



Mount Sinai West

Historical Timeline 1871-2021



The cover images, moving counter clockwise are: Roosevelt Hospital in 1871; a horse and cart ambulance circa 1880, showing the back of the Hospital complex; 9th Avenue at W. 59th Street circa late 1950s showing the Russell Memorial ED, the Tower Memorial Clinic, and Syms Operating Theatre on 9th Avenue, the Ward Building, Pathology Labs, Private Patient Pavilion and Administration Building on W. 59th Street; the officers and nurses of World War I's 2nd Evacuation Hospital Unit; Syms Operating Theatre, the Ward Building, and the Pathology Lab with James H. Roosevelt's Memorial Stone in front; Mount Sinai West in 2021.



Mount Sinai West 1871-2021

Mount Sinai West, as Roosevelt Hospital, was established for the 'reception and relief of sick and diseased persons' in our community, as



per the final will of James H. Roosevelt. It continues to offer outstanding medical care and advances in the art and science

of medicine to the Midtown and Upper West Side neighborhoods. This booklet highlights the development of the Hospital itself, as well as its contributions to developing new ways to treat and care for patients in need.

1800

November 10: James Henry Roosevelt is born into a prosperous merchant family in NYC. He studies law at Harvard University. At the age of 30 years, just as he is establishing his legal career and becomes engaged to Julia Maria Boardman, a young woman from an old New York family, he falls ill from an unknown ailment and becomes disabled, having difficulty walking without crutches. He breaks his engagement and closes his law office. Roosevelt did not become a bitter recluse, but decides to live frugally and manage his fortune to leave a legacy large enough to “establish ... a hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons and for its permanent endowments.”

1863



November 30: James H. Roosevelt dies. His will leaves his fortune, just under one million dollars, to the named Trustees of what will be the Roosevelt Hospital.

1864

January 14: The Board of Trustees holds its first meeting at the home of James I. Roosevelt, a trustee of the future Roosevelt Hospital.

1864

CHAPTER IV.

AN ACT to incorporate "THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, in the City of New York. Passed February 2d, 1864, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It being represented to this Legislature, that James H. Roosevelt, late of the city of New York, departed this life, in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three (never having married), possessed of a large real and personal estate, the bulk of which by his will he devoted to the establishment of a Hospital in said city, naming for that purpose certain trustees to manage and conduct the same, and directing them promptly to apply to the Legislature of this State for power acts to incorporate, secure, and perpetuate said Hospital, and such application having been made accordingly: Be it, therefore, enacted, That the trustees named in said will, to wit, George T. Trumble, President of the Managing Board of "The Society of the New York Hospital," Edward Delafield, President of the Managing Board of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," Thomas House Taylor, President of the Managing Board of "The New York Eye Infirmary," Frederick K. Muller, President of the Managing Board of "The Donult Dispensary," Augustus Schell, President of the Managing Board of "The New York Institution for the Blind," and their several successors in their respective offices as such Presidents, and James I. Roosevelt, Edwin Clark, John M. Knox, and Adrian H. Muller, all of the city of New York, and their successors, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Roosevelt Hospital."

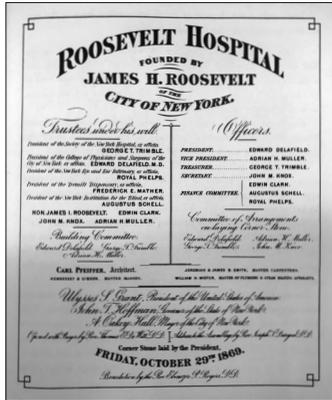
SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be the estab-

February 2: The Act of Incorporation for Roosevelt Hospital is passed by New York State Legislature.

1869

April 5: A plot of land, a square block plot bordered by West 58th and West 59th Streets and 9th and 10th Avenues, is purchased from Hospital Trustee Augustus Schell for \$185,000. The land had been part of the old Somarindyck Farm which was originally part of a land grant from Gov. Nicolls in 1667, and had come into possession of the de Lancey family in 1729. That family lost it in the Revolutionary War because of Tory activities and it was sold in 1785 to John Somarindyck.

1869



October 29: The cornerstone for Roosevelt Hospital's first building is laid. General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, was present for the ceremony.

Copper plaque celebrating the event, hung in the lobby of the Administrative Building.

1871

November 2: Roosevelt Hospital is dedicated and opens with 180 beds; a Medical Board is created to formulate medical policy, determine and enforce medical standards, and recommend appointments and promotions. Two services are established: the Medical Division and the Surgical Division.



1871

November 8: The first patient is admitted to the Hospital.

1871

April 25: Trustees approve the construction of a single story pavilion east of the Ward building for such cases as "are either contagious or so much deteriorate the atmosphere as to require treatment in a separate ward." This building is named Surgical Ward V, depicted here, to the right of Syms.



1871

Dr. W.D. Schuyler was appointed the first House Physician and Surgeon.

1874

The Uterine Service is established under the Medical Division of Roosevelt Hospital.

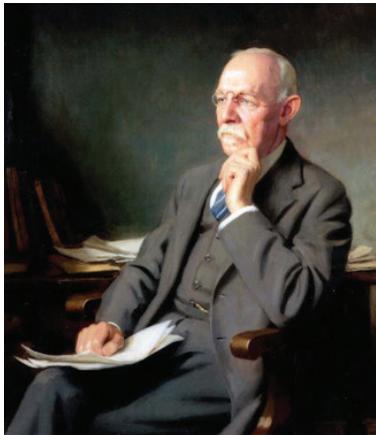
1877

September 10: An ambulance service is instituted at Roosevelt Hospital, which takes over one of the casualty districts established by the City. The Hospital adds a shed and stable near the morgue building to house the horse-drawn carts.



1881

William Halsted, MD organizes an Out-Patient Dispensary in the basement of the Administration building and remains its director until 1886. The unit grows quickly and a new single floor building is added in 1885 to meet the growing need.



1882

William Halsted, MD performs the first radical mastectomy for breast cancer in the United States at Roosevelt Hospital.

1885

William Halsted, MD pioneers the use of cocaine anesthesia on peripheral nervous system for minor surgical operations (Nerve blocks).

1885



December 31: Roosevelt Hospital opens a one-story out-patient building, prompted by the rapid growth of Halsted's Out-Patient Dispensary. The Out-Patient Department functions there until the opening of the Tower Clinic in 1953.

Out-Patient Department on the right.

1886

Robert Hall, MD performed and reported on what is thought to have been the United States' first survival of a patient after early surgical removal of a perforated appendix. Dr. Hall dies in 1897 - of a ruptured appendix.

1887

The College of Physicians and Surgeons moves from E. 23rd St. and Fourth Avenue (now Park Avenue South) to a new building on 59th Street across from Roosevelt Hospital. Many of the original staff of Roosevelt were graduates and teachers at P&S, which may have instigated P&S students observing Roosevelt Hospital clinics and led to Roosevelt becoming the main teaching hospital for the school in the future.

1888

December 1: The Uterine Division separates from Medical Service and changes its name to the Gynecological Division, with a staff of two physicians.

1888

Robert F. Weir, MD joins the Roosevelt Hospital surgical staff. Characterized as "one of the most brilliant surgeons of his time," he pioneers in rhinoplasty, and is among the first to adopt, urge the use of, and teach Lister's methods of antisepsis. He performed the first well documented total removal of an unequivocal brain tumor in America at New York Hospital on March 9, 1887.

1889

William J. Syms, a retired New York arms merchant, bequeaths Roosevelt Hospital \$350,000 in his will. Of this, \$250,000, or "as much as Trustees deemed proper," was for the creation of a surgical operating theater building with all desirable furnishings, appliances, and adjuncts, used for surgical purposes only, under the direction of Dr. Charles McBurney. Several years prior Syms had been a surgical patient of McBurney's and they had established a friendly relationship. The Syms Operating Theatre costs \$200,000; the balance was set aside for 'future needs.'



Syms Operating Theatre

1890

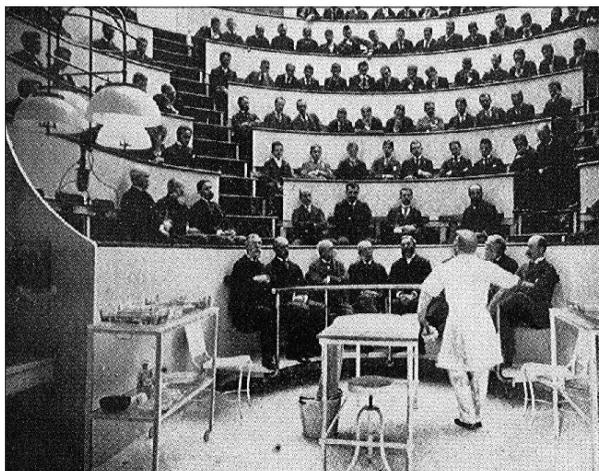
December 8: The James W. McLane, Jr. Gynecological Operating Room opens. The Gynecology Service, which started in 1874 as the Uterine Service, is growing and in need of a dedicated operating room. The room, the gift of Dr. James W. McLane, Roosevelt Hospital president, 1905-1913, dedicated to the memory of his son, James W. McLane, Jr., is equipped with sterilizers, storage areas, and scrubbing facilities. It is a one-story, skylighted building that connects directly to the ground floor gynecology ward in the Ward building.



James W. McLane Jr. Memorial Theatre

1892

November 3: The Syms Operating Theatre at Roosevelt Hospital opens. Designed by architect W. Wheeler Smith, with input from Charles McBurney, MD, it was a gift of retired arms merchant William J. Syms. It was among a new generation of operating rooms equipped for aseptic surgery. It featured a tiered amphitheater accommodating 184

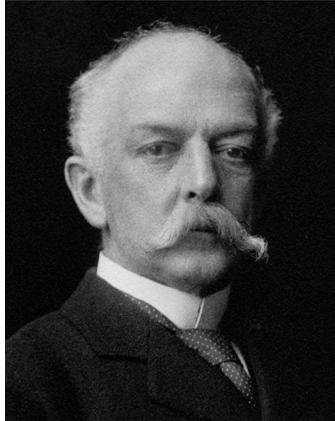


First Public Clinic in Syms Amphitheatre

observers, and a conical skylight, which allowed for abundant natural light.

The building included visitors' rooms; recovery rooms; living quarters for nurses, assistant surgeons, and a private chef; a surgeon's room; laboratory rooms; rooms for photography and microscopes; two small operating rooms; an ether room; and various preparation rooms for bandages, instrument sterilization, and storage. It had separate circulation systems for visitors, the surgical staff, patients, and residents of the building. Though considered the most modern surgical building when it opened, its final surgery was in 1941, when more up-to-date facilities were available in the Private Patients Pavilion. It was used as a mortuary for a time, and held the blood bank of the Hospital. In 1953 the interior was gutted and the Pathology Department took over the space. It fell into disuse in the 1970s. Its exteriors received landmark status in 1989. Since 2009 it has been the home of the Speyer Legacy School.

