Annual report: 1940 / Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.

Contributors

Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New-York.

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], 1940

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/d462jufb

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142ND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SOCIETY OF

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



1940





The present New York Hospital, of which The Lying-In Hospital is an integral part



Initial weight loss is reduced by giving extra fluids

ANNUAL REPORT

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THE SOCIETY OF

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



1940

530 EAST 70th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

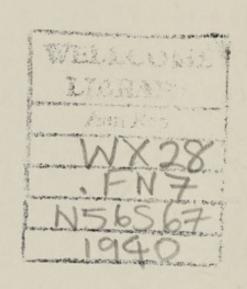


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THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICERS

WILLIAM HARDING JA	CKS	SON					. President
BARKLIE HENRY							Vice-President
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH							
HENRY S. STURGIS .							. Treasurer

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LAW COMMITTEE

Bronson Winthrop Frank L. Polk

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

CORNELIUS N. BLISS FRANK L. POLK

MURRAY SARGENT		Administrator-in-Chief
		Superintendent
WILLIAM H. SPILLER, M.D.*		Associate Superintendent
JOHN B. PASTORE, M.D		Assistant Superintendent
ROBERT C. KNIFFEN		Assistant to the Superintendent
HARMON J. BAILEY, M.D		Assistant to the Superintendent

^{*}Retired December 31, 1940 with honorary title of Superintendent Emeritus of the Lying-In Hospital.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS

THE year 1940 was one in which The Lying-In Hospital continued the tradition of service to women and infants which it established in this community many years ago. The medical care, nursing, research, educational and social service functions of the Hospital are reviewed on other pages of this report.

After two and a half years of the most capable and progressive leadership, Barklie Henry resigned as President of the Hospital on December 3rd, resuming the position of Vice-President which he previously had held. Augustine J. Smith was elected Secretary of the Hospital and Henry S. Sturgis Treasurer. The death of Paul Tuckerman, a Governor of The Lying-In Hospital and, for more than thirty years, a member of the Board of The New York Hospital, was a great loss to both institutions.

Dr. William H. Spiller, after forty years of distinguished service to The Lying-In Hospital, retired on December 31st. In acknowledgment of his faithful service and great contribution to the progress of the institution, Dr. Spiller was made Superintendent Emeritus.

The establishment of the Hospital's ties with the Berwind Free Maternity Clinic on a closer and more permanent basis was one of the outstanding developments of 1940. Through the foresight and generosity of Mrs. Berwind and the late John E. Berwind, this clinic has for many years filled a great need in New York by providing obstetrical care for patients in their homes. It is expected that in its new association with this Hospital the Berwind Clinic will develop its service still further.

Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary continued their excellent work during the year and the Social Service Department, under their direction, achieved successful results in its extensive case work. The Medical and Nursing staffs again are to be commended on their uniformly high standards of service and on the spirit, as well as the efficiency, which characterized their achievements during the year.

WILLIAM HARDING JACKSON

President

THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

COMPARATIVE INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

For the Years 1939 and 1940

INCOME	1939	1940			
Operating Income of the Lying-In					
Hospital	\$357,886.77	\$381,903.29			
Interest and Dividends	38,021.75	40,248.11			
Real Estate, Net of Interest on					
Mortgage Payable	6,755.77	16,816.66			
Trusts	1,688.23	942.56			
Gifts and Miscellaneous	3,561.50	1,973.00			
Total Income	\$407,914.02	\$441,883.62			
Deficit, reimbursed by The Society					
of the New York Hospital:		1.000 0.000			
From Special Funds		\$151,541.67			
From General Funds	89,789.66	72,071.51			
	232,243.94	223,613.18			
	\$640,157.96	\$665,496.80			
EXPENSES					
Operating Expenses of the Lying-In					
Hospital	\$636,802.28	\$662,912.52			
Pensions	1,372.04	1,371.96			
Annual Report	1,180.80				
Auditing—Corporation	400.00				
Miscellaneous	402.84	412.51			
	\$640,157.96	\$665,496.80			

HENRY S. STURGIS
Treasurer

MEDICAL STAFF

OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST-IN-CHIEF HENRICUS J. STANDER, M.D.

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST GEORGE GRAY WARD, M.D.

ATTENDING OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

R. GORDON DOUGLAS, M.D. JAMES A. HARRAR, M.D. BYRON H. GOFF, M.D. HERBERT F. TRAUT, M.D.

HERVEY C. WILLIAMSON, M.D.

ASSOCIATE ATTENDING OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

WILLIAM H. CARY, M.D. OGDEN F. CONKEY, M.D. EDWARD H. DENNEN, M.D. LYNN L. FULKERSON, M.D. W. HALL HAWKINS, M.D. Andrew A. Marchetti, M.D. Frank R. Smith, M.D. Howard S. McCandlish, M.D. Kyle B. Steele, M.D.

JOHN F. McGrath, M.D. JOSEPH N. NATHANSON, M.D. JOHN A. O'REGAN, M.D. MEYER ROSENSOHN, M.D. NELSON B. SACKETT, M.D. LUCIUS A. WING, M.D.

ASSISTANT ATTENDING OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

ROBERT L. CRAIG, M.D. RALPH W. GAUSE, M.D. OSCAR GLASSMAN, M.D. ARTHUR V. GREELEY, M.D. CARL T. JAVERT, M.D. KATHERINE KUDER, M.D.

CHARLES M. MCLANE, M.D. LUDWIG NEUGARTEN, M.D. JOHN B. PASTORE, M.D. JACOB T. SHERMAN, M.D. CHARLES T. SNYDER, M.D. RAYMOND R. SQUIER, M.D.

RESIDENT OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS DAVID S. BAYER, M.D. RALPH C. BENSON, M.D. JAMES E. MILLER, M.D.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS PARKER K. HUGHES, M.D. RAYMOND C. CHATFIELD, M.D. CARL W. JONES, M.D. ALMON R. CROSS, M.D. LESLIE V. DILL, M.D. FREDERICK S. KINDER, M.D. WILLIAM W. EVANS, M.D. EARL B. KING, M.D. LESTON E. FITCH, M.D. WILLIAM G. LANGSTON, M.D. EUGENE L. GRIFFIN, M.D. CURTIS L. MENDELSON, M.D.

PAUL C. SCHUMACHER, M.D.

INTERNS

THOMAS L. BALL, M.D. WILLIAM H. DRUCKEMILLER, M.D. P. CARL GRAFFAGNINO, M.D. HOMER I. KECK, M.D. JOHN E. MCALLISTER, M.D.

