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Annual Report, 1968

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The executive committee of the St. Luke's board of directors is shown here in the board room during one of its frequent meetings during the year. From left to right are: Lowell M. Vandervort, administrator; Robert A. Rietz, treasurer; William M. Chester, Jr., past president; M. E. Knisely, president; John E. Koenitzer, chairman; Wilbert G. Prasse, 1st vice chairman; Ebner F. Luetzow; Kenneth R. Geist, secretary; and Robert R. Tracht, services administrator. Everett G. Smith, 2nd vice chairman, was unavailable the day the picture was taken.

Cover picture
Helping to make possible 813 catheterization procedures during the year—up from 539 in 1967—was the opening of a second coronary catheterization room.
As is typical of a successful business corporation, efficient planning and careful analysis of detail is vitally important for a non-profit hospital to keep up with a community's needs.

This was vividly demonstrated in the fall of '68 when St. Luke's gained nationwide recognition for the first successful heart transplant surgery in Wisconsin. This dramatic development was a reflection of the total effort of all who have contributed to St. Luke's Hospital in giving the community the very finest in patient care.

Over the years we have sought to achieve such capabilities by constantly making St. Luke's responsive to the needs of the public through expansion, acquisition of equipment, and training and retraining of personnel to meet technical demands. We are very proud of the administrative personnel, the medical staff, as well as our directors and corporate members who have helped to speed the progress of St. Luke's through their devotion of time and experience, supported greatly by the moral and financial cooperation of numerous friends.

The experience gained through these efforts resulted in major administrative structural changes which were approved by the hospital's legal governing body at its annual meeting. The new staff position of president was created and assumed by M. E. Knisely, who had been administrator of St. Luke's for 25 years. Responsibility for all long-range planning and development will be centered in his new office. Succeeding Mr. Knisely as administrator was Lowell Vandervort, who had been associate administrator. In addition, the corporate membership provisions were revised to permit up to 200 members with the board of directors' membership increased from 19 to 21. Also approved was a change in board of directors' titles from president, first vice president, and second vice president to chairman, first vice chairman, and second vice chairman.

We remain dedicated to providing the finest possible total patient care for the community, be it physical, social, or spiritual, through routine procedures, emergency care, or sophisticated techniques. St. Luke's Hospital is a facility of which all Milwaukeeans can be proud.

John F. Koenitzer
Chairman
It has been obvious for some years against the background of developments that long-range planning and development at St. Luke's Hospital required concentrated attention.

The advent of Medicare; growing local, state, and federal government concern with and interest in health care; the unprecedented evolution of medical and paramedical knowledge; and changing social conditions all are harbingers of great change in the hospital field.

For those reasons, St. Luke's Hospital's board of directors in 1968 centered responsibility for coping with the changing picture in the new staff office of president.

A program of future growth and development was studied with both our hospital consultants and architects. The thrust of this program is to respond to community needs which are growing for usual routine and hospital services, and at the same time to review carefully new and growing technology which would provide additional new services commensurate with evolving medical and paramedical knowledge.

Thus, the year was spent tailoring St. Luke's future facilities to evolving medical needs of the community and medical profession and in acquainting interested individuals and groups with St. Luke's future plans. During the year, work was authorized on expanding parking facilities with the addition of space on the southeast corner of South 29th Street and West Oklahoma Avenue. It is anticipated that the present year will see the crystallization of some of these efforts in the form of actual programs of significance to all.

M. E. Knisely
President
administrator's report

In 1968 St. Luke's Hospital provided 138,371 patient days of service, a patient day being a 24-hour period in which one patient is hospitalized. In addition 58,119 outpatient visits were recorded.

Those two figures are a benchmark of the growing role that St. Luke's is playing in the greater Milwaukee community. They reflect a public acceptance of our continuing efforts to provide the best possible care and service. Similarly, they indicate the efficacy of evolving techniques and capabilities of the medical staff and paramedical personnel, aided by the best available equipment and supplies, in restoring health to the sick and injured.

In contemplating our results for 1968 — pertinent figures are reproduced elsewhere in this report — we at St. Luke's remain aware that we are not an island unto ourselves. As an institution and as a part of the community, the men and women working with and at St. Luke's Hospital are dedicated to being responsive to needs. We are, though, equally dedicated to the premise that quality care and service must be provided regularly to the community as swiftly as possible.

To that end, for example, in 1968 we completed the first full year of a 24 hour-a-day, seven day-a-week emergency service. As one of the first voluntary hospitals in the area providing that type of care, we are pleased to report that it has met a real need as reflected by the 17,651 men, women, and children who were served in that department.

In this year, too, as Mr. Koenitzer has indicated, our long-term efforts to develop a cardiac center second to none resulted in St. Luke's being the locale for the first successful heart transplant in Wisconsin.

