

Methodist Hospital
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Founded: 1908

Vice President of the United States Charles Warren Fairbanks was present when the original cornerstone was laid for Methodist Hospital on October 25, 1905. Fairbanks later became the hospital's fifth president, serving from 1910 to 1918.

In 1908, Methodist opened its doors with 65 beds on the corner of 16th Street and Capitol Avenue, originally the site of Tinder Park, where early professional baseball in Indianapolis was played. The hospital now has 813 licensed beds and more than 30,000 annual patient admissions.

Since its establishment, Methodist Hospital has set the bar for health care and critical care treatment. On January 1, 1908, Marissa Williams was named the hospital's first superintendent; in 1909, Methodist Hospital School of Nursing graduated its first class of two; and in 1910, Lillian B. Mueller, M.D, became the first woman to join the Methodist Hospital medical staff. Also in 1910, the board of trustees approved construction of two additional pavilions to meet the demands of Indianapolis' growing population. That year, the city's first motorized ambulance brought patients from the Indianapolis Motor Speedway to Methodist.

In 1915, the official corporate name of the hospital was shortened to Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Indiana.

From 1918 to 1919, Methodist treated patients and suffered losses of medical personnel from the influenza pandemic that killed 20 million people worldwide – 10,000 in Indiana alone.

In 1922, Methodist partnered with Eli Lilly and Company to become one of the first two hospitals in the country to administer insulin to diabetes patients.

With the opening of the Julius A. Hanson Memorial unit in 1930, Methodist became the largest and best equipped Methodist hospital in the world and the sixth largest hospital in the United States. On November 9, 1933, Methodist's most famous landmark – the Lighthouse of Health Beacon – was dedicated to “the servants of religion who serve the sick; the servants of medical science who serve humanity; and the servants of philanthropy who live for others.”

In 1945, Dr. Robert E. Neff succeeded the Rev. Dr. John G. Benson as superintendent, becoming the first professional hospital administrator and ending many years in which Methodist ministers presided over the hospital. In 1948, Methodist's Medical Staff Council established a policy of opening staff membership to all qualified physicians regardless of race, color or creed.

By the time Methodist celebrated 50 years in 1949, the hospital had served 697,367 patients, delivered 50,330 babies, trained 2,014 nurses, and provided experience and education for 518 interns and residents.

In 1955, Jack A.L. Hahn, a nationally known administrator, assumed control of Methodist, which he would lead until 1981. The next year, Sue Ann Perkins Winburn became the first African-American graduate of the Methodist Hospital School of Nursing.

On May 23, 1960, Methodist staged its first rehearsal of a disaster drill. One week later, during the Indianapolis 500, an infield scaffolding collapsed at the Motor Speedway,

killing two, injuring 60 and sending more than 50 patients to Methodist's emergency department.

In 1961, increase in the number of gifts, endowments, bequests and grants led to the formation of the Methodist Hospital Foundation, which would become the Methodist Health Foundation in 1982.

In 1963, Methodist's first intensive care unit opened with 19 beds. The same year, Methodist's disaster plan mobilized for action following a catastrophic butane gas explosion at the Indiana State Fairgrounds. Methodist's response to this tragedy and others led to Methodist's national reputation as a critical care facility.

In the 1960s, a \$13.8 million construction project, funded through a capital campaign, included Krannert Tower; Children's Pavilion; a six-story building for medical, surgical, psychiatric and contagious disease patients; a six-story professional services wing; and a nuclear medicine center.

In 1965, Drs. John Pittman, Harry Siderys and Gilbert Hood performed the first successful open heart surgeries at Methodist. The next year, Methodist's Medical Research department received a grant for the development of an artificial kidney, the first of its kind in the country.

In 1968, Methodist established two community health centers in neighborhoods where the poverty level was high. That same year, the Methodist Hospital School of Nursing graduated its last class of 77, having educated 3,668 nurses in its three-year programs.

In 1972, Methodist Hospital became the first hospital in Indiana to perform a kidney transplant and one of the first private hospitals in the country to develop an organ transplant program. In 1974, CAT scan equipment was installed, only the ninth such scanner installation in the United States. Its installation marked another step in Methodist becoming a major center for the diagnosis of brain-related problems.