STEPHEN PARLEE, M.D. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, M.D. JOHN W. WALSH, M.D. DAVID E. WARDEN, M.D. NORMAN L. YOOD, M.D.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS ALBERTA KUDER, B.S., M.A., Pathology J. FRANCIS CADDEN, B.S., M.A., Chemistry

IONA F. DAVIS, Bacteriology CESIRA MACRI, B.S., M.A., Hematology

NURSING STAFF

BESSIE A. R. PARKER, B.S., R.N., Director of Nursing Service VERDA F. HICKCOX, B.S., R.N., Assistant Director

MEDICAL REPORT

To the Board of Governors

of The Society of the Lying-In Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the medical report of The Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York for the year 1940.

The number of obstetrical and gynecological patients discharged from the Hospital during that year was 4,871, while 508 women were cared for in the Berwind Clinic, a total of 5,379 adult patients. As the number of babies in the home and hospital delivery services was 3,450, the Staff of the Lying-In Hospital cared for a total of 8,829 adult and infant patients, an increase of 290 over that of the previous year.

It is of interest to note that, as shown on a following page of this Report, we have had 34,716 obstetrical discharges during the period September 1, 1932 to December 31, 1940, with an uncorrected maternal mortality rate of 0.181 per cent, or 1.81 per 1000 patients discharged from the Hospital and the Berwind Clinic. During this same period, we treated 8,288 gynecological patients, with a gross mortality, operative plus non-operative, of 0.712 per cent.

These figures are for the past eight years and when it is recalled that The Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York has been in existence since 1799, an appreciation may be had of the colossal amount of medical care this institution has afforded the people of this city. Over 240,000 women have been admitted to its obstetrical and gynecological services during the past 50 years, with results comparable to those cited above. In addition the Hospital has afforded education and training to medical students, graduate doctors and nurses,

who have helped in the care of the sick throughout this country. I refer to this long record of public service in order that we may appreciate our debt to those who have supported this institution. To the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, his son Mr. J. P. Morgan, and daughter Mrs. Morgan Hamilton, the Lying-In Hospital owes its greatest debt. Only through the generosity and continued interest of this family was it possible to build and maintain the largest maternity service in the City, with its outstanding results and wide influence upon American obstetrics. Other citizens of New York, particularly Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the late Mr. George F. Baker and his deceased son Mr. George F. Baker, Jr., have aided the Hospital in no small measure, as related in our Annual Report of 1937. The Ladies' Auxiliary and the Patrons and Benefactors of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital have assisted materially in the maintenance of this institution.

In last year's report I outlined certain changes effected in the house-staff schedule of training, the institution of a twoyear internship and the initiation of a private-service house staff, consisting of a Resident and assistants. It is to be recorded that these innovations have worked out in a satisfactory manner insofar as both the training of doctors and the care of patients are concerned.

It will be recalled that in previous annual reports I have expressed the hope for a closer association between the Berwind Clinic and the Lying-In Hospital. In 1940 this was accomplished through the generosity and cooperation of Mrs. John E. Berwind. The two institutions are now closely coordinated as to both the professional and administrative staffs. The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service entered into an agreement with us by which it will furnish nursing care both in the Clinic and the homes of patients. Miss Katharine Faville,

Director of the Henry Street Nursing Service, has been of utmost assistance to me in effecting these changes and has designated one of her able assistants, Miss Kathryn Young, as Superintendent of the Berwind Clinic. It is our hope, through the many contacts made by the Henry Street Settlement nurses, to enlarge the scope and amount of medical service rendered by the John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic. In this connection it is a pleasure to record the cooperative support given us by the Department of Health of New York City.

All members of the Medical Staff participated in the teaching activities of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Cornell University Medical College. Didactic as well as practical bedside instruction is given to the undergraduate medical students and nurses, as well as to graduate doctors and nurses.

Many members of the Staff have carried out investigative work, as shown in the list of original contributions in the back of this Report. Certain significant findings in the research on eclampsia, supported by the Markle Foundation, have been published. Towards the close of the year the Commonwealth Fund made a grant to the Departments of Anatomy and Obstetrics and Gynecology for vaginal smear investigations in genital cancer in women. This work is progressing in a most promising manner. Researches in roentgenological pelvimetry, supported by Mrs. Dunbar W. Bostwick, in hematology and blood loss incidental to confinement, in certain blood dyscrasias of the newly born child, in the bacteriology and treatment of puerperal infection, in the etiology of hypertension in pregnancy, on the effect of quinine, and on other related problems are actively being pursued. It should be noted that the investigative work is still seriously hampered and in some cases even definitely held back by the lack of animal quarters.

Previous reference has been made to our Maternal Welfare Department, under the leadership of Miss Ruth Doran. The Ladies' Auxiliary Board and the New York Hospital have given financial assistance for this work. Due to insufficient funds it has become necessary during 1940 to curtail this very important social service work of the Lying-In Hospital. It is my sincere hope that funds will become available, through individual donations as well as support from the United Hospital Fund, in order that we may fully resume this work, which includes instruction to mothers and fathers, antenatal and postpartum home visits and other important activities designed to give better medical nursing and social service to the patient.

The Hospital sustained a great loss in the resignation of Miss Anna D. Wolf, who accepted the Directorship of Nurses at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Miss Wolf was keenly interested in the care of our patients as well as in the educational program of the undergraduate and graduate nurses, and we owe her a real debt of gratitude. We are fortunate in having Miss Bessie A. R. Parker succeed her as Director of Nursing Service. From the Report of Nursing Activities by Miss Verda F. Hickcox, Supervisor in charge of the nursing service and instruction in the Lying-In, one gains some idea of the extent to which the well-being of the patient is dependent upon the Nursing Staff.

A further loss was the departure of Dr. William H. Spiller, Superintendent of the Lying-In Hospital during the past forty years, due to age retirement. A host of friends, many of them doctors who were trained at the Lying-In Hospital under his superintendency, will miss him.

The Berwind Clinic likewise experienced a loss in the retirement of Miss Gertrude Skelley who for so many years faithfully and diligently supervised the manyfold activities at 125 East 103rd Street.

The various clinical departments of New York Hospital have continued to cooperate with the Staff of the Lying-In and have furnished us with valuable consultation service. The same may be said of the Administration and the different service departments of the New York Hospital, which at all times have been considerate of the welfare of our patients.

Reference already has been made to the Ladies' Auxiliary and certain of its activities. However, I wish to record my thanks and indebtedness to the Ladies' Auxiliary Board for its continued support of, and interest in, the Social Service Department of the Hospital, a report of which appears elsewhere. I also wish to direct your attention to the reports of the President and Treasurer of the Ladies' Board.

The Medical and Nursing Staffs join me in expressing to the Boards of Governors of the Lying-In Hospital and New York Hospital our deep gratitude for their continued support.

HENRICUS J. STANDER

Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief.

