

BWH BluePrint Tour Script

1. Peter Bent Brigham Lobby

Here in the lobby, you will see historical memorabilia related to the hospital. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital opened in 1913 adjacent to Harvard Medical School to serve as Harvard's primary teaching hospital. The hospital was named in honor of the Boston restaurateur, Peter Bent Brigham, who left a \$5.3 million bequest with instructions to build a hospital for the city's poor.

Built upon the foundations of philanthropy, Brigham and Women's Hospital's predecessors include the Boston Hospital for Women (which was a merger of the Boston Lying-In and the Free Hospital for Women), and the Robert B. Brigham Hospital. In 1975, the "Peter" as it was affectionately called by those who worked here, merged with these hospitals, and was renamed Brigham and Women's Hospital in 1980. (You can read more about BWH's predecessors on the Sharf History Wall, at Stop 3 on the tour.)

As you stand under the rotunda, you see the bust of Peter Bent Brigham, and his sister, Sarah Brigham Jacobs. If you turn to face Stoneman Centennial Park and Francis Street, you will see high on the walls paintings of Peter Bent Brigham and Robert Breck Brigham (located on the left wall] and Dr. Walter Channing, who was instrumental in establishing the Boston Lying-In, and William Henry Baker, founder of the Free Hospital for Women.

2. Dr. Joseph Murray Exhibit

If you step toward the back of the lobby of 15 Francis Street, your eyes are likely to spot the golden gleam of Dr. Joseph Murray's 1990 Nobel Prize. In 1954, a team of Brigham doctors that included Dr. Joseph Murray performed the world's first successful organ transplant—a kidney between twins Richard and Ronald Herrick. Dr. Murray shares this Nobel Prize in Medicine with Dr. E. Donnall Thomas for their joint efforts in organ and cell transplantation. Today, BWH is pioneering transplantation medicine again with face, hand and arm transplants—once the stuff of science fiction, now happening right here.

If you stand in the center of the Lobby of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital building, facing the Francis Street exits, you will see down the hall to your left the Carrie M. Hall Conference Rooms. Carrie Hall was a beloved nurse at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital who founded its school of nursing. You can hear more about her on Stop 8 of the tour.

If you turn to face the Pike, with the 15 Francis Street entrance to your left, you will see the Thoracic Surgery Ambulatory Program and International Mesothelioma Program on the left wall. Established in 1988, this department was the first academic training department in the

U.S. solely dedicated to caring for patients with non-heart thoracic diseases of the lung, esophagus, and chest wall.

It is also the location of the most widely-regarded treatment programs for the lung disease mesothelioma—a form of lung cancer caused by asbestos. Dr. David Sugarbaker, a world-renowned thoracic surgeon widely credited for developing the first tri-modal treatment approach for mesothelioma, leads the division. They continue to develop better therapies for this devastating disease.

3. Sharf History Wall

The Jean S. And Frederic A. Sharf History wall begins at the entrance to the Pike at the 15 Francis Street side of the hospital. A gift from the Sharf family that was completed in 2011, the history wall runs throughout the hospital. Displays on both the right and left sides of the Pike detail the evolution of the BWH campus, highlighting many milestones and interesting historical facts about the hospital, its medical staff, and benefactors.

The Sharf History Wall also outlines the four primary areas of the hospital's mission: patient care, medical education, biomedical research, and community health. Brigham and Women's Hospital is an internationally-recognized academic medical center, known for its excellence in patient care, its outstanding reputation in biomedical research, and its commitment to educating and training physicians, research scientists and other health care professionals.

With 793-beds, the hospital is a teaching affiliate of Harvard Medical School. Along with its modern inpatient facilities, BWH also supports extensive outpatient services and clinics, neighborhood primary care health centers, and spearheads several international outreach efforts aimed at bringing medical services to some of the most impoverished areas of the world, including Rwanda and Haiti.

