

Research Article

Explorations in Time Using SCAS (Socrates as a Service): Reimagining the Doctor's Waiting Room of 1850 versus 2150 and the Evolution of that Room from 1600

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Abstract

With the help of AI-based SCAS (Socrates as a Service), developed to support Mind Genomics, the study considered the nature of the doctor's waiting room of the year 1850, followed by a paragraph about the doctor's waiting room in 50-year intervals, from years 1600 to 2350. SCAS produced basic information about the doctor's office as it changed over the centuries and was able to use that basic information to create even more information regarding ideas for innovation. Mind Genomics was also prompted to suggest responses of acceptors versus rejectors of the features of the 1850 doctor's office. The paper demonstrates the simplicity, speed, and depth of information that can be obtained using AI, and the promise of the coupling of interesting reading with deeper information.

Introduction: The 'Draw' of the 'What Was' and 'What Will Be'

A continuing theme in many aspects of life is the fascination of what was and what will be. The world of history gives people a chance to experience what happened before, and the world of 'future studies' for want of a better term gives people a chance to look at trends and peer into a future which might be. Indeed, the focus on the world over time, before, now, and in the future, has given the world wonderful works of history, literature, philosophy, just to name a few disciplines. The introduction of AI, artificial intelligence, has made it possible to move beyond what has been published in history and in 'futurology.' Through its own mechanisms of deep learning, it may be possible to get a sense of what the past may have been, not so much from reading books, but from asking AI to paint a picture of a specific issue. Even more interesting may be the attempt to do the same, not so much painting a picture of the past as a picture of the reasonably near future, a few decades from now, or perhaps a century or so. It was the development of two technologies which, when combined, opened up the focus on the past. The first was the emerging technology of Mind Genomics [1]. In simplest terms, Mind Genomics is the study of the everyday, the ordinary events, material things, and behaviors. The second is the new availability of user-friendly AI, artificial intelligence,

embedded in Mind Genomics as SCAS, (Socrates as a Service), and based upon current AI systems [2]. Mind Genomics opened up the possibility of studying the everyday more deeply, looking into features, painting a picture of a situation and understanding what is important to people. The result was the realization that the ordinary events of everyday, the quotidian life, are worth studying. SCAS, embodying easy to use AI, allowed the investigation of the everyday life, not by doing experiments but rather by asking the embedded AI to assume a situation, and then report on its details.

It is important to note that this paper follows in a stream of previous work, much of it trying to digitize the historical narrative, to make history 'come alive' to students [3-5]. Furthermore, a great deal of interest in AI-based simulation comes from the desire to add reality and depth to history-games, which are very popular. These games try to create a realistic 'set' and realistic 'behaviors.'

Exploring a Simple Topic: The Doctor's Waiting Room Across Years

The 'research' presented here began with a request to SCAS to present a short description of what the doctor's office was like:

The year is: [provided by user]. Everything that is talked about here happened in [provided by user]. The doctor is a general practitioner in New York

What should the waiting room of the doctor be like, in terms of decor, in terms of people, in terms of the way people are greeted. Write you answer as five sentences in one long paragraph, simply written, in order to give the reader a complete description. Make the writing lively, and fun to read, and make the description realistic, as if the person reading the description were to be right there, at this time and this place

Table 1 shows the results for three years, 1900, 2000, and 2150., respectively. The appendix to this paper shows many more years, beginning with 1600 and going to 2300 in 50-year leaps. The first reaction to the 'first fruits' of this effort are summarized by the 'astonishment.' The paragraphs describing the mundane topic of the doctor's waiting room seem real, as if someone were there. This led to doing the 'experiment' with 50-year intervals, starting in the year 1600, and proceeding to the year 2250. The Appendix those short descriptions.

Exploring the Doctor's Waiting Room in Detail – The Year is 1850

The remainder of this paper shows an AI-based exploration using SCAS. The year is 1850. The general instructions appeared above. SCAS produces the immediate output shown in Table 2. The material is similar to what appears in Table 1, as well as in the Appendix. Once again, it is important to emphasize that the paragraph is synthesized by SCAS without any information other than the year, and the directive to provide the answer as a story in five sentences.

Shortly after the completion of the session, after the Mind Genomics program finishes, SCAS produces a summarization of the results. Within the summarization appear a detailed expansion of ideas, all based upon the five sentences shown in Table 2.

