Nurse anesthesia school director retires; on staff for 35 years

Dean Hayden, a member of the Barnes staff since 1941 and director of the School of Nurse Anesthesia for 24 years, retired Jan. 30.

She was honored by the hospital at a party in her honor held Jan. 27 at the pool in Queeny Tower. Hospital President Robert E. Frank presented her with a Certificate of Appreciation and a service pin. She also received a color television from the hospital.

Mrs. Hayden, who has served as director of the school since 1952, is the second director since the school was founded in 1929 by Helen Lamb, now Helen Lamb Frost of California. Mrs. Frost, known for her philanthropic activities including donating money for Powell Symphony Hall in St. Louis, personally selected Mrs. Hayden to become director of the school.

A dinner at the University Club in Brentwood also highlighted Mrs. Hayden’s retirement. The dinner was sponsored by the department. Those attending included Mrs. Frost, Berniece Baum, executive director of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists and Deloris Biggins, president of the national organization.

A native of Newton, Ill., Mrs. Hayden took her nurse’s training at Missouri Baptist Hospital in St. Louis and was graduated from the Barnes’ School of Nurse Anesthesia in 1939. Following employment in Wisconsin, she returned to the school's staff in 1941. She became director in 1952 when Miss Lamb was married.

When Mrs. Hayden joined the staff she had responsibility for administering anesthesia in what was then McMillan Hospital. All eye surgery, and ear, nose and throat procedures were done in McMillan. The staff also worked three days each week in Children’s Hospital. (All procedures for children’s patients are now done in Barnes operating rooms and eye, ear, nose and throat operations are done in the East Pavilion.)

“Things changed rapidly following World War II,” Mrs. Hayden said. “The medical world changed even more rapidly and surgeons discovered new ways to help their patients. This also meant that the administering of anesthesia became more important.

“When I was in school here we worked with only a couple of anesthesia agents,” she said, “but now we have many different ones. We are able to select from a variety of agents one which will be best for individual patients, depending on the type of operation they will have.” She said that following World War II, physicians began to specialize in anesthesiology and their research has resulted in many advances in the field.

Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, February, 1976, Volume XXX, Number 2

from right. Fred Hayden participated in ceremonies during which his wife was presented with a color television by the hospital.

ER admitting officer, security officer help solve major robbery

It was a case of “mistaken identity.” The man who presented himself in the Barnes emergency room was—deliberately—mistaken about his identity. The work of an alert admitting officer and a detective from the Barnes security department resulted in the solving of a major robbery.

The man was arrested by St. Louis police in connection with the theft of a car and other goods valued at approximately $37,000 from an Indianapolis, Ind. physician.

Charlotte Dunn, an admitting officer in the emergency room, found two sets of identification in personal effects of a man who came to the emergency room complaining of a severe headache. One identification was that of an Indiana doctor. Miss Dunn, noting that the man did not “look like a doctor,” called Barnes security.

Under questioning by Det. Kenneth Keeton of the security department, the man could not decide whether he was a radiologist from Indianapolis or a man from Louisiana. Det. Keeton became suspicious and called the home of the Indianapolis physician.

The doctor told Det. Keeton that his car and many belongings had been stolen from his home just days before. Det. Keeton notified the police department who investigated the case. Barnes security personnel determined that the man had entered the hospital through the East Pavilion and searched the parking areas in front of the (Continued on page 2)
When opened by police, it was found to contain (Continued from page 1) by Janet McNamara, a Barnes head nurse in early February. Maureen Byrnes, associate director of the nursing service, was co-director. Ms. Byrnes presented an overview of the conference on neuro-medicine. Joseph Libertucci, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Linda Muser and Ada Parrillo, Kingston, R. I.; Nancy Olson, Tallahassee, Fla.; Gail Pope, Ft. Collins, Co.; Susan Slaughter, Houston, Texas; Christine Stell, Orno, Me.; and Mariliee Yackle Stelt, St. Louis, Mo. Graduating were Sue Christol, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Margaret Dam, Seattle, Wash.; Mary Ann Dickey, Austin, Texas; Jane Ebers, Charleston, Ill.; Deborah Evans, University Park, Pa.; Karen Gilbertson, Ames, Iowa; and Judith Let, Carbondale, Ill.

