

The history of Burnaby Hospital

40s



july 14th, 1943

A group of Burnaby citizens interested in building a local hospital meet for the first time.

august 11, 1943

The determined group of Burnaby citizens establish the Burnaby Hospital Fund Raising Committee, appointing trustees, opening a trust fund, and developing a plan to raise money. The committee raises \$6,000 through door-to-door canvassing of the 35,000 people in the community - at a time when the average wage was \$33.81 per week.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

40s



1947

1947 - After four years of fundraising, reaching a total of \$55,000, the Burnaby Hospital Society successfully applies to Burnaby Municipal Council to have \$50,000 set aside for the hospital.

1949

1949 - The Society receives permission from the Municipality to create a bylaw to provide \$196,000 for a hospital. The sum, representing one-third the cost of the new hospital, had to be provided by the community in order to qualify for provincial and federal grants.

1940 — **1950** — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010



50s

october 30th, 1952

The official opening of the 125-bed hospital, the largest of its kind in Canada at the time. More than 8,000 people tour the hospital during opening ceremonies.

1952

The first patient is admitted on November 3rd.

1953

Burnaby General Hospital is at capacity, with Society President W. T. Wilson calling the occupancy "alarmingly dangerous."



1940 — **1950** — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

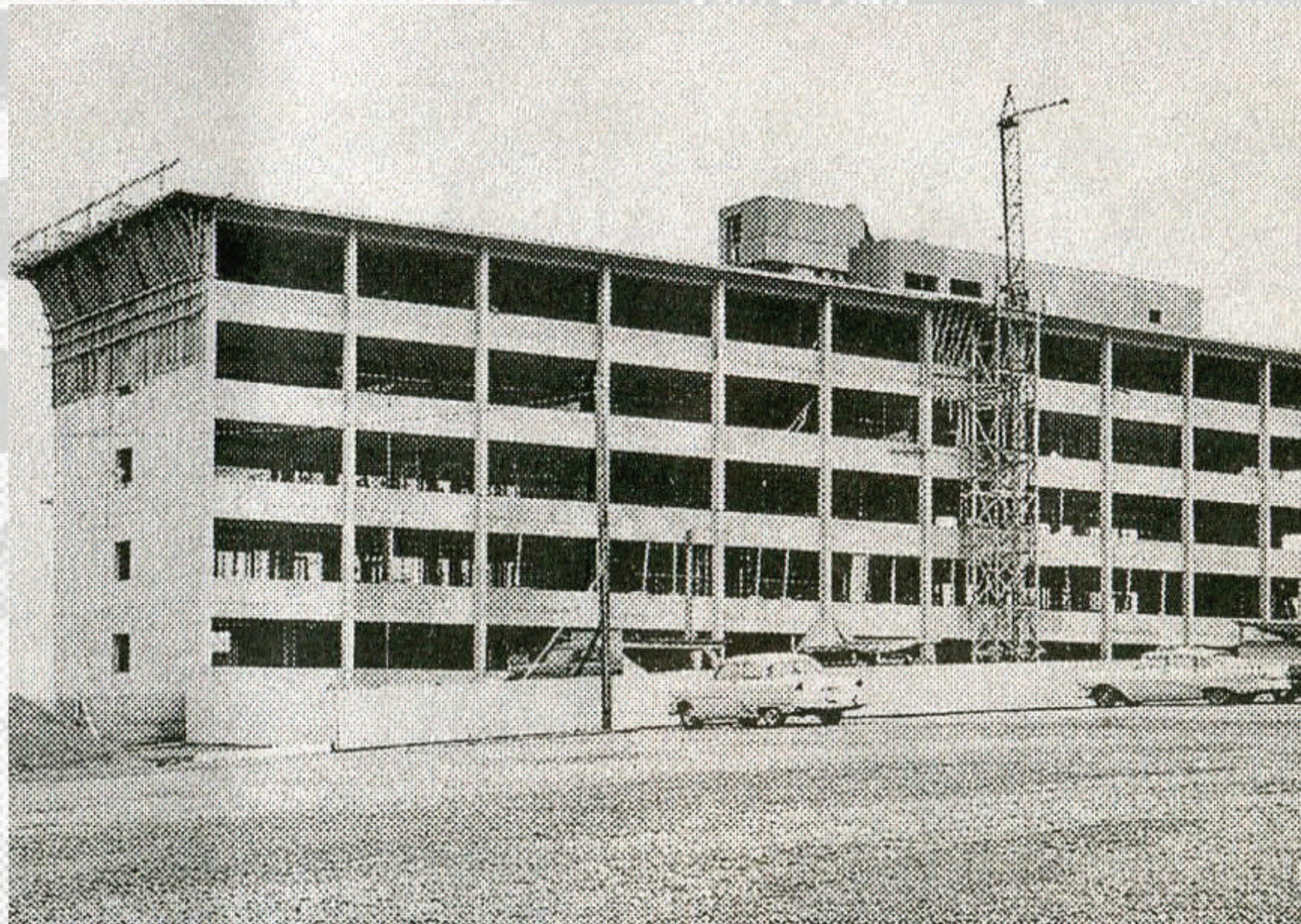
50s

1956

Planning begins for a 123-bed expansion and a Master Plan is adopted which called for an eventual 600-bed hospital. The first Joint Conference Committee between administration, board, and medical staff is established. The hospital gains its first accreditation award and purchases the first books for a hospital medical library.

1957

Construction of the new Centennial Wing begins, with its official opening slated for September, 1958.



1940 — **1950** — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

50s

1959

The 123- bed Centennial wing opened on May 9th, after an eight month delay caused by labour disruptions. The new total of beds is brought to 250 beds and 63 bassinets.



