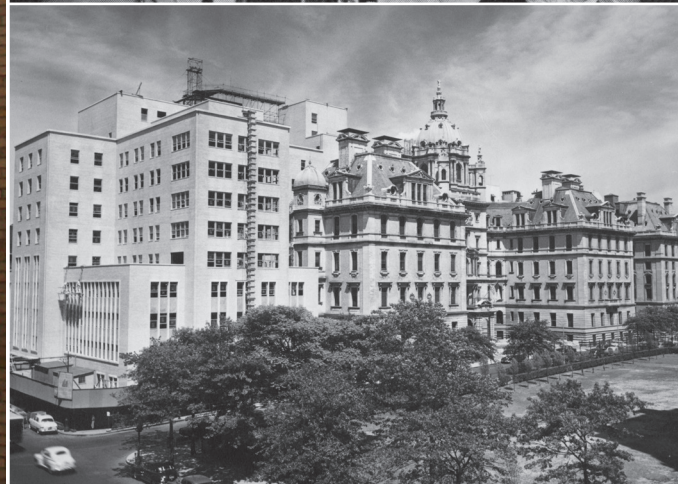
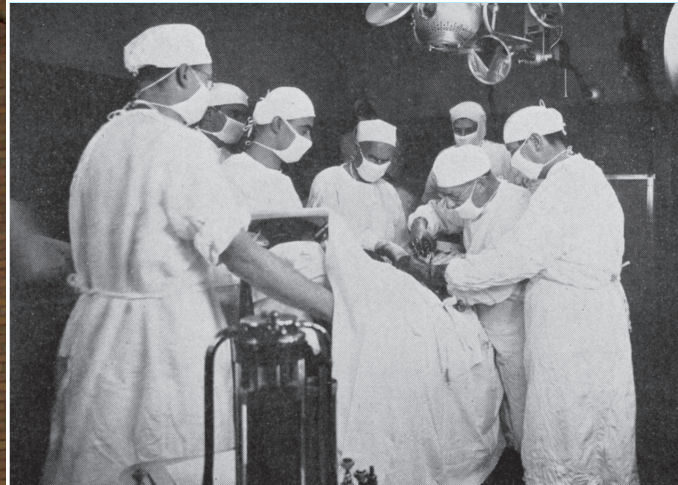


# Mount Sinai Morningside

## Historical Timeline 1846-2021



**Cover images clockwise from top left:**

The Vanderbilt Annex, home to Hospital  
Superintendent and family and nurses,  
1883-1896; Seal of St. Luke's Hospital bearing  
the imagery of St. Luke the Physician and  
the motto, *Corpus Sanare, Animam Salvare*–  
"To heal the body, to save the soul";  
St. Luke's Hospital on 54th at Fifth Avenue,  
1858-1896; Doctors in surgery, 1939;  
St. Luke's Hospital circa 1955; new signage  
for Mount Sinai Morningside.



## **Mount Sinai Morningside 1846-2021**

Mount Sinai Morningside has served its community and advanced the art and science of medicine since its founding as St. Luke's Hospital in 1846. It has done this by remaining true to its core value of service to those in need. While its guiding principle has not changed, its mission has evolved to encourage the development of new medical knowledge through research. This booklet traces that path of development for the Hospital itself, as well as its contributions to developing new ways to treat and care for patients in need.



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1846



St. Luke's Hospital is founded by the Reverend William Augustus Muhlenberg, DD, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, on October 18, 1846. This date is commemorated as "Founder's Day" for the hospital.

*William Augustus Muhlenberg portrait by Jacob Eichholtz, 1836. Oil on canvas.*

1850

St. Luke's Hospital is incorporated on May 1, 1850.

1854

The cornerstone is laid at the hospital's first location on 54th St. at the corner of Fifth Avenue on May 6, 1854. The property covers half the square block.

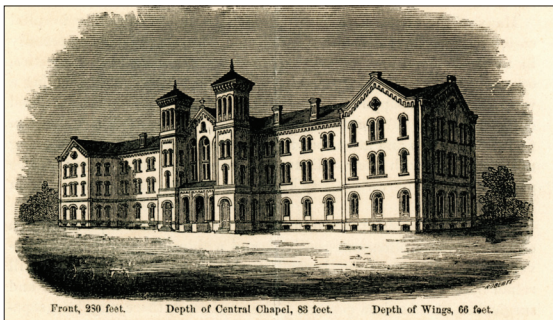
1855

Woman's Hospital, the first hospital in the country devoted exclusively to "disease peculiar to women," opens on May 4, 1855 at 83 Madison Avenue and 29th Street. Woman's Hospital would merge with St. Luke's in 1953.

1857

The Chapel at St. Luke's opens to the public for Sunday services on May 21, 1857.

1858



St. Luke's Hospital opens to patients at its first location on 54th Street and Fifth Avenue on May 13, 1858.

1859



In an era when those suffering from incurable diseases were not admitted to hospitals, St. Luke's administration agrees to treat tuberculosis patients.

*A tuberculosis ward for women, circa 1859.*



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**1861**

St. Luke's devotes nearly half its capacity—approximately 100 beds—to Civil War soldiers.

**1867**

A new facility for Woman's Hospital opens on October 12, 1867, between Park and Lexington Avenues and between 49th and 50th Streets, where the Waldorf Astoria will later stand. Its capacity was 75 patients.

**1869**

Orthopedic surgery becomes the first specialty service established at St. Luke's Hospital. The practice primarily treated pediatric cases.

**1873**

Hospital Sunday is inaugurated by the St. Luke's Board of Managers. This fund-raising outreach would grow to become the Greater New York Hospital Association and United Hospital Fund.

**1877**



Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, DD, founder of St. Luke's Hospital, dies on April 8, 1877 at 80 years of age.

*Dr. Muhlenberg in 1877.*

**1877**

St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals join with two other New York City hospitals to begin an ambulance service for emergency and critical care.

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1884



Robert Abbe, MD joins the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. Surgeon, radiologist, and friend of Marie Curie, Abbe is widely credited with founding radium therapy in the United States. He pioneered many types of surgical procedures—in particular, plastic surgery—as well as the use of catgut sutures in surgery. He remained at St. Luke's until his death in 1928.

*Dr. Abbe, St. Luke's Hospital  
Surgeon, pioneered many  
types of surgical procedures.*



*Dr. Abbe and team  
perform a surgical  
procedure in 1895.*

1888

The St. Luke's School of Nursing is established by the Board of Managers on May 28, 1888, opening for classes on July 1 of the same year. The school closed in 1974.

1891

The Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital of New York City is formed to foster scientific discourse and collegiality.

1893

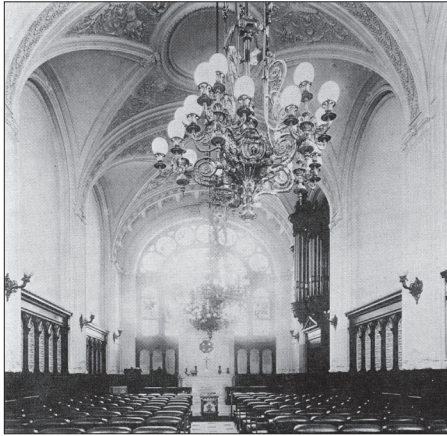
The cornerstone for the new St. Luke's Hospital is laid at 113th Street in Morningside Heights on May 6, 1893. Notably, May 6 is also the date the original cornerstone on Fifth Avenue was laid.

1895

The Board of Managers of St. Luke's resolves to create a building for pathology research. It was not ready until mid-1896, when other buildings were also opening.

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# 1895



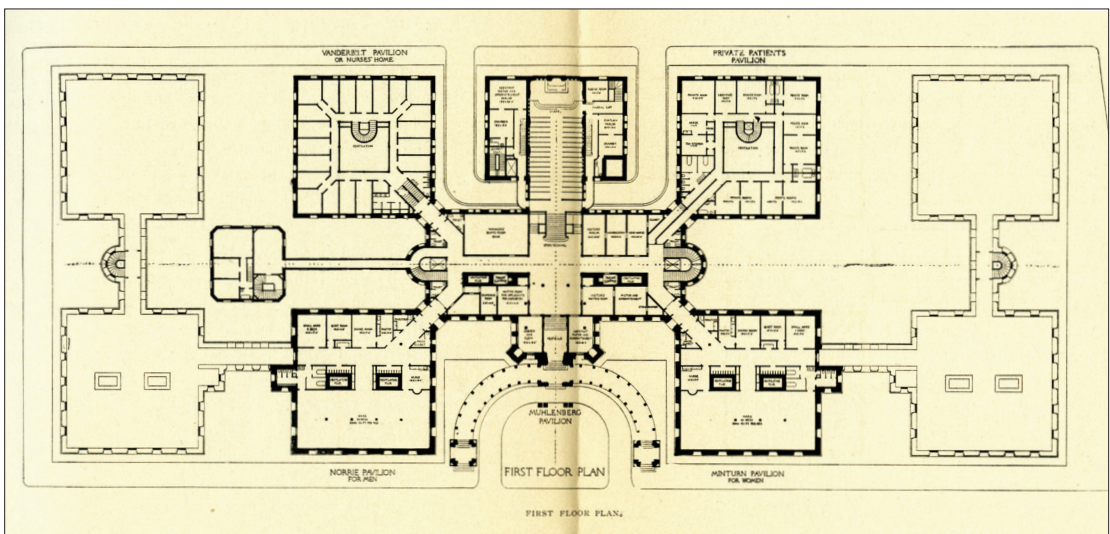
The St. Luke's Chapel is consecrated and the new buildings on 113th Street are dedicated on October 17, 1895.

# 1896

St. Luke's Hospital officially moves to 113th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive in January 1896.

The new hospital has 5 pavilions: 1) The Norrie Pavilion for Men, honoring long-time Treasurer and donor Gordon Norrie; 2) The Minturn Pavilion for Women, honoring Hospital President Robert B. Minturn; 3) The Vanderbilt Pavilion/Nurses' Residence, honoring long-time donor William Vanderbilt; 4) The Muhlenberg Administrative Pavilion, named for the Hospital's founder, Reverend William Muhlenberg; and 5) The Chapel Pavilion.

The hospital now holds approximately 300 beds, with room to build four additional pavilions and double that number. Upon its opening, horse-drawn ambulances transport 38 patients from the old location to the new hospital.

