Five Employe Groups Exceed United Fund Goals

On Oct. 22, with the close of the 1971 United fund campaign still several days away, employes had pledged $53,978 or nearly 90 per cent of this year's goal, said Barnes' assistant director, Jay Purvis, shortly before this month's newspaper went to press.

Mr. Purvis, chairman of the campaign here, said he expected several thousand dollars of additional pledges would be made before the end of the drive.

At press time, five of the seven campaign groups had already reached or exceeded their goal.

Controller Robert McAuliffe's group, (which included personnel from the controller's office, cost accounting, general accounting, patient accounting, payroll, accounts payable, and client accounting) was the first to reach the goal, Mr. Purvis said.

Deputy director John Warmbrodt's group, (which included personnel from data processing, methods, purchasing, stores, print shop, form control, sign shop, receiving, personnel and the cashiers office) was the second to go over the top.

During October's United Fund campaign pledge cards seemed to be everywhere, even falling from out of the sky, as the group above discovered. From left: Dorothy Lochead, Volunteers' office; Mavis Berkemeyer, Dietitian's Office; Gopal Motwani and Bill Evans, Maintenance.

Traffic Study Underway Here

Barnes employes, students and visitors concerned about traffic and parking problems in the area had a chance to express themselves recently. Several thousand questionaires intended to discover the transportation patterns, wants and needs of all affiliates of the Washington University Medical School and Associated Hospitals (WUMSAH) were distributed in October.

The study, which began July 1, was commissioned by the WUMSAH Traffic Committee. It is designed to discover present and future parking, street, pedestrian, mass transit and general transportation needs, said Forrest D. Miller, senior engineer for Allan M. Voorhees & Associates, who are conducting the study.

The firm, which specializes in traffic problems, has already measured vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area, as well as parking space availability and utilization, Mr. Miller said.

On October 1, some 400 visitors to the Barnes Hospital group received survey questionaires, said Harvey Yorke, administrative resident, who coordinated Barnes' portion (Continued on page 2)
Free Concert Nov. 7

The 90-piece Bradley University Concert Band will perform at Barnes Hospital on November 7 at 7:30 p.m. in the Employe Cafeteria.

The band includes a 40-piece wind ensemble and a 20-piece jazz group, all under the direction of Mr. Harold Pottenger.

The Bradley University Band is visiting St. Louis while on a national tour. The band will also perform at Ladue High School while in the St. Louis area.

The concert, which will last one hour and 15 minutes, is free and is open to hospital patients and their relatives, plus students and employees.

Up, Up and Away

Working from a metal platform precariously supported by a lone cable, this maintenance man appears oblivious to the height. Such workmen were busy caulking and repairing fractured stonework on Queeny Tower last month. Such hazardous work is a normal part of keeping Barnes facilities in good repair.

Volunteers Hold Annual Workshop

Hospital costs, research and patient care were discussed by a panel of several Barnes Hospital administrators during a question and answer session at the fifth annual workshop for the hospital's volunteer workers, held from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thursday, October 28, at the Salem Methodist Church, 1200 South Lindbergh Blvd.

During the panel discussion, three hospital volunteers, Mrs. Sidney M. Rosenberg, Mrs. H. Rommel Hildreth and Mrs. Gerald Canatsey, asked the hospital administrators questions regarding the various aspects of hospital operations.

Traffic, Parking Survey

(Continued from page 1)

of the survey. Hospital personnel received their questionnaires at various other times during the month, depending on their classification, Mr. Yorke said.

Data taken from the survey questionnaires will be analyzed by computer, Mr. Miller said. After the preliminary results are in, a mathematical model will be created to predict future needs, he said.

With the help of the computer, various solutions will be developed and evaluated. Once an optimum solution is selected, the Voorhees firm will prepare a detailed presentation, Mr. Miller said.

"I would hope there would be some immediate results as well as long-term benefits," Mr. Miller said. For example, short-range improvements might involve the relocation of bus stops, additional pedestrian crosswalks, the retiming of traffic lights and the installation of additional lights in the area, Mr. Miller pointed out.