1940 — 1950 — **1960** — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

60s

1960

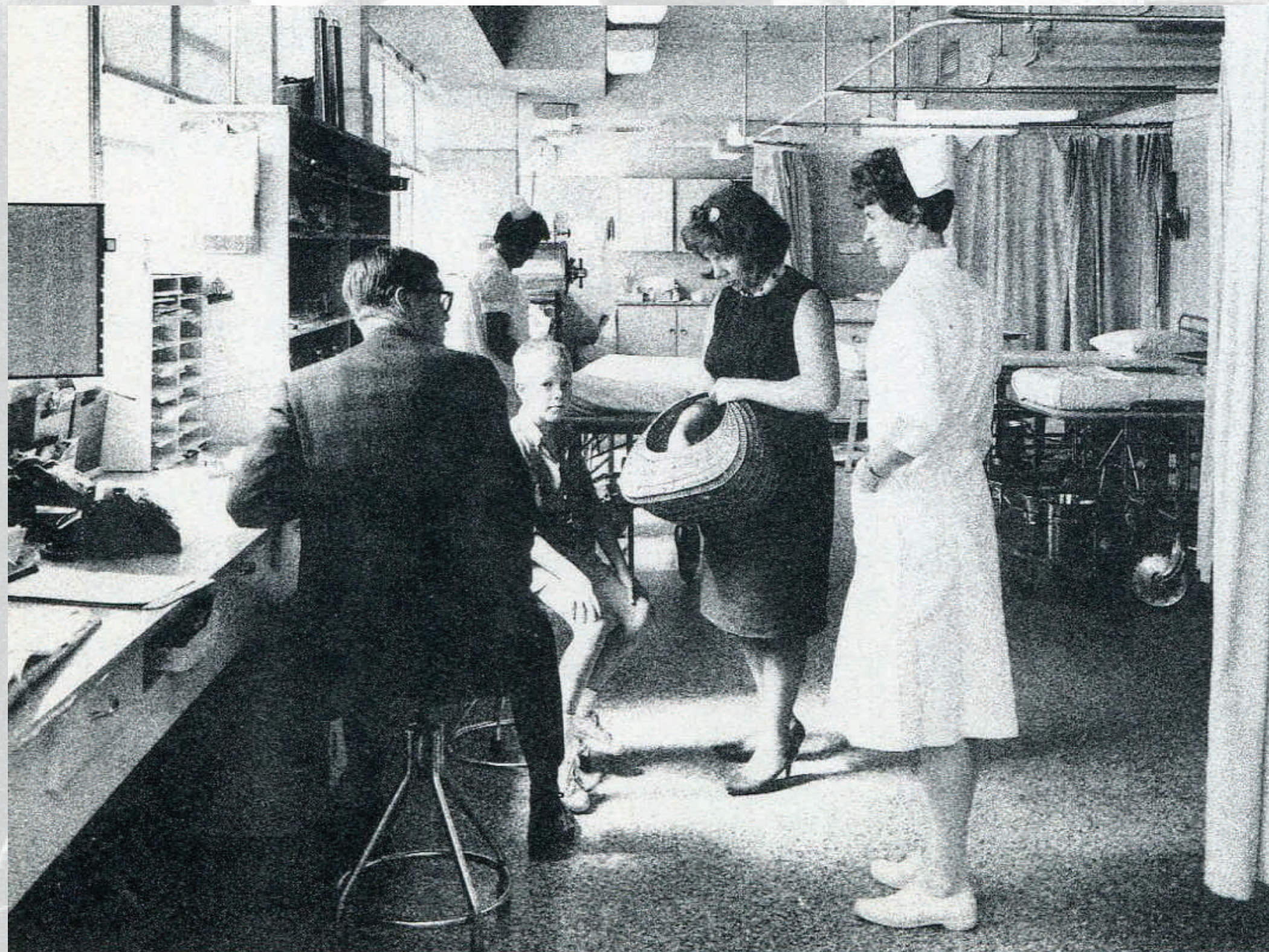
The Emergency Department begins operating on a 24-hour basis. The superannuation pension plan is initiated for hospital employees.

1961

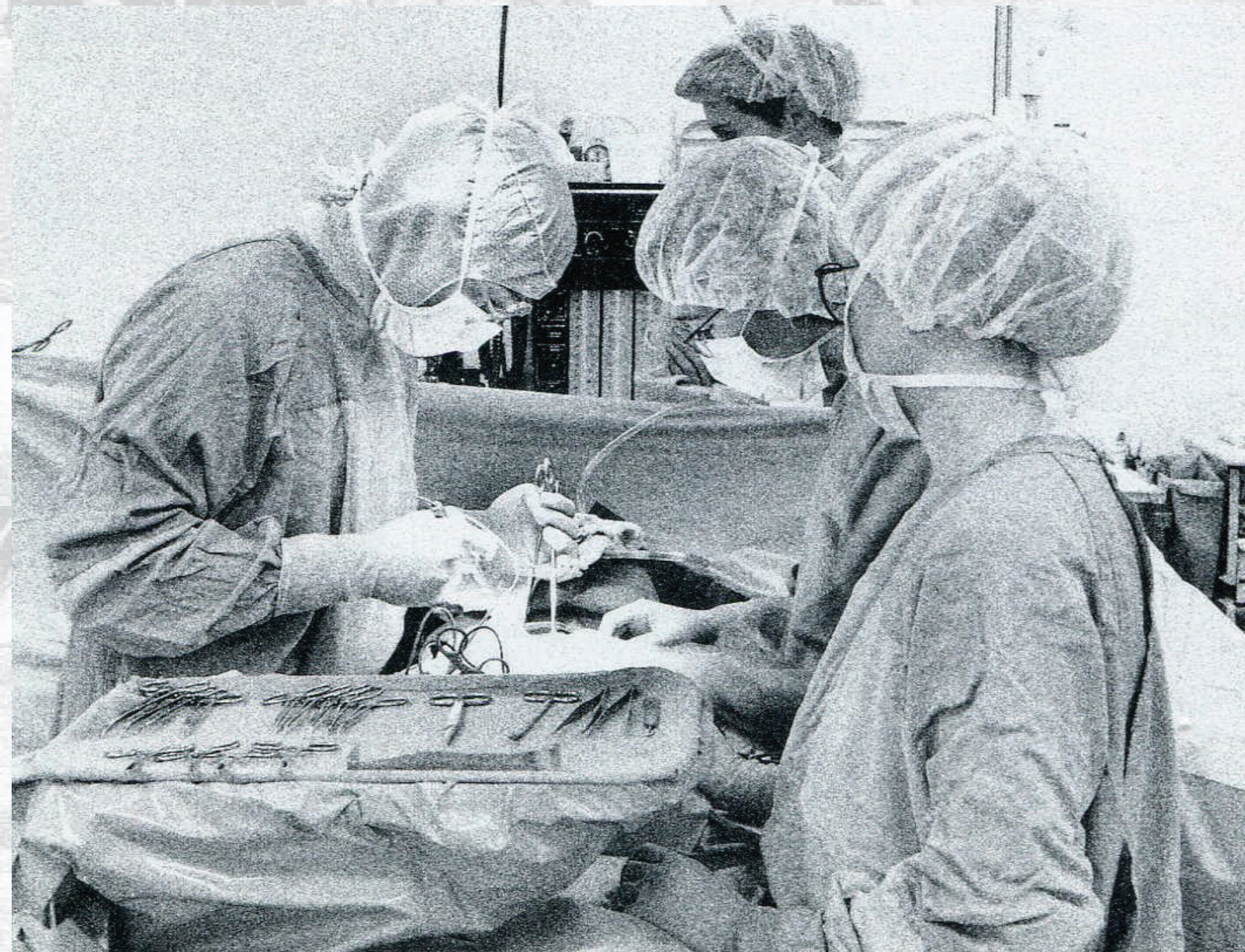
The hospital's payroll for salaries, wages, and direct employee benefits exceeded \$1 million for the first time. The hospital's 50,000th patient, Jimmy Miller, is admitted.

1962

Two four-bed wards are dedicated as Activation Units for patients requiring physical rehabilitation, and the range of orthopaedic surgery broadens.



1940 — 1950 — **1960** — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010



60s

1963

The Cardiac Arrest Team is formed and called upon to save three lives. A new x-ray machine is purchased and a new waiting area for Emergency established. The Auxiliary introduces play therapy in pediatrics and a group of 16 to 18-year-old girls form a new volunteer group known as the Candy Stripers.

