History of National Jewish Health

Science Transforming Life

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Disclosures

• Research grant
  – Insmed: Phase II multicenter randomized placebo controlled clinical trial of inhaled liposomal amikacin in pulmonary NTM infections

• Advisory Board:
  – Insmed
  – Johnson and Johnson
  – Spero Pharmaceuticals
  – Horizon Pharmaceuticals
  – Paratek

• Data Monitoring Committee
  – Otsuka
Frances Wisebart Jacobs

• Born Frances Wisebart on March 29\textsuperscript{th}, 1843 in Harrodsburg, Kentucky
• Francis was a schoolteacher in Cincinnati, Ohio until she married Abraham Jacobs on February 18\textsuperscript{th}, 1863.

• They traveled by wagon to Denver in 1870 where her husband and her brother opened businesses in Denver and Central City
Frances Wisebart Jacobs

- Frances was involved in charitable activities in Denver and was nationally recognized as the “Mother of Charities”.
  - Quote from Rocky Mountain News, August 27, 1988 “I know that whenever women lead in good work, men will follow

- Accomplishments
  - Organized and was president of the Hebrew Ladies’ Benevolent Society
  - Founded the first Free Kindergarten in Denver
  - Founded the Charitable Organization Society
  - One of 16 “Pioneers” of Colorado (and the only women) honored with a stained glass portrait in the Colorado State Capitol (1900)
  - Inducted into National Women’s Hall of Fame in 1994
• By 1880, Denver had earned the nickname of the “World’s Sanitorium”
• By 1900, “one-third of Colorado’s population were residents of the state because of tuberculosis”
• Sanatorium Movement – Sunshine, low humidity, high altitude all considered restorative for TB patients
• Colorado had several sanitoriums:
  – Swedish National,
  – Evangelical Lutheran,
  – St. Anthony,
  – Jewish Consumptive Relief Society
• Frances was known to provide care to the poorest patients who often congregated in less desirable areas of town
• She found support from the Jewish Community to plan, fund, and build a nonsectarian TB hospital
• Hospital completed in 1893, one year after her death from pneumonia, but because of a national recession remained empty
Frances Wisebart Jacobs

- Rabbi William S. Friedman and Louis Anfenger convinced the B'nai B'rith Organization to fund the hospital which opened in 1899
- Alberta Hensen, a young Swedish woman from Minnesota was the first patient admitted on December 10th, 1889

“None May Enter Who Can Pay, None Can Pay Who Enter”
By 1921, the death rate from TB in the US was 99/100,000 but there were only 58,000 beds in TB hospitals and sanitoriums.

Around that time NJH admitted 213 patients per year in its 185 beds (avg. length of stay was 7 months). Plus 117 outpatients for a total of 330 patients.

By 1925, NJH had treated 4511 patients of which 2200 were Russian Immigrants.

That year, construction began on the B’nai B’rith building and finished in 1926 adding 100 beds for a total of 285.
A Focus on Children

- In 1907, the Denver Sheltering Home was founded to house children "orphaned" by tuberculosis
- Hofheimer Preventorium
  - Opened in 1920 with the aim of helping healthy children remain healthy
  - Also treated children with non-infectious forms of TB
  - Closed in 1942 having cared for 730 children in its 22 years of existence
- 1932, an in-house school was started
- 1939, a long-term residential treatment program for asthmatic children began
The Name Has Changed…

- 1893: Frances Jacobs Hospital for Consumptives
- 1899: The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives
- 1925: National Jewish Hospital at Denver
- 1965: National Jewish Hospital and Research Center
- 1978: National Jewish Hospital/National Asthma Center
- 1985: National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine
- 1997: National Jewish Medical and Research Center
- 2008: National Jewish Health
• 1919 – National Jewish established a research department to find a cure for TB – Directed by Harry J. Corper, MD

• Dr. Corper developed a potatoe agar to grow *M. tuberculosis* and researched host immunity and microbial pathogenesis

• Dr. Gardner Middlebrook, MD succeeded Dr. Corper in 1951 and described how some patients “inactivate” INH, how dosages should be determined individually, and liquid culture systems (BACTEC 460)
Mycobacterial Clinical Service

- Adult Day Unit (ADU) – Admits approximately 500 patients per year with mycobacterial and respiratory infections
- Outpatient Clinics – Over 4000 encounters annually and increasing
- Reference Laboratories:
  - Mycobacterial Reference Laboratory
  - Molecular Diagnostic Laboratory
  - Pharmacokinetics Laboratory
Mycobacterial Education

• Denver TB Course
  – Began in 1963 and celebrating its 56th year
  – Has trained over 5000 individuals

• National Jewish NTM Course
  – For providers (September 19-20, 2017)
  – For patients (September 21, 2017)

• Rotating Fellowship – Host pulmonary or infectious diseases fellow each month (stipend of $2300)

• Lowerre Fellowship – Endowed fellowship to recruit and train physicians in mycobacterial infections
Past and Present Faculty

- Harry Corper
- Gardner Middlebrook
- Mayer Goren
- Maurice Cohn
- Paul Davidson
- Thomas Moulding
- Werner Schaefer
- Kenneth McClatchy
- Marian Goble
- Patrick Brennan
- Pattisapu Gangadharam
- Leonid Heifets
- Jim Cook
- Scott Worthen
- Chuck Peloquin
- Carlos Perez-Velez
- Preveen Ramamoorthy
- Chris Czaja
- Ken Lichtenstein, MD
- Michael Iseman, MD
- Wendi Drummond, DO, MPH
- Max Salfinger, MD
- Gwen Huit, MD, Ms
- Charles Daley, MD
- Ed Chan, MD
- Shannon Kasperbauer, MD
- Nick Walters, MD, MPH
- Michael Strong, PhD
- Rebecca Davidson, PhD