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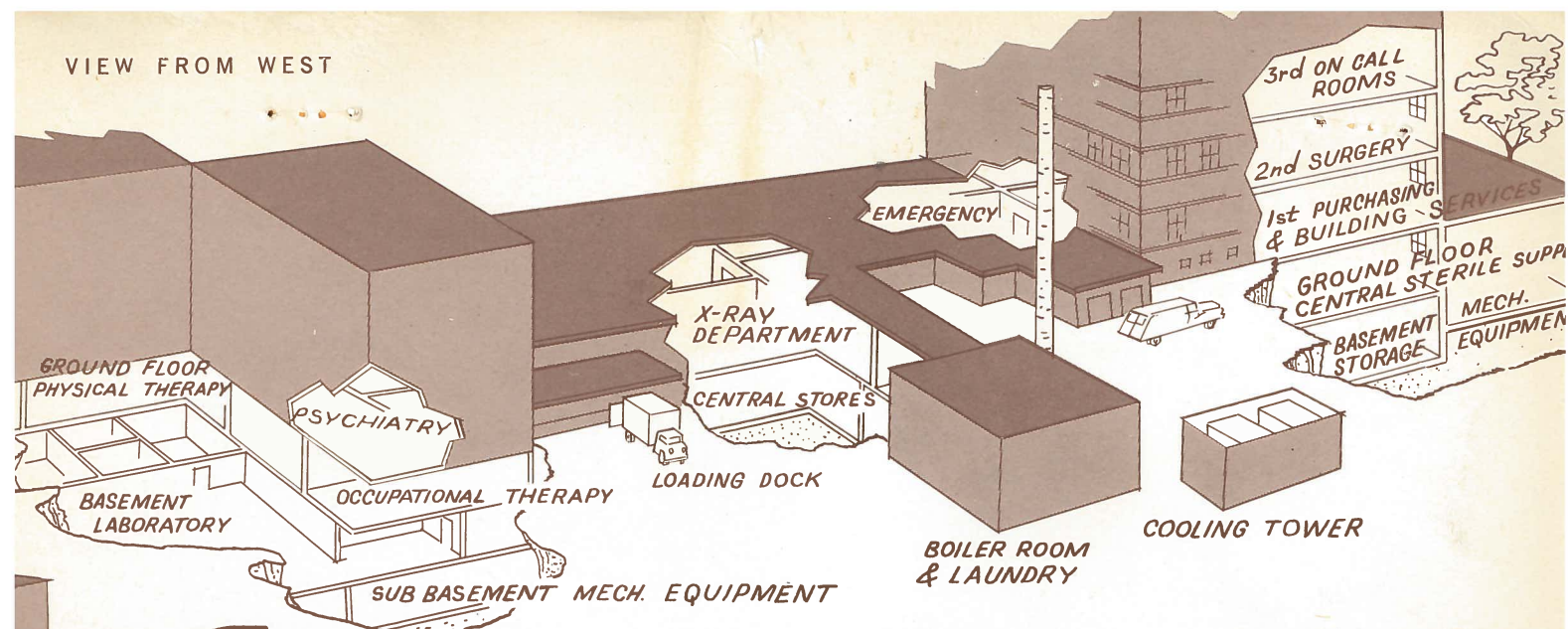
August 2016