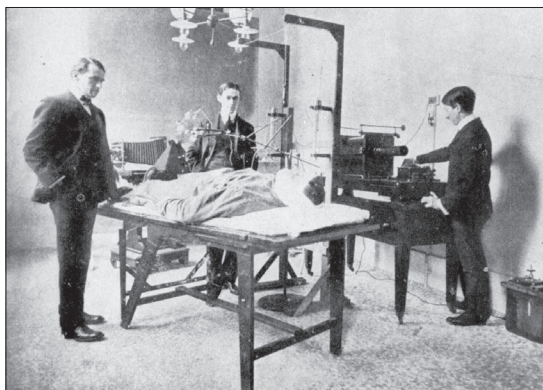


1896 St. Luke's Hospital floor plan, circa 1911.



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## 1896



St. Luke's purchases its first X-ray equipment, just a short time after Wilhelm Röntgen discovers X-rays.

*X-ray machine, circa 1900.*

## 1896

The first chapel service at St. Luke's new site occurs on February 11, 1896. It is a funeral for Sister Anne Ayres. Sister Anne was the first woman to dedicate herself to Christian service in what would become the first Episcopal religious order in the United States, the Sisters of the Holy Communion.

The Sisters served the Church of the Holy Communion parish poor. A few years before St. Luke's Hospital opened, the Sisters established an infirmary next door to the Church of the Holy Communion (nicknamed the "Infant St. Luke's").

When the Hospital opened, Sister Anne became its first Matron, training new nurses and overseeing all female staff. Sister Anne was the Assistant to Rev. Muhlenberg, and held equal authority in hospital matters as he in his last years.



*Sister Anne Ayers*

## 1897



*Dr. Francis Carter Wood*

Francis Carter Wood, MD joins the staff at St. Luke's Hospital. Surgeon, pathologist, friend and collaborator of Marie Curie, Wood pioneered the diagnostic and therapeutic use of X-rays and is internationally renowned for his research into the causes and treatment of cancer. He organizes the pathology laboratory at St. Luke's and served as its Director from 1910 through 1948. He also established and led the St. Luke's Radiotherapy Department from 1921 to 1948.

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1898

St. Luke's sets aside 30 beds for soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War.

1902

Woman's Hospital closes its site at Park Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets.

1904

The cornerstone is laid for the new Woman's Hospital at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street on May 17, 1904.

1906

Woman's Hospital reopens at 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on December 5, 1906. The land on Cathedral Parkway costs \$314,000.

1906

Mrs. Olivia Russell Sage gives Woman's Hospital an endowment of \$50,000.

1906

St. Luke's opens the Margaret J. Plant Pavilion for Private Patients, a gift of Margaret J. Plant. It was dedicated on October 18 and on opens to patients on November 8.

1910

St. Luke's makes an arrangement with Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons for bedside teaching of its medical students.



*Volunteers in the library in 1914.*

1910

St. Luke's physician, Hans Zinsser, MD, co-authors a textbook on bacteriology. In subsequent editions, the textbook is retitled *Zinsser Microbiology*, which remains the classic text in the field for decades.

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1911

Woman's Hospital opens a maternity service for private patients in April 1911, just after opening a general maternity service.

1911

The Social Service Department is formed at Woman's Hospital.

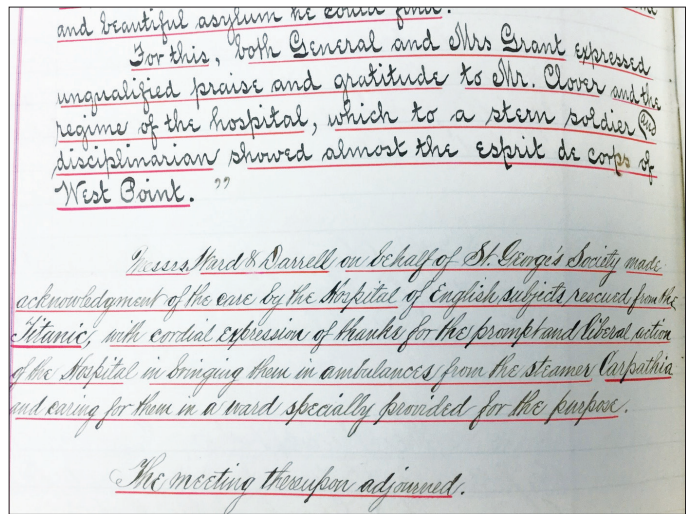
1911

St. Luke's opens Travers Pavilion for Private Patients, the gift of Mrs. John G. Heckscher (née Mary Travers) in honor of her parents, William R. and Maria L. Travers.

1912

St. Luke's opens a ward for survivors of the steamship Titanic, many of whom were suffering from exposure and shock. At least two newspaper articles from the era reveal that St. Luke's was one of the first institutions to offer help when survivors reached New York City on the Carpathia

on April 18, 1912. It is not known how many survivors were treated at St. Luke's.



Note from Titanic survivor reported in the Board of Manager's meeting.

1914

St. Luke's opens Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Wards.

1914

St. Luke's Hospital Auxiliary is formally established on April 14, 1914 after the Board of Managers calls for its organization, believing that a period of supervision, advice, and assistance following hospital discharge would prevent relapse. Staff nurses work with volunteers as needed. Sub-committees eventually organize for particular focus areas, such as Tubercular work, General Adult Welfare, Child Welfare, and Ways and Means.

1914

The Nurses' Home at Woman's Hospital opens.

1915

The Thompson Building at Woman's Hospital opens. it is the gift of Mrs. Mary Frederick Ferris Thompson.



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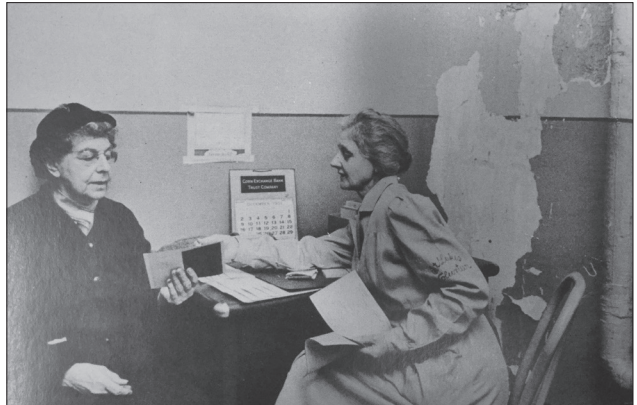
1917

St. Luke's creates a military ward for the care of recruits, soldiers, and sailors. Over 200 staff members are enlisted.

1917

A Department of Social Service is established in the Hospital out of the former Auxiliary work, with the Auxiliary leadership becoming its Executive Board, to continue raising funds for the work.

A Junior Auxiliary is organized at this time to carry out much of the non-medical volunteer activities, such as the Patient's Library, and Church and the Volunteer Committees are formed. Volunteers work closely with the professional Hospital staff to assist Hospital and clinic patients.



*Social Services volunteer assisting out-patient.*

1917

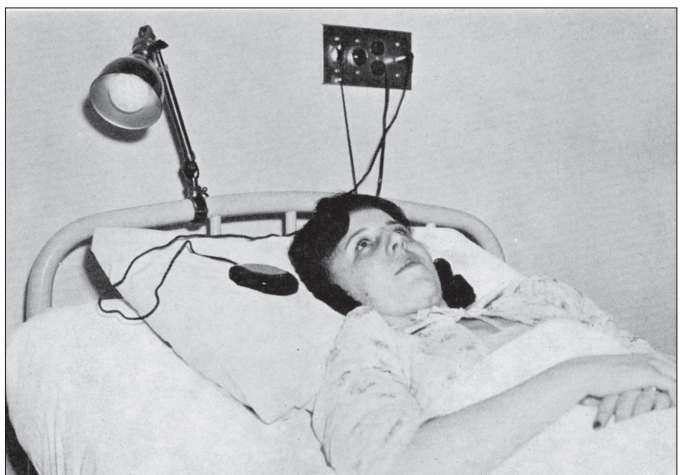
Woman's Hospital purchases 230 milligrams of radium in order to initiate a radio-therapy clinic.

1921

Francis Carter Wood, MD, creates St. Luke's Department of Radiotherapy and serves as its director until 1948.

1921

St. Luke's institutes radio reception for patients, and is among the first hospitals in New York City to do so.



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## 1923

Leila C. Knox is appointed Assistant Attending Physician, the first female Attending Physician of any level at St. Luke's. Dr. Knox joined St. Luke's in 1913 as a bacteriologist and assistant to Dr. J. Gardiner Hopkins, graduating medical school in 1918. Dr. Knox was not restricted to laboratory work, but trained technicians and members of the House Staff, conducted autopsies, and made rounds as an Attending to observe patients. She retired in 1948 after 30 years of service as a Pathologist, Director of Laboratories, and an Associate Attending Physician.

She was recognized abroad and at home for her work as a tissue diagnostician.



*Leila C. Knox, MD*

## 1928

The Scrymser Pavilion opens at St. Luke's. It is the legacy gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser. Its first patients are received on March 1.

## 1928

Woman's Hospital opens a one-story out-patient department building on 109th Street.

## 1930

Mather Cleveland, MD joins the St. Luke's staff and establishes the first Orthopedic Department incorporated in a general hospital in New York City.

## 1934

Morris K. Smith, MD, an intern at St. Luke's in 1911, joins the staff as a surgeon. Dr. Smith is acclaimed for his service during World Wars I and II, serving as a Surgical Consultant to the 3rd Army in France and Germany, and is awarded the Bronze Star.

## 1935

St. Luke's surgeons, Henry M.M. Lyle, MD and Alexander Ada, MD, perform one of the earliest successful removals of a cancerous lung, the first procedure of this type in New York City.



*Henry M. M. Lyle, MD*

## 1935

Pediatric patients are assigned a full-time teacher by the New York City Board of Education. The program lasts into the 1980s.

## 1937

St. Luke's opens a 12-story, \$1.6 million, art deco Nurses' Residence. A bequest of Mary Ann White Fitzgerald, the building is erected as a memorial to her late father and named the Eli White Memorial Residence. Fronting 114th Street, the building extended to 115th Street and had 355 rooms. It eventually also houses students, graduates, and faculty. A tunnel connects the residence to the hospital for use in inclement weather.

# 1937



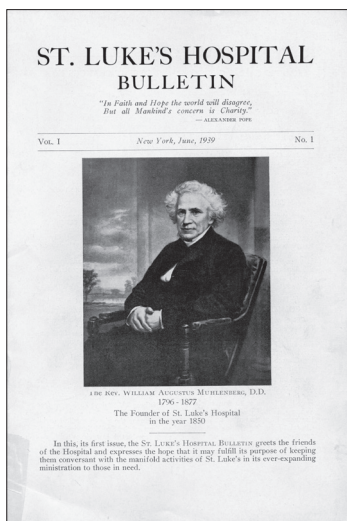
David Bosworth, MD

Orthopedic surgeon David Bosworth, MD, first describes internal splinting as a method of treating metacarpal fractures. He goes on to design Bosworth screws for acromioclavicular separation and the Bosworth technique for insertion of bone pegs. In 1947, he describes a specific type of fracture of the distal fibula, which was named the Bosworth fracture. In 1949, he pioneers the surgical treatment, including spinal fusion, for tuberculosis of the spine, before anti-tubercular drugs became available.

