

AP-HP

# Greater Paris University Hospitals



# Who are we?

Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris is a public health establishment with 7 affiliated universities. AP-HP was created in 1849 to bring together the public hospitals of Paris, which are among the oldest ones in France. There are now 39 hospitals within its ranks, 23 of which are acute – 20 adult and 3 paediatric.

It is the largest university hospital centre in Europe, with its sites essentially located in the Paris region, divided into 12 hospital groups.

AP-HP is managed by a Director General appointed by the Council of Ministers and has a Supervisory Board.

AP-HP has an annual budget of 7.2 billion euros, which mainly comes from national solidarity.

AP-HP provides healthcare, teaching and research activities.

Access to its healthcare is guaranteed to all, 24 hours a day, without economic or social distinction. AP-HP, as a local hospital, has emergency departments that handle over 1.3 million people. It is also a referral hospital for rare diseases and cutting-edge disciplines. It has 4 SAMUs (emergency medical assistance services) for pre-hospital emergencies. It also participates in public health programmes.

Historically known for the quality of its teaching, AP-HP, in connection with 7 universities in the region, trains doctors, dentists and pharmacists, as well as thousands of professionals in its own institutes: nurses, radiographers, physiotherapists, laboratory technicians, etc.

AP-HP also trains foreign health professionals - around 500 physicians per year - participating in a long tradition of international cooperation.

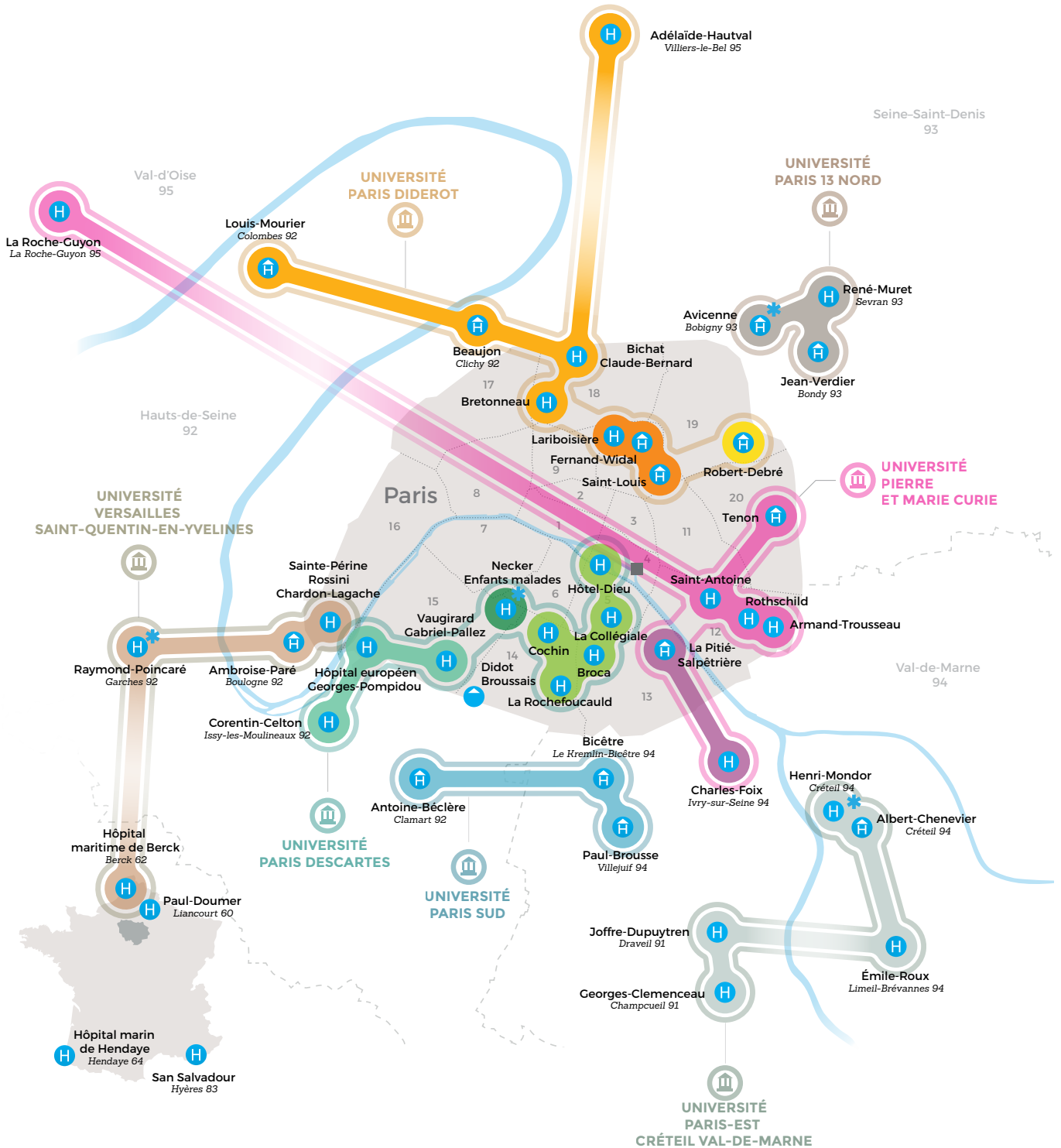
AP-HP maintains a strong commitment to research: it produces 50% of clinical research in France and registers numerous patents. Thanks to the publications produced by its professionals, AP-HP was ranked 4th by the international SCImago ranking in 2014. It hosts many research teams and 3 university hospital institutes – one for neuroscience, one for genetics, and one for metabolic and cardiovascular diseases.