REPORT OF NURSING ACTIVITIES

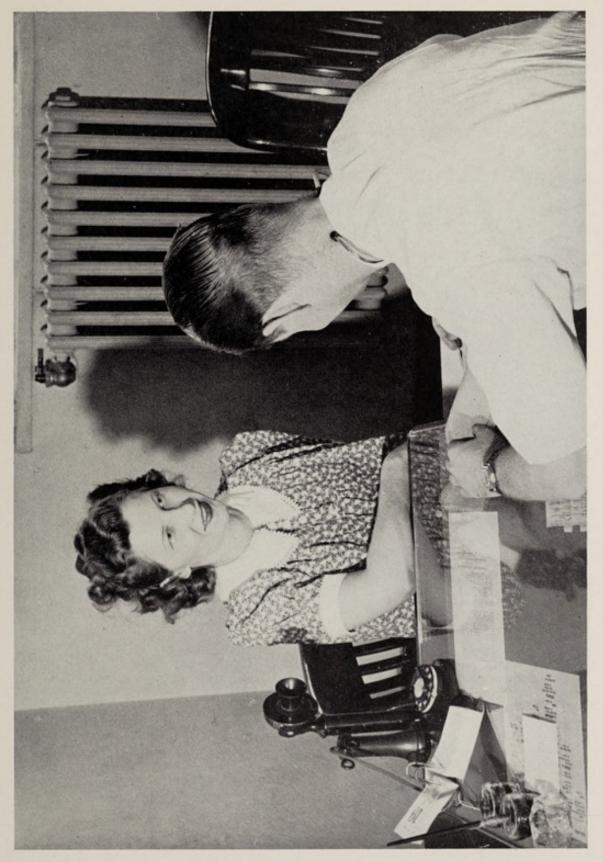
I T is my privilege to submit a report of the activities of the Nursing Service of the Lying-In Hospital for 1940.

In this year of wars and confusion the effect upon our Service is still threatened rather than actual. However, with the establishment of Army Hospitals it is inevitable that more and more of our nurses who are members of the American Red Cross will be called. In anticipation of a general shortage due to this withdrawal, we have participated in the plans of the School of Nursing for refresher courses which are being sponsored by the State Nurses Association. These courses will be open to nurses not in active practice, who wish to prepare themselves for service in case of a national emergency.

Nurses from our staff have contributed approximately two hundred hours during the past four months to the work of the Plasma Clinic conducted in the New York Hospital.

The Maternal Health Service, until 1939 conducted by the Maternity Center Association, has progressed gratifyingly. "Notification of discharge" has become stabilized, making closer relationship between the Hospital and home visiting agencies, resulting in more continuous follow-up of patients in their homes. Three hundred and fourteen new patients have registered for mothers' classes and attendance has equaled one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight in a total of eighty-nine sessions. Fathers' classes have been held periodically throughout the year and attendance by fifty-two prospective fathers has totaled one hundred and sixty one during twenty-one classes.

The nursing care of patients within the Hospital has continued with but few and minor changes. Special nursing care



Twenty-five thousand pre-natal and post-natal visits were made last year



Expectant mothers receive instruction in making layettes

has been furnished whenever needed, regardless of the patients' ability to pay. However, the Hospital has received very welcome assistance in providing for this extra service by the minimum payment plan established the first of the year whereby semi-private patients unable to afford private duty nurses pay at a reduced rate for necessary additional attention from the nursing staff of the Hospital. This amounted to the entire time of one nurse for a complete year. Figures still indicate the general impression on the part of those who use the service that special nurses are more essential for care after an operation than for special attention during labor.

Among the many visitors to our Clinic have been two supervisors from the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Association, who are to have charge of the Nursing Service at Berwind Clinic beginning January 1, 1941. These Public Health nurses remained with us for a period of two weeks, visiting each division, studying our nursing routines, technics, and administrative policies with the purpose of applying the same principles wherever practicable to that Clinic and Home Visiting Service. Since simplicity and adaptability have always been among our chief concerns in setting up nursing practices, this will afford an excellent opportunity to test the extent of our success.

Four of our senior staff group resigned within the year, including Miss Dorothy Allison, night supervisor, who left to prepare herself for Public Health Nursing at the University of Oregon, the vacancy being filled by Miss Rose Valpreda, former night charge nurse on the delivery floor. Miss Ruth Wilson, a member of our staff since 1932, left to become the wife of Mr. Frederick Goenner, and Miss Margaret Benson succeeded her as head nurse on the isolation floor. We are pleased to report the promotion of two graduates of our own

School of Nursing, Miss Louise Woermbke as head nurse on M1 and Miss Marjorie Agnew as night assistant head nurse on M7. Other promotions include Mrs. Bettina Roden as night charge nurse on the delivery floor, Mrs. Florence Campbell in charge of M6 Nursery, Miss Kathryn Phillips assistant head nurse on M5, Miss Barbara Moore assistant head nurse on M2 and Miss Violet Knox on M1. Miss Elsie Johnston, Miss Marguerite Bishop and Miss Delia Belton were promoted to night assistant head nurse positions.

Staff health, as always, remains a matter of deep concern. A total of one thousand five hundred and nineteen days were lost during the year, chiefly due to minor illnesses. Leave of absence, for personal or family reasons, amounted to three hundred and seventy-five days. This results in a total loss of one thousand eight hundred and nine-four days of service.

On hundred and two students completed the basic course in obstetrical nursing during the year. Forty-five of this number were under-graduate students; twenty-nine from the New York Hospital School of Nursing and sixteen from the Moses Taylor Hospital School of Nursing in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Fifty other schools of nursing were represented by the fifty-eight graduates who completed the course. New England again furnishes the greatest sectional representation. Three students were from Canada and one from the Philippine Islands.

In reviewing the events of the year we are reassured by the cooperation and support which we have enjoyed in the past and are able to face the grave problems of the new year with greater courage and confidence.

Respectfully submitted,

VERDA F. HICKCOX, R.N.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

THE Social Service Department, which is operated by the Ladies' Auxiliary, had another busy and successful year under the able direction of Mrs. Satterthwaite and her assistants, Miss Wiegand and Miss Curtiss.

Miss Booth, who joined the staff in the old Hospital and had been secretary to the Social Service Department from the time we moved into the new building until last year, during part of which she did social service work for us, left in May to be married. As she was very popular with the entire personnel of the Hospital, they gave her a farewell tea and a testimonial bearing the signatures of all her co-workers and the Board of Managers. Miss Booth was replaced on the staff by Miss Curtiss; and Miss Russell, who had been assistant secretary on a part time basis, was advanced to the position of secretary and has proven herself very valuable to the workers. Miss Lambro was engaged as assistant to Miss Russell. The amount of records to be kept in connection with our large number of cases and the letters necessary to insure follow-up work after the patient has left the hospital, require great accuracy and attention to detail, and both the case workers and the managers feel very fortunate in having such an efficient secretarial staff.

