

# Chinese Hospital, CCHP and CCHCA Physicians Reunite to Better Serve the Community



In a joint announcement, Chinese Hospital, CCHP and doctors from Chinese Community Health Care Association (CCHCA) pledged to work more closely together for the benefit of the community.

This reaffirms the common mission between the organizations – to reinforce their commitment to the integrated healthcare system to better serve the community in culturally competent and linguistically appropriate ways. The disputes that arose in 2015 between CCHCA and CCHP, a subsidiary of Chinese Hospital, were all resolved.

“We are most pleased to make this announcement on CCHCA’s 40th year anniversary. This reaffirms our ongoing commitment to providing the most needed care for the community. We are strongest together as an integrated system.” said Dr. Jian Zhang, Chinese Hospital CEO. “I would like to thank Dr. Mai-Sie Chan, CCHCA Board President and CCHCA leadership, for their dedication and commitment to finding a way forward.”

For 123 years since Chinese Hospital was founded by the community leaders to provide healthcare for the people in the community, the hospital has inspired numerous health organizations dedicated to serving the people. CCHCA is among the first of those organizations with Chinese Hospital at the center of care.

Dr. Zhang also announced that, “In celebration of CCHCA’s founding in 1982 by community physicians, Chinese Hospital Association will recognize their 40-years of contribution by dedicating a floor in CCHCA’s name, which will also remind all how important it is for the doctors and the hospital to work together for the best interest of our community.”

Dr. Mai-Sie Chan reciprocated, “We are thankful to Chinese Hospital for this great honor. Forty years ago, the community physicians who had supported the Hospital throughout its history, organized into a nonprofit association, CCHCA, to better serve our community and provide culturally competent healthcare.” Dr. Chan added, “We also recognize that Chinese Hospital has been an integral institution in this community for over 100 years. This occasion marks the start of an era of even greater cooperation between independent doctors and the hospital to care for our community.”

“I’m proud to continue to serve the Hospital and our community. It is important that we continue to recruit community-minded physicians who will continue to care for our next generation of patients. This is an auspicious moment, and we look forward to working more closely together to better serve our community.” – Dr. L. Eric Leung, past-President of CCHCA.

Mr. Kitman Chan, Chinese Hospital Association Board Chair concluded by saying, “We couldn’t be more pleased with this cooperative commitment between the hospital and our doctors. Our hospital was founded on the promise of community’s health. The vitality of the two groups working hand-in-hand is the reason we remain the only independent hospital in San Francisco.” **Media Contact:**

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## Chinese Hospital Earns CMS 4-Star Rating



Chinese Hospital is ranked among the top acute care hospitals in San Francisco,

according to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), which has awarded Chinese Hospital with a four-star rating.

The CMS rating system has a maximum five-star score. Chinese Hospital was one of the only two hospitals in San Francisco received a 4-star rating and none of the hospitals in San Francisco has earned a 5-star. CMS rated more than 4,000 hospitals across the nation, with only 890 receiving a 4-star status.

“We are honored to receive a four-star rating from CMS. This recognition indicates the level of commitment our employees have in ensuring our patients receive high-quality care and have a positive experience,” said Dr. Jian Zhang, Chinese Hospital CEO. “I would like to thank all of them for consistently delivering outstanding service to our community despite the challenges brought on by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.”

CMS developed a star rating system in 2016 to help consumers to make more informed decisions about where to seek hospital-based care. The more stars mean the better a hospital performed on standard measures of quality, including readmission, safety of care, patient experience, and mortality.

“Providing quality care in the safest possible environment is always our highest priority. Therefore, we strive for continuous enhancement of our services and programs,” Dr. Zhang added.

Chinese Hospital also announced that it was recently recognized and certified by The Joint Commission as a Primary Stroke Center. Stroke is a common cause of death in Asian American populations. In collaboration with UCSF Neurology, Chinese Hospital can now provide 24/7 neurology and stroke care to patients and community, such as the latest diagnosis, treatment and neurology services.

To learn more about CMS’s star rating, visit [www.medicare.gov/care-compare](http://www.medicare.gov/care-compare).

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## What is Diabetes?