4. Orthopedic Surgery

Brigham Orthopedic Associates where the Department of Orthopedic Surgery is the fourth stop on our tour. In 1914, the Robert Breck Brigham Hospital, one of BWH's four founding hospitals, was the first teaching hospital in the country dedicated exclusively to the care of arthritis and rheumatic disease. "The Robert," matured into the Division of Rheumatology, Immunology and Allergy in the Department of Medicine of Brigham and Women's Hospital. "The Robert" was the first hospital to use cortisone to manage rheumatoid arthritis, and was the first to establish a hospital-based occupational therapy department. The Robert also helped create and shape the specialty of rheumatology, and organized the Clinical Treatment Center for Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis in 1963. Later, Dr. K. Frank Austen elevated the immunology research program to international stature by working out the key mechanisms of allergy and inflammation.

With the hospitals' merger, orthopedics was relocated to the main campus on Francis Street. Today, original buildings of the Robert B. Brigham Hospital are located at the top of Mission Hill, but are no longer part of BWH.

Today, BWH's Orthopedic Surgery and Rheumatology services are ranked among the top programs in the country by *U.S. News & World Report*. They are able to maintain this level of care through a combination of medical expertise, with one of the largest and most experienced staffs in the country; state-of-the-art technology, such as computer-assisted, minimally invasive total knee replacement; and innovative research, with one of largest research teams of any rheumatology and allergy program in the United States.

5. Healers of Our Age Exhibit

These photographs, displayed on both sides of the corridor in front of the Neurology and Neurosurgery departments, were taken by renowned photographer Yosef Karsh. The photograph exhibit, on loan from the Boston Medical Library is titled, "Healers of Our Age." Mr. Karsh included among his "healers" Helen Keller and Albert Einstein as well as heart specialist Paul Dudley White, gynecologist Thomas Stephen Cullen, pathologist William Boyd, and seven other eminent doctors. Karsh also published the portraits in a book with a brief biography of each subject, and an essay on the photographic encounter that produced the portrait.

6. Neurosurgery and Neurology Departments

Located next to each other are BWH's Department of Neurology and the Department of Neurosurgery. In 1913, Dr. Harvey Cushing was appointed the Brigham's first surgeon in chief. His pioneering research and surgical technique launched the field neurosurgery as a medical specialty. Popularly known as "the father of modern neurosurgery," Dr. Cushing led the surgical and neurosurgical effort at the Brigham from for twenty years.

Dr. Cushing also operated on pediatric patients with brain tumors and transferred them post-operatively to Children's Hospital, adjacent to the Brigham. He later encouraged his trainee, Franc Ingraham, to start a pediatric neurosurgical service at the Children's Hospital forging the tradition of Brigham neurosurgeons attending patients at both hospitals.

Today, Brigham and Women's neurosurgical team is devoted to the advancement of neurosurgical care, research, and education. The Department's multidisciplinary staff of more than 13 clinical faculty and over 100 department members strives to provide patient-focused, world-class medical care for the entire spectrum of neurological diseases. BWH continues to improve surgical outcomes, most recently with the opening of AMIGO--which stands for Advanced Multimodality Image Guided Operating suite—that opened in 2011. With AMIGO, BWH became the first hospital in the world to host a full array of imaging devices for real-time guidance during surgery in a single location.

[Neurology] Located directly parallel to neurosurgery is the BWH Department of Neurology, which provides comprehensive neurological care for patients locally, nationally and even globally. BWH is designated as a Primary Stroke Service Hospital, an important distinction that holds the hospital to strict regulations established by the Department of Public Health to ensure patients receive appropriate and timely acute stroke care. Designated hospitals must assure that emergency diagnostic and therapeutic services are provided by a team available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Department of Neurology also leads a multidisciplinary biomedical research effort dedicated to understanding neurologic disease and developing new treatments for them, including multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

7. Thorn Research Building

The Thorn Research building was opened in 1986, and was designed for research collaboration with Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. The 16-story medical area structure is named in honor of Dr. George W. Thorn, an endocrinologist and former chief of medicine who also served as chairman of the Hughes Institute's board of trustees.

