary material for the article: “What Makes a Hospital Gown Functional? A Comparative Case Study of Effective Patient-Centered Design Practices in Four (n=4) Hospital Gowns” by Lopez (2025, in publication).