**Type 1 diabetes**

**Type 2 diabetes**

**Gestational diabetes**

**Medical Disclaimer:**

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## **KQED INTERVIEW: Why Were Many SF Hospitals Once Affiliated With Ethnic Groups?**





By Katrina Schwartz  
Published July 14, 2022

San Francisco has some of the country's premier hospitals. Big providers like Kaiser, Sutter Health and UCSF Medical Center operate here, part of a vast and complicated system of health care that can feel byzantine in complexity. So it's hard to believe that hospitals here were once a lot simpler: people with ethnic or religious affinities taking care of one another. Bay Curious listener Ken Katz saw hints of this history and wanted to know more.

"I work at Kaiser Permanente in San Francisco, and one of our campuses is the French campus," Ken said. "Only recently did I learn that the reason it's called the French campus is it's the site of the former French hospital."

Then he remembered that when visiting California Pacific Medical Center Davies, in the Castro, he'd once seen an exhibit showcasing the building's history. It was once known as "the German Hospital." Two hospitals named after ethnic identities seemed like an unlikely coincidence to Ken.

"So I'm wondering, when did this pattern of ethnic hospitals in San Francisco begin? What was the impetus for it? And when did they start losing their ethnic orientation? Or, maybe some, like the Chinese Hospital, haven't yet," he said.

Ken's question sparked the curiosity of other Bay Curious fans and won a voting round. The answer, like so many things, goes back to the Gold Rush, when thousands of people poured into the region, multiplying the city's population several times over in a matter of months.

## **When care was provided at home**

People lived in the Bay Area long before the Gold Rush, of course. The smattering of colonizers, Mexican ranchers and native peoples would have relied on herbal remedies when they got ill. At that time, San Francisco was a sleepy town with few amenities. It was unprepared for the surge of gold seekers from all over the world that descended after news spread that gold had been found near Coloma in 1848.

Many fortune hunters were men who came expecting to prospect for gold, strike it rich and return home. Most did not bring their families with them, which was a problem when they got sick.

"The primary source of care before hospitals was in the home," said Aaron Jackson, a doctoral candidate in the department of health sciences at UCSF. His research focuses on the evolution of care for veterans and intersects with the general history of hospitals in America.

The first doctors in San Francisco came for the same reason as everyone else – to prospect for gold. But, when it started to become clear that gold mining wasn't as easy as it sounded, some of those doctors returned to their prior profession. The quality of their services varied widely, but all of them would have attended patients in their homes. That model didn't work as well for people who didn't have families to care for them.

Maritime hospitals were the first institutions to address this structural problem.

"Sailors are obviously away from their families," Jackson said. "Some of these sailing expeditions could last years, and if they got sick, well, the ship would have to still continue on, but the sailor would have to have a place to stay."

The maritime hospital mostly provided sailors a roof, food and a bed in which to recover. At this point in history, hospitals were less focused on medicine and more on providing general care, the kind that would normally have been offered at home. Even the word "hospital" comes from the same root as "hospice," Jackson said, meaning "to care."

But the maritime hospital served only a small portion of the population. With so many people jammed into San Francisco, it was only a matter of time until diseases like cholera and smallpox started to spread. Many people were getting sick and had no one to care for them. That's when churches and benevolent societies got involved.

## **A proliferation of hospitals**

"The hospital being attached to the religious element or to the ethnic group is something that goes back centuries in Western Europe," Jackson said. "And that was inherited by the United States from the earliest days of colonialism."

Many religions included charity as part of their missions, so it made sense that they would be involved in early health care.

But to understand the ethnic origins, it's important to know that many early San Franciscans did not yet identify as "American." They considered themselves to be

French, German, Chinese, Mexican or Spanish, to name just a few. And people in these groups stuck together. They created benevolent societies that acted as social safety nets. And they funded hospitals, formed welcoming committees for new arrivals, cared for widows and orphans, and even provided undertaking services.

The French Benevolent Society established the first private hospital in San Francisco in 1851, known as the French Hospital. The Catholic Church sent a group of Irish nuns in 1854 who would eventually establish Sisters of Mercy, later known as St. Mary's. Many immigrants to San Francisco found it comforting to receive care that adhered to their cultural or religious values and that was delivered in their home languages.

