



Current Good Hope Clinic, 2020.

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Good Hope Clinic

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Good Hope Clinic (Clínica Good Hope, CGH) is a medical health institution of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the territory of the South Peru Union Mission (Unión Peruana del Sur, UPS). Its headquarters is on Malecón Balta, 956, Zip Code 15074, in the district of Miraflores, the city of Lima, the province and department of Lima, Republic of Peru.¹

Good Hope Clinic is part of the Worldwide Adventist Health System with around 700 health institutions. One of the objectives of Good Hope Clinic is the wholistic restoration of human life through teaching on how to prevent diseases through healthy diet and lifestyle. Nowadays, the Good Hope Clinic is recognized in the community for offering quality service and transmitting spiritual values, trust, and hope to its patients. The clinic serves with love, following the example of Jesus Christ, the Great Physician.²

Good Hope Clinic offers services with advanced technology in more than 40 medical areas of specialty.³ Currently, Good Hope Clinic has 1,247 staff members with various expertise who seek to serve patients and fulfill the institutional vision of "being a recognized institution in the health sector for [its] leadership and excellence in service, providing integral well-being, [reflecting] Christ."⁴

Developments that Led to the Establishment of the Institution

The Adventist work in Peru started with the arrival of two groups of lay members in the country around 1898. One of the groups, led by José Luis Escobar and of which Víctor Thomann and Luis and Víctor Osorio were a part, moved to Lima, where Good Hope Clinic is currently located. They worked as independent missionaries, distributing literature and organizing the first Adventist groups to study the Word of God in that region.⁵ In the early years, the Adventist church made the first steps in the health area with the work of doctors and volunteers who came to South America from the different parts of the world.⁶

The Adventist message spread gradually to other cities in Peru. Thanks to the tireless efforts of several missionary pioneers such as G. H. Baber, Enrique Balada, H. F. Ketring, and F. L. Perry, in 1906, the Peruvian Mission (currently known as East Central Peru Conference) was created.⁷ The first Adventist church was established in Peru under Perry's leadership.⁸ The arrival of Fernando and Ana Stahl unified the efforts of spreading the Adventist message among the natives of the Peruvian highlands. In the upcoming years, the Inca Union Mission (currently known as the South Peru Union Mission) was organized in 1914 to better serve that vast geographic area.⁹

Years later, under the leadership of the Stahls, the educational and medical work advanced and began to have a great influence in society.¹⁰ With that came new opportunities emerged to preach the gospel. Pastor L. D. Minner made two trips to the central and northern parts of the country and baptized 89 people. The Adventist church was growing, but there were still various sectors of the community, such as the health area, that needed significant improvement. Thus, with the intention of bringing relief to the sick in the community, the American physician S. Theron Johnston established a small medical clinic in Juliaca district in 1922. Years later, this clinic became Juliaca Adventist Clinic (Clínica América de Juliaca), the first in the Department of Puno, Peru.¹¹

The Stahls realized the difficult condition in which the Peruvian Amazon indigenous people lived. They were victims of many diseases and many were alcohol addicts. Thus, in order to alleviate the people's sufferings, the

Stahls created a small medical center in 1926, which later became Ana Stahl Adventist Clinic (Clínica Adventista Ana Stahl). Thus, along with the educational work, the Adventist medical work was increasingly presenting itself as an effective means of evangelism. However, the medical missionary work had not yet been formally established in the country's capital.¹²

Establishment of the Institution

In the midst of various great difficulties, including the numerous outbreaks of epidemics in the country,¹³ the Peruvian government established the Ministries of Public Health and Social Security and Education in 1935.¹⁴ With that government department in place, the Adventist church saw the opportunity to establish an Adventist medical center in Lima. The president of the Peruvian Mission included in the agenda for the Inca Union Mission Biennial Congress the establishment of a medical institution in Lima.¹⁵ The proposal was well received. To attract the wealthy classes in Lima, the district of Miraflores was chosen to host the clinic's headquarters.¹⁶ Dr. Clayton R. Potts, the second North American Adventist doctor to obtain a license to practice in Peru, was helping with the medical center project. Dr. Potts already had experience in this field because he had previously directed Juliaca Adventist Clinic for five years (1939-1944).¹⁷ The Church had also the help of Roland Young, a physician who had worked at Cerro de Pasco Corporation.¹⁸ In addition, the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was asked to send a missionary couple with experience as laboratory technician and nurse.¹⁹

On October 15, 1944, the Inca Union Mission Board of Directors approved the proposal to request the South American Division a special allowance of 100,000.00 soles de oro²⁰ (around US\$ 15,385.00 at the time)²¹ for the Lima clinic project. That sum came from Dr. Clayton R. Potts' estimated budget to equip a small clinic in Iquitos in the eastern, Amazonian region of Peru. During the meeting, it was suggested that the money planned for the establishment of the medical work in Iquitos be transferred to the project in Lima.²² On October 31, 1946, a large house was rented in Miraflores to serve as the headquarters of the new hospital.²³ Ana Angulo became the first nurse of the small Adventist clinic in Lima. The clinic had several beds and laboratory equipment, including an X-ray machine.²⁴

