



Crawford long hospital in atlanta georgia

Home » Newsroom » Press Releases » 2009 » Emory University Hospital Midtown February 13, 2009Conacts: Janet Christenbury: 404-727-8599Lance Skelly: 404-686-8538Emory University Hospital Midtown Emory University has been renamed Emory Crawford Long Hospital Emory University Midtown (EUHM), effective today after Emory University's trustee decision. For more than 70 years, Emory Central Hospital has been fully owned and operated by Emory University. The hospital will continue its growth in research and clinical trials, educating the next generation of health professionals, and providing the latest and most advanced medical technology and patient care. Today's decision underscores the importance of Emory University Hospital in Midtown within our health care system, says James W. Wagner, PhD, president of Emory University. Being more clearly connected to Emory in the public eye will help expand after the hospital's 100-year tradition of providing outstanding care to people in metro Atlanta and across the region. Fred Sanfilippo, MD, PhD, Emory's executive vice president of health issues and chairman of Emory Healthcare, says: Changing Emory Crawford Long to Emory University Hospital in Midtown fuels the success toward the Woodruff Health Sciences Center's goal in the 21st century. By explaining the hospital's relationship with Emory's entire health care system, the new name improves its already impressive reputation in the community - enabling even greater opportunities for cutting-edge research, world-class education and quality patient and family care. Emory's Midtown hospital celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 2008, and is an important part of Atlanta's health care history and heritage. Today, EUHM is a 511-bed, community-based acute educational institution. Ceo Dane Peterson runs the hospital with nearly 2,900 employees, 947 Emory medical faculties and nearly 537 private practice community doctors. The hospital is known for its cardiology, cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, cancer, gastroenterology, emergency medicine and weight management services. Women's services include prenatal and postnatal education, bone density testing, mammography and obstetrics, specialization in high-risk pregnancy. Emory University, which is more visible at the hospital campus between Peachtrees, strengthens the hospital's position as a symbolic gateway between Midtown and Downtown, says John T. Fox, chief executive of Emory Healthcare. This visibility along the connector and public transit lines highlights Emory University Hospital in Midtown as the clinical powerhouse it is in the middle of the heart of Atlanta's business district and exploding live-workplay growth. Institution history dates Until 1908, when two doctors, Dr. Edward Campbell Davis and a former student of his, Dr. Luther C. Fischer, opened a 26-bed Davis-Fischer Sanatorium on Crew Street, near modern-day Turner Field. With just 26 beds, the hospital quickly outgrew its capacity, and in 1911, Davis and Fischer moved the hospital to its current site, opening an 85-bed Davis-Fischer Sanatorium on Linden Avenue. In in 1931, the hospital was renamed Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital in honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long, a Georgia doctor who discovered a sulfur ether for use in anesthetic and was the first doctor to use anesthesia during surgery. We hope that our patients and their families, as well as our staff and doctors, will see that while we have grown into the premier academic medical center, the Crawford Long name and its place in history continues to be a source of pride, says Fox. While focused on Emory's three-step mission of excellent patient care, cutting-edge research and dynamic destination education, the Midtown Atlanta landmark also remains true to its heritage and history. The hospital retains some of its historical signs, while adding the initials CL Crawford Long onto many of its new markings. The museum's high-quality historical display, which was erected in April 2008, remains a prominent place. The EUHM Museum, which will further details of its long history, will be highlighted as more prominent for both patients and visitors. In addition to EUHM, Emory University hospitals include Emory University Hospital, Emory University Orthopaedics & amp; amp; Spine Hospital and Wesley Woods Center. Emory joint venture hospitals include Emory-Adventist Hospital, Emory Johns Creek Hospital and Emory Eastside Medical Center. For more information about EUHM, visit: and . ### Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center of Emory University is an academic health science and service center that focuses on teaching, science, health and public service missions. Its components include medical, nursing and public health schools; Yerkes National Primate Research Centre; Emory Winship Cancer Institute; and Emory Healthcare, the largest, most comprehensive health care system in Georgia. Woodruff Health Sciences Center on \$ 230000000eelarve, 17000 töötajat, 2300 täistööajaga ja 1900 seotud teaduskonna, 4300 üliõpilased ja

