

Come Celebrate The 28th Annual Yankton Riverboat Days & Summer Arts Festival

August 19 • 20 • 21

Come Out & Enjoy...

- Fireworks Friday Night
- Parades
- 5K Road Race
- Classic Car Show
- Rodeo
- Kids Pedal Pull
- Sports Card Show
- Tri-State Old Iron Association Exhibit
- 150+ Arts & Crafts Booths
- Over 50 Food Booths
- Arm Wrestling
- Children's Activities
- Log Carving
- Old West Reenactors
- Water Fights

Amphitheater Performances...

Dakota District Pipes & Drums, Yankton
Children's Theatre, Sheltered Reality, Fiddler
Nelson, Mogen's Heroes

Bands...

Friday Night - Main Avenue Warehouse
Saturday Night - The Dweebs



find a complete listing of events at:
www.riverboatdays.com



Medical

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"At that time, there was treatment, but the thing that has evolved along with medication and the treatment plan is we now treat each process differently," Walloch said. "There are different signs and symptoms for diseases. Back then, everyone was kind of treated the same. There was treatment, but I think the difference in the disease process wasn't really recognized like it is now."

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the medical care in Yankton continued to evolve as more and more medications and technologies were introduced.

The State Hospital, renamed the Human Services Center in 1974, began to provide less restrained care to patients as more laws were introduced protecting them.

Before the 1970s, HSC operated in terrible living conditions — no air conditioning, no privacy for patients who lined the halls, only sinks in bathrooms — but when Medicaid was introduced, the was forced to meet its standards.

"I remember big changes in the mid '70s when the hospital had to meet Medicaid standards," Roger Olson, mental health aide in the Adult Acute Program said. "We had to move out of buildings so they could fix them up. Changes really kept coming with better care, more rights for patients.

It took a lot to stay when those conditions were really bad."

In 1981, Yankton's two medical clinics merged to form the Yankton Medical Clinic, stationed at its current location, and Sacred Heart moved into its present building. The transition for both institutions into better-equipped buildings was important as the 1980s saw a huge boom in medicine and technology.

The first CAT scan was brought into Sacred Heart in 1982 and better techniques have decreased patients' stays greatly.

"Pharmacology, the drugs that are available have exploded. Antibiotic usage has increased exponentially — there are so many more antibiotics to choose from," Dr. McVay said. "Treatment has progressed so that you can do more in less time. In terms of modern surgery, laparoscopic surgeries have changed dramatically. Recovery time is much less — modern anesthesia has improved so that people can be safely operated on and go home that same day. The list can go on and on with all the changes. It's breathtaking that all that has happened in just a couple generations."

Not only did the clinic and hospital benefit from the increased medical supply, HSC was able to more efficiently treat patients with mental illnesses. The



KELLY HERTZ/P&D
Lewis and Clark Specialty Hospital completed a \$4.5 million diagnostic imaging suite in February 2011 and broke ground on a \$5 million medical office building in July. Hospital staff Marla Neukirch, lead technologist; Dr. Tom Posch, radiologist; and Michelle Hlavac, radiology director, are seen here with some of the new equipment in the imaging suite.

length of stay in the acute program has reduced by 500 percent, Walloch said.

Amongst Doctors Michael McVay, Jay Hubner, Duane Reaney and Barry Graham, there is a common belief that Yankton is lucky to have such a knowledgeable medical community.

"This is a very sophisticated medical community for a community of its size. There are few communities of 13,000 that have the capabilities of Yankton. They have many specialties that a town this size doesn't have. The technology that is available is not

physicians here, their commitment to education because they were all still involved with the medical school," he said. "I knew who I was going to be practicing with, I knew this group and I knew they were all really high quality and I could have a good practice here and good life. I had grown up in Yankton and knew I would have a good quality of life."

Dr. Jay Hubner said he believes the greatest advancements in the medical arena have been in immunizations, sophisticated lab tests that have allowed for

easier and earlier diagnosis, and the amount of medications now available.

Yankton continues to be blessed with an enormous medical community that provides widespread care with

the latest equipment. Joining the three major institutions as a leader in healthcare in 2002 was the Lewis and Clark Specialty Hospital. With a commitment to education, the specialty hospital has five areas of specialty and strives to improve healthcare standards with more personal service.

"The physicians in Yankton realized that to provide good care to patients, to allow people to stay in the community, you have to step out and take on new technology," Dr. McVay said. "Another thing to Yankton's credit has been their interest in medical education. The physicians at the clinic and Sacred Heart have been very forward in trying to train medical students here."

"I think they're ability to keep up with technology has allowed them to stay a medical destination for patients in the entire region," Dr. Graham said. "Patients have become fairly sophisticated as well in recent years and they've become aware of the deficiency in technology, they will go somewhere else. It's been the Yankton medical community's ability to stay current and maintain specialties that have allowed them to maintain the level of care they provide."

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DR. MICHAEL MCVAY

available in most towns this size," Dr. Graham said. "There is a history in Yankton of having a sophisticated medical community. It lingers, which is a good thing for this town. It's the history of Yankton that brings them here. There has been an expectation; it has been a medical destination of the region for a long time."

As Yankton has been a model of medicine in the Midwest, Sacred Heart and HSC have ignited many changes and have greatly benefited the community.

"The economic benefit of having people employed and supplies purchased is just a great boom in the community," Graham said. "Having a sophisticated medical community is a great recruitment tool for other businesses in the community as well."

"Sacred Heart is the leading employer in Yankton, HSC is second," said Lois Halbur, staff development coordinator at HSC. "When you look at this community and the medical impact, it's very strong and has been for decades."

After receiving the majority of his training at the University of Kentucky-Lexington, Dr. Michael McVay said the reason he returned to Yankton was the physicians' dedication to continuing education.