Key Ideas, Themes, and Perspectives

The first set of subsequent analyses present the various ideas,

this time expanded. Once again, SCAS returns with an easy-to-read analysis, all based on what SCAS had produced initially in answer to a simple question. Essentially, therefore, SCAS is producing 'new knowledge' based upon 'knowledge' it had developed simply knowing the topic and the year. Note that the perspectives are different points of view about the topics presented in the section on themes (Table 3).

SCAS provides a sense of who would be interested in the materials, and who would be 'opposed' to the materials. These appear in Table 4. Once again, it is SCAS which is working on the information it first generated to provide additional information or real points of view.

Steps Towards Innovation (of Knowledge)

The final summarizations deal with questions and ideas for innovation. For this historical exploration using SCAS there is no 'innovation' per se. Rather, the 'innovations' comprise questions to answer. These are presented in the sections called 'Alternative Viewpoint,' and 'What is Missing,' both in Table 5. SCAS does return with 'innovations,' but this is the one section in SCAS which as yet cannot put itself into the mind of the 1850 doctor to look at the innovation of that time.

Discussion and Conclusions

The objective of this paper is to explore how deeply one can 'flesh out' an otherwise modestly interesting topic, the doctor's waiting room, although a topic which has received attention in the popular literature [6]. There is a relevant academic literature dealing with the history of doctor's offices and their furnishings [7,8]. It is likely, however, that the material being published will interest the experts, whether these experts be those who study the history of interior design [9], or the history of medicine [10]. There is also a developing literature on the additional aspects of the doctor's waiting room, such as design, content, etc., based upon the recognition that the waiting room is not only a place to store people, but also to make their visit

Table 1: Descriptions of the doctor's office, product for three years, 1900, 2000 and 2150.

1900	The waiting room of the doctor in 1900 New York is a sight to behold. As you enter, the décor evokes a sense of elegance and sophistication, with rich mahogany wood furniture, plush velvet cushions, and gilded accents adorning the walls. The room is filled with people from all walks of life - businessmen in tailored suits, ladies in lace-trimmed dresses, and children in their Sunday best. A friendly receptionist stands behind a sturdy wooden desk, welcoming patients with a warm smile and attentive manners. Each person is greeted with polite pleasantries and given a comfortable seat to relax in while they wait their turn to see the esteemed doctor
2000	The waiting room of the doctor in New York, in the year 2000, is a vibrant and lively space. The decor displays a blend of modern and retro elements, with colorful geometric patterns adorning the walls and sleek leather chairs in shades of bold red and blue. The room buzzes with diverse people, reflecting the multicultural melting pot that is New York City - families with young children, elderly individuals, young professionals, and artists all waiting patiently. The friendly receptionist warmly greets each individual, offering a smile and making small talk to put them at ease. The atmosphere is relaxed, with soft instrumental jazz playing in the background and a constant hum of conversations.
2150	In the year 2150, the waiting room of the doctor in New York is a vibrant and futuristic space. The decor exudes a sense of calm and tranquility, with comfortable seating arrangements in sleek designs. The walls are adorned with large digital screens displaying serene landscapes and soothing images to put patients at ease. The room is filled with a diverse mix of people, some engrossed in holographic displays or virtual reality experiences, others engaged in friendly conversations. As patients enter, they are warmly greeted by holographic receptionists, equipped with advanced AI capabilities, who guide them towards digital check-in stations. The receptionists, with their cheerful digital avatars, anticipate the needs of patients and offer helpful information or directions. Overall, the waiting room is a lively and welcoming environment, combining advanced technology with a human touch to create a positive experience for all.
1900	The waiting room of the doctor in 1900 New York is a sight to behold. As you enter, the décor evokes a sense of elegance and sophistication, with rich mahogany wood furniture, plush velvet cushions, and gilded accents adorning the walls. The room is filled with people from all walks of life - businessmen in tailored suits, ladies in lace-trimmed dresses, and children in their Sunday best. A friendly receptionist stands behind a sturdy wooden desk, welcoming patients with a warm smile and attentive manners. Each person is greeted with polite pleasantries and given a comfortable seat to relax in while they wait their turn to see the esteemed doctor

Table 2: The SCAS-generated description of the doctor's waiting room of 1850.

