

House Call

A publication of the Medical Heritage Center at The Ohio State University

FROM THE MHC ARCHIVES:



Credit: Medical Heritage Center

Neil Hall, 1926 – 1997

THE MHC MISSION:

The Medical Heritage Center preserves, promotes, teaches and celebrates the health care legacy of central Ohio as the essential foundation from which the future of the health sciences are born.

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Centennial Edition

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Note from the Curator

By Judith Wiener, MA, MLIS

It has certainly been a busy year at the MHC and we have been honored to host or support a wide variety of events, publications, and programs within the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, and Optometry as they have celebrated their centennial year. It is amazing then to come to the end of the year and to put together the last House Call for this centennial year.

This issue of our newsletter focuses on the history of the OSU College of Nursing. Our upcoming centennial event panelist, Patricia M. Schwirian, PhD, RN, and Katherine L. Kisker, MS, RN, have done an incredible job of tracing the origins of the college as well as highlighting the trends in the profession in general over the past 100 years.

Nursing history is one of our major areas of focus at the MHC. We are lucky to have an active Friends of Nursing History program, staffed by energetic volunteers, with the mission of collecting, preserving, promoting, teaching, and celebrating the legacy of nursing in central Ohio. Thus far, the program's leaders and volunteers have conducted 42 nursing oral histories, sponsored 10 nursing history lectures, and have encouraged numerous nursing collection items to be donated to the MHC. For more information about our nursing collections, please visit our website or contact MHC Collections Curator Kristin Rodgers for more information.

As a reminder, The Annual Heritage Lecture will take place on Thursday, November 13, 2014 at 4:30pm on the fifth floor of Prior Hall and is focused on the centennial celebrations of the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, and Optometry. "100 Years of Excellence: A Tale of Three Colleges," will feature a panel of experts from these colleges, who will provide details about their history. Patricia Schwirian, PhD, RN, will share the history of the College of Nursing, Richard M. Hill, OD, PhD, will represent the College of Optometry, George W. Paulson, MD, will provide historical details about the College of Medicine. Ronald St. Pierre, PhD, will moderate the panel discussion. A reception will precede the lecture at 4pm. We will also have exhibits featuring our collections in each of the subject areas. It will be a fantastic evening and I hope you can join us!



Nursing at The Ohio State University: A Century of Progress

By Patricia M. Schwirian, PhD, RN & Katherine L. Kisker, MS, RN

The College of Nursing at The Ohio State University had its origins in 1914 when the first nursing program known as the Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses was established along with the College of Homeopathic Medicine. The primary purpose of the School was to provide nursing care for hospital patients. The program was 27 months in length and graduates were awarded the Certificate of Graduate Nurse. We take the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the College's founding to reflect on some of the major milestones that have been achieved over the last century.

THE BEGINNINGS: The "Little Dorm"

It was here in the remodeled Little Dorm that the Training School for Nurses was opened. It opened without fanfare; it opened simply to meet a need—not that of providing an area of study for women, but that of providing staff for the newly opened hospital. President Thomson appointed Miss Jessie Harrod to be in charge of the program. A warm supporter of the Training School, President Thompson selected the students' uniform. The cap was designed by Miss Harrod. The uniform style continued through the School's first 50 years, as did the style of the cap. The first students graduated in 1917. By 1918, there was a separate Bulletin for the University Homeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses. It states that the course of study was three years, and that pupils resided in the nurses' home and received board and laundry. Further, an allowance of \$50 was given for the first year and \$75 for the second and third years—not a wage, but to be used for books and needed supplies. The student was to furnish two laundry bags, a watch with a second hand, small surgical scissors, and a clinical thermometer.

They were also admonished to wear comfortable medium rubber soled shoes on duty. When the hospital first opened the nursing students not only gave patient care, they also made up solutions in pharmacy, folded and stored linen, cleaned



Homeopathic Hospital

Credit: Medical Heritage Center

and sterilized instruments, rolled bandages, prepared meal trays and served patients, fixed between meal foods for patients and washed the dishes, straightened

patient areas, cleaned bed pans, and on occasion mopped the floors. The College of Homeopathic Medicine closed in 1922. Little Dorm had been renovated and taken over for pediatrics. Thirty-seven nurses had graduated.