There was a public hospital, but by all accounts the care there was terrible and corruption rampant. So, many more ethnic and religiously affiliated institutions opened in the 1880s and '90s as people realized how bad the public care was.

### **San Francisco's wealthy show off**

The city's early hospitals may have started as a stop-gap measure to care for people without families, but they soon became places that mostly cared for the poor. It became prudent for newly wealthy San Franciscans to donate money to their home-country benevolent society or church to show off their social standing.

"The Jews have a unique experience here," said Judi Leff, a teacher and historian of San Francisco's Jewish community. The first Jewish people to immigrate to San Francisco were from Bavaria, Germany. They experienced religious discrimination in Europe, where they had few professional or social opportunities and were limited to making their livings as traders, traveling salesmen and money lenders. They came to California, like so many, for better opportunities.

"What they discover is that these miners have a lot of needs," Leff said.

The mining industry sprang up almost overnight. Men working in mining camps out in the hills needed food, supplies and tools. The Jewish arrivals were poised to start successful businesses.

"The very things that they are limited to in Europe allow them to become successful rather quickly out here in California," Leff said.

Think of Levi Strauss providing clothing to the miners.

And, because San Francisco was a young city, building itself up quickly, the Jewish community did not experience the same level of religious discrimination as they did in Eastern cities like New York and Boston. It helped that they were perceived as white, and so did not face the racial bias non-white groups, like the Chinese, endured.

"You don't have a lot of religion and you don't have a lot of law," Leff said. "So yeah, it's just like, 'Can you do the work or can you help us do the work? Great.'"

Once established, the Jewish community started giving back to the city that had provided them with so many opportunities. Look around San Francisco today and

you'll see the legacy of Jewish philanthropy throughout the city including Fleishhacker Zoo and Pool, Stern Grove, Steinhart Aquarium at the California Academy of Sciences and Hellman Hollow in Golden Gate Park.

"They also want the reputation of the Jewish community to be held in high esteem," Leff said. "This is very important to the Jews because this is a new experience for them to be in San Francisco and to be regarded so well. They want to keep up appearances."

### **The founding of Mount Zion Hospital**

The Jewish community's first priorities when they arrived in San Francisco were to meet the specific needs of their community. They established sources of kosher food, built synagogues to worship in, raised funds to support widows and orphans, and established religiously appropriate burial services. But by 1887, they turned their attention to health care. The story goes that a prominent Jewish businessman, Frederick Castle, had recently lost his son to smallpox at the poorly run county hospital.

"And something like 43 Jews get together and they decide that there's going to be a hospital, but it's going to be nonsectarian," Leff said.

The Jewish community had a debate over whether the new hospital should serve only California's Jewish population, but ultimately influential rabbis like Jacob Voorsanger of Temple Emanu-El, Jacob Nieto of Sherith Israel, and Myer S. Levy of Neth Israel won out. They argued that a hospital that served San Franciscans of all faiths would be a better tribute to the city. Mount Zion hospital opened in 1897 with just 12 beds.

Fairly quickly, the Mount Zion Hospital Association realized they should train nurses to help provide higher-quality, more consistent care. When UCSF medical school wanted to partner with Mount Zion to become a teaching hospital in the 1920s, it was a natural fit. Over time, as the medical school became more established, it took over Mount Zion hospital entirely.

### **Chinese Hospital represents another reason for ethnic hospitals**

While hospitals affiliated with ethnic groups from Europe flourished and new immigrants built wealth and power by becoming benefactors, the same was not true for the Chinese community, who also came to San Francisco during the Gold Rush. Chinese miners experienced harsh racism in the mining camps and in communities around California. When they got sick, most hospitals refused to care for them. To make matters worse, many white San Franciscans wrongly blamed the Chinese population for spreading disease.

Chinese community leaders repeatedly asked the city for better health care and were denied. Finally, members of six prominent benevolent Chinese societies, known collectively as the Six Companies, raised enough money to build. But before they could do so, white people living near the proposed site in Portola mounted a campaign to stop the project, using racist arguments that the presence of a Chinese hospital near their homes would lower property values.

