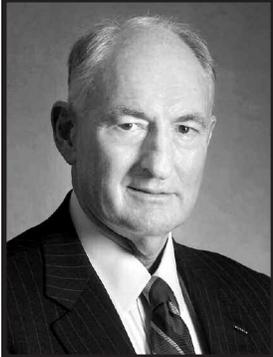


# MEDICAL STAFF

Huntington Hospital NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 7 July, 2010

## From The President



*We can't appraise the time in which we act.*

*But for the folly of it, let's pretend*

*We know enough to know it for adverse.-Robert Frost: The Lesson For Today*

Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) was a man of immense complexity: a physician, writer, educator, statesman, and devout Presbyterian. His life reflected both enormous success and considerable controversy. His signature is found on the Declaration of Independence just beneath that of his friend, mentor and fellow Philadelphian, Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The oldest of five children, Benjamin Rush was forced to abandon the quiet country estate of a farmer where he had spent his childhood, and travel with his widowed mother to Philadelphia after his father's death. The family held some property but had little cash. He worked hard, studied hard, and entered Princeton College, graduating at age 15. Dr. John Redman, a highly respected and wealthy Philadelphian with a huge medical practice, invited the young man into his home. After just two years Rush was given almost unsupervised responsibility for patients. Following six years of this apprenticeship, Rush followed the leaders of Philadelphia medicine to Edinburgh, a privilege usually enjoyed only by the sons of the wealthy. While in Edinburgh, Rush was able to persuade the Reverend John Witherspoon to leave his parish in Scotland and become the next President of Princeton College. Rush returned to the colonies in 1769 at age 24, opened a medical practice in Philadelphia, and became Professor

*Continued on page 3*

## Summary of the Minutes



### Executive Committee Meeting

The following items were approved by the Medical Executive Committee on June 7, 2010, and by the Governing Board on June 24, 2010.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

Dr. Buese presented the most recent report on compliance to JC requirement for immediate post-operative documentation. Overall YTD compliance is 75 percent. May compliance is 71%. A total of 70 records were sampled for compliance in the month of May.

#### MEDICAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS

- Hardin, Carl, MD, Diagnostic Radiology
  - joining NightHawk Radiology Group
- Hodikian, Raffi, MD, Internal Medicine
  - joining Southern California Hospitalist Group
- Lytle, Robert, DDS, Oral/Maxillofacial Surgery
  - joining Lytle, Tate & Stamper, A Dental Group
- Panossian, Andre, MD, Plastic Surgery
  - joining Childrens Hospital, Los Angeles
- Penn, Renee, MD, Otolaryngology
  - joining South Pasadena Cancer Specialists
- Powers, Jamie, MD, Neonatal
  - joining HH NICU Dept
- Ram Priti, MD, Radiology/ Nuclear Medicine
  - joining NightHawk Radiology Group

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# Summary of the *Minutes* Executive Committee Meeting

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## MEDICAL STAFF RESIGNATIONS:

- Couture, Jason, MD, Internal Medicine  
– effective 6/30/2010
- Harris, Thomas L., MD, Orthopedic Surgery  
– effective 6/30/2010
- Ho, Christopher, MD, Pulmonary Disease  
– effective 6/30/2010
- JanJua, Fatima, MD, Neurology  
– effective 6/30/2010
- Klein, Michael, MD, Diagnostic Radiology  
– effective 6/30/2010
- Sideropoulos, Henry, MD, Internal Medicine  
– effective 6/30/2010
- Verrette, Paula, MD, Pediatrics, Emeritus  
– effective 6/30/2010

## ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS:

- Agrawal, Anjali, PA – Supervisor: Dr. Schlearth
- Capellupo, Angela, PA – Supervisor: Dr. Kalter
- Goldstein, Andrea, NP – Supervisor: Dr. Mena
- Huang, Annie, PA-C – Supervisor: Dr. Edmiston
- Martin, Lana, NP – Supervisor: Dr. Kalter
- Ursula, Noel, NP – Supervisor: Dr. Kalter

## ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL RESIGNATIONS:

- Sheng, Kim, PA – No longer with Dr. Singla
- Li, Yao, NP – No longer with Dr. Christodoulou
- Merchan, Joe, PA – No longer Practicing in California
- Yusef, Terry, PA – No longer with Dr. Schlaerth

## ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS:

Contracts Renewed:

- Perfusionist Services

## DEPARTMENTAL/SECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- General Rules and Regulations § 7.8.4 Endovascular Committee (revision)
- OB/Gyn Department Rules and Regulations § 5.11.6 Consultation Privileges (revision)
- Surgery Department Rules and Regulations § ER Back –up Call
- Surgery Department Rules and Regulations § Orthopedic Section – Dispensary Coverage

**IRB STUDIES:** None

## PRIVILEGE CARD REVISIONS:

- Diagnostic Radiology revision to privilege card
- Internal Medicine revision to privilege card
- Family Medicine revision to privilege card
- Thoracic Surgery revision to privilege card

## DEPARTMENT POLICY & PROCEDURES:

- OB-Gyn
  - 7400.234 Patients Delivering Outside of the Hospital (revised)
  - 7400.268 Operating Room Suite – Labor and Delivery Perioperative Patient Assessment and Care (revised)
- Pediatrics
  - 6070.935 / 6380.274 Oxygen Therapy for Newborns >32 weeks Gestation (revised)
  - 6380.222 / 6070.981 Circumcision: Assisting With (revised)
  - 6070.962 Breastmilk Supply (No Changes)
  - 6070.920/6380.284 Family Centered Care in MCH (No Changes)
  - 6070.927 Holding (No Changes)
- Surgery
  - 7420.1007 Transportation of Anesthetized Patients

## POLICY & PROCEDURES:

*For specifics go to Medical Staff Services tab on MyAlliance*

## Clinical/Administrative Policies & Procedures:

4 items were approved

## Order Sets:

6 items were approved

## Formulary Management:

1 item was approved

**William Coburn, DO**

*Secretary/Treasurer Medical Staff*



## From *The President* continued from page 1

of Chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He served on the faculty for the remainder of his life, and became Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in 1789.

In the years preceding the War of American Independence, Rush was an ardent advocate for the Colonies. He met and dined frequently with Samuel and John Adams, Jefferson, Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry and Thomas Paine. During the War, Rush helped establish a field hospital with Cadwalader's brigade, and wrote of his encounter with the realities of war:

"The American army retired and left the British in possession of Trenton. The scene which accompanied and followed this combat was new to me. The first wounded man that came off the field was a New England soldier. His right hand hung a little above his wrist by nothing but a piece of skin. It had been broken by a cannon ball. I took charge of him and directed him to a house on the river which had been appropriated for a hospital. In the evening all the wounded, about 20 in number, were brought to this hospital and dressed by Dr. [John] Cochran, myself, and several young surgeons who acted under our direction. We all lay down on some straw in the same room with our wounded patients. It was now for the first time war appeared in its awful plenitude of horrors. I want words to describe the anguish of my soul, excited by the cries and groans and convulsions of the men who lay by my side.

The disastrous fall of New York was a huge blow to the Americans. General Washington had trusted the judgment of his subordinates, primarily Nathaniel Green, that his army could put up a good defense of the city, despite overwhelming military odds by the mightiest military force on earth facing them. Rush began to campaign for the removal of General Washington, in favor of General Horatio Gates and the more classically schooled General Charles Lee. Lee was furious over the fall of New York, and claimed his last words to Washington were, "Draw off the garrison, or they will be lost."

Lee himself was not incapable of gross misjudgments, however. On the morning of December 13, 1776, Lee

was captured at a tavern by a British patrol after inexplicably spending the night of the 12<sup>th</sup> separated from his troops several miles away. Lee's personal guard of 15 officers and men were overwhelmed by a British cavalry patrol because General Lee had taken the time to sit in a dressing gown and write yet another letter to his friend General Gates blaming Washington for all of his troubles. The British were jubilant, believing they had captured the only American officer they had cause to fear, and anticipating an early end to the campaign.

After the war, Rush later expressed regret for his stance against Washington and wrote, "He was the highly favored instrument whose patriotism and name contributed greatly to the establishment of the independence of the United States." Rush withdrew from politics and considered his previous participation as a waste of time. He sternly chastened his son James for accepting an appointment in government service. Despite his father's initial opposition, James later had a distinguished career under five presidents and served as the attorney general and as ambassador to England and France. Notwithstanding his aversion to politics, it was Rush who reconciled the friendship of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Rush was a member of the Pennsylvania convention to the Federal constitution and was appointed treasurer of the U.S. Mint, serving from 1797-1813.