1966

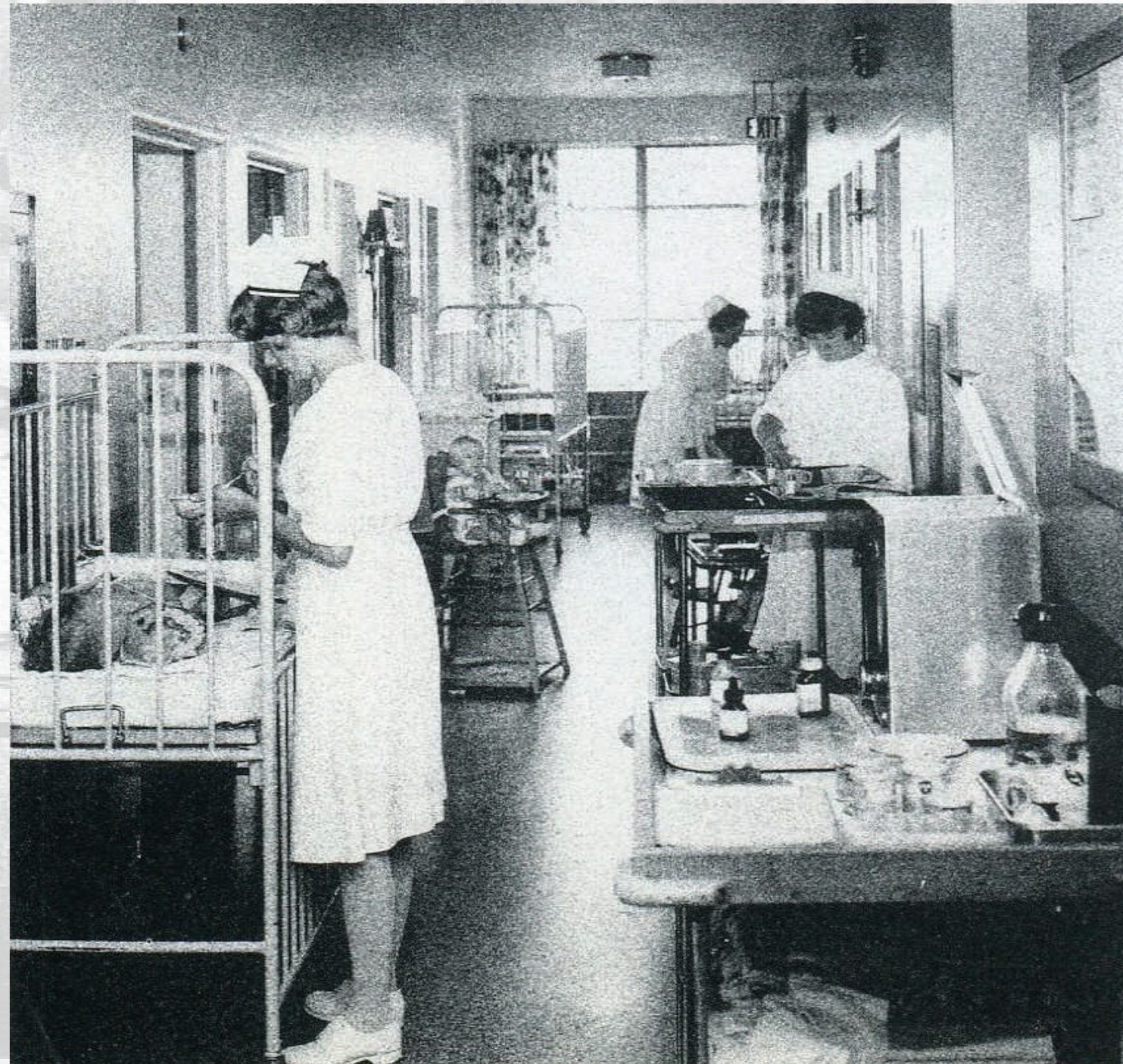
The hospital finishes the year with a surplus for the seventh consecutive year. The operating room averages 510 cases per month, but the surgical waiting list continues to grow.

1940 — 1950 — **1960** — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

60s

1967

New provincial legislation means that the plan for new beds accepted by the hospital Board two years previously is scrapped. Instead, the addition on the north end of the hospital, would provide 108 extended care beds. Clinical activity reaches record levels with all elective surgeries cancelled due to a shortage of beds. The surgical wait list grows to 700 cases, a wait of three to four months. Patients room over-night in Emergency awaiting placement and a five-bed ICU opens.

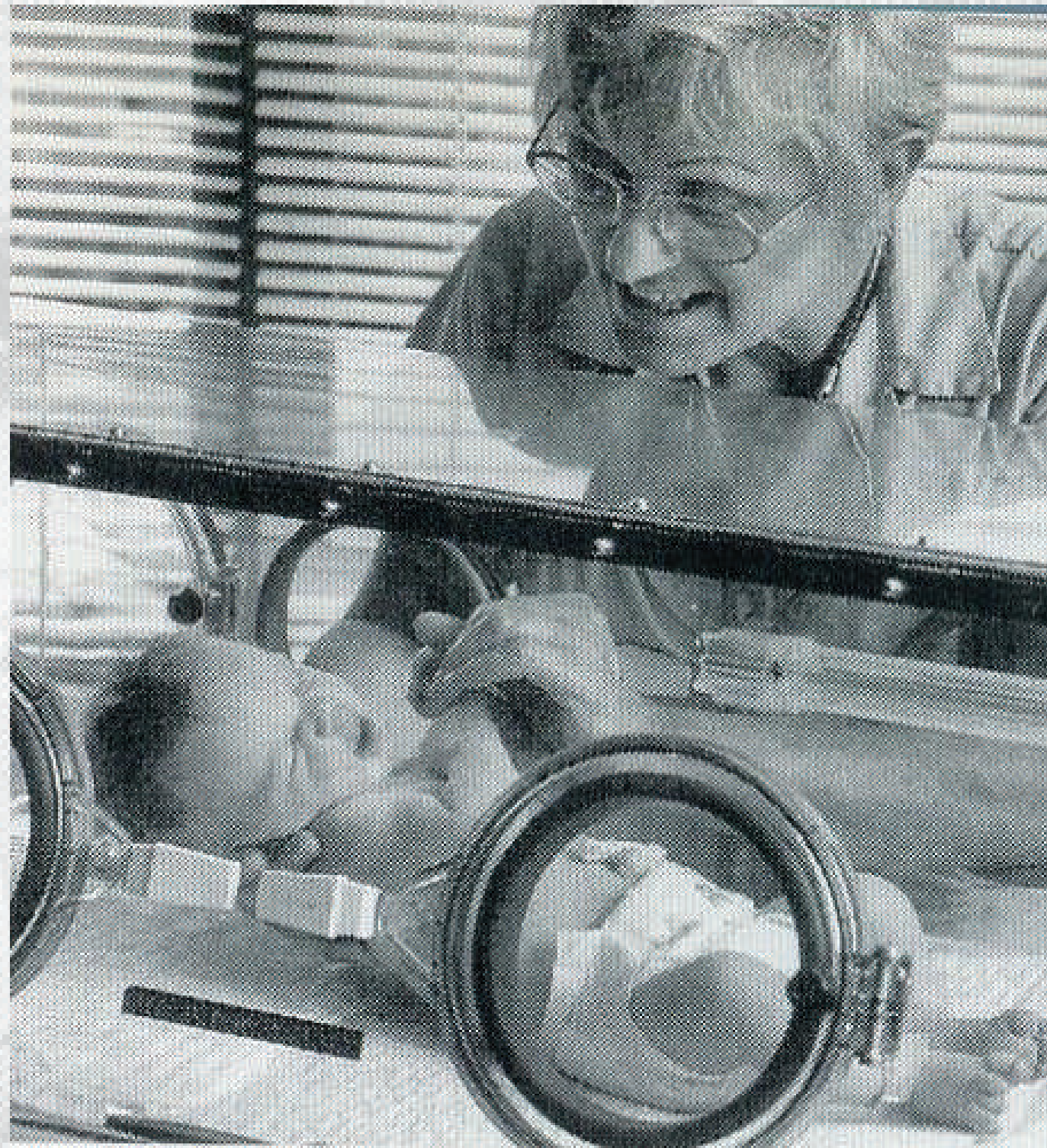


1940 — 1950 — **1960** — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

60s

january 1968

The two auxiliaries serving the hospital, the Nurse Essex Auxiliary and the South Burnaby Auxiliary, amalgamate. The only service to decline is Obstetrics - evidence that the Baby Boom was coming to an end.