St. Luke's Hospital Medical Center Open House, 1965 Oct 29-30

Advocate Aurora Health

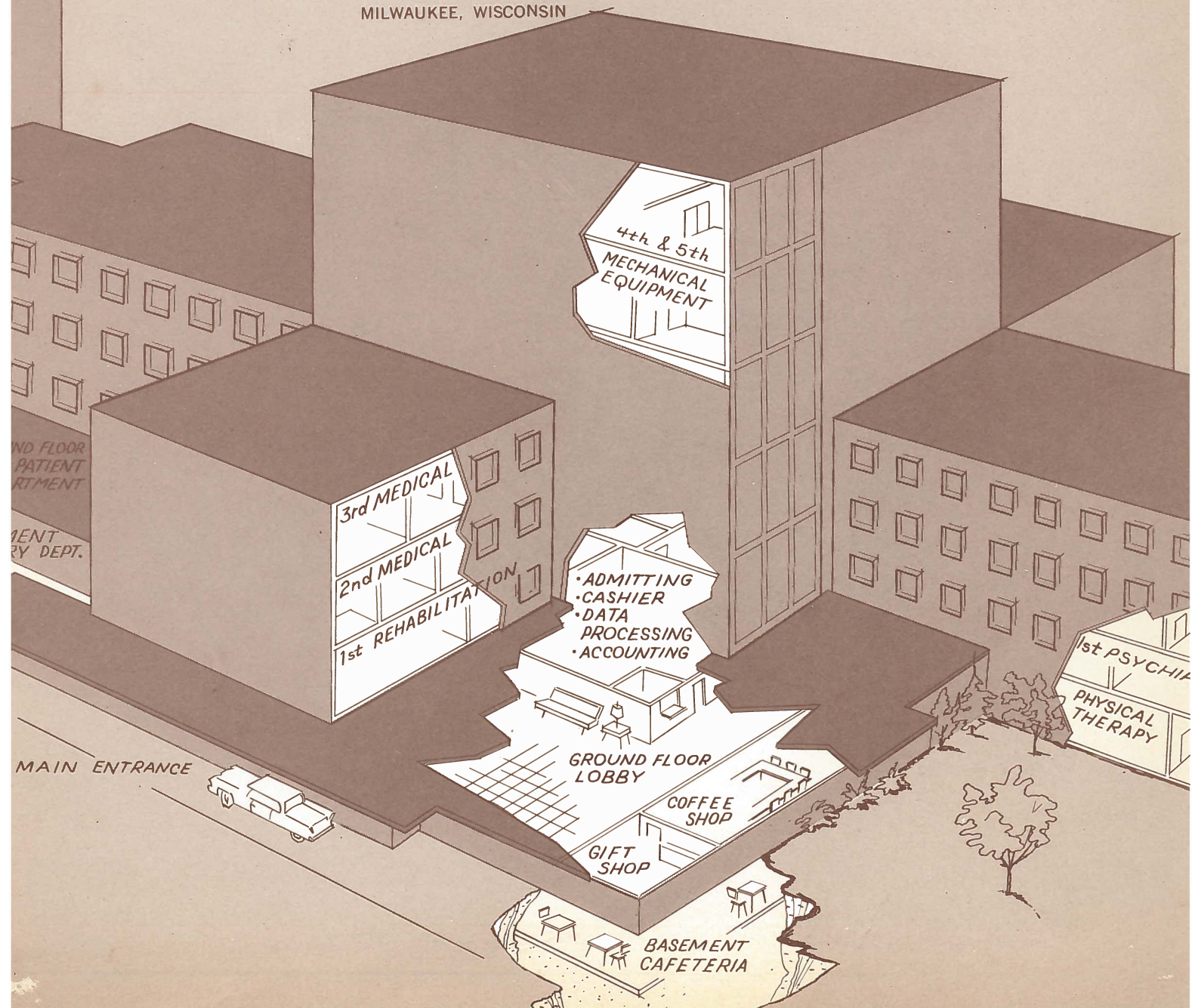
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VIEW FROM WEST



St. Luke's Hospital
MEDICAL CENTER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

OPEN HOUSE
OCTOBER 29-30, 1965



ROUTE FOR OPEN HOUSE

PLEASE FOLLOW THE NUMBERS AS YOU TOUR ST. LUKE'S
NEW ADDITION

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
1.	Playroom for children of visitors
2.	Chapel and Chaplain's office
3.	Lobby
4.	Cashiers
5.	Patient's Accounts Offices
6.	Data Processing Center and Accounts Receivable

