

ANNUAL REPORT

fiscal year
1961-1962



For Reference

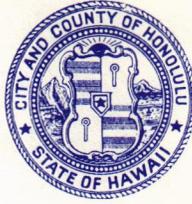
Not to be taken from this room

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

City & County of Honolulu

RA448
H6
1961-62
COPY 1

NEAL S. BLAISDELL
Mayor



RA 448
H6
1961-62 copy 1

DAVID I. KATSUKI, M.D.
City and County Physician

RAYMOND HIROSHIGE, M.D.
Assistant City and County Physician

WILLIAM G. AMONG
Business Administrator

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1027 HALA DRIVE
HONOLULU 17, HAWAII

August 27, 1962

Honorable Neal S. Blaisdell
Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

Dear Mayor Blaisdell:

This Annual Report is being submitted to you in compliance with Section 12-107, Charter of the City and County of Honolulu.

It is a pleasure to inform you that the City and County Department of Health has successfully weathered those turbulent years between 1955 and 1961 when this department had the responsibility of administering the Medical Care Program on the one hand and the balancing of the budget on the other.

The past fiscal year has found us again facing changes, not only with personnel and fiscal reorganizations in the City and County government but operationally within our own department as well. The challenges of meeting these changes brought about by the transfer of the Medical Care Program to the State Department of Social Services have been successfully met with the end result of a stronger and more centralized organization.

May we solicit your continued guidance and support for the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,


DAVID I. KATSUKI, M.D.
City and County Physician

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

File 469

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

- I. FOREWORD
- II. FUNCTIONS & OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
- III. HISTORY
- IV. ORGANIZATION
- V. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1961-1962
- VI. PROBLEMS
- VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT
- VIII. CONCLUSION
- IX. IN MEMORIAM
- X. STATISTICS

I. FOREWORD

There are two departments of health in the State of Hawaii and both are located on the island of Oahu--the State Department of Health and the City and County Department of Health.

The functions of the State Department of Health are chiefly administrative and deal with public health problems such as sanitation, mosquito controls, water pollution, the carrying out of Pure Food and Drugs Law, etc.

The City and County Department of Health, on the other hand, is in the curative field of medicine. It is directly concerned in the medical care of a patient, be he indigent, medically indigent, pensioner, prisoner, etc.

The State Department of Health provides counsel on mental health problems while the actual commitment of mentally ill patients is processed by the City and County Department of Health. Even today the State Department of Health has approached the City and County Department of Health for the actual medical care of chronic alcoholics. Here again, the State is concerned only in counseling and not in the active treatment of cases.

The City and County Department of Health is composed of two main parts--the Maluhia Hospital and the Emergency Ambulance and First Aid Services.

The Maluhia Hospital today is a far cry from the three original cottages acquired from the Territorial Mental Institution and first known as the City and County Indigent Home. These cottages had housed the personnel of the Territorial Mental Institution which was located below them at School and Lanakila Streets until its removal to Kaneohe.

The City and County Emergency First Aid and Ambulance Services, on the other hand, had a humble beginning in the Honolulu Police Station as an

Emergency Station or Dispensary. And the first ambulance was the patrol-wagon of the Honolulu Police Station with policemen as driver and attendant.

Throughout the years, the constituents of the City and County Department of Health kept pace with the growth of the city. The functions of the Emergency Hospital grew in complexity and diversification. The First Aid and Ambulance Services also developed substations around the island of Oahu. The Indigent Home grew into a three-story building and received recognition as a Chronic Disease Hospital by the U. S. Surgeon General and the State Department of Health. The City and County Department of Health was also assigned the responsibility of administering the Medical Care Program for the indigents and medical indigents until the State Department of Social Services took it over on July 1, 1961.

