Rich Grisham

Rich Grisham named to vice president post

Associate director Rich Grisham was named a vice president of the hospital by the Barnes board of directors, December 28. Hospital President Robert E. Frank announced the appointment, which became effective January 1.

Mr. Grisham had been Barnes associate director for professional services since January, 1974. Prior to that he had served the hospital as assistant director and as an administrative resident.

As vice president, Mr. Grisham will retain his responsibilities for admitting, medical records, pharmacy, respiratory therapy, central services, housekeeping, laundry, dispatch, ambulatory care, dietary, activity and occupational therapy, and Queeny Tower restaurant.

In August, 1977, Mr. Grisham was selected for membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators. He is also a member of Rho Chi, a national scholastic honorary society for pharmacy students.

A native of Ponca City, Okla., Mr. Grisham attended the University of Oklahoma, where he earned a bachelor's degree in pharmacy and was graduated with honors in 1968. He then served as an officer in the Medical Service Corps of the U.S. Army. After his discharge, Mr. Grisham, a registered pharmacist, was a drug store manager and then for two years was assistant chief pharmacist and a director of intravenous services at St. John's Hospital in Tulsa, Okla.

In 1971, he came to St. Louis to attend the graduate program in health care administration at the Washington University School of Medicine. He received his master's degree in 1973, having served his residency at Barnes.

Mr. Grisham and his wife, Carla, live with their two children in Eureka, Mo.
Barnes limits increase (Continued from page 1)

Raymond E. Rowland, chairman of the board, said board members "are in agreement that Barnes must take the lead in holding the line against rising hospital costs without sacrificing the high quality of care which our patients expect."

Robert E. Frank, Barnes president, said that Barnes' efforts are an example of voluntary efforts among hospitals to contain rising hospital costs brought about by inflation, new technology, government regulations and increasing use of medical facilities. "Historically we have been able to hold our increases well below the national average among hospitals," Mr. Frank said.

"By efficient management and our employees' hard work we are accomplishing, by voluntary methods, what government officials have been attempting to do by legislation," he said. (The Hospital Cost Containment Act of 1977, which was not passed by Congress but is expected to be under consideration again during 1978, would limit hospital increases to nine percent during the first year.)

Of the total Barnes budget, $46 million will be used to purchase supplies and pay other operating expenses. The remaining $43.6 million will be paid in salaries and wages. Projected revenue from services is expected to equal the $89.6 million in expenses.

Major sources of additional hospital expenses are for such items as operating room supplies, pharmaceuticals, heart valves and pacemakers, laboratory supplies, insurance, utilities and Social Security taxes.

Wages paid to Barnes employees are scheduled to rise approximately seven percent during 1978. Employees received a general wage increase in January and the number of persons employed by the hospital will increase because of new technology being used in patient care.

"We are committed to providing our patients with medical care at a reasonable cost," Mr. Frank said. "As a teaching hospital and a referral center for a wide portion of the midwest, we must provide the latest in equipment and technology."

New system saves time for purchasing department

"This computer won't allow mistakes," said Walter Schatz, purchasing agent, describing the online system implemented in purchasing January 3. Besides eliminating the opportunity for errors, the system saves time.

"Large purchase orders used to take an hour or more to type," Mr. Schatz said. "The computer can do it in about a minute." The savings in time is significant, as the purchasing department generates about 20,000 purchase orders annually.

The new system required the installation of six CRTs (cathode ray tubes) in the purchasing department, two in receiving and two in stores. (A cathode ray tube resembles a television screen with a typewriter-like keyboard.) The system is used in ordering, inventory and forecasting. Barnes data processing personnel helped train the employees in the use of the CRTs and the capabilities of the new system.

To speed up the ordering process, purchasing assigned a number to each vendor routinely dealt with. When a purchase order needs to be written, purchasing enters the vendor's number into the CRT keyboard and the computer automatically types the standard information on the purchase order form: name and address of vendor, payment remittance address, terms and shipping instructions. Purchasing then enters the ordering information into the keyboard and the computer stores the information and generates an error-free purchase order.