Dr. Ternberg named Woman of Achievement

Dr. Jessie Ternberg, pediatric surgeon-in-chief, has been named one of the Globe-Democrat’s ten Women of Achievement for 1975. She was cited for her work as a medical pioneer.

Each year since 1955 the newspaper has paid tribute to ten St. Louis area women whose work in the community has been outstanding. According to the Globe, the Women of Achievement are “chosen for work done over and above the call of duty in their particular fields.”

Earlier in the year, Dr. Ternberg was chosen by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for its International Woman’s Year Award in health for this region. She was also named Outstanding Woman of the Year by the St. Louis County Business and Professional Women.

Dr. Ternberg performed more than 500 operations at Barnes last year, many of them to correct gastrointestinal problems in the newborn. She is thankful for the skill that enables her “to help a baby that otherwise would die and give it a normal life expectancy.”

Dr. Ternberg vividly recalls her struggle to succeed in a man’s world. “Opportunities in surgery were not too prevalent in the 50’s,” she remembers. “Internships and residency listings often carried the notation ‘not open to women.’” However, she became the first woman surgical resident at Barnes and the first woman surgeon on the Washington University School of Medicine staff.

She has since had the satisfaction of seeing fellow doctors as well as nursing personnel, who complained that hiring a female doctor was a ghastly mistake, come to think of Dr. Ternberg as a much admired and respected doctor.

A luncheon honoring the 1975 Women of Achievement was held Tuesday, Jan. 20, in the Khorasan Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. Each of the honorees received a traditional silver plate at the event.

Dietetic interns receive diplomas

Fifteen dietetic interns have completed their training at Barnes and were graduated during ceremonies Jan. 30 in Queeny Tower. Diplomas and pins were presented by Doris Canada, director of the hospital.

Graduating were Sue Christol, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Margaret Dam, Seattle, Wash.; Mary Ann Dickey, Austin, Texas; Jane Ebers, Charleston, Ill.; Deborah Evans, University Park, Pa.; Karen Gilbertson, Ames, Iowa; and Judith Let, Carbondale, Ill.

Joseph Libertiucci, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Linda Muser and Ada Parrillo, Kingston, R. I.; Nancy Olson, Tallahassee, Fla.; Gail Pope, Ft. Collins, Co.; Susan Slaughter, Houston, Texas; Christine Stell, Orno, Me.; and Mariliee Yackle White, Valparaiso, Ind.

Hospital happenings

The education division of the Barnes nursing service sponsored an “Awareness Series” on post-tural drainage Jan. 22. Participating were Dr. Robert Bruce, Barnes physician, and Mrs. M. L. Cope, a therapist in the rehabilitation institute.

Solve robbery . . .

(Continued from page 1)

hospital for a car matching the description of the physician’s stolen car. They found it, locked. When opened by police, it was found to contain numerous articles of clothing, jewelry and other goods.

St. Louis police charged the man with operating a stolen vehicle, buying and selling stolen property and violation of the Missouri Controlled Substance Law.

“Miss Dunn was responsible for initiating our action in this matter,” said Barnes security director Bill Burkett. “If she had not noticed the two sets of identification, we would not have been able to bring this case to the attention of local authorities and to help clear up a major robbery.”

Barnes security personnel work closely with local law enforcement authorities and frequently are able to contribute information which has resulted in arrests clearing up many crimes.

Nursing education co-sponsors conference

The education division of the Barnes nursing service was co-sponsor, along with the St. Louis University School of Nursing, of a conference on nursing care management held at the university in early February. Maureen Byrnes, associate director of the nursing service, was co-director.

Ms. Byrnes presented an overview of the conference on its first day and Rusti Moore, an assistant director in the nursing service, served on a panel and spoke on recognizing problems. An assessment portion of the conference was given by Janet McNamara, a Barnes head nurse in neuro-medicine.

