

PITT *Nurse*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

SCHOOL OF NURSING MAGAZINE



years

**EXPLORE OUR HISTORY
AND BUILD YOUR FUTURE:
LEARN MORE INSIDE!**

FOR 75 YEARS, the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing has educated nurses who rose to leadership positions in hospitals and clinics, the military, government agencies, and college and universities around the world. Since its founding in 1939, when it began to offer the BSN degree, the School of Nursing has added rigorous academic programs leading to the Master of Science in Nursing, Doctor of Nursing Practice, and PhD degrees. The school's distinguished history and renowned degree programs reflect the evolution of health care, nursing, and research.

At Pitt, students gain a strong foundation so that they will be prepared to conduct evidence-based practice, engage in scholarly activities, and pursue further academic study. They participate in federally funded research projects and meaningful international and community-based learning activities and experience almost 1,200 clinical hours at our world-class health care partners. Students gain critical real-world experience in a variety of settings, including a children's hospital, community outpatient facilities, rehabilitation centers, long-term care facilities, cancer

centers, and hospitals that include a Level I trauma center.

Students enjoy living in Pittsburgh, an extremely accessible, safe, and affordable metropolitan area. Within easy reach of campus, there is an eclectic mix of restaurants, museums, and sporting facilities and more than 100 miles of biking and walking trails. In the past two years, Pittsburgh has been voted "Most Livable" by *Forbes* magazine and one of the 10 Incredible and Underrated Cities to Live In by BuzzFeed. Pitt students can take advantage of all the city has to offer through the University's fare-free bus passes and free or reduced-price tickets to cultural events and attractions throughout the region.

The University of Pittsburgh is located in the city neighborhood of Oakland, the academic and health care center of Pittsburgh and a perpetual hub of excitement and activity. Three major universities, six museums, five world-class hospitals, grand architecture, quaint coffee shops, international cuisine, and specialty shops are right outside the School of Nursing's door.



For more information about our degree programs and the benefits of being a Pitt nursing student, please visit nursing.pitt.edu or call us at 1-888-747-0794.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jacqueline Dunbar-Jacob". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Jacqueline Dunbar-Jacob, PhD, FAAN
Dean and Distinguished Service Professor
of Nursing, University of Pittsburgh
School of Nursing

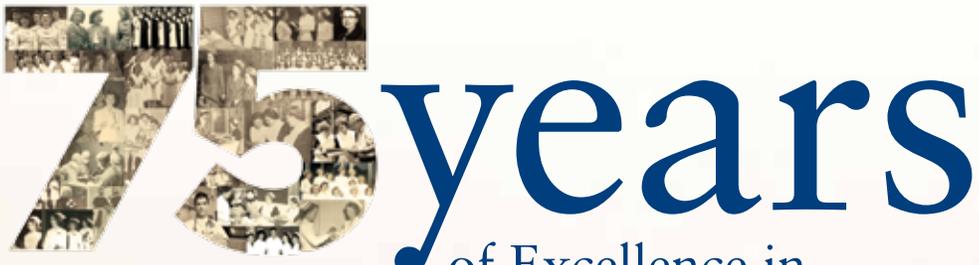


“Someone once told me your vocation should be your avocation. Love what you do, and when you don't love it anymore, change. There are so many opportunities out there that nurses shouldn't have to feel locked into any one thing. There are unlimited possibilities for making a difference.”

Tamara J. Aitken (MSN '84) *School of Nursing Alumni News*, spring 1999

“Evidence-based practice is a thread throughout the whole curriculum, so from early on, students are learning about practice that's based on evidence, not on opinion or intuition.”