The waiting room of the doctor in 1850 New York is a charming space adorned with intricate wallpaper boasting floral patterns and vibrant colors. Antique wooden chairs with plush cushions are arranged neatly in rows, inviting the waiting patients to take a seat. Entering the room, one is greeted by the soft murmur of hushed conversations and occasional coughs. The receptionist, clothed in a resplendent Victorian-era gown, welcomes each patient with a warm smile, diligently noting down their details in a bound ledger. The atmosphere exudes a sense of subdued anticipation, as patients patiently await their turn to receive the doctor's expertise and care.
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Table 3: Expansion of knowledge through the key ideas, themes, and perspective regarding those themes.

<p>Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The description of the waiting room in 1850 New York and its charming ambiance with intricate wallpaper, vibrant colors, and antique wooden chairs.2) The presence of a receptionist dressed in a Victorian-era gown, taking down patients' details in a bound ledger.3) The subdued anticipation and patience of the waiting patients as they await their turn to receive medical care from the doctor. <p>Themes</p> <p>Theme 1: Atmosphere and Ambiance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The description of the waiting room in 1850 New York- Charming ambiance with intricate wallpapers, vibrant colors, and antique wooden chairs- Victorian-era gown worn by the receptionist- Subdued anticipation and patience of waiting patients <p>Theme 2: Historical Setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1850 New York- Presence of a receptionist dressing in Victorian-era gown- Patients' details recorded in bound ledger <p>Theme 3: Waiting Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Anticipation and patience of waiting patients- Waiting for their turn to receive medical care- Description of the ambiance contributing to the waiting experience <p>Perspectives</p> <p>Theme 1: Atmosphere and Ambiance</p> <p>Plus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intricate wallpapers, vibrant colors, and antique wooden chairs creating a charming and visually appealing environment- Victorian-era gown worn by the receptionist adding to the historical atmosphere- Subdued anticipation and patience of waiting patients adding a sense of calmness <p>Minus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not enough focus on how the atmosphere may have affected patients' moods or experiences- Lack of descriptions of any negative aspects of the ambiance- Limited exploration of other sensory elements that contribute to the overall atmosphere, such as smells, sounds, or lighting <p>Interesting factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The use of Victorian-era gown by the receptionist, highlighting the attention to detail and historical accuracy of the setting- The ambiance described as contributing to the waiting experience, suggesting that it played a significant role in shaping patients' perceptions and emotions <p>Theme 2: Historical Setting</p> <p>Plus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Detailed description of the historical period (1850 New York) provides a clear context for the story- Presence of a receptionist dressing in Victorian-era gown enhances the authenticity of the historical setting- Patients' details being recorded in a bound ledger highlights the practices of the time <p>Minus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lack of exploration or description of other elements that make the historical setting significant, such as social or cultural factors- Limited information on how the historical setting affects the overall narrative or character development <p>Interesting factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The use of a bound ledger to record patient details, which may have been a common practice during that time, adds an intriguing historical touch- The Victorian-era gown worn by the receptionist suggests a level of formality and adherence to social expectations that may have been characteristic of the era <p>Theme 3: Waiting Experience</p> <p>Plus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Emphasis on the anticipation and patience of waiting patients, adding depth to their character traits- Acknowledgment of the waiting experience as an integral part of receiving medical care <p>Minus factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited exploration of the emotional or psychological impact of waiting for patients- Lack of description of how the waiting experience may vary for different patients based on their individual circumstances or reasons for seeking medical care- Absence of any challenges or negative aspects of the waiting experience <p>Interesting factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The focus on the waiting experience suggests that it plays a significant role in the overall narrative or theme of the story- The description of the ambiance contributing to the waiting experience implies an attention to the details of the setting that may enhance the readers' immersion in the story.
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pleasant [11,12], and a chance to teach them [13]. There is always a need for solid academic work the topic. It is hoped that the simulation efforts with SCAS shown here adds to the bank of knowledge and contributes to the study of the history and sociology of those in the health field and those in the field of interior design.

The real opportunity presented in this paper emerges in the world of education. The use of Mind Genomics, and especially its easy use AI embodied in SCAS can result in a great deal of relevant information being produced in minutes, with the student able to

modify the requests to SCAS, and in turn get new information in virtually seconds. Afterwards, there is the major contribution to education products from the SCAS-based summarization of the information. Each iteration, the effort taking about 30 seconds per iteration, is returned with a full summarization, one Excel tab for each iteration. A student excited about the prospects, can work for 30 minutes, generating a great deal of information, with the nature of the requested information dynamically changing according to the instructions written into the squib by the user, in this case the student. One can only imagine the level of excitement as the student works

Table 4: Points of view, interested versus opposed.