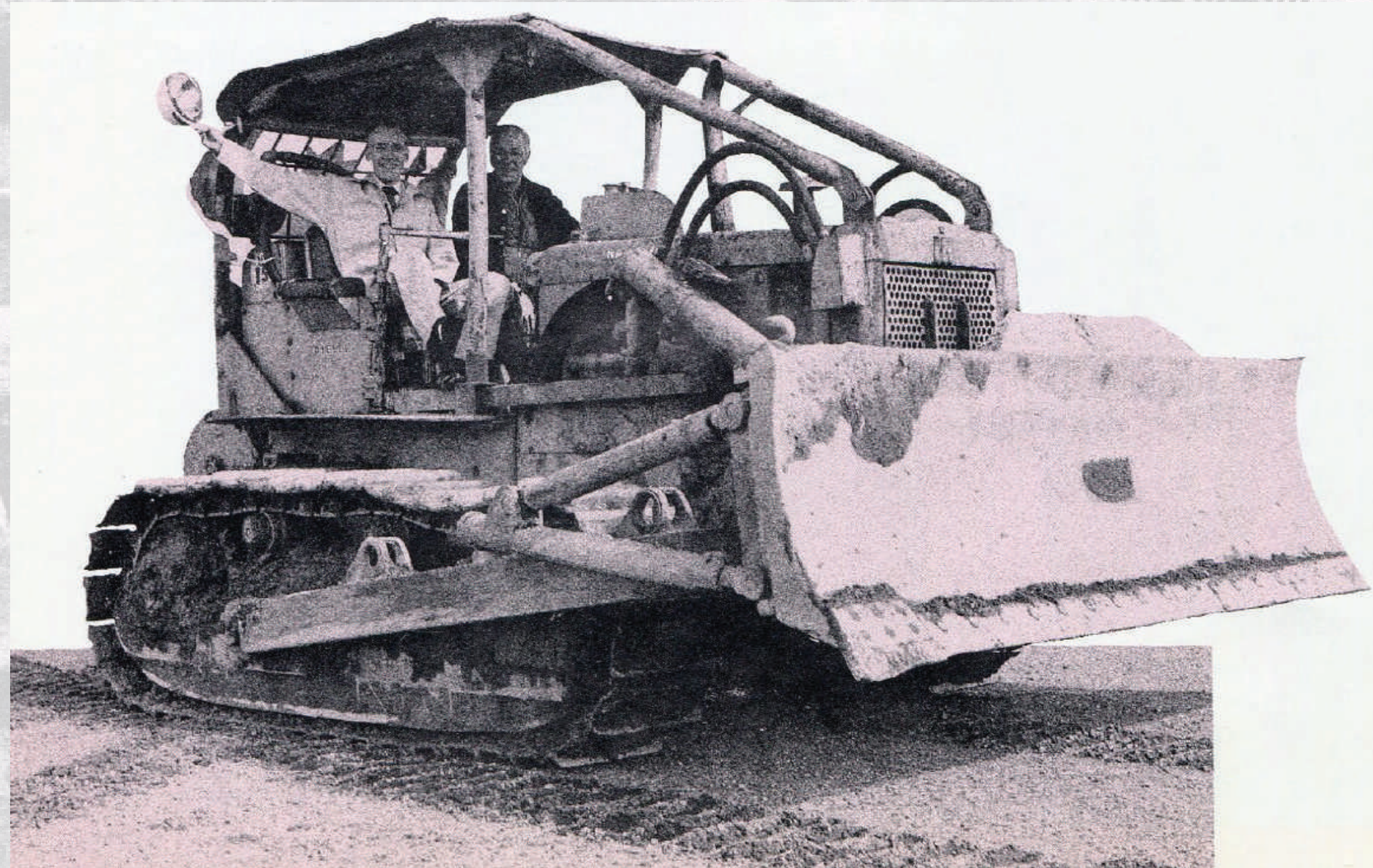


1940 — 1950 — 1960 — **1970** — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

70s

january 1970

The hospital received approval to go to tender for construction of a 147-bed extended care facility at a cost of about \$2.3 million. Since its last expansion in 1959, Burnaby has grown by 34 per cent. The ICU is nearly at capacity and in response the hospital begins a Clinical Clerkship Program with UBC medical students, treating 15 per cent more emergency patients than the previous year, and performing more day surgery.