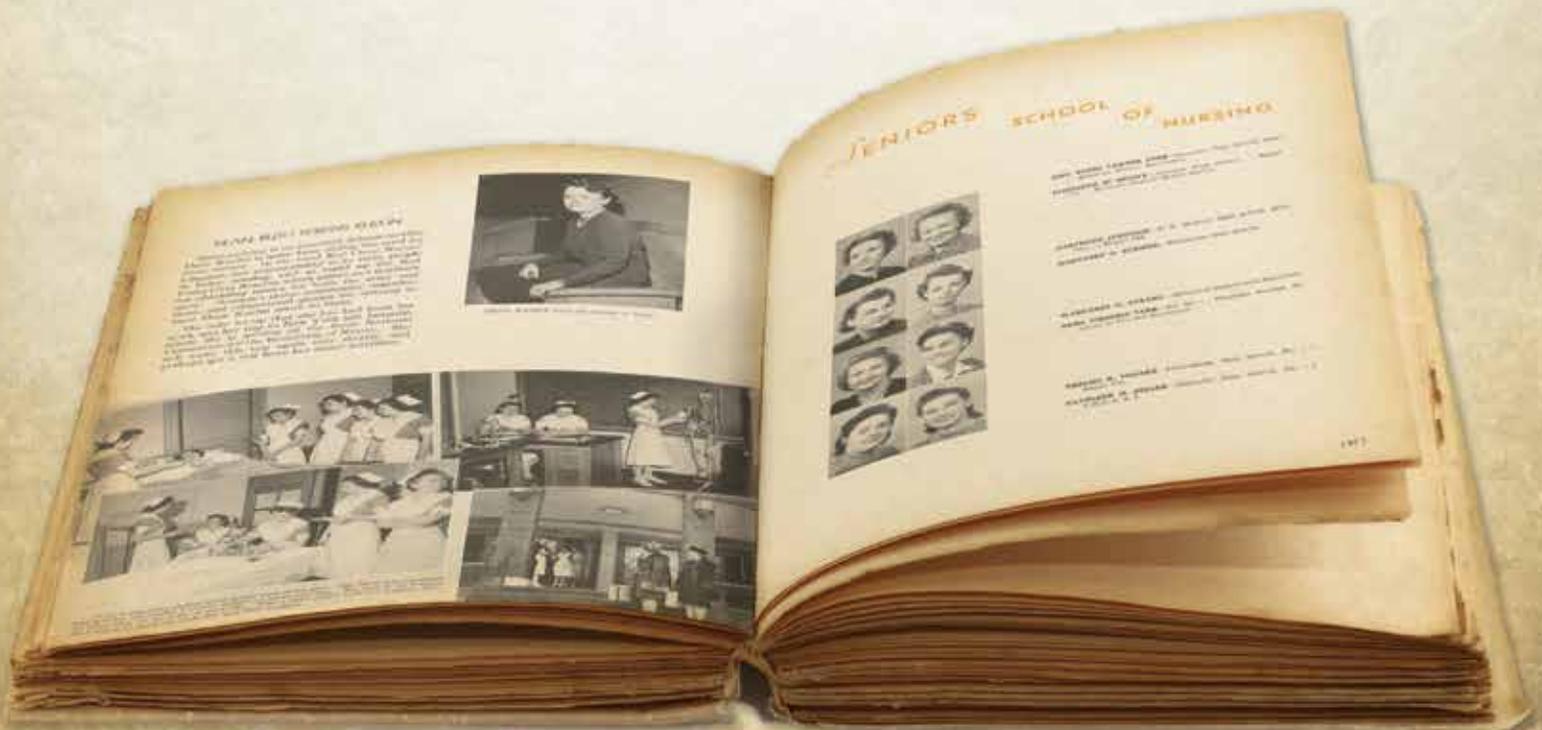
Elizabeth A. Schlenk, PhD
Associate Professor



75 years

of Excellence in
Nursing Education,
Research, and Service

Although 2014 has been dedicated to celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing, we also take this opportunity to reflect on the dramatic evolution of the school in response to external factors such as wars, scientific advancements, and cultural shifts like the rise of feminism. The development of nursing practice and research does not happen in a vacuum. Therefore, to appreciate the accomplishments and transformation of the School of Nursing, it is essential to look at the context of such growth.



1938–45

In terms of nursing, the late 1930s and early 1940s are times of building up the profession's capacity to meet anticipated military needs abroad. Prior to this, health care mostly took place in the home or in small community-based hospitals. This period also seems to highlight a shift in perceptions about the field; there is a surge in efforts to standardize nursing education, and a number of national and international health organizations are formed. During the 1930s, the Committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools (under the aegis of the American Nurses Association) undertakes a five-year study of conditions in nursing schools. The resulting recommendations call for schools to note the "difference between nurse training and an education in nursing, that student nursing hospital experiences should benefit the student, not the hospital." In light of the GI Bill and federal training acts, a college education for nurses is more accessible.

1938

The Nurses Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery is erected to honor World War I nurses, of whom more than 600 are buried in Arlington.

1939

The University sees a need for nurses due to the ramp-up in military actions in Europe and Asia. Locally, hospitals are noting a lack of civilian workers, which would be even further amplified if nurses are called to the military. Pitt's trustees resolve to establish the School of Nursing. Provost Rufus Henry Fitzgerald appoints Ruth Perkins Kuehn as its first dean.



The School of Nursing at the University of Pittsburgh is officially founded on April 6.



1940

The first students are enrolled at the School of Nursing, and the first faculty member, Alice Crist Malone, is recruited.

The first-ever continuing education workshop is offered by the school. The event focuses on curriculum construction and evaluation, methods in nursing sciences, nursing arts, mental hygiene, and medical/surgical nursing.





1941

The school is approved by the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners and is awarded part of a Nursing and National Defense Act grant for the U.S. Army Cadet Nurse Corps Program. The school designs an accelerated program and admits students three times per year.



1943

The school is recommended for accreditation by the National League for Nursing Education and for membership in the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing as well as approved by the Pennsylvania State Board of Nursing. The first pinning ceremony takes place.



The American Red Cross begins a national blood donor service to collect blood for the military.



1942

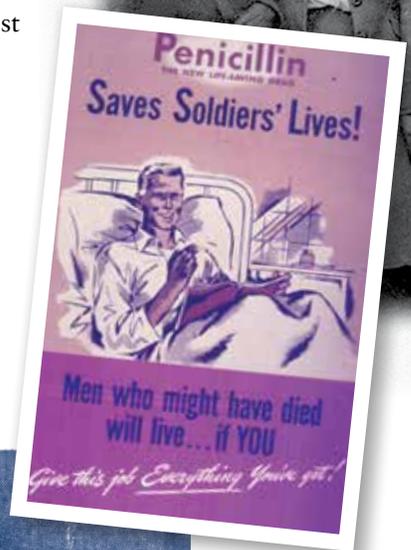
Pitt's Board of Trustees approves the nursing school's assumption of responsibility for the organization and administration of nursing courses for students from diploma schools, which would pay a fee back to the school. It also approves the awarding of master's degrees.