<p>Interested Audiences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Historians: Historians with a focus on 19th-century New York or the history of medicine would be interested in the topic questions. They would be intrigued by the description of the waiting room and the doctor's office, as it provides insights into the social and cultural context of medical practices during that era. Interior designers and decorators: Individuals in this profession might be interested in the topic questions as it describes the charming aesthetics of an 1850s doctor's waiting room. They could find inspiration from the details mentioned, such as the intricate wallpapers, vibrant colors, and antique furniture, and apply them to their own design work. Medical historians or researchers: Professionals studying the history of medicine or medical practices in the 19th century would find the topic questions relevant. The description of the doctor's waiting room provides a glimpse into the patient experience, the role of receptionists, and the level of medical technology and care available during that time. Enthusiasts of Victorian era fashion: People interested in fashion, or the Victorian era might find the mention of the receptionist's resplendent Victorian-era gown intriguing. The topic questions could spark their curiosity to learn more about the fashion trends and clothing styles of that time period. Individuals interested in the patient experience: Those with an interest in the history of patient care and the doctor-patient relationship might be interested in the topic questions. The atmosphere described in the waiting room, with patients patiently waiting their turn, provides insight into the dynamics and expectations of medical interactions in the past. <p>Opposing Audiences</p> <p>Modernist architects and designers: This audience might oppose the topic because they prioritize sleek, minimalist designs and may consider the intricate wallpapers and vibrant colors of the doctor's waiting room in 1850 New York as overly ornate and outdated.</p> <p>Advocates for practicality and efficiency: This audience might oppose the topic because they may see the antique wooden chairs with plush cushions as unnecessary embellishments that take up space and add costs to the overall design. They may argue that a more functional seating arrangement would be more appropriate for a doctor's waiting room.</p> <p>People with allergies or sensitivities: This audience might oppose the topic due to potential concerns with dust, mold, or allergens that could be associated with the antique furniture and wallpaper in the room. They may prefer a more modern and hypoallergenic environment.</p> <p>Environmental activists: This audience might oppose the topic considering the potential environmental impact of using antique wooden furniture, which could contribute to deforestation and may not align with sustainable practices. They may argue for the use of eco-friendly alternatives in designing waiting rooms.</p> <p>Patients seeking a more clinical atmosphere: Some patients may prefer a waiting room that evokes a sense of cleanliness and sterility, associating those qualities with professionalism and expertise. They may find the charm and traditional elements of the 1850 New York waiting room to be distracting or incompatible with their expectations for medical settings.</p>

Table 5: Questions to answer, to create new knowledge about the doctor's waiting room in 1850.

<p>Alternative Viewpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What impact did the design and decor of the waiting room have on patients' overall experience and perception of the doctor's practice? How did the waiting room atmosphere of 1850 New York reflect the societal norms and values of that time period? Were the Victorian-era gowns worn by the receptionist in the doctor's waiting room a symbol of social status or professionalism? How did the physical layout and arrangement of furniture in the waiting room contribute to the sense of order and organization within the doctor's practice? In what ways did the waiting room environment in 1850 New York contribute to a patient's sense of comfort and relaxation during what could be a stressful experience? How did the presence of other patients in the waiting room influence an individual's perception of the doctor's expertise and popularity? Did the waiting room reflect any gender or social class distinctions in terms of decor, seating arrangements, or overall ambiance? How did the use of a bound ledger by the receptionist change the dynamics of patient record-keeping and add to the professionalism of the doctor's practice? Were there any common practices or social customs associated with waiting room etiquette in 1850 New York that shaped patient interactions and experiences? What emotions or feelings were commonly associated with waiting for medical care in the doctor's waiting room in 1850 New York, and how did these impact a patient's overall perception of their appointment? <p>What is missing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who typically frequented the doctor's office in 1850 New York? (e.g., gender, age, socioeconomic status) What medical conditions or ailments were commonly treated by doctors during this time period? How was medical care typically paid for in 1850 New York? What were the qualifications and training of doctors in 1850 New York? How long were patients typically expected to wait before seeing the doctor? What other elements or features were present in the doctor's office, apart from the waiting room? How did doctors in 1850 New York diagnose and treat patients? What were the prevailing medical beliefs or practices during this time period? How did doctors in 1850 New York interact with and communicate with their patients?

with SCAS and Mind Genomics a coaches, teaching the study many things in dept, and actively interacting with the student who wants to explore the topic in different ways.

