

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HOSPITALS

Greco-Roman Health Care Units Before Christ to Mid-4th Century A.D.	Health Care Rendered
<i>Aesculapia shrines</i>	Only prescribed treatment; no nursing provisions
<i>Iatreia</i>	Diagnosed ailments only; no nursing provisions
<i>Valetudinaria</i>	Apparently treated and housed soldiers; no civilians admitted
Christian Health Care Units From Mid-4th to 20th Century	Health Care Rendered
<i>Morotrophia</i> , built in A.D. 321	Housed mentally disturbed
<i>Nosocomia</i> , first built in 369 by St. Basil, built in 375, 390, 398, etc.	Housed and nursed the sick exclusively
<i>Xenodochia</i> , late 4th cent.	Housed strangers and also nursed the sick
Monastery at Monte Cassino, founded in 529	Cared for the sick; many monasteries followed suit; many also cared for mentally disturbed
Hospital in Milan, founded by Dateo, a priest, 8th cent.	Cared for foundlings only
Hospitals of Military Religious Orders: Knights Hospitaler of St. John, Teutonic Knights, Hospitalers of St. Lazarus, 12th cent.	Treated and cared for the wounded during the Crusades
Hospitalers of St. Lazarus, 12th cent.	Nursed lepers
<i>Domus Sancti Spiritus</i> , mostly in Germany, 14th cent.	Small hospitals; treated, housed, and nursed civilians; some housed mentally disturbed
Mental asylums, London, 15th cent.	Housed and nursed the mentally disturbed
Jesus of Nazareth Hospital, Mexico City, 1524	Nursed mostly Meso-American Indians
Many general and mental hospitals, combined from 17th–19th cent.	Nursed the physically ill and mentally disturbed
Units for mentally disturbed reformed and separated from general hospitals, late 19th and during 20th cent. by Pinel in France and Dix in America	Freed mental patients from chains and provided psychological care
20th cent., large growth in general hospitals, most named in honor of Christian saints, leaders, denominations	Increasingly provided specialized medical care