PROCEED ON PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO 2ND FLOOR

TYPICAL PATIENT FLOOR

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 7. | Visitors Waiting Area on each patient floor. |
| 8. | Nurses Station for 45 medical patients |
| 9. | Charting Area for Doctors and Nurses |
| 10. | Vertical Conveyor to carry materials to each Nursing Station |
| 11. | Patient Solarium on each floor |
| 12. | Private Patient Room - demonstration of electric retractable bed |
| 13. | Typical semi-private rooms, with trim line phones, bathrooms in each room, all electric retractable beds. |

DOWN STAIRS TO 1ST FLOOR

PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 14. | There are 28 semi-private rooms and 6 private accommodations for psychiatric in-patients. |
|-----|---|

ROUTE FOR OPEN HOUSE

NUMBER

EXPLANATION

PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

- 15. Occupational therapy room and dining-lounge area for psychiatric patients.
- 16. Conference Office for physicians to meet with patients and their families.
- 17. Detention rooms for disturbed patients
- 18. Conference Room which is available on each patient floor for the educational programs.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

- 19. 34 beds available for rehabilitation patients, 28 semi-private and 6 private. The corridor rails are to assist patients walking.
- 20. Rehabilitation patients dining and lounge area.
- 21. Wheel chair bathroom facilities
- 22. Laundry room for the patients

DOWN STAIRS TO GROUND FLOOR

OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT

- 23. Outpatient Department waiting room
- 24. Electroencephograph and Electrocardiograph Rooms
- 25. Endo-Bronco examination Rooms
- 26. Hearing Center
- 27. Outpatient Nurses Station

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

- 28. Radiographic Room
- 29. Cardiac Catheterization Room

ROUTE FOR OPEN HOUSE

NUMBER

EXPLANATION

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

- 30. Two film sorting rooms with automatic film processors
- 31. Siemens Multiphaneograph Radiographic Unit
- 32. Radiographic Room
- 33. X-ray outpatient waiting area

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE

- 34. Treatment Cubicles
- 35. Exercise Room
- 36. Hydro-therapy, including arm and hip baths, paraffin baths, moist air rooms and two large Hubbard tanks.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

- 37. Quiet Occupational therapy room
- 38. Noisy Occupational therapy room
- 39. Activities of Daily Living Kitchen - used to teach handicapped women to carry on their normal household tasks.

DOWN STAIRS TO BASEMENT

LABORATORY

- 40. Electron Microscope which can magnify an object up to 100,000 times its size.
- 41. Animal Room
- 42. Cytology and Histology
- 43. Microbiology
- 44. Chemistry
- 45. Imuno-Hematology
- 46. Hematology

ROUTE FOR OPEN HOUSE

NUMBER

EXPLANATION

47 (ALTERNATE) For those wishing to see the mechanical equipment
in the sub-basement proceed to 47.

IF NOT, proceed to 48

CAFETERIA AND DINING ROOMS - SEATING FOR 452

48

REFRESHMENTS

FACT SHEET
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FOREWORD

St. Luke's Hospital in half the normal life time of a man has grown from modest beginnings into a medical center that is one of the two largest private hospitals in the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

Growth has not been for the sake of growth. It has been in response to actual and anticipated needs of the public. In providing these facilities the Board of Directors and Administrative Staff have been keenly aware of the needs of the community, and have tried to meet them so that effective care of patients could be combined with maximum efficiency to minimize costs. The following materials highlight our attainment of both these immediate goals.

	<u>EXISTING BUILDING</u>	<u>ADDITION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Beds:	268 *	258	526
Square feet of space	149,332	232,000	381,322
Cost:			
Building	\$5,682,679 **	\$5,880,372	\$11,563,051
Equipment	2,940,821 **	864,850	3,805,671
Employees:	800	400	1200
(including part time)			

* Total Beds after remodeling is completed.

** Value after Remodeling Program is completed.

LOCATION

St. Luke's Hospital is located at the northwest corner of West Oklahoma Avenue and South 29th Street. The land was purchased in 1941 but construction was delayed by

World War II. The original north-south 177 bed wing was completed in 1952. In 1958 the east-west wings were added to bring the number of beds to 263.

