

# JPS HEALTH NETWORK



100  years  
of caring

The story of JPS begins as any good story does, once upon a time...

In this case, the time happened to be 1906, but luckily, this story didn't occur in a land far, far away. This story began in the heart of Tarrant County, and is the tale of how the heartbeat has remained strong and healthy for 100 years. This is the story of JPS Health Network.

The name John Peter Smith is now readily equated with health care in Tarrant County, but that hasn't always been the case. In fact, even though the current hospital sits on land donated in 1877 by one of Fort Worth's leading pioneer citizens and former mayor, the roots of the hospital began in downtown. In 1906, to provide cases for clinical work at the Fort Worth Medical College and in response to the AMA requirement for a medical school to have a hospital, a \$65,000 hospital was opened "free to all accident cases and any other cases which the authorities will accept," and the availability of planned charity care was born. The same year, the City County School of Nursing was formed.

In special session on June 30, 1913, county commissioners met and agreed to match city funds to go in on joint erection and operation of a "city and county hospital". Minutes of the county commissioners meeting stated "The City of Fort Worth and Tarrant County shall share equally in the government and control of said hospital... and since the law provides that the hospital be under the management of a board of managers, the City of Fort Worth shall appoint two of the members of said board of managers and Tarrant County shall appoint two members and the City of Fort Worth and Tarrant County shall jointly appoint the fifth member of said board of managers". The 25-bed Emergency Hospital, as it was then known, operated in a new building on Fourth and Jones Streets, thanks to a \$200,000 bond issued to construct a new facility. The name was changed to City-County Hospital in 1914.

In 1918, the flu epidemic began to overwhelm the city. Deaths were often reported as resulting from pneumonia, which was the end result of the influenza virus. Another complication was the shortage of nurses, since they themselves were often victims. Families struggled to cope. A Fort Worth citizen of the time, quoted from the Writers Project stated, "By the time the war ended, the death toll for troops from influenza on American soil would rival that of deaths in combat." That same year, the Fort Worth Medical College dissolved and its property was transferred to Baylor University.

1918 to 1920 were difficult years for the City-County Hospital. Dr. Webb Walker, as City Physician Health Officer, and Dr. D.S. Rumph, as County Health Officer, conducted patient treatment almost exclusively. In 1921, the facility opened an outpatient clinic to treat the sick and disabled who were not patients. The bed capacity increased from 25 to 80, but remained overcrowded. Already, the hospital was experiencing growing pains, a theme that would become common over the next several decades. Just two years later, the hospital board requested a \$500,000 bond to pay for building a new City-County Hospital. Mrs. D.C. Webb, a board member in 1923, was quoted in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, "We need a new hospital, and we need one badly." Part of the problems stemmed from lack of funds – the then 80-bed hospital was allocated \$17,539.30 annually for operations. Mayor Cockrell said Fort Worth was running a city on a town's budget. Despite the substandard conditions, the city and county were not yet ready to fund expansion efforts.

In 1922, George Baggs, executor of the wealthy Farmer Estate, used some funds from the trusteeship to build the first radiation (X-ray) laboratory in Tarrant County at the charity hospital. After a member of his family received emergency treatment there, he donated money for the construction, along with an additional \$4,000 to furnish the needed radium. The city contracted Terrell Laboratories to conduct the hospital's medical tests.

Overcrowding and congestion once again plagued the hospital in 1928, when a county Grand Jury recommended immediate enlargements of the hospital. The number of cases had doubled since 1925; In 1927 there were 3,346 admissions, 144 births, and the average daily census was 75 (as compared to 30 in 1923 and 17 in 1921). Even then, there was a request for a bond issue to build a new hospital at the land site donated by John Peter Smith, but the consensus was the land was too far away from the doctors' offices and the population served by the hospital.

The debate on hospital conditions and the need for a new facility continued throughout the late 1920s and early 1930s. In 1931, the average daily census had risen to 100 and during the first 28 days of the year, 58 patients were denied admission due to lack of beds. The need for increased capacity continued to rise as the population grew. In 1931, the hospital delivered 449 babies and was thought to be at capacity. In 1932, there were 656 births. A \$1,000,000, 335-bed hospital was proposed, but no action was taken.