When a shipment arrives, the receiving department enters the purchase order number into its CRT. The expected contents of the order appear on the screen and if the order and the shipment agree, the receiving employe presses a button and the computer automatically types and issues a receipt.

In addition to streamlining the actual ordering and receiving operation, the new system also keeps inventory. The computer tracks high-usage products and can instantly tell the purchasing department the history of a certain product: how much has been used in past months, how much is on hand, how much is on order, how long orders ordinarily take to be filled and the standard quantity ordered at one time.

In another timesaving function, the computer decides what supplies each nursing division will be needing each week. The storeroom can make changes, if necessary, in the order. The computer automatically charges the division for the supplies and reduces the inventory.

"To our knowledge this is the only system of its kind," Mr. Schatz said. "We took all the problems we had and designed the system to solve them. So far it has been working beautifully."

The CRTs were installed in December and the old "paperwork" system of purchasing and the new computer system both operated that month as a practice run. The old system was discontinued January 3 and the computer took over exclusive-ly. The computer system had been in the planning stage for about three years.

Former employee dies

A former Barnes employee, Aye Corder, died Jan. 14. Mr. Corder, of Campbell, Mo., had been a plumber in the plant engineering department. He retired in May, 1974, after working for the hospital for more than 10 years.

Purchasing agent Walter Schatz at keyboard of CRT. Ray Bernacki and Bill Kuhl (background); data processing programmer analysts, worked closely with the purchasing department to teach employes how to operate the equipment.

Dr. Lottes is president of Medical Society

Dr. J. Otto Lottes, Barnes orthopedic surgeon, was installed as president of the St. Louis Medical Society at the group's 143rd annual meeting on January 3. He is the first orthopedic surgeon to head the group.

Others installed at the meeting include Dr. George M. Bohigian, Barnes ophthalmologist, president-elect; Dr. Theodore L. Paletta, vice-president; and Dr. Robert R. MacDonald, secretary. Dr. Dwayne Bergmann, Dr. Ralph L. Bidly, Dr. Gerard Gallagher, and Dr. George Zografakis, Barnes plastic surgeon, were installed as councilors.

Dr. Eli Robins, Barnes psychiatrist and former psychiatrist-in-chief, was one of two members receiving the society's highest honor, the Award of Merit for scientific achievement.

Dr. William H. Olmsted, Barnes physician emeritus who died January 5, received a special award. Seven members received the designation of honor or member. They are: Dr. Joseph C. Edwards, Barnes physician; Dr. Lawrence W. O'Neal, Barnes surgeon; Dr. F. Eugene Pennington; Dr. Herbert B. Taylor; Dr. Jacob G. Probststein, Barnes surgeon emeritus; Dr. Fred C. Reynolds, Barnes orthopedic surgeon; and Dr. Hubert A. Ritter.

Social work sponsors nursing home seminars

Barnes social work department is sponsoring a nursing home information group for patients and families and Barnes employes who are currently involved in or considering nursing home placement.

The group will meet at 3:30 p.m. Wednesdays in the social work office on the first floor of the Peters Building. Areas to be covered are: procedures for nursing home placement, available facilities in the St. Louis area, financial assistance and what to look for in a nursing home.

For more information contact Susan Zimmerman, Barnes social work office, 454-2417.
**New blood test can detect prostate cancer**

A new test that can detect cancer of the prostate in the earliest stages is being done by urologists at Barnes and Jewish Hospitals and they are hopeful that because of it thousands of lives may be saved every year. The test is an outgrowth of research sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society at Washington University School of Medicine’s urology department.

The test is another application of the radioimmunoassay technique developed by the late Dr. Solomon Berson and Dr. Rosalyn Yalow 20 years ago and for which Dr. Yalow was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1977.

At Barnes and Jewish, the test has been adapted by Dr. W. D. W. Heston and Dr. Harry Margraff of the urology research laboratories and is being done under the direction of Dr. William Fair, Barnes urologic surgeon-in-chief, and Dr. Gerald Sufrin, Jewish urologist-in-chief.

Prostate cancer is one of the greatest fears of men, especially in the high-risk group of males over age 55, according to Dr. Fair. Many men in this age group suffer some type of prostatic disease, from mild to malignant. A prominent symptom of prostate disease is increasing difficulty in the ability to pass urine.