A question that can be posed is how does this AI image of a doctors waiting room across the eras, past and future, coalesce with reality? One thing that can be considered in the current and future eras is the post-COVID 19 world where telehealth and social distancing has become the norm, particularly in healthcare settings. We therefore must consider the potential future of waiting rooms with the emergence of telemedicine as less crowded [14]. This is important when we consider the impact of COVID on the layout of waiting rooms, with aspects such as social distancing, spacing the time between appointments in order to prevent crowded waiting rooms, and so forth. The emergence of ancillary healthcare personnel, from the licensure of higher and higher rankings in nurse practice levels, as well as the introduction of physician assistants, have made the visit to the doctors' office a place where there could potentially be more individuals working at the back end than patients waiting in the front.

A more casual flair is also being approached in medical offices, from patients to healthcare workers alike, with a "casualization of the workforce" occurring [15], keeping in line with recent trends in society as a whole. This casualization may likely show itself in the change of the patient waiting room, from a room psychologically separate from where the medical professionals work to simple part of a continuum of space, with far less psychological separation. This change will manifest the evolving change in power of dominance by the medical professional over the patient to one of cooperation and collaboration. One need only see the change from the formal living, dining and kitchen spaces of traditional homes to their blending in new homes, as designed by forward looking architects with their forward-looking clients.

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Appendix – SCAS descriptions of the doctor's waiting room in 50-year intervals, from the past (1600) to the future (2350)