Susan Fein, an instructor in the nursing division, led a discussion of the nursing process situation and presented a videotape on nursing care which she had written and directed.
**Doctor pleased with FDA suspension of aspartame**

After a year-long battle, Dr. John Olney is pleased that the Food and Drug Administration has suspended indefinitely its approval of the artificial sweetener aspartame for general use. He said, however, that the FDA based its prohibition on the grounds that the agency wants to reevaluate the reliability of certain data submitted by the manufacturer of the drug, and did not acknowledge that Dr. Olney's findings played a role in this decision.

As reported in the October, 1975, issue of the Bulletin, Dr. Olney based his objections to aspartame on his research showing that relatively small doses of the sweetener could cause brain damage in children. He and James Turner, a Washington-based consumer advocate, were co-contestants planning to testify against aspartame at a Board of Inquiry to be convened by the FDA. The FDA was scheduled to choose the date for the Board of Inquiry during the first week of December, but instead issued a statement banning aspartame from general use.

"I do not object to marketing aspartame for legitimate adult use—for people on diets or with a medical problem such as diabetes," Dr. Olney said. "But unsuspecting pregnant women and children should not be made captive consumers." He explained that if the sweetener were okayed for general use, manufacturers would be free to substitute it for sugar in their regular, not dietary, products. "The current high price of sugar could induce manufacturers to seek a price advantage for their products by substituting aspartame for sugar."

The beverage industry was at first considered the best market for aspartame, but the sweetener was found to be unsuitable for soft drinks because it breaks down in solution. The manufacturer then requested approval for general use in cold cereals, Kool-aid type drink mixes, and chewing gum, as well as a packaged sugar substitute. Dr. Olney said young children are the prime consumers of these products.

Dr. Olney feels the manufacturer has failed to consider that most children who would consume aspartame also ingest large amounts of monosodium glutamate (MSG), which Dr. Olney believes has the same brain-damaging properties as aspartame. He said the two products, when ingested together, would be expected to augment one another's toxic effects.

"Even a one-time elevation of glutamate or aspartame in the blood can cause brain damage; yet a child's entire meal might be laced with both substances if aspartame were released for general use," Dr. Olney said.

A spokesman for the manufacturer of aspartame said that it conducted tests involving several hundred adults and teenagers who were fed relatively large amounts of aspartame for 26 weeks with no harmful effects.

Dr. Olney continued, "We have probably not heard the last of aspartame, but it should be off the market for some time." One reason is that if the FDA at some future time lifts its ban, the Board of Inquiry would have to be convened, and Dr. Olney is prepared to testify not only to the possibility of brain damage, but also to his findings of the hazards of aspartame as a pose for people suffering from a genetic disease known as PKU.

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**Heart attack test provides quick, reliable answers**

A quick and reliable test that is specific for myocardial infarction has been developed by Barnes cardiologists Robert Roberts and Burton Sobel and their collaborators. The test is being adopted by coronary care units (CCU) across the country where it is expected to be used routinely in a few years.

In the past, victims of suspected heart attacks had to spend two or three days undergoing tests in cardiac intensive care units to determine whether or not their chest pains indicated heart attacks or one of 50 or 60 other conditions that could cause similar symptoms. At Barnes last year, for example, only 30 percent of the 1,071 patients admitted to the CCU were found to have had heart attacks.

However, until Drs. Roberts and Sobel perfected their test, these patients, as thousands of other victims of chest pain throughout the country, were forced to undergo the anguish of not knowing for several days whether they had had heart attacks. Meanwhile they incurred the expense of intensive care for the two or three days necessary to determine if heart damage was present.

These patients unnecessarily occupied the limited number of CCU beds available in the United States, sometimes while other patients with heart attacks could not be admitted to the intensive care unit. This is particularly true of smaller hospitals with a limited number of CCU beds. Barnes has 15 beds in the coronary care unit.

Drs. Roberts and Sobel based their test on the known fact that when various body tissues are damaged, dead cells release enzymes into the bloodstream, and these can be measured by simple laboratory analysis. Three enzymes, labeled LDH, SGOT and CPK, are freed when cells die.

