

1970

Brochure: Duval Medical Center's \$27 Million Rebirth, 1970

Duval Medical Center

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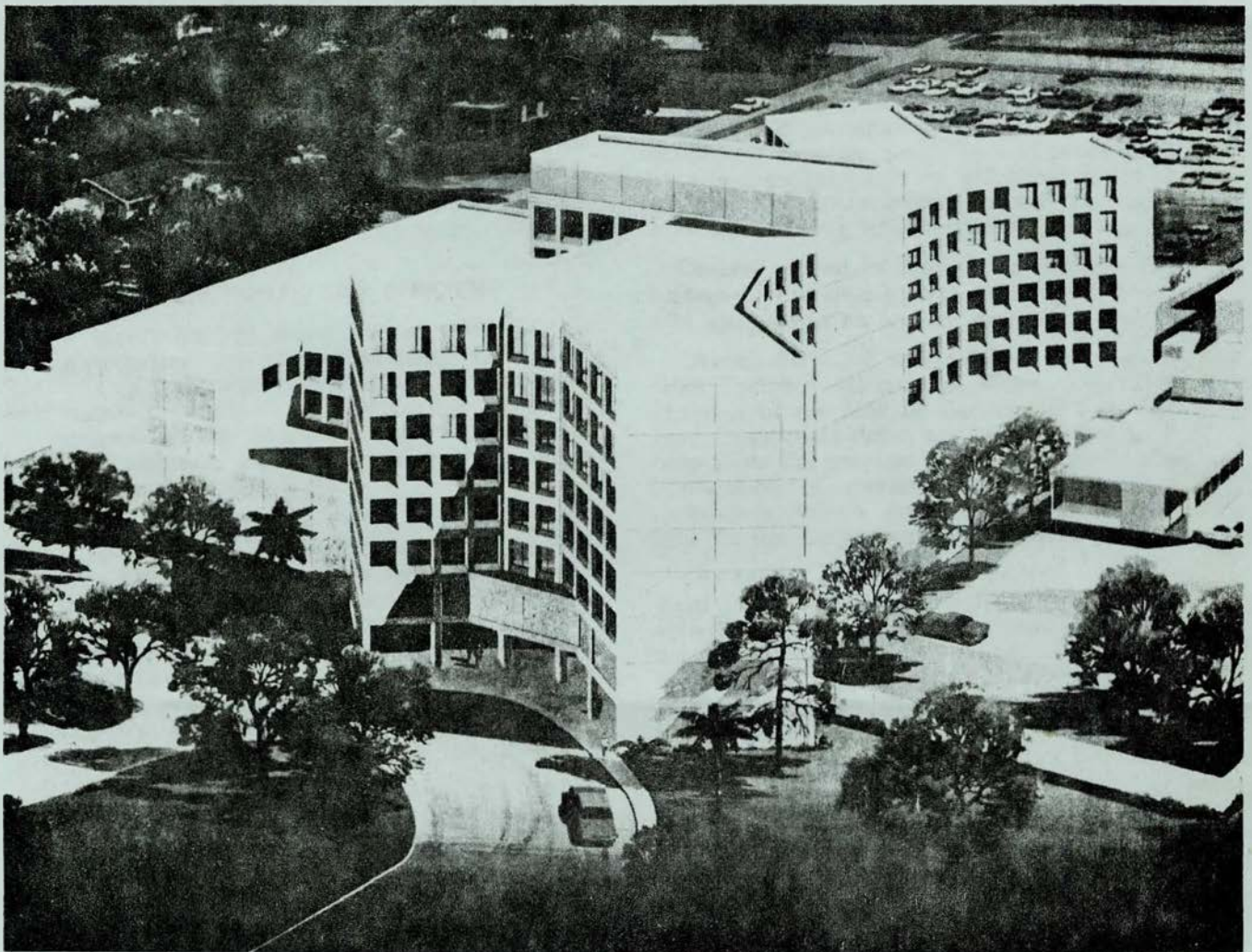
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DUVAL MEDICAL CENTER'S \$27 MILLION REBIRTH



patient-to-lobby viewing, for security control, and in remote broadcasts, such as worship services from the hospital chapel.