The Board of Supervisors sided with the white neighbors and the hospital planned for Portola was never built. Instead, the Tung Wah dispensary – a clinic, not a hospital – opened in Chinatown in 1900. It was a forerunner of the Chinese



Hospital, was staffed by Christian missionaries and pioneered a blend of Eastern and Western medical practices. Only six years later, the dispensary burned down during the 1906 earthquake and fire, and the community had to begin fundraising once again. This time they'd take nothing less than a modern hospital.

The first Chinese hospital in the country opened in San Francisco in 1925 with 60 beds. The community raised funds from all over the country and world. Celebrations lasted 11 days and included a festival queen, parade, and ball.

### **What happened to ethnically affiliated hospitals?**

Providing care to poor people has always been an expensive proposition. Many of San Francisco's early hospitals struggled to cover their costs, developing elaborate fundraising schemes to keep money coming in the door. Each local hospital with ethnic or religious roots has its own unique story of how it lost its orientation, but there were some larger trends that also played a role.

Global events like World War I and the 1918 flu pandemic led to many more people needing medical care all at once. There wasn't enough existing hospital space, and cities like San Francisco had to scramble to convert gyms and churches into care facilities.

Meanwhile, as more hospitals became associated with medical schools, the hospital as an institution became more prestigious.

These developments led cities to take an interest in funding hospitals. It became a point of civic pride to have a world-class hospital, and it made more sense to take over existing hospitals than to build new ones. Over time, municipalities started to contract out their hospital services to private companies because it was cheaper. And ultimately that's why the old French hospital is part of Kaiser, the old German hospital is part of Sutter Health, Mount Zion is part of UCSF, and St. Mary's is part of Dignity Health.

### **Chinese Hospital remains**

Chinese Hospital is the only ethnically oriented hospital that continues to operate independently in San Francisco. That's in large part because much of the racism and exclusion that spurred its development is still pervasive.

Dr. Jian Zhang, CEO of Chinese Hospital, said several of her employees have been physically and verbally attacked since the coronavirus pandemic began. Some people blame the Chinese community in San Francisco for bringing the disease to the U.S. and spreading it, an unsettling reminder of the exact same rationale used by white San Franciscans against the Chinese community in the 1800s.

The rise of anti-Asian hate makes Zhang angry, but she tries to stay focused on the important role Chinese Hospital plays in the community.

"We still have a lot of monolingual immigrants and low-income living in Chinatown," said Zhang. The hospital now has satellite clinics outside of Chinatown and serves people all over the Bay Area, but their mission still stands: to provide culturally appropriate care to the community.

"Think about it – you can go in and talk to a provider who can speak your language and understand your culture," Zhang said. "It makes a huge difference."

That's what a lot of patients told me, and a lot of doctors told me, too."

The longevity of Chinese Hospital has made it a point of pride in the community. Even lower-income patients donated money to the hospital's fundraising campaign. And they treat it like their own, too. Before the coronavirus pandemic changed the rules, many people living in the community would bring their breakfasts and newspapers and read in the lobby of the hospital.

"It's a community place for them. It's safe," Zhang said.

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## Monkeypox: Causes, Symptoms, Treatment and Prevention



### **What is monkeypox?**

Monkeypox is a rare disease caused by monkeypox virus. It was first discovered in 1958 in monkeys who were being kept for research, and the first human case was recorded in 1970. Monkeypox was mostly seen in African countries. But currently, an outbreak is spreading fast outside of Africa. The virus has been reported in at least a dozen countries, including the U.S.

### **How does monkeypox spread?**

Monkeypox spreads when a person comes into contact with an animal or human with the virus. It can spread through contact with body fluids and monkeypox sores, items that have been contaminated with fluids or sores (clothing, bedding, etc.), sexual contact, or through respiratory droplets following prolonged face-to-face

contact. Transmission may occur during sex through skin-to-skin and other intimate contacts.

### **What are the symptoms of monkeypox?**

Monkeypox often begins as flu-like symptoms, such as fever, headache, chills, and muscle aches. The distinctive identification of monkeypox is a pimple-like rash that appears anywhere on your body, especially in the genital area.