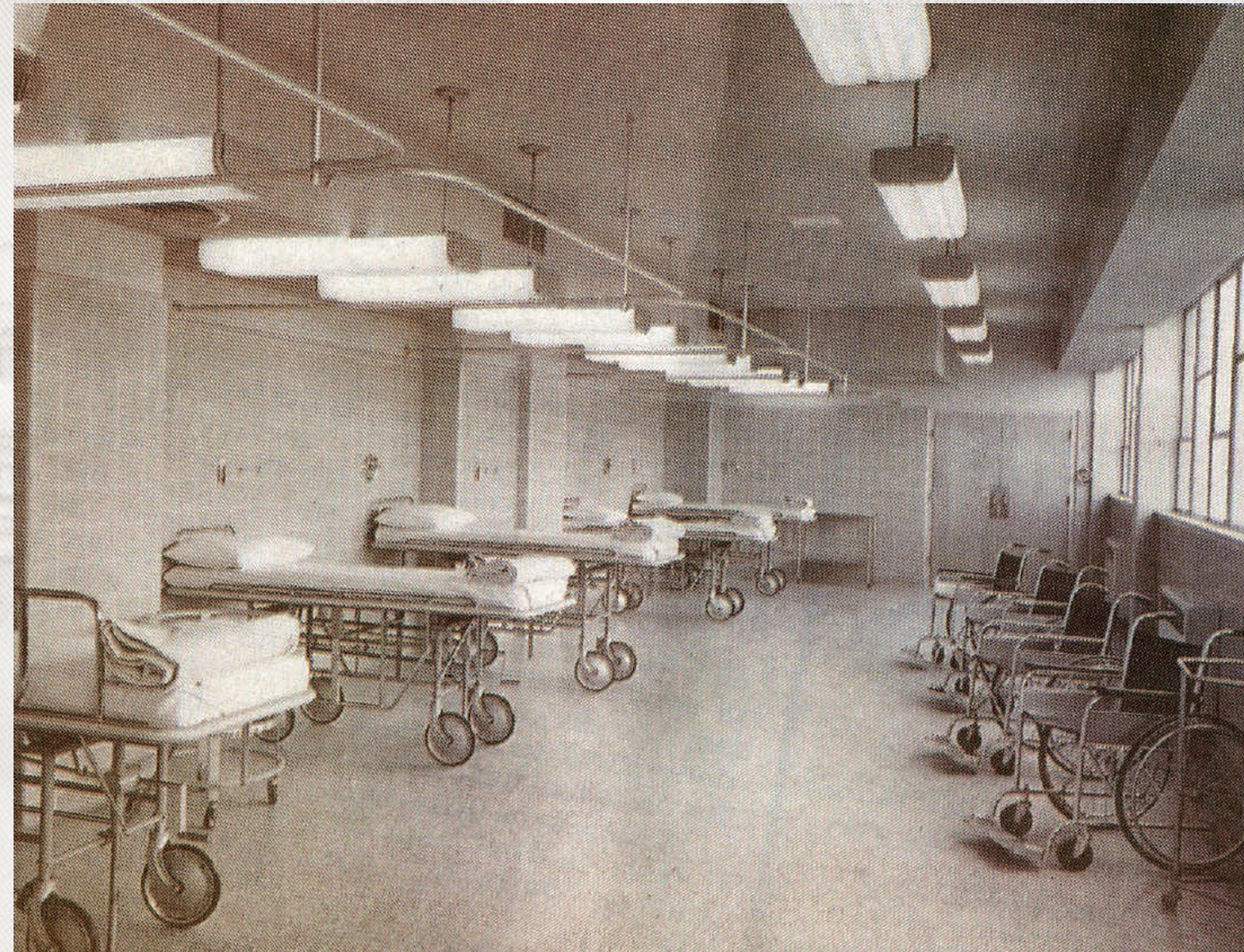


1940 — 1950 — 1960 — **1970** — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

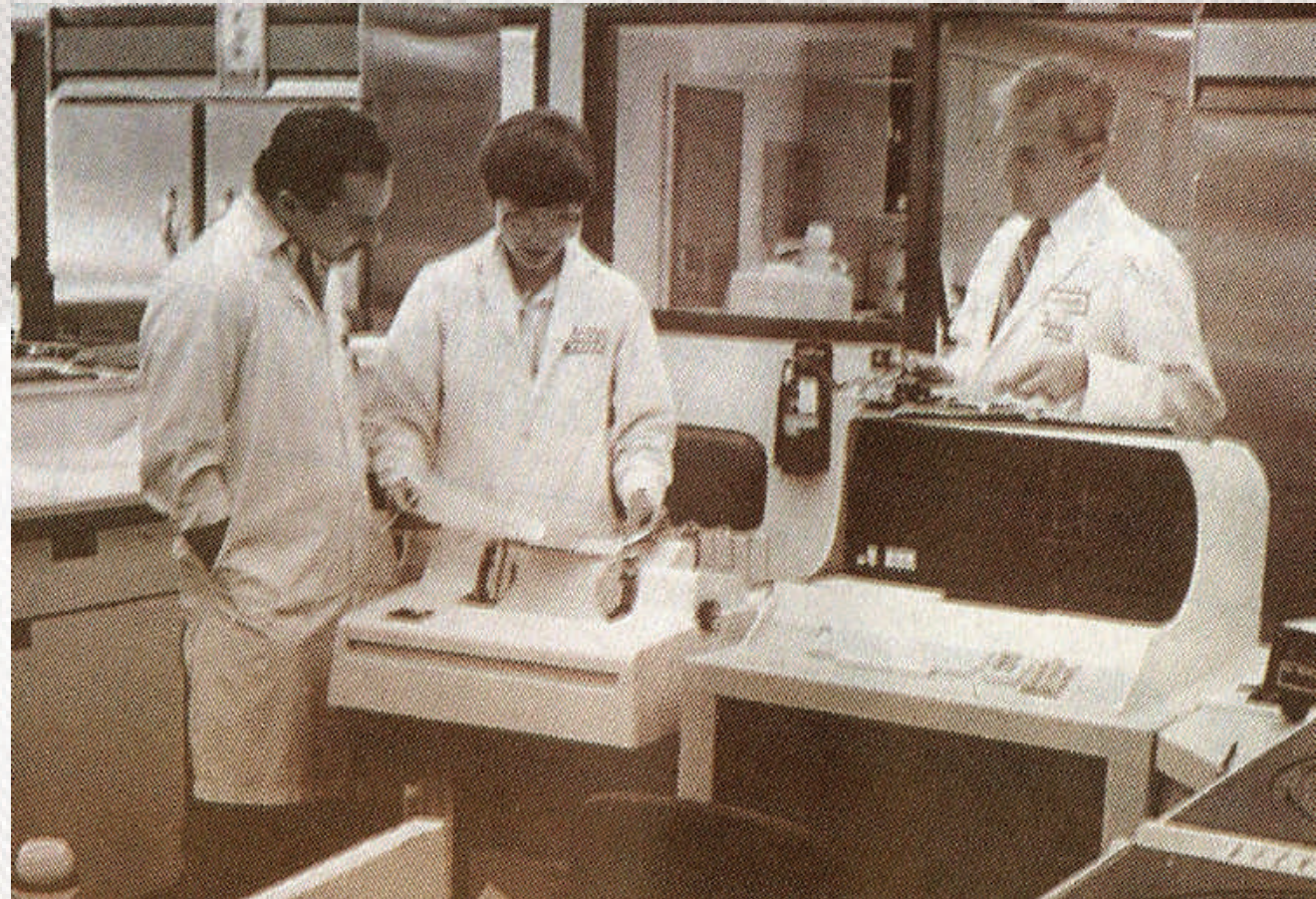
70s

april 1971

A ground breaking ceremony is held for the 147-bed extended care wing. The hospital's laundry service closed due to other expansions, and its work sent to regional facilities at Lion's Gate Hospital. A Bed Utilization Committee tries to reduce length of stay, and day care surgery increases by 27 per cent, accounting for one-quarter of surgery.



1940 — 1950 — 1960 — **1970** — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010