1893

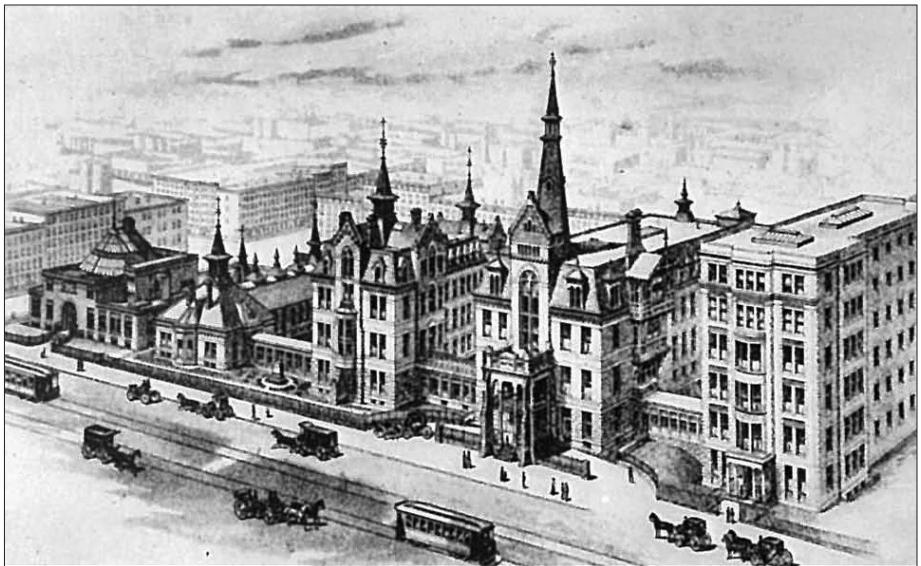


Dr. Charles H. McBurney first performs the McBurney incision, the classic procedure for appendectomies, at the Roosevelt Hospital; William Mayo, MD, of the future Mayo clinic, is in the audience.

1896

November 16: The Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing admits its first students: 27 transfer students and 7 probationary students.

1896



The Private Patients Pavilion: The one story Out-Patient Building, far right, is enlarged by an additional five stories to create a Private Patients Pavilion with floors to house the student nurses and interns. Private Patient floors opened November 19.

1896

Roosevelt Hospital 'ex-internes' meet at the Hospital on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its opening and organize The Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association. Its purpose is "maintaining loyalty to the institution and promoting its broader usefulness."

1897

Thomas L. Bennett, MD introduced the nitrous oxide-ether sequence for anesthesia, thought to be its first use in America. Bennett later designed the Bennett Inhaler, long considered standard equipment in anesthesia administration.

1898



Netta Bolton Bliss Ward

The two-story Accident Building opens in 1898. The first story is for treatment of emergency and accident cases. The second story, a medical ward for sick children, opens in 1899, equipped in memory of Netta Bolton Bliss by her sister, Catherine A. Bliss. It includes a 12-crib children's ward, which Abraham Jacobi, MD, widely known as the "Father of American Pediatrics," directs. It is initially known as The Abraham Jacobi Ward for Sick Children, and is endowed in memory of Ella May Clark, by her husband. In 1903, Catherine A. Bliss endowed the ward in perpetuity, the name was changed to the Catherine A. Bliss Ward for Sick Children, and the building became known as the Bliss Building.

1898

Roosevelt Hospital's Ward V is turned over to the United States Department of War during the Spanish-American War to provide care for troops from New York and New Jersey training camps who fall ill with typhoid and other contagious diseases.

1899

September: The first American to die as the result of an automobile accident, Henry Bliss, is brought to Roosevelt Hospital.

1899

November: The Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing Alumnae Association is organized when members of the classes of 1897, 1898, and 1899 meet in Directress Mary A. Samuel's office. The first elected officers were President Anna L. Thompson ('97); Vice President Nellie Lee ('97); Secretary-Treasurer Elizabeth M. Burns ('98), and Trustees Carbetta Jones ('97) and Helen Barker ('97). This first class worked to help form the States Nurses' Association in 1901 and helped in the passage of the Nurse Practice Act, in 1903. The Association is formally incorporated in 1914.

1900

A Radiology Department is established at Roosevelt Hospital, located in the Ward Building.

1900

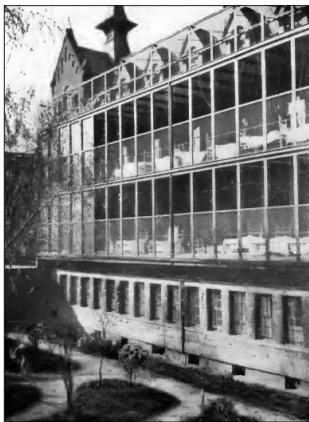
The horse-drawn ambulance carts are replaced by electric vehicles that "travel sixteen miles an hour, weigh 4,800 pounds... and cost about \$3,000.00 each." In 1903 they return to horse carts, which are cheaper and more dependable.



1906

A visiting nurse for the Surgical Division of the Out-Patient Department is hired to oversee the recuperation of patients at home. That salary is provided by funding from Mr. Harkness, a Hospital Trustee. In 1908 another patron provides the funds for a nurse dedicated to securing appropriate convalescent housing for patients being discharged from the Hospital, but still in need of some level of medical oversight. These are the early positions that would lead to the establishment of a formal social services department. The early versions of this service are called the Relief Bureau and then the Bureau of Home Welfare (circa 1912), then the Department of Home Welfare (1915), and finally the Social Service Department in 1932.

1907



Full length "fresh air balconies," 13 feet wide by 107 feet long, are added on the eastern side of the wards in the old Ward building.

Balconies—Medical Pavilion

1908

A new laboratory building is erected alongside the corridor between the Medical and Surgical Pavilions, providing room for pathological and bacteriological laboratories, and allowing the means to keep pace with the rapidly developing fields of bacteriology, physiological chemistry, and serum therapy, with rooms for clinical records, a new roof garden adjoining the children's medical ward, and one adjoining the children's surgical ward. The lab opens March 1, 1909, operating under the direction of Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl.

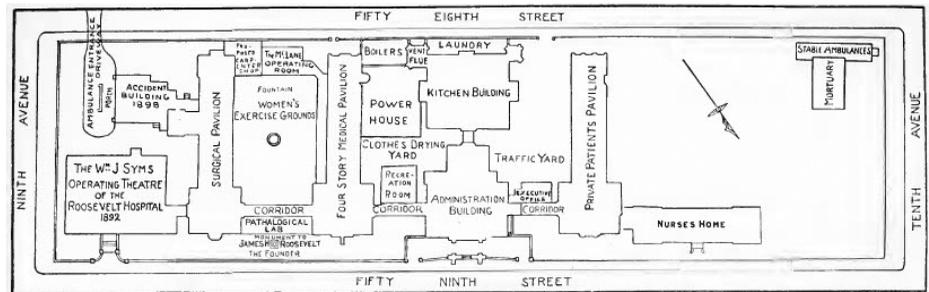
1908

The Roosevelt Hospital ambulance service is discontinued completely due to high operational costs, including the legal costs of frequent accidents. It is estimated that the service answered some 80,000 calls in its 30 years of service.

1910

Karl Connell, MD becomes assistant surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital. During his tenure, he developed the celebrated Connell anesthetometer, the Connell airway, and the Connell meter for measuring gas flow. He also perfected a gas mask, the Connell Mask, which was used by the armed forces during World War I.

1911



Plot Plan of the Hospital Block with new Nurses' Residence on right.

January 1: A new Nurses' Residence building, which is erected largely through the untiring efforts of Dr. James W. McLane, Hospital President, and surgeon, opens.

1912

A fireproof building is erected by Dr. Lewis R. Morris for use of the Harriman Research Laboratory. The two-story brick building is used for research in metabolism and digestive ferments being conducted by the chemists of that staff under the direction of Dr. William G. Lyle.

1913

Pediatrics is recognized as a distinct service with Rowland G. Freeman as its attending.

1913

Philip Van Ingen, MD joined the staff as pediatrician, eventually becoming Director of Pediatrics. In 1929, President Hoover appointed him Chair of the Committee on the Medical Care of Children, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

1914

The Roosevelt Hospital Training School for Nurses Alumnae Association is formally incorporated.

1914

College of Physicians and Surgeons students are admitted to patient wards for bedside teaching.

1917

July 2: Roosevelt Hospital's "Mackay Unit" receives orders to leave Ellis Island to staff the World War I Base Hospital No. 15 and renders distinguished service in Chaumont, France. The unit's commander, Colonel Charles H. Peck, MD, is awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and four nurses receive the Croix de Guerre. Base Hospital No. 15 served the casualties of Verdun, Gelleau Wood, and Chateau Thierry. Two doctors and six nurses in the unit were killed, or died after contracting an illness while there.



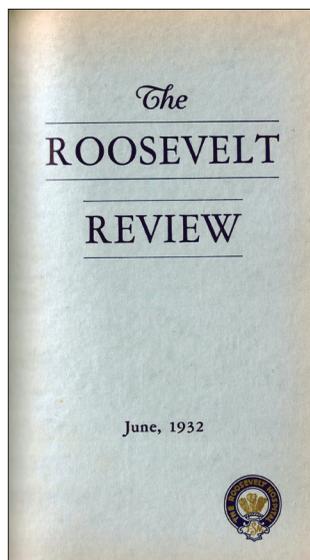
1922

Ward V, a single-story original Hospital building for surgical patients, is torn down and replaced with the modern, fire-proof 9-story Ward building with 285 beds. It opens on December 20, 1923.



1930

May: Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing Alumnae Association publishes its first 'Alumnae Association Bulletin' which was planned as a quarterly publication. Two years and several name changes later, *The Roosevelt Review* becomes the final title in June 1932.



1930

Hampton P. Howell is designated the first attending otolaryngologist. Prior to that date nose and throat surgery were carried out in the surgical service.

1930

Urological surgery becomes an independent service under Edward F. Killbane.

1931

A free library service for patients begins, widely considered a model of its kind. It is run under the Volunteer Services Department.

1932

July 1: New York Hospital's Allergy Clinic, founded in 1918 by Robert A. Cooke, moves to Roosevelt Hospital. It is later renamed The Institute of Allergy and it takes over the first floor of the Private Patients Pavilion where it functioned until 1953. It is the first clinic ever established for the diagnosis, treatment, and study of the various manifestations of allergy.

1932

The Women's Committee is organized to coordinate volunteer work in the Hospital. In 1933 it is renamed 'Volunteer Services.'

1932

The Department of Home Welfare is renamed the Social Service Department.

1934



Arthur J. Antenucci, MD joins the medical staff at Roosevelt Hospital. He serves as Chief of Medicine from 1957 until 1970 and as Editor-in-Chief of *The American Journal of Medicine* from 1971 to mid-1986.

1934

The nursing student monthly allowance ends, but they now receive their uniforms, and textbooks for basic courses – medical, surgical, pediatric, and obstetrical - in lieu of the allowance. This year also brought a change in the uniform - both dress and work uniforms, the latter having short sleeves.

1936

Thomas T. Mackie, MD assumed directorship of the Gray Clinic for Colitis. He was also named president of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine, an organization said to have greatly improved the health of American troops in the tropics during World War II. He later co-authored *A Manual of Tropical Medicine*.

1936

Bedside and operating room instruction of fourth year students from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons is initiated.

1939

July 5: Roosevelt Hospital resumes ambulance service. The area served extended from 39th to 72nd Street between Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River and includes all of Central Park south of 86th Street. Until WWII limited the number of available physicians, a physician rides with the unit; afterwards ambulance workers receive extensive first-aid training.

