dedication

We are proud to unveil a world-class medical center designed especially to foster a healing and supportive patient environment. This building will stand as a monument to former and future patients and their families; to the people of Los Angeles and all of California; to the federal, state and local leadership who supported the rebuilding efforts; to the architects and designers who created a calm and caring environment; to the generous benefactors who help to make it all possible; and to the entire UCLA medical community who work together every day to advance the field of medicine for future generations while healing people today. May this be a place to cure when possible and to care always.

Front Cover Gatefold FPO-does not print

Norman Abrams

Acting Chancellor

The new Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center beautifully embodies UCLA's tripartite mission, providing an unparalleled environment for training top medical professionals, enabling leading-edge discovery and offering compassionate, state-of-the-art patient care.

The new medical center stands as a model of hope and healing, embracing both our campus and the community. It symbolizes UCLA's ongoing partnership with Los Angeles, through which our faculty, staff and students engage with community members to improve the quality of life for those around us. The Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is destined to become an international symbol of this ongoing alliance between campus and city.

The new facility also demonstrates the vast power of partnerships between the community and public institutions. This magnificent structure is a monument to the generosity of many individuals who stepped forward to abundantly augment government funding. We are deeply grateful to them.

For more than 50 years, the medical facilities at UCLA have been at the forefront of the healthcare field. We are among the nation's leading hospitals, top medical schools and best research facilities. More than 300,000 patients a year turn to UCLA for medical care.

The Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center was born of that history of excellence, and ushers in a future where medical care will be patient-centered, blending science and technology with the art of healing. The project's design was informed by the collective input of more than 500 physicians and other medical professionals, bringing the power and skill of UCLA's medical team to bear on a singular focus: the needs of our patients. The result seamlessly integrates thousands of 21st-century technologies into an environment designed to humanize healing.

With the initiative of former Chancellor Charles E. Young, and under the leadership of former Chancellor Albert Carnesale and Vice Chancellor and Dean Gerald S. Levey, this extraordinarily beautiful new center reflects the dedicated teamwork of exceedingly talented people from UCLA, Los Angeles and throughout the world. We extend our sincere gratitude to everyone who helped make this incredible dream a reality.

This wonderful new facility will be a lasting tribute to my husband's legacy, and I'm grateful to everyone who has helped make it possible. It is my hope that Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center will heal the sick and also, by discovering new cures, offer hope to people everywhere.

Mrs. Ronald Reagan

Former First Lady

Gerald S. Levey, M.D.

Vice Chancellor, UCLA Medical Sciences
Dean, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

Every building has a story. Ask the people who built it. Or the people who conceived of the project. Or those who hope to be served by it in the future.

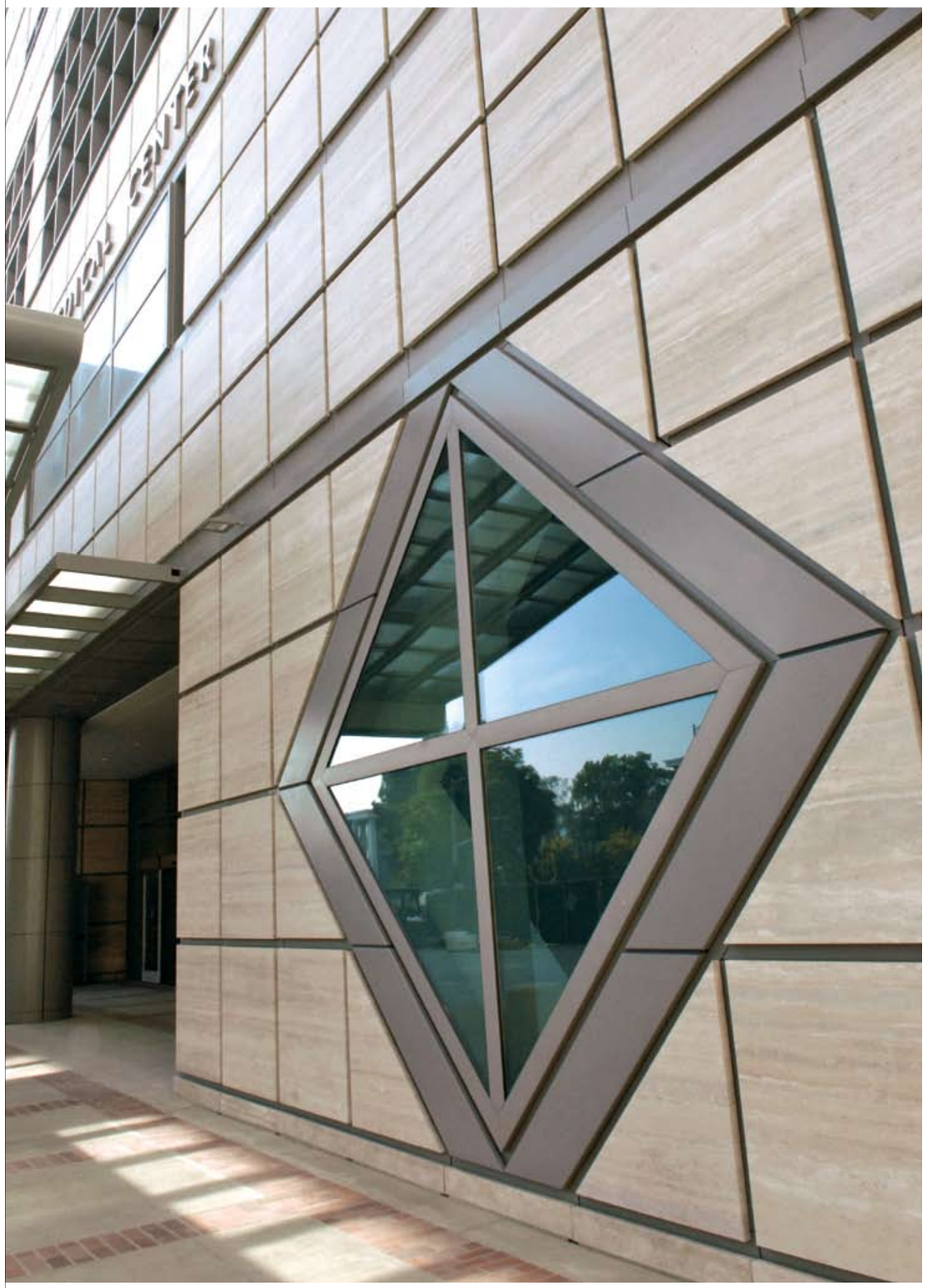
If you were to talk to the thousands of people who played a role in bringing this building to life, you would hear thousands of different stories of what happened here. As we dedicate this building, home to three different hospitals – Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA and Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA – and endless potential, take a few moments to imagine all those people and what they did to transform the original vision into a reality. From the architects to the construction workers to the engineers to the donors to the doctors to the patients, what you see before you today is the culmination of a truly collaborative process.