70s

1972

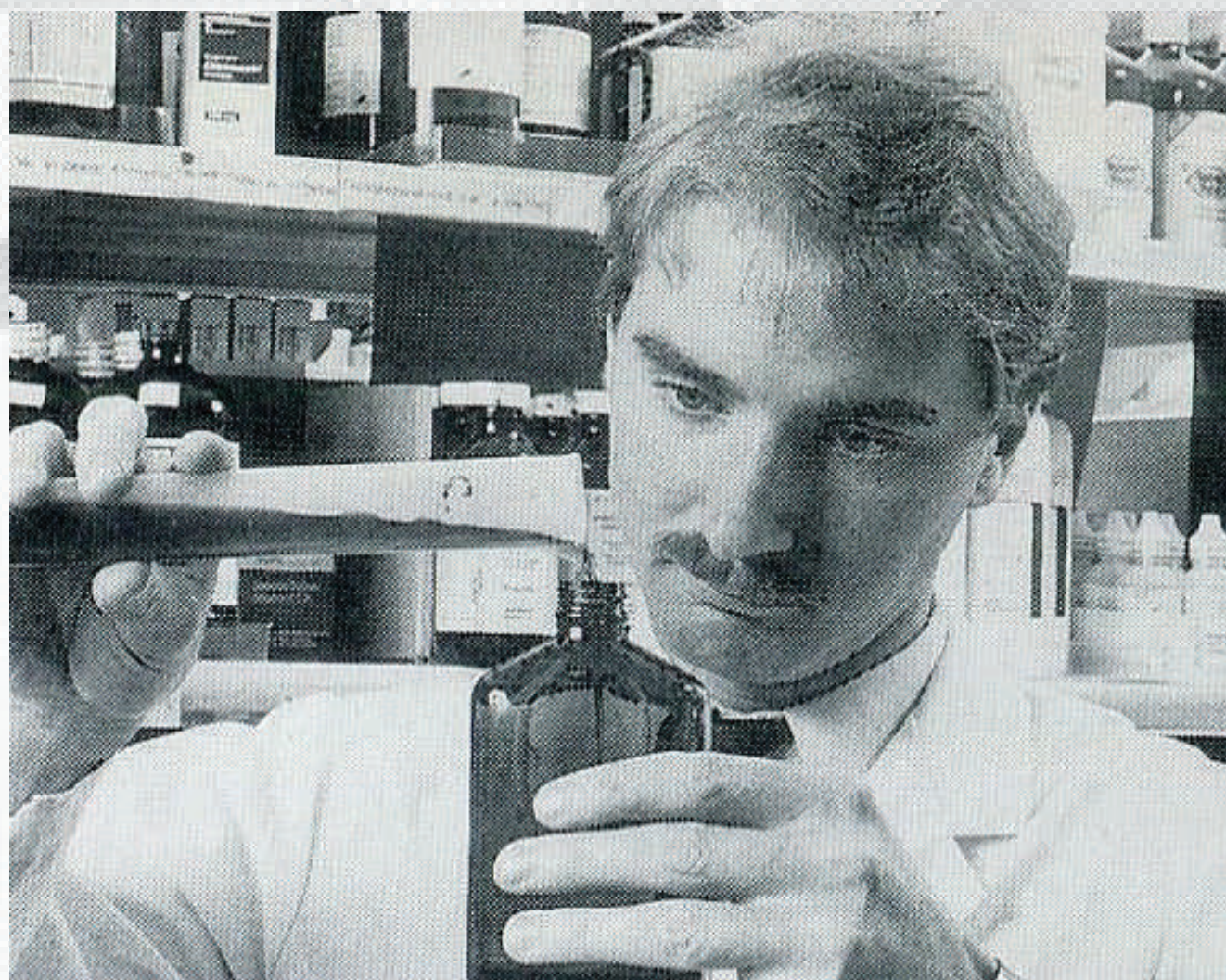
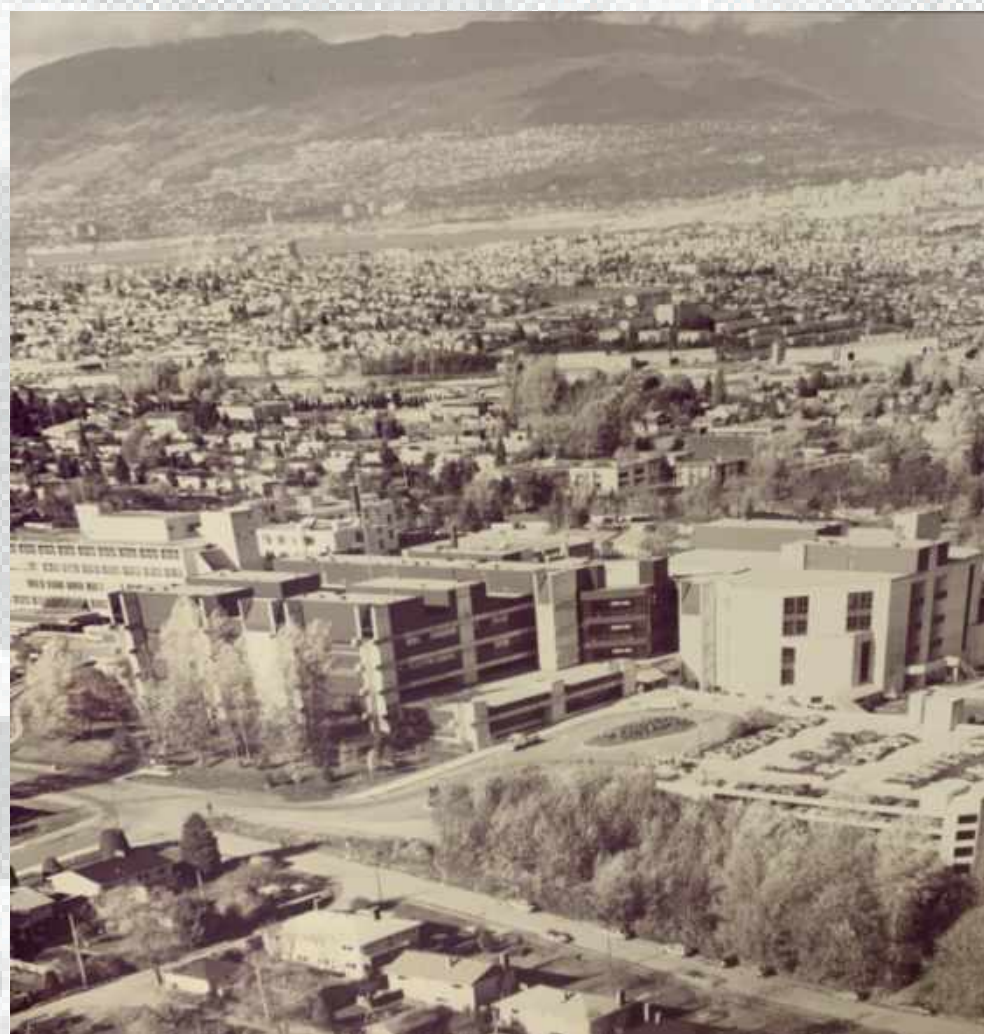
Original hospital staff gather to celebrate the hospital's 20th anniversary. Renovations of the Emergency are completed, and medical staff are organized into four medical departments.

1973

Minister of Health Dennis Cooke officially opens the 147-bed extended care wing on February 18. On March 5, the first extended care patient is admitted. The Burnaby Home Care Program is established to provide nursing and health care in the home.



1940 — 1950 — 1960 — **1970** — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010



70s

1975

The acute care expansion project is approved to the tune of \$29.4 million. The Auxiliary opens a Thrift Shop. On the recommendation of the medical staff, the Board bans the sale of cigarettes and tobacco in the hospital.