To better understand the function, history, organization, and objectives of the City and County Department of Health, let us look at the following pages.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

II. FUNCTIONS

1. To provide a facility for the hospitalization of the chronically ill, the terminal cases and geriatrics.
2. To provide the public with an efficient and fast Emergency First Aid and Ambulance Service islandwide.
3. To service all the departments of the City and County as follows:
 1. Annual medical examination of firemen and policemen for physical fitness.
 2. Annual medical examination of all drivers of government vehicles.
4. To provide pre-employment medical examinations for Civil Service at the City and County level.
5. To participate and assist the State and County on industrial accident cases.
6. To provide medical care to State and City and County pensioners who are solely dependent on their pension.
7. To assist all agencies in the commitment of mental cases.
8. To provide medical services to prisoners in the City and County Jail.
9. Administer the burial program as mandated by law for the indigents and medical indigents.
10. Medical Screening of prisoners in the cell block of the Honolulu Police Department.
11. To police the agencies under contract to provide emergency first aid and ambulance service to the public in rural areas.
12. To appear in courts as medical experts on sobriety cases, etc.
13. When requested, to sit in on Civil Service hearings and appeals. To

do the same for Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

14. To participate in Civil Defense activities.
15. To give eye refraction tests to all qualified pensioners and to provide them with eyeglasses.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide the City and County with employees who are physically fit.
2. To provide the best care in Maluhia Hospital that available money can buy.
3. Conduct an active Rehabilitation program.
4. To assist all departments of the City and County government of the City and County of Honolulu on medical problems.

III. HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- 1908 According to available records, the idea of creating a Department of Health in the City and County government of Honolulu, had been a topic frequently discussed a number of years not only by the Board of Supervisors but also by the people of the community. However it was not until late in 1908 that definite plans were made towards establishing a health facility in the county government.
- 1909 The Board of Supervisors passed Ordinance No. 9 which called for the creation of a Department of Health. The first City and County Physician appointed to head this department was Dr. Homer H. Hayes.
- 1911 On April 18, 1911, through Ordinance No. 101, the position of Police Surgeon was created. The first Police Surgeon appointed was a Dr. Emerson, whose job was to take care of the police cases requiring medical attention. This included sobriety test for drunk driving.
- 1915 Sheriff Charles Rose requested for and received approval to establish an Emergency Station or Dispensary at the Police headquarters. Dr. Emerson was succeeded by Dr. R. G. Ayers as Police Surgeon.
- 1916 The Police Patrol wagon usually doubled as an ambulance. It was also used for transporting mental cases to the Territorial Hospital. The first ambulance was purchased on February 22, 1916 and the first ambulance driver assigned was a police officer, who along with his regular duties was also required to answer emergency calls and to drive the City's ambulance.
- 1917 William F. Meyer and William McCullen were the first known

Ambulance attendants employed by the Police to serve exclusively as Ambulance and First-Aid Personnel.

1919 Through passage of Ordinance No. 148, the Emergency Station was placed under the control of the City and County Physician who was "to superintend the use of the City Ambulance, giving precedence to emergency public cases." On June 11, 1919 Miss Kaipō Kay was appointed as the first registered nurse to serve in the Emergency Station. In September 1919, Mr. Samuel Kaiwi was appointed as an additional attendant due to steady increase of work load.

1924 The Minoaka Home for Indigent Invalids was in operation at 1920 Young Street, Honolulu under the management of Mrs. Ernest Goo. In 1925, following the death of Mrs. Goo, Mr. Ernest Goo managed the Home.

1930 Dr. Robert Faus was appointed City and County Physician succeeding Dr. Alsoberry K. Hanchett. Dr. Faus recommended and urged the moving of the Emergency Station from the Police Station to the grounds of the Queen's Hospital at South Vineyard and Miller Streets, Honolulu, because of an unfortunate accident.

1931 Noting the deplorable condition of the Minoaka Home for Indigent Invalids, Dr. Faus recommended to the Board of Supervisors that the City:

- (1) Condemn the Minoaka Home for Indigent Invalids as a firetrap;
- (2) Assume financial responsibility for the care of indigents and medical indigents; and
- (3) Recommended a larger improved home in a better surrounding.

Dr. Faus' recommendations were supported by the Territorial

Committee on Health and Sanitation, through Committee Report No. 61, which strongly favored granting of funds for the project.