In 1977, Methodist established the first hospital-based hospice program in the United States. In 1979, helicopter critical care transport – LifeLine – became an important part of the trauma department. Its first flights transported injured race car drivers and patients from Indianapolis Motor Speedway’s emergency center to Methodist.

In 1981, Dr. Frank P. Lloyd, one of the first three African-American physicians elected to Methodist’s medical staff, succeeded Jack Hahn as Methodist president and CEO.

In the early 1980s, a major building program, financed in part through a capital campaign, included a 600,000 square-foot medical tower.

On October 30, 1982, Dr. Harold Halbrook performed a heart transplant on Annie Gardner, the first successful heart transplant at a private hospital anywhere in the world. Two years later, Methodist installed the first extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter that pulverizes kidney stones with acoustic shock waves. In 1995, Indiana’s first double-lung transplant was performed at Methodist.

Following upon the construction of the West Tower in the 1980s, a corresponding East Tower was constructed on the Methodist campus in the mid 1990s.

Methodist Hospital, Indiana University Hospital and Riley Hospital for Children united to form Clarian Health Partners in 1997. Four years later, the Clarian Cardiovascular Center, collaboration between physicians, Clarian leadership and the IU School of Medicine, opened at Methodist.

In 2003, Samuel L. Odle, succeeded Daniel F. Evans Jr. as president of Methodist Hospital. In 2004, Clarian with its three hospitals became the first hospital system in Indiana to receive Magnet designation from the American Nurses Credentialing Center, which recognizes health care organizations that provide the best in nursing care.

In 2007, Methodist Hospital was the first Indiana hospital to receive the prestigious national top honor for excellence in the delivery of high quality care from the University HealthSystem Consortium.

On April 26, 2008, Methodist Hospital celebrated a century of providing the finest in critical and complex care to patients and families in Indiana and beyond.

Methodist Hospital Notable Facts:

Methodist Hospital maintains its position as a national and regional health care leader through its commitment to excellence, accessibility and prominence.

- Recognized in 2007 as the top ranked hospital in the country for quality and safety by University Health Consortium
- Ranked among the top 50 national programs in *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Hospitals Guide" for ten consecutive years
- Nationally ranked organ transplant center, based on total transplant volume (bone marrow, heart, intestine, kidney, liver, lung and pancreas) and one of only a few centers nationally to have each of these programs certified by Medicare
- Largest neuroscience critical care unit in the country with 122 critical care beds, more than any other Indiana hospital
- Award-winning comprehensive cardiac critical care unit
- The first, largest and most comprehensive intensive care patient electronic monitoring system (e-ICU) in central Indiana
- Nationally ranked orthopedic services
- Leads the state in staff physician specialties and specialists onsite, 24 hours a day
- Nationally ranked urology program and home to the International Kidney Stone Institute
- Designated as a Magnet hospital, recognizing excellence in nursing services and high-quality clinical outcomes for patients
- Home to prominent community outreach initiatives, including the statewide Indiana Poison Center, Indiana Mothers' Milk Bank, *ThinkFirst* Shaken Baby

Program, tobacco cessation programs and other community health and wellness programs

- Supports more than 1,500 senior visits annually with medical treatment, education, counseling and research
- Home to The Fairbanks Center for Medical Ethics, one of the few clinically-based medical ethics centers in the country
- Home to Methodist Research Institute, which conducts outcomes-based research to understand how medical practices, health policies and health care spending affect the quality of patient outcomes
- Notable technology, such as Mobetron intraoperative radiation therapy, MRI and Intraoperative MRI, Alaris Infusion Pumps, da Vinci surgical robot, RetCam, handheld blood-testing devices
- Provided \$53 million in benevolent care in 2007
- One of two adult Level One Trauma Centers in Indiana
- More than 60 percent of patients referred to Methodist by outside doctors, hospitals and health systems
- Indiana's largest and one of the nation's largest emergency departments; 94,900 patient visits in 2007
- More than 180 emergency department registered nurses on staff
- Performs more surgeries on nights/weekends than other hospitals at any time of day
- Only 24-hour critical care transport service to offer three types of patient transport:
 - a fleet of four LifeLine helicopters, operated by Omniflight
 - Ground ambulances that travel statewide
 - Airplane transport
- One of six heart and lung institutes in the nation
- Worldwide founders in echocardiology and leaders in the use of mechanical heart assist devices
- The official hospital for the Indianapolis 500