1600
The waiting room of the doctor in 1600 New York would be adorned with elegant, hand-carved wooden furniture, featuring intricate floral patterns and upholstered with rich velvet fabrics in vibrant colors. The room would be dimly lit by candlelit chandeliers hanging from the high ceiling, casting a warm glow on the walls adorned with intricate tapestries depicting pastoral scenes. As patients enter, they are greeted by a friendly receptionist, dressed in a corseted gown with a ruffled collar, and a powdered wig perched atop her head. The gentle hum of conversations echoes in the room, as patients from all walks of life await their turn, exchanging polite pleasantries and discussing the latest rumors of the city. The air is fragrant with a mixture of herbs, lavender, and sandalwood, which helps soothe anxious minds.
1650
The waiting room of the general practitioner in New York in 1650 is a sight to behold. As I step through the heavy wooden door, I am greeted with an air of sophistication and elegance. The decor is modest yet tasteful, with the walls adorned with oil paintings of lush landscapes and ornate tapestries hanging from the ceiling. The room is bustling with people from all walks of life, dressed in their finest attire, engaged in hushed conversations. The bustling ambiance is complemented by the gentle flickering light of candles, casting a warm and inviting glow throughout the room. I am greeted by a friendly nurse, her ruffled skirts swaying as she welcomes me with a gentle curtsy and leads me to a plush velvet chair. As I settle down, I notice a basket filled with aromatic herbs, their soothing scent filling the air, creating a calming atmosphere. The doctor's assistant, a jovial man clad in a crisp white coat, kindly offers everyone a glass of freshly squeezed lemonade to quench their thirst, as we wait for our turn to see the esteemed doctor. The buzz of anticipation and the occasional laughter fills the room, creating a communal spirit among the patients. Soon, the doctor emerges from his office, adorned in a powdered wig and a smart waistcoat. With a warm smile and a firm handshake, he greets each patient personally, inquiring about their well-being with genuine concern. The waiting room exudes an atmosphere of both comfort and respect, a place where patients feel valued and cared for, despite their ailments.
1700
The waiting room of the doctor in New York in 1700 would be a small and cozy space adorned with wooden furniture and intricate tapestries on the walls. On one side, a crackling fireplace would emit a comforting warmth, accompanied by the gentle aroma of herbal remedies being brewed. People from various walks of life would gather in the room, wearing fashionable attire of the time, displaying their powdered wigs and elegant gowns. As they wait, the patients would engage in lively conversations, sharing remedies and medical anecdotes, creating a vibrant atmosphere. The doctor himself, dressed in a nobleman's attire, would greet each patient with a courteous bow and inquire about their ailments, using a mix of medical knowledge and folk remedies to attend to their needs.
1750
The year is 1750, and the waiting room of the doctor's general practice in New York is a charming space, exuding an air of refined comfort. The decor is elegantly adorned with ornate wooden furniture, upholstered in rich, velvety fabrics, while delicate lace curtains add a touch of grace to the large, sunlit windows. As patients step into the room, they are greeted by a courteous and attentive receptionist, who welcomes them with a warm smile and offers them a seat. The room is bustling with people from various walks of life, each awaiting their turn to see the esteemed doctor. There is a quiet hum of conversation, as patients engage in quiet discussions, sharing their ailments and apprehensions. The atmosphere is filled with anticipation and a sense of camaraderie as patients find solace in their shared experiences.
1800
In the year 1800, the waiting room of the general practitioner in New York exudes an air of simplicity and elegance. The decor embraces the classic style of the time, with mahogany wood furniture intricately carved, upholstered in rich velvet fabrics that boast vivid floral patterns. A large chandelier hangs from the ceiling, illuminating the room with a warm glow. The people in the waiting room are dressed in formal attire, women wearing long dresses and elaborate bonnets, while men don tailored coats and top hats. As newcomers enter, they are warmly greeted by the receptionist, who curtsies with a polite smile, offering them a seat and a cup of soothing herbal tea. The atmosphere is filled with hushed whispers and the occasional rustling of newspapers, as patients wait patiently for their turn, discussing the latest news and exchanging pleasantries. The sound of soft music emanates from a nearby piano, played skillfully by a young lady, creating a serene ambiance. The entire scene transports you back to a bygone era, where time moves at a leisurely pace, and the moments spent in this waiting room become a tranquil respite from the bustling city outside.
1850
The waiting room of the doctor in 1850 New York is a charming space adorned with intricate wallpapers boasting floral patterns and vibrant colors. Antique wooden chairs with plush cushions are arranged neatly in rows, inviting the waiting patients to take a seat. Entering the room, one is greeted by the soft murmur of hushed conversations and occasional coughs. The receptionist, clothed in a resplendent Victorian-era gown, welcomes each patient with a warm smile, diligently noting down their details in a bound ledger. The atmosphere exudes a sense of subdued anticipation, as patients patiently await their turn to receive the doctor's expertise and care.
1900
The waiting room of the doctor in 1900 New York is a sight to behold. As you enter, the décor evokes a sense of elegance and sophistication, with rich mahogany wood furniture, plush velvet cushions, and gilded accents adorning the walls. The room is filled with people from all walks of life - businessmen in tailored suits, ladies in lace-trimmed dresses, and children in their Sunday best. A friendly receptionist stands behind a sturdy wooden desk, welcoming patients with a warm smile and attentive manners. Each person is greeted with polite pleasantries and given a comfortable seat to relax in while they wait their turn to see the esteemed doctor.