- A pneumatic tube system which will transport pharmaceutical items, charts, X-rays and intercommunication messages from 35 stations in the hospital to a central sorter that will deliver them to the proper department.
- A 16" pipe system that will whisk (at 60 m.p.h.!) soiled laundry and trash from floors to a central collection point. Twenty-six color-coded deposit doors for trash and linen will be located perpen-

dicular to each other to help prevent confusion.

- Remote dictation equipment for doctors at all nursing stations.
- A vertical core transportation system that will automatically eject specially designed modular carts at designated floor receiving areas. The vertical lift system will be used in the delivery of drugs, laundry, meals and supplies.
- A graphic control system located adjacent to the engineering office to monitor mechanical power system for quick response to any malfunction.



This bird's eye view of the new medical center under construction gives a panoramic perspective of the hospital's design and layout. The eight-story double "Y" inpatient tower is separate from but co-ordinated with the five-story outpatient clinics (foreground). The power plant and laundry are in upper left with the present hospital in the background.

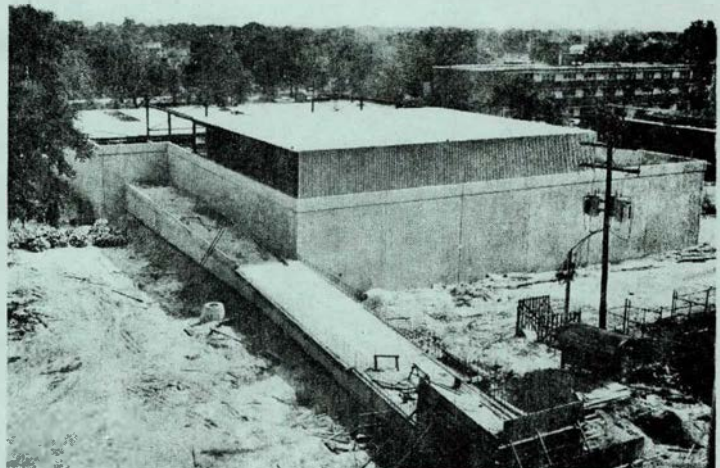
PLANT FACILITY AND LAUNDRY

The above picture of the laundry (foreground to indentation) and plant facility contain all the utilities, heating, air conditioning, etc., that will be supplied from the plant through the 12' x 12' tunnel (foreground) to the main hospital complex.

There will be 2 Cleaver-Brooks boilers rated at 30,000 lbs. steam/hour. Two 1200 Ton Carrier Centrifugals and one 500 Ton Carrier Absorption Unit. This combination will allow flexibility in meeting varying operating loads.

The chill water, steam and hot water will be supplied to the handling units located at various elevations from the penthouse to the ground floor.

The plant facility will be put in operation 90 days prior to the completion of the hospital complex and will supply steam to the old DMC facility.



COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CARE

"Comprehensive" is the key word in the community medical care programs that will be initiated at the new medical center.

The facility will be the home of the city's first comprehensive diagnostic and treatment program, comprehensive rehabilitation program, and comprehensive mental health program.

These interconnected concentrated-care efforts will provide "one-stop" health services for the citizens of the community.

Each of the programs was developed under strict standards to obtain federal matching funds, and design and layout of the building were closely linked to the comprehensive programs that will be provided.

The new center is located on a 30-acre site directly adjacent to the present facility. Future plans call for continued utilization of the existing building for many years to come. Besides maintaining some specialized services, such as cobalt therapy, the existing 256-acute beds will be converted to extended care units with necessary modifications. The medical auditorium and library will also remain and other spaces will be used for expanded teaching and research. A completely covered walkway will connect the two buildings.

Also under construction is a power plant for the new building, and a laundry.

Long range projectionists see the evolution of a regional medical and health community with the medical center at the hub. Already located within a three block radius of DMC are two other major hospitals, doctors offices, state welfare building, and numerous health agencies. Anticipated in this growth is a medical school in conjunction with the University of Florida; garden apartments and dormitory housing for residents, interns and medical trainees; and a motel for patients' families.

As the nation's oldest publicly supported hospital, the history of Duval Medical Center, from its original tiny building known as the "poor house", reflects the growth of modern medicine.

The opening of the new medical complex during the hospital's centennial year will truly begin a new era in health care for the citizens of its community.