On February 3, 1931, through Resolution No. 53, the Board of Supervisors requested the Governor of Hawaii to "set aside all that portion of the Territorial Hospital for the Insane lying mauka of (Keola Street) and between Hala Drive and Lanakila Road, together with buildings thereon, for a home for incurables". On September 26, 1931, this request was granted through Executive Order No. 467. Buildings were renovated and indigents from the Minoaka Home were moved in.

- 1932 Ordinance passed calling for compulsory pre-employment and annual physical examinations to be conducted by the City and County Department of Health for all police officers of the Honolulu Police Department.
- 1939 The name "Indigent Home" was changed to Maluhia Convalescent Home through Resolution No. 241.
Number of indigents confined at the Maluhia Convalescent Home was approximately 100, the maximum capacity, 165.
- 1946 Committee Report No. 2626 calling for annual physical examinations to be conducted by the Department of Health for all operators of City and County motor vehicles was adopted. Committee Report No. 2754 calling for compulsory annual physical examinations of the Honolulu Fire Department personnel was also adopted.
- 1949 Construction of a three story wood and concrete structure to provide improved facilities for indigent patients, City and County pensioners, City and County prisoners, etc. was completed,

increasing the bed capacity of the Maluhia Convalescent Home from 165 to 265.

1950 Administration of the Medical Care Program delegated to the various counties of the Territory through Act 126, Session Laws of Hawaii 1949. This program on Oahu was administered by the City and County Department of Health.

1955 Dr. David I. Katsuki was appointed City and County Physician, succeeding Dr. Thomas M. Mossman. In the carrying out of the Medical Care Program, the City and County Department of Health was plagued by rising costs which had to be met by inadequate funds on the one hand, and harassed by unrelenting demands of private hospitals which had intern-resident training programs.

1956 To offset the above, the City and County Outpatient Services were expanded and Maluhia Convalescent Home was utilized as a post operative convalescent care unit.

Maluhia Home was officially recognized as a Chronic Disease Hospital by the Territorial Board of Health and by the United States Surgeon General.

1958 Emergency Hospital was moved from Queen's Hospital grounds to Maluhia Hospital for two reasons: (1) we had outgrown the premises, and (2) to avoid complaints from the other hospitals regarding the equitable distribution of emergency cases to general hospitals.

1961 Early in January 1961, plans for the transfer of 85 rehabilitable indigent patients from the Maluhia Hospital to the Leahi Hospital were consummated after the State opened its facilities to chronic cases. Two old dilapidated wooden termite infested structures on the grounds of Maluhia Hospital were razed. Hospital patient

HOSPITAL PATIENT

, capacity was thus reduced from 265 to 175.

On Saturday, February 18, 1961, the City and County Physician and all Emergency Services Division personnel were transferred from the Maluhia Hospital plant to their new quarters at the Pawaa Annex of City Hall. By February 20, 1961, the division was in full operation in its new quarters.

As the result of the coming transfer of the Medical Care Program to the State through Act 128, (effective 7/1/61,) which meant a reduction in volume of work, it was decided to move the Emergency Division back to Maluhia Hospital leaving only a stand-by ambulance station at the Pawaa Annex of the City Hall. At the same time six employees who specifically handled the business of the Medical Care Program were transferred to the State Department of Social Services as required by the edict.

IV. ORGANIZATION

The Department of Health of the City and County of Honolulu is divided into two major Divisions, the Maluhia Hospital (In-Patient) Services Division and the Emergency (Out-Patient) Services Division. There is also a Management Staff Section. To carry out its functions, each division is further divided into sections and units as follows:

Maluhia Hospital Division: Medical Services Section
Nursing Services Section
Medical Social Services Section
Laboratory and X-Ray Services Section
Physical-Occupational Therapy Section
Dietary Services Section
Housekeeping Services Section
Plant Maintenance Services Section
Dental Services Section

Emergency Services Division: Medical Psychiatric Services Section
Emergency Ambulance and First Aid Section
Wailupe Unit
Waianae Unit
Pawaa Unit
Kailua Unit
Kaneohe Unit
Maluhia Unit (Headquarters)

Management Staff Section: Maluhia Fiscal Office Unit
Emergency Business Office Unit
Property and Supply Unit

Medical Library Unit
Personnel

V. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1961-1962

The fiscal year 1961-1962 has been an active year. The extent of operations was guided naturally by available financial resources.