Along with patient care and teaching excellence, research is a core value of Brigham and Women's Hospital. Each day, our research community, comprised of more than 3,500 researchers, is working on solving the mysteries of disease to benefit our patients and their families. BWH physicians, scientists, nurses, and clinical and research fellows ask questions and find answers to some of medicine's most challenging problems, including heart disease, cancer and Alzheimer's disease. BWH is ranked second in the country for funding from the National Institutes of Health among independent hospitals who qualify for this type of support.

To help accelerate the pace of biomedical discovery, BWH created the Biomedical Research Institute in 2005. The BRI encourages collaboration and the cross-pollination of ideas, while leveraging resources and staff.

The BRI includes nine disease-focused research centers and five resource- and technology-based programs that develop and support collaborative research initiatives. This infrastructure allows our diverse community of clinicians and scientists to communicate more effectively, providing numerous opportunities for them to work on research aimed at curing, treating and preventing human disease.

8. Nursing Excellence and the Brett Photo Exhibits

This segment of the Sharf History Wall details BWH's contributions to the field of nursing. If you ask an inpatient what makes Brigham and Women's Hospital so special, they are likely to

mention the nurses. BWH has a long-standing legacy of advancing the nursing profession, and every year, dozens of new nurses come here to care for patients and train under the best mentors.

Ms. Carrie Hall, who founded the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital School of Nursing, created the first nursing program at the Brigham in 1913. The program was the most advanced in the discipline, including lectures on pharmacology, science, practical nursing, surgery, and medical disease.

Nurses were trained in proper hygiene, patient care, record keeping and ward cleanliness--an essential but not always understood practice in reducing infection.

Today, BWH is home to the Center for Nursing Excellence, which merges education, research, and professional development to support clinical nursing practice. The Center promotes evidence-based and innovative strategies to guide teaching practices, assuring excellence in the teaching of both practicing nurses and nursing students. It also uses the best technology has to offer to enhance patient safety. The center promotes collaboration, encourages problem solving, and supports a nurse-scientist program with Ph.D-level nurses leading research to improve clinical care and patient safety.

On the opposite wall from the Nursing exhibit is a series of photographs taken by Pulitzer-prize winning photographer Bill Brett. The photos, a gift from Mr. Brett, come from his 2008 book, Boston, *A Year in the Life*.

9. 45 Francis St. Lobby Overlook

The overlook of the 45 Francis Street Lobby is a bustling center of activity where hundreds of patients, staff, and visitors pass daily. As you look down over the lobby you will see the Phlebotomy Center located on the right. In 1949, Brigham surgeon Dr. Carl Walter invented and perfected a way to collect, store and transfuse blood, creating the one of the world's first blood banks. Blood banking is essential to the success of many surgical procedures, which require transfused blood to replace what patients may lose during surgery. Adequate blood bank supplies continue to be a pressing need at most hospitals.

If you are interested in donating blood, the BWH Blood Donor Center is located on the second floor Pike at 75 Francis Street.

10. Response to Crisis Exhibit

Across from the 45 Francis Street Lobby overlook is one of the segments of the Sharf History Wall outlining the Brigham's history of responding to crisis. Take a moment to read more about the significant role Brigham physicians and nurses played during times of war. BWH has a long history in mobilizing during times of need, including most recently sending a unit to Haiti to assist earthquake victims in 2010.

The Brigham's commitment to advancing the health of the world's underserved is exemplified by the Division of Global Health Equity, which works closely with Partners In Health. The Division, with its Global Health Residency Program, supports the education of residents who train in some of the world's most impoverished areas, such as Haiti, Rwanda, and Lesotho, as they learn to deliver medical care in challenging circumstances.

11. Mary Horrigan Connors Center for Women's Health

The Mary Horrigan Connors Center for Women's Health keeps pace with BWH's long-standing tradition in providing innovative and outstanding maternal/fetal care, which began in 1832 with the opening of the Boston Lying-In Hospital, one of the nation's first maternity hospitals. In 1883, the Lying-In was the first hospital to use antiseptics to ward off infection following childbirth, dramatically reducing the maternal/child death rate and proving that such measures were essential during the birth process.