The firm's full report will be presented early next year. The study will take about eight months.

City and state officials may be furnished with information from the study if their cooperation is required to carry out suggested changes, Mr. Miller said.
Mrs. Canada Presents Copher Memorial Award

At the recent annual meeting of the American Dietetic Association Mrs. Doris Canada, Director of Dietetics at Barnes, presented the Marjorie Hulsizer Copher Memorial Award, the association's highest honor, to Miss Edith A. Jones.

Miss Jones is the Chief of the Nutrition Department, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland. She holds the rank of Dietitian Director, U.S. Public Health Service.

This is the fourth time that Mrs. Canada has presented the award, created in 1945 by Dr. Glover Copher in memory of his wife, a Barnes dietician for many years. The award is intended to inspire other dietitians to excellence, Mrs. Canada said. Barnes Hospital administers the Copher memorial fund, which provides a plaque and monetary award to the recipients.

Some 5,000 persons attended the convention, held in Philadelphia. In addition to Mrs. Canada, this year's meeting was attended by Mrs. Kathleen McClusky, associate director, education, and by nine dietetic interns. The interns helped finance their trip by participating in hematology research, Mrs. Canada said.

Prior to the opening of the convention, Mrs. Canada served as program chairman for a two-day meeting of the Dietetics Internship Council—College and University Faculties.

Nearly 400 college and university faculty members involved in the education of dietitians attended the meeting to discuss dietitian education from the undergraduate through the graduate level.

Mrs. McClusky also participated in the meeting, presenting a discussion of new approaches to the learning experience.

On Rand-Johnson's 11th Floor,

The 4-Day Work Week is Here

The four day work week, something that would have been unthinkable in Florence Nightingale's day, became a reality for a small group of Barnes Hospital Nursing Service personnel last month. On Oct. 17, a trial of the four day work week was begun on the 11th floor of Rand-Johnson. The trial is expected to last for 3 to 6 months.

Nursing Service personnel on the floor will still work 40 hours per week, but on a 10-hour-per-day basis, said Miss Susan Hackman, Director of Nursing Services. The day shift will work from 7 a.m.-5 p.m.; the evening shift from 2 p.m.-Midnight; and the night shift from 10 p.m.-8 a.m. Pay will remain the same as for other nursing personnel, she said.

"Barnes is the first hospital in this area to experiment with such a program. I'm really looking forward to seeing how it works," Miss Hackman said.

Because of labor regulations, each nurse involved in the program signed an agreement accepting the four day, 40-hour (4/40) program. Personnel who did not want to participate in the experiment were transferred to other floors, Miss Hackman said.

The four day work week has been adopted or is being adopted in one form or another for use at several of the United States' largest hospitals.

First, the nursing staff benefits from the 4/40 plan. Third, the 4/40 schedule provides for a great deal of overlap between the various work shifts. This facilitates communications among the nursing staff so the particular needs of patients can be more precisely fulfilled.

And, the 4/40 plan makes more nurses available during the busy afternoon hours.

Lastly, the hospital benefits from better employee morale. Lower absenteeism and personnel turnover has resulted at other hospitals where the program has been tried. Utilization of personnel improves, too.

If the trial program is successful it may be extended to other nursing personnel, Miss Hackman predicted.

5 Graduate From Mallinckrodt Institute

The Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology's Radiation Therapy Technology School, under the direction of Dr. Carlos A. Perez, has graduated five students from the 1970-71 program.

The program, partially supported by a grant from the Bi-State Regional Medical Program, has been in operation for three years. Students are trained in the most advanced and increasingly complex techniques of treating cancer patients by irradiation.

One year is required to complete the program.

This month the five will present themselves to the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists for examination and certification.

The students are Edith Grunwald, Marge Griffith, Mattie Edwards, Roger Crawford and Dennis Umfleet.
For many, heart-lung pumps have been... the "Impossible Dream" machine

In 1958 Diane Edwards was a pale little girl who had missed the strenuous games of childhood due to a hole in her heart where a hole did not belong.