1941

April 26: World-renowned Austrian-born composer and violinist Fritz Kreisler is involved in a serious traffic accident in NYC, suffering a fractured skull. Treated at Roosevelt Hospital, he was in a coma for over a week and spent 82 days at the Hospital. Upon his death on January 29, 1962, he left a bequest of \$300,000 to the Hospital in gratitude for his care.

1941

Condict W. Cutler, Jr., MD, organizes the Catastrophe Unit, also known as the Disaster Unit, the first of its kind in a New York City voluntary hospital. The Unit's overall goal is rapid placement of teams of doctors and nurses at the site of any civilian catastrophe or at the scene of destructive enemy action.

1942



Burning of the S.S. Normandie, Feb. 9, 1942

February 9: The Catastrophe Unit aids victims of the French luxury liner S.S. Normandie fire. Doctors and nurses treat patients on the pier and ambulances rush the more serious patients to the hospital where two operating rooms were put into service and extra beds were set up.

1942

Condit W. Cutler, Jr., MD, a founding member of the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, publishes *The Hand, Its Diseases and Disabilities*.

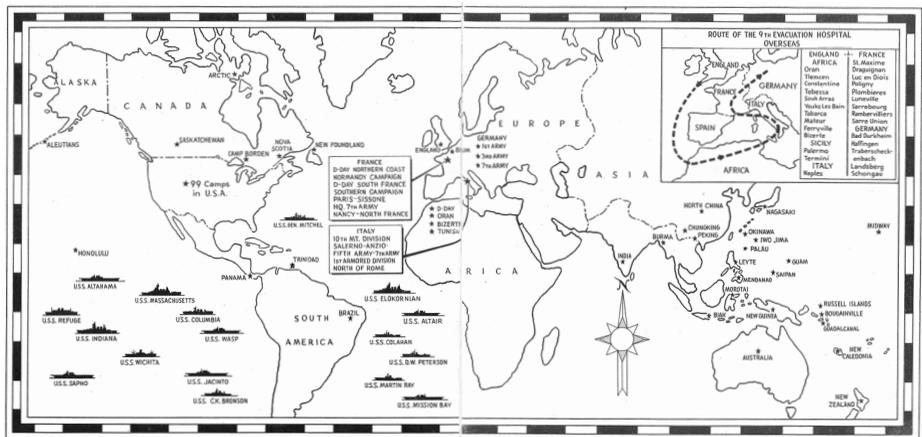
1942

January 8: A six-story Private Patients Pavilion opens at Roosevelt Hospital. Its modern operating rooms mark the end of surgical procedures in the Syms Operating Theatre. The cornerstone is laid May 21, 1941.



Laying the cornerstone – May 21, 1941. Dr. Rappeley, Commissioner of Hospitals, Mr. McLane, Dr. Clemmons, Mr. Winston.

1942



Roosevelt Hospital's Evacuation Hospital No. 9 is activated at Camp Blanding, Florida. The unit goes on to care for military personnel and civilians in North Africa, Sicily, the Italian peninsula, France, and Germany. Evac Hospital No. 9 serves the 7th Army under General Patch in North Africa, cares for the wounded in the battles of Kasserine Pass, Sicily, Palermo, Termini, and Messina, proceeds to St. Tropez through France, across the Rhine and on to Schoengau, with Patton's 3rd Army. Gen. Patton writes of Evac 9, "Never in my experience as a commander or as a patient have I witnessed comparable performance."

1942

The Blood Bank opens in the Syms building; the mortuary is also moved into that building.

1944

August 30: The Duchess of Windsor spends 11 days in the hospital after an appendectomy on Sept 1. She occupied room 3 on the 5th floor of the Private Patients Pavilion; the Duke of Windsor also stayed at the hospital and visited with his wife; they left at noon on Sept 11 and were considered favorites of the staff for their courtesies, charm, and consideration.

1945

Roosevelt physician Thomas T. Mackie co-authors the text, *A Manual of Tropical Medicine*. The sixth edition is published nearly 30 years after his death as the renamed classic, *Hunter's Tropical Medicine*.

1946

Dr. Condict W. Cutler received the Legion of Merit, awarded by the U.S. Armed Forces, for his work "in the restoration of function of hands crippled by wounds, thus giving many members of the Armed Forces an opportunity to follow gainful employment occupations without the handicap of artificial appliances." He also received the Congressional Medal for Meritorious Service, the highest military honor presented for valor.

1946

The Roosevelt Hospital Medical Library opens in September.

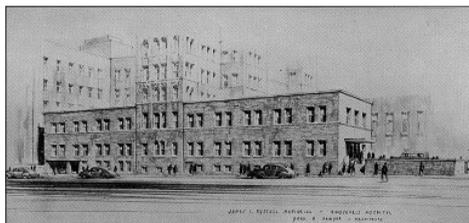
1948



August 4: Ground is broken for new accident-emergency building which will be called James I. Russell Memorial Surgical Building after distinguished and beloved surgeon Dr. James I. Russell, who died in 1944. Plans include two floors and basement storage, the first floor for emergency cases, the second for a modern surgical floor.

James I. Russell, MD

1949



James I. Russell Memorial Building

June 29: James I. Russell Memorial Surgical Building formally opens to the public. It includes an enlarged accident-emergency department on the first floor and a new ambulance bay, operating and treatment rooms, X-ray facilities and plaster room, and 8 observation rooms. The second floor holds 46 surgical patients. In 1949, 7,316 ambulance calls were received and 34,998 patients were treated in the Emergency Department.

1949

Initially sponsored by the Volunteer Department, the Occupational Therapy Department is developed slowly and now requires full-time personnel.

1949

September: The ambulance service extends to include the west side of Lexington Avenue. This change was requested by the Hospital in an effort to render service consistent with the professional staff and equipment available. Two new ambulances were purchased to replace those bought in 1946.

1949

While the ground work for the creation of the Division of Psychiatry is being formulated, New York State invites Roosevelt Hospital to host the New York State Psychiatric Pilot Plan, which is based on the assumption that early recognition and treatment of psychiatric problems will greatly reduce the necessity of institutionalizing these patients in later life. Under this program a psychiatrist will be assigned to each medical, surgical, and specialty division in the Hospital and out-patient services. The Psychiatric Department in the Out-Patient Service will also be expanded to conform to the Pilot Plan. The department and pilot program are under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw.

1950

A Psychiatry Fellowship is initiated in the Out-Patient Clinic.

1950

The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is formally established.

1950

J. William Littler, MD and Conduct W. Cutler, MD establish the first-of-its-kind Hand Surgery Service in 1950. Dr. Littler is widely acclaimed for developing techniques for restoring function and sensation to injured fingers and wrists, and the service is devoted to the comprehensive treatment of hand injuries.



The Starr Foundation endows the Hand Service at MSW in 1988 and it is now known as the C.V. Starr Hand Surgery Center.

The Starr Foundation endows the Hand Service at MSW in 1988 and it is now known as the C.V. Starr Hand Surgery Center.

1950

The Allergy Clinic is reorganized during the year and renamed the Dr. Robert A. Cooke Institute of Allergy. Later it occupies the 4th floor of the Tower Memorial Clinic, which will provide new efficient space for both treatment and research.

1951



Nov 21: Ground breaking for new Joseph T. Tower Memorial Building funded largely through the will of the late Joseph T. Tower. Individual contributions and grant under the Hill-Burton Law complete the funding.

Joseph T. Tower Memorial Building under construction, 1952.

1952

Dr. J. William Littler establishes a hand surgery fellowship program, the first in New York City.

1952



Arrival of 50 Gram Radium Unit from Belgium, 1952.

The Henry Harrington Janeway Clinic for Therapeutic Radiology opens. It houses a \$1,250,000 radium beam projector weighing 8,000 pounds that is described as the largest in America and the most versatile in the world. The unit employs 50 grams of radium, loaned to Roosevelt Hospital from Belgium's Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the largest radium pack ever accumulated in one unit in the world. This facility will be entirely underground and will be located between the proposed Tower Building and the Russell Building. The Clinic treated its first patient on March 17.

1952



The Cytopathology Laboratory opens.

1952

May 12: Formal affiliation with Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons is signed. The Board of Trustees approved the formal affiliation on October 24, 1951. For many years the Hospital has had an informal agreement with CU. This document defines in writing the broad terms of an understanding which, in former years, had been only a mutual agreement.

1952

Appointment of Dr. J. Maxwell Chamberlain to head the work in the field of Thoracic Surgery.

1952



Surgical Recovery Room, 1952

March 15: The opening of a recovery room for post-operative patients. Developed by the Department of Nursing Service and the Chief Nurse Anesthetist, this service materially improved post-operative care of patients, particularly for cardiac and thoracic surgical operations.

1953

August 24: Five stories of the Joseph T. Tower Memorial Clinic Building open holding administrative offices, general ambulatory patients' clinics, the newly renamed Robert Cooke Allergy Clinic, and the Department of Physical Medicine. The top four floors will be completed later, housing the in-patient adult and child psychiatric services, semi-private wards, and pediatric suites.

1954

The first Ball of the Roses held to raise funds for the Hospital is held on January 6.

1954

October 14: Construction begins on a new building for the Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing; expected occupancy is Sept 1955.

1954

Dr. J. Maxwell Chamberlain is authorized to conduct long-term studies in cardiovascular diseases using animal research. Plans to convert the old Harriman Lab into a modern animal research laboratory to accommodate the needs of this program are underway.

1954

A Department of Electroencephalography, under the Directorship of Dr. Bernard L. Pacella, was established at the Hospital in October. Funds secured by Dr. Arthur J. Antenucci made possible the purchase of the equipment for this department and are helping to support it on a maintenance basis. Miss Alberta Domalakes, formerly with the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, is appointed Chief Electroencephalography Technician and is serving on a fulltime basis.

The electroencephalograph, which is a diagnostic instrument used in psychiatric, neurological, neurosurgical, and general medical work, records brain waves and is an important aid in determining pathology of the brain.

1955

January: A gift of \$10,000 from the Vivian B. Allen Foundation is presented to the Hospital to establish a scholarship fund for nurses at the student and graduate level. Part of the funds will be used to help students enter the School of Nursing and part to help nurses acquire advanced degrees. It was named the A. Isabelle Byrne-Mary L. Frances Memorial Nurse Scholarship Fund.

1955

The School of Nursing Building is completed, providing dormitory space for student nurses as well as modernized classroom space.



Rear view of Nurses' Residence and Private Patients Pavilion.

1955

The New York City Board of Estimate approves a budget appropriation for 29 psychiatric beds at Roosevelt Hospital. Fifteen beds are set aside for children, making it the largest of such units in a New York City voluntary hospital.

1955

J. Maxwell Chamberlain, MD, Chief of Thoracic Surgery, develops and reports on a technique of segmental pulmonary resection for the treatment of tuberculosis. The procedure is universally adopted and represented a major step in the development of the specialty of thoracic surgery.

1955

Garrard B. Winston (1882-1955), president of the Board of Trustees, bequeaths nearly \$4 million to the hospital in his will.

1956

Psychiatric in-patient facilities for adults and children are made available when the 9th floor of the Joseph T. Tower Memorial Building opens for patient care. A 16-bed unit is the final step in the integration of psychiatry into all phases of the hospital on both an in- and out-patient basis.