Another BWH founding hospital, the Boston Hospital for Women, introduced non-invasive fetal heart monitoring in 1973, which enabled doctors to more safely and accurately detect fetal distress during labor.

Opened in 1994, the 12-story Center for Women and Newborns, part of the Mary Horrigan Connors Center for Women's Health, set a new standard in obstetrical and newborn care, featuring home-like birthing suites, private postpartum and antepartum rooms that promote family-focused care, and a 46-bed Newborn Intensive Care Unit with overnight rooms for parents. The center is world-renowned for the quality of its obstetrical and neonatal care and offers the most comprehensive range of state-of-the-art obstetrical services--under one roof--in the country.

If you look over the balcony, on your right, you will see a bronze and marble statue by sculptor George S. Carr, entitled, "Four Times Marguerite." One of many pieces of art you will see throughout the Brigham, this sculpture, a gift of the Amelia Peabody Foundation, depicts the lifespan of a woman by showing the same individual at four different stages of her life.

Still facing the balcony, you will see the bridge to Children's Hospital on your right. Many BWH doctors also work at Children's Hospital including neurosurgeons, oncologists, radiologist, and nephrologists, as well as maintain longstanding collaborations with its newborn unit.

12. 75 Francis St. Lobby, Donor Wall

The light-filled Schuster Lobby at 75 Francis Street is located at the heart of Brigham and Women's Hospital. Over on the far wall in front of the Emergency Department, you will see the BWH Donor Wall and Public Affairs Panels. The BWH Donor Wall opened in 2011 to celebrate the thousands of individuals and organizations who have philanthropically supported Brigham and Women's Hospital.

Donor names are highlighted on tempered glass panels beneath a large display-wide panel with full color graphic images of staff, donors and hospital leaders. Accenting the display is a 40-inch LCD monitor featuring an interactive multimedia presentation that includes a message from Dr. Betsy Nabel the current president of Brigham and Women's Hospital. The presentation also includes donor and patient testimonials. Take a moment to interact with the BWH Donor Wall and hear why so many people are proud to call this hospital, *their* hospital.

13. Department of Emergency Medicine

Located at 75 Francis Street, BWH's Emergency Department is a state-of-the-art facility designed by emergency physicians from the ground up to meet the needs of a high-volume patient population. The Emergency Department serves an average of 55,000 patients annually, 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Brigham and Women's Hospital is a Level I Trauma Center that provides emergency care for any injured patient. This tradition of treating patients in dire need of complicated emergency care goes back to the 1940s when Dr. Francis D. Moore, surgeon in chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital pioneered new surgical interventions for burn and trauma patients. Dr. Moore's early work in treating patients from Boston's Coconut Grove fire of 1942 inspired him to do groundbreaking work on body composition, leading to the seminal textbook, *The Metabolic Care of the Surgical Patient*.

Today, the BWH Trauma and Burn Center provides multidisciplinary surgical and medical treatments, managed by on-call trauma physicians. The trauma team works together with specialists in the areas of plastic and reconstructive surgery, neurosurgery, orthopedics, cardiothoracic surgery, vascular surgery, and radiology.

14. Top of the Escalator

At the top of the escalator at 75 Francis Street, you will see the bridge to the Carl J. and Ruth Shapiro Cardiovascular Center to your left. In front of you is a staircase leading to the bridge to the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. In 2004, the two hospitals created the Dana-Farber/Brigham and Women's Cancer Center, leveraging the strengths of one of the world's leading cancer institutes with one of the world's leading hospitals. This Center combines the resources of both institutions to fight and defeat cancer. Through 12 specialized treatment centers, the DF/BWCC offers the most advanced treatment with the compassion and care that makes all the difference.

On the wall on your right, you will see one part of a three-part installation by artist Nell Breyer titled "time and the hour run through the roughest day." The 12 panels are pre-recorded, looped images of pedestrian movement in popular public areas around Boston.

