

Necker-Enfants Malades (Sick Children) Hospital, Paris



History

At the beginning of the 18th century, the vicar of the Saint-Sulpice church transformed an old boarding school into a small parish hospital: the hospital of the Jesus Child. In 1751, it became a Royal Foundation. The French Revolution made it the National Orphan House.

Then, in 1778, Suzanne Necker, the wife of the Finance Minister of Louis XVI, created a hospital located next door, in Sevres street, devoted to medicine and surgery for adults. She wanted it to be an exemplary hospital where each patient had an individual bed. In this hospital, René Laennec invented the stethoscope in 1816.

In 1802, the Hospital General Council decided to gather the orphans in a children's home, called the Found Children, in the Saint-Antoine suburbs. The former Orphan House then became the place of care for all the sick children under 15 years of age, who were previously hospitalized in the adult hospitals Hotel Dieu, La Charité, Necker, Cochin and Beaujon.

These 250 beds hospital was named Hôpital des Enfants Malades (Hospital of the Sick Children). It was the first pediatric hospital created in the world.

Today

Necker-Enfants Malades hospital is the heir to this double history: beside its services devoted to children medicine and surgery, it has a young adults' department of more than 200 beds.

Taking advantage of its unique origins, its medical teams have developed a world class medical service, supported by an exceptional synergy between technical expertise, the research units and

the clinical units.

At a major referral center for rare diseases and for complex pathologies, the hospital Necker-Enfants Malades provides services well beyond Paris and its area: more than 20% of the patients come from other provinces in France or from abroad.

Facts and figures

- Care (per annum)
 - 310,000 Consultations
 - 74,000 Emergencies
 - 62,000 Hospitalizations
 - 2,400 Baby Deliveries
 - 240 Organ transplants
 - 100,000 Imaging analysis and 140 million Laboratory analysis

- 9 Departments
 - Specialized Pediatrics
 - Pediatric Surgery
 - Obstetrics and Pediatric Cardiology
 - Intensive care, Emergencies, Anesthesiology
 - Hematology, Immunology, Infectiology
 - Uro-Nephrology, Ophthalmology
 - Imaging
 - Laboratory Medicine and Pharmacy
 - Clinical Research, Informatics and Public Health