A new pediatric floor opens in the Tower Building, with two suites that include rooms for parents of hospitalized children, as well as separate private and semi-private

pediatric facilities for the first time in the history of the Hospital. Built and furnished at a cost of more than \$250,000 as a memorial to the late Bayard Dominick, this service is located on the 8th floor of the Tower Building, adjacent to the existing children's ward. In keeping with developments in pediatrics care the unit has unlimited visiting hours, and allows mothers to help with the bathing, feeding, and care for their children. The new floor holds 14 patients.



The James I. Russell ED (left), Tower Clinic (center), and Syms Operating Theatre (right), circa 1950s.

1956

An out-patient psychiatric clinic for adolescents opens on April 11, the first in a New York City voluntary hospital.

1956



Mrs. Harriet Bush is elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, the first woman to be elected to this post in the history of the Hospital. A member of the Board's Executive Committee in 1952 and Vice President and Co-Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1955, Mrs. Bush has been on the Board since 1947. She is also one of the original founders of the Volunteer Committee which was formed in 1932.

Mrs. Harriet Bush

1956

August: The Department of Nursing and the School of Nursing divide into two independent divisions. Virginia E. Olson was appointed Director of Nursing Service and Eileen O. Scott Director of the School of Nursing, with both now direct reports to the Executive Vice President.

1956

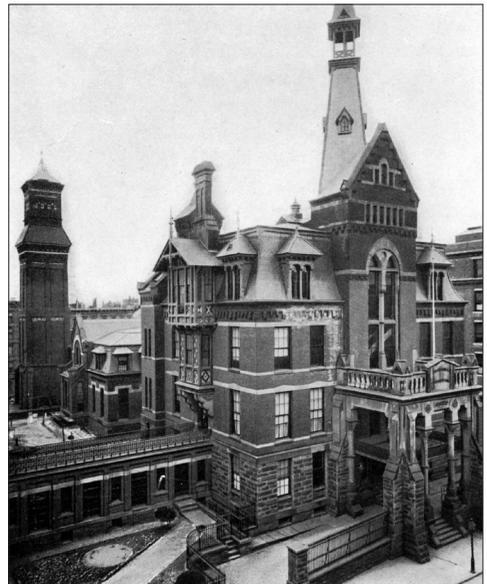
September 18: Three ambulances, newly designed especially for metropolitan service by Hospital Ambulance and Purchasing Department personnel, go into service for Roosevelt Hospital. Their uniquely designed square bodies afford room to carry four patients on stretchers, in double-decker fashion, or eight persons seated. "The approach to design was a radical departure from the traditional concept of streamlining, since the Hospital was interested primarily in creating a functionally safe mobile unit permitting more efficient patient care," stated Executive VP Peter B. Terenzio, President and Director of the Hospital. The new two-tone gray ambulances were the gift of the J.P. Stevens Company, a textile concern, and the Theodore Luce Foundation.

1957

After two years of searching studies the Board of Trustees approves an \$8 million Progress Fund campaign which is launched publicly this year. The \$1 million modernization program nearly completed this year is phase 1 of the overall project. Phase 2 provides for construction of a new building, presently including a clinical lab with facilities for research and obstetrical service, a surgical suite of 8 ORs, a recovery room for 24 patients, a urological suite, a battery of diagnostic labs, semi-private rooms, headquarters for 300 volunteers, an auditorium, and conference rooms for teaching.

1957

Plans for the destruction of the last original hospital building, the 1869 Administration Building, at right, to make way for the new Garrard Winston Memorial Building, are announced; destruction to begin in spring 1958, construction in fall 1958. Seven floors will be built with the ability to add five more in the late 1960s.



1957

Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing receives full accreditation from the National League of Nursing.

1957

A cardio-pulmonary laboratory under the direction of Charles A. Bertrand, MD, is established to diagnose and evaluate disorders of the heart, circulatory system, and lungs at Roosevelt Hospital. Leads to first open heart surgery at Roosevelt Hospital in March 1961.

1957

October 30: A gift of one million dollars from the Ambrose Monell Foundation to construct an obstetrical floor in the Winston Building establishes a much needed Obstetrical Service at Roosevelt Hospital; \$250K was given right out and \$750K pledged if an additional one million dollars is raised by Nov 30, 1960. The gift was arranged through board member Edmund C. Monell.

1957

Drs. Alexander T. Martin, Condict W. Cutler, and Thomas W. Peightal publish *The Roosevelt Hospital – 1871-1957*.

1958

Minimum wage of \$1 per hour put into effect at Roosevelt Hospital.

1959

The decision to add the top five floors to Winston building during initial building stage is made due to the establishment of the nearby Lincoln Square complex, adding \$2 million to the total cost. The Winston Building, fully air-conditioned and serviced with high-speed elevators, would be ready by spring of 1962. The demolition of Administration Building gets underway to make room for the new wing; alteration of 1942 Private Patients Pavilion and 1924 Ward Pavilion is also planned.

1959

Laboratory for experimental surgical research is established under the direction of Dr. J. Maxwell Chamberlain.

1960

November 1: The opening of the Intensive Care Unit, one of the first established in metropolitan NY, for round-the-clock observation for critically ill patients, closes the Observation Ward.

1961

March: First open heart operation at Roosevelt Hospital.

1961

The Ophthalmology Department is established, appointing Dr. A. C. Wadsworth as first chief, and Dr. Ralph W. Gause is appointed first Chief of Obstetrical Department in December on a part-time basis, to become full-time when all the facilities are available. (see 1964)

1961

The cornerstone is laid for the 12-story Garrard Winston Memorial Building at Roosevelt Hospital.

1961

Roosevelt Hospital's Psychiatry Department institutes a day care program and a 24-hour emergency service.

1961

Roosevelt appoints a full-time chief to Pediatrics: Edmund Joyner, III.

1961

Emergency Department renovations allow for the expansion of the ambulance district by 130 additional city blocks on the east side of Manhattan due to the closing of Grand Central Hospital. Approved by the NYC Department of Hospitals, Roosevelt ambulances cover midtown Manhattan from the Hudson River to the East River. The northern borders are West 74th St and East 79th St and southern borders stagger between West 54th St and 42nd St between Broadway and Lexington Avenue and East 59th street.

1962

Mrs. Janet Upjohn Stearns, granddaughter of Dr. W.E. Upjohn, founder of the Upjohn Pharmaceutical Company, donates \$1 Million in memory of her father to endow the new Upjohn Gastrointestinal Service. Dr. Michael J. Lepore is appointed Director.

1962

The pediatric service reorganized with first full time Chief.

1962

An Emergency Pediatric Clinic has been installed, with a psychiatrist on 24-hour call and whose consulting room is adjacent to the admitting area. Parents and children will register in the regular fashion, but then are sent to an isolated waiting area away from the main Emergency Room waiting area so children can be seen and treated in a less terrifying atmosphere, and one which has child-friendly decor.

1964

An affiliation between Columbia University's School of Dental & Oral Surgery and Roosevelt is begun.

1964

November 17: Inauguration of the Obstetrical Service under the direction of Dr. Ralph W. Gause (appointed part-time in Dec 1961 in preparation for developing a Department). When in full operation the Obstetrical Service expects to care for about 125 deliveries a month, including antepartum and postpartum clinics.

1964

September 14: The \$12.5 million Garrard Winston Memorial Building opens at Roosevelt, without fanfare, public announcement, or formal ceremony. However, dinner trays for some 90 patients that evening were made festive with rosebuds and candle-lit cakes. The new building includes the Maude Monell Vetlesen Maternity Pavilion and newborn nursery, named after the mother of board member Edmund Monell who arranged for financing and whose mother was an honorary board member from 1956 until her death in May of 1958.

1964 In mid-October the two-year program of anesthesiology for graduate professional nurses received full approval from the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists. The Roosevelt Hospital School of Nurse Anesthetists certificate program is created to help end the shortage of technicians in this area. Program ends in 1980 and merges with Columbia University School of Nursing.

1964 A clinic devoted exclusively to the care of adolescent patients opens at Roosevelt.

1964 Harvey Weiss, MD initiates the Division of Histology and becomes a leader in platelet research.

1964 J. William Littler, MD, publishes an upper extremity surgery chapter in John Marquis Converse's 7-volume set, *Reconstructive Plastic Surgery: Principles and Procedures in Correction Reconstruction and Transplantation*; it became widely regarded as the bible of hand surgery.

1965 **February:** Department of Psychiatry at Roosevelt Hospital begins to participate in teaching psychiatry to senior students in the School of Nursing. Additionally, for the first time nursing students use Roosevelt Hospital psychiatric and obstetric facilities instead of training at affiliate New York Hospital Westchester Division or Sloan Hospital for Women.

1965 The Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology completes its first full year with a record total of 1,004 gynecological operations and 597 deliveries. Two nurse-midwives were a feature of the Maternity Service.

1965 The inauguration of a Medical Staff System authorizes the full-time post of Chairman for major departments for the first time. Chairs for the Departments of Medicine, Obstetrics-Gynecology, Pediatrics, Pathology, and Radiology are effective July 1, and in the near future, Chairmen for Surgery and Psychiatry are authorized.

1967 **September:** The Board of Trustees endorses and adopts the cardiovascular surgical program developed by Dr. Chin Yeoh and presented by Dr. Howard A. Patterson. The program will include coronary artery surgery and in the future, surgical transplantation of lungs and hearts.

1967 **December:** Upon recommendation of Department of Psychiatry, the Trustees vote to effect an affiliation between the Department and the Jewish Board of Guardians of the City of New York, who provide comprehensive mental health services to emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

1967

Trustees vote to designate the library of the Department of Psychiatry as the Robert W. Laidlaw Library honoring the "Father of Psychiatry" at The Roosevelt Hospital.

1967

October: A four-bed respiratory intensive care unit is opened in a portion of the existing Recovery Room, making Roosevelt Hospital the first hospital in NYC area and one of few in the nation to have a multi-disciplinary respiratory intensive care unit.

1968

Dr. Walter A. Wichern, Jr. is the first full-time Chairman of Surgery appointed at Roosevelt Hospital. He replaces Dr. James E. Thompson, Executive Officer of Surgery.

1968

The Woolworth Metabolic Unit is opened; it gives new competence for investigation, diagnosis, and treatment of patients with metabolic and endocrine disease. An associated expansion of laboratory facilities for complex chemical analyses is also completed. The Janeway Clinic for Nuclear Medicine is completely rebuilt and expanded, bringing it up to date. An entirely new urology suite with complete equipment for modern diagnostic methods has been opened in the old operating room area.

1968

The Board of Trustees authorizes construction of a 12-story medical research building to be named for Arthur J. Antenucci, MD. Final plans for the Antenucci Research Building are approved and clearing of the site begins.

1968

A drug treatment program begins for adolescents 12-19 yrs. old, and consists of psychiatric treatment, group therapy, social-work counselling, and vocational guidance.

1969

A first of its kind teaching program in respiratory therapy is established at Roosevelt Hospital, in affiliation with Manhattan Community College.

1970

A new cyto-genetics laboratory is established in the Department of Pediatrics which will move medicine toward a better understanding of the role of chromosomal aberrations in the causation of disease. Also, an active committee is formed to deal with child abuse cases.