The first African American students and first international student are admitted to the School of Nursing.

1945

Penicillin—the first and most widely used antibiotic—is mass produced for medical use. Its production changes the face of battlefield care.

Emily Holmquist becomes the first president of Pitt's Nursing Alumni Association.



Dean Kuehn earns her PhD. She is the first nursing school dean in the United States to hold one.

1943

The federal Nurse Training Act (the Bolton Act) is passed, making training free for nurses in military and civilian schools.



1946-54

At this point, the health care field begins to institutionalize itself and seeks methods to deliver care on a global scale with the creation of the precursor to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and Great Britain's National Health Service. In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower creates the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (parent organization of the U.S. Public Health Service), the first cabinet-level agency with responsibility for the general welfare of the American people. Even student nurses organize with the creation of the National Student Nurses' Association in 1952. More than \$5 billion is dedicated to hospital construction and modernization through the Hill-Burton Act.

1946

Benjamin Spock publishes *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*, revolutionizing both child care and parenting.



The School of Nursing admits its first male student, Niles Titler.

1947

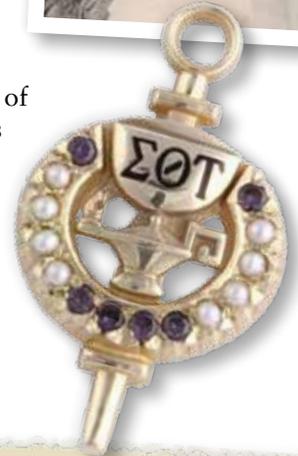
Adena Johnson Davis, Rachel Poole, and Nadine Frye are the first African Americans to graduate from the School of Nursing.



1948

Nursing for the Future, a National Nursing Council report, calls for nursing education to move away from a system of apprenticeship to a planned program of education affiliated with institutions of higher education.

Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, Eta Chapter, the sixth chapter in this national nursing organization, is established at Pitt.



1949

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses becomes part of the American Nurses Association.

1950

The Korean War commences.





Ground is broken for a residence hall to be used by Pitt nursing students and nurses employed at adjacent hospitals.

1952

Surgeons in Minnesota are able to successfully correct a congenital heart defect using hypothermia. It is only a year later that a Mayo Clinic surgeon successfully uses the Gibbon-type pump-oxygenator to provide external circulation.

Alumnus Emily Holmquist is part of a group that founds *Nursing Research*, the first peer-reviewed journal on nursing in the United States.

1953

The first critical care unit opens at North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, heralding the beginning of specialization within the health care field.

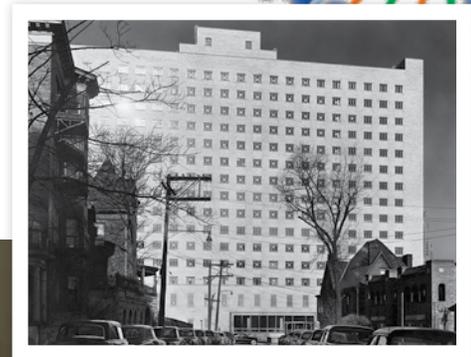


The double helix model of DNA is identified in the journal *Nature*.

The Medical Center Nurses Residence, known today as Lothrop Hall, is completed.

1954

The School of Nursing becomes one of three schools nationally to offer doctoral preparation for nurses.



1955–65

The national stage for nursing changes dramatically within this time frame as nurses and nursing schools enter the research arena. The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare makes available the first federal research money to launch a nurse-scientist research training grant program in 1956. There also is an effort to define the role of nurses in health care and patient care; for example, a 1943 New York ruling that determined that venipuncture was illegal unless performed by a physician is reversed. In addition, medical advances such as the distribution of the Salk polio vaccine and the creation of fiber-optic scopes mean that there is hope to alleviate diseases and long-term heart conditions. Federal health care programs signal a perception shift to “health care for all” and an increasing demand for nurses—not just RNs but also specialists. We begin to see different advanced practice nursing positions as new units are created, such as the ICU and the PICU. This results in an intense national discussion about the appropriate level of education and training for nurses, a challenge given that there are only 150 university-based schools and more than 1,000 hospital schools of nursing at the time.



1955

The Salk polio vaccine, created at Pitt, is distributed. Pitt nurses are involved in the Western Pennsylvania vaccination drives.

Males are commissioned into the U.S. Army Nurse Reserve Corps, although the bill was initially introduced in 1950, meaning that it took five years to implement.

With foundation funding, the school completes a major study of personnel use and patient care. This initial research is followed by projects on nursing administration, time and motion studies in operating rooms, and streamlining nursing procedures in medical centers.