The activities of the year are shown here in calendar form, gives the reader a good idea of the kinds of problems encountered and the flexibility of our own organization in successfully meeting them:

July 1961

Medical Care Program

On July 1, 1961, Act 128 S.L. Hawaii 1961, calling for the transfer to the State Department of Social Services from the Counties, of the administration of the Medical Care Program, became effective. Since 1909, this program had been administered by the Counties except for a brief period before 1950. The transfer of this program necessitated curtailment of services in our Outpatient Clinic, reduction in personnel in some areas as well as transferring out of the department to the State Department of Social Services of at least six employees.

Maluhia Rehabilitation Program

Maluhia Hospital was the first hospital selected by Dr. R. Frederick Shepard, Director of the Rehabilitation Center of Hawaii, to institute a rehabilitation team training program within a hospital. Our two Doctors, the Superintendent of Nursing Services, Physical Therapist, Occupational Therapist and a Social Worker completed an intensive three weeks training course under the guidance of Dr. Shepard. Furthermore, three Supervising Graduate Nurses were trained in rehab nursing techniques and they in turn were delegated the responsibility of training other nursing personnel.

August 1961

Consolidation of Organizational Units

On August 1, 1961, the return of all departmental personnel, equipment and supplies of the Emergency Services Division from the Pawa Annex of City Hall to the Maluhia Hospital plant completed. Several

sections namely, Nursing Services, X-Ray and Laboratory Services and Medical Social Services were merged into similar sections in the Maluhia Hospital Division leaving only the Medical Services and the Emergency Ambulance and First Aid Sections in the Emergency Services Division.

September 1961 Expansion of Rural Dental Services

In September 1961, a new dental position was created and immediately filled to serve the Rural Oahu Area which heretofore has not been adequately covered due to limited personnel. However, the program has been hampered because of lack of equipment and the difficulty experienced in clearing eligible patients with Department of Social Services.

October 1961 Construction Plans for Dietary and Property and Supply Building

Plans for new Dietary and Property and Supply building were reviewed and after minor changes, final drawings were started by the Architect. Construction of this new facility will begin during the latter part of the fiscal year. Included in the plans are an all-electric kitchen. The building will also be an adjunct of the main hospital building.

Leahi Hospital Contract

Along with other changes brought about by Act 128, SLH 1961, the contract with Leahi Hospital was terminated.

November 1961 Maluhia Hospital Rehabilitation Program

A meeting was held of key personnel of the Maluhia Hospital to evaluate its Rehabilitation Program. Dr. Robert Mookini, Jr., Chief of the program reported surprising progress made with a number of patients, some of whom had been considered almost hopeless. He also reported that all registered nurses have gone through an orientation program in rehabilitation techniques and that others will follow. Unfortunately, many of our promising patients were lost to Leahi.

Drama Therapy

Drama Therapy was introduced for the first time to the patients of Maluhia by Mrs. Mariana Riaboff with success.

December 1961

Status of Patients Cared for In the Maluhia Hospital

Funds for the care of patients in the Maluhia Hospital were not provided by Act 128, SLH 1961 so that cost for such care from July 1, 1961 to July 1, 1962 had to be assumed by the City and County of Honolulu through appropriated funds.

Notice was served early in November by Dr. David I. Katsuki, City and County Physician, to the Department of Social Services that beginning July 1, 1962, no patients who qualify under the terms of the Medical Care Program will be served free of charge. The City Council, and the City Finance Department negotiated with the State Department of Social Services for the transfer of county funds to the state for the purpose of paying for services at Maluhia Hospital and thus qualify for Federal matching funds. This plan was effected on January 1, 1962, after the agreement was signed on December 28, 1961 and will be continued until the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1962.

January 1962

Appeal Action of Employees Affected By Act 188

Approximately 90 employees of the Department were affected by decisions of the Board of Personnel Directors. Appeals were brought before the Appeals Board resulting in the following actions: one position was allocated upwards; 52 positions retained without any changes; and 37 position actions were sustained.