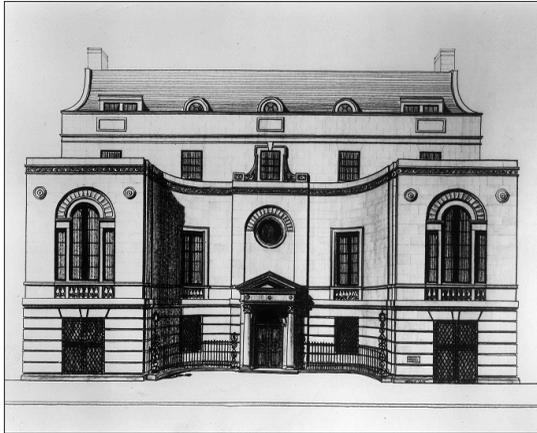
1971

The Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services officially designates Roosevelt Hospital a comprehensive community mental health center.

1971

May 13: Roosevelt and St. Luke's Hospitals and Columbia University sign an amended affiliation agreement which confers full status as a university hospital. The new full affiliation agreement gives Columbia the opportunity "to broaden [the] clinical and research training of students" and allows the Hospitals "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." Documents are signed by the three groups' Trustees in a ceremony at Low Library.

1971



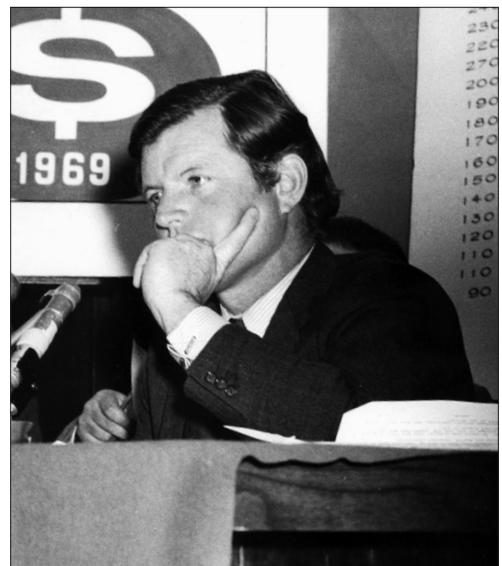
R. Brinkley Smithers pledges a \$10-million gift to Roosevelt Hospital for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics. It is the largest single grant ever made by an individual or agency, including the Federal Government, to combat alcoholism. On Sept 12, 1973, The Smithers Alcoholism Center and Rehabilitation Unit opens in the former Billy Rose mansion, 56 East 93rd Street.

1971

A 5-bed surgical intensive care unit for open-heart surgery patients and a 4-bed respiratory care unit open. A hemodialysis unit is donated by the Volunteer Committee after Medical Board deemed it was an essential need. In keeping with ideals of service to the community, Roosevelt Hospital is designated a Community Mental Health Center in recognition of the innovative services of the Department of Psychiatry for the community.

1971

United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Chair of the Senate Health Subcommittee, visits Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, City Hospital in Elmhurst, Queens, and Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx, to discuss their situations in this time of poor economic growth, high unemployment and inflation, and medical costs. He leads a panel hearing focusing on health care costs at Roosevelt Hospital.



1971

Harvey Weiss, MD published a study reporting the possibility that acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) has antithrombotic properties that may help prevent arterial thrombosis in humans. His work uncovered the anti-platelet benefits of aspirin, which led to the use of aspirin as an agent in the prevention of heart attack and stroke.

1972

First endowed chair at Roosevelt Hospital – the Sherman Fairchild Professorship for Surgery – is offered through Columbia University.

1973

The Arthur J. Antenucci Medical Research Building is dedicated at Roosevelt.

1973

The Roosevelt Hospital Private Midwifery Program is established. This unique program, initiated by the Hospital in response to the growing consumer demand for more personalized maternity care, is staffed by five certified nurse-midwives who work in consultation with members of the attending staff of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Service of the Roosevelt Hospital. The nurse-midwives provide care throughout the maternity cycle to a group of low-risk women who are anticipating a normal birth.

1973

United States Senator Walter Mondale holds hearings on child abuse at Roosevelt Hospital; the following year, Mondale initiated the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

1974

In the face of an overwhelming financial burden and the demand for university-situated nursing programs, Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing closes. Over seventy-eight years of nursing education, the Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing trained 2,384 professional nurses.

1974

A private nurse-midwife practice opens at Roosevelt, 10 years after the nurse-midwife practice was instituted. 180 expectant mothers opt for this service in its first year.

1975

September 22: The staff residence building, constructed in the early 1970s, is dedicated in honor of Millicent V. Hearst, William Randolph Hearst's wife. At some point in the late 1960s Roosevelt received money from the Hearst Foundation that was earmarked for the construction of an ambulatory care building. That project was put on hold in 1972, and abandoned in 1974 due to concerns over its financial viability in the changing state/federal funding environment. The following year, it was decided to name the new staff residence building after the late Mrs. Hearst, who passed away in 1974.

1978

An evening hours walk-in clinic for non-emergency cases opens.

1978

February: The Midwifery Program opens The Roosevelt Hospital Birthing Room, one of the first of its kind in New York. The Birthing Room provides a home-like atmosphere and comfortable furnishings, as well as convenient access to emergency equipment and obstetrical facilities. The purpose of the Birthing Room is to provide a family centered approach to the birth experience without compromising the high quality of obstetrical care offered in a traditional labor and delivery setting.

1979



After a decade of financial stresses for both Hospitals, Roosevelt and St. Luke's merge, forming the St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center. Each Hospital retains its name but is now referred to as a Division (e.g. Roosevelt Division).

1980

January: Announcement of plans to build New York's most modern emergency room facility at the Roosevelt site. The \$2 million emergency facility will offer rapid access for ambulance and police vehicles, and provide enhanced triage capability and a pediatrics ER area. Construction begins immediately as funds are donated by private sources.

1980

The last class of the Roosevelt Hospital School for Nurse Anesthetists graduates. The program started in 1964, and affiliated with Columbia University in 1979 as part of the Master's program for RNs, where it continues to educate CRNAs.

1980

December 8: John Lennon is shot in front of his home at the Dakota apartments and is transported to the Roosevelt Hospital emergency room where he is pronounced dead upon arrival.

1981

A \$2.5 million state-of-the-art emergency room opens at Roosevelt.



Emergency entrance of Roosevelt Division on 9th Avenue and 58th Street.

1981



The Ivy Garden on the corner of 9th Avenue and 59th St. is dedicated. The garden is the gift of Broadway star, and Hospital volunteer, Ethel Merman in memory of her parents, Edward and Agnes Gardner Zimmerman.

1984

The Hand Surgery Center opens at the Roosevelt Division. Designed by Der Scutt, architect for the Trump Tower, and built with private funds, the center was created to enhance the teaching capacity of the service. The oldest formal teaching program of its kind in the country, the new center “brings the teaching personnel together with offices for fellows” says Dr. Richard G. Eaton; he and J. William Littler, MD are made co-directors.

1984

Two new fluoroscopic rooms opened in Radiology Department; X-ray machines have ability to take larger pictures allowing positioning a patient at more precise angles to show abnormalities.

1985

February 12: The Kathryn and Gilbert Miller Health Care Institute for Performing Artists is dedicated at Roosevelt. The Miller Institute provides sliding-scale medical care, specifically geared toward the performing arts community.

1985

The AIDS Friendly Visitor program is started by Roosevelt Division Volunteer Department.

1986

A \$600,000 grant from the American Foundation for AIDS Research (AMFAR) enables the Roosevelt Division to expand its molecular virology laboratory (the first molecular virology Labs dedicated to the study of AIDS), attract research scientists from around the world, and remain in the forefront of the battle against AIDS. AIDS drug trials are conducted; studies are begun to trace the natural history of the virus in prospective populations and an AIDS education program is provided to the community.

1986

August 19: A 23-bed rehabilitation facility opens on C6 at the Roosevelt Division, the first in-patient unit dedicated to rehab patients. Staffing will include a team of inter-disciplinary professionals – physiatrists, rehabilitation nurses, physical therapists, occupational therapists, social workers, psychologists and speech pathologists. The aim of the unit is to provide intensive rehab care on a round-the-clock basis for severely impaired, but medically stable, patients who have the potential to return home after therapy.

1986

The Arthur J. Antenucci Institute of Medical Research is established at Roosevelt Hospital.

1988

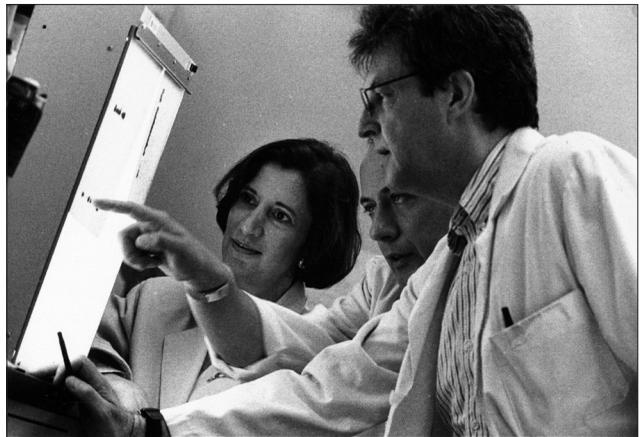
The Starr Foundation has offered \$5 million to endow the Hand Surgery Center as the C.V. Starr Hand Surgery Center.

1988

Cardiologists Henry Greenberg, MD and Mark Sherrid, MD lead a study examining paramedic-administered, pre-hospital thrombolysis in the field for acute myocardial infarction. The study finds that patients in the field are treated an average of 86 minutes sooner than patients treated in the emergency department, which was the common practice.

1988

David J. Volsky, PhD leads the molecular virology team which isolated and cloned a strain of HIV-1 (the AIDS virus) that does not kill human immune system cells. This discovery was significant because it could lead to the identification of the HIV-1 gene or genes that control its cell-killing



David Volsky, PhD, with Mary Jane Potash, PhD and Mario Canki, PhD.

mechanisms, permitting the possible development of a method to control or block the virus' pathogenicity. A Kresge Foundation Challenge Grant of \$250,000 allowed the completion of a \$1.4 million molecular virology Lab.

1988

October 3: The Samuels Immunodeficiency Clinic is dedicated. The clinic is designed to provide a range of ambulatory services to patients in the AIDS Center Program. As with the in-patient services, this clinic will provide coordinated care through a multidisciplinary team model. It is located on Private Pavilion 6. The unit used for the clinic was renovated, furnished, and equipped through a grant of \$200,000 from The Fan Fox and Leslie R. Samuels Foundation.

1988

January: An AIDS unit at the Roosevelt Hospital site opened providing 25 beds and augmenting the St. Luke's Division AIDS unit, which has 24 beds.

1989

March 29: Scenes from the film *Ghostbusters II* are filmed at the Roosevelt Division, which stands in for Parkview Medical Center.



1993

January 12: Move-in day for the new 13-story main Hospital building which opens on Tenth Avenue between 58th and 59th Streets; designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.



1993

Director Ron Howard films a new movie in the Roosevelt Division. *The Paper* chronicles 24 hours in the lives of people who work at a fictional urban tabloid. It also stars Robert Duvall, Michael Keaton, and Glenn Close. Scenes are filmed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit with Roosevelt Division RN staff and doctors.