It's been a long journey for us. This is the biggest construction project in UC history, and we've had our share of tough challenges – whether it was getting enough funding, or keeping construction on track, or incorporating new technologies into the building that weren't even invented when we first began the planning process.

But thanks to all that hard work, we can now officially celebrate the completion of major construction, and throw open our doors so that all of you can preview our new hospitals. As you walk through the halls of Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, think about what you're seeing. Think of all of the children who will be born here. Think of the people who will come here for comfort, healing and hope. Think of the diseases that will be fought here. Think of the young doctors and nurses who will learn their life's calling. Think of the medical research breakthroughs that will be uncovered here and will echo across the globe. Think of the countless miracles that will happen inside these walls.

We're now entering the final lap. After an aircraft carrier is christened, the US Navy spends the next year testing every piece of equipment and outfitting the final interior touches. So it is with hospitals. Our new building cannot and will not open until our entire staff has been fully trained, and until every last piece of equipment – from MRI machine to light switch – is fully operational. That means that over the next nine to twelve months we'll need to stay incredibly focused. We'll be fitting the internal systems, installing and testing the clinical and IT equipment, and most importantly, training our ten thousand doctors, employees and volunteers to make sure everyone is comfortable in our new home.

It's an honor to be celebrating this project with all of you today, and humbling to think of what this building holds for tomorrow. Together, we've constructed a new foundation to build upon UCLA's traditions of medical education, ground-breaking research and unparalleled patient care. The story of this building – of our building – has just begun.



The new Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center embraces the idea that good architecture is an integral part of the healing process. We worked hard to create a design that not only meets the project's technical and scientific goals but also creates an environment that is cheerful, inspirational and intimate, despite its large size. We've aimed to design an environment for people, not just machines.

Chien Chung (Didi) Pei, AIA

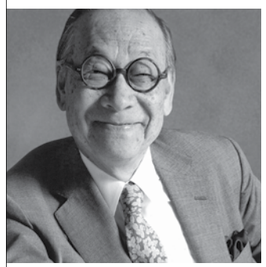
Partner, Pei Partnership Architects

Partner-in-Charge, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center

Bringing the Light

Before anyone put pencil to paper, internationally acclaimed architect I.M. Pei visited Westwood to see the future home of Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center.

From his perch atop a parking structure situated directly on the site, Mr. Pei saw sleek outpatient clinics, modern medical science laboratories and the red brick walls of the 50-year-old hospital facilities at UCLA. Off to one side, he saw a residential neighborhood perched on a hill. Beyond the campus, he could see the Santa Monica Mountains in one direction and a sliver of ocean in another. The bright California sun warmed him beneath a clear blue sky.



I.M. Pei and son C.C. Pei, along with a team headed by Perkins+Will, Pei Partnership Architects and RBB Architects, are the visionaries behind the design of the new UCLA hospital facility. Scores of UCLA physicians and medical staff contributed as well. Natural light, space, community and technology became the driving ideas behind a design that not only speaks as an artistic statement but also helps save and improve lives.

Sheathed in beautiful marble, the hospital's rounded towers are staggered to accommodate panoramic views and allow abundant natural light to animate the building's architecture. The exterior towers each emerge from a central core, breaking up the building's mass.

Sunshine streams into patient-friendly public lobbies and private patient rooms. It shines directly onto outdoor terraces and patios, and flows into every public space in the hospital – promoting a cheerful, healing environment.

The design of the facility is even more impressive given how well it showcases the individual essences of Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA and Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA, allowing these three hospitals to best serve their separate populations.

Dedicated entrances decorated with artwork, greenery and fountains guide patients to the hospital they need.

A sense of community that begins in the lobbies extends to the layout of the patient rooms, organized into intimate modules around central nursing stations. Each space-appropriate private room includes a window seat that converts into a bed should family and visitors choose to sleep in the room with their loved one.