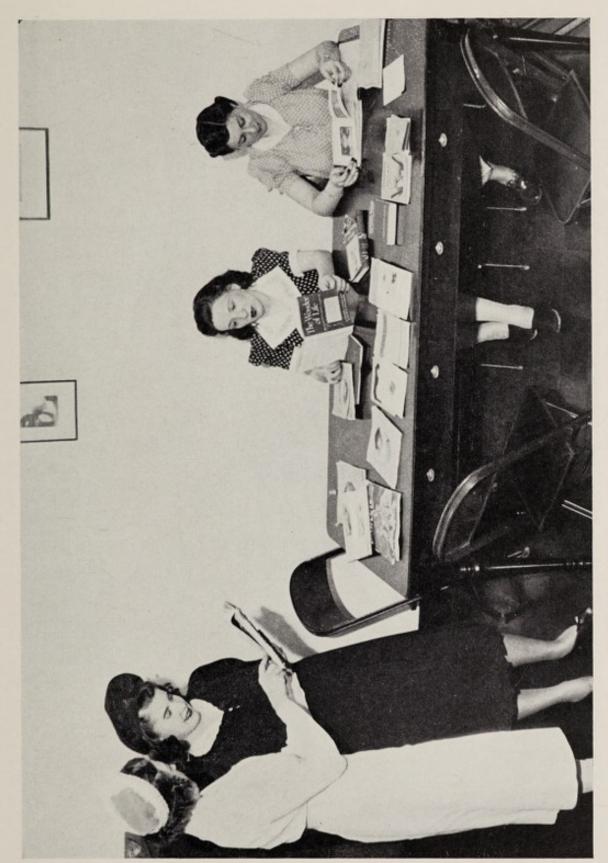
Miss Avis Myers, who was in charge of the occupational therapy left last year and Miss Helen Washburn was engaged to take her place. The articles made are most attractive and easily sold. As many visitors wished to buy articles after the social service office was closed, an arrangement was made whereby the woman on duty in the admitting office could have

access to the showcase, which increased our sales. We feel that our occupational therapy has been a great success, as it occupies the time of women, some of whom are in the hospital for very long periods. They are very much interested in the work and are greatly pleased that their handiwork proves saleable. Aside from the original amount donated three years ago by the Ladies' Auxiliary to purchase materials for this work, and the salary of the occupational therapist, this work has been selfsupporting.

The Babies' Alumni Fund, which Mrs. Crawford Burton originated and of which she is Chairman, continues to be a gratifying source of income. This is used entirely for special purposes at the discretion of the Board of Managers.

The Ladies' Auxiliary again joined the Women's Division of the United Hospital Fund with one team, of which Mrs. Marston was the able captain. The amount raised by our team was \$5,840.50. As Group Leader for the Hospital, I wish to thank all the members of the team for their hard work and enthusiastic co-operation.

The Maternal Welfare Clinic was continued in greatly reduced form by the Board of Governors and the Hospital. As it is felt by all that the discontinuance of this Clinic would be the greatest possible misfortune, the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Governors have tried to work out some basis of disassociating the purely social service part of this Clinic from the nursing end. The work of the Clinic includes lectures to expectant mothers on health problems, as well as a sewing class in which they are taught to make clothes for their babies. This class is very popular and very well attended. It has been the custom to have chocolate and biscuits served once a month. At the end of the course, the mother having made the greatest progress during her course is given a small prize. A fathers'



Mothers study bow to care for themselves and their infants



Fathers see their new babies through the nursery window

Class is also conducted by the Clinic and is surprisingly well attended.

In our regular prenatal clinic we have added to our library several new books on infant care and problems which face young mothers. These books are constantly in demand and we feel that they are a valuable addition to our prenatal clinic. A great deal of credit is due Mrs. Satterthwaite and her staff for the high percentage of women who through constant follow-up work are induced to return to the postnatal clinic for examination. Once a woman is discharged from the Hospital, it often requires several letters and telephone messages to prove to her that such an examination is important to her future health. The result of this effort on the part of the workers was that 96.4% of the patients returned for an examination, a figure of which I think we can be justly proud.

We regret to report the resignation from the Board of Mrs. Stephen C. Millett, Jr., who was Chairman of our Volunteer Committee for a number of years. As Mrs. Millett felt forced to resign in December, her place had not been filled by the end of the year. Since June 1st we have been getting volunteers through Miss Beatrice Meyer, who runs the volunteer service of New York Hospital. Miss Meyer is in constant touch with schools and colleges and has on her list many able young women who wish to do volunteer service in connection with their studies, as well as girls from the Junior League and similar organizations. She has provided us amply with volunteers, who have been found to be most earnest and efficient in their work.

To further co-operation between Lying-In and New York Hospitals, as well as between the governing boards and the social service departments, the President of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Auxiliary was cordially invited to the meetings of the Governors of Lying-In Hospital and New York Hospital and has found them most interesting. The result has been a better understanding of the problems of all

departments.

Mrs. Allan Locke, Chairman of the House Committee, reports receipt of the following donations: Old linen from Mrs. E. Farrar Bateson, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander P. Morgan and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart; magazines from Mrs. E. Farrar Bateson, Mrs. William C. Ladd, Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Mrs. Mary McPhillips, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander P. Morgan, Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, Mrs. Helene Simms and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart; books from Mrs. E. Farrar Bateson, Mrs. Robert A. Lovett, Mrs. Henry S. Morgan, Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Jr.; miscellaneous adult clothing from Mrs. Charles Monnat and the Junior League; miscellaneous children's clothing from the Junior Emergency Relief, Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Gerald Hallock, Mrs. Margaret Hammond, Mrs. Barklie Henry, Mrs. Charles M. Mc-Lane; Christmas cards and ornaments from Mrs. E. Farrar Bateson, Mrs. Alexander P. Morgan and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart; a lamp from Mrs. Robert A. Lovett.

Mrs. Allan Locke was instrumental in having layettes sewn for us by ladies of the Church of the Epiphany and the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Ladies Auxiliary supplied the materials for these at a cost of \$42.05. Thirty-one layettes were given out during the year.

In closing, I wish to thank the Board of Managers for their co-operation and continued enthusiasm and to express to the staff our appreciation for the continued excellence of their work.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN PORTER PRYIBIL,

President

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

I HAVE the honor to submit a report of the activities of the Social Service Department of the Lying-In Hospital for the year 1940.