Dr. Roberts explained that CPK exists in three different forms, depending on the organ involved. The breakthrough came when the Barnes group found a method to identify and measure the specific form of CPK found only in the heart. "Our research showed that isoenzyme MB is found virtually exclusively in the heart, and an increase in MB in the blood is indicative of a heart attack. MB is released only by dead heart muscle cells and therefore is not elevated in the blood after other tissue damage such as intramuscular injections, noncardiac operations, liver failure or congestive heart failure."

MB is elevated significantly to make a virtually positive diagnosis within four to six hours of a heart attack, rather than the two to three days necessary with previously available tests. A routine blood sample is obtained from patients on admission to the CCU and another is taken every two hours. At Barnes, the test is done in a lab in the CCU itself. The original test, which Drs. Roberts and Sobel perfected, took one and one-half hours in the lab, but the process has been reduced, in collaboration with Dr. Phillip Henry, so that it now takes only 15 minutes. Results can usually be seen within four hours of admission, and patients who have not suffered heart attacks can leave the unit within a day.

In patients who have had myocardial infarction, the precise amount of heart damage sustained can be measured in grams with this test.

"The test has allowed us to make better use of our facilities and affords better treatment for heart attack victims. Persons who have not had heart attacks, but who have had symptoms similar to those with myocardial infarction, benefit from early diagnosis," Dr. Roberts said.

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**Doctor’s notes**

Dr. James Stokes, a Barnes surgeon, was installed Jan. 6 as president of the St. Louis Medical Society.
In a historic move, the Missouri legislature has overridden a governor’s veto, establishing the first new Nurse Practice Act in the state since 1938. The act more clearly defines the role of the registered nurse (R.N.) and the licensed practical nurse (L.P.N.) and also places increased responsibility on the profession.

The veto, voted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, was the first veto to be overridden since the 1830s. Missouri Governor Christopher S. Bond had vetoed the bill during the last legislative session on the grounds that it did not fit into his governmental reorganizational plan and because it did not provide for opening meetings of the Missouri Board of Nursing.

However, supporters of the act at Barnes Hospital have included nursing service administrators, nurses and physicians. They say that the act is a major step forward for the profession and that composition of the state board with professional representation will result in improved nursing care throughout the state.

Some advantages of the Nurse Practice Act, according to Barnes nursing specialists:

- upgrade the profession through peer review
- improve medical care in rural areas
- require continuing education courses for license renewal
- place more responsibility on the nurse
- result in more positive approach to health care planning

"For years nurses in Missouri have been practicing under an act which was outdated and inconclusive," said Susan Kingston, vice president of the hospital. "The act provides definitions of nursing which, until now, were not spelled out."

The new act says that professional nurses (R.N.) may perform tasks which require substantial specialized education, judgment and skill based on "knowledge and application of principles derived from the biological, physical, social and nursing sciences. . . ." The act says that registered nurses have responsibility for the teaching of health care, assessment, nursing diagnosis, nursing care and counsel, the administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a physician, coordination and assistance in the delivery of a health care plan, and teaching and supervising other persons in the delivery of health care.

The act defines practical nursing (L.P.N.) as the performance of selected acts for the promotion of health and in the care of ill or injured persons. "Such performance requires substantial specialized skill, judgment and knowledge." All such nursing care is to be given under the direction of a physician or a registered professional nurse.

Nurses in intensive care units will now be able to more readily meet the continuing needs of their critically-ill patients. "The intensive care unit nurses have received specialized training and the nurse practice act gives them the authority to carry out their jobs," said Velma Jones, nursing service consultant for policies and procedures.

"The act places more responsibility on the nurse and they have shown they can handle that responsibility as part of the total health care team."

Theda Guzman, a clinical specialist working with renal disease patients, said the expanding role of the nurse is important in the total planning of health care delivery. "Nurses are charged with the responsibility of developing plans of care for patients and to recognize that patients have special problems. We are going to be able to be more positive in our approach to health care planning."

She also said that by expanding the role of the nurse, the act also is taking some of the load off of physicians. "The doctor is going to be able to spend more time meeting the needs of the patient so that it is the patient who benefits."

Physicians agree that the new act was needed. Dr. Lawrence Kahn, pediatrician and director of the pediatric nurse practitioner program at Washington University School of Medicine, said that the skills and competency of nurses in modern times have increased in much the same way as has that of physicians.

