1965 Annual Report / Yale-New Haven Hospital (Supplemental Information to the 1964-1965 Yale-New Haven Hospital Annual Report) (pamphlet)

Yale-New Haven Hospital

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THE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL
A REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

Yale-New Haven Hospital, the 770-bed, 94 basinet hospital of the Yale-New Haven Medical Center, represents a unique health resource to New Haven and Southern New England. The ninety or so similar university teaching hospitals in the United States generally are found in larger urban centers. Directly affiliated with medical schools, these hospitals are the centers for the care of patients with a broad spectrum of health problems; the education of physicians, nurses, technicians and dozens of other equally important medical and health personnel; and research in the health sciences.

The primary teaching hospital for the Yale University School of Medicine, Yale-New Haven Hospital, is one of the few privately owned and operated major University Teaching Hospitals in the United States. Chartered in 1826, it is the fifth oldest hospital in the nation, and since its inception it has been closely affiliated with the Yale Medical School. Functioning as one of the two "community" hospitals in the city, it provides inpatient and outpatient hospital care to patients in the greater New Haven area, including the indigent and medically indigent. As a regional medical center the hospital accepts referral of patients from communities in Connecticut and adjacent states to physicians on the hospital staff.

As a University Teaching Hospital, Yale-New Haven differs from most community hospitals in its function and purpose. Its specialized services in the departments of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, radiology and psychiatry are unique even among most medical centers. The dimensions of Yale-New Haven's specialized role is illustrated by typical examples in the function of some of its departments.

One of the nation's leading cancer treatment centers, the Hospital possesses one of the few 6-million-electron-volt linear medical accelerators for deep radiation therapy of malignancies and other related medical problems.

Yale-New Haven maintains two suites of specially staffed and equipped operating rooms where all types of surgery - from the simple procedure to the most complicated - is performed. These range from cardiovascular, thoracic and ophthalmologic surgery to neurosurgery, orthopaedics, otologic, urologic and general surgery, among many others.

One of the most complete diagnostic radiology departments to be found in the country, with facilities for diagnosis of an extensive range of illness and injury, has been of immeasurable assistance to patients at Yale-New Haven. The Hospital's clinical laboratory, which ranks second to none with its automated procedures and highly specialized diagnostic examinations, is a model for other hospital laboratories throughout the world. A program for the management of pre-natal and peri-natal disorders is saving the lives of many newborn infants. Other similar specialized services are found in all departments of the Hospital.

Yale-New Haven's Department of Ambulatory Services, which includes some seventy outpatient clinics, the emergency service and private referred patients, annually records more than 150,000 patient visits. The scope of ambulatory services is constantly in a state of change, as for example the recently instituted family care program whereby care and treatment is provided the patient and all members of his immediate family.

The average daily cost of care in the Yale-New Haven Hospital, which is somewhat higher than the costs in the average community hospital, remains comparable to other university teaching hospitals. The major contributor to the higher costs is the cost of maintaining the broad spectrum of specialized facilities and services which are found in the university teaching hospital and which are not available in most hospitals. The university teaching hospital also has more employees, more space and more equipment, all of which add to the cost of operation.

Fulfilling its educational responsibilities as a teaching hospital, Yale-New Haven is the center for training of medical personnel in no less than fifteen different educational programs. These include doctors of medicine, four programs in nursing, medical and x-ray technologists, dietitians, inhalation therapists, operating room technicians, and many more.

The Hospital, as a result of its long association with the Yale Medical School, annually attracts the top graduates from the nation's leading medical schools. Currently it has a House Staff numbering 230 physicians - 54 interns and 176 residents. These young doctors are pursuing post-graduate medical education in their chosen specialty, as are some sixty clinical fellows engaged in a year or more of research in a particular area of medicine.

The true role of the University Teaching Hospital is in the extensive contributions it makes to modern medicine. In partnership with the Yale Medical School, Yale-New Haven Hospital is dedicated to the highest standards of patient care, education and research, combining all three in services to patients, the education of doctors and supporting personnel, and the pursuit of research programs aimed at improving the treatment of sickness and injury.

These are the purposes of the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Its privilege is to admit and treat patients with skilled hands and equipment and to train the skilled hands of those who will in the future carry on the practice of healing.

Charles H. Costello, President Yale-New Haven Hospital
The Artificial Kidney, a patient care technique of the department of medicine’s renal disease section, temporarily replaces a patient’s own kidney. Where normally the body’s own kidney performs the removal of waste products and material that the system can no longer absorb, the artificial kidney is a complex and equipment associated with surgical operation of many problems.

In one of the hospital’s teaching wards, the student medical officer is shown observing the procedure performed by the department’s resident and surgical staff. As well as surgical staff, the ward is manned by a large number of nurses and medical students. The student medical officer wears a white coat and blue hat, while the medical staff wear either white or blue coats as they stand opposite each other in pairs. The patient is lying on a hospital bed, with a sheet covering his face and upper body. The medical officer is observing the procedure, and the medical staff are performing various tasks.

In another ward, the study of the artificial kidney is shown. Here, a patient is lying on a hospital bed, with a sheet covering his face and upper body. The medical officer is observing the procedure, and the medical staff are performing various tasks. The patient is wearing a white coat, while the medical staff wear either white or blue coats as they stand opposite each other in pairs. The artificial kidney is connected to the patient’s body, and the medical staff are performing various tasks.

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Comparative Statistics

For The Years Ended September 30, 1965 and 1964

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>735</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bassinets</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients Admitted</td>
<td>30,244</td>
<td>29,555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Days of Care to Patients</td>
<td>242,166</td>
<td>258,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Length of Patients' Stay</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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<td>Average Daily Census</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinic Visits</td>
<td>103,469</td>
<td>108,113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients Treated in the Emergency Department</td>
<td>49,955</td>
<td>48,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surgical Procedures</td>
<td>10,452</td>
<td>12,099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Babies Born</td>
<td>4,892</td>
<td>4,844</td>
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<td>X-ray Examinations</td>
<td>65,390</td>
<td>63,365</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laboratory Examinations</td>
<td>654,981</td>
<td>661,387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacy Prescriptions Filled</td>
<td>271,219</td>
<td>240,581</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meals Served to Patients and Personnel</td>
<td>822,095</td>
<td>888,275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laundry Processed (Pounds)</td>
<td>5,367,982</td>
<td>4,988,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of Income and Expenses

CONDENSED OPERATING STATEMENT

Year Ended September 20, 1965

This Was The Amount Spent To Operate The Hospital ... $15,314,197

This Was The Revenue Received To Operate The Hospital

Income From Services To Patients ... $14,459,240
Income From Free Bed Funds ...... 135,237
Income From The United Fund ...... 55,828

Total Revenue Received For Operation Of The Hospital .. 14,650,305

OPERATING LOSS ........................................ 663,892

Income From Endowments, Grants & Other Sources .......... 494,983

NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1965 .. 168,909

Note: For the ten years ended September 30, 1965, the operating loss was $3,855,598. This loss has been met by using all available endowment and other non-operating income and deferring needed replacement of equipment and improvement of facilities. The largest single factor contributing to the loss was the provision of free care to patients who are unable to pay. For the year ended September 30, 1965 the amount of "free care" rendered was in excess of one million dollars.