During the year 2,373 patients registered for obstetrical care at the Out-Patient Department. All were routinely interviewed by the social worker assigned to that service. A total of 114 patients for various reasons were closed to private physicians or other clinics. The remaining 2,259 were carried through until admission to the hospital for confinement. This same number of patients were referred to the post partum clinic; 2,178 kept their post partum appointments. The percentage of returns to that clinic for the year reached 96 per cent. A total of 135 patients were referred to the toxemia follow-up clinic; 90 patients were referred to the cardiac follow-up clinic. The percentage of this group is 9.9 per cent of the total number. These cases are followed for an indefinite period by the social worker.

Unmarried Mothers

During the year we gave guidance and service to 31 unmarried mothers—two of whom were private patients. Nineteen were white and 12 colored; 22 were born in the United States—the remaining 9 came from Europe. The occupations were mainly domestic, clerical workers, 1 singer, 1 teacher, 2 high school students and 2 college students. Twenty-three of these kept their babies, 5 surrendered their babies to adoption agencies and 3 are still undecided.

Maternal Welfare

Miss Ruth Doran reports that 251 mothers attended 104 sewing classes during the year. The material was purchased

with funds contributed by the Ladies' Auxiliary. This material was sold to prospective mothers attending the sewing classes held twice a week in the Maternal Welfare room. Six needy patients were given material for layettes. Donations by two members of the Ladies' Auxiliary brought the year's classes to a close on Christmas Eve when the annual Christmas party was held. Many of the mothers brought Christmas cookies and candies; one of the men attending the Fathers' Class baked a huge cake for the party.

There are 35 books on maternal welfare, infant care, and child guidance at the present time in the patients' library. These books were loaned 224 times during the year, 98 more times than 1939. The children's library has 77 books. There are 56 reading books. These are kept in the Social Service Department and distributed to patients on the isolation pavilion

as needed.

Gynecology Clinic

A total of 3,281 patients were seen in the gynecology clinic during the year; 1,181 patients (36 per cent) were advised to enter the hospital for treatment; 1,096 patients were admitted to the pavilion and 92 patients made other plans for treatment. The worker assigned to this clinic wrote 4,040 follow-up letters; 102 visits were made to the patients' homes, and 115 patients were referred for convalescent care.

Occupational Therapy

Under the guidance of Miss Helen Washburn, registered occupational therapist, 43 patients were given instructions in 12 different crafts. This service, originally organized to relieve the monotony and loneliness of patients suffering with carcinoma, was requested for 10 ante partum patients whose pregnancies were complicated by chronic disease and required them to spend many weeks in the hospital before delivery. It proved helpful to these patients.

One might think some of the patients too ill to take much interest in making anything. Often times this is the case. Nevertheless, there is never a time when they do not take an interest in the work done by other patients.

At the beginning of the year the revolving funds amounted to \$42.31. The sale of articles reached \$88.60. Of this amount \$75.10 was expended for material. The balance at the end of the year is \$55.81. Patients kept 20 different articles made.

The vicissitudes of the refugees in this country came to our attention in 1940. One, a young German mother, who registered in our prenatal clinic, was found to be living in one room, alone and friendless. She had been a stewardess on liners plying between New York and South America. On one of these trips she met and eventually married a fellow countryman employed as airplane mechanic in a South American factory. Before they could settle down, war broke out and the husband returned to Germany. In spite of her husband's allegiance to his native country, she took out United States citizenship papers, rejoiced that her child would be born an American citizen. The husband was killed flying over the Channel. The patient's fortitude was remarkable. Through the generosity of another patient who lost her baby, a crib and complete outfit was given to this young mother. After confinement the Social Service Department arranged convalescent care at Caroline Rest. However, the superintendent at Caroline Rest liked her so much that she offered her a permanent position on the staff with her baby. She wrote a most appreciative letter to the department thanking us for "the helping hand and heart that only this good America could give."

Another case was that of an English woman whose husband is an officer in the British Army. After a marriage of seventeen years she found herself pregnant for the first time. Happy to be in the United States, but embarrassed by the restrictions on foreign exchange, she came to the clinic. A Caesarean birth was indicated. It was a difficult situation for a woman accustomed to the privileges and luxuries of life to find herself in, but she found occasion to rejoice that she was under the peaceful atmosphere of the United States. Through the courtesy of a member of the staff she was accepted as a semi-private patient and delivered a fine, healthy baby.

It is noteworthy that the year 1940 gave us abundant opportunities for human service beyond the technical term, routine social service. There was no diminution in the routine functions of the social worker to clinic or pavilion services as the following figures show: 6,399 interviews with patients; 4,697 clinic visits; 3,174 reports by letter, telephone and personal interview with agencies outside the hospital; 5,250 personal letters written to patients and 6,533 telephone calls.

There has been an increase in case work service. There were 2,725 patients—2,224 of these were new and 207 reinstated cases during the year. One hundred and twenty child placements in shelters were made during the mothers' stay in the hospital or convalescent home; 91 visiting housekeepers were provided by the W.P.A. and Children's Aid Society to assist needy patients with family cares; 130 patients were sent to convalescent homes; 9 patients were sent to permanent homes; 58 needy patients were given clothing and layettes; 68 were assisted financially—special medicine, surgical supplies, lunch money, taxifare, etc. Twenty-two patients received milk during 1940—4 months being the average length of time that patients received this benefit.

During the year 60 different community agencies were asked to assist in solving our patients' problems. The agencies most frequently used were the visiting nurse organizations,

many convalescent homes, private and public relief agencies, child shelters, W.P.A. Housekeeping Service, Domestic Relations Court, Legal Aid Society, employment agencies, as well as the clergy of all denominations. It is the cooperation of these agencies that gives substance to our service to patients, for the hospital social worker must know and use the community resources with as much certainty as the surgeon uses his instruments or the physician his pharmacopeia.

The members of the Staff appreciate these opportunities for service and wish me to express their thanks to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their generous support and sympathetic understanding at all times. They also wish me to express their appreciation to Dr. H. J. Stander, the medical staff—the nursing service as well as the clerical staff of the hospital, for complete cooperation during the year 1940. We would also like to give recognition to the many community agencies who have assisted us in the solution of the problems of the many patients who came to our clinic during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE SATTERTHWAITE

Director

LADIES' AUXILIARY

THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940 (From Report of the Treasurer)

Receipts:			
Annual Dues Patrons Associates Contributing Sustaining	\$ 500.00 200.00 525.00 770.00	\$1,995.00	
Donations United Hospital Fund Greater New York Fund Mrs. Morgan Hamilton Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	\$2,796.00 1,004.00 600.00 240.00	4,640.00	
Babies' Class Dues		377.00 37.00 989.00	
Total Receipts			\$8,038.00
Disbursements: Salaries Postage, printing and stationery Christmas gifts to Employees Auditing Welfare Council of the City of New York— dues Miscellaneous FROM BABIES' ALUMNI FUND		\$8,177.61 104.12 37.00 35.00 10.00 91.35 \$8,455.08	
Relief	\$ 350.00 50.00 50.00 52.75 36.00	538.75	
Total Disbursements			8,993.83
EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS	47		\$ 955.83

Respectfully submitted,
ROSINA O. BATESON

Treasurer

Ready to go home



Occupational therapy speeds convalescence

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO

THE SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

1940

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First Vice-President	MRS.	CRAWFORD BURTON
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A donor subscribing at one time to the funds of the Society the sum of five thousand dollars becomes a patron of the Society, and a person so subscribing the sum of five hundred dollars becomes a benefactor of the Society.