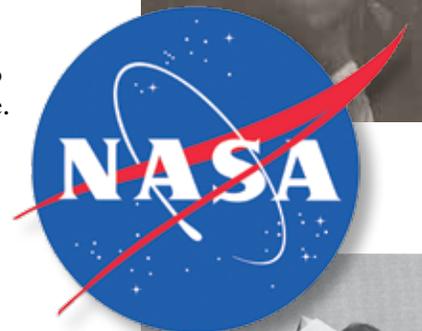
1957

The school awards its first doctoral degree to Florence Erickson. Her dissertation is titled “Play Interviews for 4-Year-Old Hospitalized Children.”



1958

NASA is created in response to the Sputnik crisis of confidence. Over the many years of the space program, some of the resulting medical inventions include fiber-optic scopes for joint surgery and heart pumps.

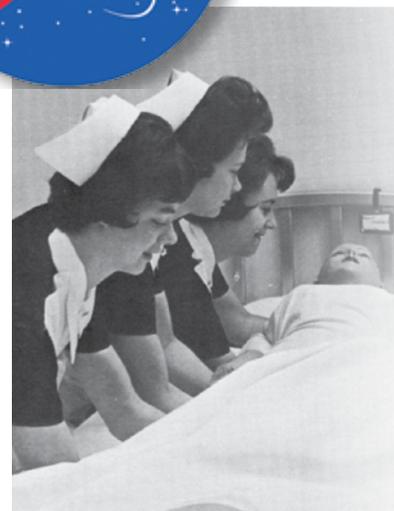


1959

The school consolidates its master's programs into the MSN degree.

1960

The federal Health Resources and Services Administration founds the Division of Nursing to provide federal support to clinically educated nurses and nurse researchers.





1961

The Peace Corps is established with a charge to improve world health through personal hygiene and community sanitation programs.

1962

The U.S. Public Health Service's Division of Nursing hosts research efforts to explore nursing topics such as staffing, interventions for diabetes, nurse preceptors and educators, and adequate educational offerings for nurses.

1963

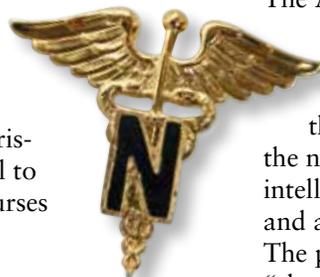
The federal government report *Toward Quality in Nursing* is released and reveals increasing worry both inside and outside the nursing profession about the abilities of nurses in the workforce. The recommended new staffing patterns call for 50 percent RNs, 30 percent LPNs, and 20 percent aides.

Pitt opens regional campuses in Bradford, Greensburg, and Titusville.

1964

The Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing is created under the jurisdiction of the U.S. surgeon general to increase the number of military nurses with baccalaureate degrees.

Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act, the federal Nurse Training Act, is passed with funds for expanding educational programs, building new facilities, and recruiting nurses, perhaps reflecting the federal mandate to provide health care for all.



The American Nurses Association sponsors the first national nursing research conference.

The school celebrates its 25th anniversary. At the event, Chancellor Edward H. Litchfield announces plans to construct a School of Nursing building.

1965

The Medicare and Medicaid programs are created, resulting in greater pressure on hospitals and nurses as well as a shortage of primary care physicians.

Henry Silver, a physician, and Loretta Ford, a nurse, create the first official training program for nurse practitioners to help to balance rising health care costs, increase the number of health care providers, and correct the inefficient distribution of health resources.

The American Nurses Association (ANA) issues a seminal position paper that frames the subsequent discussion of appropriate levels of nursing education. ANA calls for education that would "provide an environment in which the nursing student can develop self-discipline, intellectual curiosity, and the ability to think clearly and acquire the knowledge necessary for practice." The position paper mandates that all education for "those who are licensed to practice nursing should take place in institutions of higher education." The baccalaureate degree is recommended as the base standard degree.

The University consolidates with Falk Clinic, Children's, Eye and Ear, Libby Steele Magee, Presbyterian General, and Women's Hospital and becomes the University Health Center of Pittsburgh.



1966-80

The national discussion about the role of nurses and the appropriate level of education continues. The new National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX), the successor to the State Board Test, is administered to assess the competency of graduating nurses. There is a great deal of specialization in the field, resulting in the introduction of oncology nursing, psychiatric/mental health, and adult care degree programs at the school. The implementation of health maintenance organization (HMO)s in the 1970s changes expectations about health care on the part of the general public. The rise of feminism in the mid-to-late 1960s has a significant impact on nursing and the medical field. Women feel that there are other career options becoming available to them and begin to turn away from the more traditional professions of nursing and teaching. For example, only 9 percent of medical students are female in 1970. At the end of the decade, more than 25 percent are female.



1966

Marguerite Schaefer becomes dean of the School of Nursing.

Pitt becomes a state-related institution.

U.S. military involvement in Vietnam escalates, creating a need for more nurses in the armed forces. For the first time, men are allowed into the U.S. Army Nursing Corps on an active-duty basis.



1967

The National Commission for the Study of Nursing and Nursing Education is formed to study issues in nursing practice and education and is funded by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Avalon Foundation, and a private donor.

Congress passes a bill to allow male nurses to be commissioned for regular duty in any armed forces unit.

1968

Pitt starts the first oncology nursing specialist program in the country.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provides funding for a new school facility to be built over parking garages on Victoria Street.