That same year David Lococo was a small child of three-and-a-half whose parents feared that he would not grow up because of a heart ailment.

But today Diane is a nurse/anesthetist at Barnes Hospital. She is on her feet most of the day, working hard from 6 a.m. till 3:30 p.m. alongside her fellow employees.

David Lococo is a high school student. He works after school four days a week and goes fishing and hunting at every opportunity.

Leading such normal lives must seem like a dream come true to Diane and David as well as to hundreds of other persons, who, like them, were victims of heart ailments.

Until a few years ago it was an impossible dream.

The future looked dim for Diane and others like her until the early 1950s when the development of a reliable heart-lung machine made extensive heart surgery possible. The machine, the Gibbon-Mayo pump, was basically a mechanical substitute for the human heart and lungs.

The pump was developed by Dr. John H. Gibbon of Philadelphia with the help of IBM engineers and perfected at Minnesota's Mayo Clinic. The machine allowed surgeons to stop the patient's heart for an hour or more.

Previously open heart surgery had been performed while the patient's body was chilled to a much lower than normal temperature, a condition that could only be maintained for a short period without damage.

Dr. Gibbon's new heart-lung machine provided the extra time needed to carry out complex operations. It pumped blood from two veins near the heart into an artificial lung, then back into the patient's aorta.

But the Gibbon-Mayo unit, like most innovative medical equipment, was both rare—they were built on an individual basis—and expensive—$65,000.

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In March, 1958, the new machine was used to repair Diane's heart. Washington University physicians performed the surgery in a specially-prepared operating room at Barnes Hospital.

The machine was used a few days later on a second patient, George Waldo, who was suffering from a similar defect. George, too, is living a normal life today, as are other former heart-lung machine patients such as Judy Wilson, 19, who plans to become a nurse.

In fact, literally hundreds of operations involving the heart-lung machine have been performed here since those early days. Currently, six or seven such operations are performed each week, estimated Dr. Thomas B. Ferguson, assistant surgeon.

Heart surgery techniques have become more advanced each year. The saphenous vein operation, which replaces blocked coronary arteries by bypassing them with a length of the patient's own leg vein, requires some three hours, well within the capabilities of the modern heart-lung units.

Mortality rates have dropped sharply since the early days, too. In 1958 more than 50 per cent of heart-lung patients did not recover. Soon, with improved case selection methods, the mortality rates decreased to 20-25 per cent.

Currently the mortality rate is 10 per cent, including those cases where the operation is a last-ditch measure. Several things are responsible for the low rate.

Operations are now performed at the earliest age possible, including on newborn children. Such early operations reduce the risk of damage to the lungs.

The patient's electrocardiograph is also monitored constantly during the operation so any deterioration can be noted at once. Improvements in blood matching techniques, post-operative care and intensive care have also contributed to the lower mortality rate.

The heart-lung machine itself has been improved considerably over the early Gibbon-Mayo design. The Bently heart-lung machine is the unit currently in use at Barnes and most other hospitals.

The Bently is primed with a saline solution, not whole blood, as was necessary with the Gibbon-Mayo machine. And, the Bently does not require long hours of clean-up time that the older designs demanded.

No, dreams don't always come true, but the heart-lung machine and the skilled hands of surgeons have made them a reality for many.

So on July 22, 1956, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat issued a public appeal for donations to purchase such a machine. The response was overwhelming. More than $100,000 was raised in a few days, much of it in nickels and dimes, although there were many large donations. The "pump" built with these gifts was the third of its kind in the nation.

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No, dreams don't always come true, but the heart-lung machine and the skilled hands of surgeons have made them a reality for many.
Dr. C. Harold Beasley, a former resident ophthalmologist for 20 years. This resulted in much higher standards of accreditation and the trend of most medical schools to become affiliated with universities. Dr. Carl V. Moore, physician-in-chief at Barnes, addressed one session on the clinical aspects of the disease. About 350 physicians and medical school students attended.