BECOMING "REAL":

Organizational Recognition in the University and Beyond

Recognition by The OSU Board of Trustees: In the Autumn of 1928, the School of Nursing was accorded recognition by the University's Board of Trustees. This marked the transition from being simply a Training School of Nursing affiliated with the hospital to being an integral part of the University. The program was renamed The Ohio State University School of Nursing, and it was administered by the College of Medicine. Following Board approval, faculty of the school were accorded faculty rank, and its students were granted the same rights and privileges as other members of the University community. The Board's approval also meant a change in the nursing students' curriculum; more hours of instruction in nursing and the requirement to take some additional courses in the University.

National League for Nursing Accreditation: During the 1930's and 1940's, a great deal of "churning" took place in how and where nursing was taught and who was to administer the School. Many factors were influential, including national ones like the Great Depression and WWII; funding "issues" within the University and between the University and the State of Ohio; and opinion differences within the University. In the Fall of 1951 when Dr. Mildred E. Newton assumed leadership of the School, one of the goals she set for herself and for the school was the implementation of "a nursing curriculum worthy of being offered in the University and worthy of national accreditation. In the Fall of 1952, just 13 months after arriving...Dr. Newton accomplished organization and development of the School that merited full accreditation of the Bachelor of Science in Nursing program by the National League for Nursing."

In 1999, under the Leadership of Dean Carole Anderson, the College obtained accreditation for the BSN and MS programs from the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE).

Achieving College Status: Another of the major goals that Dr. Newton had set in 1951 was attainment of independent College status for Nursing in the University.



However, achieving this goal was destined to wait for almost a quarter of a century.

In 1982, Dr. Edward Jennings was named President of the University. He brought a fresh organizational perspective. Accordingly, the School of Nursing's request for college status was resubmitted; it received approval by the Council on Academic Affairs and a favorable vote from the Faculty Senate shortly thereafter. Dr. Edna Fritz retired from the Dean's position at the end of that school year, having overseen the achievement of college status which became official July 9, 1983.

A CHANGING NURSING FACULTY:

Educational Preparation Advances

In the early years of the School, the faculty also served as nursing supervisors on the hospital's clinical wards; they had been educated in hospital schools of nursing—as were almost all of the nurses at that time. Until the School was formally recognized by the University Board of Trustees in 1928, the faculty of the School did not hold academic rank. Through the 1930's the number of baccalaureate-prepared faculty members increased, and in 1936, Ruth Perkins Kuehn—the first faculty member with a Master's degree became Director of the School. By the late 30's most faculty were baccalaureate-prepared, and a handful held a Master's degree.

Mildred Newton, EdD, who arrived in the Fall of 1951 was the first OSU nursing faculty member with a doctorate. It is important to note that OSU's experience was not unique in terms of the academic preparation of nursing faculties.

Thereafter, pursuit of advanced degrees was encouraged. During the 1973-1983 administration of Dr. Edna Fritz, many faculty earned doctoral degrees and advanced in academic rank accordingly. By the early 1990's, under the leadership of Dr. Carole Anderson, all faculty with regular faculty appointments, as opposed to clinical appointments, held doctorates.

A PLACE OF ONE'S OWN: Newton Hall

A notable marker for any instructional unit in academia signifying that it "has arrived" is getting a building of one's own. For Nursing, that was Newton Hall. In the early years of the School's existence, office and instructional space for the School of Nursing had been within the Hospital. In 1952, with the move of the Hospital to the new building, two wings in Starling Loving Hall became the new home. The School quickly outgrew its allotted space. Faculty offices often were housed in the Hospital buildings where the faculty had their clinical assignments. Classes were held in temporary classroom space—often in the connector corridors between wings of Starling Loving Hall.