### **How can you prevent monkeypox?**

- Avoid close contact with people who have symptoms
- Avoid contact with infected animals
- Avoiding contact with contaminated materials, such as clothing and bedding
- Practice good hand hygiene after contact with infected animals or humans
- Use appropriate PPE when caring for others with symptoms

### **Can monkeypox be treated?**

At this time, there are no specific treatments available for monkeypox infections. Medication may be used to ease the symptoms of illness. In some cases, a vaccine can be given to prevent the disease after a high-risk exposure to the virus. **People who live and work in San Francisco are eligible for a Jynneos vaccine:**

- Gay, bisexual, and other men or trans people who have sex with men, who have had more than 1 sexual partner in the past 14 days  
Sex workers of any sexual orientation or gender identity
- Persons who have had close contact within the past 14 days with someone with suspected or confirmed monkeypox
- Persons who had close contact with others at a venue or event or within a social group in the past 14 days where a suspected or confirmed monkeypox case was identified. This includes persons who received notice from a venue or event of a potential exposure within the past 14 days
- Laboratory workers who routinely perform monkeypox virus testing
- Clinicians who have had a high-risk occupational exposure (e.g., examined monkeypox lesions or collected monkeypox specimens without using recommended personal protective equipment)

### **Walk-in Vaccination Service:**

Chinese Hospital Support Health Services  
845 Jackson Street, B1, San Francisco, CA 94133  
Mon-Fri: 9am-12pm; 2pm-4pm

\*Please bring your insurance card. If you think you are infected with monkeypox, contact your healthcare provider ASAP and avoid close contact with others.

For more information, please visit [www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html)

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# Schedule your annual checkup



Even if you think you are healthy, scheduling an appointment with your primary care physician (PCP) for preventive care services is important. Through a preventive exam and routine health screenings, your PCP can determine your current health conditions, identify problems earlier, and help keep you healthier.

During your visit, your PCP will determine what tests or health screenings are right for you based on factors such as your age, gender, health status, and health and family history.

Your visit may involve:

- Your medical and family history review
- Measurements: Height, weight, heart rate, blood pressure
- Health risk assessment
- Screenings: blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, heart diseases or liver conditions
- Medication review
- Immunizations and flu shots

Preventive care is usually covered by most insurance plans through network providers. Health insurance plans accepted at Chinese Hospital's clinics include: CCHP, Hills Physicians, San Francisco Health Plan, San Mateo Health, Blue Shield, Blue Cross, Aetna, Cigna, Medicare, and Medi-Cal.

To schedule an appointment, please call 1-628-228-2828.

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# Visionary Entrepreneur Dr. Charles Huang Donates Record \$7 Million to Chinese Hospital



Dr. Charles Huang, Chairman of a multi-billion-dollar private equity company in Southern California, donated \$7 million to San Francisco's Chinese Hospital through the Charles Huang Foundation (CHF) which he founded in 2020. The donation reflects the foundation's vision to bolster, enable, and inspire global development in education, health, and innovation.

This transformative gift marks a recognition of both Chinese Hospital's successful efforts to control COVID-19 pandemic locally and that of Dr. Huang's own extensive contribution to the global fight through his companies Innova Medical Group, Inc., Biological Laboratory, Inc, and others

Dr. Charles Huang spoke about this considerable gift. He said, *"I am very pleased with this opportunity to support the Chinese Hospital of San Francisco in California through my donation. This institution has an excellent tradition of caring for the people in the local community, especially those in the less privileged backgrounds. I chose the Chinese Hospital of San Francisco as the first recipient of my major charity donations in the country as my gift will enable it to provide even better access to quality healthcare for those in need the most."*

The donation will fund the redevelopment of the six-story outpatient tower. The refurbishment will touch every square foot of the building. The project to rebuild the entire infrastructure, including the electrical backbone has already begun.

Many new services and programs will be added. Foremost among which are adding to subacute care bed units and mental/behavioral health programs. Subacute care bed shortage is a chronic issue in San Francisco and the increase will have a direct positive impact on the hospital's patients, community, and San Francisco at large. Mental health is another rising public health issue in the U.S. To address the matter and fulfill needs, Chinese Hospital will develop mental/behavioral health programs. Other areas include surgical/endoscopy/same-day surgery suites expansion, nutrition services modernization, and laboratory and registration/lobby improvements.

The redevelopment will allow the hospital to offer more programs and services, improve patient privacy, and create a better environment for patients and community. It will also enhance the emergency response capability of COVID teams. This will enable hospital to better handle other public crises in the future, including increased testing capacity through major technological lab expansions.

