MEDICAL HISTORY | A CLEVELAND CLINIC TIMELINE

The early years

1892: Three of four founders of the Cleveland Clinic — surgeons George W. Crile, Frank E. Bunts and William E. Lower — practice medicine in downtown Cleveland.







Bunts Crile Lower

1918: Wars sepa-

rate the partners off and on until 1918 when they were reunited during World War I at a U.S. Army hospital in Rouen, France. There they see efficiencies that could be gained by medical specialists working in cooperation. Their idea for the group medical practice — and the Cleveland Clinic — soon blossoms.



1921: Crile, Bunts, Lower and Dr. John Phillips incorporate the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and open their medical practice, laboratory and research office Feb. 26 in the four-story Clinic Building at East 93rd Street and Euclid Avenue.**1924:** A modern, 184-bed hospital opens on East 90th Street.

1928: Bunts dies of a heart attack.

Phillips

1929: Explosion in the Crile Building in May kills 123 people and sickens 50. Phillips dies in the disaster.

Five months later, Crile and Lower start to raise money for a new Clinic building. Lawsuits of \$3 million from the explosion settled for \$45,000.

1943: Crile dies.

1944: The Clinic counts a record 27,900 new patients.



May 15, 1929: Fumes from X-ray films explode, killing 123 people at the Clinic Building.

Building a world-class reputation

1945: Dr. Irvine H. Page named director of the research division, a linchpin in the Clinic's reputation as a leader in medical research.

1947: Edward C. Daoust, Clinic president and chief administrative officer, dies in a plane crash, throwing the institution's administration into crisis.

1948: Lower, the last surviving founder, dies.

1955: Borrowing from the structure and operation of Mayo Clinic, the Clinic's planning committee establishes a Board of Governors for the growing hospital. Dr. Fay A. LeFevre, a cardiologist, is the board's first chairman.

1956: Heart surgeons Donald B. Effler and Laurence K. Groves stop and restart a boy's heart with the aid of a heart-lung machine developed by Dr. Willem Kolff. Surgeons repair a hole in the heart during the procedure.

1958: Cardiologist F. Mason Sones Jr. develops coronary angiography, allowing doctors to view the heart and its vessels through moving X-rays.

1959: Kolff, who developed an artificial kidney in 1940, establishes Clinic's kidney dialysis unit.

Loop

Hussein bin Talal

1963: Surgeons Ralph A. Straffon, Eugene F. Poutasse and Kolff transplant first cadaver kidney.

1967: Heart surgeon Rene Favaloro pioneers coronary bypass surgery.

1968: Clinic's first heart transplant.

1971: Dr. Floyd D. Loop refines bypass surgery techniques, extensively follows up with patients and lowers the cost of hospitalization for cardiac surgery.

1978: Saudi King Khalid Bin Abul-Aziz Al Saud returns for a second heart surgery.

1981: The Clinic begins sixth decade as Cleveland's largest nongovernmental employer.

1980s: Toby Cosgrove, a cardiothoracic surgeon, develops a computerized patient monitor and medical instruments that help with heart valve repair.

1984: Jordan's king, Hussein bin Talal, treated at the Clinic.

1988: Cleveland Clinic Florida opens.

1991: Cosgrove develops procedure that enables surgeons to repair diseased heart valves.

1992: Clinic performs Ohio's first heart and double-lung transplant.

1995: Clinic researchers get grant to develop a continuous heart pump that helps patients waiting for heart transplants.

Mid 1990s: Nine hospitals in Northeast Ohio purchased, launching the Cleveland Clinic Health System. With 25,000 employees, Clinic is Ohio's fourth-largest employer.

1999: Lerner Research Institute opens.

2002: Clinic's first interactive Web site — e-ClevelandClinic.com, launched.

2003: Clinic surgeons top 1,000 heart transplants for the first time.



Sheik Khalifa Medical City, Abu Dhabi

- which it would develop, manage and staff by 2011.

2007: The Clinic takes over management of Sheikh Khalifa Medical City in Abu Dhabi, a network of health-care facilities that employs 4,500 people and includes acute-care facilities, a behavioral sci-