# 1938

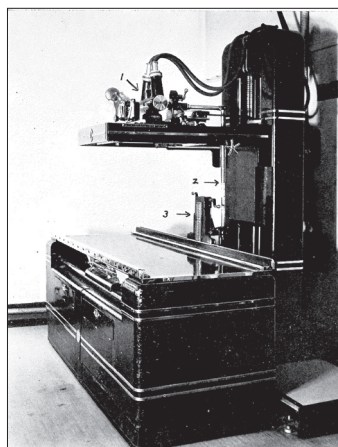
The third floor of the Plant Pavilion is opened as a 24-bed department exclusively for urological patients under the medical supervision of the Urology staff, headed by Henry G. Bugbee, MD.

# 1939



*St. Luke's Hospital Bulletin*, a staff-facing newsletter, begins its publication as a quarterly report in June 1939.

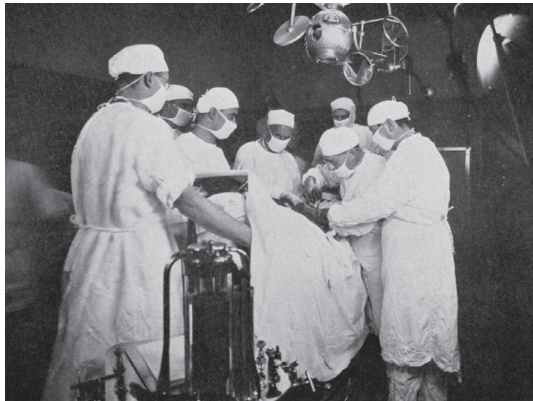
# 1939



St. Luke's acquires a laminagraph, an X-ray machine that makes radiography of body tissue possible at any desired depth. At the time, it was the first and only unit in New York State, one of only nine in the United States, and one of only 14 in the world.



# 1939



*First operation in the Lyle operating room.*

A new operating theater is dedicated to the memory of Clara Schlemmer Lyle, wife of Henry M.M. Lyle, MD, who performs the first operation in the new space, assisted by the Director of Surgery, William F. Mac Fee, MD.

# 1940

St. Luke's opens the Physical Therapy Department and registers 20,000 patients by the end of 1940.

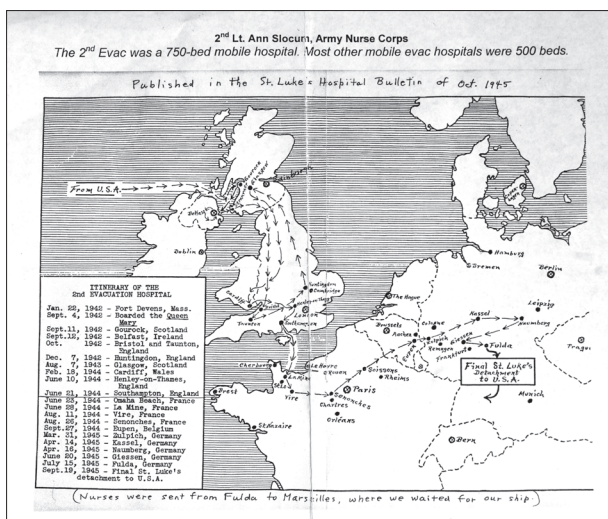
# 1942

St. Luke's organizes the 2nd Evacuation Hospital for service in World War II. As a mobile unit, it served in seven countries.



*World War II Officers and Nurses in the 2nd Evacuation Hospital.*

# 1942



St. Luke's 2nd Evacuation Hospital included 69 St. Luke's doctors and nurses. Another 169 St. Luke's staff serve in other branches of the military.

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## 1942

The Blood and Plasma Bank opens. The suite of rooms includes blood testing and plasma processing facilities..

## 1942

A dedication service is held to mark the opening of the renovated chapel balcony. Prior to renovation, it was not accessible to wheelchairs because of a stairway. This is replaced by a low ramp. The interior floor, which was inclined by a series of steps, is also made level and space for a number of wheelchairs is added. The work is done through the gift of Charles Harrington Bolles, Jr., in memory of G. Walter Hindmarsh, MD and his mother, Margaret Hindmarsh.



*Patients attended the dedicatory service for the Chauncey Memorial Oratory in the balcony of the Hospital Chapel.*

## 1947

A formal affiliation agreement with Columbia University is signed, and remains in effect until 2013. The formal agreement allows for St. Luke's to give clinical instruction and experience to senior medical students, while Columbia provides advanced instruction in the basic sciences to St. Luke's house officers pursuing advanced training.

## 1947



*John Keating Sr., MD.*

John Keating Sr., MD is appointed the Director of Medicine. Keating completed all cardiology services at St. Luke's Hospital, and served as an alumni trustee of Columbia University, President of the New York Heart Association, President of the New York Medical Society, and President of the Medical Board at St. Luke's. His leadership greatly expanded research and teaching at St. Luke's Hospital, where his three sons, John Jr., Richard, and Paul also served as physicians.

## 1949

Poliomyelitis service inaugurated. When New York City's two contagious disease hospitals (Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue) become overwhelmed with patients, St. Luke's—unique among the city's voluntary hospitals—accepts and treats the overflow through an arrangement with the Department of Hospitals.

## 1949

The Social Service Department is formally integrated into the Hospital as a professionally staffed unit and the Auxiliary is again reorganized as a voluntary service.

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## 1950

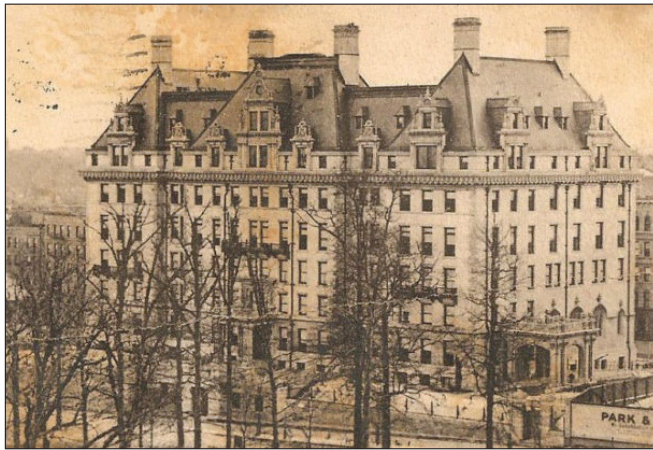
The Board of Managers breaks a tradition of one hundred years and elects its first women members, Mrs. F. Huntington Babcock, and Mrs. William Gage Brady, Jr.

## 1951

Frederick Thompson, MD develops the Thompson prosthesis. Initially used to treat arthritic hips and later fractures, it replaces the femoral head with a metal alloy and is the precursor to the modern total hip replacement.

## 1952

J. Stewart Baker, President of St. Luke's Hospital, and F. Huntington Babcock, President of Woman's Hospital, sign an agreement on November 18 to unite the two hospitals. The Woman's Hospital Division of St. Luke's Hospital merger is effective on January 1, 1953. The Woman's Hospital Division did not physically move onto the St. Luke's campus until 1965.



*Woman's Hospital at  
109th Street in 1953.*

## 1953

A.L. Loomis Bell, Jr., MD becomes Director of the Cardiopulmonary Laboratory.

## 1954

The Florence Stokes Clark Building opens at St. Luke's on October 18, named for the donor whose generous financial support made its construction possible.

## 1954

A new blood group antibody is found in patient "Mr. V" by the St. Luke's Blood Bank. The antigen, associated with the Rh systems, first appeared to be confined to African Americans—frequently in New York area African Americans, and still more frequently in West Africans. It is now found, though rarely, in other ethnicities. At the time of its discovery, its precise place in the Rh system was unclear, and it was called "anti-V," named after Mr. V.

## 1955

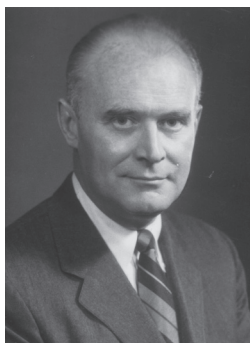
Richard B. Stark, MD joins the staff at St. Luke's Hospital Center and establishes the Division of Plastic Surgery, as well as the internationally-renowned Cleft Palate Center. The Cleft Palate Center closes when Dr. Stark retires in 1985.



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1956

Hugh Fitzpatrick, MD performs the first open heart repair of a septal defect in NYC.

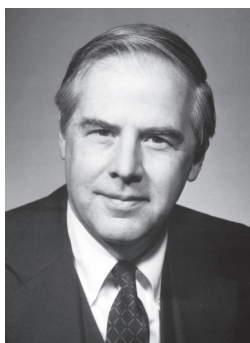


*Hugh Fitzpatrick, MD*



*1956 Open heart surgery.*

1957



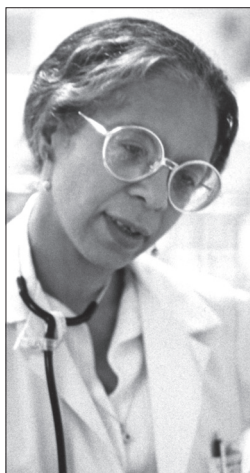
*Theodore VanItallie, MD*

Theodore VanItallie, MD returns to St. Luke's Hospital Center to chair the Department of Medicine and advance clinical research at St. Luke's.

1957

The Stuyvesant Pavilion at St. Luke's Hospital Center opens as a gift of Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant Jr., the last direct Stuyvesant descendant and frequent donor to St. Luke's Hospital.

1957



*Doris L. Wethers, MD*

Doris L. Wethers, MD (1927-2019) becomes the first African American Attending at St. Luke's Hospital. She was the third African American woman to graduate from Yale Medical School in 1952.

Dr. Wethers was Chief of Pediatrics at St. Luke's from 1974 until 1979, stepping down to lead a major five-year research project studying sickle cell anemia. She was chairwoman of an NIH panel that recommended routine testing for newborns, regardless of race or ethnicity.

Dr. Wethers retired as Director of St. Luke's sickle cell program in 1999. She passed away on January 28, 2019.

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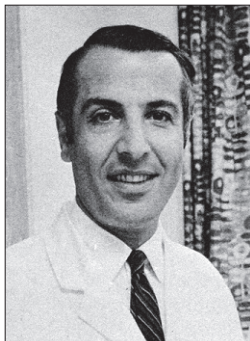
1959

First "finger" mitral commissurotomy for mitral stenosis in New York City is performed by Drs. Alexander Ada and Hugh Fitzpatrick.