A scaled back proposal for a \$500,000 hospital with 146 beds was made in 1935 and a grant application was made to the federal Public Works Administration. A resubmission had to be made in 1936; however, after a committee was advised the application had been withdrawn. According to a Star-Telegram story in October, 1936, the application had been withdrawn by unanimous consent of the city council and Commissioners Court. "Your hospital, city hall and library were granted," City Councilman Hammond said, "but we cancelled them off to get the stock show. It became our No. 1 project, and the hospital became No. 2. We have a \$3,000,000 monument to horses and cattle and a ramshackle building for unfortunate sick persons."

Though the accusation was denied by City Manager Fairtrace, it wasn't until the election of a new city council and mayor, and naming of a new city manager in 1937, that a grant from the PWA in the amount of \$225,000 was obtained. Both the city and county voted \$137,500 in bonds to match the grant. In the same year, the first iron lung in the city was donated to City-County hospital by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Farrell. The \$2,000 piece of equipment was "intended for the use of all the citizens, rich and poor alike," Dr. D. M. Rumph, President of the City-County Hospital board said. The respirator was the only one within 250 miles, and only the fourth in the state.

The PWA funds were received in 1938, and construction of the new hospital on the South Main Street site, donated by John Peter Smith 61 years prior, began on April 1. The hospital was formally opened in March of 1939 with a three man resident staff and six interns. The new City-County Hospital bore the inscription "Erected for the poor of Tarrant County, without regard to race, creed or color". Because of the stigma associated with the word poor, it was suggested that this word be replaced with "sick" or "folk". The \$2,000 cost for the change was prohibitive, however, and the inscription remained. It was also suggested that the facility name be changed to John Peter Smith Hospital to honor the land donor, but again, the cost of a name change was too great a factor.

A tour of the new hospital revealed its cutting-edge technology, including an electric potato peeler for use in the kitchen. The modern marvel was "indicative of the ultra-modern tone of the entire structure". Other labor saving gadgets included an inanimate bell-hop, blanket warmers, bedpan sterilizers, fluoroscope, laundry chutes and food carts. In July, "55 patients moved to fresh air and healing sunlight of the modern and new hospital".

The first patient was Robert Dill, 61. A fall from a load of hay had left the man with both legs and hips in a cast. The first baby at the new hospital was born July 16; Thomas Doyle Simmons was a bouncing 5 lbs. There was no slowing down at the new facility. Eight babies were born in the first weekend of operation, and 40 emergencies were attended to in 12 hours on the first Saturday night. Another interesting challenge also arose. "One difficulty which hadn't been encountered before presented itself. Prospective patients who could afford medical treatment called up to seek admission the new hospital, and were willing to pay the bill. The request received a diplomatic, 'No.'"

Even without the admission of paying patients, the 166-bed hospital was running full-steam. By 1940, the average daily census was 158, at a daily patient cost of \$3.67. The hospital dealt with its share of challenges in the 1940s. In 1941, 17 employees were drafted in the military and Red Cross Nursing Corps. In 1943, rations began to affect meal planning. Health challenges related to polio and scarlet fever continued to rise. In 1944, City-Council Hospital was designated by the War Production Board as a depot to fill civilian needs for penicillin, “the miracle drug”.

The hospital was also grappling with financial challenges. In 1946, the admission policies were reviewed. To qualify for clinical care, the monthly income level for a single was \$75 and \$100 for a couple. City-Council Hospital was running \$18,912 in debt with 161 employees.

In 1947, a committee was created to find \$60,000 to pull the hospital out of the red, lest it face losing its rating with medical and hospital associations. With a budget of \$262,000, the hospital was again forced to assume a major role in the polio epidemic. With Fort Worth’s lone isolation ward, the cost was \$7 a day for Tarrant County residents and \$10 a day for out of county patients. Because of the staggering number of polio patients, a contract was made to turn the second floor of the old City County Hospital into a polio ward; the first floor was already being used for other clinical purposes.

In the midst of all this, the hospital was still making advances. In March of 1947, the Tumor Clinic was opened, only the second in the nation to be sponsored by a medical society. Dr. Helen Reller Gottschalk served as the director, making a statement that still rings true, “Have an examination. If cancer is located, have it treated. Don’t hesitate to find out, because it’s very curable in most cases during the very early stages. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in cancer work.”