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ENDOWED BEDS

Persons may contribute toward the endowment of beds in the Society's Hospital by the payment of a sum not less than \$7,500, the annual income from which will be applied to the cost of maintaining a free bed in one of the wards so far as such income will suffice to pay such cost. Persons making such payments shall have such rights in respect to naming patients to the Society for treatment as the Governors shall from time to time prescribe.—EXTRACT FROM BY-LAWS.

- 1895 Mr. and Mrs. George G. Williams. In Memory of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart
- 1902 ANNA WOERISHOFFER. In Memory of ANTOINETTE, COUNTESS SEILERN
- 1912 Mrs. George P. Eustis. In Memory of her mother, Lucy Morgan Street
- 1912 ANNA WOERISHOFFER. THE ANNA WOERISHOFFER BED.
- 1914 LILLA GAITES. THE MARIE STUART BED.
- 1916 HENRY CLAY FRICK
- 1928 ESTATE OF HENRI D. DICKINSON. In Memory of IDA MAY DICKINSON

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

A person subscribing to the funds of the Society a sum not less than five dollars, providing his subscription is accepted by the Board, upon being duly nominated and elected by the Governors, may become a member of the Society.

	weren't
WHEN	WHEN
ELECTED	ELECTED
Arthur M. Anderson 1927	William Harding Jackson 1939
Vincent Astor 1932	G. Hermann Kinnicutt1912
Robert Lenox Banks 1893	Samuel W. Lambert, M.D 1904
Francis D. Bartow 1927	Thomas W. Lamont 1922
Waldron Phoenix Belknap 1881	H. G. Lloyd 1922
Cornelius N. Bliss	George B. McClellan 1893
George T. Bowdoin 1927	Stephen Merselis 1923
Nicholas Murray Butler 1904	Henry Sturgis Morgan 1927
Joseph H. Choate, Jr 1928	J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr 1905
John H. Davis	Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr 1920
Wm. North Duane	Williamson Pell 1935
Guy Emerson 1922	Paul G. Pennoyer 1922
William Ewing	Frank L. Polk 1923
Amos T. French	Herbert L. Satterlee 1914
R. Horace Gallatin 1928	Augustine J. Smith 1928
Thomas S. Gates	Henry S. Sturgis
Richard T. H. Halsey 1902	Cornelius Vanderbilt 1900
W. Pierson Hamilton 1897	George Whitney 1922
Barklie Henry 1932	John Hay Whitney 1928
G. Beekman Hoppin 1928	Bronson Winthrop 1887
Arthur Iselin 1928	William Woodward 1928

DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS

PRIVATE	26		
SEMI-PRIVATE	20		
PAVILION	144	190	
NEWBORN		142	332
DISCHAR	GES		
OBSTETRICAL			
Private	448		
Semi-Private	371		
Pavilion	2,778	3,597	
GYNECOLOGICAL			
Private	127		
Semi-Private	177		
Pavilion	944	1,248	4,845
NEWBORN			2,942
TOTAL			7,787

STATISTICS OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT INDOOR AND BERWIND (OUTDOOR) SERVICES

TOTAL DISCHARGES

TOTAL DISCHARGES			
	Lying-In Indoor	Berwind Outdoor	Total
Abortion, operative	142		142
Abortion, spontaneous		5	68
Full term operative delivery		15	654
Full term spontaneous delivery		476	2,674
Premature operative delivery		2	25
Premature spontaneous delivery	53	10	63
Discharged before delivery	426		426
Infant boarder	26		26
Not pregnant			3
Postpartum			49
Died undelivered	1		1
Total	3,623	508	4,131
TOTAL INFANTS (FULL TERM AND PREMATURE)			
Total deliveries			3,416
Multiple pregnancy (Triplets and Twins)			34
Total			3,450
RACE (FULL TERM AND PREMATURE DELIVERIES AND ABORTIONS)			
White			3,324
Colored			302
Total			3,626
ECTOPIC PREGNANCY			
Tubal			11
Abdominal (Term Pregnancy)			1
Total			12
(43)			

SYPHILIS (Deliveries and Abortions)

	Lying-In Indoor	Berwind Outdoor	Total
Lues, with lesions, Wassermann or			
Kline reaction positive		1	2
Lues, no lesions, Wassermann or		24	47
Kline reaction positive		24	4/
Lues, no lesions, Wassermann or Kline reaction negative		19	39
Total	44	44	88
Incidence of Syphilis (unknown o	ases exclud	= 2.499	%
TOXEMIA (DELIVERIES AND ABORTIC	ons, Indoo	OR SERVICE)	
Acute yellow atrophy			
Eclampsia, antepartum			
intrapartumpostpartum			3
Hypertensive disease			
Pre-eclampsia, mild			
Pre-eclampsia, severe			. 26
Renal disease			200
Unclassified			. 51
Total			249
Incidence of toxemi	a == 7.98%	6	
TYPE OF PELVIS (NOT INCLUDING	ABORTION	is)	
1112 01 122 13 (2101 111020	Lying-In		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Normal	2,631	462	3,093
Flat simple	66	8	74
Funnel typical	65	11	76
Funnel flat		1	3
Generally contracted typical	25	10	33
Rhachitic flat	7 5 7		5
Other	7	2	9
Not measured	105	9	114
Total	2,913	503	3,416
(44)			