February 1962

24 Hour Schedule For Emergency Services Personnel

Meetings were held with personnel of the Emergency Ambulance and First Aid Section to discuss the possibility of changing the work schedule from 8-hours per day to 24-hours on and 48 hours off. Pros and Cons of the proposed schedule were discussed thoroughly. Though the employees seemed to be in favor of it, legal opinion requested in September, 1961, from the Corporation Counsel had not yet been received. Further action was held up pending legal clearance. New schedule was for the purpose of cutting down overtime, etc.

Two New Ambulances

The department received delivery in good condition of two brand new ambulances.

March 1962

Baker and Gillette

A report by auditing firm, Baker and Gillette, was received in which certain procedures and practices in inventory and maintenance of a Patients' Trust Fund in a private bank were criticized. Corrective steps for better inventory control were taken. However, the practice of keeping patients' monies for safekeeping in a private bank was recommended by a former City and County Auditor and this matter was therefore referred to the Finance Director.

Internal Controls

Stricter internal controls were instituted in issuing, receipting and recordkeeping of all items made by our Maintenance Staff.

Drug Committee

A Drug Committee was also appointed to: (1) evaluate all drugs used by the department, (2) establish a drug formulary and (3) determine proper and economical expending of funds for drugs.

April 1962

Revised Organizational Chart

Due to many changes that were necessitated by the transfer of the Medical Care Program to the State Department of Social Services and the subsequent centralization of Emergency and Maluhia Hospital operations under one roof, a revised organizational chart was submitted to the Acting Mayor for his approval.

May 1962

Reorganization of Business Office

Work was started by our own Service Section personnel to renovate the front business office to house the personnel of both the Emergency and Maluhia business offices. This centralization will afford maximum utilization of our personnel.

Morgue

The Medical Examiner's Office requested the use of our Morgue facilities. This request was approved with

the understanding that Maluhia bodies will take precedence over Medical Examiner cases. This arrangement became effective during the middle of May.

June 1962

24-Hours Schedule Voted

Balloting for the 24-hour work schedule was conducted on June 20, 1962 with the result that 36 voted for the new schedule and 26 against it. On June 26, 1962, two First Aid Units operated under the new schedule. By the end of June 1962, four units out of six were on the new schedule. The Wailupe Unit which had been in operation 5 days a week and 8 hours per day was opened on a 24-hours per day basis and 7 days a week.

Dental Vans

Approval was received to purchase two van-type vehicles for our two rural Dentists with supplementary appropriation of \$8,000 from the revolving fund. These two vans will replace the present obsolete 1938 Dodge Dental Trailer now being used. Delivery is expected sometime in the first quarter of the next fiscal year. This will enable us to provide dental services in a greater area and to a greater number of qualified individuals.

Construction of New Dietary and Property & Supply Building

Ralph Inouye Contracting firm was the successful bidder to erect our new Dietary, Property and Supply Building. Construction was started during the last week of June 1962. Estimated date of completion: March 1, 1963.

Drama Therapy

This radically new program was terminated effective June 30, 1962 since no funds were budgeted for it for the coming fiscal year. Although it created general interest, the number of participants was limited due to physical limitations of the patients.

VI. PROBLEMS

During the fiscal year 1961-1962, a number of problems were encountered. Of all those encountered and associated with the administration of the operations of the various organizational units of the department, the following call for special attention:

1. Personnel

A. Need for additional personnel

1. For many years the Maluhia Hospital Division had operated with one (1) Occupational Therapist and one (1) Physical Therapist. The type of patients treated and the new Rehabilitation Program call for additional therapists if desirable results are to be obtained.
2. There is a need to increase our Nursing Services Personnel due to the increasingly large number of admissions of the acutely-ill aged patients.
3. There is need for an additional full-time physician for patients of the Maluhia Hospital so that medical attention can be provided around the clock.

B. Management Office

1. There is also the necessity to consolidate the whole Management Office personnel and to locate it in one general area in order to increase efficiency and economy.

C. In-Service Training

1. Lastly, there is need for an In-Service Training Program for all personnel on a continuing basis to enable employees to keep in touch and up-to-date with modern methods and techniques of carrying out their responsibilities.