19.sajandi Ameerika arst Crawford LongCrawford LongCrawford LongBorn(1815-11-01)November 1, 1815Danielsville, GeorgiaDied16 juuni 16, 1878(1878-06-16) (vanuses 62)Ateena, GruusiaRahvusAmeerika Ühendriigid MaalmaterÜlikool Gruusia Ülikooli induced by eherScientific careerFieldsMedicine Crawford Williamson Long (November 1, 1815 – June 16, 1878) was an American surgeon and pharmacist known for his first use as an anesthetic of inhaled sulphur. [1] On 1 November 1, 1815, was born in The New Year. His father was a state senator, merchant and planter, and named his son after his close friend and colleague, Georgia statesman William H. Crawford. [5] By the age of fourteen, he had graduated from a local academy and applied to the University of Georgia in Athens. [6] It was here he met and shared a room with Alexander Stephens, the future vice president of the Confederacy of the United States during the American Civil War. In 1835, he got his A.M. M. degree. In the fall of 1836, lexington, Kentucky. Here Long was able to study under the leadership of the venerable surgeon Benjamin Dudley. He observed and participated in many operations and noted the effects of operating without anesthesia. Long transferred to the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia after spending only a year at Transylvania College, and was exposed to some of the most advanced medical technology of all time. In 1839, he received a master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. [guote needed] After an 18-month internship in New York, Long returned to Georgia. In 1841, he took over a rural medical practice in Jefferson, Jackson County. [6] After observing the same physiological effects of the diethyl ether (ether) that Humphry Davy had described nitrous oxide in the 1800s, Long used the ether for the first time on March 30, 1842, to remove the tumor from the neck of the patient, James M. Venable. He administered the sulphur ether on to the towel and just inhaled the patient. [8] He undersed many other surgeries over the next few years, introducing this technique to his obstetric practice. [6] Later removed venable and used an aether anesthetic amputations and childbirth. Despite his continued use of ether anesthetic, Long did not immediately disclose his findings. [6] The results of these studies were finally published in 1849[9] The original of this publication is in the National Medical Library of the United States. Crawford Long was a member of the Demosthen Society of Literature, while a student at the University of Georgia. Long was also a cousin of Western legend Doc Holliday, and may have operated on Doc's chipped lip. On October 16, 1846, unaware of Long's previous work during eer-gas surgery, William T. G. Morton administered the etheesthesia in front of a medical audience at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. His work was In December 1846, when the medical examiner announced to Long. In addition, the January 1847 issue of the editorial featured more evidence and etherization experiments. [6] Although Long had informed a number of surgical colleagues who had administered the ether in the same way in their activities and performed six more surgeries after the initial discovery, Morton has generally been credited with the first public demonstration of ethestesia. After these articles emerged, Long began documenting the details of his experiments, collecting patient accounts and not listing their emails. He announced his findings at the Medical College of Georgia in 1849. While he was at Augusta, he became aware of two additional doctors staking the ether requirement - Charles Jackson and Horace Wells. [6] It was at this time that his findings were finally published. An excerpt from his first edition, addressing the controversy, is below: The controversy soon ensued between Messrs Jackson, Morton and Wells, regarding who was right to have an discoverer of anesthetic powers ether, and the considerable time it took before I was able to determine the exact period in which their first operations were performed. To find out this fact, due to negligence, I have now allowed a much longer period of time to pass than I planned. or if my professional friends, whom I consulted, suggested; however, since no account has been published (as far as I have been able to determine) that ether inhalation is used to prevent surgical pain as early as 1842. My friends think I would do myself an injustice, not inform my brothers about medical speciality about my priority to use the ether for inhalation surgical practices. In 1854, Long United States Senator William Crosby asked Dawson to bring to congressional attention his claims about the discovery of ethne. [13] Despite extensive statement and documented evidence, he did not receive full recognition for his discovery in his lifetime. [guote needed] Long married Caroline Swain in 1842 and together they had twelve children, seven of whom remained adults. The family moved to Atlanta in 1850, then again to Athens in 1851 to be closer to friends and family. Long and his brother Robert opened a private practice and pharmacy on Broad Street, across from the campus. [8] During the civil war, he joined the militia in Athens, but was never invited to work. Instead, he served there as a surgeon on both sides of the soldiers. On June 16, 1878, he died of a stroke shortly after giving birth to a child. He is buried with his wife at Oconee Hill Cemetery in Athens, Georgia. Throughout his career, Long was strongly convinced of his call to serve mankind. He said that his profession was to serve God[14] and that his highest ambition