1960

Physicians at St. Luke's Hospital become the first in the United States to use clinical ultrasound in monitoring fetal development.

1960



Theodore VanItallie, MD and Sami Hashim, MD first discover and publish on the use of cholestyramine in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and primary biliary cirrhosis. This is the first such drug developed to lower cholesterol. (See Dr. VanItallie's photo under 1957, page 15).

*Sami Hashim, MD*

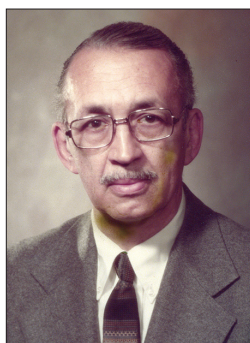
1962



The first Gastroenterology Division is established at St. Luke's Hospital under the leadership of Peter Holt, MD and Richard McCray, MD.

*Peter Holt, MD, circa 2017.*

1965



St. Luke's Hospital elects the first African American man to its Board of Trustees, William J. Trent, Jr., Assistant Personnel Director at Time, Inc. and co-founder and executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

*William J. Trent, Jr.*

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## 1965

The Woman's Hospital Division relocates to a newly constructed building on campus at Amsterdam Avenue on 114th Street, its fourth and final location, in May 1965. At this time, St. Luke's adopts the name "St. Luke's Hospital Center" to acknowledge the component hospitals.



*The new Woman's Hospital Division building on St. Luke's campus.*

## 1967

St. Luke's Hospital Center opens a methadone treatment program in the Division of Community Health Studies office on 113th Street. It is one of four hospitals operating a methadone center under a program headquartered at Beth Israel Medical Center, the first voluntary hospital to do so, and is funded by the City, State, and Federal Funds.

## 1968



Lajos von Micsky, MD, becomes Chief of the Ultrasonic Division at St. Luke's Hospital Center. An obstetrician/gynecologist by training, Dr. von Micsky is at the forefront in the development and use of ultrasound and ultrasound equipment, in particular devising a number of abdominal scanners, in the United States.

*Lajos von Micksy, MD*

## 1969

J. William Fielding, MD, and George Van B. Cochran, MD, conduct biomechanical studies on instability of the upper cervical spine, which leads to understanding the role of the ligaments in that area. As a result, Dr. Fielding popularizes and improves surgical techniques for cervical spine fusion.

## 1970

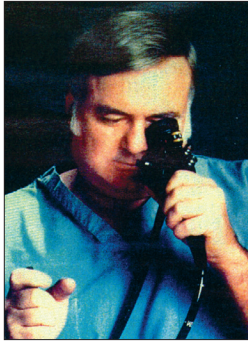


George E. Green, MD moves to St. Luke's Hospital Center to develop the Coronary Surgery program. Two years prior, Dr. Green developed and performed the first coronary artery bypass surgery using the internal thoracic artery (ITA) in the United States.

*George E. Green, MD*

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## 1970



Richard McCray, MD performs what is thought to be the first endoscopic gastric biopsy in the United States.

*Richard McCray, MD*

## 1970

An in-patient detoxification unit for adolescent drug addiction opens in late March, 1970 with 28 beds.

## 1970

St. Luke's Hospital Center purchases a four-story double building at 171-173 West 107th Street to serve as a rehabilitative center for the adolescent drug program. The building is bought through the generosity of the Astor Foundation, which donated \$35,000 toward purchase and renovation. Governor Nelson Rockefeller announced a \$359,659 matching grant from the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

## 1971

St. Luke's affiliation with Columbia University expands. The new "full affiliation agreement" gives Columbia the opportunity "to broaden [the] clinical and research training of students" and allows St. Luke's "the further development of the highest possible standards of patient care, community service, and research which will result from the achievement of university hospital status."

## 1971

Robert McCabe, MD describes the successful sequence of cadaver kidneys obtained at one hospital, preserved at a second, and subsequently transplanted at a third. He thus describes modern renal transplant programs involving multiple medical institutions.

## 1971



Surgeons successfully transplant a kidney into 26-year-old Albert Potts, the first organ transplant for a team that had been in active preparation for transplant surgery for 6 months.

*Transplant patient Albert Potts.*



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**1973**

The Elisa Mellon Bruce Professorship is established. This is St. Luke's first endowed chair.

**1973**

St. Luke's Hospital Center is unionized and has its first strike.

**1973**

The first Hanukkah service is held at St. Luke's Hospital Center in the Surgical Conference Room, off the chapel balcony. It is conducted by Rabbi Theodore Adams, the new in-house Jewish Chaplain.

**1974**

St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing closes. The decision was announced in April 1972 to close out the diploma program and incorporate St. Luke's School (along with those of Presbyterian Hospital and Roosevelt Hospital) into a four-year Columbia baccalaureate program. During its more than 80 years of existence, over 4,000 people have graduated from the St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing.

**1974**

A modern neonatal unit is created at St. Luke's Hospital Center by Farrokh Shahrivar, MD.

**1975**



*Dr. Klagsbrun, Dr. Saunders and Chaplain Sweetser.*

St. Luke's Hospital Center creates the first hospital-based hospice program for the terminally ill in the United States, and is the second hospice program in the U.S. overall. It is under the direction of Chaplain Carlton Sweetser and Samuel Klagsbrun, MD.

**1975**

St. Luke's Hospital Center creates the St. Luke's Fund, a campaign to raise \$30 million in capital and endowment funds to enhance programs in patient care, teaching, and research, set to launch on December 9, 1976 at a dinner for family and friends of St. Luke's. By June 1977, almost 20% of the goal is reached.

**1976**

St. Luke's Hospital Center creates the first National Institutes for Health-funded obesity research center under Theodore VanItallie, MD.

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**1976**

St. Luke's Hospital Center creates a Patient Representative Program.

**1977**

A pioneering rape intervention program is created at St. Luke's Hospital Center and becomes a model for programs around the country.

**1979**



St. Luke's Hospital Center merges with Roosevelt Hospital on October 1, 1979, forming St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, the nation's largest merger of non-profit teaching hospitals.

**1979**

St. Luke's-Roosevelt physicians diagnose one of the earliest cases of an AIDS-related illness, then referred to as Gay-Related Immune Deficiency, or GRID, on the east coast and admit their first AIDS patient.

**1979**

The Sickle Cell Center opens under the direction of Doris Weathers, MD. It becomes an important referral center for the Harlem Community.

**1979**

In 1979, Dr. Wethers becomes the principal investigator on a five-year NIH project to intensively study the effects of sickle cell disease. The project made significant advances in the understanding and possible treatments of the disease.

An early advocate for mandatory testing of all newborns for sickle cell anemia, in 1987, Dr. Wethers was the sitting chairwoman of an NIH panel that recommended routine testing for all newborn babies, which has become a world-wide standard of care.

**1982**

Michael Grieco, MD, Chair of Medicine at St. Luke's and Roosevelt and specializing in Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases, and Michael Lange, MD, an infectious disease specialist with expertise in Zoonotic diseases, publish one of the first articles on an unexplained immunological deficit in homosexual men, later identified as HIV.

They were among the earliest physicians to realize and prove the immunologic damage the deficit caused to the host and describe the infectious consequences.

**1983**

St. Luke's is designated as a 911 Trauma Center, one of four in Manhattan at the time.

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## 1985



Airlie Cameron, MD presents the first documentation of improved survival with the internal thoracic artery by-pass surgery, developed by Dr. George Green, as compared with the saphenous vein bypass in a long-term, 15-year follow-up study on coronary artery bypass surgery. The first of its kind, the study is published in 1986. A 20-year follow-up study is published in 1995.

*Airlie Cameron, MD*

## 1985

Robert B. Case, MD, publishes a landmark study on Type A behavior vis-à-vis survival after acute myocardial infarction.

## 1986

The Employee Assistance Program is established, and offers free, short-term crisis counseling, assessment, and referral for treatment for all hospital staff.

## 1987

St. Luke's-Roosevelt is designated by New York State as one of the first HIV/AIDS Centers in the state.

## 1988

St. Luke's-Roosevelt opens the first molecular virology laboratories dedicated to the study of AIDS, attracting research scientists from around the world.

## 1990

Robert Neuwirth, MD develops global endometrial ablation with thermal balloons for the treatment of menstrual bleeding.

## 1992



The Dorothy Doubleday Babcock Building opens at St. Luke's in June 1992. On June 16, the first St. Luke's patient is transported to the new 10-story building. The new facility contains the most advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities available anywhere.

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## 1997

On January 9, St. Luke's-Roosevelt enters into a partnership with Beth Israel Medical Center and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, forming the Greater Metropolitan Health Systems, Inc.

## 1998

April: The Greater Metropolitan Health Systems, Inc. is renamed the Continuum Health Partners, Inc.



## 1999

The Health Education and Learning (HEAL) Center opens at St. Luke's.

## 2000

The Morningside Clinic, the new home for HIV out-patient services, opens at St. Luke's.

## 2001

The HIV Center for Comprehensive Care at St. Luke's-Roosevelt is awarded a \$2 million grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to enhance minority mental health programs. The Center will use the funds to focus on expanding services that address the unmet mental health needs of HIV-infected black and Latino patients.

## 2002

St. Luke's-Roosevelt surgeons Robert Ashton, MD and Joseph J. DeRose Jr., MD perform the first totally endoscopic robotic thymectomy documented in the world. Using the Da Vinci Surgical System, the surgeons successfully removed the thymus gland of a 28-year-old patient recently diagnosed with myasthenia gravis. Prior to the development of robotic technology, patients had to endure grueling surgery and protracted recovery periods from this surgery.

## 2003



A new 15-bed in-patient rehabilitation unit opens on the sixth floor of the Stuyvesant Building at St. Luke's. The new unit will allow patients who need rehab to receive it in-house instead of moving locations. The unit will feature an interdisciplinary team of physicians, occupational therapists, physical therapists, 23 speech and language pathologists, rehab nurses, and social workers, who provide continuity of care from admission to discharge.



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**2005** Millicent Sutton, MD, Director of the Comprehensive Sickle Cell Program at St. Luke's-Roosevelt, is honored by *The Network Journal* as one of the "25 Most Influential Black Women in Business." "Under Dr. Sutton's leadership, the Sickle Cell Program has become an important part of the St. Luke's campus," said Richard Daines, MD, then-President and CEO of St. Luke's-Roosevelt. "Her staff, which includes physicians, nurses, social workers, and genetic counselors, has provided great relief to patients."