Dr. Marshall B. Conrad, assistant surgeon, recently discharged from the U. S. Army, named for the educator, commissioned in 1910 by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, who made a study of laboratory medicine at the University of California, San Diego. The Flexner report so strongly criticized the quality of medical education of medical schools in the United States and discussed were: “Consequences of Drug Abuse,” “Phenobarbital Therapy in Childhood Seizures—Some New Views,” and “Contraceptive Measures in Pediatric Practice.”

Larry Myers, Assistant Physician; Dr. Charles J. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Physician; Dr. Bevra Hahn, Assistant Physician; Dr. Mary L. Parker, Assistant Physician; Dr. Allen, Assistant Physician; Dr. Joseph L. Kinzie, Assistant Physician; Dr. Laurence S. Collins, Assistant Anesthesiologist; Dr. Isabella S. Collins, Assistant Anesthesiologist; Dr. Elsie F. Meyers, Assistant Anesthesiologist; Dr. Leonard W. Fabian, Assistant Anesthesiologist; Dr. A. Ercumen Kopman, Assistant Anesthesiologist; Dr. Phillip E. Cryer, Assistant Physician.

Elegant Measures in Pediatric Practice.
John Keppel Honored
By Credit Association

John Paul Keppel, Barnes' Patient Accounts Manager, has been named Man of the Year by the Missouri Consumer Credit Association. Mr. Keppel was selected for the honor from among some 350 consumer credit professionals.

"Being a member of the association has furthered my education in the credit granting field. It has also widened my scope because it has put me in contact with credit granters in other fields," Mr. Keppel said.

The award was presented to Mr. Keppel by association president, Mr. Clem Genteman, and by association second vice president Mr. Larry Smith.

The Wishing Well

With the holiday season fast approaching, don't forget the many gifts available at the Wishing Well, located on the first floor of Barnes Hospital.

September Gifts to the Barnes Tribute Fund

Following is a list of honorees (names in bold-face) and contributors to the Barnes Hospital Tribute Fund during September, 1971.

In Memory of

Fred Hume, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Willard Bartlett Jr.

William Matthews
National Vendors

Mrs. Stella Bahr
National Vendors

Mrs. Janet Morton Kauffman
Mrs. John H. Overall
Mr. and Mrs. Sami C. Davis

Mrs. Bertha Epstein
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyer

Mrs. Emma Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bence

Ralph M. Appel
Gloria Marks

Kenton R. Cravens
Mary and Paul Gleeson
Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Jr.

John Loveall
and in appreciation of his sister Betsy's progress
Advanced Engineering Department, Hussmann Refrigerator Company

John Paul Keppel

With the holiday season fast approaching, don't forget the many gifts available at the Wishing Well, located on the first floor of Barnes Hospital.
Nobel Prize Awarded
To Former Barnes Intern

Another Nobel prize winner has been added to the list of recipients who have served at Barnes Hospital. A former intern on the medical service from June, 1942 to December, 1943, Dr. Earl W. Sutherland, Jr., now physiology professor at Vanderbilt University, has been given the 1971 Nobel Prize for medicine for his work with cyclic adenylic acid, showing its effect on body hormones.

Dr. Sutherland served under Dr. William Barry Wood. His chief medical resident was Dr. Edward H. Reinhard, who is now an associate physician on the Barnes staff.

"I knew Dr. Sutherland quite well," said Dr. Reinhard. "He was a brilliant member of the house staff, but very modest, quiet and unassuming."

For more than 20 years, Dr. Sutherland has been studying hormones. He discovered a new chemical intermediary, cyclic AMP, and has illustrated that at least ten of the body’s biological functions activated by hormones actually work through an increase or decrease in the output of cyclic AMP.

For instance, when the hormone adrenalin is increased by excitement or fear, the heart will beat harder and other body changes take place. Dr. Sutherland found that the adrenalin itself does not cause these changes. Instead it triggers the release of cyclic AMP, which alters the body function. Dr. Sutherland calls cyclic AMP "a sort of second messenger that does the work for a number of hormones which are the first messengers."