The next year, the 50-bed polio ward was ready. The first floor continued to be used for clinical purposes, including a mental hygiene clinic made possible by a \$16,000 federal grant and a typhus control clinic. Also in 1948, an infant polio respirator was donated by the Tarrant County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The polio epidemic continued to tax hospital resources. In July of 1949, there were 30 polio patients in house and 14 in isolation. By October, 250 polio patients had been cared for. With a capacity of 148 beds, the average patient load was 178 and “polio patient beds lined the hallways”. Still, City-County Hospital worked to improve its services. Thirty doctors volunteered time to staff the Cardiac Clinic, featuring an electrocardiograph, venous pressure apparatus, oscillometer and circulating time machine. Surveys were conducted to locate persons with symptoms – the first done to 750 employees of the Fort Worth Transit Co. and families. The Tumor Clinic was also recognized as only one of 10 in Texas to receive financial support from the American Cancer Society.

1951 was a year of growth. March marked the “biggest month ever” for the cardiac clinic. The hospital expanded to 200 beds. There was the largest staff of doctors in history, with 12 new interns and 5 residents. The first male nurse graduated from the City-County Hospital Nursing School. The L.F. Shanblum Lodge of B’nai B’rith donated \$300 to start a medicine fund for needy patients. Finances continued to be a problem, however. The chief administrator left for a post in Plainview, where he was offered a 43 percent raise over his current salary of \$8,400. Intern recruiting costs were also scrutinized - \$360 for a four day trip, including \$51.35 in whiskey from the hospital pharmacy stock taken “for the boys”.

By 1952, the budget had increased to a record \$905,598, more than a \$200,000 increase over the prior year’s budget. The city-count participation model of management and financing was proving faulty, and discussion of a hospital district for taxing purposes began. 1952 would be rated the worst year for polio both nationwide and in Tarrant County. Other notable events this year included: the donation of an anesthetic machine by the Fort

Worth Communications Club; a nurse salary raise from \$190 a month to \$205 a month, still less than the \$220 area monthly average; a \$500 donation for a Polio room from the Zonka club, a service organization of women executives; air conditioner unit donations by Sid Richardson and Amon Carter; an X-ray department donation, “the most modern in the southwest; and, a brief power failure – for two minutes, the iron lungs were operated by hand.

The polio epidemic began to decline, which was a mixed blessing. The corresponding decline in funding in 1953 pushed the hospital back in the red. The cost per patient day was \$16, with the city and county contributing \$9.25 toward that.

In 1954, a vote was held on the creation of a hospital district, which failed. The same year, the name of City-County Hospital was officially changed to John Peter Smith Hospital, and the City-County School of Nursing also became the John Peter Smith School of Nursing. JCAHO accreditation was also received, and the cardiac clinic was designated as a teaching clinic, the first not affiliated with a medical school or Army medical center to receive such a designation.

1955 saw another failed vote on the creation of a hospital district, as well as the opening of an Isotope center and the addition of an oximeter to the Heart Laboratory. There was much debate in the community about the level of service received in the emergency room, and a punch clock was installed to track wait times and “protect from false accusations”. Financial woes and criticisms continued through 1956, but hospital volunteers made a stand in 1957. “The many good things that are done at the hospital seldom receive publicity. However, condemnation is given without full investigation and justification,” according to Mrs. H.L. Clay, a volunteer with more than 1,000 hours in three years.

In 1958 a new mental wing was proposed; the hospital had begun accepting mental patients the prior year. The new wing, at a cost of \$135,000, would provide a 30-bed treatment center.

The vote for the creation of a hospital district came up again in 1959, this time successfully. The tax rate was set at \$.30 per \$100 valuation of property. The facility was so strained that it couldn’t even accept contribution of additional window air conditioners because the wiring system was so overloaded. The hospital did accept a mechanical ventilator, donated by Convair employees – the only one in DFW. ER visits totaled 36,756 for the year, with 33,707 clinic patients and 1,667 births. The cost per patient day was \$28.50, and a meal cost \$.62. The base salary for an LVN was \$145 per month. Families with children were not eligible for care if their income exceeded \$325 per month. Even with the new tax district, the deficit for the year was \$63,045.40.

With the creation of the Tarrant County Hospital District, Elmwood Sanatorium, the county tuberculosis hospital, was brought under the same management as John Peter Smith Hospital. In 1960, \$1,000 in surgical instruments was donated by the Fort Worth-Tarrant County Tuberculosis Society for chest surgery on TB patients; previously, doctors had been using their personal instruments. The hospital continued to expand with the dedication of the new mental observation wing, the purchase of five lots to expand the outpatient center and 3,768 patients seen in the heart clinic.