All AP-HP hospitals are accredited by the French National Authority for Health (HAS).

To further improve the quality and safety of patient care, AP-HP promotes innovation in many areas. Over the past 15 years, it has undertaken many operations to modernise and restructure its hospitals and continuously optimises its range of healthcare services.

On an international level, AP-HP is developing the exportation of its expertise by forging hospital partnerships, positioning itself as a leading consultant in medical strategy or hospital building, as well as offering high level training.

# AP-HP hospital groups



- Hospital:** Blue circle with 'H'
- Home hospitalisation unit:** Blue circle with 'H' and a house icon
- Affiliated university:** Circle with a building icon
- AP-HP emergency medical assistance service (SAMU):** Blue star icon
- AP-HP Head office:** Black square icon

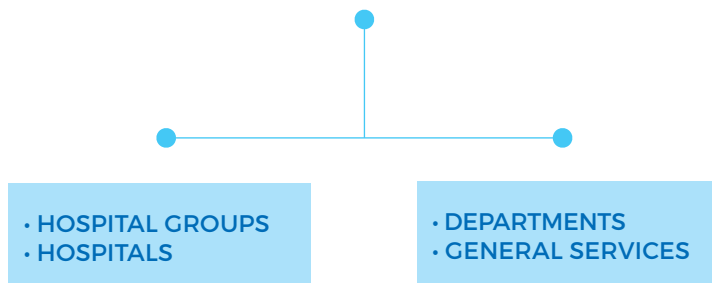
- U.H PARIS OUEST**
- U.H NECKER-ENFANTS MALADES**
- U.H PARIS CENTRE**
- U.H PARIS ILE-DE-FRANCE OUEST**
- U.H PARIS SEINE-SAINT-DENIS**
- U.H PARIS NORD VAL-DE-SEINE**
- U.H SAINT-LOUIS LARIBOISIÈRE - FERNAND-WIDAL**
- U.H ROBERT-DEBRÉ**
- U.H EST PARISIEN**
- U.H PITIÉ-SALPÊTRIÈRE CHARLES-FOIX**
- U.H PARIS SUD**
- U.H HENRI-MONDOR**


UH: University hospital

# Governance

## THE STRUCTURE OF AP-HP COMPRISES

SUPERVISORY BOARD	EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Anne Hidalgo <i>President</i> ---	Martin Hirsch <i>Director General</i> ---	Martin Hirsch <i>President</i> ---
Bernard Jomier <i>Vice President</i>	Amélie Verdier <i>Secretary General</i>	Prof. Noël Garabédian <i>1<sup>st</sup> Vice President</i>



 To find out more about the structure of AP-HP, go to : [www.aphp.fr](http://www.aphp.fr)

# History

Although founded in the mid-nineteenth century, AP-HP has origins dating back to the Middle Ages with:

- the Hôtel-Dieu de Paris, built in the twelfth century at the foot of Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral,
- the Grand Bureau des Pauvres (Greater Office for the Poor), created in 1544 by François I to fight vagrancy and support the infirm,
- the General Hospital established in 1656 by Louis XIV to receive children, the elderly, blind, disabled, mentally ill, beggars...

During the French Revolution, in 1796 to be precise, a law placed all hospitals under the responsibility of the *communes*.

In 1801, the Consulate established a 'General Administrative Council for the Hospices of Paris', the forerunner of AP-HP.

The law of 10 January 1849 founded the 'General Administration of Public Assistance in Paris', marking the beginning of the modern history of AP-HP.

For a century, AP-HP developed its medical activities while maintaining its mission to provide assistance to the poor, the elderly, the incurable and abandoned children.

AP-HP has undergone a deep-rooted transformation since the 1960s: medical and welfare assistance for children has been transferred to the local authorities; its teaching and research functions have been re-conceptualised with the creation of university hospital centres (CHU) in 1958.

In the early 2000s, the organisation was still evolving, with the creation of departments and centres of activity, as well as the establishment of hospital groups.

