aftercare follow-up. The brutal reality was that most patients with burns greater than 25 percent total body surface area did not live.

In the summer of 1957, two children died from burns involving only a small area of their bodies. This case inspired a third-year U-M surgical resident, Irving Feller, M.D. to begin an inquiry into improving the care of burn patients. Through investigation he discovered that severe burn injuries could produce life-threatening complications, including systemic infections and organ systems failure. These accounted for most in-hospital deaths of burn victims.

Dr. Feller also determined that a formalized protocol for the treatment of burn injuries and a dedicated "burn team" could drastically improve patient outcomes.

1959 Survival of a Severely Burned Child A Case Report e are initely ortive

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1959 – Dr. Irving Feller, under the leadership of Dr. Frederick A. Coller and with the help of Dr. Marion S. DeWeese (general surgeon), Dr. George H. Koepke (physiatrist), Dr. George H. Lowrey (pediatrician), and Dr. Reed O. Dingman (plastic surgeon), began the first concentrated effort at U-M to create a special treatment program and facility for burn patient care.

1959 – Identified the need for a specialized burn team and protocol for the treatment of burn injuries. Recommendations included: provision of full-time social work coverage, part-time schoolteacher, and Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy; establishment of a follow-up burn clinic; and referral of patients for psychological

- 1959 The University of Michigan Burn Center was created, under the visionary leadership of Dr. Irving Feller. It was the first dedicated burn unit in Michigan and one of the first in the US. The unit had six beds on the end of a ward on the 8th floor of University Hospital, and could accommodate about 100 patients a year.
- 1959 The burn unit team included an occupational therapist, physical therapist, social worker, teacher, dietician, chaplain, respiratory therapist, pediatrician, physiatrist and microbiologist.
- 1959 Dr. Feller published a case report on the care and rare survival of a girl with 80% total body surface area full-thickness

1959 – The National Burn Seminars were initiated with Colonel Ed Vogel, MD, CM of Brooke Army Hospital. Thirteen physicians from 9 institutions attended the first conference.

1959 – The Skin Bank was established.

University of Michigan enter Celebrates 50 Years of Expert, Compassionate Care

program Described phases of burn care as emergent, acute and today as standard definition the country.

- onthly Summary Chart, and Burn Forms developed to allow immediate recording and easy review of all
- Established an outpatient burn clinic with the assistance)r. George Koepke.
- 962 An operating room was added to the open-ward burn unit, and it became the first intensive care unit at the University of Michigan.
- 1962 The burn team expanded to include General Surgery, Plastic Surgery, physiatrist, pediatrician, dedicated nursing staff, social worker, physical therapist, dietician and teacher.
- 1964 Gram-negative infections were isolated as the primary cause of death in burn patients. Pseudomonas Hyperimmune Plasma and Vaccine were developed, used with systemic antibiotics, and resulted in significant increase in survival.
- < 1964 1965 The importance of having a microbiologist on the burn team was acknowledged. A burn laboratory was established to support new infection control programs.

1964 – Dr. Feller created the National Burn Information Exchange (NBIE) to collect data from patients' records for statistical analysis to better understand issues in burn care. At this time, 50 burn facilities were participating with more than 90,000 patient cases on file. The NBIE evolved into the modern day National Burn Repository and Burn Registry databases.

- 1964 Dr. Reed O. Dingman established the first Section of Plastic Surgery at U-M. He assisted in outpatient burn clinic care and burn reconstructive surgery with Dr. Feller.
- < 1967 The National Burn Seminars evolved from its 13 initial participants into over 600, and was renamed the American Burn Association. Dr. Feller recognized as one of the founding fathers.

1967 – Early work was published on the impact and prevention of post-burn deformities.

1968 – National Institute for Burn Medicine (NIBM) was founded in Ann Arbor as the first national healthcare support organization to promote improved burn patient care through teaching, research and burn prevention awareness.

- < 1968 Head Nurse Claudella Archambault Jones published "Nursing the Burned Patient." More than 8,000 nurses were trained in burn care by the educational programs and seminars conducted
- 1968 A specially designed, self-contained 8-bed unit replaced the original burn unit. In addition to the operating room, it included a tub room.
- < 1969 "International Bibliography on Burns for Better Patient Care, Research and Teaching 1950-1969" published by the NIBM.
- 1969 Nurses and physicians in India were trained in burn care over a three-year period through the auspices of PHS and DHEW.
- 1969 Dearborn Firefighters Burn Drive created to support burn patients and their families (currently in its 40th year); later including an annual holiday party.



W.K. KELLOGG F Our Children. Our Mission. Our Future.