In 1961, the affiliation with the UT Southwestern Medical School began and the nursing school was made into a joint venture with All Saints Hospital. Volunteer physicians played a huge role in patient care due to a complete lack of interns. A contract for medical coverage of the ER was created, however – with a payment of \$700 per month for four physicians. For the night shift, residents from Dallas hospitals were paid \$40 for a 12-hour shift. To entice a return of interns, the pay rate was set at \$300 per month, with room and board provided, along with six uniforms and laundry service. Specialty residents received \$425 per month.

The following year was marked by a \$750 donation from B'nai B'rith and a jump from zero interns to 18, plus 5 residents. The outpatient center and education center construction began, and the new building was opened in 1963. The arthritis clinic was expanded through a grant from the Arthritis Foundation, open to both indigent and non-indigent patients. JPSH was also becoming well known and depended upon for its emergency care. A 1963 Star-Telegram article stated, "Only two of Fort Worth's major medical centers stand ready to give instant emergency care at any moment to those whose lives hang in the balance." The two referenced were St. Joseph's Hospital and John Peter Smith Hospital. Despite the new construction, the board recognized that the current hospital was inadequate to meet demand and the further expansion was needed.

By 1964, JPSH was handling more emergency cases than the rest of Tarrant County's hospital combined, and was the only hospital in the county where emergency personnel were available 24/7. The first increase on the tax rate since 1959 was made, and it was set at \$.52 per \$100 valuation. The increase would help fund a multi-phase renovation and construction program to ease the overcrowding and obsolescence of the existing facility. Groundbreaking began in 1965 for the \$9.5 million project.

The need for full-time directors of surgery, pediatrics, OB/Gyn and medicine was identified in 1966, with a goal to fill the positions by 1970. Also in 1966, the TCHD was instrumental in the establishment of the Mental Health Mental Retardation Center. The same year, JPS received the largest Texas Hill Burton grant - \$569,000.

In 1967, the cost per patient day was at an all time high of \$55. The new \$1.4 million emergency facility was opened, featuring heating coils in the ramp of the Emergency Room to prevent "slippery driving in icy conditions". At this point, the hospital was handling about 70 percent of all Tarrant County emergency cases. The new ER had four trauma rooms, an orthopedics room, a central nursing station, obstetrics and gynecology, and a pediatric room. The expanded waiting room included a telephone, a water fountain, restrooms and – most wonderfully – air conditioning.

By 1968, the tax rate had been increased again to \$.64, and a request to increase it to the max of \$.75 was expected. The first patient transport to a Fort Worth hospital by helicopter landed at JPSH – in the employee parking lot, since the heliport was not yet finished. Construction continued into 1969 with the completion of Phase I, including radiology facilities, power plant and preliminary structure for the new dietary and cafeteria areas. The \$.11 tax hike failed, and Phase IV had to be put on hold due to lack of funds.

In 1970, a \$.6 tax increase was instituted, with the budget set at \$9 million. The eleven-story tower construction and an in-house department of radiology were completed in 1971. This year also marked the first time John Peter Smith Hospital went into the black. It was a new era, and "the renaissance [was] reflected not only in physical plant, but also in attitudes of patients, staff, administration and board."

In 1972, the new facility was dedicated. It was anticipated that with the increased capacity, "care only for the poor, like the old ward system, will become just a part of history." The Joint Commission visited again, praising the progress made at the hospital, but still making recommendations for improvement – including that the swinging door on the office of the Director of Nursing be reversed. The same year, the Tarrant County Hospital District assumed responsibility for Tarrant County Mental Health Mental Retardation, allowing for expanded services. An Arthritis Clinic was also created with funds received from the Arthritis Foundation. The tax rate was again increased, this time to the maximum of \$.75. 1972 statistics included 2,716 births, 3,978 surgeries, 63,654 ER visits and 105,354 outpatient visits. The cost per patient day had risen to \$93.98, with the cost per ER visit at \$12.67. The cost per meal was \$1.17.