But these rooms are not just about beauty and comfort; the design meets the project's technical and scientific goals as well. The spacious patient rooms contain the outlets and connections necessary to ramp up or dial down care as needed. ICU rooms include an overhead rotational power column to deliver electricity, essential gases and other items needed to provide 360-degree care.

Seamlessly integrated into the patient-care technology is an electronic records system. This system gives medical staff instant access to patient reports, lab results, clinical imaging and real-time ICU vital sign monitoring from any hospital location.

And as the years go by, the building's intrinsic flexibility will allow UCLA to easily renovate and re-equip to keep pace with advances in medical care and technology.

The Pei vision, first experienced a decade ago on a sunny day atop an obsolete university parking garage, now stands in brilliant relief against the sunny Southern California sky. That vision – Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center – represents the light, the life and the future of medicine at UCLA.

1955 – The beginning. UCLA Medical Center is founded.

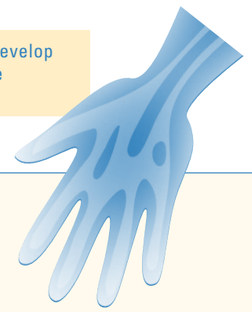
1956 – The first open-heart surgery in the western United States is performed at UCLA Medical Center.

1958 – UCLA researchers develop the first techniques for fetal monitoring.

1960 – The first mother-to-daughter kidney transplant in the western United States is performed at UCLA Medical Center.

1961 – UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute is founded.

1962 – UCLA researchers develop techniques for nerve transplantation.



Built in response to the damage incurred by the old hospital structure after the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the new Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is one of the most ambitious endeavors we have undertaken. One of the first total replacement hospital projects to be built in accordance with the latest seismic safety standards, the new hospital is remarkably strong and flexible — designed to meet the evolving needs of 21st-century patient care and research.

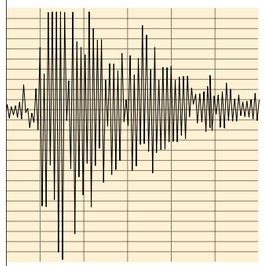
Steven A. Olsen
Vice Chancellor of Finance, Budget and Capital Programs

Peter W. Blackman
Administrative Vice Chancellor, Emeritus

A Seismic Achievement in Engineering

Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is ready for the Big One. Already renowned as a standard-bearer for medical care, research and education, UCLA now sets the standard for seismic safety among a new generation of California hospitals.

Damage from the 1994 Northridge earthquake prompted the need to replace the original 1951 structure. While the explosive 6.4 Richter scale quake failed to significantly disrupt medical services at UCLA, engineers and hospital leadership determined it would be more efficient to rebuild rather than retrofit the facility as UCLA provides around-the-clock trauma, surgical and emergency services.



Fast forward to 2007, and UCLA's new 10-story medical facility stands among the first replacement hospital projects to meet California's latest seismic safety requirements. Tough guidelines mandate no significant structural failures, no falling exterior features, and full functionality in the aftermath of an earthquake greater than 8.0 Richter magnitude – a "great quake" capable of causing injury, death and serious property damage across several hundred miles.

The design team achieved the goal with visionary engineering that created a 26,000-ton structural web of steel and a system of redundant power sources inside a flexible stone skin, all backed by the most rigid testing methods available. The building is a stunning melding of form and function, built to last for years to come.

Uniquely sized and shaped steel beams weighing 20 to 25 tons each provide the framework. An individual beam measures 20 feet long by four feet deep and includes a four-inch thick flange at the top and bottom of the "I." The steel columns encasing these beams measure two feet square and weigh more than 900 pounds per foot.

The 18,000 Ambralight travertine marble panels that make up the exterior skin of the hospital also were engineered with function and safety in mind. Designed to cling securely to the building while moving as much as three feet in a "great quake," each panel was tested for brittleness and shrinkage and underwent pull tests with anchors.

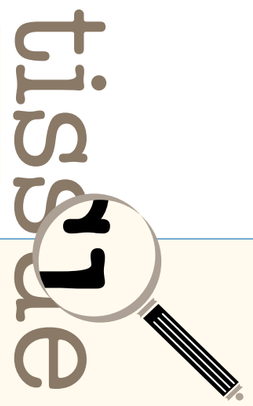
Finally, the design incorporates redundant power sources allowing the hospital to operate for 72 hours after a quake without receiving any help or resources from the outside world.

During a major quake, the building is designed to give and sag at certain stress points without collapsing. Leaving nothing to theory or bookwork, engineers physically tested the structural design at the University of Nevada, Reno, one of just three sites in the United States capable of handling the task. The design held. Construction began.

To meet the demands of an aggressive building schedule, the steel for the one-million-square-foot facility was fabricated in five different plants: three in California, one in Arizona and one in Thailand. Given the large size of the beams, each weld required about 20 painstaking hours to complete – or about 10 times longer than a standard weld.

Healing. Innovation. Learning. And strength. Thanks to all the hard work that went into it, Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center now stands as one of the sturdiest buildings in the world.

1964 — Dr. Paul Terasaki, professor of surgery at the UCLA School of Medicine, develops the microcytotoxicity test that has become the international standard for tissue typing.



1966 — Jules Stein Eye Institute is dedicated.

1970 — UCLA Kidney Transplant Registry is established. It imports data from 200 transplant centers, making it the largest registry in the world.

1975 — A durable artificial hip, called the "chamfer cylinder design surface," is developed at UCLA Medical Center.

1976 — The National Cancer Institute designates the cancer center at UCLA a comprehensive cancer center, the highest ranking awarded to cancer centers by the federal government.

1976 — The first total shoulder replacement is performed at UCLA.

A Gift of Marble, the Legacy of an Empire

Run your fingers across one of the 18,000 Ambralight travertine marble panels that sheath Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center.

Feel the pores. Examine the grain and inclusions. Look for the imprints of ancient shells, feathers and leaves.

Stand back and admire the ever-changing hues of the buff-colored stone as the bright California sun travels from east to west.

The stone is a gift. It was presented to UCLA at $1 million below cost by Carlo Mariotti, a grateful patient and patriarch of one of the world's leading suppliers of travertine, granite and marble.

The master stone workers of Mariotti Carlo & Figli S.p.A quarried the travertine from ancient sources in Tivoli, Italy, east of Rome. Stone from the same region adorns many of the architectural wonders of the Roman Empire – The Coliseum, the Trevi Fountain and the colonnade of St. Peter's Basilica.

Each block used on the hospital project was split along its bedding plane using a method Mr. Mariotti engineered 16 years ago while undergoing treatment for bone cancer at UCLA. The technique increases the volume of fossils visible on the rugged surface of each buff-colored panel.

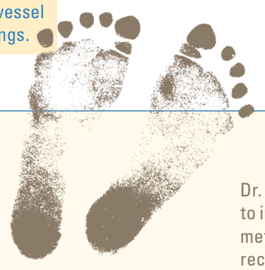
Using the most modern equipment available, the Mariotti team cut, shaped and polished the panels in Italy and then assembled the pieces in Portland, Oregon. Each marble panel passed tests for strength and brittleness to ensure it would remain intact even in the event of a major earthquake.

In addition to Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, stone from the 112-year-old Italian firm appears on Chicago's Sears Tower, New York's Lincoln Center, Beijing's new Bank of China headquarters, Walt Disney Concert Hall and the Getty Center in Los Angeles.

Mr. Mariotti died in 2004 and was unable to see the hospital project to completion, but his family legacy and personal generosity will be enjoyed for generations of patients, staff and visitors who pass through the walls of Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center.

Thank you, Mr. Mariotti.

1978 — UCLA researchers help develop a medication that eliminates the need for surgery on premature infants to close the blood vessel between the aorta and lungs.



1980 — Dr. Marvin Ament of UCLA is the first to implement an intravenous feeding method that enables children to receive nutrition for an unlimited time without hospitalization.

1980 — Dr. Owen Witte shows that the gene BCR-ABL plays a critical role in the origin of several kinds of human leukemia.

1980 — UCLA scientists develop the first functional PET (positron emission tomography) system for the scanning of patients.

1981 — UCLA physicians report the world's first cases of AIDS.

1982 — Research at UCLA Jonsson Cancer Center helps to decrease the amount of time it takes to recover white blood cell counts after bone-marrow transplants.

A Place to Heal

Bring together three world-class hospitals into a single architectural masterpiece. Offer compassionate care, the latest life-saving technologies and flexibility for the future. Now add some sunshine and a setting at the foot of the Santa Monica Mountains.

It's easy to see that Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center was designed with healing in mind. The distinguished doctors and staff of the renowned UCLA Medical Center, Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA, and Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA are on the move. Their spectacular new 10-story home features more than one million square feet of treatment and recovery space designed with light, nature and humanity in mind.

The architectural marvel designed by celebrated architects I. M. Pei and C.C. Pei, along with a team headed by Perkins+Will, Pei Partnership Architects and RBB Architects, represents a whole new level of hospital construction. They have achieved a contemporary and comprehensive healing environment that will keep UCLA at the forefront of the highest quality medical care for decades to come.

Long recognized for pioneering medical innovations and delivering award-winning treatment in a compassionate, patient-focused environment, UCLA Health System draws strength from its collaborative environment. UCLA is a place where the world's top researchers, academics, doctors and nurses all work together to advance the field of medicine for future generations while healing people today.

The medical center ranked fifth in the latest *U.S.News & World Report* survey of the nation's hospitals, and has held the distinction of best hospital in the western United States for 17 years. The neuropsychiatric hospital ranked fifth in its field as well and has enjoyed "best in the west" status for 15 years.

In addition, more than 120 UCLA physicians are cited in the "Best Doctors in America" poll, and David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA is ranked thirteenth nationally in overall research.

The history of excellence at UCLA is unparalleled for a hospital system and medical school that only recently passed the half-century mark. And now they have a new home equal to their abilities and achievements.

Come inside and take a look.

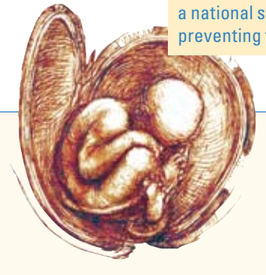
1984
Dr. Ronald Busuttil establishes the renowned UCLA Liver Transplant Program. It goes on to become the largest in the world, with 4,000 transplants performed to date.

1985
The removal of kidney stones is accomplished nonsurgically with a lithotripter for the first time on the West Coast.

1986
UCLA pioneers a surgical intervention for catastrophic epileptic disorder in infants.

1987
Dr. Irvin Chen and colleagues are first to identify, clone and characterize brain-derived HIV-1.

1988
Dr. Dennis Slamon discovers the relationship between the HER-2/neu gene and an aggressive form of breast cancer, which leads to the development of the antibody Herceptin.



1990
Dr. Yvonne Bryson of UCLA is instrumental in limiting the transmission of AIDS from mother to fetus, which leads to a national standard for preventing fetal infection.

A Blueprint for Compassionate Care

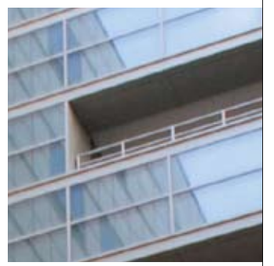
As you approach, you'll find a dedicated entrance for each of the three hospitals. Marble, stainless steel and glass, arranged in soft curves, help create a reassuring, welcoming building that enhances the healing environment rather than overpowering it.

Looking skyward, three-quarter-rounded towers emerge from a central core, breaking up the building's mass and furthering that intimate feel. The towers are staggered to accommodate panoramic views and allow light to spill in from all sides. Two roof-top helipads connect to room-size elevators that rapidly move incoming patients to the first-floor trauma center for acute care.

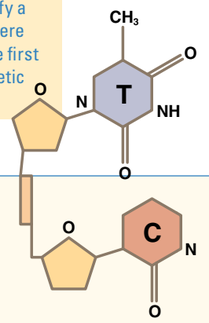
Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is the only stone hospital building in California, with exterior walls featuring 18,000 panels of warm, buff-colored travertine marble imported from Tivoli, Italy. The flexible skin encases a 26,000-ton structural web of steel, 70,000 tons of concrete, and a system of redundant power sources – all designed to withstand the force of an earthquake measuring greater than 8.0 on the Richter scale.

Walk through the glass doors and you'll find the latest technology surrounded by natural light, green spaces, individual attention and personal interaction. High-quality woods, carpeting, fountains and open terraces inspire and welcome patients, guests and staff.

Visit one of the 520 private patient rooms and enjoy the view from large windows overlooking gardens, green spaces and gathering places. Relax on a daybed designed to accommodate family members, log on to wireless Internet or order a customized meal. Centrally located nursing stations facilitate easy communication with patients and families. Outdoor play areas for pediatric patients and gardens offer sunny respites. Form and function blend easily throughout the complex, even in places most visitors never see.



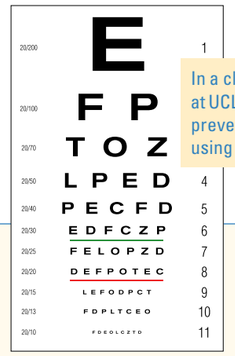
1990 — UCLA researchers identify a gene associated with severe alcoholism, becoming the first to clearly establish a genetic link to alcoholism.



1991 — UCLA Medical Center ranks as one of the top five American hospitals according to *U.S.News & World Report*. This ranking will continue for 17 consecutive years.

1991 — Dr. Harvey Herschman discovers a new form of the cyclooxgenase "cox-2" molecule that can be made artificially, which leads to the development of cox-2 inhibitors.

1991 — UCLA researchers are the first to demonstrate an effect of education on brain structure and complexity.



1992 — In a clinical study, researchers at UCLA Jules Stein Eye Institute prevent hereditary blindness using an artificial gene.

1992 — Dr. Hillel Laks pioneers the country's first alternative heart transplant and is the first U.S. cardiac surgeon to perform bypass surgery on a donor heart prior to transplantation.

Life-Saving Innovation

Deeply woven into the DNA of the project, the use of cutting-edge technology at UCLA offers clinicians new ways to monitor patients, fight disease and even track information and patient progress.

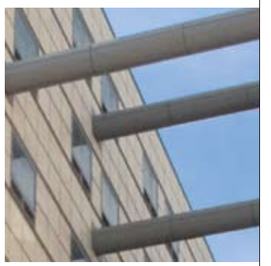
Within the walls of the hospital you'll find miles of fiber optic cable speeding the flow of information. Whether at the bedside, in the operating room or from any other hospital location, physicians and staff have immediate wireless access to reports, lab results, clinical imaging and patient vital signs.

Visit the sprawling Interventional Floor – 23 operating rooms, six cardiac catheterization laboratories, eight interventional imaging suites and 70 pre- and post-recovery spaces – and you'll find the most technologically advanced operating rooms and procedure suites in the world. The latest audiovisual communications, diagnostics, robotics and imaging systems allow medical professionals at UCLA to efficiently execute even the most complicated surgical procedures.

Each operating room in the Surgical Suite contains an integrated audiovisual system that incorporates three flat screen panels and a 42-inch plasma screen. Surgeons may select from four camera feeds, record the procedure on DVD, control the room and surgical lights, adjust the operating table or view radiological images during the procedure. Advanced audio and high-resolution video conferencing allows surgeons to collaborate with medical professionals down the hall or across the country.

The Interventional Imaging Suite embraces the latest imaging platforms supporting interventional diagnostic methods and treatments. Two units are devoted to 3-D neuroangiography, three to vascular angiography, and one to CT (computed tomography) scanning used for biopsies and guiding ablation and injection procedures.

The Cardiac Interventional Suite, located just down the hall, houses six procedure rooms. Adult patients with coronary artery and vascular disease will benefit from the latest angioplasties, plastic restorative surgical techniques and more. Children with congenital heart defects will undergo minimally invasive procedures for correction of these malformations.



To facilitate the hospital's teaching mission, streaming video allows medical students, residents, nurses and visiting surgeons to observe surgeries and procedures from remote locations.

1993
UCLA neurologists make great strides in understanding diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's by showing how neurons are killed in these diseases.

1995
Santa Monica Hospital joins UCLA and becomes Santa Monica-UCLA Medical Center.

1995
The National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions accredits the UCLA Department of Pediatrics as a children's hospital, making it a hospital within a hospital.

1996
The first multi-generational bone marrow transplant takes place at UCLA.

1997
Dr. John Glaspy demonstrates for the first time that the dietary regulation of certain fatty acids changes the composition of human breast tissue in such a way that it may be more resistant to cancer.

1998
A generous donation from Mattel, Inc. becomes the key to the future of Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA.

"Our goal was to make Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA child-friendly and family-centered, and the human-scaled healing environment that I.M. Pei designed is truly impressive. We've planned this for so long that to see it now taking shape is very exciting."

Edward McCabe, M.D.
Physician-in-Chief, Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA

A Hospital of Their Own

Children have special needs, even when healthy. Now the youngest patients at UCLA have a special place to heal when sick or injured – a sunny, kid-friendly hospital within a hospital offering sophisticated and compassionate pediatric care.

To ease the anxiety of sick and frightened children and their worried parents, the world-renowned architectural team for UCLA designed a cheerful and reassuring environment where children and their families can heal together.

Located on the third and fifth floors of the new Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA encompasses 100,000 square feet of uniquely designed space for children of all ages, from newborns to young adults. The 90 inpatient beds include a 24-bed Pediatric Intensive Care Unit and a 22-bed Level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit – a distinction held for hospitals that serve the most critically ill children.

Patients and families enter beneath the distinctive butterfly canopy above a special entrance on Gayley Avenue, designed to be more informal and less intimidating for children. Take time to enjoy the fun and flexible multi-media "Welcome Wall" – a changing stream of photos, children's art and videos. Two 60-inch plasma screens and six smaller screens showcase stories about patients, staff and donors, and highlight hospital events. Two ceiling-mounted data projectors run images and words across the wall and floor. Children can contribute to the fun instantly by poking their head into the star-shaped cut-outs and projecting their face on the wall.

Ride one of the elevators to the third and fifth floors and immerse yourself in the unique, home-like décor. Special features include a large and engaging world map and busy aquarium. Sensitive to the social and emotional needs of hospitalized children and their families, child-development specialists are on hand to provide individualized therapeutic intervention, play and educational programs.

Children love to play outdoors in the sunshine and fresh air. Don't miss the age-appropriate playrooms and family resource room that extend onto a large outdoor play terrace with ocean views and eight-foot thermoplastic walls for safety. Before leaving, you may want to stop by the third-floor multi-media room and enjoy your favorite electronic games.

When playtime is over, spacious private patient rooms feature large windows with panoramic views. A "visitor's nook" with a daybed allows family members to spend the day or sleep over in comfort. To help prevent young patients from associating anxiety and discomfort with their living area, each nursing unit has a minor procedure room so that young patients can undergo certain treatments away from their room.

The Mattel Children's Foundation helped make this all possible. In 1998, the foundation gave a generous donation toward construction of the new Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA.

1998

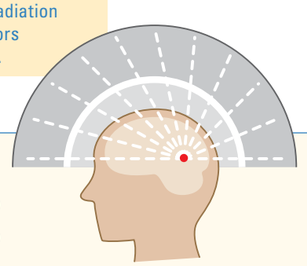
UCLA pharmacologist Louis J. Ignarro receives the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for showing that nitric oxide helps the body regulate key functions like blood pressure and blood clot prevention.

1998

UCLA Healthcare signs a strategic alliance with Orthopaedic Hospital to relocate its inpatient services to Santa Monica.

1999

Researchers in the Department of Radiation Oncology are the first in the United States to use the gamma-knife for stereotactic irradiation of intracranial tumors and malformations.



1999

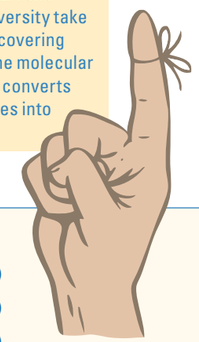
Groundbreaking begins to build the new Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center.

2000

UCLA doctors discover that single gene disorders are complex traits that depend on other genes in the environment.

2000

Scientists from UCLA and Johns Hopkins University take the first step in discovering how the brain, at the molecular and cellular levels, converts short-term memories into permanent ones.

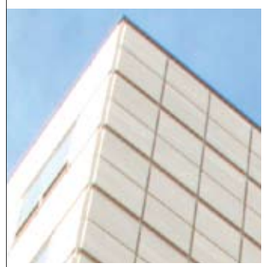


In healing disorders of brain and behavior, an environment of care and compassion plays a major role. In the Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital we have the architecture, the light and the dedication to family and community that will take our work forward. This is neuroscience with a human face.

Peter Whybrow, M.D.
Physician-in-Chief
Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA

Mending the Mind

The unique challenges of neuropsychiatric illness require innovative solutions in a warm, supportive environment.



The distinguished medical team at the Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA has risen to the challenge and provided world-class treatment and compassionate care for all patients struggling with mental health and developmental disabilities.

Ranked fifth in the nation by *U.S.News & World Report*, neuropsychiatric care at UCLA is now specialized into age-appropriate care sectors. The comprehensive children and adolescent care unit is unique to the West Coast, offering services for young patients with autism, schizophrenia, trauma and eating disorders. The adult inpatient care program specializes in general psychiatry and cutting-edge treatment for the full range of mental disorders. And *U.S.News* ranks the geriatrics unit for elderly adults as best in the nation.

And now this independently accredited and licensed hospital is moving to the new building and into its new home – a sunny, 75,000-square-foot healing environment with 75 spacious private rooms.

This light-filled state-of-the-art hospital is remarkably humanizing. Notice the heavy use of soft materials like wood and carpeting. Large windows provide patients with an abundance of natural outdoor light along with views of gardens, green spaces and gathering places that surround the new building. The spacious rooms contain residential-style furniture and a window seat that converts into a daybed to accommodate family.

Step out on the terrace and enjoy the warm California sunshine and a panoramic view with a glimpse of the ocean. A separate patio features space for outdoor group therapy sessions, enhancing the healing process for neuropsychiatric patients.

Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA is named in honor of Stewart and Lynda Resnick's generosity and commitment to furthering the acclaimed medical care programs there. The Resnick Family Foundation has generously donated funds to support construction of the new home of the neuropsychiatric hospital.

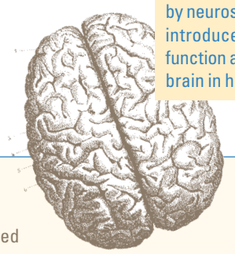
2001 — UCLA plastic surgeons successfully harvest stem cells from human fat removed via liposuction and grow bone, muscle, cartilage and fat tissue.

2001 — UCLA neurologists become the first to show that the amount of gray matter in the front of the brain is determined by genetic makeup and strongly correlates with an individual's cognitive ability.

2000 — Conjoined twins Maria de Jesus and Maria Teresa Quiej Alvarez of Guatemala are separated in a landmark 23-hour surgery at Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA.

2002 — Drs. Andrew Leuchter and Ian Cook are the first to use quantitative EEG to show changes in brain function among patients with depression.

2002 — UCLA School of Medicine is renamed David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA in recognition of a generous gift from David Geffen, the largest ever given to a medical school.



2003 — An international consortium led by neuroscientists at UCLA introduces the first form and function atlas of the adult human brain in health and disease.

I've been thrilled to be a part of the planning process. We've all worked hard to create a building that uses physical structure and design to support patients in the healing process. Features such as large windows that allow natural light in, private patient rooms, family accommodations and room versatility are not only functional but humanizing and therapeutic to patients, nurses, visitors and everyone else who is a part of UCLA.

Heidi Crooks, R.N., M.A.
Senior Associate Director of Operations and Patient Care Services
UCLA Medical Center

Flexibility Now and for the Future

Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center unveils a new generation of flexible hospital design intended to address the evolving needs of patients for years to come. To achieve this innovative level of flexibility, more than 500 physicians, nurses and patients were involved in the design process.

The exterior of the hospital is equipped with "zipper panels" that allow parts of walls to be removed so that large equipment can be transported into and out of the building as needed. The operating rooms and adjacent interventional procedure rooms all feature modular floor plans, allowing them to continually expand and reconfigure as medical technology evolves in new directions.

Patient rooms are 25 percent larger than the average hospital room and are equipped with more sophisticated tools and technology than conventional rooms.

These "universal rooms" allow caregivers to adapt the room rather than move the patient, even a critically ill patient. In the event of a national emergency or natural disaster, the entire hospital can provide 100 percent ICU level of care.

President Ronald Reagan and Friends

Just as it "takes a village to raise a child," Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center has found that it takes a community of devoted and generous individuals to revitalize and realize new hopes for the future of healthcare in the 21st century.

The state-of-the-art treatment and research medical center named in honor of former President Ronald Reagan testifies to the power and compassion of a group of extraordinary individuals dedicated to making a lasting impression on the healthcare needs of the community and beyond.

A group of Southern Californian philanthropists and civic leaders pledged a gift in honor of late President Ronald Reagan to help replace the hospital. In addition to President Reagan's friends and admirers, the new building is also the result of many other supporters who made donations large and small.

Thank you for helping to secure a healthier future for Los Angeles, the nation and the world.

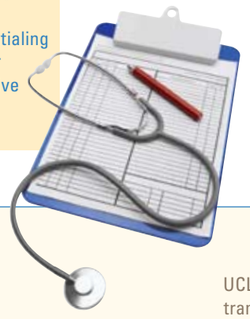
2003
A new vaccine based on UCLA research is shown to stop the progression of type 1 diabetes. The vaccine, which is the culmination of more than 20 years of work by UCLA researchers, may lead to a cure for this condition, which affects one in 300 people.

2004
Terry S. Semel and Jane Bovingdon Semel provide a generous donation to endow and name the Jane and Terry Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA.

2005
The first minimally invasive device for removing blood clots, invented at UCLA Stroke Center, is approved for use in patients by the FDA.

2005
Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA is named in honor of the Resnicks' support of Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center construction project.

2006
UCLA Medical Center's Nursing Department earns magnet hospital status from the American Nurses Credentialing Center, the highest honor an organization can receive for excellence in nursing and quality patient care.



2007
UCLA continues as a national leader in organ transplantation, with an unparalleled record of clinical excellence and long-term success in all areas including heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine and bone marrow.

Everything about this hospital is unique, from the technology infrastructure that is integrated throughout the building to the latest, most advanced medical equipment. It brings a new level of technology and sophistication and will foster new practices for the advancement of healthcare at every level.