1969

The American Association of Colleges of Nursing is created. Dean Schaefer is a founding member.

1970

The pediatric nurse practitioner program is developed at the School of Nursing.



1971

Nurse Florence Wald founds the first hospice in the United States in Branford, Conn. Building on her model of care for the terminally ill that involves the patient's family, other hospice centers shortly follow, including Forbes Hospice. This Western Pennsylvania facility opens in 1979 under the leadership of two Pitt alumni and a School of Nursing faculty member.

1972

Maternal-Child Nursing Journal, begun by Pitt nursing faculty members Florence Erikson and Reva Rubin, commences publication. It is the first professional journal in the obstetric and pediatric nursing specialties.

The National Institute of Mental Health funds a new clinical doctoral program in psychiatric/mental health nursing at the school.

1973

Enid D. Goldberg is appointed dean of the School of Nursing.

The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Act is passed.

On April 24, 1973, 36 charter fellows of the American Academy of Nursing hold their first meeting.

The publication of *Standards of Nursing Practice* determines the role of the nurse in any specialty or setting and describes an expected framework for acceptable practice.



1974

The adult nurse practitioner program, the first in Pennsylvania, is introduced at the school.

The school is awarded a contract from the National Cancer Institute to expand the oncology component of its medical/surgical master's program and to develop continuing education programs in oncology nursing.

Pitt is elected to the Association of American Universities, a select organization of North America's leading research universities.

1975

The Oncology Nursing Society is created. Alumna Pearl Moore is part of the founding group and becomes its first executive director.

1977

The school's continuing education program is accredited by the American Nurses Association.

1978

The Victoria Building is dedicated. Prior to this, labs, administrative offices, and classrooms were spread out over several buildings on and around Pitt's campus, including the hospitals and Scaife Hall.

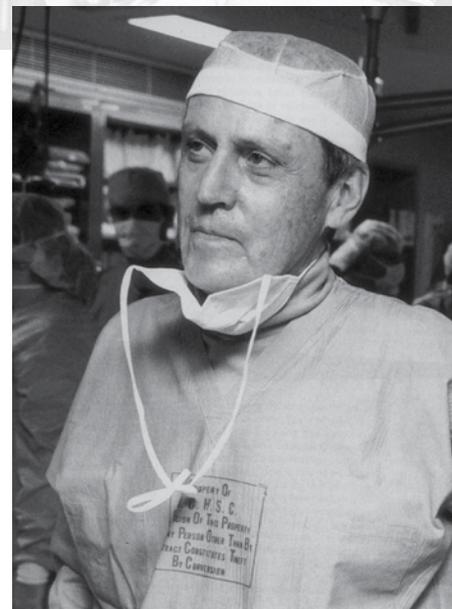
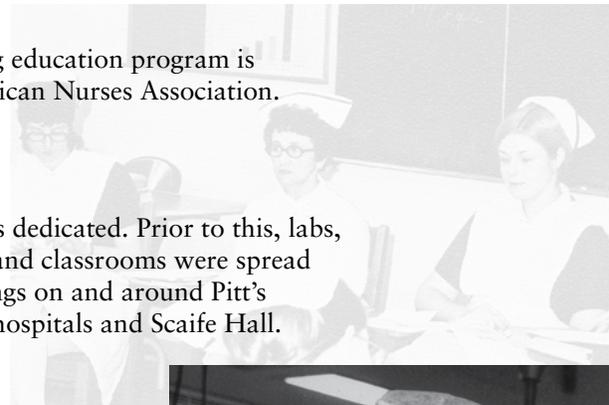
1979

Smallpox is eradicated globally.

1980

The Associate of Science in nursing degree program opens at the University of Pittsburgh at Bradford.

Thomas Starzl, a pioneer in the field of organ transplantation, joins the faculty at Pitt. He is awarded the National Medal of Science, this country's highest scientific honor, in 2004.



1981-90

There's a shift to the privatization and corporatization of health care in the United States. Medicare transitions to payment by diagnosis (diagnostic-related groups) for in-hospital services and reimbursements, rather than by treatments. Professional organizations and government agencies lobby for support of advanced education for nurses. A 1983 Institute of Medicine study calls for increased support for nursing education at the master's level, particularly to create more nurse practitioners. The National League for Nursing produces a credentialing report in 1984 that becomes the recognized standard for nursing preparation.

1981

The RN-BSN program starts at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, with 32 students enrolled.



1984

Dean Goldberg rallies alumni to fight off a proposed merger of the School of Nursing with other health sciences entities.



Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc., Kappa Beta Chapter is established as a minority nursing sorority at the school.

1985

The University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute opens to host collaborative academic and research endeavors around cancer by Pitt, Carnegie Mellon University, and regional hospitals. It achieves National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center status in 1989.



1986

The establishment of the National Center of Nursing Research (NCNR) at the National Institutes of Health is announced.

1987

In honor of the University's bicentennial, two Pitt nursing alumni are honored with the Bicentennial Medallion of Distinction: Lucie Young Kelly and Sister Rosemary Donley.

The school creates the Center for Research to support the research activities of faculty and students.

1988

An endowed fund is initiated to support faculty research and is named in honor of the first dean of the School of Nursing, Ruth Perkins Kuehn.