In 1947, the third Inca Union Mission Biennial Congress was held in the Assembly Hall of Comandante Espinar Ave., 750, which is the current address of the Miraflores Adventist Academy (Colegio Adventista de Miraflores). On that occasion, Dr. Potts presented a report on the clinic in the rented premises and discussed the plans for the future of the medical work in Miraflores.²⁵ The inauguration of Good Hope Clinic (as the clinic came to be called) was on March 18, 1947, in San Antonio in Miraflores district. Since then, Good Hope Clinic's mission is to take care of physical, mental, and spiritual health of people, following Christ's example.²⁶ The establishment of Good Hope Clinic marked great progress for the Adventist health care in South America. Around the same time, Good Hope Clinic was inaugurated, two other Adventist hospitals were inaugurated in Brazil: one in Rio de Janeiro and the other one in São Paulo.²⁷ Good Hope Clinic was the first one to be approved by the government.

The first medical service offered by Good Hope Clinic was in the maternity area, with the specialty in obstetric gynecology. Thus, pregnant women were the first people who were served in the clinic.²⁸ In the first year, the clinic had nine beds. Dr. Potts, three nursing professionals, and four other employees provided medical care (between appointments and ambulatory care) for 1,825 patients.²⁹

History of the Institution

In a short time, Good Hope Clinic became renowned for its service. With the increased number of patients, the clinic needed a new space. In 1948, with the financial support from the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, the premises of the German Embassy Residence in the district of Miraflores were purchased. The new location very close to the sea and just a few kilometers from the Inca Union Mission and the Peruvian Mission administrative headquarters.³⁰

In 1948, the Good Hope Clinic Administrative Board was nominated, and it comprised the Inca Union Mission president and treasurer, the Peruvian Mission president, the clinic director and treasurer, the laboratory technician, and the head of nurses.³¹ At that time, the clinic already had 22 beds.³² Good Hope Clinic continued to grow, and, on February 13, 1949, it was officially inaugurated as the first Protestant medical center in Lima.³³

In 1954, Nurse Lois Burnett sent a request to the South American Division to help to open a nursing school at Good Hope Clinic. The nursing school would serve the Inca Union Mission that included Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador.³⁴ In 1961, the request about the nursing school was made again.³⁵ By that time, Good Hope Clinic significantly grew and became well-known in the region and beyond. The clinic needed both a larger facility and a nursing school to continue with its progress. Thus, the church leaders decided to expand the clinic's services and build new rooms. The expansion was not immediate but began to be executed as funds became available.³⁶ In the following year (1962), for example, the construction of a laundry room was approved, and the construction started under the leadership of engineer Julio Peralta Alfaro.³⁷ The plans for the nursing school were on hold.

In 1972, Good Hope Clinic change its name to Miraflores Adventist Clinic (Clínica Adventista de Miraflores, CAM).³⁸ At that time, the Clinic was experiencing some difficulties due to the lack of qualified staff. The help from visiting professionals, who made a favorable impression on the Peruvian authorities, was not sufficient to alleviate the shortage of fulltime professionals at the clinic.³⁹ However, despite challenges, Miraflores Adventist Clinic continued to grow. In 1979, the Miraflores Adventist Clinic leaders decided to start the construction of a new building (currently called "building B"), with five floors, where the Emergency and Hospitalization areas would be hosted. Another milestone was reached in July of the same year when the Clinic created the first Family Health Insurance, called Health Guarantee, becoming one of the first clinics to offer this type of health insurance service in Peru.⁴⁰

The smooth trajectory of the Miraflores district was violently interrupted at 9:15 pm on the night of July 16, 1992, when the explosion of two bomb cars happened on block two of Tarata Street, just a few meters from the Miraflores Adventist Clinic headquarters. In that tragedy, 25 people died and more than 200 were injured. The clinic staff cared for the injured. Since the space in the clinic was insufficient for all the injured, other areas in the clinic, including the dining room, were used to provide care for those in need. Later, the mayor of the municipality of Miraflores, Alberto Andrade Carmona, awarded Miraflores Adventist Clinic a medal for its social and humanitarian action.⁴¹

On February 12, 1996, Miraflores Adventist Clinic was established as a non-profit civil association, called Pastoral Association of Good Hope Medical Assistance Services of the Seventh-day Adventist Church (Asociación Pastoral de Servicios Médico-Asistenciales Good Hope de la Iglesia Adventista del Séptimo Día). The Clinic could now offer social, pastoral, and medical assistance more effectively. In the following year, on January 1, 1997, Miraflores Adventist Clinic started to be known again as Good Hope Clinic (Clínica Good Hope), and that name has remained to this day. At the turn of the new century, the Clinic was turning 53 years old.⁴²