"The role and responsibility of the nurse today has
New Nurse Practice Act defines role of RNs and LPNs; act aims at improving quality of care

Miss Byrnes said because the previous practice act was so out-dated, that nurses in Missouri were working in "grey areas," without the legal protection of the law squarely beneath them. "The act will make it easier for us to do our job, making sure that the proper quality of care is being provided to our patients."

Sylvia Bujewski, budget consultant in the nursing service, served on the Missouri Nurses' Association board for a portion of the five years it took to prepare the new act. "It is going to upgrade the quality of care throughout the state, in St. Louis as well as in rural areas because nurses are going to be taking continuing education courses.

"We will have peer review, having a nurse's work evaluated by other professionals. Ultimately, the patient, the consumer will be the beneficiary of the act."

The act also requires that nurses who have been on inactive status for five years must take continuing education classes or refresher courses before they can be reinstated to an active basis. Before the act was passed, the only requirement was that a nurse pay a fee for regaining an active license.

Dr. Lawrence Kahn, Barnes pediatrician, believes that the new practice act will also benefit physicians.

"The nurse in a rural area will be able to, under the new act, provide more care to patients, helping out in areas where there is a critical shortage of medical personnel."

Sylvia Bujewski, standing, and Velma Jones of the Barnes nursing service, review new products which may be used on Barnes nursing divisions.
Handbook on nutrition published by hospital

A Handbook on Nutrition Care, emphasizing practical methods to deal with medical problems involving nutrition, was published recently by Barnes dietetics department.

The 200-page, vinyl-bound book takes the place of a previously used dietary manual first used in 1949. The new book was written by members of the hospital's dietetics department who worked closely with a physician advisory committee to assure medical accuracy. The book emphasizes nutrition, encouraging people to think not only of diets, but also of the positive aspects of food.

The book has been two years in preparation,” said Kathy McClusky, director of clinical dietetics and education and one of three editors of the book. “Each of our clinical dietitians worked on a particular segment and the physicians on the committee provided an invaluable service in reviewing our material.”

The book is now the standard reference on nutrition care in the medical center and the department has received many orders for the book from outside of the hospital.

“We know that proper nutrition is a difficult thing for most people to understand,” Mrs. McClusky said. “Everyone has his or her own ideas. What we have tried to do is take a practical approach in this book. It also contains an appendix which we think will be helpful.” The appendix gives information on such subjects as food exchange lists, food groups, nutrition requirements and the Barnes-Washington University School of Medicine renal patient diet.

“We think some of the other value in this book is that it cites dietetic and nutrition literature very clearly and is as up-to-date as possible,” Mrs. McClusky said. “However, we don’t claim the book is ‘the final word’ because of continuing research and expanding knowledge. We know that soon we will have to revise the book and we are looking for suggestions.”

Also serving as editors of the book were Pam Grabeel and Julie Scheel. Melba Mehrhoff of the dietetic education office typed the book and Clara Tremayne, president of the Barnes Auxiliary, was proofreader.

The book will be supplemented in the hospital by the development of patient education materials, a packet of information designed to enable the hospital patient to continue proper nutritional care following his or her release from the hospital. The packet will contain questions to determine what the patient knows about nutrition and information about meal planning and preparation.

“In general people really do not know a great deal about nutrition,” Mrs. McClusky said. “I had a woman call one day and she was crying. Her doctor had told her to eat bland foods. She did not know what bland foods are and so, fearing of eating the wrong foods, she was eating nothing.

Helen Ogle is director of nurse anesthesia

Helen Ogle, a staff supervisor in the Barnes School of Nurse Anesthesia, has been named director of the school, succeeding Mrs. Dean Hayden who retired Jan. 30. She becomes only the third director of the school founded in 1929.

A native of Farmington, Mo., Miss Ogle has been a member of the school’s staff for 12 years. She is a graduate of Jewish Hospital School of Nursing and of the Barnes School of Nurse Anesthesia.

Miss Ogle attended Flat River Junior College and is completing work on a bachelor of arts degree from Stephens College. For ten years she was a surgical supervisor at Mineral Area Hospital in Farmington.