1989

NCNR awards the school a grant to create one of the first two exploratory centers in nursing

research in the United States.

The master's program in nursing anesthesia commences at the school.

The school initiates a revised degree program to enable those who completed a diploma program to earn a BSN or MSN.

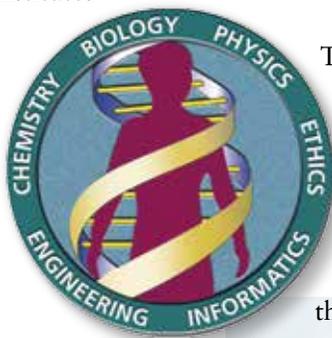
The school celebrates its 50th anniversary.

1990

The National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Department of Energy join with international partners to establish the Human Genome Project.

The Persian Gulf War commences.

The study abroad program is instituted at the School of Nursing. The first students undertake studies in Sussex, England.



“I got more than ‘training’ in nursing. I was educated how to think critically. I became a risk-taker because my mentors encouraged me to try new things with the understanding that they would be there to help pick me up if I faltered.”

Cynthia Roth (BSN '81)
Pitt Nursing News, Fall 1998

1991–2005

The field of nursing experiences great change again as more emphasis is placed on outpatient surgery and specialty clinics rather than the more traditional in-hospital services. Another shift is the emphasis on the care of the aging baby boomer population. The debate about right-to-die issues arises, while the demand for home health, palliative, and hospice care increases significantly. Rising health care costs (increasing at double the rate of inflation) lead to increased use of managed care delivery systems to moderate the expenses.



1991

Ellen Rudy becomes dean of the School of Nursing.

The school receives a grant from the National Center for Nursing Research to establish an Exploratory Center for Critical Care Nursing.

The school establishes a Center of Excellence in Nursing Practice with UPMC.

1992

Research funding at the school surpasses the \$1 million mark.

The school institutes a two-track faculty system to recognize the expertise and accomplishments of both research and clinical faculty members.

1993

The National Center for Nursing Research is elevated to an NIH institute, the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR).

Dean Rudy meets with President Bill Clinton's health care task force to discuss the special needs of nursing education in health care reform.

1994

The school is designated a Nursing Research Intensive Environment by NINR.

The skills lab is dedicated in honor of Ellen Chaffee, a former faculty member at the School of Nursing who created an endowed fund at the school.

1995

The school celebrates the establishment of the first distinguished clinical faculty scholar endowment in a U.S. school of nursing.



An NINR grant of \$1.3 million to the school establishes the Center for Nursing Research in Chronic Disorders to target methods that improve clinical outcomes of treatments for chronic disorders.

The school assumes management of the primary care component of UPMC's Matilda H. Theiss Child Development Center, a nurse-managed clinic in one of Pittsburgh's most underserved communities.

The school's external research funding surpasses \$2 million.

1997

The federal Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is created, modeled on a program started in Pennsylvania in 1992.

1998

UPMC and Italian agencies construct a multi-organ transplant center in Palermo, Italy, known as ISMETT. The ISMETT nurses come to Pitt to participate in a specially designed yearlong transplant nurse training program.

1999

The school institutes the Cameos of Caring® program to recognize nurses who provide exceptional bedside care in Western Pennsylvania health care facilities. Twenty nurses are honored at the first gala, which more than 600 people attend.

2000

Collaborating with Carnegie Mellon University, the school works on NurseBot, a robotic assistant for care of the elderly.

In anticipation of nurse practitioners being granted prescriptive authority, the school begins offering advanced pharmacology courses.

The school introduces its genetics research program.

2001

The UPMC Health System Chair in Nursing Science is established at the school.

The war in Afghanistan begins, leading to more health care professionals in the military.

Jacqueline Dunbar-Jacob becomes dean of the School of Nursing.

The first genome/genetics lab housed in a university school of nursing opens at Pitt.

Pitt opens the Peter M. Winter Institute for Simulation Education and Research (WISER), a world-class multidisciplinary training and research facility.

2003

The school wins the People Do Matter award from the Workforce Connections at the Pennsylvania Economy League in recognition of its creation of the Cameos of Caring® program.

2005

The school initiates the Nursing Honors Program in conjunction with Pitt's Honor's College. The selected students, all academically outstanding, earn the BSN-H degree.

The renovated Ellen Chaffee Anatomy and Physiology Lab opens.



2006-14

Health care reform is the landmark issue for this period: It takes on a prominent role in national elections, in presidential politics, and in the everyday life of U.S. citizens. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, passed in 2010, will potentially result in millions of previously uninsured people entering the health care system. The nursing profession is debating whether to increase the scope of practice for nurses to meet the primary care needs of millions. Genetic testing, an outcome of the Human Genome Project, allows patients and doctors to be aware of potential health issues and to work to prevent them before they actually occur. The adoption of electronic health records brings administrative efficiencies and convenient access to patient records and medical histories but is not without security challenges.