Rush's views on medicine were also controversial. He was a strong proponent of bloodletting and purging. He became fascinated with mental illness and developed a system for dealing with mental diseases outlined in his most famous publication, *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind*. Rush was, from a scientific perspective, completely wrong in his concept of the cause of insanity; however, his theories were consistent with the widely held beliefs of the day, implicating the circulatory system and its connections. His approach to the treatment of mental patients, however, was surprisingly enlightened, and included music, hydrotherapy, exercises, useful work, occupational therapy, reading, travel, and other diversions widely utilized in psychiatric rehabilitation today. He worked tirelessly with patients, irrespective of their ability to pay, and was one of the few physicians to remain in the

*Continued on page 4*

## From *The President* continued from page 3

city during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, seeing enormous numbers of the poor and becoming exhausted and ill in the process.

Rush was appalled by the existence of slavery and was outraged by the sight of 100 slave ships in Liverpool harbor when he was first abroad in 1766. Dr. Rush argued that slavery “is so foreign to the human mind that the moral faculties, as well as those of the understanding are debased, are rendered torpid by it.” However, Rush believed that the color and figure of blacks were derived from a form of leprosy; and he was convinced that blacks could be “cured” and assimilated into the general population. This argument has been repeatedly quoted in innumerable sociological texts as evidence of deep seated racism in the American tradition. I suggest that we reflect on the fact that Rush is not the first famous medical figure, nor was he the last, to infer serious inaccuracies while following a logical train of completely incorrect information that at the time was considered to be scientifically certain. Keep in mind that any scientific understanding of pathology, bacteriology, biology, chemistry, microbiology and physiology in the modern sense was at least 50 to 75 years in the future. The best estimate of Benjamin Rush was probably that of Samuel Jackson of Northumberland who wrote of Rush that “he was wonderfully entangled in the web of his honest sophistry.”

Lest we judge Dr. Rush too harshly based on our modern enlightened outlook, we should also take note of the rumors and wild claims made regarding a certain celebrity in our own time, the unfortunate Michael Jackson. MJ was widely chastised in the media for turning his back on his African ancestry. He was accused of bleaching his skin in an attempt to look “white.” When the slanderous attacks became intolerable, in 1993, Michael Jackson revealed, during an Oprah Winfrey show, that he had a

skin disease that turned his skin white. In 1994, Michael Jackson’s dermatologist, Dr. Arnold Klein, testified that MJ was diagnosed with vitiligo and lupus in 1984.

Benjamin Rush had the good fortune to outlive most of his critics. He was an outstanding teacher and lecturer, in part because of his limitless energy and his capacity for empathy with those who suffered. Although he lacked the scientific rigor of some in his time and held to the speculative tradition of the past, he likewise escaped the exaggerated emphasis upon localization and specificity that dominated medical thought for at least a century after his time. Because of his dualism he transcended an exclusively somatic outlook and had what we might in our century call a more “holistic” approach. He was remembered by his students with great reverence. During his career he educated over 3,000 medical students. Rush Medical College and Rush University Medical Center (formerly Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke’s Medical Center) in Chicago were named in his honor.

Adolph Myer wrote of Rush, “The moral of all this is that Rush was more modern in many ways, as a medical man and as a scientist, than we might at first suppose upon dipping into his lectures and essays. The most famous American physician of his time, he did much to establish a great medical tradition in this city. Despite scientific and human limitations, he remains a striking figure in whom Americans in general and Philadelphians in particular may well take an unaffected pride.”

A very happy Fourth of July to the medical and nursing staffs, administration and to the employees of Huntington Hospital. Safe travels, and be well.

**Charles F. Sharp Jr., MD**  
*President Medical Staff*

## CONGRATULATIONS!

### **Dr. Christina Yeon and Dr. Yi-Kong Keung!**

They are the fortunate recipients of the iPads awarded for completion of the Physician Satisfaction Survey.

On behalf of the medical staff and the hospital executive team, we thank all 387 participants for taking time from their busy schedules to complete the questionnaire. The results of the survey will be published in upcoming issues of the Medical Staff Newsletter and MD Connect.

