

Bellevue



HISTORICAL MILESTONES

From its origin in 1736 as a six-bed infirmary to the extensive medical and academic institution it is today, Bellevue's history of "firsts" spans the fields of research and science, education and medical training and the innovative programs and services that have always helped the people of NYC live their healthiest lives.

Firsts and Milestones in Science, Service, Technology and Transformation:

1736: Began operating as a six-bed infirmary at the New York Almshouse (now City Hall), the first teaching hospital in the US, one of the first public hospitals

1799: First hospital maternity ward established

1808: First femoral artery ligation performed

1818: First innominate artery ligation performed

1818: First ligature of an aortic artery performed

1819: First hospital to require a medical doctor (MD) to officially pronounce death

1821: First ligation of the carotid artery performed

1850: First bladder stone removal surgery performed

1856: First use of hypodermic syringe in the US

1857: First systemized series of clinical lectures begins

1857: First museum of pathological specimens established

1861: Creation of the first hospital linked to a medical school, Bellevue Hospital Medical College

1861: Ladies Central Relief Committee (predecessor to Red Cross) organized at Bellevue

1863: First Chair of Orthopedic Surgery named at a US hospital

1867: First hospital linked outpatient department established

1867: First cesarean section performed in a US hospital

1868: Established home to the first NYC Health Commissioner

1869: Bellevue ambulance service established, among first in the US

1870: Home of first NY State Health Commission

1871: First physician appointed by a US President recommended healthcare reform

1872: Bellevue Ladies Visiting Committee, nucleus of United Hospital Fund, founded

1872: American Public Health Association founded at Bellevue

1873: Bellevue Training School for Nurses, the first school based on Nightingale Principles of Organization founded

1874: First children's clinic in the US opened

1875: First systematic autopsy performed

1876: First Emergency Pavilion at a US hospital created

1878: First pathology laboratory in US established (at Bellevue Hospital Medical College) and first pathological histology course given

1879: First "pavilion for the insane" established

1880: Nursing school graduates were presented with the very first nursing pin, which was designed by Tiffany & Co.

1884: Carnegie Laboratory, first pathology & bacteriology lab in US, founded through public gift

1888: Mills Training School for Male Nurses founded

1892: Specialized unit for alcoholics opened

1894: World's first successful abdominal operation for gunshot wound performed

1911: Causes of and cure for pellagra discovered

1911: First ambulatory care cardiac clinic for working adults created

1918: First NYC Chief Medical Examiner housed at Bellevue

1918: Became "Base Hospital Unit #1" for medical service overseas during WWI

1918: Bellevue's first African American physician, Dr. Ubert Conrad Vincent, joins the medical staff

1920: Center to study autistic children and train child psychiatrists opened

1926: Became the largest social services department in the LIS

1926: First female African American doctor, May Edward Chinn, MD, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College

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1933: William Tillett, MD conducted ground-breaking studies leading to streptokinase development, an anti-clotting agent used for heart attacks

1933: Opened 8-story psychiatric hospital

1935: Opened PS106, the first public school for emotionally-disturbed children

1937: Opened first psychiatric adolescent inpatient unit

1938: Paul Zoll, MD, developer of the cardiac pacemaker, completed medical residency at Bellevue

1939: First hospital "catastrophe unit" established

1940: World's first cardio-pulmonary lab opened

1942: During WWII, provided first response medical care for US troops

1943: Bellevue became "Army Hospital" during WWII

1947: Established the first non-military rehabilitation service in a hospital

1950: Developed first national test for lead poisoning

1956: Dickinson W. Richards, Jr. MD and André Frédéric Cournand, MD, former Bellevue doctors, awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine for cardiac catheterization

1960: First Stille Rotating Chair used

1962: First Intensive Care Unit (ICU) opened in a NYC public hospital

1964: Became designated hospital for visiting US Presidents, dignitaries, and UN diplomats

1967: First cadaver kidney transplant performed

1971: Developed first active immunization for Serum Hepatitis B

1972: First psychiatric methadone maintenance unit opened

1979: First hospital to extensively use microsurgery for reimplantation

1983: First 24/7 on-site social work department opened in a US hospital

1985: First AIDS program created in a NYC public hospital

1986: US Postal Service released postage stamp honoring public hospitals, including Bellevue

1996: Became largest US Emergency Department on a single floor

1998: First MRI machine used in municipal hospital system

1998: First birthing center in a municipal hospital system opened

2000: First Child Protection and Development Center in a US public hospital opened

2005: Opened first World Trade Center Environmental Health Center for survivors of 9/11

2005: Lynda D. Curtis became the first African-American woman to lead Bellevue Hospital

2007: NYC's first public hospital with two MRI machines

2011: First Children's Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program (C-CPEP) established

2011: NYC's most advanced Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) opened at Bellevue

2014: Successfully treated NYC's first patient with Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

2015: Became a federally-designated regional center for the treatment of special pathogens like Ebola

2015: Became a National Ebola Training and Education Center (NETEC)

2015: First hospital in NYC to offer donor mother's milk

2015: After health system-wide rebranding, Bellevue Hospital Center became known as NYC Health + Hospitals/Bellevue

2020-2022: COVID-19 pandemic: Bellevue served as a pillar of the city's response, providing innovative care to unprecedented numbers of critically ill patients

2021: First NYC health system Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation (ECMO) performed at Bellevue during height of pandemic

2023: First NYC health system Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement (TAVR) performed in March at Bellevue. Patient discharged the next day.

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