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**Multidisciplinary Approach in Planning Health Services**  
Sağlık Hizmetlerinin Planlanmasında Multidisipliner Yaklaşım

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**Dear Editor,**

We read the article with great interest the article titled "Does St-Elevation Myocardial Infarction Wait for The Vacation to End?" published in the last issue of your journal in 2022 and prepared by Polat and Demir (1). We thank the authors and editorial board for this interesting and informative article. We congratulate them. However, we would like to talk about spatial analysis that will bring a different perspective to the subject. We would like to emphasize the importance of spatial analysis in health planning.

Accessibility is the ease of access for individuals to anything that provides a purposeful benefit, such as a service, product, or device. It should also be considered how many users can access any useful situation or activity. The inadequacy and inaccuracies in the physical arrangement of settlements can significantly hinder individuals' access to services. This can occur in people with insufficient physical ability. In the selection of urban equipment (health, fire department, education, etc.), decision-makers should evaluate the accessibility of buildings and services correctly. (2).

As approaching the issue in terms of emergency health units, accessibility is undoubtedly of vital importance for both individual and social emergencies (natural / technological disasters, work / traffic accidents, etc.). Having emergency management stages; Spatial accessibility is a prerequisite for establishing an emergency response management that works in all phases of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, and ensuring the effectiveness of all emergency response tools used (3).

Cardiovascular diseases are the group of diseases that cause the most deaths in developed countries. The situation is not expected to change in the coming years. Coronary artery disease is the most common of these diseases and is associated with high mortality and morbidity. Coronary artery disease is clinically manifested as silent ischemia, stable angina pectoris, acute coronary syndrome, heart failure and sudden death. It is vital that patients get to coronary angiography within hours and minutes (4). At this point, the importance of spatial planning of health centers, especially cardiology centers, emerges. Especially in today's information and communication age, it is not acceptable to not be able to access health services due to distances.

Geographic information systems (GIS) are a system that deals with the management, analysis and presentation of geographic information. Thanks to this system, with the development of the information

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sector in every field of daily life, location-based projects are developed and possible solutions for most of the social and technical problems that arise can be made with spatial analysis (5). It is a fact accepted by those concerned that GIS emerged as a decision support system for many institutional entities. As of this content, GIS enables the provision of a quality service as well as its contribution to the efficient use and sustainability of all kinds of resources within the corporate structure. In addition, it is the most effective management support system today in achieving a minimum problematic corporate structure by maximizing the satisfaction of both the service recipient and the service provider (6).

As a result, spatial planning of health centers has a strategic importance, as in the case of acute coronary syndrome. Planning should be done with the joint work of many disciplines such as geography, geomatic engineering, health management, civil engineering, geology and interdisciplinary studies should be carried out.

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