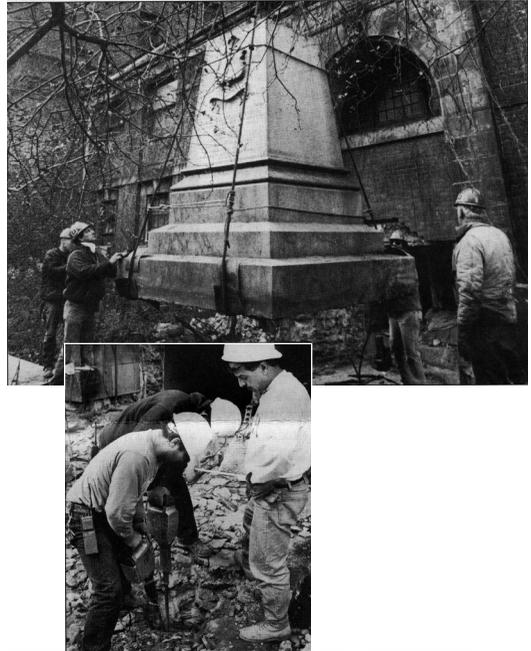


Director Ron Howard stops for a visit with staff who care for infants in the Roosevelt Division's neonatal care unit. Pictured here from left are: Michelle Fumagalli, RN, clinical coordinator, Christina Cortes, RN, Loretta Lewis, RN, Mr. Howard, Yolanda Reyes, RN, Connie Manuel, RN, and Marjorie Porter, RN.

1994

December 1: Work begins to move the James H. Roosevelt monument, near the hospital's closed Social Service Building on W. 59th St. On Dec 8 the crypt of James H. Roosevelt ("a disintegrated wooden coffin in a brick-lined crypt") is found under the monument and removed. Roosevelt's remains, initially interred in the family plot when he died in 1863, were reburied under the monument when it was erected in 1876.

The monument is moved to the garden in front of the new hospital building and his remains are returned to the family plot in Marble Cemetery in the spring of 1995.



Above: Workers hoist the 22-ton monument and move it to the front of the new Roosevelt Division building on Tenth Avenue. Below: With jack hammers, workers break a granite slab apart to reach the crypt below.

1994

Harvey Weiss, MD publishes his findings on a rare congenital bleeding disorder caused by a defect in a platelet mechanism required for blood coagulation, and names it the 'Scott Syndrome.'

1996

The first hospital-based birthing center in New York City opens at the Roosevelt Division.

1998



April: St. Luke's-Roosevelt, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Long Island Community Hospital (1999-2011), and Beth Israel Medical Center formed the Greater Metropolitan Health Systems, Inc. in 1997, and are re-branded the Continuum Health Partners the next year.

1999

The Roosevelt Division creates a special amenities unit called 14B, a 17-bed wing of private rooms and suites that allows patient admission and discharge from their rooms; unrestricted visiting hours; free overnights for friends and family; and its own food service and concierge.

1999

J. William Littler, MD and colleagues develop a surgical treatment for wrist arthritis, the distal scaphoid resection. This is confirmed in 2014 in a 20-year follow up led by Dr. Louis W. Catalano III.

2003

The Roosevelt Division's Parent-Family Education Program receives the highest possible rating in the first New York City *Lilaguide*, which arrives at its ratings by collecting thousands of surveys from parents who grade their favorite hospital programs as well as baby-friendly stores, activities, and places to go.

2003

The Miller Health Care Institute for Performing Artists at the Roosevelt Division has established the country's only comprehensive diagnostic and treatment program for pianists with focal dystonia. Dystonia, a neurological movement disorder characterized by involuntary muscle contractions that force certain parts of the body into abnormal and sometimes painful positions, affects more than 300,000 people in the U.S. each year.

2004

The Hyman-Newman Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery moves to the Roosevelt Division as part of the closure of the Beth Israel Singer Division. Alex Bernstein, MD (director); Wilton Waner, MD; Rich Abbott, MD; and David Langer, MD move with it.

2004

Announcement of the name change of the Smithers Alcoholism Treatment and Training Center to the Addiction Institute of New York.

2006

Roosevelt Division opens a "Healing Garden" at 1000 Tenth Ave, the gift of Mrs. Helen Roosevelt.

2006

St. Luke's-Roosevelt physicians are now performing 'Micro Hip' replacement procedures that will spare muscles and tendons, avoiding the primary source of post-operative pain and enabling many to walk within hours after surgery. The procedure is performed through a single, small incision approximately 4 inches long, made directly over an intramuscular interval at the front of the hip which allows surgeons to manually spread two muscles apart to gain access to the hip capsule. Doug Unis, MD of the Roosevelt Division is one of the few surgeons performing this technique in the New York area.

2007

The Division of Pulmonary Critical Care and Sleep Medicine opens a new simulation lab to provide realistic training in different clinical areas, such as cardiac arrest situations, airway management, etc., at the Roosevelt Division on the 8th floor next to 8A East Intensive Care Unit. The lab has state-of-the-art, computerized manikins, audiovisual support, and several other instruments, including a bronchoscopy simulator.

2007

One of the first simulation centers in New York City opens, and four years later performs the first randomized controlled trial. It was the first simulation center to establish a simulation fellowship in New York State and the first accredited simulation center in Manhattan, among fewer than 50 accredited centers by the Society for Simulation in Health Care in the United States.

2008

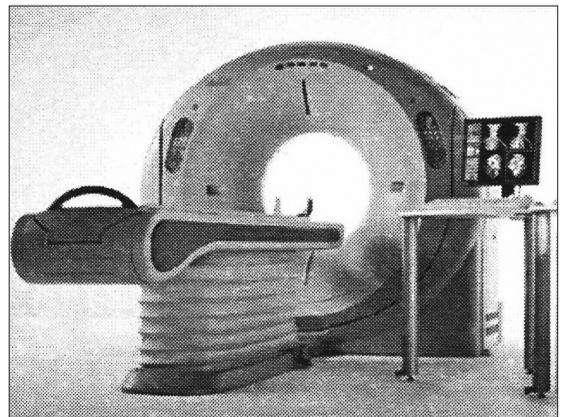
The Roosevelt Division opens a Yehuda Center Hospitality Suite where Jewish families can congregate to worship or to wait while loved ones receive medical care. Donated by Miriam Alexander, through the Yehuda Memorial Center, a not-for-profit organization named for her late father, Keren Zichron Yehuda.



From left: *Miriam Alexander, Mrs. Senter, Rabbi Ari Senter, Tim Day, SLR's Senior Vice President, Administration, and Menachem Langer, Director of Finance and Administration, officially open Roosevelt Hospital's new Yehuda Center Hospitality Suite.*

2008

Phase I of the Emergency Department redesign is completed by the fall, and final inspection takes place on Nov 4. Newly created treatment areas open to patients on Nov 5. Phase I converted non-clinical ED space into 24 new treatment rooms, a net increase of 8 rooms, including the addition of a state-of-the-art 64 slice CT scanner, an OB/GYN suite, private exam rooms and 3 isolation rooms, and a high-tech computer-based patient tracking system. Phase II renovates current ED space and links it to Phase I. Phase III will renovate waiting room and offices. II and III will take four months each to complete.



Phase I of the Emergency Department's redesign at Roosevelt Hospital features the addition of a state-of-the-art 64-slice CT scanner.

2009

Roosevelt Division's Headache Institute launches an Adolescent Headache Medicine Program to provide appropriate diagnosis and care for children who suffer from migraines.

2009

The Roosevelt Division opens a newly renovated and expanded Emergency Department at the end of October.

2010

Lance Armstrong visits the Roosevelt Division's chemotherapy infusion suite to meet and greet patients and to take part in a prize drawing organized by oncologist Gabriel Sara, MD and Bill Parness, whose wife Laura lost her battle with breast cancer in 2008. Armstrong's visit was conceived by the Creative Center's Artist-in-Residence program which provides bedside art by trained artists in 20 hospital sites in the NY area.

2011

For the second year in a row, the Roosevelt Division has been awarded a Medal of Honor by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for achieving a 75% organ donation rate from eligible donor families in a consecutive 12-month period.



At the New York Organ Donor Network (NYODN) ceremonies honoring Roosevelt Hospital physicians and staff for championing organ donation were, from left, Susan Dietz, RN; Julie Mirken COO, NYODN; Maria Sabeta, Hospital and Family Services Manager, NYODN; Shajn Spooner; Frank J. Cracolici, President of Roosevelt Hospital; Hassan Khouli, MD; and Janet Shapiro, MD.

2011

January 27: Surgeons at the Roosevelt Division use St. Luke's-Roosevelt's new da Vinci Si robot for the first time, performing brachytherapy seed implantation on a patient with lung cancer. The procedure was developed by St. Luke's-Roosevelt surgeons and radiation oncologists.



Surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital use the new da Vinci Si robot to perform brachytherapy seed implantation on a patient with lung cancer.

2011

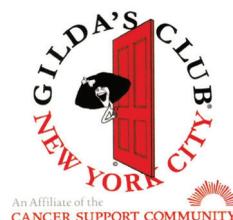
Two registered nurses, Deena White, RN and Marie Altidor, RN, complete extensive training on peripherally inserted central venous catheter (PICC) lines. They will now conduct these procedures, which require the insertion of intravenous catheters into patients' peripheral veins to allow for long-term drug therapy. Prior to this, PICC line procedures were always done by physicians.

2012

The Headache Institute at the Roosevelt Division was selected as one of only ten headache centers in the U.S. to earn National Institutes of Health Center of Excellence designation. The NIH selects such programs because they are diverse in focus, scope, and origin, and are actively involved in research efforts on specific diseases.

2013

April 17: Gilda's Club, NYC held a ribbon-cutting for its latest community satellite branch at the Roosevelt Division's Continuum Cancer Center of New York. "Gilda Comes to You" has counselors who help people learn to live with cancer, offering wellness support groups, free workshops, and lectures.



2013

February 25: Mount Sinai Boards of Trustees approve a Memorandum of Understanding around a merger of Mount Sinai Medical Center and Continuum Health Partners, which includes Beth Israel, BI Brooklyn, New York Eye and Ear, St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals; this allows 6 months to investigate and fact find; the structure would be the Mount Sinai Health System as a parent body to the School and the Mount Sinai Hospitals Group which would be all the hospitals.

2013

July 15-16: The Boards of Mount Sinai and Continuum Health Partners sign the merger agreement to form the Mount Sinai Health System, subject to further regulatory review.

2013

June 11: St. Luke's-Roosevelt's Center for Comprehensive Care, a pioneer in HIV and AIDS care, formally changed its name to the Spencer Cox Center for Health. Mr. Cox was an AIDS activist who helped form an organization to boost treatment research. He died in December 2012. The Center is located at 230 W. 17th Street.

2014

January: Names of the former Continuum Partners hospitals are changed to reflect the Mount Sinai brand identity. Roosevelt Division is now Mount Sinai Roosevelt.