2. Plant

- A. There is need for suitable space to carry on more effective Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy programs. The "holes in wall" now being used for these purposes are grossly inadequate.
- B. There is also a need for a new maintenance shop to replace the lean-to quarters that is a fire hazard.
- C. Lastly, there is a definite need for a new laundry facility with up-to-date equipment. The present laundry building is not only a fire hazard but also termite infested. The laundry equipment now in use is obsolete and in need of constant and costly repair and the only reason why we have been able to produce our work on schedule is that we have a conscientious, hard-working and dedicated laundry personnel.

3. Programs

Better care of the chronically ill and the aged is recognized as an urgent health need not only in Hawaii but also throughout our nation today. Continued advances in medicine call for the need of constant and aggressive training and the application and use of up-to-date methods and techniques.

4. Public Relations

There is need for more and better public relations. With improved public understanding of our services, they will be able to make maximum use of the services offered by this department.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the individuals and organizations who have contributed much and voluntarily towards the comfort and morale of our patients. Mahalo.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Due to changing times, and ever increasing older population, the Maluhia Hospital fills a vital need in the community in providing refuge for the ailing elderly persons, particularly those with limited or no family resources.

Also, with the increasing number of injured and deaths on the highways and homes, along with rapid urbanization of rural areas, the need for better coverage by our Emergency First Aid and Ambulance Services becomes apparent.

The City and County Department of Health is cognizant of the above facts and are constantly striving to improve our quality of services to the public.

X. S T A T I S T I C S

Emergency Unit - Honolulu

The Emergency Unit in Honolulu proper processed 7,760 cases. The rural units processed the following: Kailua Unit 921 cases, Kaneohe Unit 1,884 cases, and the Waianae Unit 1,425 cases. Ambulances responded to 8,670 emergency calls to homes, industrial plants, and highways.

Pre-employment physical examinations were given 1,029 persons applying for employment with the City and County government. 454 City and County employees injured in line of duty received 1,413 treatments; 260 City and County employees applying for sick leave were examined; 3,244 annual physical examinations were given to regular City and County employees; 136 outpatients made 220 visits; 8,546 treatments were given to prisoners in the Police Cell Block, City and County Jail and at the Emergency Hospital; 640 assault and battery cases received medical attention. 194 individuals were examined for sex offenses and 103 persons were examined for driving under the influence of alcohol; medical officers in the department spent 42 hours in court testifying in 22 cases.

Of the 454 industrially injured City and County employees, 61 required hospitalization for a total cost of \$37,440.47. Medical specialist services amounted to \$42,567.18. The value of the service provided by this department to the City and County industrially injured is estimated to be \$15,145.65.

The laboratory technicians performed 23,562 tests; took 2,638 x-ray pictures; took 105 electrocardiograms; and were served 32 subpoenas, and spent 10-1/3 hours testifying in courts.

First Aid Stations

The four first aid stations on contract with the City made 1,282 emergency ambulance calls, and treated 4,648 persons at the scene and at the stations.

Dental Services

Indigent patients made 4,774 visits to our dental clinics, 2,834 in the City proper at Maluhia Hospital and 1,940 in the rural area to our mobile dental unit, receiving a total of 12,729 treatments.

Social Services

6,468 applications for medical assistance were processed. Also during the year, 288 mentally ill patients, 3 drug addicts and 8 alcoholic patients were processed; 347 applications were received for burial and cremation assistance.

Maluhia Hospital

Maluhia Hospital provided medical and hospital care for 571 persons for a total of 59,178 patient days with an admission of 407; discharge of 266; expirations of 128. Hospital occupancy rate for the year was 95%. Physical therapy treatments numbering 7,738 were given to 567 persons. 2,804 occupational therapy treatments were given to 316 inpatients and outpatients. Meals served numbered 199,556 at an average raw food cost of \$.2625 per meal and an average total cost of \$.7364 per meal. The laundry processed 634,272 pounds of linen. The sewing room mended 22,410 pieces of clothing and fabricated 10,790 pieces.