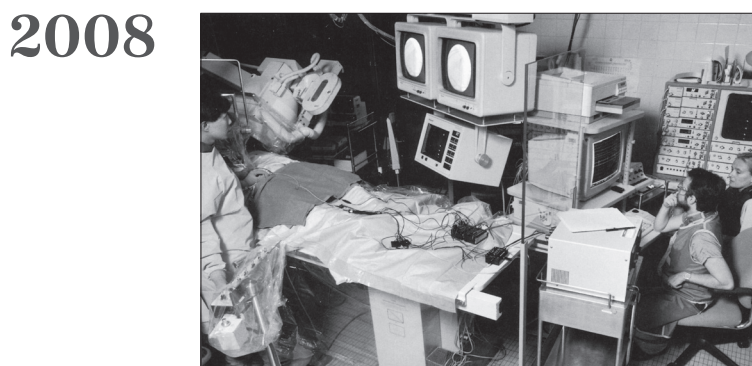
**2006** In July 2006, St. Luke's-Roosevelt launches a one-year pharmacy residency program.

**2007** St. Luke's receives a \$3 million donation from Kuwait's Emir, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, to establish an institute designed to treat patients with all forms of cardiac arrhythmia. The institute will work toward advancing arrhythmia research, as well as raising awareness of the latest, lifesaving treatments.

**2007** A Cardiothoracic Surgery Intensive Care Unit (CTICU) opens in September, providing more room and specialized nursing service to patients recovering from open heart surgery.

**2008** St. Luke's-Roosevelt receives a three-year accreditation from the American Society of Health System Pharmacists for its pharmacy residency program.

**2008** St. Luke's celebrates its 150th anniversary of service to patients. The hospital was founded in 1846, though the building was not completed and did not open to patients until 1858.



*Jonathan S. Steinberg, MD, seated, performs a catheter ablation to correct a cardiac arrhythmia, assisted by Dwayne, Siu, DO Electrophysiology Fellow, left, and Bernadette Galvin, MD, Visiting Fellow, right.*

Johnathan S. Steinberg, MD, Chief of the Division of Cardiology at St. Luke's-Roosevelt, uses an endoscopically guided laser catheter to treat "short-circuiting" heart tissue that was causing a potentially dangerous arrhythmia in a patient. It is the first time the minimally invasive procedure is performed in the Northeast.

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**2009** St. Luke's-Roosevelt establishes a dedicated clinic for patients formally diagnosed with Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS). Jean Saleh, MD, who has extensive experience treating IBS, will head the clinic. The treatment approach will encompass the physical symptoms and the psychosocial impact the condition has on patients' lives.

**2010** On April 12, 2010, St. Luke's-Roosevelt opens a new primary care center at the Bradhurst on 2771 Fredrick Douglass Blvd in an effort to extend outreach to an underserved population in Central Harlem. They offer regular check-ups, preventive care for non-emergency symptoms, routine screenings, health maintenance, and disease prevention, immunization, wound care, and care for chronic diseases.

**2011** The Department of Orthopedic Surgery at St. Luke's-Roosevelt announces the creation of the Division of Podiatry with Matthew Barkoff, DPM as Chief. Both hospitals will have podiatry clinics to serve in-patients and out-patients and will focus on care for all foot problems, especially diabetic foot pathologies.

**2011** St. Luke's-Roosevelt receives the New York State Department of Health's 2011 Award of Excellence for ensuring that every Emergency Department patient receives HIV testing and for serving as a resource for other hospitals in implementing New York's HIV testing law.

**2012** In October 2012, in anticipation of Hurricane Sandy, an emergency preparedness plan was set in motion and a 24-hour emergency command center was opened. St. Luke's took in patients and staff displaced from NYU and Bellevue Hospitals when the power went out. An additional 150 beds were brought in to St. Luke's and hospital staff were all-hands-on-deck to keep everyone calm and well-cared for.

**2012** St. Luke's-Roosevelt, Beth Israel, and Callen-Lorde Community Health Center announce a new partnership to offer physicians-in-training an elective rotation on the health needs of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community. It is the first formal rotation elective of its kind in post-graduate medical education in New York City. The program launches in summer 2012.

**2012** The Department of Medicine at St. Luke's-Roosevelt creates the University Medical Practice Associates (UMPA) multispecialty group at 1827 Madison Avenue and 119th Street in East Harlem. UMPA is the Department of Medicine's out-patient clinical practice. It includes more primary care and internal medicine physicians, as well as specialists in cardiology, diabetes management, gastroenterology, nephrology, pulmonary medicine, and women's health.

Although the UMPA was later disbanded, all of the practices are still active under the Department of Medicine, split between Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West.

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St. Luke's practices include two primary care practices, one endocrinology practice, one multispecialty practice (gastroenterology, nephrology, rheumatology, and pulmonary) and one off-site pulmonary practice at 125th Street.

**2012**

St. Luke's-Roosevelt Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Health launches the new Behavioral Health Institute in Plant and Scrymser Pavilions.

**2012**

St. Luke's Emergency Department opens a new expanded "Fast Track" area in the former outpatient pediatric clinic on June 27. The new area expands the space from four patient care rooms to 12 to improve patient flow and reduce wait times. The Fast Track area is used for low acuity patients with minor illnesses and injuries.

**2012**



In December, the new Al-Sabah Arrhythmia Institute opens, equipped with state-of-the-art technology to research and treat all forms of cardiac arrhythmia. The Institute is made possible by the 2007 commitment of \$13 million from Kuwait's Emir, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah.

**2012**

St. Luke's-Roosevelt introduces a new official journal titled *The Journal of Medical Education Perspectives*, to promote teaching and learning. It is created by residents and fellows.

**2013**

On June 11, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Center for Comprehensive Care—a pioneer in HIV and AIDS care—formally changes its name to the Spencer Cox Center for Health. Spencer Cox, who died in December 2012, was a New Yorker and a leader and prominent voice in the fight against HIV and AIDS for more than two decades.

**2013**

St. Luke's-Roosevelt participates in ABC News' critically acclaimed award-winning prime-time series, *NY Med*, which profiles the work of leading U.S. academic medical centers. Filming focuses on the Emergency Department at both hospitals and follows certain cases through the continuum of care into other hospital areas. The series airs in the summer of 2014.

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## 2013

The American College of Surgeons Bariatric Surgery Center Network Accreditation Program recognizes St. Luke's-Roosevelt Bariatric program as an "American College of Surgeons Level 1 Accredited Bariatric Center."

This means that the program (which performed 500 procedures between 2011-2013) underwent an independent, voluntary, and rigorous peer-evaluation in accordance with nationally recognized bariatric surgical standards and was found to be committed to safe, high-quality bariatric surgical care and continuous quality improvement. The bariatric program is one of the busiest in New York City and one of only 5 centers designated by New York State for the surgical treatment of obesity. It has received Health Grades' highest award for lowest morbidity and mortality in the region.

## 2013

Andrea Natale, MD, a world-renowned leader in interventional cardiac electrophysiology, becomes Executive Director of the AI-Sabah Arrhythmia Institute. Dr. Natale received international acclaim for his pioneering work in ablation therapy for treating cardiac arrhythmias and for the ultrasound-guided pulmonary vein isolation procedure to correct atrial fibrillation. He was also the first electrophysiologist in the United States to perform percutaneous epicardial radio frequency ablation.

## 2013

Continuum Health Partners merges with Mount Sinai Medical Center to become the Mount Sinai Health System.

## 2013

In September 2013, four pavilions on the east side of the hospital (Travers, Plant, Minturn, and Stuyvesant) are closed and evacuated. Bolling Library closes.

## 2014



**Mount  
Sinai  
St. Luke's**

Names of the former Continuum Health Partners hospitals are changed to reflect the Mount Sinai brand identity. St. Luke's Hospital Center is renamed Mount Sinai St. Luke's.

## 2014

The resources of the Jack Martin Clinic, the Mount Sinai Comprehensive Health Program-Downtown, the Spencer Cox Programs, and the Peter Krueger Clinic unite under the newly formed **Institute for Advanced Medicine**, a newly integrated organization that will provide comprehensive, state-of-the-art treatment to patients living with HIV/AIDS.

Under the direction of Michael Mullen, MD, Professor of Medicine and Infectious Diseases at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, IAM will care for more than 10,000 HIV-positive patients and conduct nearly 100,000 clinic visits, annually. Resources of the Jack Martin Clinic, the Mount Sinai Comprehensive Health Program-Downtown, the Spencer Cox Program, and the Peter Krueger Clinic.



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## 2014



*Donna Mendes, MD*

Donna Mendes, MD, Senior Attending of Vascular Surgery at Mount Sinai St. Luke's-Roosevelt and the first African American woman to be Board Certified in Vascular Surgery by the American Board of Surgery in 1991, is interviewed for the Library of Congress History Makers Archive.

## 2014

Mount Sinai Health System implements an Enterprise Master Patient Index (EMPI), which will assist in linking the Medical Records for patients who are seen at multiple locations within the Health System, including Mount Sinai St. Luke's.

## 2014

Mount Sinai St. Luke's is designated a 2013 *"Top Performer on Key Quality Measures"* by The Joint Commission. The program recognizes health care institutions for improving performance on evidence-based interventions that increase the likelihood of good medical outcomes for patients with certain conditions.

## 2015

The newly created Department of Cardiovascular surgery is created out of the Department of Surgery at Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West.

## 2016

Mount Sinai Health System seeks state approval to build an enhanced MRI unit at Mount Sinai St. Luke's. It would accommodate the expansion of the hospital's cardiology department and growing volume of MRIs. The PET-MRI would house a hybrid imaging technology that the hospital will use for patients with cardiac and vascular conditions. If approved, the \$2.2 million project will be funded entirely through the hospital's existing cash, and the equipment will be donated by the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai. The unit is expected to take nine months to complete. Mount Sinai also plans to replace and relocate the existing MRI at St. Luke's Hospital.

## 2016

Mount Sinai St. Luke's Diabetes Center opens and is based at the Hospital. The center is staffed by eight endocrinologists, three certified diabetes educators, and a registered dietician.

## 2016

Mount Sinai Health System enters into a partnership agreement with CVS Health to allow patients the choice of receiving delivery of medications to the bedside prior to discharge to improve clinical outcomes through streamlined care, but also to provide uninterrupted convenience for patients upon discharge. The program is piloted on several units at Mount Sinai St. Luke's.