"I had a great respect for the

Human Services Center Has Deep Roots In Yankton

Contract with Neighboring States

In his 1870 message to the Legislature on Dec. 6, Gov. John A. Burbank urged the providing of adequate care for mentally ill patients.

The Legislature responded with a law that authorized the governor to contract with the states of Minnesota, Iowa or Nebraska for the care of the mentally ill from Dakota Territory. A contract was made with Minnesota in 1871 and records show three patients in 1876 and seven in 1877 being cared for at the St. Peter State Hospital, which was the name during that time period.

The completion of the railway into Yankton in 1873 gave added impetus to immigration and by 1878 the effect of the gold rush was reflected in the number of Dakota patients at St. Peter Hospital, totaling 22. Governor William A. Howard was advised in June by Minnesota that no more patients could be accepted after July 1 because of crowded conditions at that hospital and all Dakota patients would have to be removed by Oct. 1, 1878.

The Governor contacted Iowa hospitals without success, then traveled to Lincoln, Nebraska, and found that institution overcrowded but by completing some unfinished rooms, accommodations were arranged for five patients until the following February. Another contract with Minnesota resulted in an extension until Feb. 1, 1879, for removal of the patients from St. Peter.

Establishment of Hospital for Dakota Territory
Gov. Howard searched for a building to be used for a hospital in nearby towns of Vermillion, Elk Point and Canton with no success. In Yankton, he found two large wooden buildings. One belonged to the city and the other to the Territory; both built to house German-Russian immigrants. The governor secured the buildings and arranged to have them rebuilt on school lands north of Yankton at the personal expense of \$2,286.85.

The 13th session of the Dakota Territory Legislature met on Jan. 14, 1879, and in the governor's message he advised the lawmakers of his action and the necessary laws were passed.

Early Years

During the first six months, there were five employees; and, 31 patients were cared for, five being discharged, fully recovered. The appropriation for the first two years was inadequate and citizens generally did not realize that patients needed much more than food and clothing so future legislatures were inclined to reduce recommended allowances for their care, treatment and support.

In 1880, Gov. Howard was reimbursed for his personal contribution. At that time, there were 50 patients causing overcrowding and the hospital was understaffed. The population of Yankton was more than 3,400, a remarkable increase from the less than 50 in 1859.

In 1899, a devastating fire took the lives of seventeen female patients. The catastrophe prompted the state Legislature to appropriate much-needed funds to the institution. Laws were enacted requiring fireproof buildings, defining fireproof structures, prescribing smallest area of floor space per patient and describing the minimum per capita amount of air in apartments where patients were kept.

The Early 1900s

In 1918, the name of the hospital was officially changed from Dakota Hospital for the Insane to the Yankton State Hospital.

The patient population in the mid 1920s became more diverse. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the institution went through, as did the rest of the nation, a difficult period. The situation at Yankton was almost impossible to handle; an increasing rate of admissions combined with a decreasing budget. Ironically, money was somehow found to build a nine-hole golf course at the institution during 1930-1931.

Overcrowding was a serious problem in the mid and late 1930s. With the advent of therapeutic

treatments, however, incoming patients were released within a few months, thus helping to ease the overcrowding problem.

World War II disrupted the flow of progress. The Selective Service Act, then in effect, forced the hiring of youth too young for the draft or people too old for military service. In addition, wages at the institution were poor and with so many men gone to war, hospital employees left to take up better-paying jobs.

Changing Attitudes

The 1950s brought increased understanding of mental illness and relatives of patients were more willing to accept them, rather than wanting to hide them in Yankton. Medical work at Yankton in the early 1950s became more varied and systematized. Changing attitudes toward the mentally ill contributed greatly to improving conditions at the hospital. Various forms of physical force, such as the use of strait-jackets, were discontinued. The development of antipsychotic medications also brought about a significant reduction in the hospital census.

Changing Staff and Facility

The 1960s saw a significant enlargement of the medical staff. The staff was also of better quality than at any previous time. The need was also seen at this time for a geriatric department. The intensive treatment program established in the early 1960s showed results as the decade wore on, for the population at the hospital continuously decreased year after year.

From 1968-1973, a great deal of activity took place. Construction began on a new dietary building as well as a new recreational facility. In addition, Ordway, Herried, Mellette and Kyle Buildings were renovated.

On July 1, 1974, the name of the facility was changed from Yankton State Hospital to the South Dakota Human Services Center. The change was enacted by session of the Legislature to more clearly reflect the services offered.

100 Years Later

The year 1979 marked Human Services Center's (HSC) 100th anniversary.

The 1980s saw further development in services and programs available to patients. In 1989-1990 changes took place at HSC following reorganization of the state board which previously coordinated the center's work. In 1988, voters abolished the Board of Charities and Corrections, which was created under the South Dakota Constitution to handle the state's inmates and patients in need of various services. In place of the board, two new cabinet-level departments were created which separated the responsibilities for inmates from those of patients. The Department of Human Services, one of the two newly-created departments became the governing authority for HSC.

The Future

In 1991, Gov. George S. Mickelson directed a study of the existing HSC campus be conducted. This study found it would be more costly to upgrade existing buildings than construct new ones specifically designed for patient treatment. Gov. Mickelson advanced bills proposing design and construction of a new psychiatric facility which passed by an overwhelming majority of the 1992 Legislature.

Dedication and Ground Breaking Ceremonies were held on April 28, 1994. Recognizing the efforts of Gov. Mickelson, the new facility was dedicated George S. Mickelson Center for the Neurosciences. The new facility was completed in the fall of 1996 and was occupied in October of that year. The Human Services Center is a state-of-the-art treatment center providing inpatient psychiatric and chemical dependency treatment services to South Dakota's residents.

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