Groundbreaking for a dedicated School of Nursing building was held on July 1, 1966 with Governor James Rhodes and other dignitaries present. The building was ready for occupancy in Autumn of 1968, and the formal dedication was held February 14, 1969; it was named in honor of Dr. Mildred Newton following her death in 1974.

THE EVOLVING CURRICULUM:

A Reflection of the Professionalization of Nursing

Undergraduate Programs: The first nursing program was

essentially a 27 month-long hospital diploma program, granting a Certificate of Graduate Nurse upon completion. When the OSU Board of Trustees formally recognized the School in 1928, the program was 3 years long and graduates were still awarded a Certificate of Graduate Nurse. Over the ensuing years, the configuration of the program shifted in terms of both length

(between 3 and 5 years) and administration (between the Colleges of Medicine and Education). By 1948 the School of Nursing offered a single degree—a 4 year Bachelor of Science. During the 1950's the undergraduate program continued to grow, creating the need for selective admissions starting in 1955. Entering class size was limited to 150 and the first pre-professional year was completed through enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences.

In 1970, a newly designed undergraduate curriculum 12 quarters in length was implemented. It was based on a nursing model of practice organized around a theoretical framework for nursing conceptualized by the school's Director, Dr. Imogene King. Classes of 280 or more were admitted and innovative methods of teaching and evaluation were employed to meet the challenge.

Graduate Programs: The School of Nursing began offering graduate education with the introduction of the Master of Science degree in 1953. The program offered study in Medical-Surgical, Psychiatric or Pediatric Nursing and prepared graduates for roles in nursing education or administration;

it achieved NLN accreditation in 1955. The MS program was revised in 1990 with the focus on the preparation of graduates for advanced nursing practice.



Credit: Medical Heritage Center



In the early 1980's, work began on the design of a PhD program. This program was approved in 1985; the first students graduated in 1989.

In 2008, the Doctor of Nurse Practice (DNP) program was approved and 14 students enrolled in the inaugural class, the first 11 of whom graduated in 2011.



Nursing class instruction

Credit: Medical Heritage Center

Advancing Instructional Technology: The practice of “nursing arts” has been in place from the beginning of nursing education programs; early practice sites were the hospital wards. When the OSU School of Nursing was granted space in Starling Loving Hall, a dedicated nursing arts lab was established. Nursing skills demonstrations were videotaped and made available to large groups of students, who would then return the demonstration for their instructors. When Newton Hall opened, a large dedicated skills lab was opened with its own clinical faculty. Skills lab “practicals” became an integral part of the evaluation in coursework.

In the early 1980's Dr. Grayce Sills, who was acting Dean at that time, oversaw the introduction of a computer lab for the College. Expansion of computer support for both students and faculty was a significant development during the subsequent administration of Dr. Carole Anderson.