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- 2016** Mount Sinai St. Luke's is among the six campuses of the Mount Sinai Health System to be recognized as "Leaders in LGBT Healthcare Equality" by the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) Foundation, the educational arm of the country's largest lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) civil rights organization.
- 2016** The Alumnae Association of the St. Luke's School of Nursing disbands and donates their funds to the Mount Sinai St. Luke's Department of Nursing.
- 2016** The sale of four buildings (Plant, Travers, Minturn, and Scrymser) at Mount Sinai St. Luke's is completed, purchased by Delshah Capital for \$111.5 million. These properties are located at 401 and 411 West 113th Street and 400 and 408 West 114th Street.
- 2016** Mount Sinai St. Luke's receives the American College of Cardiology's NCDR ACTION Registry-GWTG Platinum Performance Achievement Award for 2016. St. Luke's is one of 223 hospitals nationwide to receive this honor.
- 2016** Mount Sinai's DSRIP (Delivery System Reform Incentive Project) program moves from planning to active implementation. The project integrates population health efforts across the Mount Sinai Health System, driving improved health outcomes and value-based care system-wide. Mount Sinai St. Luke's is the first hospital in the Health System to participate in the Care Hub Initiative, beginning active participation in early 2017.
- 2016** In August 2016, the Department of Pathology at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai establishes the Center for Computational and Systems Pathology at Mount Sinai St. Luke's. The goal is to revolutionize pathology practice, using advanced computer science and mathematical techniques coupled with cutting-edge microscope technology and artificial intelligence. The new academic research facility will explore efforts to more accurately classify diseases and guide treatment using computer vision and machine learning techniques.
- 2016** In August 2016, the Division of Pulmonary, Critical Care, and Sleep Medicine launches a new trial Bedside Procedure Service at St. Luke's. This service performs a variety of bedside procedures, including central venous catheter placement and thoracentesis. It operates Monday through Friday from 8am to 5pm, with weekend or holiday service on an urgent basis.
- 2016** Mount Sinai St. Luke's launches the EPIC In-patient Project to extend the Mount Sinai Health System electronic medical record system to the hospital. Go-live is planned for early 2018.

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## 2016

The newly established Department of Marketing and Communications launches the first annual Staff Communication Survey. The purpose is to better understand staff perspectives on and satisfaction with communication and engagement at Mount Sinai St. Luke's.

## 2017

In January 2017, the Mount Sinai Health System announced that Mount Sinai Beth Israel will close its cardiac surgery program in March, transferring much of the cardiology services volume to Mount Sinai St. Luke's and The Mount Sinai Hospital.

## 2017

In March 2017, Mount Sinai St. Luke's is approved to begin a \$5.9 million upgrade to the cardiology clinic. The Hospital will upgrade more than 10,000 square feet of space on the second floor of its South Campus building, including offices, public areas, patient care areas, and staff support areas.

## 2017

Mount Sinai St. Luke's launches a weekly half-hour meeting for senior and middle managers, calling it, *The Bridge*. The goal is to ensure the members of this meeting achieve the objectives outlined in the Mount Sinai St. Luke's Strategic Plan and make improvements in each of the domains. *The Bridge* is a modification of the best practices deployed at many Lean hospitals across the nation.

## 2017

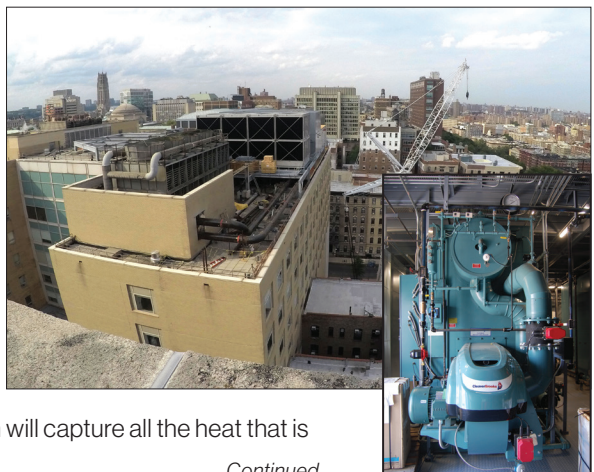
Child in-patient psychiatry beds move from Mount Sinai Hospital to Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West.

## 2017

Mount Sinai St. Luke's is again one of six Mount Sinai Health System hospitals to earn recognition as "Leaders in LGBTQ Healthcare Equality" in the Healthcare Equality Index (HEI), an annual survey by the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) that encourages equal care for LGBTQ patients and recognizes health care institutions for inclusive policies and practices.

## 2017

Mount Sinai St. Luke's "goes green" and upgrades the Hospital's aging infrastructure with the installation of a cogeneration ("cogen") system. Cogen will allow St. Luke's to generate both electricity and useful heat at the same time. Instead of excess heat going to waste, as is the case with regular equipment, Cogen will capture all the heat that is



*Continued*

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emitted and use it to warm areas of the Hospital as well as its water supply. Cogen will enable St. Luke's to use energy more efficiently, lower energy costs, and reduce the hospital's carbon footprint and contribution to global warming.

**2017**

The Mount Sinai Health System announces the launch of a nonprofit called the Mount Sinai Medical-Legal Partnership. To start, it connects lawyers to patients at three facilities, the Center for Transgender Medicine and Surgery, Mount Sinai St. Luke's Child and Family Services, and Mount Sinai's Palliative Care Services. It also received \$1.3 million from the Manhattan District Attorney's office to provide legal services to families at St. Luke's whose children are not getting the educational support they need for behavioral health issues.

**2017**

Mount Sinai St. Luke's re-establishes a staff-facing newsletter. Initially called *Inside Mount Sinai St. Luke's*, the newsletter changes its name to



*The Upside* in 2018. The newsletter is a monthly publication geared toward staff with the intention of improving internal communication and transparency.

**2017**

As part of its efforts to be a more "green" hospital, Mount Sinai St. Luke's rolls out the *Sustain Mount Sinai* recycling initiative with the goal of reducing waste stream volumes and reducing environmental impact.

**2017**

Mount Sinai St. Luke's seeks state approval to build a \$3.3 million infusion suite in a renovated area of the south block (Clark) building. Plans to renovate almost 4,000 square feet on the sixth floor of the building include services for chemotherapy for cancer patients and infusion therapy for other medical conditions, such as bariatric surgery, osteoporosis, and Crohn's disease. The renovation will be funded through the hospital's existing case equity.

**2017**

A new Surgical Oncology practice opens at Mount Sinai St. Luke's in August 2017. This new practice is a unique service at St. Luke's, focusing on the evaluation and management of patients with cancer. The practice offers a novel treatment called Hyperthermic Intraperitoneal Chemoperfusion (HIPEC) for the management of peritoneal surface malignancies. They also offer a myriad of minimally invasive surgical approaches, including laparoscopic and robotic procedures.

**2017**

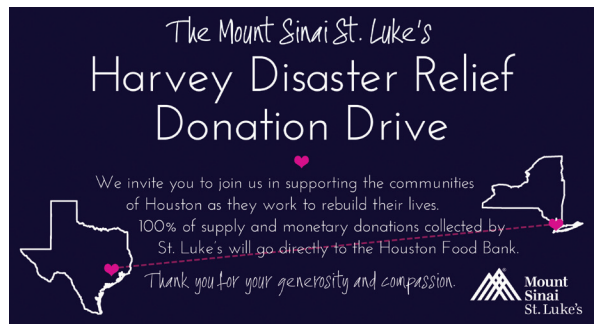
Mount Sinai St. Luke's launches a monthly award program, the "CATCH" Award, to recognize individual nursing units and departments with the highest rate of hand hygiene compliance. Each month's winners are presented with one of the two CATCH trophies.



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## 2017

In September, Mount Sinai St. Luke's launches a Harvey Disaster Relief Donation Drive to support relief efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey in Houston, collecting over 400 items of clothing and \$1,008 worth of supplies for the Houston Food Bank.



## 2017

The CVS Bedside Medication Delivery Service program is extended to other units at Mount Sinai St. Luke's in September.

## 2017

In September, Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West announce the James Jones, MD Award honoring Dr. Jones, who passed away on December 26, 2016. The goal is to raise \$50,000 for this endowed fund, which will continue Dr. Jones' commitment to excellence in medical education.

## 2017

Natural disasters wreak havoc in Texas, Florida, and much of the Caribbean in 2017, but Puerto Rico is impacted like no other region. Mount Sinai St. Luke's volunteer staff travel to Puerto Rico to assist with providing care for Puerto Rico's residents following Hurricane Maria as part of a



larger New York State healthcare team, coordinated by the Greater New York Hospital Association the Healthcare Association of New York State, the New York State Nurses Association, and 1199 SEIU, among others. In addition to volunteers, St. Luke's starts a disaster relief crowdfunding site to benefit the Puerto Rico Real-Time Recovery Fund, raising, \$2,305.

## 2017

In October, Mount Sinai St. Luke's launches a pilot program to document non-medical problems that impact patient health, which aims to screen for such social determinants of health. A questionnaire, administered by social workers or social work interns, asks about housing, safety, transportation, legal problems, and other non-medical circumstances affecting a patient's life. An app for this program is also in the works.

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## 2017

Mount Sinai St. Luke's begins using Surfacide Ultraviolet Disinfectors, machines which help reduce hospital acquired infections utilizing UV light. UV light can kill drug-resistant germs, like MRSA and C. Difficile. The Environmental Services team uses the machine as the final step in terminal cleaning of isolation rooms. It is also used at the end of the day to disinfect the operating and other procedure rooms.

## 2017

Mount Sinai St. Luke's co-hosts the Hospital Innovation and Lean Network of New York (HILNNY) Fourth Annual Conference. HILNNY represents over 50 hospitals in New York State that practice Lean as their process improvement methodology.

## 2018

A special series of events called the *President's Panels* is launched, a joint endeavor between Marketing and Communications and Patient Experience. These forums are intimate and intensive discussion sessions on topics important within the institution. Each lasts one and a half hours and includes a meal with St. Luke's President, Arthur Gianelli. President's Panels are open to all staff, students, and faculty at any level of the organization.

## 2018

As of January, the Nursing Department requires that all registered nurses wear new teal color scrub uniforms. Nursing assistants will wear baby blue and patient care associates, technicians, mental health associates, medical clinical associates, and clinical oncology associates will wear navy blue. This is part of a Mount Sinai Health System initiative to facilitate the identification of RNs by patients and their families.



## 2018

February 2018 marks the reimplementing of regular Town Hall meetings at Mount Sinai St. Luke's. Supported and organized by the Department of Marketing and Communications, the quarterly Town Hall meetings occur three times a day, including a session for overnight staff.

## 2018

Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West announce the launch of Epic In-patient Project to extend the electronic medical record system. The system goes live at 5:30am on March 11.