NEW ADDITION

The nature of modern hospital service and care best may be emphasized by pointing out that the new addition has the equivalent of 895.3 square feet of floor space per patient bed. This is about 50% of the space in an average family home. Patient rooms obviously take only a small portion of this average space. The balance is devoted to ancillary services such as X-ray, laboratories and other departments which combine to provide the total facilities needed to care for patients.

In July of 1957 a committee of the Board of Directors in conjunction with hospital consultants, James A. Hamilton Associates began the study of the best possible design of the new addition. After studying reports of research in hospital designs such as a circle, double corridor, etc. it was decided to proceed with an offset cross. This design permits grouping in the center core of each patient floor, service facilities including nursing stations. The arrangement permits supplying each floor by one conveyor installation rather than several. The value of such cost saving installations is enhanced by the step saving effect that will be possible for personnel in day to day operations. The back to back nursing stations also permit maximum utilization of personnel by using some personnel interchangeably. The ground and basement floors are a large pancake with ancillary facilities located so that each has some footage on the periphery of the pancake. This will permit the faster growing services to be expanded in the future independently of the other services.

The six story structure (two underground) is designed to accommodate four more patient floors above the three existing patient floors. This area will provide an additional

368 beds when community needs dictate.

When fully staffed it is anticipated that St. Luke's Hospital will employ approximately 1,200 full and part time men and women. This is equivalent to 2.3 employees per patient per 24 hour day. This is slightly under the 2.5 average for hospitals in the nation and reflects the efficient, time saving innovations incorporated into the new building and to be consummated in remodeling of the original structure.

CONVEYOR AND PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEMS

Thousands of man hours annually will be saved at St. Luke's through the use of a tote box conveyor and pneumatic tube systems. The conveyor system will permit shipment of materials from one area to another in tote boxes. Similarly, records and smaller supplies will be transferred from floor to floor, or one end of the building to another, by the pneumatic tube system.

PATIENT FLOORS

The top three floors of the new addition are devoted to patients and provide 250 beds. The first floor has 34 beds for psychiatric and 34 beds for rehabilitation patients; the second has 90 beds for medical patients and the third has 92 beds for medical patients. Each patient room is equipped with all electric Hi-Low retractable beds which can be adjusted by push buttons. Each room also is equipped with piped in oxygen and suction outlets for equipment. Each room has its own complete bathroom, television and pillow radio speaker for each bed. New style trim line telephones, with the dial built into the receiver, are a feature supplied to each patient.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The use of X-ray equipment in diagnosing and treating injuries and abnormal conditions has increased many times over in recent years. To meet present and anticipated

demands, the new addition contains eight radiographic rooms, including one for heart catheterizations. Fluoroscopic equipment in two examining rooms will permit actual observation of body function on a TV monitor and will permit educational programs for attending physicians, interns, residents and students. One room will have a multi-planeograph unit which takes pictures of minute areas within the body while blurring out larger overlying structures. The design of the department utilizes two automatic film processors which will speed processing, enabling an X-ray diagnosis to be made by the radiologist more quickly and given to the attending physicians. In addition to the new department a special procedure Radiograph Room will be maintained in the surgical suite for those procedures which require anesthesia.

PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

The new pathology department has been designed to give greatly increased and improved service to the physician in clinical practice. The importance of this work is illustrated by the fact that over 200,000 procedures will be done at St. Luke's this year. The new laboratories will be among the best equipped in the state. A feature is a special developmental chemistry laboratory which will be capable of doing unusual analysis beyond the scope usually encountered in a general hospital. Gas-liquid Chromatography is being employed in the separation and identification of androgens, the male sex hormones; and will be employed in a wide variety of complex biochemical separations and analysis. The atomic absorption spectrophotometer is used in determining magnesium, calcium, zinc, copper and trace metal components in biological samples. An analysis of trace metals can be of significance to the industrial physician. The atomic absorption spectrophotometer can detect minute amounts of toxic metals in biological and environmental samples thus

permitting control of environmental exposure. An electron microscope will be used to study cells and tissues on an ultra micro basis since it can magnify an object up to 100,000 times its actual size. It is the intention of the Director of the Laboratory to study skin changes on a cellular basis. The electron microscope should help him determine the effect of heat, cold, water, sun, dry air etc. on the cells in the skin.