Expansion continued with the opening of the Family Practice Residency Program and Clinic in 1973. The Carter Foundation provided a \$9,100 grant to fund a rheumatology fellowship. Construction on the heliport was completed, and emergency services continued to be a center of excellence. In a Star-Telegram feature, the

reporter spoke with an ambulance driver who said “he will take a patient anywhere requested, except in a serious case. Then, he recommends the patient go to [John] Peter Smith.”

In 1974, the budget was \$21,645,536. Planning began for satellite clinics in the Como, Stop Six and Northside neighborhoods. JPS created the first hospital-based home care program and the Family Practice Residency was established in conjunction with the UT Southwestern Medical School. Financial problems, however, again began to plague the hospital. The ER fee was increased from \$12 to \$13, and room rates were set at \$65 for a private room and \$60 for semi-private.

By 1975, a construction strike had delayed construction on the tower and adjacent facilities for 99 days. By mid-year, the hospital was operating under a deficit of \$2.5 million. Layoffs were implemented, and the work week was reduced. Still, the deficit continued to grow – with losses of \$1 million per month. Citizens held fundraisers to offset the crisis, including a bake sale at the Stop Six Community Center. Charity discounts were identified as the primary factor in the budget deficit. At the same time, however, the health system was experiencing tremendous growth in facilities and services. The hospital expansion, including the 11-story patient tower, new operating rooms and a new lobby was dedicated.

In 1976 an independent consultant was hired to re-organize the operation, then with 1,226 employees and 276 open beds. A five-point plan was created to “cure the economic woes”. The county provided a loan to the hospital to avoid an overdraft situation. A new administrator, Eugene Deutscher, was hired, at a salary of \$38,000. Again, despite the challenges, JPSH continued to serve the community. A feature story in the Star-Telegram highlighted the care given to a variety of patients who arrive in unexpected situations. It remained the community hospital, and as one patient stated, “You just can’t say you won’t ever need [John] Peter Smith”. Emergency services continued to play a critical role, with the ER being generally recognized as the only fully equipped center in Tarrant County for seriously injured patients.

1977 marked the 100 year-anniversary of the land donation by John Peter Smith. He could hardly have imagined in 1877 the facility that would be built on that site, or the number of patients that would receive care there. As part of the celebration, the JPS Auxiliary sold tiles to commemorate the donation. These tiles are still on display in the ER and hospital lobby. The Elmwood Hospital was closed in June of 1977, and the remaining patients were transferred to the 9th and 10th floors of the JPSH tower. The work force had been whittled down to 1,098, working at an average hourly rate of \$4.46.

After the Elmwood Hospital was closed, JPS transferred ownership of the property to the county for \$1. Also in 1978, The Family Health Center opened as the main teaching and practice facility for the Family Practice Residency program.

In 1979, a strategy of management by objectives was implemented including: obtain medical staff input into five-year operating plan; maintain financial stability; control supply costs; standardize policies and procedures; establish risk management control program; develop long range information systems plan; recruit adequate staff; and hire a nurse recruiter. The board was planning for a new outpatient building, and voted to use cash reserves for the construction rather than issuing bonds. JPS was finally operating under a surplus – of \$4.9 million.

A growing need to expand the emergency services area was seen in 1980 – the hope was to “plan for improvements, save money and avoid the need for bonds”. \$3.25 million was set aside for the outpatient building, and the Family Practice Residency received its first full accreditation.

Construction began on the two-story outpatient building in 1981, with its share of challenges. A very, very rainy July resulted in the flooding of the hospital, and an ensuing loss of power. The flood made national

headlines, and a New York Times article reported that “officials closed the intensive care unit and operating room and stopped admitting patients after the basement flooded and water damaged two generators.” Generators were brought in from Carswell Air Force base, and community volunteers from across Tarrant County ran up and down 11 flights of stairs, taking food to patients and reports to clinical staff.

The building opened the following year with Johnny Rutherford as the guest speaker at the dedication. There was no outstanding debt at the time of the dedication.

Recognizing an increasing need for outpatient care, the board began a study to determine the need of establishing satellite clinics in 1983. JPS also served as an instrumental force in founding the Texas Association of Public Hospitals this year.

In 1985, JPS opened its first offsite clinic in Arlington. Evening hours were made available for pediatrics with the help of volunteer doctors. In March, voters approved \$49.5 million in capital improvement bonds to be used to construct new facilities at JPS, including a freestanding mental health facility, parking garage, trauma center, the addition of two floors to the outpatient center, remodeling of OB areas, a new Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, a laundry and purchasing building, a new entry building and additional OB rooms. This same year the JPS Director of Social Services was instrumental in founding the AIDS Coordinating Council.