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## 2018

Mount Sinai Heart opens a new ambulatory practice at Mount Sinai St. Luke's. The Center for Clinical Cardiovascular Care at Mount Sinai Heart offers a suite



of specialty services for comprehensive and integrated cardiovascular patient care, including cardiology, cardiac surgery, and vascular surgery, in one location. With approximately 10,000 square feet of new practice space on the second floor of the Ambulatory Care Center, the out-patient practice includes 19 exam rooms and a state-of-the-art non-invasive imaging suite. Patient care services include cardiovascular disease prevention, general cardiology, cardiac imaging, heart failure, interventional cardiology, electrophysiology, cardiac surgery, and vascular surgery. The cardiac imaging technology available at this location also allows for convenient, non-invasive patient echocardiograms and vascular ultrasounds.

## 2018

The Ambulatory Care Center Lobby and its 440 114th Street entrance officially open on April 23, 2018. The lobby includes a new waiting area, security desk, a Peet's Coffee kiosk, new ADA-



compliant public restrooms, and upgrades to the corridor leading to the first floor elevator bank. In 2019, the lobby incorporates an Interactive Information Wall, which provides visitors with information on various clinical programs and ambulatory practices, as well as wayfinding directories and other material.

The grand opening and ribbon cutting ceremony is held one month later on May 23.

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## 2018

Infusion services are available for the first time at Mount Sinai St. Luke's in a new state-of-the-art Infusion Suite, an extension of The Tisch Cancer Institute and The Mount Sinai Hospital. It offers a broad array of

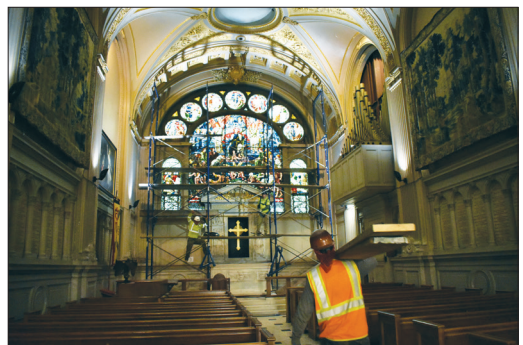


therapeutic and chemo infusions as part of a larger project to create the first centralized, comprehensive cancer center at Mount Sinai St. Luke's. The Infusion Suite begins accepting patients on July 24.

The grand opening and ribbon cutting for the new Infusion Suite is held on January 29, 2019. Councilman Mark Levine is in attendance as a speaker. As a strong supporter of the Infusion Suite project, Councilman Levine assisted in the procurement of a new PET/CT machine, which will allow for advanced early cancer detection in patients.

## 2018

In June 2018, a five month project to restore the stained glass windows in the chapel begins. The stained glass windows are removed for cleaning and re-leading by the J&R Lamb Studio of Midland Park, NJ, the studio that originally installed the windows. Reinstallation is completed on October 23, 2018. Outdoor lighting is installed the following year to make the window visible during night hours.



Created in 1895 by artist Henry Holiday, the stained glass windows prominently and proudly on display in the chapel depicts Rev. Muhlenberg's philosophy of dedication and care for all City residents, no matter their status.





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2018

In an effort to reduce Hospital Acquired Pressure Injuries (HAPIs) at Mount Sinai St. Luke's, the Nursing Department partners with a wound care company to create a wound cart that includes equipment and guidelines for performing wound care and preventing injuries.

2018

Mount Sinai St. Luke's celebrates an exceptionally successful Joint Commission survey, with leadership expressing gratitude to the entire hospital for all the hard work that goes into preparing for and participating in a Joint Commission survey.

2018

The Mount Sinai Health System selects Mount Sinai St. Luke's as the first site to engage in a system-wide effort to tighten cultural alignment and accelerate cultural transformation, with the goal of creating exceptional experiences for all patients.

The MSHS Experience is a four-hour session that shows employees how each and every team member can help provide an ideal patient experience for all patients touched by MSHS. Every staff and faculty member will be participating in The MSHS Experience.

Centered on a "visual guide" displaying the ideal state of the patient experience, the MSHS Experience unifies employees around a shared vision for the patient, family, and caregiver experience.

2018

PATHwayfinding, a company specializing in signage and wayfinding, is engaged to implement a new static sign system and accompanying wayfinding. Signage in the Ambulatory Care Center and Pavilion is completed over the course of several months. The program will eventually expand to the Main Hospital Building.



Buildings across the campus are officially renamed. Babcock and Women's Buildings are together identified as the "Main Hospital Building." Clark, S&R, and Stuyvesant are collectively renamed the "Ambulatory Care Center." The Muhlenberg and Chapel Buildings are named "Pavilion." It is hoped that these new designations will help visitors, patients, and staff better navigate the campus buildings.

2018

In an effort to better coordinate patient throughput at Mount Sinai St. Luke's, the Nursing Department institutes a 30-minute change in start time for in-patient unit registered nurses on both shifts, effective October 27, 2018.

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## 2018

The Lean Team introduces a Bronze Belt course for managers and directors. The course includes a series of four modules taught over the course of two months and is geared toward enabling Lean leadership. The first cohort graduates in January 2019.

## 2018

The Mount Sinai Health System's first Daily Management Center opens at Mount Sinai St. Luke's on October 22, 2018. The DMC is a data-driven hub for the management of daily hospital operations within which teams at St. Luke's can leverage real-time data to improve clinical and operational outcomes. The space is also fully outfitted to serve as an Incident Command Center, when needed.



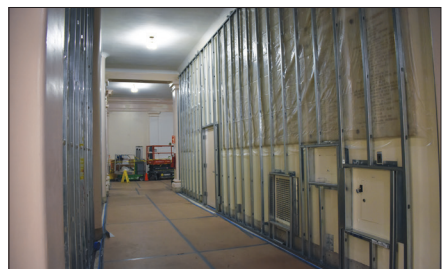
Two days after opening, the hospital hosts its second full-scale exercise around a mass casualty scenario. This gives the Incident Management Team their first opportunity to use the brand-new Incident Command Center.



The DMC is dedicated to James Peter Jones, MD and officially named the James P. Jones Daily Management and Incident Command Center at a ribbon cutting and dedication ceremony on December 5, 2018. Dr. Jones died suddenly on December 26, 2016.

## 2018

The renovation of the Pavilion (previously, Muhlenberg) Building lobby and hallway leading to the Ambulatory Care Center is completed in November 2018. New light fixtures, paint color change, marble floor acid wash, and addition of a security desk are among the major changes.



The marble donor plaques leading down the hallway to Mount Sinai Heart were not removable, and are covered by drywall to make space for a Historical Timeline along one wall (installed in October 2019) and artwork along the other.

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- 2018** November is selected as a month of renewed focus on staff and their well-being. Part of this effort is a campaign of “Everyday Thankfulness,” in which a Staff Photo Booth is set up in the Main Hospital Lobby several times per week throughout the month of November. Every Thursday in November (#ThankfulThursdays), videos, photos, and quotes are posted to social media accounts and on hospital lobby monitors.
- 2018** In November, magnetometers (metal detectors) are deployed at the Mount Sinai St. Luke’s Emergency Room entrance to increase security. Patients and visitors entering the Emergency Room are subject to magnetometer screening upon entry and re-entry.
- 2019** The first annual Managers Retreat is held on February 28, 2019. Over 150 Mount Sinai St. Luke’s managers and supervisors attend the full day session in the Auditorium.
- 2019** Care Transitions and Population Health partners with the Institute for Community Living (ICL) to pilot a program to help provide continuing care for the homeless. The one-year pilot program begins accepting referrals in March 2019 from all Manhattan Mount Sinai locations.
- 2019** In April 2019, new “smart” technology is introduced in the central elevator bank of the Ambulatory Care Center. This is part of a \$3 million project to replace, improve, and modernize all 10 elevators in the ACC in order to improve the flow of people and supplies and to significantly reduce wait times. Going live on April 27, the main bank of elevators is now operated through a control touch panel outside the elevators.
- 2019** The Mount Sinai Health System launches a program for newly graduated nurses. Several MSHS hospitals, including Mount Sinai St. Luke’s, embark on this new venture to advance nursing practice and to ultimately assist new nurses with transition to practice. The program is launched with support from Vizient/American Association of College of Nursing (AACN) in collaboration with the New York Alliance for Careers in Healthcare (NYACH).
- 2019** Mount Sinai St. Luke’s is among 25 U.S. organizations to receive the Annual Diversity and Inclusion Honors Award from The Association of Employee Resource Groups and Councils, the only national award that recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements of Employee Resource Groups, Business Resource Groups, and Diversity Councils.

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## 2019

In May 2019, Mount Sinai St. Luke's surgeons, John D. Puskas, MD and Gianluca Torregrossa, MD, perform the Mount Sinai Health System's first totally endoscopic coronary artery bypass (TECAB) procedures, making Mount Sinai Heart the only center in New York State offering this minimally invasive procedure.



TECAB is performed using only micro-incisions and offers eligible patients a much quicker recovery time, less pain and scarring, and a reduced risk of infection.

## 2019

In December Mount Sinai St. Luke's institutes the "Great Catch Program" to engage staff members in reporting adverse events and near-misses, promote transparency, and highlight opportunities for education and growth. A "great catch" is the interception or detection of an event or situation that could have resulted in patient or staff harm. The aim of the program is to learn how to identify and report impending events before they happen and to recognize staff for going the extra mile.

## 2019

On July 2, 2019, Mount Sinai St. Luke's opens a new multi-specialty surgery practice space on the first floor of the Ambulatory Care Center. An official grand opening and ribbon cutting ceremony is planned for October 2019.



## 2019

Mount Sinai St. Luke's achieves Stage 6 designation on the HIMSS Analytics Electronic Medical Records Adoption Modern SM (EMRAM). Stage 6 designation recognizes the hospital's advancement in IT capabilities, indicating that the hospital is almost fully paperless across out-patient facilities for both documentation and ordering purposes.





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**2019**

Mount Sinai St. Luke's once more receives a Mission Lifeline Award for Excellence in the Reperfusion and Medical Care for patients with STEMI. With this recognition, St. Luke's cements its part in the elite group of hospitals recognized by the American Heart Association.

**2019**

The Pharmacy Admixture Center ("PAC-10") opens in the Ambulatory Care Center. The new sterile compounding center prepares the hospital to meet updates in existing regulatory standards for hazardous preparations, allowing for extended expiration dating, which will subsequently minimize labor and product waste.

**2019**

MSSL/MSW announces the creation of a new in-patient Addiction Consultation and Evaluation Service for in-patient providers at Mount Sinai West and Mount Sinai St. Luke's.

On March 28, Mount Sinai St. Luke's re-verifies as a Level II Trauma Center by the Verification Review Committee, an ad hoc committee of the Committee on Trauma of the American College of Surgeons.