15. Bridge to the Shapiro Cardiovascular Center

As you cross the Shapiro Bridge, take a moment to look down Francis Street. As you look down the street toward Huntington Avenue, you can see the base of Mission Hill. BWH's takes its responsibility to the communities that surround it very seriously. Part of this commitment is BWH's Center for Community Health and Health Equity, which advances systems of patient care, research, and community programs to improve the health of our communities. Programs address real life issues that can affect health outcomes among the diverse populations in Boston, especially in Mission Hill, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, and Dorchester. Working together with community health center partners and organizations, BWH has successfully implemented programs to reduce violence, improve birth outcomes, increase cancer screenings, and advance educational opportunities for local youth.

As you turn to face the other side of the street, it is remarkable to realize that this area, once a farmer's field, has been transformed over the last century to be a hub of healing and medical discovery. The latest evidence of this is the building you are about to enter, the Carl J. and Ruth Shapiro Cardiovascular Center.

16. Shapiro Cardiovascular Center

Nearly 50 years after establishing one of the first cardiovascular wards in the county, Brigham and Women's Hospital ushered in a new era with the opening of the Carl J. and Ruth Shapiro Cardiovascular Center in 2008.

Brigham and Women's Hospital has been at the center of many firsts in cardiovascular care including the world's first mitral valve operation, the opening of the first cardiovascular intensive care unit, and the first heart transplant in New England. Most recently, cardiac surgeons implanted the region's first artificial heart, which extended the life of cardiac patient Jim Carelli, Jr. by six months as he awaited a heart transplant.

The Shapiro Cardiovascular Center provides the most collaborative and comprehensive care available anywhere. It brings together under one roof a multidisciplinary team of cardiovascular specialists. Care efforts are supported by state-of-the-art diagnostic technologies and tools to provide advanced, coordinated heart and vascular treatment. It is the only hospital building in the region completely dedicated to heart and vascular diseases.

Designed with input from patients and their families, the Shapiro Cardiovascular Center features family and patient education and visiting areas. All 136 inpatient rooms in the Center are private. The Shapiro Cardiovascular Center also includes 16 operating suites that also accommodate next-generation minimally invasive technology, including robotic surgery, image-guided technology, and other advanced technologies. Two operating are hybrid operating rooms, enabling surgeons to more easily perform hybrid therapies to treat patients who previously would not have qualified for surgery.

Always growing in step with our patient population, our research community, and with the neighborhoods around us, BWH plans to embark on its next great enhancement, the Brigham

Building for the Future, in 2013, which will include a connection between the Shapiro Building and the new building located at the currently vacant lot off of Fenwood Road. The 350,000-square-foot building will house clinical and research operations for such areas as neuroscience, immunology, genomics, and regenerative medicine.

17. The Sharf Admitting Center

Since the Sharf Admitting Center opened in 2002, it has hosted rotating art exhibitions of spectacular works from Jean and Frederic Sharf's extensive collection of design drawings, which have all been donated to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Take a few minutes to browse the artwork inside the Sharf Admitting Center before it makes its way to a new home.

After receiving treatment at BWH for a shoulder injury in 1997, Fred Sharf donated funds to reconstruct the hospital's Admitting Center. He envisioned a space that would be welcoming for the patients and families who visit. The art he selects for the center's exhibit is intellectually stimulating for patients and helps them take their minds off the reason for their visit to the hospital.

Fred is a founding member of the BWH Trust Board, and he and his wife, Jean, are active and loyal supporters of the hospital. Mr. Sharf is also a well-known collector, scholar and author who bought his first piece of art when he was a teenager. To this day, he continues this tradition of collecting and sharing artwork. If you choose to enter the Sharf Admitting Center today, you will see a theme of 60s fashion, with works from designers John Bates and Gnyuki Torimaru.

John Bates began to design ladies clothing in 1955, and, by 1960, he had his own ready-to-wear company in London. His work runs from the fairly zany to the classic.

Gnyuki Torimaru, also known by the name YUKI, graduated from the London College of Fashion in 1966 and then launched an illustrious career in fashion.