The burn unit on 8W was remo<mark>de</mark>led a<mark>nd</mark> exp<mark>an</mark>ded to 10 bed<mark>s</mark> and dedicated hydrotherapy room.

- merged with the Plasma Bank and Skin Bank.
- 1972 W.K. Kellogg Center for Burn Education was created.
- Michigan hospitals in developing needed units.
- burn care instuctional manual in the country.
- EMS/rescue personnel and ER staff.

- the care process and their role in the patient's recovery.
- Award of the American Burn Association.

1979 - 1985 – W.K. Kellogg sponsored The Center of Excellence in Burn Medicine Development Project, an evaluation of 320 burn care facilities in the world. These findings helped plan the consolidated U-M Burn Center.

1979 - 1980 – Burn care at Chelsea Community Hospital, St. Joseph Mercy Hospital, and U-M was consolidated into the University of Michigan Burn Center. An affiliated burn rehabilitation unit was opened at Chelsea.

1982 – Implemented a school re-entry program for elementary schools, that featured a recovered burn survivor: launched a Senior Citizen Fire and Burn Safety Program.

- based upon their 26 years of burn care experience.
- 1986 U-M Burn Center dedicated on September 17.
- Patient and Family Activity Room were established.

- *1989* Dr. David Smith named Burn Director.

1989 – Ann Arbor Fire Department initiated annual charity golf outing event in support of the U-M Burn Center (currently in its 21st year).



1960

1961

STALL REAL

1964

Antibiotic News

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1968

burned patie

Pseudomonas Vaccine Curbs Burn Toll; Multiviral Infection Often Asymptomatic





Richards added as full-time faculty of the Burn Center.

grafts permitting 50% additional autograft coverage. The Burn Laboratory

1972 - 1979 – The Great Lakes Regional Burn Care Demonstration Project identified a critical shortage of burn care facilities in Michigan and assisted 7

< 1974 – "A Fighting Chance," a film narrated by George C. Scott, described the state and national burn problem and requirements for resolution.

1975 - 1976 – "Teaching Basic Burn Care," a collection of course outlines, lectures, questionnaires, and teaching slides, became the first comprehensive

< 1976 – "Emergent Care of the Burned Patient" materials produced for training

1976 – Developed a Burn Information and Triage System to maintain 24-hour communication with physicians for treatment and/or referral to U-M.

< 1976 – Fully-accredited two-week Burn Nurse Specialist Training Program implemented for nurses in the US, Canada and other countries.

1977 – The study "Rehabilitation Program for Severe Burns" resulted in new guidelines and state-of-the-art educational materials for rehabilitation.

< 1977 – "Family Guide to Burn Care" created to help families better understand

1978 – Claudella Archambault Jones awarded the Distinguished Service

1978 – Dr. Robert Bartlett came to U-M and developed ECMO.

1982 - 1983 – Dr. Feller traveled to Nigeria following a major industrial fire to oversee the care and transport of 16 severely burned patients to U-M Burn Center. Ten survivors later returned to U-M for four months of rehabilitation.

1982 – Bowl for Burns event initiated by downriver firefighters to support the programs of the U-M Burn Center (currently in its 28th year).

1983 – "A Match is a Tool" and juvenile fire-starter counseling program formed by Leora Bowden, MSW, eventually training firefighters from 8 countries.

1985 – Ground broken for new U-M Burn Center that was designed by staf

— The Johnson's Wax Fund Burn Research Laboratories and the Jaycee

< 1987 – The sole survivor of DTW Flight 255 treated at U-M Burn Center.

1987 – Dr. Irving Feller retired and Dr. Jai Prasad appointed Burn Director.



Burn Center was renamed the Trauma Burn Center.

'992 — Dr. Warren Garner appointed Burn Director.

l bestowed annually to a

s a Level 1 Trauma Center by the American College of

1994 – Injury Prevention team formed and led by Pam Pucci, RN for next 14 years. Partnered in creation of summer camp for pediatric burn survivors.

1995 – The Burn Center's Skin Bank became accredited by AATB and was among the largest banks in the world, training representatives from Michigan, the US, Egypt, Spain, China and Japan.

1995 - 2000 – U-M Burn Center researchers developed techniques for culturing and growing human skin grafts.

1995 – Injury Prevention in the Building Trades program launched.

- 1996 Dr. Paul Taheri named Trauma Burn Director.
- 1996 Dr. Wendy Wahl appointed Director of the Trauma Burn ICU.
- < 1998 Advanced Burn Life Support (ABLS) national certification program implemented at U-M Burn Center.
- 1998 Real Life (originally named TIPPS), an educational intervention program for first-time youth drug and/or alcohol offenders, was created. This program has educated more than 3,400 participants.
- < 1999 Straight Talk (originally called TBOPP) launched with the financial support of FRIENDS and Bloomfield Twp Charities. A comprehensive juvenile firesetter interventional program that discusses medical, social, legal and financial consequences associated with firesetting. Over 1,200 families in crisis have been assisted with this program.
- 1999 On February 1, an explosion at a Rouge plant killed 6 civilians and injured 38; nine of the most critically injured were admitted to UMHS.