PRESENTATION (NOT INCLUDING	ABORTIONS)	
	Lying-In	Berwind	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
No record		17	17
L.O.A	1,578	249	1,827
L.O.T.	86	9	95
L.O.P.		14	71
O.A. (Primary)	49	1	50
O.P. (Primary)	5	1	6
R.O.A.	752	139	891
R.O.T.	64	10	74
R.O.P.	94	19	113
R.O.P. (Posterior Rotation)		2 -	2
Breech	115	12	127
Brow	2		2
Face	7		7
Transverse		1	9
Compound		1	3
Not determined		4	5
Vertex (Not Differentiated)		24	115
Other	2	7.0	2
Total	2,913	503	3,416
			2,
OPERATIONS_(FILL TERM AND P	REMATTIRE	DELIVERIES)	
OPERATIONS—(FULL TERM AND PA			
	Lying-In	Berwind	Total
Forceps	Lying-In Indoor	Berwind Outdoor	Total
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304	Berwind	308
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115	Berwind Outdoor 4 1	308 116
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304	Berwind Outdoor	308
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0	308 116 0
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115	Berwind Outdoor 4 1	308 116
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0	308 116 0 424
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0	308 116 0 424 116
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0	308 116 0 424 116 16
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0	308 116 0 424 116 16
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps = 12.41% Breech extraction	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4
Forceps Low	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps == 12.41% Breech extraction	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps == 12.41% Breech extraction Version and extraction Tamponade of uterus Manual removal of placenta Episiotomy (Spontaneous and Operative deliveries Repair third degree laceration (Spontaneous and Operative) deliveries)	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476 31	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps == 12.41% Breech extraction	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476 31 25	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps = 12.41% Breech extraction Version and extraction Tamponade of uterus Manual removal of placenta Episiotomy (Spontaneous and Operative deliveries Repair third degree laceration (Spontaneous and Operative) deliveries) Insertion of bag Insertion of bougie	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476 31 25 0	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps == 12.41% Breech extraction Version and extraction Tamponade of uterus Manual removal of placenta Episiotomy (Spontaneous and Operative deliveries Repair third degree laceration (Spontaneous and Operative) deliveries) Insertion of bag Insertion of bougie Dührssen's incision of cervix	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476 31 25 0	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476
Forceps Low Mid High Total Incidence of forceps = 12.41% Breech extraction Version and extraction Tamponade of uterus Manual removal of placenta Episiotomy (Spontaneous and Operative deliveries Repair third degree laceration (Spontaneous and Operative) deliveries) Insertion of bag Insertion of bougie	Lying-In Indoor 304 115 0 419 107 15 4 21 1,476 31 25	Berwind Outdoor 4 1 0 5	308 116 0 424 116 16 4 24 1,476

6 6 1			
Cesarean Section Classical			21
Low cervical			
Radical			
Extraperitoneal			
Latzko			
Section with sterilization			15
Section with Stermanton			
Total			88
I -: la of Common So	ction 25	00%	
Incidence of Cesarean Se	ction = 2.5	0%0	
DESCRIPTIONS FOR OFGAREAN C	ECTION		
INDICATIONS FOR CESAREAN S			1
Breech			2
Cancer (Mouth, Breast)			2
Cardiac disease			2 2
Cervical dystocia		***************************************	
Contracted pelvis			The state of the s
DisproportionElderly primigravida			,
Long labor			1
Myoma			3
Placenta praevia			1 3 8
Pre-eclampsia, severe			4
Premature separation			4
Presentation (Face, Abdominal Pre	gnancy)		2
Previous Cesarean Section (febrile)	Ī		9
Previous rupture of bladder Prolapsed cord			9 1
Prolapsed cord			2
Renal disease			2
Vaginal varicosities			1
Total			88
HEMORRHAGE (NOT INCLUDING	ABORTIONS)		
	Lying-In	Berwind	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Antepartum			
Placenta praevia	14		14
Premature separation	7		7
Postpartum	65	4	69
Puerperal	5		5
	** ,	2000	

Incidence of Postpartum Hemorrhage 600 cc. or over, Cesarean Sections not included = 2.07%

MORBIDITY (FULL TERM AND PREMATURE DELIVERIES)

By "Puerperal Infection" is meant a rise in temperature to 100.4° F. (38.° C.) occurring once during each of two twenty-four hour periods following delivery or remaining elevated longer than 24 hours, excluding the first 24 hours after delivery, unless the rise in temperature is definitely proven to be due to other causes, such as mastitis, pyelitis, or intercurrent infection. Morbidity includes all cases of Puerperal Infection and all those febrile from other causes. A temperature elevated to 100.4° F. (38.° C.) once, or of only 24 hours' duration, is a One Day Fever, and not included in the morbidity figure. The temperatures are taken on the Indoor Service as follows: 6-10 a.m., 2-6-10 p.m., unless otherwise ordered. The temperatures on the Outdoor Service are taken by the visiting nurse once a day at the time of her routine visit, unless otherwise ordered.

	Lying-In Indoor	Berwind Outdoor	Total
Afebrile	2,391	455	2,846
One day fever	312	25	337
Febrile, puerperal infection	159	13	172
mastitis	22	7	29
pyelitis	4		4
intercurrent disease	14	2	16
other	7	1	8
No puerperium	4	<u> </u>	4
Total	2,913	503	3,416

Incidence of morbidity—Indoor Service
(abortions not included) = 7.20%

Incidence of morbidity—Indoor Service

(abortions included) = 6.89%

Incidence of puerperal infection—Indoor Service (abortions not included) = 5.95%

Incidence of puerperal infection—Indoor Service (abortions included) = 5.74%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

	Discharges	Deaths
Lying-In Hospital (Indoor)	3,597	7
Berwind Service (Outdoor)	508	0
24		_
Total	4,105	7
MATERNAL DEATHS (All patients on the Bern requiring hospitalization are transferred to the Seven maternal deaths in 4,105 discharged Gross maternal mortality (including abortion other) = 0.170% or 1.70 per thous patients, or 2.05 per thousand pregnanciants. The seven (7) deaths were as follows:	e Lying-In F patients. ons, ectopic a and discharg	nd
1. Antenatal patients (dying before delivery)	1
2. Postpartum (full term and premature de (One of these patients was transferred the Berwind Service)	liveries)	5
3. All other patients (abortions and postpart	um admission	ns) 1
Total		7

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Total infantile mortality includes all full term and premature infants, deadborn, stillborn, or dying within 14 days following birth in the Lying-In Hospital Indoor Obstetrical Service and Berwind Outdoor Obstetrical Service. An abortion is any fetus weighing less than 1,500 grams, or measuring less than 35 cm. in length. Abortions are not included in the Total Infantile Mortality.