While these and other meaningful but less publicized achievements are scored they are gratifying only in signaling our capability in cooperation with the medical staff of permitting Milwaukee residents to obtain complete health services in their own community rather than being obliged to go to other metropolitan centers.

We look to the future with confidence that St. Luke's service to the community cannot help but increase.

L. M. Vandervort
Administrator

During 1968, St. Luke's school of cytotechnology was opened to train technicians in cell study. St. Luke's school, one of a very few in the nation, helps in the continuing fight against cancer.

During 1968, the pulmonary physiology department conducted 2,319 pulmonary function studies. Here, a patient is undergoing a whole body plethysmograph study which is an aid in the early detection of chronic lung disease.

The detection of speech and hearing defects and treatment for them is one of the important functions carried on in the expanded audiology and speech therapy departments.
MD Emergency Service of Milwaukee, S.C., comprised of a group of staff physicians, made available to the community a 24 hour-a-day, seven day-a-week emergency service. A total of 17,651 cases was treated in the emergency department during 1968, the first full year of operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Patients Admitted</th>
<th>Surgical Procedures</th>
<th>X-Ray Procedures</th>
<th>Laboratory Procedures</th>
<th>Meals Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>Newborn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>52,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>3,898</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>136,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>6,682</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>4,419</td>
<td>8,012</td>
<td>234,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>9,843</td>
<td>1,842</td>
<td>5,051</td>
<td>27,871</td>
<td>345,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>14,457</td>
<td>1,942</td>
<td>5,750</td>
<td>53,706</td>
<td>659,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surgical intensive care provides the best possible mechanical and personal attention on a 24 hour-a-day basis for the acutely ill patient. During 1968 five additional monitoring units were installed bringing the total to ten.

Diagnostic procedures done in the radio-isotope laboratory have been increasing at a rate of 35 per cent per year. A new scintillation camera system, shown here, was installed to help handle the increasing volume. The equipment is designed to locate and to record the flow or movement of an isotope through an organ, an action not previously possible.
Where did the money come from?

Income from patient services ........................................ 13,091,229
Coffee shop, gift shop, cafeteria, and other income .......... 287,173
Donations received for capital purposes ......................... 267,655
Investment income ..................................................... 223,859

$13,869,916

Less free care and other allowances ............................... 656,816

$13,213,100

Where did the money go?

Wages, salaries, fees, and fringe benefits ....................... 7,746,629
Medical and surgical supplies .................................... 1,551,386
Depreciation of buildings and equipment ....................... 804,050
Laundry, linen, housekeeping, and general supplies .......... 682,833
Food and dietary supplies .......................................... 287,787
Fuel, water, electricity, and telephone ......................... 291,721
Interest on indebtedness ............................................. 385,574
Payment on long term indebtedness .............................. 569,402
New equipment and building remodeling ....................... 649,404
Increase in working capital ........................................ 269,314

$13,213,100

Additional gifts received for health care

Educational Foundation ............................................... 17,761
Medical Library Foundation ......................................... 415
Medical Staff Foundation ............................................ 3,725
Medically Indigent Foundation .................................... 4,008
Research Foundation .................................................. 41,924

$67,833

Modern health care includes assisting patients and their families to overcome any problems that might hinder treatment and recovery. St. Luke's social services director discusses solutions to problems with a member of a patient's family.
Open heart and Vineberg surgery such as that being performed here increased sharply at St. Luke's during 1968. A total of 290 procedures was done compared with 170 in 1967, the previous high.

A 1968 research project in the hospital's "cold room" sought to assess the effect of cold on those suffering from chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema. Under carefully controlled conditions the effect of cold exposure by total body immersion, partial body immersion, and breathing cold air was investigated.

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A 1968 research project in the hospital's "cold room" sought to assess the effect of cold on those suffering from chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema. Under carefully controlled conditions the effect of cold exposure by total body immersion, partial body immersion, and breathing cold air was investigated.
This equipment purchased by St. Luke's is installed in the Allen-Bradley Research Laboratory as part of the hospital's responsibility in a cooperative program with the Marquette Medical School and Wisconsin Heart Association for cardiac investigative programs.

Training and education are promoted by the use of an internal closed circuit television system. This permits live transmission and taping of presentations for future use.

In recognition of the important role of the clergy in the overall treatment of the sick and injured, St. Luke's has broadened its chaplaincy training program. Three clergymen are depicted during their residencies with the hospital's chaplain.
Emmett Kelly, Jr., the famous circus clown, attired in his trademark rags, is shown here as he visited 2½ year old patient Peter Jaworski last summer. Kelly gave each pediatric patient and many employees a balloon and a personalized postcard as a memento of the visit.
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The caduceus represents the medical profession. The sphere represents the world-wide scope of medical practice, and the winged calf with the halo is the accepted ecclesiastical symbol of the sacrificial nature of St. Luke, the Apostle Physician. Thus, the mobile personifies St. Luke's Hospital.

St. Luke's Hospital
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN