

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS - CHILDREN'S THERAPY CENTER

1. Is the Center tax supported? NO
2. Purpose of the Center - Therapy treatment of handicapped children
3. The purpose for which the funds are to be used.

The Children's Therapy Center opened in June, 1959. Operating expenses exceed income, many of its patients being unable to pay. Donated funds will make up the deficit. Future annual deficits are expected to decrease in inverse ratio to anticipated increase in paying patients.

4. Is the Center a member of or derive any funds from the Community Chest?

No, we are not members of the Community Chest. In 1959, the Center received \$17,000 from the Nebraska Crippled Children's Society; \$20,000 from the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Omaha, and \$25,000 from private donations.

5. The identity of the officers and directors of the Center.

See list included in folder.

6. Financial report for the month of October.

See report included

7. Amount raised during the last fiscal year.

<u>1959</u> -	\$62,569.60 - Operating Fund
	<u>10,436.90</u> - Building and Equipment Fund
	\$73,006.60 T O T A L

(Prior donations of \$1,021,526.00 including a \$402,622 Hill-Burton Grant, were previously raised for the organization's building)

8. What portion of the aforementioned funds were contributed by companies whose securities are listed for trading on national security exchanges, and other important business organizations?

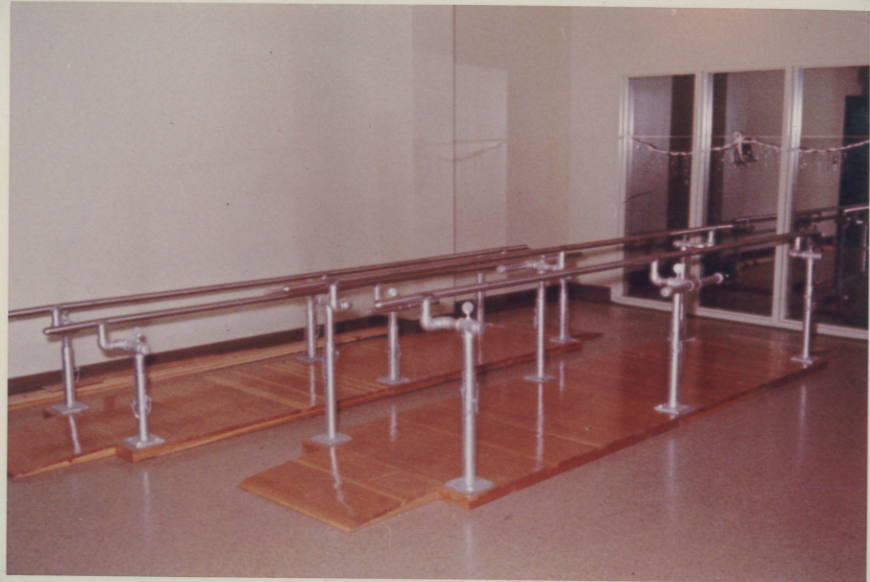
23 of 26 firms who contributed in 1959 are so called "blue chip" corporations; 6 foundations (tax exempt) contributed; 17 fraternal or civic organizations contributed.



### EXERCISE ROOM

This room is divided in the center by an observation room, the sides of which are full panel, one-way view glass windows affording a dual purpose. Mirrors are used in the training of the disabled in walking, and rather than duplicate the mirror system, we can utilize the one-way view glass to serve as a mirror from within the observation room. Here again, it is an attempt to allow touring visitors, parents, and various

types of students to observe the activities with the treatment and retraining of these youngsters without disturbing or interrupting the activity to the fullest without interruption by a viewer who is not involved in the actual treatment or training program. This room is equipped to have mat activities for trunk control, walking areas for ambulation training, exercise areas to increase the range of motion of contracted joints as well as strengthening by weight and exercise those muscles that have been affected by a disease or injury.



This photo shows a Tilt Table which is used by paraplegics, quadraplegics and persons suffering from polio. This will get them accustomed to the upright position and also prevent osteoporosis from forming.





## HYDROTHERAPY ROOMS

This is the section where one finds the large Hydro Equipment, which has the carborundumized ceramic tile on the floor as well as the wainscoting, and this same material is carried on into the Hydrotherapeutic Pool which is adjacent to this room. This floor and wall covering material is used not for beauty, but for the preservation of the floor and walls from the effects of water and high room humidities. The Hydrotherapeutic Pool is the only one of its kind in the United States and represents a composite design of eleven other types of existing therapeutic pools. Access to the pool is restricted and can be gained only through the Hydro Equipment Room, which will always be under control of a therapist. In order to allow touring visitors, parents and students of various types to witness the pool activity and yet not create any interruption with therapeutic activities going on within the pool, one can utilize the observation rooms which have one-way view glass windows. From these diagonal observation rooms, the viewer can see the entire pool area and can have it explained without actually disturbing anyone or entering into the pool area itself. It is interesting to note too, that the walls of the pool, as well as the ceiling are covered with French glass block, which is impervious to water and protects the rest of the building at large, making the control of the amount of water in the air in this area much more effective and economical.





## TABLE SERVICE AREA



This room is opposite the Exercise Room. It offers ten cubicle areas that are large enough for the therapist to approach the patient from any side and to have the bulky treatment equipment within the cubicle without hazard to the occupant of the adjacent cubicle. There is ample room for the movement of heavy equipment back and forth in the four foot corridor between the table service areas. One will find a space on either end of the room, as well as the center of the room, for the storage of this bulky equipment when not in actual use. In this room the modalities of electric muscle stimulation, radiant heat, ultraviolet, the various types of diathermy, and ultrasound can be applied to the patient as indicated in his treatment order. This room is also utilized for the therapeutic exercises and maneuvers necessary to increase range of motion of joints as well as to strengthen the musculature that is affected on the individual patient. Here too, is where the patient begins his muscle re-education program which is a rather exacting procedure, as well as time consuming. It will be noted that ten patients can be treated simultaneously in this room as the treatment load demands.





## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

These photos display the Activities for Daily Living area. This area is specifically designed to reproduce many of the common arrangements of furniture in the room that the patient will have to utilize in his everyday life. There he is taught how to use the common furniture without hazard to himself or the furniture and will assist him in living a more normal existence after he has completed his rehabilitation process.

This Section is divided into four quarters and the photo directly below is the "dirty" wood area where lathes, saws and sanders are operated. Here the activity is primarily of the kinetic, functional type, concerned with the range of motion of joints, as well as development of power.

Another quarter, which is not pictured, one finds those activity areas and equipment that are utilized in kinetic activity or those activities that are designed specifically to create specific range of motion of joints and the utilization of specific muscles. The equipment looks common to you and is easily recognizable for the common purpose, but with very close observation, one can see that the activities in this area can be geared for specific use of individual muscle or muscle growth and the operation of specific joints.





## GALLEY and GIFT SHOP

These two rooms are operated and serviced by the members of the Omaha Junior League. The Coffee Shop is purposely small because it is to serve primarily individual persons or groups of only two or three who will be concerned with refreshments, rather than a full meal schedule.



The Gift Shop is also small because it will handle only those toys that are of an educational nature, as well as the small inexpensive varied items that are for the patients' interest and are easily (and inexpensively) replaced.