The radio isotope section has been expanded to provide a greater range of isotopic studies, many of which will be of value in a wide variety of metabolic studies. The clinical chemistry laboratory is now suitably equipped to provide a full gamut of clinical chemical analysis of liver and renal functions, as well as other significant metabolic functions. Combining the resources of the chemistry and isotope section will facilitate analysis not readily available elsewhere.

As a further aid to diagnosis and research, there is provision for housing animals and an animal operating room within the department. Some animals will be used initially to produce anti-bodies against disease causing agent. Concentrated and purified sera can be of great assistance in the detection of human diseases caused by the same type of organisms. Other animals will be used in studies of the effects of toxic materials in simulated environmental circumstances by using the environmental chamber.

PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

A new service for St. Luke's is the 34 bed psychiatric unit, which will permit short term care for those with acute psychiatric problems. Every safety precaution has been taken to assure the well-being of these patients. Safety glass is used throughout the department. No fixtures are included that could be used in any way by a patient to harm himself. Off-white color is used throughout to prevent disturbing any individual.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

In becoming the first voluntary general hospital in Milwaukee to provide medical, psychological, social and vocational evaluation services, St. Luke's has allocated 34 in-patient beds to this department. Planning provided shower and bathroom facilities sufficiently large to accommodate patients in wheel chairs. A dining room in the department permits mobile patients to eat together at tables. Side rails on all walls will be helpful to patients re-learning to walk. A full time speech therapist is listed among the staff.

PHYSICAL MEDICINE

This department will serve general hospital patients, out-patients as well as rehabilitation department patients. Twenty-four treatment rooms are available as well as a gymnasium and exercise room for special exercises. Two Hubbard tanks, for underwater exercises will be installed. A long, low boy tank ideal for exercising legs underwater also is available. A separate room is included for measuring and fitting patients with braces and artificial limbs.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

This, too, is an enlarged department as St. Luke's seeks efficient means of serving the entire needs of injured or ill patients. A feature is an "Activities of Daily Living Kitchen" in which a disabled homemaker may be instructed in new techniques that will allow her to accomplish household tasks. Another room is equipped with power and hand working tools to be used in functional exercises. Less noisy activities will be carried on in another area. An occupational therapy section will aid in restoring working skills of patients. Emotional rehabilitation for psychiatric and rehabilitation in-patients will be facilitated by the availability of an outdoor patio where patients may relax.

DATA PROCESSING

St. Luke's IBM 1440 installation is the second one in a Wisconsin hospital. Already the patient accounts have been converted, while later, payroll, stores inventory, accounts payable, management reporting and medical records index and statistics will be put on the computer. The computer will enable management to more completely allocate costs. The previous cost centers have been divided into multiple cost centers related to the smallest functional management units thus allowing for better controls.

ADMITTING DEPARTMENT

In order to minimize the time that it takes to admit a patient to the hospital, there is provided a small specimen room, hearing room and chest x-ray unit to perform the routine orders for each patient. The department was planned such that patients after entering from the lobby go through the admitting department and directly to the patient floors.

OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT

This greatly expanded department, where private physicians may serve their patients, includes diagnostic cystoscopic, broncoscopic, gastroscopic, sigmoid and proctoscopic facilities, electroencephalograph, electrocardiograph, audiology, dental, ear, nose and throat and also it includes pulmonary function facilities, patient examining and treatment rooms, with a central nursing station for efficient service. The outpatients will use the X-ray, laboratory and Physical Medicine and Occupational Therapy Departments which were planned in adjacent areas to save both the patients and physicians time and to maximize the efficiency of hospital personnel.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Efficient, effective handling of emergency cases will be enhanced by this new department. It has four surgical treatment rooms and special facilities for observing patients after emergency treatment. On-call rooms are adjacent for interns and residents. Space is also provided for ambulance personnel and police department representatives.