**2019**

In April new "smart" technology is introduced in the central elevator bank of the Ambulatory Care Center. This is part of a \$3 million project to replace, improve, and modernize all 10 elevators in the ACC in order to improve the flow of people and supplies and to significantly reduce wait times. Going live on April 27, the main bank of elevators is now operated through a control touch panel outside the elevators.

**2019**

In October the ACGME (Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education) acknowledges the distinction between Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West. Though legally still a merged hospital center, they no longer fall underneath the one heading of Mount Sinai St. Luke's and West.

**2020**

February 7: the public announcement of the name change of Mount Sinai St. Luke's to Mount Sinai Morningside.



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## 2020

In February the Peter R. Holt, MD Lectureship in Gastroenterology is established to honor Dr. Holt's 90th year and his establishment, in Fall 1961, of the Division of Gastroenterology at St. Luke's Hospital.

## 2020

On March 7, the first Covid-19 positive patient is admitted to an MSHS hospital (MSW). By mid-March MSM's Covid-19 census reaches to nearly 600, and by March 25th triage tents are opened outside of the Emergency entrance. Masks and sanitizing materials are distributed to the staff and a screening process for anyone entering Hospital buildings is in place. Weekly town hall Zoom events are instituted to keep the staff apprised of current events, along with frequently broadcast emails. The pandemic reaches its pinnacle in April/May of 2020 and declines throughout the summer, spiking again during the fall/winter holidays. Mount Sinai researchers are actively working to create a vaccine. The Pfizer vaccine receives emergency approval for distribution in December 2020. On June 25, 2021 the Covid-19 positive census at MSM is zero, however the Delta variant increases the census once again by July 2021.

## 2020

On Tuesday, June 2, hundreds of Mount Sinai Morningside employees congregated outside the hospital to show solidarity with those protesting the killing of George Floyd at the hands of law enforcement in Minnesota. Over 500 employees filled the sidewalks, overflowing onto Amsterdam Avenue. MSM



President, Arthur Gianelli, MBA, MPH, delivered a heartfelt address, which was followed by nine nine minutes of silence.

## 2020

July 21: new visitor management system went live at Mount Sinai Morningside. The system is active at all entrances. This implementation brings us onto the same security system already in use at several other Mount Sinai locations.

## 2020

"Concierge on Call" program officially launched on August 3, 2020 at MSM. This initiative, developed by the Office of Strategy Management, aims to enhance patients' stays in our hospital through a personalized connection, a small amenity gift, and a tailored follow-up letter. The Concierge on Call program provides one-on-one attention from our administrative team, ensuring patients have the most comfortable stay and best experience possible. Through daily rounding, leaders from across our hospital will check in on patients at bedside, which will help us achieve an elevated, intimate experience that complements the excellent clinical care patients receive in our facility.

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## 2020

In October, during several postseason games, Major League Baseball teams filled empty stadiums with Mount Sinai Morningside employee cutouts as part of the continued effort to honor frontline healthcare workers, alongside images of military service members, cancer survivors, cancer research scientists, Boys & Girls Clubs of America members, and other COVID-19 essential workers.

## 2020

In November, Mount Sinai Morningside announces the start of a full-day, in-house hospital orientation for employees hired since January 2020. First event occurs on 11/17/2020.

## 2020

On December 15, Dr. Faye Reiff-Pasarew (seen here) is the first employee at Mount Sinai Morningside to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. She said, "I was thrilled to get vaccinated. It was nearly painless, and I am feeling hopeful for the future."



## 2021

An "Office Hoteling" pilot program launches on Thursday, April 1. The initial capacity of this pilot program is limited, but will scale up to meet future demand. Office Hoteling allows employees to book a workspace for a specific date using an on-line booking platform. It will give access to office space to telecommuting staff when on-site, help reduce the on-site footprint, and assist staff who wish to or need to vacate their permanent spaces to maintain an on-site presence.

## 2021

Beginning Wednesday, April 7, Mount Sinai Morningside and Mount Sinai West patients on select units will be able to participate in self-service meal ordering through MyChart on their personal mobile phone. The Dining Mobile tool provides interactive nutrition education and menus aligned with the patient's prescribed nutrition goals.

## 2021

A new medicine subspecialty practice opens on the 6th floor of the Ambulatory Care Center. The practice incorporates providers from multiple locations into a multidisciplinary practice that includes Endocrinology, Gastroenterology, Nephrology, Pulmonary, and Infectious Diseases and Rheumatology, which are new to the practice platform. The new space consists of 20 exam rooms, a lab, a large multi-function space for providers, administrative offices, a staff, and a nurse exam room, and a procedure scheduler space.

## 2021

In April, Janus kiosks are installed in all major entrances at MSM to screen visitors for Covid-19 symptoms, travel history, and temperatures upon arrival. The kiosks are intended for all visitors and patients and will provide the ability to screen in both English and Spanish. Additional languages will be added in the upcoming months.

## 2021

On April 26 MSM kicks off #ResilientTogether program to recognize the dedication of our employees, reflect on and honor our journey, sacrifices, heroism, re-orient ourselves to how we have historically and successfully managed daily operations and all the innovations that make us unique, and encourage and celebrate our staff. We will reinstitute a celebration and reflection initiative called “30 Seconds of Joy” and at 3pm on Wednesdays play 30-seconds of “Lovely Day” by Bill Withers throughout the Hospital in recognition of the selfless service of our staff.



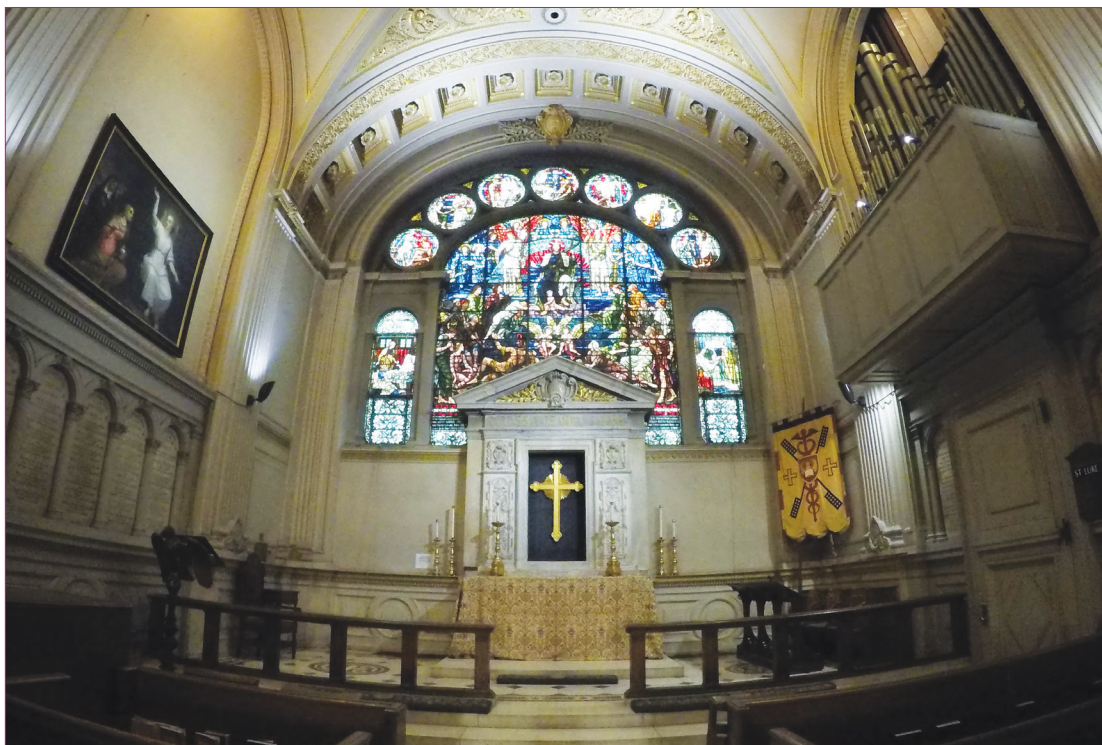


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# 2021

Drs. Gabriele Di Luozzo, Director of Aortic Surgery and Daniel Han, a vascular surgeon, perform a rare minimally invasive stenting procedure that has only been performed about 50 times in the world—and never in the New York area. The patient is an elderly woman with a life-threatening aortic aneurysm, complicated by severe emphysema and other lung issues. The stent is placed through access points in both the neck and the groin. The operation required extremely advanced imaging capabilities, which Mount Sinai Morningside possessed, to have precise visualization of the patient's anatomy to perform the surgery safely, avoiding the risks of open-heart surgery, and sparing her brain from a lack of blood. It produced a very good result, a speedy recovery, and no respiratory issues. She was discharged a few days after surgery.

## The Mount Sinai Morningside Restoration Fund



Henry Holiday's stained glass windows commemorate the philosophy of dedication, compassion, and care espoused by St. Luke's Hospital founder, Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, DD, who envisioned a world in which quality healthcare would be provided, without charge, to all who needed it. Today, Mount Sinai Morningside is proud to continue this heritage by providing medical care to the communities of Morningside Heights, West Harlem, and beyond, "putting patients at the center of everything we do by addressing unmet social needs."

The Mount Sinai Morningside Restoration Fund, led by Norma M.T. Braun, MD, Clinical Professor of Medicine at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai and Chairperson of the Medical Board's Archives Committee, raises funds to preserve and restore this chapel. Currently, there are three funding needs. First, to clean and repair the magnificent early 18th century Flemish tapestries, depicting scenes from the life of Moses, that adorn the walls of the chapel, donated in 1936 by the family of Board of Trustee member

William Fahnestock. Second, to repair and tune the 1960s era Squire pipe organ, to provide musical accompaniment to services in the chapel. Third, to conserve and re-bind the unique Four Gospels manuscript, created between 1858 and 1860 by Mary E. Swift, the wife of Board of Trustee member John H. Swift, at the request of Rev. Muhlenberg. This piece is usually displayed in a special case in the Pavilion Lobby, but is currently in temporary storage.

Anyone inspired by and able to help preserve this heritage is encouraged to make a donation using the enclosed donor form, or by contacting The Office of Development at Mount Sinai Health System directly at **212-659-8500** or **[philanthropy@mountsinai.org](mailto:philanthropy@mountsinai.org)**.

Please indicate The Mount Sinai Morningside Restoration Fund as your support choice.

**Thank you for helping us preserve the incredible history of Mount Sinai Morningside!**

The images and historical information presented here are from the Mount Sinai Morningside/St. Luke's Hospital Center Collection, provided by Mount Sinai's Aufses Archives. If you have any questions about the material, please contact the Archives at [\*\*msarchives@mssm.edu\*\*](mailto:msarchives@mssm.edu)



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