Cancer of the prostate is the second greatest cause of cancer death in American men. Like many other cancers, it is curable if treated early enough. Catch it 22 is that until now, no test existed that could detect the disease while it was in the early, or curable stage. Dr. Fair estimates that cancer of the prostate will account for 19,000 deaths in 1978 with 56,000 new cases discovered. Rectal examination has been the only means available up until now to detect prostate cancer, and only 5 to 10 percent of all cases are discovered before the cancer has spread beyond the prostate. In almost 90 percent of patients the disease is not diagnosed until it has spread to bones and other organs and by this time a cure is impossible.

Dr. Fair emphasized, "There is a crying need for some method to detect prostatic cancer at a time when it is still treatable. We feel this test can be one answer." Doctors estimate that if the tumor could be detected while they are still small and localized, the cure rate would be dramatically improved.

Dr. Sufrin pointed out that the significance of the test is that it is one until now none of the common cancers in any area of the body could be detected by a simple blood test. The new method for the detection of prostatic cancer requires only a very small blood sample, which is analyzed by the radioimmunoassay technique to determine the presence of abnormal amounts of an enzyme, acid phosphatase. "Our early results in a limited double-blind study prove that the test can detect cancer in the earliest stage. We now need to test a large group of men at high risk—those above age 55—to help determine whether the test should become a routine screening procedure in this age group," he said.

**EEOC drops charges of discrimination**

Barnes Hospital has been cleared of charges by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of discrimination against pregnant employees.

Robert E. Frank, president of Barnes, said the hospital has received information that the EEOC had dropped an appeal of an earlier decision made in the U.S. District Court. The case dates back to 1975, when the EEOC filed suit against Barnes charging that the hospital had discriminated against pregnant employees by refusing to allow them to use accrued sick leave for pregnancy.

A district judge in St. Louis upheld the EEOC’s position in December, 1976, but the ruling was stayed until the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on a similar case. Following the Supreme Court’s decision, which favored the employer’s position, the order against Barnes was rescinded.

The EEOC then appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals from the Eighth District; however, on January 3, 1978, the EEOC requested that the appeal be dropped and the court has granted that request, thus clearing Barnes from any further charges of discrimination in the case.

"We were always confident that our personnel policy regarding pregnancy does not discriminate against our employees," Mr. Frank said. "We allow pregnant employees substantial leave-of-absence time and other work in the same or equal position without any decrease in pay. We are happy that after almost three years of litigation, the correct decision has been made and we are pleased that the EEOC and the Supreme Court both indicate that our policies are correctly applied," Mr. Frank said.

**Capt. Bezanson named administrative resident**

Air Force Capt. Robert H. Bezanson is scheduled to begin his administrative residency at Barnes February 7. He is completing his master’s degree in health care administration at the Washington University School of Medicine.

Capt. Bezanson will concentrate on the areas of budget, internal audit, accounting and computer applications. He is also interested in facility planning, construction and renovation.

A graduate of the University of Maryland with a marketing degree, Capt. Bezanson is now stationed at Scott Air Force Base, Ill. He is continuing his education under the sponsorship of the Air Force.

**Dr. Rose portrait given by wife and daughter**

A portrait of Dr. Dalton K. Rose, former Barnes urologist-in-chief, now hangs in the north end of the Barnes corridor. Dr. Rose’s wife, Mrs. Coral Lee King Rose, and their daughter, Anne Rose Stewart, donated the portrait to the hospital to commemorate Dr. Rose, who died in 1976.

Dr. Rose is credited with the development in 1927 of the cystometer, an instrument that measures the bladder’s pressure and capacity.

A 1915 graduate of Washington University School of Medicine, Dr. Rose joined Barnes staff in 1920 and was urologist-in-chief from 1938 to 1952, when he retired.
Kathy Champion, commencement speaker, told the new nurses, "don't forget to care."

The ranks of the nursing profession were increased by 93 when members of the Barnes School of Nursing 1978 graduating class received their diplomas in ceremonies January 14 at the St. Louis Cathedral.