James B. Atkinson, M.D.
Professor of Surgery
Senior Medical Director for Transition, UCLA Health System

Looking Ahead

Now that Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center is nearly complete, our focus turns to the future.

This building is an incredible achievement. There is so much to be excited about: from the behind-the-scenes innovations, such as integrated operating room systems and advanced imaging modalities, to the immediately obvious – such as the private, amenity-filled rooms or the sunny lobbies and patios with gorgeous views.

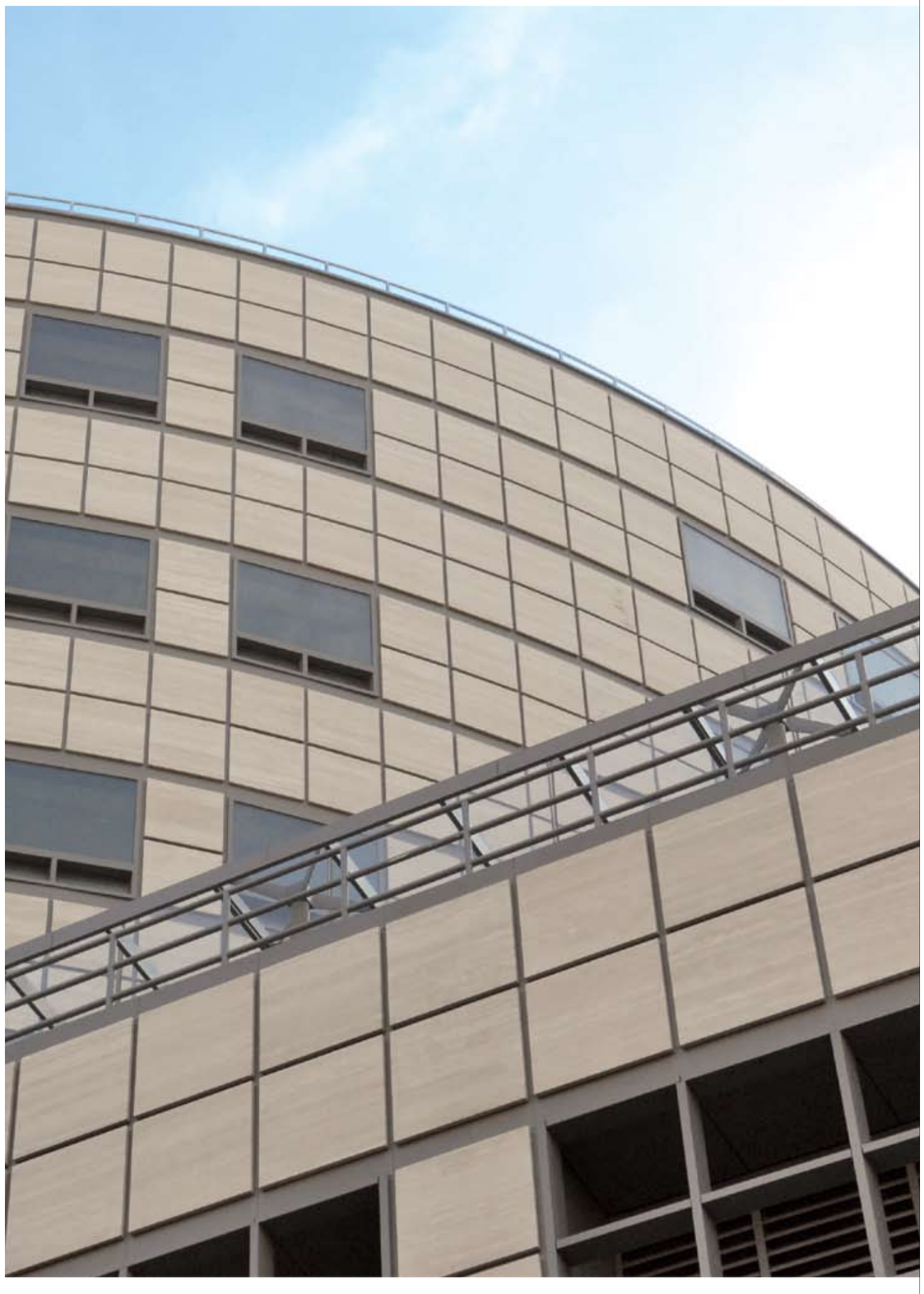
But, as with every great hospital, the spirit and the success of this institution will ultimately depend on the people inside it. Even the most amazing ship needs an expert captain and crew to safely set sail. Our energy, our expertise and our caring will steer us into the future, and enable us to continue to care for patients, to train tomorrow's clinicians and to research both the diseases we know about and those we haven't yet begun to understand.

Over the next year we will be training our 10,000 employees and volunteers, testing equipment and moving everything and everyone into the new building. This won't be easy – it will require incredible patience, cooperation and coordination. It will also be an incredibly exciting time.

Dr. James Atkinson, professor of surgery and senior medical director for transition, has overseen much of this project. In his words:

"Now that we have our building, it is time for us to breathe life into it. It's up to us to walk the halls, to fire up the machines and to start doing what it is we do best here at UCLA: healing people. Once that happens – once we've saved our first life in the new building – we'll have fully transformed our original vision into reality."

Now that we have our new house, it's time to make it into a place where lives are changed and miracles accomplished!



Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center

Stewart and Lynda Resnick Neuropsychiatric Hospital at UCLA

Mattel Children's Hospital UCLA

www.uclahealth.org

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2007

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