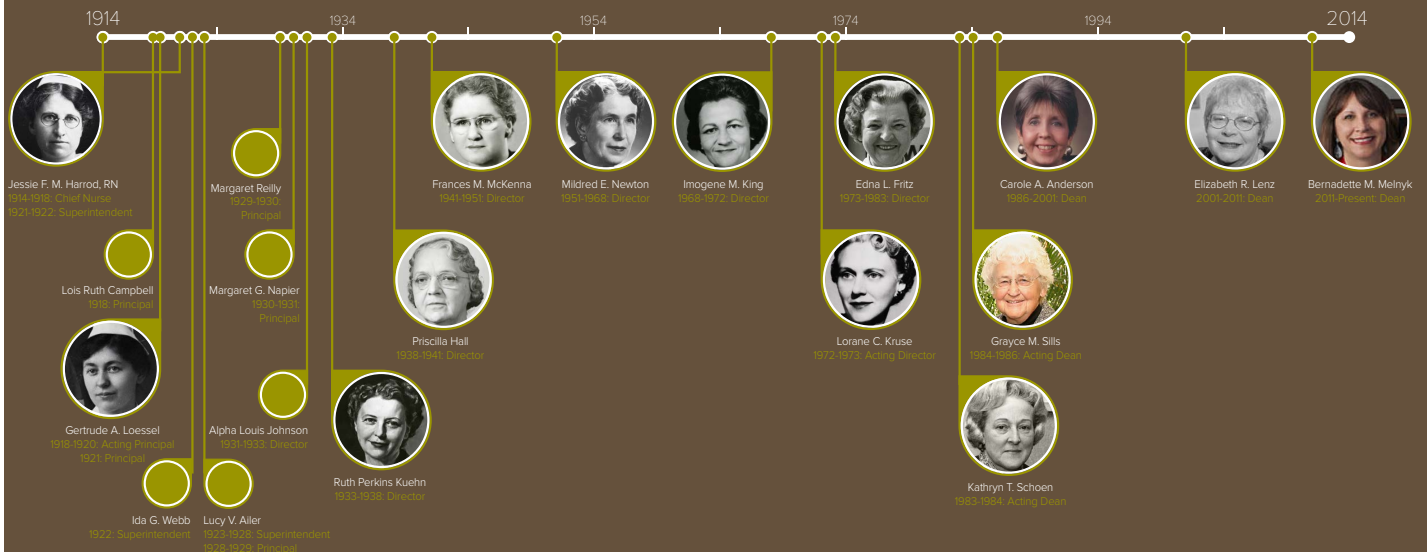
Dr. Elizabeth Lenz was instrumental in the significant upgrade of the Technology Learning Complex. This group of rooms evolved from the Clinical Education Laboratory, featuring state of the art computerized patient simulators and realistic simulations of patient situations for both graduate and undergraduate course needs.

DEVELOPING NURSING SCIENCE: Research in the OSU College of Nursing

The emergence and development of the research enterprise in the College of Nursing is a noteworthy chapter spanning almost half a century of the CoN's history. In 1953 during Dr. Newton's administration the faculty committee on nursing research became part of the structure of the School. Dr. Newton and Dr. Frieda Shirk collaborated on a grant from the Bureau of Health Manpower Division of Nursing for a study, Improving Competence of Nursing Faculty Research that ran from 1961 to 1965. This was the source of funding for six faculty research projects that focused on nurse's use of medications for patients' pain relief. Another federal grant in 1969 provided five years of funding for a Nursing Research Development Program to build and strengthen a research culture in the College.

In 1972, the Center for Nursing Research was established; Dr. Joanne Stevenson was named as the first Director. A few years later, space was remodeled in the basement of Newton Hall and the Center for Nursing Research had a physical “home”. Since then, the Center has grown many times over to meet the needs for space and equipment for researchers in the College.

Timeline of Leadership



Credit: Anthony S. Baker, HSL Medical Visuals



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As the academic preparation of the Nursing faculty has steadily risen, so has the volume and diversity of the research enterprise in the College of Nursing. Support for research development was strengthened substantially during Dr. Carole Anderson's 15 year administration, as well as that of Dr. Elizabeth Lenz. In the 21st Century the College of Nursing research enterprise continues to flourish under the leadership of Dr. Bernadette Melnyk.

THE STUDENT BODY: A Changing Landscape

We have reflected on some of the significant changes that have occurred over the course of the first 100 years of the College of Nursing—e.g. changes in academic stature, changes in faculty promoting higher academic standards, and changes in how students were prepared. There have also been notable changes in the student body.

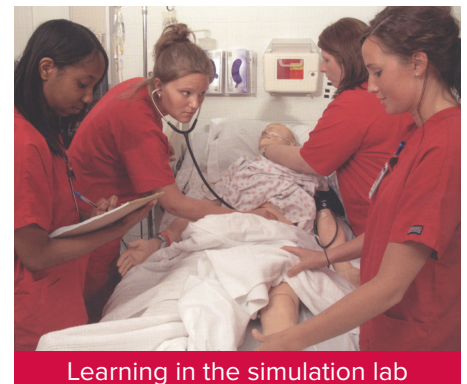
Age and marital restrictions were common in the early years of the program. The 1942 bulletin of the School of Nursing notes that applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35 and be unmarried. The marital restriction was dropped by 1944; the age restriction was eliminated shortly thereafter. The program was all female until the mid 1960s; the first male, a Master of Science graduate, received his degree in 1964 and the first male BSN,

already an RN, graduated in 1966. The first men admitted to the generic (the regular BSN program for those not already RN's) graduated in 1973.