CHAPEL - WAITING ROOMS

A new chapel off the lobby provides the quiet and solitude patients and visitors desire for meditation. Private waiting rooms are available in this area in which physicians and clergy may discuss patients' conditions with members of the family.

AIR-CONDITIONED

Experience has proved that patient recovery is enhanced and staff performance improved by the installation of air-conditioning. As a result the entire new addition is air-conditioned. Two refrigeration machines are capable of producing the equivalent of 840 tons of ice per day. Pumps circulate the chilled water to individual areas and rooms within the building and to 11 "climate changers" which temper the fresh air supply. These 11 units filter, heat or cool, and supply 145,000 cubic feet of air per minute. To properly circulate the air, four centrifugal fans in the basement and six located on the fourth and fifth floors, exhaust the air from the building. A series of nine pumps capable of moving 1,180 gallons of water per minute circulate the heated and chilled air.

FIRE EMERGENCIES

Every conceivable precaution has been taken to make the new structure fire proof. A comprehensive fire alarm system is installed, including a fire pump which automatically operates to maintain adequate water pressure for fire fighting purposes if an emergency ever develops.

KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM

The kitchen and cafeteria located on the basement level are designed to provide unequalled service. Walk-in coolers have been replaced with reach-in or roll-in refrigerators. These are equipped with slides to accommodate 18 x 26 inch trays and wheel-in carts which are interchangeable with all working areas and cafeteria serving units. These mobile units make it possible to use them in more than one area and also facilitates cleaning. Other equipment such as cooling racks, refrigerator carts, speed cookers, tables and hot food units are also on wheels for the same reason.

Unit tray carts are being used to take food to patients. These units permit one side of individual trays to be kept cool while the other side is kept hot. Loading of trays is done on a conveyor belt system, making it possible for a complete control of the centralized food service.

A microwave oven permits heating of a complete meal in a very few minutes for a patient who could not be served at regular meal time.

Efficiency is also inherent in the disassembly of trays from patients and the cafeteria. This is accomplished by two belt lines with stations where employees remove designated items from the trays, place them in wire baskets which then go through the automatic dishwasher and remain in the basket until used at the next mealtime. This saves multiple stacking and handling of dishes numerous times for each meal. The disposal unit on the disassembly belt line disposes of tea bags, paper napkins, milk cartons, etc., thus also minimizing handling time.

PLAYROOM

The children of visitors have not been overlooked. A playroom, one of the first of its type, has been installed adjacent to the lobby, with an outside play yard, where children can be kept occupied under supervision. Bathroom facilities, adjacent to the play area, are geared to the youngsters.

CONSULTANTS

James A. Hamilton Associates, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, were the hospital consultants who assisted Administration in planning the new addition.

John Miller, of Modern Center, Kansas City, Missouri, was engaged to assist in planning the proper decor throughout the structure. A feature is glazed ceramic tile facing on all walls to provide ease and economy in maintenance. All furnishings, including those in patient rooms, were selected after careful consideration of the function they must perform, yet remain attractive and comfortable.

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS

Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Chicago, architects who specialize in hospital design, were the architects. Construction began in August, 1963. The following contractors were involved:

- C. G. Schmidt Company (General Contractor)
- Paul J. Grunau Company (Plumbing)
- Olson Conveyor Company (Conveyor System)
- The Zack Company (Kitchen and Coffee Shop Equipment)
- Dietz Electric Company (Electrical)
- Downey Heating Company (Fire Sprinkler System)
- John S. Jung, Inc. (Heating and Ventilating)
- Westinghouse Electric Corporation (Elevators)