1977

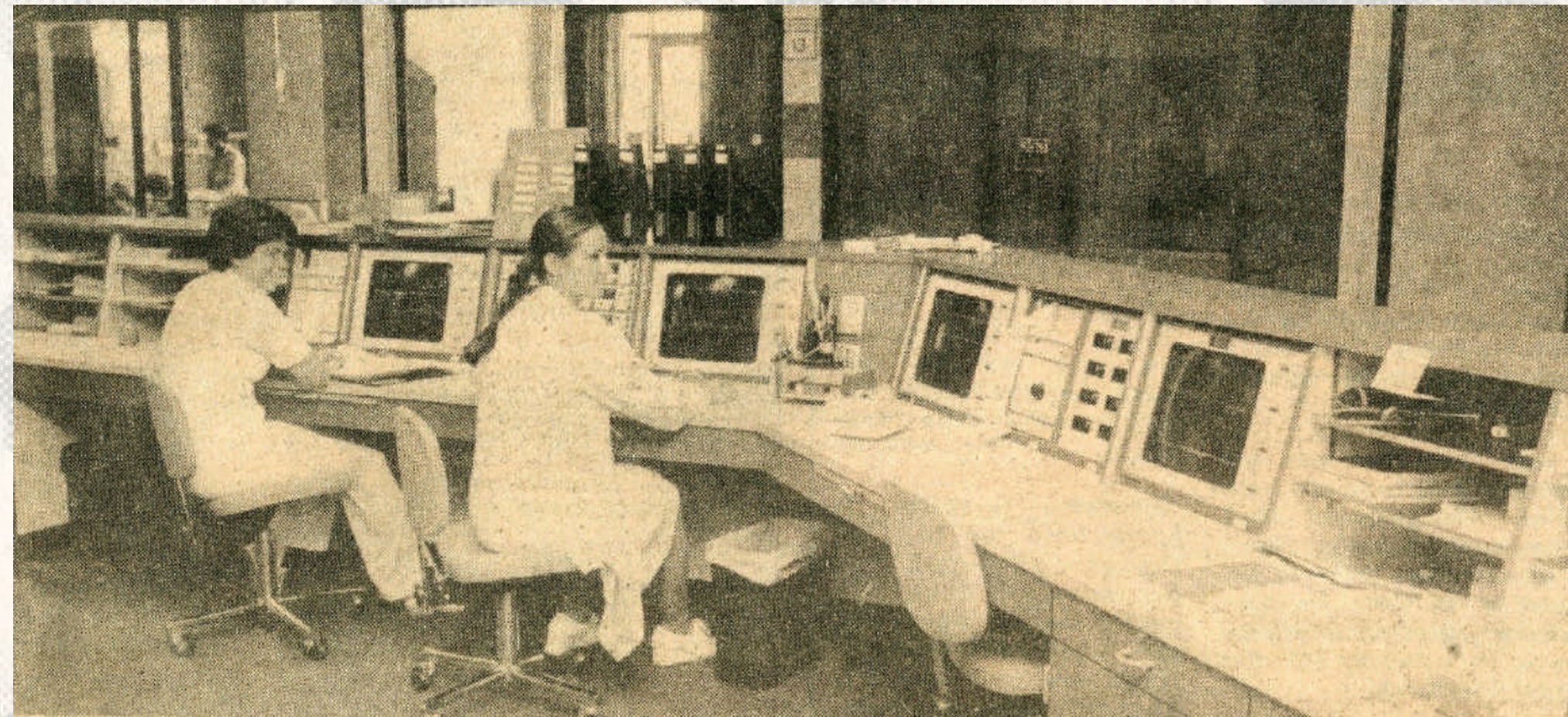
The acute care tower and Atchison Wing officially open on September 30, with 422 of 497 potential acute beds in service. Casualty officers begin staffing emergency 24 hours a day.

1978

Angiography, ultrasound, stress testing and vascular surgery services are added to the hospital.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — **1970** — 1980 — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

70s



1979

Critical Care service increases to include 12 coronary and 4 intensive care beds. Implementation of ECG and nuclear medicine is approved, and the surgical department expands to include vascular and thoracic surgery. Laparoscopic surgery is conducted at the hospital for the first time.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

80s



1980

The Auxiliary is incorporated under the Society Act of B.C. and its 148 active members donate a total of 20,787 hours of volunteer dedication.

1981

Burnaby General Hospital is actively operating 636 beds, and adds a chaplain, respiratory technologist, and public relations. Twenty-four hour surgical beds are introduced, and the hospital becomes one of the first in the Lower Mainland to establish a Foundation.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

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1982

Its thirtieth anniversary, Burnaby General Hospital introduces a pacemaker clinic and outpatient arthritis services. The hospital's name is officially changed from Burnaby General Hospital to Burnaby Hospital.

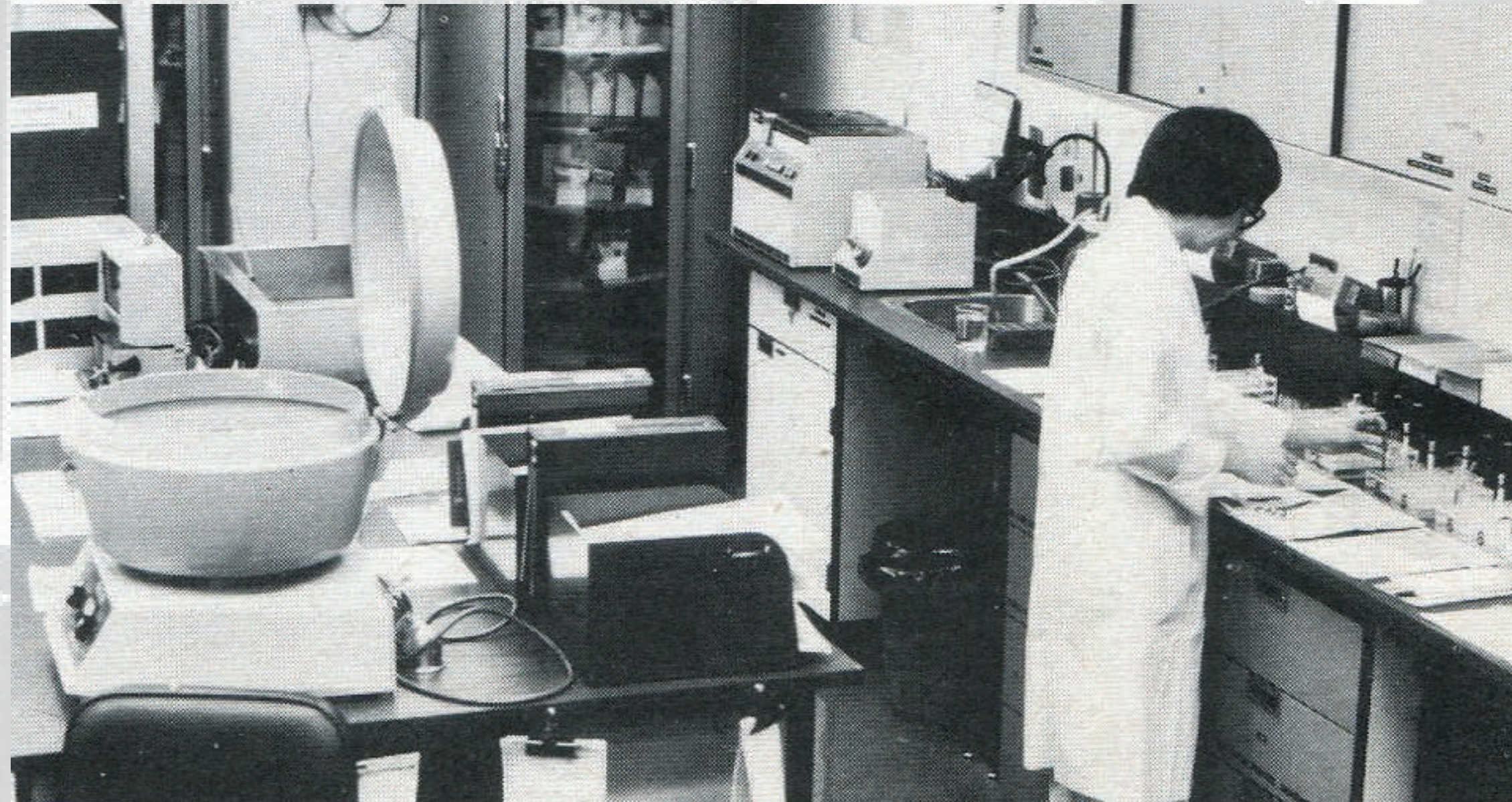


1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

80s

1983

Cardiac services are heightened, and finance and administration applications are computerized despite fiscal restraint. Burnaby Hospital's laboratory places first in a quality control competition out of 221 labs in Canada, and fifth out of 1,339 labs internationally.