2014

Inside Mount Sinai newsletter announces 4 Presidents of MSHS hospitals: Evan Flatow, MD; Arthur Gianelli, MPH; Susan Somerville; and Lin H. Mo, MBA, MPH. Dr. Flatow assumes the role at Mount Sinai Roosevelt on March 1, 2014 after spending 11 years on the faculty of Columbia before joining Mount Sinai in 1998; he has been the Barnard J. Lasker Professor and Chair of the Leni and Peter W. May Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Icahn School of Medicine and Director of the Ortho Surgery Service at MSH since 2006.

2014

March: Announcement of the formation of The 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 (Infectious Diseases) at the Icahn School of Medicine. By combining the resources of the Jack Martin Clinic, the Mount Sinai Comprehensive Health Program-Downtown, the Spencer Cox Programs, and the Peter Krueger Clinic, The Institute for Advanced Medicine will care for more than 10,000 HIV-positive patients, and conduct nearly 100,000 clinic visits annually.



Icahn
School of
Medicine at
Mount
Sinai

*Institute for
Advanced Medicine*

2014

MSHS implements the Enterprise Master Patient Index which will assist in linking the medical records for patients who are seen at multiple locations within the Health System. This includes: Mount Sinai Hospital, Mount Sinai Queens, ISMMS Doctors Faculty Practice, North Shore Medical Group, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, Mount Sinai Beth Israel Brooklyn, Mount Sinai Roosevelt, Mount Sinai St. Luke's and New York Eye and Ear at Mount Sinai.

2014

MSHS creates the Kidney Stone Center. Offering minimally invasive treatment techniques and a holistic approach to prevention, this is the first such center in NYC. It opens in 2 locations: at Mount Sinai Roosevelt and at the Faculty Practice at 625 Madison Avenue. The first director is Mantu Gupta, MD (Urology).

2014

November 3: Three Hospitals of the MSHS -- including Mount Sinai Roosevelt -- are 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 Department of Cardiovascular Surgery is separated out from the Department of Surgery at MSM and MSW and will report as an Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai department.

2015

Mount Sinai West sells the Arthur J. Antenucci Building. The Hospital re-purchases it in 2018.

2015

November 17: It is announced that Mount Sinai Roosevelt will be re-named Mount Sinai West. The Roosevelt legacy will be maintained and honored with a garden at the main entrance on 10th Ave re-named in honor of the Roosevelt family, along with a plaque that will be displayed in the main reception area.



**Mount
Sinai
West**

2016

April: Mount Sinai West, and the five other campuses of the MSHS, have been recognized as “Leaders in LGBT Healthcare Equality” by the Human Rights Campaign Foundation, the educational arm of the country’s largest lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender civil rights organization.

2016

June 5: Mary Elizabeth Hesselblad, a Swedish nurse and an alumna of the Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing, who became a Roman Catholic nun and helped save dozens of Jews during WWII, is canonized as a Catholic saint by Pope Francis. She was at Roosevelt Hospital from 1887 to 1904.

2016



August 2: Mount Sinai West ranked regionally on the “Honor Roll” of the *U.S. News & World Report* Best Hospitals rankings for 2016, 2017, and again in 2018.

2016

October: Mount Sinai St. Luke’s and Mount Sinai West launch EPIC In-patient Project to extend the electronic medical record system with plans to go live in early 2018.

2016

Mount Sinai West, MSH’s Dubin Breast Center, and MS Downtown-Chelsea are the first facilities in the city to offer an FDA-cleared scalp-cooling device to help prevent hair loss in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The DigniCap Intelligent Scalp Cooling System, made by Dignitana, a Swedish technology company, circulates a liquid coolant through a silicone cap that’s worn during chemotherapy infusions.

2016

To create a unified, enterprise-wide system across all of our facilities, a conversion of the medical record numbering systems will be implemented at four hospitals. Mount Sinai West, Mount Sinai St. Luke's, MS Beth Israel, and MS Brooklyn will transition to the system used at The Mount Sinai Hospital and Mount Sinai Queens, known as the "Mount Sinai Medical Record Number," or MSMRN, which is used for hospital stays, office visits, laboratory testing, imaging, and all other clinical services. The MSMRN will be maintained in a system-wide database, the Enterprise Master Patient Index (eMPI).

2017

January: Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at Mount Sinai West has earned Advanced Certification in Total Hip and Knee Replacement from The Joint Commission. The Department joins a small group of institutions nationwide that have earned this highest recognition for quality and safety in total joint replacement surgery.

2017

The Adult Epilepsy Monitoring Unit at MS Beth Israel is relocated to the Mount Sinai West Neurology Department.

2017

The child in-patient psychiatry service is moved from Mount Sinai Hospital to Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West.

2017

Mount Sinai West is seeking state approval to move forward with the latest phase of its plan to renovate and expand its surgical capacity. The hospital aims to spend \$47.6 million to add six new operating rooms and expand two existing ones on the fifth floor of its West building.

2017

March 3: The in-patient Adult Epilepsy Monitoring Unit, formerly at MS Beth Israel, opens under the Mount Sinai West Neurology Department, providing a new seizure diagnosis and treatment option on the West Side. The EMU is a four-room unit that can accommodate up to 8 patients, and offers continuous patient video monitoring and electroencephalography recording, allowing neurologists to begin to diagnose the cause and severity of seizure conditions.

2017

April: Mount Sinai West and five other MSHS Hospitals have again earned recognition as "Leaders in LGBTQ Healthcare Equality" in the Healthcare Equality Index, an annual survey by the Human Rights Campaign that encourages equal care for LGBTQ patients and recognizes health care institutions for inclusive policies and practices.

2017

May 25: Radiology Associates Practice becomes Radiology Associates West Faculty Practice with renovated offices and new equipment. They are located at 425 West 59th St., Suite 6C in the Mount Sinai Doctors practice.

2017

Mount Sinai West is planning a new, \$30 million, 35-bed neo-natal unit on the 11th floor of the Hospital's connected West and Winston buildings. The unit would expand neo-natal, seeking state approval to convert 13 of its 31 beds for AIDS patients to neo-natal beds. In 2016 only about 7 of the Hospital's AIDS beds were occupied at a given time. A further 22 neo-natal beds would be relocated from the Hospital's 12th floor, also to convert 2 of its neo-natal intensive care beds into continuing care beds. The unit would ultimately include 15 neo-natal continuing care beds, 10 neo-natal intensive care beds, and 10 neo-natal intermediate care beds.

2017

July 13: Announcement of the opening of the Orthopaedic Center at Mount Sinai West; located at 425 West 59th Street, it is the first of its kind on Manhattan's West Side. The Orthopaedic Center at Mount Sinai West will be the Health System's location for all orthopedic patient appointments on the West Side. The 11,000-square-foot suite, encompassing the entire fifth floor, underwent a complete renovation, allowing the combination of multiple previous suites into a modern space constructed with state-of-the-art materials and technology. The suite has a large, comfortable reception and waiting area, 15 spacious exam rooms, two X-ray rooms, a cast room, and offices for our orthopedic physicians and staff.

2017

August/September: Phase 1 of the multi-year renovation project began in November 2016 and is concluded by 2017. This phase included construction of a new, expanded surgical reception and family waiting suite, a new operating room and the expansion of another (each at 600 square feet), and the addition of three new post-anesthesia care (PACU) beds. Also included in Phase 1 was renovation of the West 59th Street out-patient entrance, lobby, and elevators, which will be the primary gateway to the reception suite. The new reception suite has doubled in size, and features modern, comfortable seating with built-in phone chargers, multiple laptop stations, two televisions, and a nearby private consultation room for surgeons to meet with family members.

Phase 2 of the project will include construction of an additional operating room and expansion of another, the addition of a state-of-the-art 3T MRI, and new staff lounges. Scheduled completion is March 2018.

Phase 3 will add 18 private prep and recovery rooms, with expected completion in October 2018. Phase 4 will include four additional large operating rooms and activation of the new MRI as an intra-operative unit that can provide real-time imaging during neurosurgical cases. Completion is expected in June 2019. Phase 5 will add 13 PACU beds and support space for the surgical staff.

2017



September 15: The announcement of the James Jones, MD Award honoring Dr. Jones who passed away suddenly on December 26, 2016; goal is to raise \$50,000 for this endowed fund, which will continue his commitment to excellence in medical education and to the betterment of our community.

2017

A new Orthopedic Center opens at Mount Sinai West. The 11,000-square-foot suite, encompassing the entire fifth floor of 425 W. 59th St., underwent a complete renovation, allowing the combination of multiple previous suites into a modern space constructed with state-of-the-art materials and technology. The suite has a large, comfortable reception and waiting area, 15 spacious exam rooms, two X-ray rooms, a cast room, and offices for the orthopedic physicians and staff.

2018

Spring: Mount Sinai West completes the re-purchase of the Antenucci building, sold in Sept 2015, to expand out-patient clinics, neuroscience, cancer, cardio, and offices; it will add approximately 100K sq feet. Repurchased for roughly the same price it sold.



2018

Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West announce the launch of Epic In-patient. The two sites will go live at 5:30 am, March 11.

2018

Mount Sinai West's Internal Medicine and Dermatology practices open at 74th St. and Broadway in the Ansonia Building, moving from the 8th floor of 425 W. 59th St. The new space is 11,000 sq ft.

2018

Mount Sinai West's Department of Surgery opens new suite on 7th floor of 425 W. 59th St., consolidating surgeons from the 4th and 8th floors as well as vascular surgery and administrative staff. It is a new 12,000 sq foot suite.

2018

MS West's Café 58 closes on Mar 21 and will move across the lobby, reopening on Mar 26; the former space will be renovated as a new cardiology space.

2018

Mount Sinai West plans to expand the Central Sterile Processing Department. The \$19 million facility would more than double the size of the existing space which decontaminates, inspects, packages, and sterilizes reusable materials for surgery. The new 12,950-sq ft space on the 3rd fl of the West building would be closer to ORs, providing support for the increased capacity of the new ORs planned for the building. Already added are one OR, 3 post-anesthesia care stations, and additional support space; a 2nd project will add 6 ORs and 13 PACU stations.

2018

March 1: Mount Sinai West expands to include a formal Department of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery. Physicians include: Drs. Anthony Jahn, Robert Lebovics, Isaac Namdar, Noah Sand, Catherine Sinclair, Gregory Tsai, and Calvin Wei. Offices are in 425 W. 59th St., 10th fl.

2018

May 16: Mount Sinai West celebrates the opening of its state-of-the-art Endoscopy Center with a ribbon cutting event. The 8,200 sq ft suite on the first floor of



the Winston Building has upgraded diagnostic imaging capabilities, a spacious and comfortable reception and waiting area, four patient prep rooms, three large procedure rooms, one isolation recovery room, and several recovery bays. The new suite will allow gastroenterologists access to a full array of diagnostic and treatment options to treat routine and complex gastrointestinal and esophageal disease.

2018

June 7: Six MSHS hospitals including Mount Sinai West have received the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association's Get With The Guidelines®-Stroke Gold Plus Quality Achievement Award. The award recognizes each Hospital's commitment to ensuring that stroke patients receive the most appropriate treatment according to nationally recognized, research-based guidelines based on the latest scientific evidence.