2006

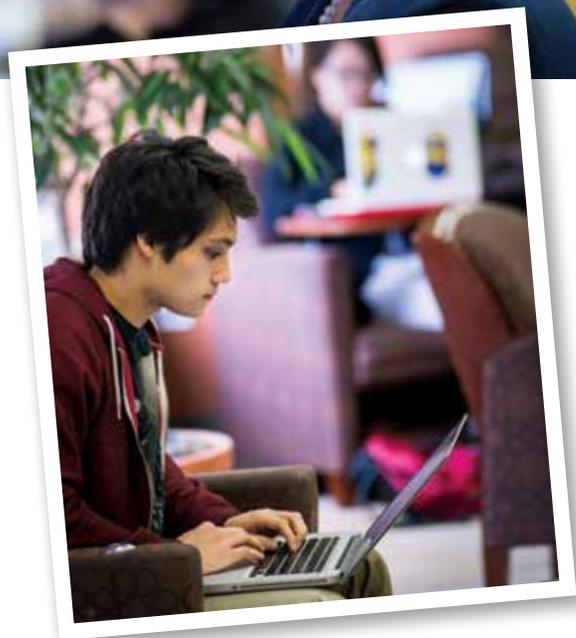
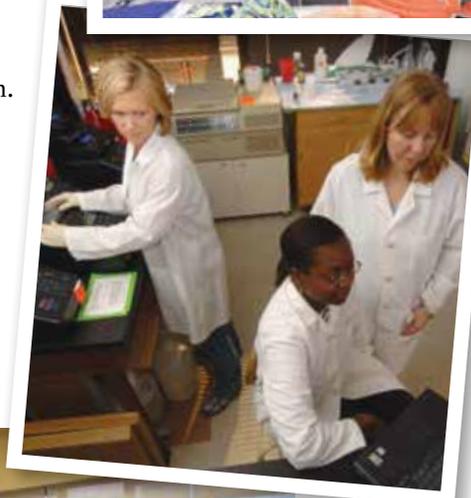
The American Academy of Nursing opens a Washington, D.C., office to meet its strategic goals and recognize the pivotal role of public policy in reforming American health care.

The school creates the clinical research suites and laboratory, 1,800 square feet of space outfitted to enable faculty members to implement and test research protocols.

The school accepts the first students for its DNP program.

2008

The Victoria Building lobby is renovated to offer more commodious and comfortable student study spaces.



The school creates the Undergraduate Research Mentorship Program with the intent to introduce students to research methods and to engage them in faculty-led projects and scholarship.

The School of Nursing enters the online education milieu with its clinical nurse leader concentration in the master's program.

2009

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching calls for a more highly educated workforce in *Educating Nurses: A Call for Radical Transformation*.

2010

The School of Nursing introduces a satellite four-year BSN program at Pitt-Johnstown.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is signed into law.

The United Nations declares this to be the Year of the Nurse, a year which also marks the centennial of the death of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing.

The National Institute of Nursing Research awards three T32 grants for training nurse scientists in the areas of cancer, genomics, and technology.

2011

The School of Nursing begins to transition advanced practice programs to the doctoral level, reflecting the 2005 charge from the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) to move the current level of preparation for advanced nursing practice to the DNP level.

2012

Pitt's capital campaign concludes. The School of Nursing raises \$23.5 million.

2013

The Nursing and Health Sciences Building at UPJ celebrates its grand opening.

2014

The Nancy Glunt Hoffman Endowed Chair in Oncology Nursing is established at the school.



“And that’s really the ideal for research—not that you come out as a clone of your advisors, but you’re using that expression, ‘Jumping off the shoulders of giants.’ That’s really what it is. You’re taking all of the human capital at Pitt and bringing it in your direction.”

Teresa Hagan
(BSN '10), PhD student,
Pitt Nurse, fall 2012

“[During] my education at Pitt, they always pushed us to try new things and look at the new stuff that was out there. ... We were always looking for the new, the better, the opportunities ahead.”

Kristine Closky Gosnell (BSN '91),
Pitt Nurse, fall 2013

Where in the World Can You Find Pitt Nurse Alumni?

With more than 12,000 alumni, the School of Nursing could pin the locations of its graduates pretty much all around the globe. We have a large contingent of alumni who reside in our home state of Pennsylvania, but there also are significant clusters of Pitt nurses in California, Florida, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia.

You could bump into one of our graduates in all 50 states or in 23 other countries: Australia, Botswana, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Panama, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United Kingdom.



