

EXTRACT OF THE CLINICAL PROJECT FOR THE JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECT REGARDING THE:

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WING (PAVILION K) IN ORDER TO SOLVE LACK OF SPACE IN THE CRITICAL CARE UNITS

UPDATING OF THE CARE UNITS AND OTHER SECTORS OF ACTIVITY IN THE EXISTING BUILDING

Context

The Jewish General Hospital (the Hospital) is a university teaching hospital that:

- Offers specialized and ultra-specialized medical services to regional and supra-regional users, as well as local services based on the needs of the immediate community
- Is one of the three key hospitals (along with the St. Mary Hospital and the McGill University Health Centre) for the areas covered by the Health and Social Services Centres of *de la Montagne* and *Cavendish*
- Recognized by the *Agence de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal* (Agence) as one of Montreal's five major service hubs
- Whose Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research is recognized by the FRSQ as one of Quebec's seven research mega-centres
- Ensures the training of nearly one-third of McGill University's medical residents and approximately 1,200 undergraduate students of various backgrounds and origins (nurses, technicians, pharmacists)
- Is recognized for its clinical and operational excellence, as well as its spirit of innovation.

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Faced with difficulties that stem from the outdated infrastructure of its building, as well as a shortage of space, the Hospital has determined that a need exists for redevelopment and expansion. Within this context, the Hospital intends to undertake a preliminary feasibility study, with the ultimate goal of seeking authorization to carry out an operational and technical program. The capital investment project under consideration by the Hospital is intended to fully update the current facilities, with the aim of:

- Meeting the clinical needs of an ever-changing client base
- Resolving space limitations and eliminating operational shortages in the critical-care areas
- Responding to problems in controlling nosocomial infection
- Creating a technical platform, as well as patient-care units, that are in line with current trends in the delivery of healthcare services
- Ensuring that necessary space is set aside to fulfill the Hospital's educational mission
- Improving operational connections, assigning priorities to various streams of patients, and reducing travel time within the Hospital.

For the most part, the capital investment project gathers together a number of projects that are associated with various focal points in the Hospital. These have been submitted to the Agence on an individual basis over the past fifteen years. Action on these projects was also recommended to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. These projects consist of:

- Emergency services
- The medical and surgical Intensive Care Units
- The Coronary Care Unit and the Cardiac Care Unit
- The operating rooms and the recovery rooms
- The day hospital

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To this list, we have added the following areas for obvious reasons, because of their proximity to the operating rooms and in order to alleviate operational space shortages:

- The Birthing Centre
- The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- The sterilization area
- The respiratory therapy area
- Radiology (additional spaces)

Even the renovation of existing areas will not provide enough space, nor meet the Hospital's electrical, mechanical or environmental needs. Thus, there is no choice but to undertake new construction and the creation of additional space. This will permit the optimal delivery of care, while creating teaching facilities that are fully integrated with the Hospital's healthcare services.

These services will be gathered into a new wing, known as Pavilion K, several of whose floors will be connected to the existing buildings.

The construction of the new Pavilion K will be undertaken adjacent to the Hospital on land that was acquired in 2005 from the congregation of Les Soeurs de Sainte-Croix (as authorized by the MSSS).

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The new building will house the following services:

1. Emergency
2. The medical and surgical Intensive Care Units
3. The Coronary Care Unit
4. The Cardiac Care Unit
5. The operating rooms and recovery rooms
6. The Birthing Centre
7. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
8. An isolation area consisting of 28 beds (in keeping with the licence for 637 beds)

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Redistribution of the licensed beds will enable the Hospital to:

- a. Build 4 areas of care, each containing 40 beds in private rooms (medicine and surgery)
- b. Eliminate 4-bed rooms in the existing building, thereby creating space to alleviate the shortage of room for teaching and the storage of materials and equipment
- c. Convert 4-bed rooms into double rooms, and double rooms into private rooms. This will upgrade all patient-care areas by eliminating 4-bed rooms and moving from a ratio of...
 - 18% of beds in private rooms
 - 49% of beds in double rooms
 - 33% of beds in standard rooms

...to a ratio of 70% of beds in private rooms and 30% of beds in double rooms, in order to better control nosocomial infection

- d. Keep the infrastructure of these rooms (medical gases, suction, electricity) in place. In case of a disaster or epidemic in Montreal, the Hospital would immediately be able to make 250 extra beds available for emergency purposes
- e. Provide patients and staff with facilities that are more secure and have a better environment.