# Key figures

## Capacity

Reception facilities across all disciplines



126 CENTRES & 720 WARDS

20,700 BEDS, INCLUDING OVER 11,700 BEDS FOR MSO<sup>(1)</sup> SERVICES

2,000 DAY CLINIC PLACES

50 SURGICAL UNITS & MORE THAN 300 OPERATING THEATRES

25 ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS  
17 FOR ADULTS AND 8 FOR CHILDREN

6 TRAUMA CENTRES INCLUDING 1 FOR CHILDREN

## Treatment

More than 7 million patients treated



1.2 M MSO<sup>(1)</sup> ADMISSIONS

MORE THAN 5.2 M OUTPATIENT CONSULTATIONS

1.3 M A&E VISITS

NEARLY 40,000 CHILDREN ARE BORN EVERY YEAR AT THE 13 MATERNITY UNITS

NEARLY 200,000 SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS

70 CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE ON RARE DISEASES

# Training

In France 1 doctor out of 5 is trained in AP-HP hospitals



**7** MEDICAL FACULTIES GROUPING:

**7** TEACHING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICINE

**2** TEACHING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OF ODONTOLOGY

**2** TEACHING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACY

**29** TRAINING INSTITUTES,  
INCLUDING **18** NURSING SCHOOLS

**6,400** MEDICAL STUDENTS

**500** FOREIGN PHYSICIANS IN TRAINING

# Human resources

95,000 professionals providing patient care



**55,000** HOSPITAL PERSONNEL, MEDICAL TECHNICIANS AND SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL<sup>(2)</sup>

**LEADING EMPLOYER** IN THE PARIS REGION

**23,550** DOCTORS

**4,670** RESIDENTS

MORE THAN **210** PROFESSIONS ARE PRACTICED AT AP-HP

**250**

HOSPITAL DIRECTORS WITH AN ADMINISTRATION ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

# Research

50% of the clinical research in France



MORE THAN **3,000** SPONSORED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

OVER **9,200** SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

RANKED **#4** SCIMAGO PUBLICATIONS SCORE

**940** BIOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

**790** INTERNATIONAL PATENT PORTFOLIOS

# Budget

A € 7.2 billion funding envelope



**€4.2** BILLION FOR PERSONNEL COSTS

**€290 M** IN INVESTMENT

# International action



**18** ACTIVE HOSPITAL COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH DIRECT FUNDING OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

EXPERTISE OFFER

MEDICAL STRATEGY

LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIPS

EXPERIENCE IN **5** COUNTRIES ON **3** CONTINENTS

(1) Medicine, surgery and obstetrics (2) full-time equivalents.

# Some of the major medical advances achieved by the AP-HP teams

1960

**First kidney transplant from an unrelated donor.**

Prof. René Küss,  
Prof. Marcel Legrain.

1974

**Perfecting of cochlear implants devices for treating profound deafness in adults and children.**

Prof. Jean Louis Chouard,  
Prof. Patrick Mac Leod,  
Prof. Bernard Meyer.

1958

**Discovery of the HLA system, the key to tissue immunity and source of multiple advances such as organ transplants.**

Prof. Jean Dausset  
Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1980.

1965

**First leukaemia cure by exchange transfusion: the blood of a 6-year-old boy was replaced by blood from healthy donors.**

Prof. Jean Bernard.



1958

1982

**Amandine, the first 'test-tube baby' of French nationality.**

Prof. René Frydman,  
Prof. Jacques Testart,  
Prof. Émile Papiernik.

1983-1985

**Contribution to the discovery of the AIDS virus.**

Prof. Willy Rosenbaum,  
Prof. Françoise Brun-Vézinet with  
Prof. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi  
Nobel Prize for Medicine, 2008.

1990

**Triple transplant, heart, lung and liver.**

Prof. Alain Carpentier,  
Prof. Jean-Pierre Couetil,  
Prof. Didier Houssin.

1990

**Liver splitting for a transplant on two adults.**

Prof. Henri Bismuth.



1993

**Transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells from umbilical cord blood into a child with constitutional aplastic anaemia.**  
Prof. Éliane Gluckman.

2000

**Gene therapy for SCID children.**  
Prof. Alain Fischer,  
Prof. Marina Cavazzana-Calvo.



2010

**First full face and eyelid transplant.**  
Prof. Laurent Lantieri.

2000

**Revealing of various types of programmed cell death in the human brain and application to the treatment of degenerative diseases.**  
Prof. Yves Agid.



2014

2013

**Implantation of the first artificial bioprosthetic Carmat heart.**  
Prof. Alain Carpentier,  
Prof. Christian Latrémouille.



2011

**First artificial bronchus graft on a 78-year-old patient with cancer.**  
Prof. Emmanuel Martinod.

2014

**First graft of heart cells derived from human embryonic stem cells.**  
Prof. Philippe Menasché,  
Prof. Jérôme Larghero.