Editors of the new Barnes nutrition book look over the first copies off the press. They are Kathy McClusky, seated, Pam Grabeel, left, and Julie Scheel. The book was prepared by the dietetics department with cooperation of hospital physicians.

Blood donations increase

Blood donations increase during Red Cross bloodmobile visits as more than 20 percent during 1975 compared with 1974 according to Bill Davis, bloodmobile coordinator.

A total of 459 units was obtained during six bloodmobile visits. Approximately 83 percent of those who had pledged to donate blood were accepted by the Red Cross, leaving 17 percent who were deferred for medical reasons. Mr. Davis said that 381 units of blood were obtained during 1974. A total of 163 units, 35 percent of donated blood, was from first time donors.

Mr. Davis said that two dates—April 26 and June 28—have been set for bloodmobile visits to Barnes in 1976 and that four more dates will be scheduled. “We are trying to arrange the visits so that the maximum number of persons will have the opportunity to make blood donations,” Mr. Davis said.

Counselling offered to new supervisors

A counselling session, designed to help newly-named supervisors recognize problems inherent in management situations, is being offered by the training office according to training director Rex Ward.

“Since Barnes Hospital has the policy to promote from within, moving employees into supervisory positions whenever possible, we need to recognize the problems that the new supervisor may meet and help that person cope,” Mr. Ward said.

Mr. Ward said problems which may be encountered include difficulty in relating to the employee’s former co-workers and difficulty in being accepted quickly into the management group of employees.

“The first few days of the supervisor’s new job can be the most important,” Mr. Ward said. “Those days can set the tone for the future relationship between employee and supervisor.”

Mr. Ward has developed a one-hour counselling session during which he talks with the new supervisor about the problems which the supervisor can expect and how to deal effectively with them. He recommends that the counselling take place prior to the supervisor taking on the new responsibility.
Tribute Fund

The following is a list of honorees (names in boldface) and contributors to the Barnes Hospital Tribute Fund from Dec. 22, 1975, to Jan. 23, 1976.

IN MEMORY OF:

Harry Holmes
Mrs. H. R. Hildreth (Chapel Flower Fund)
Katie Beyer
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Clark

Danny Menser
Charles and Zona Sherman

Robert P. McDonald
Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Hildreth

Mrs. Elizabeth Steele
Dr. Harold K. Roberts

Mrs. Jane Kalbfleisch
Dr. Harold K. Roberts

Kelton E. White
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Agnes and Sid Levinson

Raymond Becherer
Dolores A. Guenther

Ann Knowles
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Ernest Hommel
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Jessie Mae Evans
Louise Bishop
Frieda K. Deuschle

Father of Mr. and Mrs. Longstreth & Family
Mr. and Mrs. Mel Marcus

Dr. Ebenezer Kirk
Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Fletcher

Dr. James O'Leary
Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Fletcher

IN HONOR OF:

Becky and Bud Fisher
Donald and Edna Thomas

Dr. Henry G. Schwartz
Burt Wenneker

70th Birthday of
Mrs. Alice Cronbach Uchitel
Mrs. John M. Friedman

New Winter Home of
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tucker
Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Moss

Cancer Research
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley O'Kraski

Heart Research
LaBelle Community

Richard Spencer is new director of clinical medical records.

Name new director of clinic medical records

Richard Spencer, former medical administrator in the U.S. Air Force, has been named new director of outpatient (clinic) medical records. The department has 21 employees in the clinic registration area and in the medical records section on floor 5A of the clinic building.

Mr. Spencer served 20 years in the Air Force before recently retiring, completing the Accredited Record Technician (ART) program while in the service. He was most recently stationed in England but had been stationed at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

He and his wife have four children and live in O'Fallon, Ill.

Two employes die

Two Barnes employes, one a technician in central service and one a keypunch operator in data processing, recently died.

Matthew Lathen, 54, a technician working the night shift in central service, died Dec. 31 at his home of cancer. Linda Martin, 31, a keypunch operator, died of a heart attack Jan. 11.