Dr. Jian Zhang, CEO of Chinese Hospital said, *"With this incredibly generous gift, Chinese Hospital is able to renovate the outpatient tower to create and expand much-needed services/programs to our community and San Francisco at large."* Dr. Zhang continued, *"Chinese Hospital continues our vital work of providing quality care to our patients as well as fighting against public crises for many years to come. We are incredibly grateful to Dr. Huang for strengthening our ability to continually innovate and safeguard the community."*

Mr. Kitman Chan, Chinese Hospital's Board of Trustees' Chair, added, *"Dr. Charles Huang's generous donation will help Chinese Hospital continue its mission to care for the community in a cost-effective way. It is important for us to continue our programs to support the community during this difficult time and in the future. We continue to be "The People's Hospital" and we are committed to serving our community."*

The occasion was marked with a check-writing ceremony that included Dr. Charles Huang, Chinese Hospital's Board of Trustees and its senior management. **About Dr. Charles Huang and Charles Huang Foundation**

Dr. Huang is the founder and chairman of Pasaca Capital Inc., a California-based multi-billion-dollar evergreen fund with various global portfolio companies in North America, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East in medical devices, pharmaceuticals, TMT, industrials & automation, and entertainment (Innova Medical Group, Canton Technology, ATL, Meepo Inc, Sweegen Inc., KraftPal). Prior to forming Pasaca Capital, Dr. Huang had an exceptional career in investment banking and the automotive sector. His accomplishments include:

- Worked in various global investment banks as top stock analyst, partner, executive director
- Successfully led and participated in over 26 IPOs in Hong Kong
- Served key leadership roles in cross-industrial businesses, such as Brilliance Automotive Group and Hybrid Kinetic Group

- D. in Marketing and MBA from the University of Strathclyde, Scotland;  
Bachelor's in Economics from Wuhan University, China.

As he climbed the ladder of success, Dr. Huang founded the Charles Huang Foundation in 2020, looking for meaningful ways to give back to society and help others. Through the Charles Huang Foundation, his personal guiding principles of humanitarianism, global visions, and strong local economies align well with value-based giving and investing to create the positive future for which we all strive.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.charleshuangfoundation.org/>

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# **Ceremony of 123rd Anniversary of Chinese Hospital**





Chinese Hospital held its anniversary celebration on Thursday, June 2, 2022, to commemorate 123 years of serving the San Francisco communities. In 1899, Chinese Hospital first opened its doors to provide health care to the underserved Chinese when mainstream hospitals would not. From a little dispensary on Sacramento Street in San Francisco Chinatown to a now nationally recognized hospital along with multiple satellite clinics throughout San Francisco and Daly City, Chinese Hospital is proud to celebrate its 123rd anniversary with an ongoing commitment to improving health in the communities it serves.

“Striving toward a healthier community has been one of our core values from the outset,” said Dr. Jian Zhang, Chinese Hospital CEO. “The past 123 years show that we are no stranger to challenges. For over a century, Chinese Hospital has been on the frontline of countless health emergencies. Yet this global pandemic continues to affect every sector and community we serve. We will continue to uphold our mission – deliver quality health care in a cost-effective way, responsive to the community’s ethnic and cultural uniqueness, providing access to health care and acceptability to all socioeconomic levels.”

Dr. Zhang added, “we would like to express our gratitude to our supporters and donors for their continued support, encouragement, and their strong belief in improving the health and wellbeing of our community. Staff dedication, board members contribution, patient trust, and support from local and state leaders and community members have also been crucial to our success. Thank you for joining us as we celebrate the anniversary and embark on a new journey towards greater success.”



The event featured a menu full of the city's best dishes and drinks, plus entertainment. Additionally, there was a special award ceremony to honor the top donors and supporters of Chinese Hospital.

The award ceremony was officiated by Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr. The 2022 Top Philanthropist Award was presented to Charles Huang Foundation Chairman, Dr. Charles Huang for his exemplary support and commitment to Chinese Hospital and creating a healthy community for generations to come, and the Outstanding Healthcare Hero Award was presented to UCSF Health Affiliates Network President and UCSF Health Chief Strategy Officer, Ms. Shelby Decosta to recognize her outstanding contributions that make a difference not only to the immediate care of individuals, but also to the wider healthcare sector. In addition, Mr. Arthur Chan, Mr. Keith Tsu, and Mr. Kai Man Lee were recognized with the Outstanding Community Leader Award for their continued and enthusiastic support of Chinese Hospital's mission and the community.