	Total Infants	Deadborn and Stillborn	Neonatal	Total
Lying-In Hospital (Indoor Service)	2,942	78	37	115
Berwind Service (Outdoor Service)	508	9	8	17
Total	3,450	87	46	132
0 11 11	36 . 15	2.00	01	

Gross Infantile Mortality = 3.82%

MATERNAL MORTALITY FOR PERIOD

September 1, 1932—December 31, 1940

PAVILION, PRIVATE AND BERWIND OUTDOOR SERVICES

During this period there were 63 deaths in 34,716 discharged patients; a maternal mortality rate of 0.181 per cent, or 1.81 per 1,000 patients discharged, or 2.04 per 1,000 pregnancies. The causes of death in these patients are shown in the following table:

											Per Cent
Cause of Death	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940		al Total
Infection											
Antepartum and Postpar-											
tum		1	1	3	4	1		1			
Postabortal					1	-	1	-		13	20.6
Pneumonia							-			.,	20.0
Antepartum and Postpar-											
tum	2	1		2		1				6	9.5
Postpartum Hemorrhage											7.7
Vaginal Delivery	1			1		1	1		1		
Following Section			1			-			1		
Ruptured Uterus		1							î	9	14.3
Cardiac Disease									•	,	14.5
Cardiac Failure		1		1	1		1		1		
Postpartum Hemorrhage						1				6	9.5
Pulmonary Embolus	1		2	1		-	1		1	6	9.5
Toxemia			-				7		•		,,,
Acute Yellow Atrophy		1			1			1			
Eclampsia					1000	1				4	6.4
Premature Separation of											0.4
Placenta			1		1	1				3	4.8
Pyelonephritis		1		1	- 5					2	3.2
Circulatory Collapse										-	
Pituitrin Intravenously				1							
Surgical Shock						1				2	3.1
Cerebro-vascular Accident				1	1				1	3	4.7
Anesthesia		1								1	1.6
Postoperative Hemorrhage			1							1	1.6
Tuberculosis, Miliary				1						1	1.6
Placenta Previa, Antepar-										17.	
tum				1						1	1.6
Chorioepithelioma (Post-											
partum)					1					1	1.6
Blood Dyscrasia-erythro-											
blastic Splenomegaly					1					1	1.6
Peritonitis Following Rup-											
tured Appendix									1	1	1.6
Suicide				1						1	1.6
Not Determined - Insuffi-											
cient Data						1				1	1.6
	-		-				-		_		
	4	7	6	14	11	8	4	2	7	63	100.0
			11	9)							
			(4)							

STATISTICS GYNECOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT 1940

TOTAL DISCHARGES	1,248
Race	
White	
Colored85	
Total1,248	
DIAGNOSIS ON DISCHARGE	
VULVA	
Bartholin gland abscess or cyst	24
Carcinoma	
Condylomata accuminata	2
Granuloma inguinale	
VAGINA AND PERINEUM	
Cystocele, rectocele or both	297
Old perineal laceration	52
Relaxed outlet	261
Tumor	6 24
Vaginitis	24
CERVIX	
Carcinoma	
Cervicitis	
Laceration	118
Myoma	71
Polyp	,,
Uterus	
Adenomyoma	. 32
Carcinoma	. 12
Endometritis	
Hyperplasia of the endometrium	220
Menorrhagia	328

Metrorrhagia	195
Myoma	301
Polyp	69
Procidentia	92
Retroversion	142
Sarcoma	2
Тиве	
Carcinoma	1
Hydrosalpinx	13
Pyosalpinx	2
Salpingitis	139
Ovary	
Abscess	3
Carcinoma	19
Cyst, not simple	60
Dermoid cyst	18
Endometriosis	12
Parovarian cyst	4
Simple retention cyst	91
OTHER CONDITIONS	
Gonorrhoea	55
Syphilis	56
OPERATIONS	
Major	
Minor	
Other	
Total	1,062
VULVA AND VAGINA	
Incision and drainage of Bartholin gland cyst or abscess	12
Colporrhaphy or colpoplasty	202
Perineorrhaphy or perineoplasty	10
Cervix	
Amputation	97
Cauterization or coagulation	34
Dilatation of cervix	35
Dilatation and curettage	493

Removal of polyp	. 58
Uterus	
Hysterectomy, abdominal subtotal	. 202
Hysterectomy, abdominal total	
Myomectomy Suspension	. 62
TUBE Rubin's test	
Salpingectomy	
OVARY	. 140
Oophorectomy	
Oophorocystectomy	
Miscellaneous	7.
Appendectomy	
Exploratory laparotomy	
Radium therapy	
Patients receiving transfusions	
MORTALITY	
	11
Deaths	. 11
Gross mortality == 0.881%	
Gross mortality == 0.881% Of these there were 6 postoperative deaths which occurred	
Gross mortality == 0.881% Of these there were 6 postoperative deaths which occurred	
Gross mortality = 0.881% Of these there were 6 postoperative deaths which occurred in 1,062 major and minor operative cases. Postoperative mortality = 0.565%	
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Gross mortality = 0.881% Of these there were 6 postoperative deaths which occurre in 1,062 major and minor operative cases. Postoperative mortality = 0.565% SUMMARY OF OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERV September 1, 1932—December 31, 1940 TOTAL NUMBER Obstetrical adult patients (Indoor, Outdoor, Berwind)	vices
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Gross mortality = 0.881% Of these there were 6 postoperative deaths which occurre in 1,062 major and minor operative cases. Postoperative mortality = 0.565% SUMMARY OF OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERV September 1, 1932—December 31, 1940 TOTAL NUMBER Obstetrical adult patients (Indoor, Outdoor, Berwind)	VICES 34,716 29,617

MORTALITY ON THE GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICE FOR THE PERIOD

September 1, 1932-December 31, 1940

During this period there were 59 deaths in 8,288 discharged patients, giving a gross mortality of 0.712% or 7.12 per thousand patients discharged.

OPERATIONS	Deaths
Major	 26
Minor	 10
	 -
Total	 36

Incidence of postoperative mortality = 0.517% (5.17 per thousand)

The causes of death in these 59 patients are shown in the following table:

1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 Total

Angio-fibrosarcoma of broad liga- ment							1			1
Carcinoma of Cervix			1		1	1		1	1	5
Carcinoma of Colon									1	1
Carcinoma of Ovary		1	3	3				4	6	17
Carcinoma of Urethra							1			1
Carcinoma of Uterus			1				1	1	1	4
Carcinoma of Vagina			-			1				1
Cardiac Failure						1				1
Coronary Thrombosis							1			1
Hemorrhage Cerebral				1						1
Hemorrhage, Cervical Myoma		1								1
Krukenberg Tumor		1								1
Malignant Melanoma						1				1
Narcosis (gas, oxygen, ether)							1	1		2
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease						1				1
Pelvic Malignancy (Type?)			1	1						2
Peritonitis		1	1	1			1			4
Pneumonia				1	1		1			3
Pulmonary Embolus	1	1						1	2	5
Ruptured Appendix						1	1			2
Sarcoma of Ovary					1					1
Sarcoma of Uterus		1						2		3
	_		-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-
Total	1	6	7	7	3	6	8	10	11	59
		(53)							

1940

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SUGGESTED FORM OF BEQUEST