By the following year, the call had already started for the Arlington clinic to be expanded to a full service health center. Also in 1986, JPS transferred property to the state for construction of a mental health facility on Hemphill Street.

In 1987, the AIDS clinic was opened at JPSH. Ever expanding, work began in September of 1988 to create a new \$6.5 million trauma center.

The Infant Mortality Task Force came to JPS in 1989 with a recommendation to create a network of community health centers. JPS continued its leading role in the fight against AIDS by offering the new AIDS drug to prevent pneumonia. The organization filled an important void in access to mental health care with the opening of Trinity Springs Pavilion, a free-standing, inpatient psychiatric center. In September, the first true satellite clinic for JPS opened in Arlington at 601 West Sanford. Filling needs across the county, JPS was asked to help the jail by performing laundry services so that 32 more prisoners could be “squeezed” into the area currently occupied by the jail laundry room.

In 1990, through a partnership with Tarrant County Public Health, Planned Parenthood and United Centers, JPS opened the Polytechnic Health Center and the JPS Health Center – Northeast was also opened. Still continuing the march against AIDS, JPS hosted a Good Samaritan ADIS benefit in June. 1990 marked the first year JPS received a federal grant for the Mom and Baby Drug Free Program.

1991 marked the 25th Anniversary of the JPS Auxiliary. Construction on the new Trauma Center was completed, and the opening gala featured a performance by Reta Lee. A clinic at the Presbyterian Night Shelter was also opened.

Ready and willing to serve yet another population, JPS began providing health care services to inmates at the Tarrant County Jail in 1992. The network took over operation of the child and adolescent psychiatric services of the Tarrant County Psychiatric Facility. The same year, the board of managers voted to set aside disproportionate funds to benefit outreach programs and as a reserve fund for community health center expansion. The focus was shifting to community-based facilities.

In 1994 both JPS Health Centers – Diamond Hill and JPS Health Center – Stop Six/Walter B. Barbour opened, and the Azle State Bank donated the land for the future JPS Health Center – Northwest/Iona Reed. Women’s services moved to St. Joseph’s, serving as the first Health Center for Women location. JPS took over dental services from Fort Worth. Continuing to grow its educational programs and the psychiatric residency began.

The JPS Health Center - Riverside opened in 1995, and ground was broken for the Como location the following year. JPS also agreed to be the anchor tenant at the Resource Connection. Partners Together For Health, the foundation for JPS Health Network was founded. Recognizing the need for a corporate name that encompassed all the facilities under the John Peter Smith umbrella, the JPS board adopted the JPS Health Network named, with the public roll out of the name starting in January, 1996.

In 1997 the JPS Health Center North Tri-Ethnic location was transferred from city to JPS, JPS Health Center – Northwest/Iona Reed opened, and the Fort Worth Public Health maternal child clinics were transferred to JPS. Feb, 26, 1999 was an historical day, as the JPSH Trauma Center received its Level II designation, the first in Tarrant County.

The network continued its booming growth. In 2000 the Salvation Army Health Center opened, as did the JPS Health Center – Viola Pitts/Como. In 2002, the JPS Health Center for Women, Arlington opened, followed by the Fort Worth location in 2004. With a tax rate of \$.23, JPS Health Network operated under a budget of \$391,170,000 in FY2004. The health network saw nearly 6,000 births, more than 19,000 admissions, and had more than 600,000 outpatient visits. There are 3,200 employees, and 440 medical staff members.

Furthering its reach into Arlington, the JPS Health Center – Central Arlington and JPS Diagnostic and Surgery Hospital of Arlington both opened in 2005.

Today, John Peter Smith Hospital includes a certified Level II trauma center, intensive care for adults and newborns, Healing Wings AIDS treatment center, inpatient care for patients of all ages, OB/Gyn services with all private labor and delivery rooms and a psychiatric facility for crisis stabilization, short-term treatment and family education.

Additionally, JPS endeavors to make health care accessible in neighborhoods throughout Tarrant County. Services offered at our health centers may include Family Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pediatrics, Internal Medicine, Dental and Behavioral Health.

JPS also provides health care services at several school-based locations and offers numerous wellness education and community outreach programs.

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