The ceremonies marked a milestone in the students' lives and the beginning of their careers as professional nurses. Virtually none of those participating, however, thought of the event as the end of their education, a process they plan to continue, both formally and informally, for the rest of their lives.

The quality of the Barnes nursing student was typified by Joanne Kurz McGrath, winner of the coveted Glover H. Copher scholarship for outstanding achievement. The $1,300 award, established by the late Barnes surgeon in 1958, goes to the student who: (1) is outstanding in both academic studies and the clinical practice of nursing, (2) has made an outstanding contribution to the student program, and (3) has promise of furthering his or her professional development through continued study in the field of nursing. It was presented by John Warmbrodt, executive vice-president of Barnes Hospital.

Mrs. McGrath graduated at the top of her class with an "A" average. She already has an AB degree from Washington University where she majored in English literature and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society.

She was active on various committees during her years at the school of nursing and was instrumental in organizing a formal student government. Mrs. McGrath is one of 48 members of her class who have joined the nursing service at Barnes and in addition she plans to pursue a BS in nursing.
Four other students were honored for outstanding achievement. They received $100 awards from the Barnes Hospital Auxiliary. Mary E. Scalise was cited for excellent accomplishment in medical-surgical nursing; Karen Bales for psychiatric nursing; Diana Schmidt Bruckerhoff for maternity nursing, and Joan Robinson Williams for nursing of children. The awards were presented by Auxiliary president Carol Minor.

Kathy Champion, medical-surgical nursing coordinator at the school of nursing, was chosen by the students to give the commencement address, and she told them that they had embarked on an exciting profession, although perhaps not in the way literature and the news media would lead one to believe. She said nursing was exciting in many ways, including its increasing importance in the health care delivery system.

Ms. Champion emphasized continued learning, "All the knowledge you have today will be worthless if you do not possess the desire or motivation to learn. You must continue to learn—to avoid stagnation."

She pointed out that another type of learning, perhaps the most important, had taken place, "one much less formal but with great impact: the knowledge you have gained about people. Because underneath all the scientific principles and rationale and behind all the tubing and equipment, there is still only one concern—the patient. Be grateful to your patients—they have shared with you some of the most pleasurable and difficult moments of their life and death. You have been with them as they encountered joy and sadness, hope and despair, suffering and relief from suffering."

She cautioned her audience, "Do not lose sight of that one reason you chose nursing—to help people. It is what can sustain you in the most stressful and frustrating situations. Don’t forget to care—to be concerned.

"The simple gesture, word or touch that takes only a second does make a difference. At a time of greatest vulnerability, the patient and his family must place their trust and confidence in you, in your knowledge and abilities. Do not betray that trust."

Joanne Kurz McGrath, winner of the coveted Copher Scholarship.

Denise Hein, a recent graduate who joined Barnes nursing staff, feeds incapacitated patient on 39400.

Marguerite Buderus feeds and cares for baby in 6400 premature nursery.
Three employees retire after 56 years service

Three Barnes employees retired recently after serving the hospital for a combined total of 56 years. They are Georgia Greer, receptionist in the medicine clinic; Mary Lee Moore, nurse assistant on 8400; and Julia King, Queeny Tower manager. Hospital President Robert E. Frank presented Mrs. Greer and Mrs. Moore with Certificates of Appreciation, commemorating their 15-plus years of service to the hospital.

Mrs. Greer started work in 1951 in the medicine clinic and worked in every area in the clinics. A few years after she started work here, she began writing a book, “Barnes Hospital and Me.” The book will chronicle her years at Barnes and she hopes to find time to finish it now that she is retired. Mrs. Greer’s co-workers honored her with a party before her retirement December 30.

Having served since 1956 in the same service—ear, nose and throat—Mrs. Moore retired January 13. She said that although she was with one service for all those years, she still saw many changes take place, especially with the development of inservice programs. “It has been such a pleasure,” Mrs. Moore said, “to work with an institution that is growing so fast.”