2018

July: Leaders of the OB/GYN team at Mount Sinai West announced the January closure of its pioneering Birthing Center, opened in 1996 as the first hospital-based birthing center in NYC, claiming



that the center was under-used and that options for natural births would still be available. A group calling itself 'Save The Birthing Center' has started an online petition seeking 2,500 signatures; Mount Sinai West said: "In order to make the critically necessary expansions of our neo-natal Intensive Care Unit along with enhancing the services of our Labor and Delivery Unit, we have had to reevaluate the use of space within our obstetrics footprint... we will continue to offer the option of a childbirth experience that includes low medical intervention, accessibility to midwives, and one that ensures the health and well-being of both mother and baby."

2018

Summer: The Cardiovascular Ambulatory Center opened in the lobby of Mount Sinai West in the former Café 58 space. The 1,200 sq ft suite will offer cardiology consultation and diagnostic testing and is the first phase of a larger cardiovascular practice to be completed in 2020.

2018

Mount Sinai West orthopedic surgeon Ettore Vulcano, MD is the first in the U.S. to perform an innovative micro-surgery foot procedure. He says the new, minimally invasive surgery takes less time and is far less painful. "What's revolutionary about it is that it's done through extremely tiny incisions. That cuts down on recovery time substantially," said Dr. Vulcano. During the operation, Dr. Vulcano makes a 2 to 3-millimeter incision, then uses a live X-ray to shave and realign the bone. The new procedure can also be used to treat other foot problems, like hammertoe. Most patients do not need pain medication after the surgery, according to Dr. Vulcano.



2018

November 14: Magnetometers (metal detectors) are deployed at Mount Sinai West Emergency Department. Effective November 14, all patients and visitors entering the Emergency Room are subject to magnetometer screening at entry and re-entry.

2018

Patients at Mount Sinai West Department of Radiation Oncology are encouraged to ring a bell when they finish their treatment. The MSH Bell has a plaque that says, "Ring this bell three times well, its toll to clearly say, my treatment's done this course is run and I am on my way!"

2018

December 10: Mount Sinai West unveils new and expanded Fetal Evaluation Unit, located on the 4th Floor of out-patient building at 425 West 59th Street. The new unit has nine modern and spacious ultrasound rooms and is part of our ongoing commitment to provide the best experience for our maternal and child health patients.

2019

April 10: Mount Sinai West joins the NYC launch of the first city-led nurse residency program in the U.S.—the first of its kind in the country. NYC Mayor Bill de Blasio, Deputy Mayor J. Phillip Thompson, and Department of Small Business Services Commissioner Gregg Bishop announce the launch of the program at 24 participating hospitals. The year-long program aims to improve the transition to the workplace for newly graduated nurses.

2019

February 6: Mount Sinai West proudly opened a new and expanded Neonatal Intensive Care Unit on the 11th floor of the hospital. The 14,000 sq. foot unit features 35 spacious, private patient bays (60% increase over previous unit). The NICU also features two isolation rooms and a "nesting room" with overnight accommodations for parents with infants about to be discharged home.

2019

March 7: Registered nurses from 13 facilities across New York City, including Mount Sinai, have voted to authorize a strike amid reports of the "horrendous conditions that patients are dealing with inside hospitals." An official 10-day notice of intent to strike will be served next month, giving time for management to address the issues.

2019

Mount Sinai West is seeking permission from the State Department of Health to spend \$10.2 million to renovate its maternity unit and increase the number of the unit's private rooms.

2019

After 20 years, Mount Sinai West has reinstated its high dose rate brachytherapy treatment program. Brachytherapy is a form of radiotherapy where a sealed radiation source is placed inside or next to the area requiring treatment. Brachytherapy will be administered at Mount Sinai West using vaginal cylinders for endometrial cancer, tandem and ovoids for cervical cancer, and for HDR prostate treatment.

2019

Mount Sinai St. Luke's/ Mount Sinai West announce the creation of a new in-patient Addiction Consultation and Evaluation Service, for in-patient providers at their Hospitals.

2019

August: Mount Sinai West has begun offering a procedure called radio-frequency ablation – a minimally invasive procedure to treat non-cancerous thyroid nodules that are symptomatic and would have otherwise required invasive surgery for removal. It offers eligible patients a quicker recovery, less pain and risk of infection, and no scarring. Mount Sinai West is one of only two hospitals in New York State offering this procedure. Catherine Sinclair, MD, Associate Professor of Otolaryngology at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai and Director of Head and Neck Surgery at Mount Sinai West, performed the first procedures the week of August 18.

2019

November 18: Mount Sinai West achieves the HIMSS Stage 7 designation. Only 7 percent of hospitals across the country receive this achievement. Stage 7 is the highest out of an 8 stage EMR Adoption Model (0-7). The IT Project Team, along with clinical and operational staff at Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West, worked diligently over the past 12 months to achieve this goal.

2019

Though still legally connected as Hospitals, the ACGME (Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education) allows Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West to act as distinct and separate entities. They no longer fall underneath the joint heading of "Mount Sinai St. Luke's and West."

2019

After an extensive renovation, Mount Sinai West announces the opening of 14MS, an 18-bed medical/surgical unit located in the former 14A hematology/oncology infusion space.

2019

Mount Sinai West year-end wrap up: 1) Construction has been completed on the final phase of a multi-year perioperative platform expansion, resulting in: a) four additional large operating rooms, including one with an intraoperative MRI, providing a total of 22 ORs; b) new and expanded central sterile processing department on the third floor; c) the addition of eleven PACU beds, providing a total of 29; 2) A new 15,000 square foot Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) on the 11th floor opened in February, offering a spacious and comforting environment for NICU babies and their families; 3) The opening of 18 renovated telemetry-capable medical/surgical beds on 14MS, in the former 14A hematology/oncology infusion space; 4) Construction has begun to expand the Maternal and Child Health platform on the 11th and 12th floors; 5) Opening of new, 11,000 square-foot hematology/oncology infusion center on the 8th floor of 425 West 59th Street, with numerous amenities to enhance patient experience; 6) The fundraising launch for the build-out of 432 West 58th Street, which will vastly increase the ambulatory footprint on our campus; 7) A continuous focus on patient safety, improving outcomes, and improving patient experience has resulted in Mount Sinai West and Mount Sinai Morningside jointly earning a four star rating for 2020 on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Hospital Compare quality report.

2020

Mount Sinai West opens new and expanded Central Sterile Processing Department, in the former out-patient cardiology space on the third floor. The 11,000 square foot, state-of-the-art department is double the size of the former CSPD space on the ground floor, offers greatly increased capacity, and was built as a component of the multi-year perioperative platform expansion.

2020

Mount Sinai West and The Mount Sinai Hospital, Mount Sinai Queens, and Mount Sinai St. Luke's each received four stars in the new Overall Hospital Quality Star Ratings from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. These are the highest ratings any Mount Sinai Health System hospital has ever received and among the highest in the New York metropolitan region for this year.

2020



Peter R. Holt MD

February: Establishment of the Peter R. Holt MD Lectureship in Gastroenterology at Mount Sinai St. Luke's and Mount Sinai West, in honor of Dr. Holt's 90th year and his establishment, in fall 1961, of the Division of Gastroenterology at St. Luke's Hospital. He focused on the three-legged stool of academic medicine: clinical care of patients, research, and teaching.

2020



March 7: Mount Sinai West admits the first Covid-19 patient in the MSHS.



Sydney and Sophie Grossman, age 14, daughters of Lisa Mazie, Chief Administrative Officer at Mount Sinai West, created the wonderful lobby wall banners and flowers for each discharged Covid-19 patient. Thank you letters from patients and notes expressing support for the staff from the public were also displayed on the lobby walls.

2020 Mount Sinai West sets up triage tents outside of the hospital to deal with the influx of patients seeking help with COVID-19 testing or symptoms.

2020 **July 13:** All staff are now required to enter Covid-19 screening information on-line before starting shift. Beginning August 3 all staff are required to complete an on-site temperature screening before the start of their work shift.

2020 **September:** Mount Sinai West and six other MSHS Hospitals have been recognized as national leaders in LGBTQ health care equality by the Human Rights Campaign Foundation's 2020 Healthcare Equality Index, receiving the maximum score in each section: non-discrimination and staff training; patient services and support; employee benefits and policies; and patient and community engagement, earning an overall score of 100.

2020 **October 5:** As a "thank you" to Mount Sinai West staff for their tremendous efforts for our community during the COVID-19 pandemic, 'Love From Lincoln Center' provides a 20-minute performance for 15 lucky raffle winners. The performance was held in the Roosevelt Gardens, and consisted of a viola trio from the Mostly Mozart Festival Orchestra.

2020 **October 22:** Mount Sinai West town hall announcements: Capital projects are now moving forward including C.V. Starr Hand Surgery Center; private patients post partum rooms; Cardio Vascular Institution phase 2 (main lobby); OR enhancements – frozen section lab and pharmacy.

2020 **December 15:** Mount Sinai West bed management transitions from the Mount Sinai West Admitting Department to a centralized model within the Clinical Command Center (CCC) at the 42nd Street corporate offices. Under the leadership of Helen Brannon, Vice President of System Throughput Operations, all bed assignments will be made, in collaboration with site-specific hospital clinical teams, utilizing the Epic Bedtime application.



Linda Valentino, MSN, RN

November: Linda M. Valentino, MSN, RN is appointed Chief Nursing Officer, Mount Sinai West, and Vice President, Nursing and Patient Care Services for Women's and Children's Services, Mount Sinai Health System, replacing Wendy O'Brian who moves into a system-wide nursing finance role. In the newly created system-wide role, Ms. Valentino will advance nursing practice and be responsible for operations, fiscal management, and delivery of safe, timely, efficient, and equitable patient-centered care.

2021

February: Mount Sinai West will host the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai's Spine Center. Samuel Cho, MD will lead.

2021

March 5: Mount Sinai's Icahn School of Medicine is leasing 165,000 square feet at 787 11th Avenue. Mount Sinai plans to use about half of its space to operate out-patient clinics for ambulatory surgery, the MSW Spine Center and Breast Center, and other health conditions. The deal marks the largest expansion of the hospital's out-patient operations on the West Side since it acquired five New York medical facilities encompassing the former Continuum Health Partners. Mount Sinai plans to use the rest of its space in the building for biotech research on genome sequencing, stem cells, protein engineering, and other emerging sciences. "The two main focuses will be cancer and the brain," said Eric Nestler, dean for academic and scientific affairs. "But it will extend beyond that considerably as well." In order to finance Mount Sinai's cutting-edge facility, Georgetown has secured \$100 million in financing from Guggenheim Investments for construction of the space that will be completed in conjunction with Mount Sinai by 2024.

2021

May 6: Mount Sinai West announces partnership with Oula, a modern maternity center combining the best of obstetrics and midwifery care. Through this partnership, Oula patients—who receive prenatal, birth, and postpartum care via the company's collaborative medical team, Brooklyn clinic, and remote care platform — will now be able to deliver their babies at Mount Sinai. They will receive full access to hospital resources and specialists they may need, all while remaining under the care of Oula's medical team for non-surgical births.

2021



Evan Flatow, MD

June 22: Evan Flatow, MD, President of Mount Sinai West, is among the 2021 Jacobi Medallion awardees. The Jacobi Medallion honors Mount Sinai alumni and faculty who have distinguished themselves in education, clinical and patient care, and biomedical science, or in extraordinary service to The Mount Sinai Hospital, the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, or The Mount Sinai Alumni Association.

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**Mount
Sinai
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