Mr. Lathen had been employed at Barnes since 1965 and did much work with the autoclave equipment and operating rooms. He is survived by his wife and six children. Funeral services were held Jan. 4 at Eddy Randall Funeral Home.

Mrs. Martin suffered the heart attack at home and died at Barnes. She had been in the data processing department since being employed at the hospital in 1963. She is survived by her husband and her 11-year-old daughter. Funeral services were held Jan. 14, in Farmington, Mo.

Tour conducted of center's diabetes research labs

Representatives of the National Juvenile Diabetes Foundation (JDF) visited Barnes Hospital and Washington University School of Medicine last month to get a first-hand report on work being done under more than $100,000 in research grants from the foundation.

President-elect Carol Lurie of New York and chairman of the research committee Nina Berlin met with various recipients of the grants, including Dr. Leonard Jaret, director of laboratories; Dr. Paul Lacy, pathologist-in-chief; Dr. Walter Ballinger, surgeon-in-chief; and Dr. Carol Pace. The group toured the various research labs and facilities supported by the foundation.

The Juvenile Diabetes Foundation was founded four years ago as an outgrowth of a luncheon meeting of three mothers of diabetic children. They were depressed that the public erroneously believed that diabetes had been conquered by insulin. They formed the foundation to provide funds for research projects to find the causes and cures for the complications of diabetes.

Through their efforts and that of other organizations, the National Commission on Diabetes was formed. The Commission found that complications such as blindness, arteriosclerosis, kidney disease and gangrene were inevitable and that diabetes is the third leading cause of death in the United States, behind only heart disease and cancer. Dr. Lacy was a member of the commission.

Since the original chapter of the JDF was founded, 67 local chapters have been organized, and $800,000 in research grants have been awarded this year. A 68th chapter is currently being organized in the St. Louis area, under the direction of Murray and Jean Schneider, who also took part in the Barnes tour.

A snowy day at Barnes

Employes head for bus to take them to employee parking lot during a recent snowstorm. The storm did not leave much snow but made travel hazardous.

Barnes Bulletin

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Jim Hubbard Editor
Daisy Kramer Associate Editor
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Optician retires, almost

Frank Betlach, Jr., an optician in the Barnes optical shop in McMillan for almost 24 years, retired Jan 4. At least he almost retired.

Mr. Betlach, a Barnes employee since 1952, will continue to work in the optical shop on a part-time basis, two days each week. He plans to use his free time to make repairs on his home and to pursue his favorite hobby, gardening and working with his roses.

A native of St. Louis, Mr. Betlach was with Bausch and Lomb optical company prior to coming to Barnes. He said that the major changes in the eyewear industry have been the development of contact lenses and the popularity of metal frames for glasses. "We started out with metal frames and then went to plastic. Now it seems like everyone wants the metal frames again," Mr. Betlach said.

Cancer workshop held in January

Three Barnes doctors participated in a cancer workshop at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology in late January. The workshop was on "Small Cell Carcinoma of the Lung" and was presented by the institute's division of radiation oncology.

Speaking at the workshop were Dr. Charles Roper, Barnes surgeon; Dr. Michael Kyriakos, surgical pathologist; and Dr. Alvin Korda of the department of radiation therapy. Also speaking was Dr. Marc Strauss, chief of the department of medical oncology at Boston (Mass.) University Medical Center.

Hospital happenings

Cindy Hill, a nurse oncologist in the department of surgery at Barnes, is vice-president of the newly-organized Oncology Nursing Society, an organization designed to assist the nearly 400 nurse oncologists in the United States. She is in charge of writing by-laws for the organization. The by-laws will be discussed during the group's first meeting, to be held in Toronto, Canada, in May.

Doctors' notes

Dr. George Hill, Barnes surgeon and oncologist, was a featured speaker at a recent seminar in Tulsa, Okla., on cancer treatment.

Dr. Ira H. Pastan, chief of the laboratory of molecular biology at the National Cancer Institute, delivered a lecture Jan. 22 on "The Role of Cyclic Amp in the Transformation of Fibroblasts." The lecture was presented in Carl V. Moore Auditorium following dinner in Queeny Tower at Barnes.