do good and leave the world better with your work. Legacy Long was the first obstetrician to be anesthetic. In 1845, he inhaled his wife when she gave birth. Until recently, [when?] her practice of using inhalation of anesthesia was dominated by obstetrics. In 1849, Long announced his discovery in a small local magazine. However, he didn't get significant recognition until Marion Sims, a New York surgeon, published the first major article about Long's contribution. Today, most scientists agree that Long performed the first successful operation using anessesia. In fact, Long administered the ether to 7 patients, none of whom felt pain during their activities, several years before Morton's 1846 public exposition. One of Long's letters is very revealing that it comes from Morton's ideas. He wrote: Let me say then to the dentist and surgeon of Boston, Mass. were in Jefferson Jackson County in 1842, 3 or 4 and remained for several weeks. The dentist practiced his profession and the surgeon acted as a strabismus-I always considered it likely that the dentist was Morton or Wells, & amp; that knowledge of my use in ether surgical operations was obtained at that time. I haven't been able to determine the dentist's name, if you know dr. Wells's history, you might asertain (sic) know if he traveled south at that time. [15] Long reportedly did not publish his conclusions until 1849. First, he wanted to confirm the results of his experiments several times before disseminating his ideas. Second, he wanted to wait to see if another medical practitioner had to resist Morton's claims to discover a doctor who had discovered a potentially aneste before himself. After reading about Morton's demonstration of the Medical Examiner, Long began asking his discovery. Long almost certainly discovered the anesthetic powers of the ether before Morton showed his ability to dull pain during surgery to the public, but several other men sought credit for their supposed joint contribution. The men included Morton, Horace Wells of Hartford, Connecticut, and Charles J. Jackson. All that became known as the ether of controversy, the men vied for a fee of \$200,000 in the U.S. Congress. Initially, it seems like many were reluctant to give Long any credit. William Welch reportedly said: We cannot give him any influence on the historical development of our knowledge of surgical anesthesia or any part in introducing it to the world. In 1879, a year after Long's death, the National Eclectic Medical Association announced that it was the official discoverer of anesthetic. At Long's funeral, Chancellor Andrew Lipscomb said: Standing here with his remains, I am today, but The church, his professional brethren, and the whole community when I say in Dr. Long's death that we have lost a great man. He took nothing and was thoroughly truthful in appearance, tone, manner, and deeds; simply, treated everyone politely and walked humbly before God. Modest even on the brink of timidity, he can be tough and bold and completely forget about himself when responsibility must be fulfilled, or the danger of facing it. Gentle, giving the faithful every wise instinct, he held on to the covenant of true love of his heart until his days were counted. He had willpower and the power of endurance. The small heroism that makes up so much of the doctor's experience and of which the world knows so little wrote many passages in the annals of his life. We give Crawford Long's Christian honesty to the masculinity of a dwelling where so many of our lives have already been collected. In 1879, the National Eclectic Medical Association declared that Long was the official discoverer of anesthesia. [17] Doctors' Day is celebrated on March 30 every year to commemorate Long's contribution. The University of Pennsylvania memorialized Crawford W. Long in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April 1912, with a bulletin and a bronze medallion. On August 14, 1920, the Georgia state legislature proposed a constitutional amendment to create a new county in the western part of Liberty County, named after Long. On November 2, 1920, the Long County Creation Amendment was ratified. The county is located in Ludowlic. [quote needed] Emory-University-run Crawford W. Long Hospital in downtown Atlanta, Georgia was named in its honor in 1931 and retained its name for 78 years. In 2009, the hospital was renamed Emory University Hospital in Midtown. [20] References to Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital are preserved in external monuments. In 1940, long was honored by the postage stamps in the Famous American Series and in 1978. The Crawford W. Long Museum in downtown Jefferson, a monument in honor of Long. [24] The statue of Long stands in the tomb chamber of the United States Capitol as one of two designated monuments to represent the Georgia National Statuary Hall Collection (the other is his college roommate, Alexander Stephens). Crawford Long Middle School, Atlanta, Georgia, was also named in his honor. [guote needed] On 6 December 1977, the Council adopted Joint Action 2000/358/EC [1 It's on Crawford W. Long Street in Danielsville, Georgia. Coordinates: 34°07'34N 83°13'28W/ 34.12611; -83.22444°W/ 34.12611; -83.224444. [Quote needed] See also Charles Thomas Jackson - arguably the first to discover anesthetic properties ether William T. G. 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