1950
The waiting room of the doctor in 1950s New York exudes an air of sophisticated simplicity. The decor is elegant yet understated, with rich mahogany paneling adorning the walls and plush leather armchairs arranged in a cozy seating area. The space is filled with people of all walks of life, from elegantly dressed socialites to hardworking blue-collar workers. As soon as patients enter, they are warmly greeted by the friendly receptionist, who offers a genuine smile and asks them to sign in. The atmosphere is buzzing with engaging conversations as patients strike up discussions on various topics, showcasing the diversity of the city.
2000
The waiting room of the doctor in New York, in the year 2000, was a vibrant and lively space. The decor displayed a blend of modern and retro elements, with colorful geometric patterns adorning the walls and sleek leather chairs in shades of bold red and blue. The room buzzed with diverse people, reflecting the multicultural melting pot that is New York City – families with young children, elderly individuals, young professionals, and artists all waiting patiently. The friendly receptionist warmly greeted each individual, offering a smile and making small talk to put them at ease. The atmosphere was relaxed, with soft instrumental jazz playing in the background and a constant hum of conversations.
2050
The waiting room of the doctor in 2050 is an absolute marvel to behold. The decor is sleek and modern, with walls adorned with interactive screens displaying calming scenes from nature. The furniture is made of futuristic materials, providing comfort and support. People from all walks of life share the space, representing the beautifully diverse population of New York City. As patients enter, they are greeted by holographic receptionists, programmed with warm smiles and helpful dispositions. The receptionists can greet patients in multiple languages and are always ready to answer any questions
2100
The waiting room of the doctor in New York in the year 2100 is a dynamic and welcoming space. The decor is sleek and modern, with comfortable seating in bold colors and futuristic designs. The walls are adorned with interactive screens displaying calming and informative content, as well as beautiful digital art. People from various backgrounds fill the room, chatting amicably and sharing stories of their journeys to health. As each patient arrives, they are greeted by holographic receptionists, who offer personalized greetings and assist with check-in procedures. The atmosphere is vibrant and lively, as patients are engaged in virtual reality games and activities, making their wait enjoyable and productive.
2150
In the year 2150, the waiting room of the doctor in New York is a vibrant and futuristic space. The decor exudes a sense of calm and tranquility, with comfortable seating arrangements in sleek designs. The walls are adorned with large digital screens displaying serene landscapes and soothing images to put patients at ease. The room is filled with a diverse mix of people, some engrossed in holographic displays or virtual reality experiences, others engaged in friendly conversations. As patients enter, they are warmly greeted by holographic receptionists, equipped with advanced AI capabilities, who guide them towards digital check-in stations. The receptionists, with their cheerful digital avatars, anticipate the needs of patients and offer helpful information or directions. Overall, the waiting room is a lively and welcoming environment, combining advanced technology with a human touch to create a positive experience for all.
2200
The waiting room of the doctor in the year 2200 is nothing short of a futuristic marvel. Its decor embraces a modern and minimalist aesthetic, with sleek white walls adorned with vibrant, holographic artwork that changes every few minutes. Comfortable and ergonomic chairs, made from sustainable materials, fill the space, providing utmost relaxation. The room is filled with a diverse crowd of patients, each dressed in their own unique, high-tech clothing that changes color with their moods. As patients enter, they are greeted by friendly holographic receptionists who assist them with check-ins and appointments, ensuring a seamless experience. The waiting room itself exudes a sense of tranquility, with soft ambient music playing in the background and the scent of calming essential oils wafting through the air.
2250
In the year 2250, the waiting room of the doctor in New York is a vision of tranquility and modern elegance. The room is adorned with sleek, minimalist decor in shades of calming blues and greens, giving patients a sense of relaxation amidst the stresses of the day. Soft instrumental music plays gently in the background, further enhancing the serene ambiance. People from all walks of life occupy the waiting room, representing the diverse fabric of society in this futuristic era. As patients enter, they are greeted by friendly humanoid receptionists with warm smiles, dressed in sophisticated, form-fitting uniforms. These receptionists efficiently guide patients through the check-in process while engaging in polite conversation, making everyone feel valued and cared for. The atmosphere exudes a sense of efficiency and comfort, creating an environment where patients can unwind and feel confident in the care they are about to receive.
2300
The waiting room of the doctor in the year 2300 is an exquisite fusion of art, technology, and comfort. The decor is a harmonious blend of sleek chrome and natural elements, featuring holographic displays showcasing famous artworks from different eras. People from all walks of life sit on plush, ergonomic seats, engaged in stimulating conversations or engrossed in virtual reality experiences projected onto the walls. As soon as someone enters, they are warmly greeted by a humanoid receptionist with a gentle smile and soothing voice, offering refreshments tailored to their health needs. The air is infused with essential oils, creating a calming ambiance and enhancing relaxation.

2350

In the year 2350, the waiting room of the general practitioner in New York is a marvel to behold. The decor is a perfect blend of futuristic elegance and comforting warmth. The walls are adorned with holographic art, displaying soothing scenes of nature and serene landscapes. The furniture is sleek yet comfortable, made from recycled materials that seamlessly blend with the overall ambiance. As the patients enter, they are welcomed by friendly android receptionists with warm smiles and soothing voices. The waiting room is filled with a diverse group of individuals, humans and androids alike, engaging in pleasant conversations or immersed in futuristic entertainment options, such as virtual reality games or holographic concerts. The greeting is not limited to the sophisticated robots as the doctor's team ensures personal attention and care, with human staff members engaging in heartfelt conversations and offering warm beverages to make patients feel at ease. Whether a human or an android, everyone is welcomed with equal warmth and respect, fostering a sense of community and inclusiveness in this futuristic medical haven.