Mrs. Moore’s fellow employees on 8400 surprised her with a party the day she retired. Special guests included her son and daughter and former employees. She received a framed $100 bill. Mrs. Moore plans to rest and needlepoint during her retirement and, she said, “I love to read.” She also has grandchildren who, she said, will keep her busy.

Mrs. King also plans to rest during retirement. “I’m going to sleep for three months,” she said. Mrs. King has been in the working world for more than 50 years. Her face became familiar around Barnes when she came to Queeny Tower in 1966, as vice-president of the Hotel Mayfair which managed the Tower at that time. In 1967 she was named “Woman of the Year” by the Downtown Women’s Business and Professional Club. In 1970, when the Mayfair contract was not renewed, Mrs. King remained as Tower manager and became a Barnes employee.

Mrs. King’s employees honored her with a party on her retirement day, January 13. “Barnes has been very good to me,” Mrs. King said. So good, in fact, that she mentioned she might consider volunteering at the hospital after some long-awaited months of rest.

Join medical staff

Six doctors have joined Barnes medical staff. They are Dr. Scot G. Hickman, assistant physician, and Dr. Patricia B. Wolff, assistant pediatrician, effective December 1, 1977; Dr. Howard L. Freedman and Dr. Barry D. Milder, assistant ophthalmologists, and Dr. Julian C. Williams, assistant pediatrician, effective January 1, 1978; and Dr. Carl S. Ingber, assistant pediatrician, effective July 1, 1978.

Early respiratory therapy: remember the iron lung?

A generation ago, before the discovery of the Salk vaccine, summertime brought with it the threat of a polio epidemic. And for many of those who fell victim to the disease, imprisonment in an iron lung was the only alternative to death from respiratory distress.

Dr. Carl Harford remembers Barnes polio wards on 1418 and 2418 in the old Barnes building. “In 1941, 1942, and 1943, there was an upsurge of poliomyelitis in the St. Louis area and Barnes set up a unit for polio patients early in 1943.” (Barnes’ experience during the encephalitis epidemic in the 1930’s proved that a general hospital could safely care for patients with communicable disease.)

Poliomyelitis often attacked the nerves in the spinal column, rendering the respiratory muscles useless for varied periods of time. “Sometimes it was a matter of weeks, sometimes months, before the patient recovered function of the lungs. And for many of these patients who were polio patients, death was a matter of weeks,” Dr. Harford said. “These patients had to be kept in an iron lung 24 hours a day for as long as needed.”

The machines were equipped with a handle that could be pumped to keep them going if electricity failed. All the patient’s physical needs had to be attended to through armholes which preserved the vacuum of the machine. Frequently the cuff around the patient’s neck rubbed the skin raw, adding to the discomfort.

Dr. John Pierce described the iron lung as being much like a diving chamber. The air was sucked out via a vacuum. The demise of the iron lung came in the early 1950’s when someone found it was better to blow air into the lungs instead of sucking it out. At that time the venerable iron lung gave way to the positive pressure respiratory therapy equipment in use today. In 1969 Barnes donated its last iron lung to the St. Louis Medical Society Historical Museum.

The first class of psychiatric nurse practitioners graduated recently. They are Don Hawf, Kathy Haniff, program director Dr. John Helzer, Aurelia Burnett and JoAnn Bardol. The 15-month nurse practitioner program includes attending regular training seminars of Barnes psychiatric residents, participating in grand rounds and professor's rounds, and seeing outpatient psychiatric patients under close supervision at Wohl Clinics.
Tribute Fund

The following is a list of honorees (names in boldface) and contributors to the Barnes Hospital Tribute Fund from Dec. 21 to Jan. 20, 1978

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Dr. and Mrs. Ben H. Sen- turia
Jim Hubbard
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Dr. & Mrs. Heinz Hafner
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**Doctors notes**

Two Barnes physicians, Dr. Virgil Loeb, Jr., and Dr. Gerald T. Perkoff, have been elected members of the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine.

Dr. Henry G. Schwartz, Barnes neurological surgeon, was elected president of the Excelsior Surgical Society at its recent annual meeting in Dallas. The society is comprised of a group of surgeons who served in the Mediterranean and European theaters during World War II. It is modeled after the ECLAT group of surgeons of World War I.