"Reaching 123 years of service is no small feat for many local businesses and organizations, and what makes it more significant is that we not only manage to survive but also manage to thrive for more than a century," said Mr. Kitman Chan, Chinese Hospital Board of Trustees Chair.

Mr. Chan further stated, "Chinese Hospital is much more than state-of-the-art medical facility equipped with the latest technology; it is the sum of human effort from many including my fellow board members, our employees, medical staff and supporters, all working toward the same goal of ensuring the best care to keep our community safe and healthy. With your support, as well as our great heritage and innovation, we can continue our work to heal, help, and protect our community for another 123 years."

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## **What to Know about Second COVID-19 Booster**



Testing is one of the things you can do to protect yourself. In March of this year, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized a second booster dose of Pfizer and Moderna vaccines for adults 50 and older and those 12 and older who are immunocompromised. A fourth shot is recommended for these groups because they are more likely to suffer severe outcomes and be hospitalized if they are infected with COVID-19, and a second booster shot can help strengthen protection against new variants. In addition to these groups, individuals who received two doses of Johnson & Johnson vaccine are also eligible for a second booster.

Chinese Hospital offers COVID-19 boosters at various clinic locations. Walk-ins are welcome at our Chinatown location, and appointments are recommended for other clinics. To request an appointment, please call 1-628-228-2828. Please bring your insurance card with you at the time of your visit.

For more information, please visit [www.chinesehospital-sf.org/covid-19-vaccine](http://www.chinesehospital-sf.org/covid-19-vaccine)

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## **KTVU FOX 2 INTERVIEW:**

# Chinese Hospital founded in San Francisco due to discrimination



By Henry Lee  
Published February 22, 2022

SAN FRANCISCO – San Francisco’s only independent hospital, the Chinese Hospital, started more than 120 years ago as a way to address discrimination in healthcare and is today expanding its services.

Chinese Hospital, in the heart of Chinatown, opened back in 1899 as a dispensary, as a result of anti-Asian discrimination.

“When they were sick, they were actually not allowed to go to the mainstream hospitals,” said Jian Zhang, the hospital’s CEO. “They were united and said, ‘Let’s build our own.’ ”

Fast forward to today. ‘

Zhang says so much has changed, yet some things stay the same.

“They blamed Chinese for bringing in or spread tuberculosis, and now, 120 years later, they blame Chinese for bringing in COVID,” she said.

Zhang recently gave KTVU a tour of the hospital on Jackson Street.

She says it's the only independent hospital left in San Francisco. It offers medical, surgical, and specialty care and also has a 24-hour emergency room.

Some rooms boast scenic views.

Each floor has its own unique pastel color. The second floor is peach.

"This is the skilled nursing facility. It was built – but not opened – in 2016," Zhang said of the second floor.

"When the coronavirus first showed up in 2020, the state needed more beds – quickly. The hospital helped out.

"We quickly got this floor licensed so we could take patients from Zuckerberg SF General Hospital," Zhang said.

Then-Assemblymember David Chiu helped out with the licensing. He also got all three of his covid shots here.

But so much was unknown when covid first reared its head.

"I could say it was a nightmare, actually," Zhang said.

But the hospital was able to limit the number of COVID cases with an education and prevention campaign. It set up a trilingual hotline in English, Mandarin and Cantonese. It offered COVID testing.

They got calls from worried people across the country.

But even in San Francisco, the anti-Asian discrimination was harder to fend off.

"Our employees received a lot of you know when they take public transportation, they were yelled at and told to go back to China," Zhang said.

Zhang says the science is clear.

"Coronavirus is a virus. It can infect anybody regardless of your color. It had nothing to with Chinese," she said. "It's not right to call it a Chinese virus."

And Chinese Hospital is at the forefront in the ongoing fight against covid.

"There are so many Chinese or Asian providers out there, front-line workers out there fighting against coronavirus, right, so we are very much part of the contributor actually," she said.