# Physician Informatics Corner

## It's Here!! Pop-Up Notification to Sign Documents/Telephone Orders

On June 7, the Medical Executive Committee determined that physicians should receive a pop-up upon sign in if they have any reports and/or telephone orders to electronically sign. You will be receiving this pop-up beginning July 5.

### How does this affect me?

Every time you log into MEDITECH and you have unsigned orders or reports in your queue you will be presented with a pop-up notification (see below).

Select **"Yes"** – Takes you directly to sign queue

Select **"No"** – Takes you to your Meditech Main Menu

If you have selected **"Yes"**, you will be taken to an alternate version of the Sign Documents queue.

### What can I do in this alternate version?

You can batch sign or reject your orders by checking the orders you wish to act on and click on either the **Sign** or **Reject** buttons at the bottom of the screen.

You can sort your documents/order in your sign queue by clicking on **Sort** and selecting the criteria for sorting, example "Queued Date".

You can sign for another physician by clicking the **Sign for Other** button.

You can click on **Cancel** and this will return you to your Meditech Main Menu and to the current version of how to sign your documents/orders.

If you would like to walk through this new Sign Documents screen please stop by the Physician Informatics Office (First Floor- Wingate Building) or if you have any questions call us at **626-397-2500** or email:

Jennifer Nunnery: [Jennifer.nunnery@huntingtonhospital.com](mailto:Jennifer.nunnery@huntingtonhospital.com)

Becky Pangburn: [becky.pangburn@huntingtonhospital.com](mailto:becky.pangburn@huntingtonhospital.com)

Vera Ma: [vera.ma@huntingtonhospital.com](mailto:vera.ma@huntingtonhospital.com)

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**ALSO ..... Beginning July 5, the Medical Staff and AHP Physician Roster will be accessible from the Huntington Hospital internet site ([www.huntingtonhospital.com](http://www.huntingtonhospital.com))  
More details in the coming weeks .....**

## OVID is Getting a New Look!

It's not quite ready for prime time, but give it a try now.

Go to [OvidSP](http://OvidSP) or [Nursing@Ovid](mailto:Nursing@Ovid) and select "Try it now!"



### Changes include:

- **New Interface Display Enhancements** – A new main search page designed for easier navigation, less scrolling up and down, “drag-and-drop” customization features.
- **New: My Workspace** – Create work projects and organize your research materials – individual articles, search strategies, images, and more – into a dedicated area.
- **New Work Tools** – New search filters, citation management options, and more.
- **Ovid Toolbar** – This downloadable tool lets you save critical research material to My Workspace while you’re working outside OvidSP or [Nursing@Ovid](mailto:Nursing@Ovid).

Go to Ovid’s Training and Documentation pages (<http://www.ovid.com/site/help/index.jsp?top=28>) and select Training or Documentation links on the left to learn more about the new interface.

The Training site offers web-based classes and tutorials. The Documentation site offers a 4-page Quick Reference Card and a 4-page flier.

If you would like a brief tour of the new interface or search training on it, please contact the library at x5161 or [library@huntingtonhospital.com](mailto:library@huntingtonhospital.com)



**Huntington Hospital**

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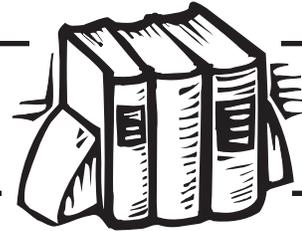
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# MEDICAL STAFF

N E W S L E T T E R

July, 2010

## *CME Corner*



**PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE WILL BE NO FIRST THURSDAY  
OR MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS IN JULY.**

### **UPCOMING PROGRAMS FOR THE FIRST THURSDAY MEDICAL WORKSHOPS:**

**2010**

- 07/01/10 – No meeting
- 08/05/10 – No meeting
- 09/02/10 – Winter Infections

### **UPCOMING MEDICAL GRAND ROUNDS:**

- 07/02/10 – No meeting scheduled at this point in time
- 08/06/10 – Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis with Biological Agents
- 09/03/10 – No meeting scheduled at this point in time
- 10/01/10 – Appropriate Use of Fresh Frozen Plasma
- 11/05/10 – Meningitis