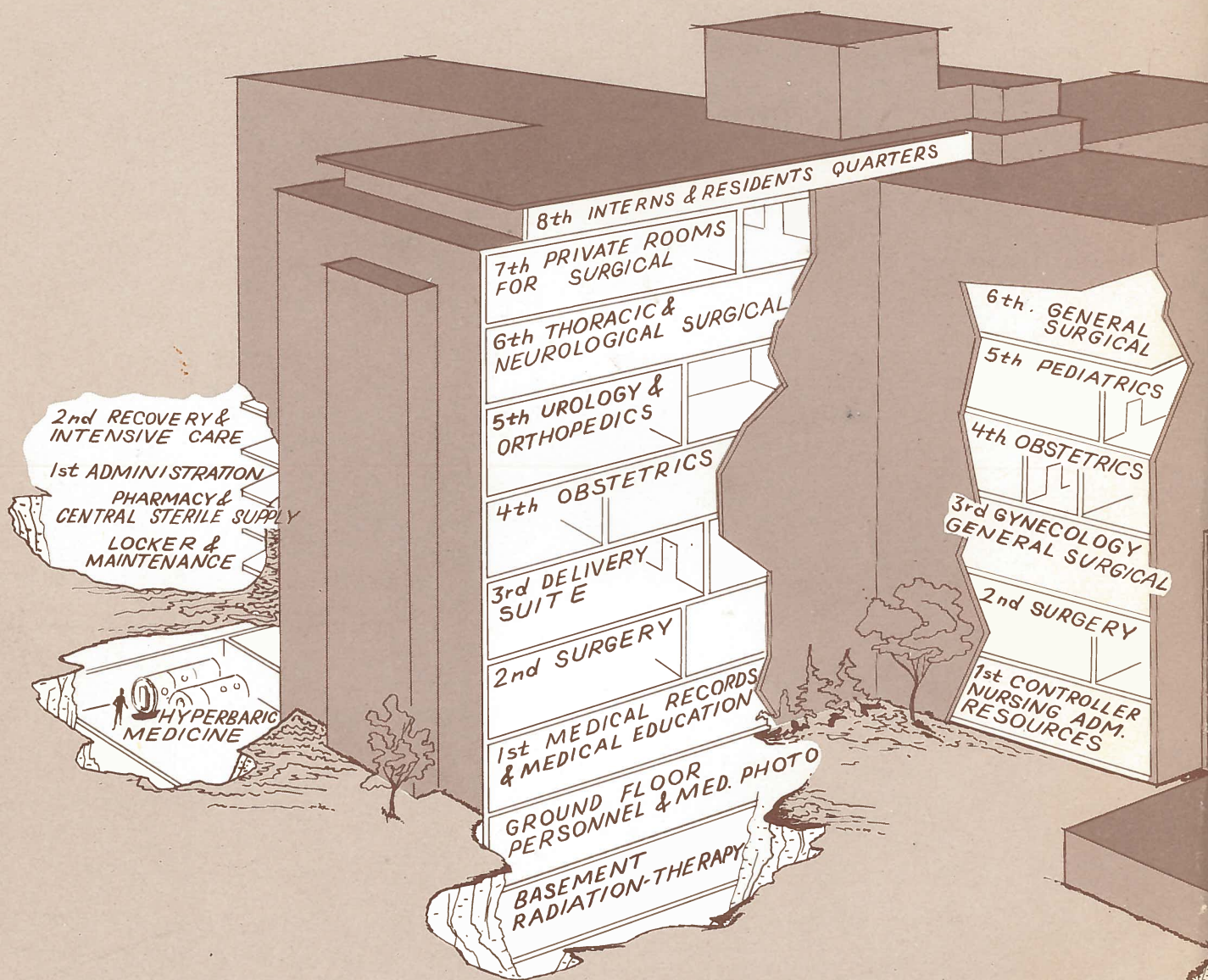
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The caduceus represents the medical profession. The sphere represents the world-wide scope of the medical practice, and the winged calf with the halo is the accepted ecclesiastical symbol of the sacrificial nature of St. Luke, the Apostle Physician. Thus, the mobile personifies St. Luke's Hospital.