Cyclic AMP also is involved in the control of genetic information. Since Dr. Sutherland made his findings, other researchers have learned additional facts about hormones. In 1966 he found AMP in bacteria, when scientists previously had felt bacteria had no need for hormonal effects.

Last year the former Barnes intern received the $10,000 Albert Lasker Award. He also received an honorary degree from Washington University. "By discovering the mechanism by which hormones are either released or act," said the Lasker Foundation, "Dr. Sutherland has broadened our basic knowledge of endocrine physiology in health and disease."

A native of Kansas, Dr. Sutherland did his undergraduate work at Washburn College in Topeka. He graduated from Washington University School of Medicine in 1942, and has two sons and two daughters.

Social Security Taxes Return Big Benefits

Last year Barnes: employees paid nearly $850,000 in Social Security taxes while the hospital staff itself contributed a matching amount. Where does all the money go?

Basically, Social Security tax money is pooled into several trust funds by the federal government to provide retirement, disability and survivors benefits to workers and their dependents.

Then, if a worker retires, is disabled or dies, money is taken from the funds to replace part of the lost income.

Ninety per cent of the workers in the United States are building such protection for themselves, the Social Security Administration office in St. Louis said.

An individual may draw as much as $213.10 per month; a family may receive up to $396 per month. Of course, benefits may be increased in the future.

The Social Security Administration offers other benefits on a voluntary basis. Persons over 65 may join a medical insurance program which helps pay doctor bills and other medical costs.

Kidney Disease: A Killer that can be Beaten

"Kidney disease is the fourth largest killer today," says Mrs. Shirley Lieber, Vice-President of the Kidney Foundation of Eastern Missouri and Metro East. Although there is no real cure for the disease, more people are becoming aware of it and more effort is being directed towards controlling it, she says.

And there is hope. The Chromalloy Dialysis Center at Barnes Hospital, founded in 1970 by the Chromalloy Corporation, provides life-sustaining treatment for those suffering from a loss of kidney functions.

Individuals suffering from kidney failure experience a major buildup of waste materials in their bloodstream because the kidneys can no longer perform their normal cleansing function. If the patient is to survive, these bloodstream impurities must be removed. This is what the dialysis center does.

Unfortunately, the impurities soon build up again and the patient must return to the dialysis machine. For those fortunate enough to acquire a home dialysis machine, one year of treatment will cost $5,000. If hospital treatment is necessary the cost, of course, is higher, $15,000 per year.

Fortunately for the thousands of people struck by this disease each year, groups such as Mrs. Lieber’s are actively involved in supporting a cure as well as raising funds to treat those already suffering from the disease.

This year, Kidney Foundation volunteers have designed needlepoint kits featuring a variety of Christmas motifs which are now on sale at the Wishing Well. The proceeds from the sale of these kits will go toward the purchase of additional artificial kidney machines, which the foundation makes available at no charge to kidney disease victims.

Mrs. Carol Brown recently assumed duties as recreation director in the activity therapy department in Renard. Mrs. Brown, who has a bachelor of music degree in music therapy from Florida State University, will direct the recreational therapeutic activities for the unit's psychiatric patients.

Several Barnes nurses recently received promotions. Among those promoted are: Miss Sylvia Gaddy, formerly a head nurse on S200, now nursing budget consultant; Miss Hilda Dowling, formerly assistant head nurse on 3 Wohl intensive care unit, now head nurse on 3 Wohl, and 3 Wohl intensive care unit; Mrs. Waynella Runcie, formerly instructor in staff development, now nursing care advisor; Mrs. LaVerda Headrick, formerly assistant head nurse on 9200, now head nurse.

Mrs. Dean E. Hayden, director of the Barnes Hospital School of Anesthesia, and Miss Louise S. Grove, educational director at the school, have been appointed to the faculty of the Washington University School of Medicine, as instructors in the department of anesthesia.