2000 – Verified as a Burn Center by the American Burn Association and American College of Surgeons.

- 2000 Community Smoke Detector distribution program launched in collaboration with the Ann Arbor Fire Department, church groups, boy scouts and boys/girls club.
- 2001 "In An Instant," an educational documentary for burn awareness and prevention, was produced, and distributed throughout the world. This video has won multiple awards: CINE Golden Eagle (2002), "Freddie" International Health and Medical Media (2003), and Finalist in the New York Film Festival (2002).

2002 – One of the first prospective studies specific to burn patients on venous thrombosis incidence and factors associated with development published by Wahl, Brandt, Ahrns, et al.

2009 and Beyond holds a wealth of opportunity, growth, and service for the

Trauma Burn Center, ✓ building on a rich tradition of exceptional patient care, multidisciplinary collaboration, outreach education, injury prevention, and research.

As we move into the next fifty years, we will expand our collaborations utilizing the new capabilities afforded to us through the Internet. We will enhance our partnership with firefighters to increase injury prevention education efforts throughout our communities in Michigan and beyond. We will work closely with schools and communities to facilitate the full re-integration of our burn survivors back into society. While we strive to reduce burn injuries, we will join forces with government agencies and other medical centers to improve our region's preparedness to face burn mass casualty disasters.

It is an exciting time to be affiliated with the Burn Center. Our center's noble historic traditions and talented team, combined with its growing network of partners and supporters, will combine to make it one of the most powerful forces to advance burn care in the 21st century.





State Burr 2008 Coordinating Center STATE OF MICHIGAN



2002 – Straight Talk demonstrated as an effective intervention for reducing juvenile firesetting: 0.8% recidivism with Straight Talk vs. 36% recidivism without.

- 2003 Kids Burn Camp launched as a hospital-based collaboration with Spectrum and Bronson Hospitals. Pediatric burn survivors from all over Michigan and surrounding states attend each summer.
- 2003 Anti-scald burn prevention campaign launched.
- J-M Burn Center joined CPSC and 115 burn units in nationwide "National Burn Center Reporting System," an initiative aimed at collecting data about burn ted to children's clothing and sleepwear
- < 2005 Dr. Stewart Wang appointed Burn Director.

2005 – U-M Burn Center recognized by US Army Special Operations Command for provision of medical supplies to aid soldiers and civilians injured during Operation Joint Guardian, Kosovo.

2005 – Pre-Hospital Trauma Conference, originally started in 1995, re-launched. Expanded as a teleconferenced educational program to reach first responders, nurses, EMTs, and community hospitals all across Michigan.

2006 – Representation on the American Burn Association (ABA) National Committees: Dr. Wendy Wahl appointed to the Verification Review Committee; Karla Ahrns Klas, RN appointed to the NTRACS Burn Database Committee.

2006 - 2009 – Hallmark studies on advances in critical care interventions in burn patients that reduce complications such as pneumonia and infections and length of hospital stay published by Drs. Hemmila and Wahl, et al.

- < 2007 Dr. Mark Hemmila named Director of Burn Research Laboratory.
- < 2008 The Trauma Burn Center appointed State of Michigan Burn Disaster Coordinating Center.
- 2008 "Planning for a Successful Return to School" video created. Currently being developed into a web-based program to provide necessary resources and education to schools, community hospitals, and care providers so that burned and disfigured children can be reintegrated to their schools and communities in a supportive positive way.
- < 2009 "Sean's Story: My Life Torn Apart by Firesetting" video produced to augment the Straight Talk program. Currently being expanded as a web-based toolkit to internationally distribute it to fire departments, agencies, schools, and hospital injury prevention programs. Being utilized in the National Fire Academy's Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist certification curriculum.
- 2003 2009 U-M Burn Center and its attending physicians annually bestowed with Best Doctor Awards (recommended by peers nationwide) and Hour Detroit Magazine awards (voted by peers statewide), placing these U-M physicians among the top 3-5% of American doctors in their specialties.

2009 – Innovative research results reported by Drs. Hemmila, Arbabi, Wang, et al. on use of topical application of inhibitors to attenuate the systemic burn inflammatory response.

2009 – Celebrated its 50th Anniversary on October 8, 2009 at UMHS with our founders, previous staff, current staff, supporters and friends of the Burn Center.