Nursing Research Through the Years

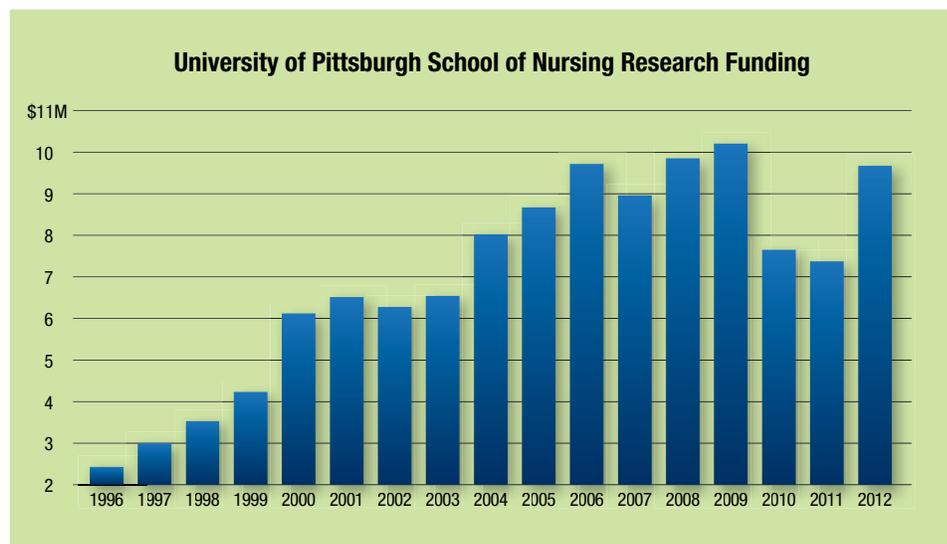
As noted on page 2, the University of Pittsburgh School of Nursing was one of the first to embark upon research into nursing practice. In the 1950s, the school received funding from the Sarah Mellon Foundation to study how to provide adequate nursing services through effective use of nursing professionals with varying levels of training. The real-time testing of proposed staffing patterns took place in regional hospitals. This work led to other field studies of nursing administration and operating room nursing in local facilities.

Noting a lack of faculty-driven research undertaken at the school during the 1970s and '80s, the school pursued a number of methods to foster more research: increase the number of doctorally prepared faculty members, employ a director of nursing research, and offer fiscal incentives to faculty members such as travel and library reimbursements. In 1983, the school successfully pursued a multifaceted research grant from the

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Division of Nursing that supported several faculty research projects.

Since then, the Pitt School of Nursing has assumed a leadership position in several significant research areas. In fact, the school has been designated a Nursing Research Intensive Environment by the National Institute of Nursing Research, has secured substantial funding from the National Institute of Nursing Research, and has been consistently ranked among

the top recipients of NIH research funding. The school has earned an internationally renowned reputation in oncology nursing, genomics, critical care management, patient adherence, and nursing education, to name just a few. Ongoing projects funded in 2013 cover topics such as promoting physical activity in older adults who have comorbidity, patient care outcomes at the end of life for older adults in the ICU, and predicting patient instability noninvasively.



Service to the Community: From Bandages to Bone Marrow



At the foundation of nursing are values that have fostered a culture of caring and altruism. Therefore, you'll often see nurses giving of their time and talents by volunteering in the community.

In old photos, you can see student nurses folding bandages to be sent to both the European and Asian fronts during World War II. In Pitt yearbooks from the 1960s and 1970s, you can find pictures of nursing students raising funds and participating in campuswide charitable activities.

In 1995, the School of Nursing assumed management of the primary care component of the Matilda H. Theiss Child Development Center. At the time, this was a truly innovative concept—nurse practitioners would take on administrative leadership and run a community health clinic while working with physicians to provide patient care. The staff at the Theiss Center included one full-time and five part-time nurse practitioners working with four physicians. While delivering much-needed primary care to an underserved Pittsburgh neighborhood, the Theiss Center also served

as a laboratory in which to study the impact of nurse practitioners on patient care, community well-being, and health care management.

In 2005, the school partnered with the Allegheny County Health Department to administer influenza vaccinations to individuals unable to procure them from their private physicians. Over a six-day period at Heinz Field, faculty members, assisted by students, gave thousands of injections to individuals at high risk of contracting influenza. Students benefited from this meaningful opportunity to gain experience with mass inoculations, while providing an invaluable service to the community.

Starting in 2010, the members of the Nursing Student Association have hosted an annual bone marrow drive in partnership with an international donor registry. The drive has resulted in more than 600 potential donors being registered and seven Pitt nursing students have completed bone marrow donations to date.

In 2012, the school introduced its Office of Community Partnerships, which is charged with helping the school to meet the health care needs of vulnerable and underserved individuals in the community as well as to build a culture of service and partnership. Projects managed by this office include a student-run health education center in partnership with a community food pantry. This effort will provide health promotion and disease prevention education to more than 400 monthly customers of the food bank. Other projects include creating a cadre of Pitt nursing volunteers to support health fairs and expos in the region and developing a health education program in partnership with the Urban League of Greater Pittsburgh.



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Here's why you should enroll at Pitt's School of Nursing:

The School of Nursing:

- is ranked **seventh** by *U.S. News & World Report*.*
- ranked **fifth** in NIH research dollars awarded.

The University of Pittsburgh:

- is one of the nation's best institutions for undergraduate education, according to the Princeton Review.
- is ranked as the top value among all public colleges and universities in Pennsylvania by *Kiplinger's Personal Finance*.
- is 37th in the United States and 17th among public universities in the United States in the *Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2013-14* rankings.

Pittsburgh:

- is ranked the 14th best city for recreation by WalletHub.
- has the ultimate urban hike in the United States, according to Yahoo Travel.
- has six miles of riverfront trails, kayaking, a 36-acre park, and 14 other parks within one mile of downtown.
- is one of the best all-American vacations for 2014, according to the Travel Channel.
- is the third most secure major city in America according to Farmers Insurance and Sperling's BestPlaces.
- is the smartest city in the United States, according to Movoto.



PittNursing

*based on the latest graduate nursing school rankings done in 2011