1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

80s



1985

Orthopaedic surgeons begin performing sophisticated knee and hip replacements, back surgery, and large numbers of arthroscopic procedures. Ophthalmologists complete 400 cataract lens implants, compared with 75 in the previous year. Pediatric care is updated to include a special care nursery, and a home-like birthing room is introduced.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010



1986



1982 *Members of the Board and hospital's administrative staff*

80s

1986

With the assistance of \$600,000 raised by the Foundation, and \$900,000 provided by the Ministry of Health, Burnaby Hospital purchases a CT scanner. The hospital renovates its Emergency, establishes a Quality Assurance Committee of the Board, and adds a full time Vice President Medical to its roster.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

80s



1987

Burnaby Hospital begins to feel the effects of a Canada-wide shortage of nurses. Hospital staff participate in developing a Statement of Philosophy and Values and the senior management team develops a Mission Statement. Employee recognition programs, including the Employee of the Month, Long Service Awards, and Perfect Attendance Club are introduced.

1988

Although the nursing shortage continues, a Respiratory Diagnostic Laboratory, Diabetic Day Care Program, and Medical Emergency Response Line (MERL) are introduced.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — **1980** — 1990 — 2000 — 2010

80s



1989

Burnaby Hospital gains approval to develop a 35-bed Discharge Planning Unit and to upgrade maternity with more birthing beds. It initiates a Child Protection Clinic, and expands both the Nuclear Medicine Department, and the very successful MERL Program.

september 10th, 1989

Christopher Erienback, B.C.'s three millionth citizen, was born at Burnaby Hospital.

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — **1990** — 2000 — 2010

90s

1990

1990 - A three-week strike disrupts hospital services and reduces work volumes for the year. A Nursing Manpower Study leads to staffing improvements and training initiatives in Critical Care, the Operating Room, and the Special Care Nursery. The result was a gradual reduction in posted vacancies.



Efficient emergency department grows busier every year

1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — **1990** — 2000 — 2010

90s

1991

The hospital ends the year in a deficit position for the second year in a row, even as it has the lowest cost per weighted patient day among peer group of hospitals. The strategic plan, Vision 2000, is completed as well as the majority of work required for the Master Plan. Burnaby Hospital becomes one of the first Canadian hospitals to launch a quality/service improvement initiative with its own Customer Care.

1996

Burnaby Hospital becomes part of the Simon Fraser Health Region.



1991 Staff helped develop the Master Plan, adopted in 1992

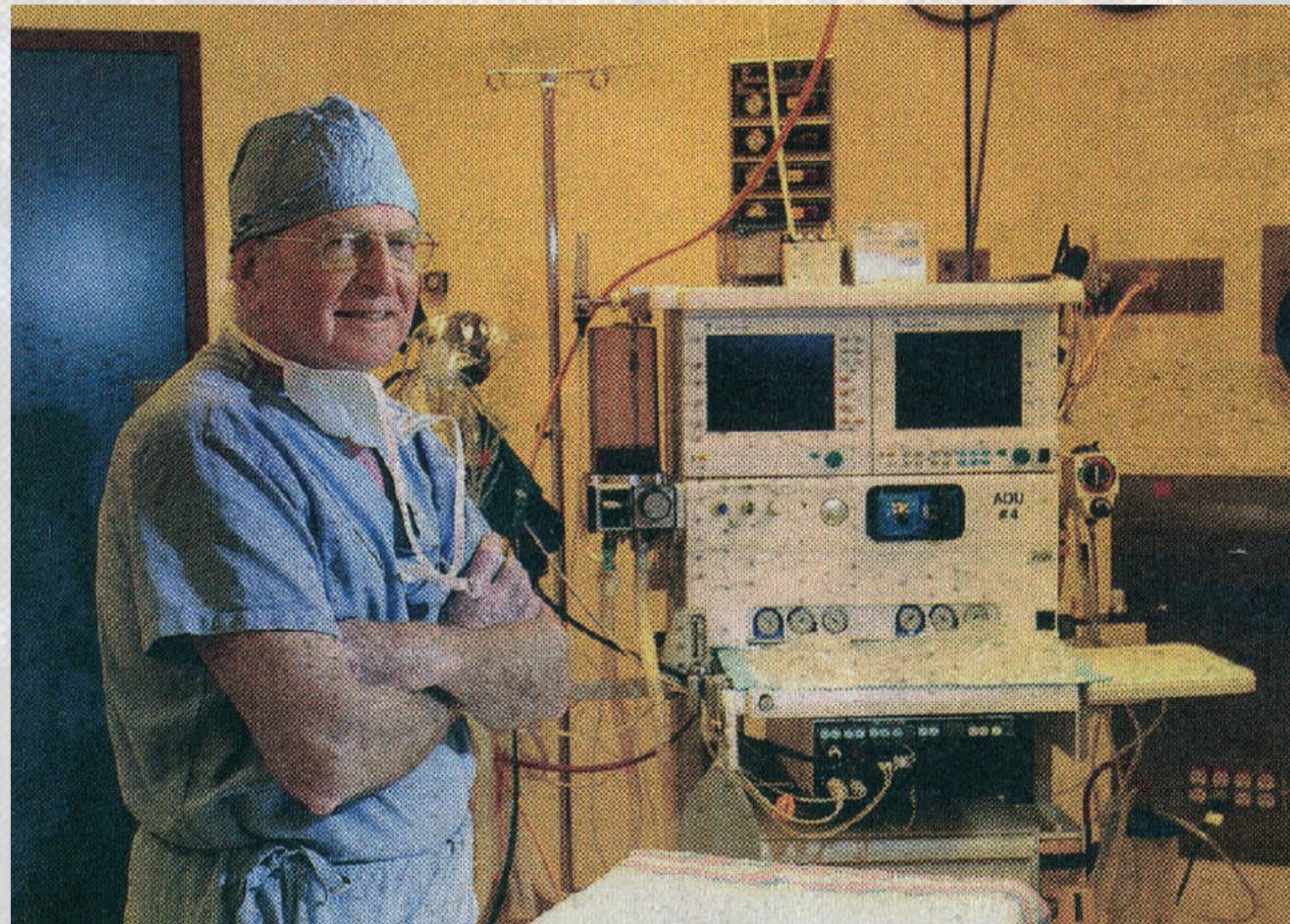
1940 — 1950 — 1960 — 1970 — 1980 — 1990 — **2000** — 2010

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2002

The Simon Fraser Health Region, South Fraser Valley Health Region, and Fraser Valley Region combine to form the Fraser Health Authority with approximately 1,900 physicians and 20,000 staff providing a wide range of quality health services including hospital care, mental health, continuing care, and public health.

Burnaby Hospital's acute care facilities include: emergency services, general medicine and healthy heart clinic, Optimization Clinic and surgical care, cancer center, outpatient and inpatient psychiatry, tertiary palliative care, neurology and FH Multiple Sclerosis clinic, community outpatient services, maternity and other specialty services.



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10s

September 3, 2019

B.C. Premier John Horgan announced a \$1.3-billion redevelopment of the aging Burnaby Hospital today, adding more beds and two new patient-care towers.

today

The future is building for Burnaby Hospital to continue a legacy of effective and innovative care.



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