Since then, the program has demonstrated a strong commitment to enrolling a diverse student population—not only along gender lines, but also in regard to ethnic and cultural diversity.

THE OSU COLLEGE OF NURSING: Into the Future

In 2011, Dr. Bernadette Melnyk, was appointed Dean of the College and the first Associate Vice President for Health Promotion and Chief Wellness Officer in the University. Under her leadership, the College's future as an evolving, dynamic institution is assured, and with over 12,000 living alumni, the College's legacy of excellence will continue to reach across Ohio, the nation and the world.



Learning in the simulation lab

Credit: Transformations Magazine, Winter/Spring 2008

Financial Donations Contribute to the Mission of the Medical Heritage Center

The work and mission of the Medical Heritage Center would not be possible without financial gifts from our generous donors. Financial donations support every aspect of the Center, including collections, staffing, programming and publications, such as House Call. For information on how to make a material or financial donation to the MHC, please contact Judith Wiener at judith.wiener@osumc.edu or visit our website at <https://hsl.osu.edu/service-areas/mhc/gifts>.

Recent Donations (June 20 – September 15, 2014)

Material: Dr. James Blazek (x-ray tubes) • Dr. Bob Bruce (artifacts and books) • Dr. John Burkhart (19 canes) • Drs. Lou and Nancy Goorey (artifacts) • Dr. James and Mrs. Merry Hamilton (artifacts) • Ms. Tina Hughes: given in memory of Dr. Wade Bacon and Mrs. Bianca Eckfeld Bacon: nursing artifacts • Ms. Ruthie Igo (additions to the Division of Cardiovascular Medicine Collection) • Ms. Jean I. Marshall (artifacts and books) • Ms. Zandra Ohri (book) • The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center Service Board (additions to their collection) • Drs. George and Ruth Paulson (books) • Mrs. Kathryn Peppe (books

and pamphlets) • Mrs. Mebane Stolfi: given in memory of Dr. Joseph Stolfi, MD (books and artifacts) • Dr. Mary Jo Welker (books) • Dr. Thomas Williams (article) • Ms. Amy Chivington Wilson (porcelain bedpan)

Monetary: Mr. Evan Dixon • Dr. Krzysztof Mrozek • Drs. George and Ruth Paulson (in memory of Dr. Margaret Pease, Dr. Stewart Rose and Mrs. Gloria Warren) • Dr. John Sauer • Mr. Kent and Dr. Patricia Schwirian • Mr. Michael and Mrs. Judith Wiener • Mr. Chris and Mrs. Beverly Wooley (in memory of Dr. Charles F. Wooley)



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FROM THE MHC ARCHIVES:



Credit: Medical Heritage Center

Collection Highlight: Nursing Uniforms

By Kristin Rodgers, MLIS

As the Collections Curator for the Medical Heritage Center, my job entails working with all types of materials including textiles. Our textile collection, approximately 200 items, is primarily comprised of nursing uniforms. Every Spring to coincide with the MHC Friends of Nursing History Lecture a few uniforms are displayed.

I spend a few hours every year assembling the uniforms in our exhibit cases in order to get them to lie correctly. I have often thought it would be far easier to dress a person in the uniform. In March, I got the opportunity to do just that when the College of Nursing decided to use live models during a reception in Newton Hall to highlight the uniforms. I helped the students dress, properly assembling the various uniform pieces around them to complete the look.

In the end I learned that assembling a uniform for exhibit is far easier than dressing students because each uniform was fitted and tailored to the original owner. For example, keeping the cuffs of the early uniform in place proved the most challenging because each uniform came with different sized cuffs to fit the individual nurse.

◀ Nursing students in historical uniforms, March 2014



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