In 2004, the Clinic directors purchased an adjoining location, which belonged to the company Vidal & Vidal. The construction work on that new location began soon and, in the following year, the Good Hope Hospital Complex was completed. Initially, that new space housed the Maternal and Child Institution, the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Unit, and the International Immunization Center. Currently, this building houses the external clinics, in addition to the Dental Center and the Heart Center.⁴³

Years later, in 2010, the original old building gave way to the construction of the desired Edificio Hospitalario Good Hope (Good Hope Hospital Building). The mayor of Lima, Luis Castañeda Lossio, laid the first stone of what is now known as "Building A."⁴⁴ For the first stage of the construction execution (equivalent to 80 percent of the total project), an amount of around 20 million U.S. dollars was invested. However, the attention of the Clinic was not just on new facilities, but also on the care of patients. This was expressed during the 17th South Peru Union Mission Ordinary Congress held on December 4 and 5, 2012, when the Good Hope Clinic director reported that in the previous five years the clinic provided nearly 13 thousand free medical appointments.⁴⁵

In 2015, the construction of new facilities of the Clinic began in May 2013, and the new Good Hope Hospital Center was inaugurated. A modern 12-floor building had 100 beds and became operational on May 4, 2013 when the Emergency Service treated its first patient. Since then, the Good Hope Clinic "has had an Emergency Unit, offering timely diagnosis and treatment, providing medical-surgical care and services for adults as well as for Pediatrics, Obstetrics Gynecology, and Traumatology with the support of specialist doctors and trained nurses. It is the largest and most modern emergency center in the private sector."⁴⁶

Regarding the recognition of the Clinic before civil organizations, in 2013, the Good Hope Clinic dining room received first place at the Festival for healthy eating promoted by the Organización Panamericana de la Salud (Pan American Health Organization), a specialized health organization that belongs to the Sistema

Interamericano (Inter-American System) and is headed by the Organización de los Estados Americanos (Organization of American States) and is affiliated with the World Health Organization.⁴⁷ In 2014, Dina Salas (the Good Hope Clinic chaplain since 1987) was recognized by the mayor of Miraflores as “Outstanding Miraflores Woman 2014,” in the category “Example of life.” This award reflected the fact that the work at Good Hope Clinic not only comprised physical recovery of patients but also sought their wholistic wellbeing.⁴⁸

In 2015, in order to promote a healthier lifestyle for people in the community, the Good Hope Clinic leadership organized a ten-kilometer marathon. The idea was well received by the community and the event promoted by the clinic was repeated in other years.⁴⁹ Between 2016 and 2019, the clinic leadership developed a strategic plan called “Enoch - Excellence in service, walking with Jesus” (Strategic Plan “Enoc – Excelencia en el servicio caminando con Jesús”) that included a partnership with various professional associations and also the creation of the “Más Vida” (More Life) program.⁵⁰

In 2020, the Clinic was committed to alleviating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the world. The Good Hope Clinic health professionals and the Peruvian Union University faculty of Health Sciences published a scientific article entitled “Tocilizumab para tratar un caso de neumonía grave por COVID-19 en la Clínica Good Hope, Lima, Perú” (Tocilizumab to treat a case of severe pneumonia due to COVID-19 at the Good Hope Clinic, Lima, Peru).⁵¹

Historical Role of the Institution

Since its establishment, Good Hope Clinic has played an important role in the region. Over the years, the Clinic has periodically held “Preventive Health Fairs” in order to stimulate people in the search for better health. In 2018, one of these fairs took place in the John F. Kennedy Park in Miraflores (the main park in Miraflores district), where guidelines were given on how to obtain more health through the eight natural remedies.⁵² Through its health fairs Good Hope Clinic has maintained a close relationship of influence with the population of the city of Lima.⁵³

In 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Good Hope Clinic joined forces with the national campaign in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and donated 14 hospital beds and some equipment for use at the Hospital Nacional Daniel Alcides Carrión (Daniel Alcides Carrión National Hospital).⁵⁴ In addition, over the years, the Good Hope Clinic has promoted various volunteer actions in association with the authorities of the district municipality of Miraflores.⁵⁵

Under God’s blessings, the Good Hope Clinic continues to contribute to establishing a positive image of the Adventist church in Miraflores, Lima, and all the adjacent provinces. Many people have been reached with the Adventist message of hope of Jesus’ return.⁵⁶ Good Hope Clinic continues to do Christ’s work of bringing healing

to people and, most importantly, the message of eternal life.

List of Names⁵⁷

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NOTES

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3. Good Hope Clinic offers services in the following areas: anesthesiology, cardiology, pediatric cardiology, head and neck surgery, cardiovascular surgery, colon and rectal surgery (proctology), general surgery, general oncological surgery, general and laparoscopic surgery, oncological breast surgery (oncological mastology), thoracic cancer surgery, pediatric surgery, pediatric and laparoscopic surgery, plastic surgery, head and neck oncological surgery, dermatology, endocrinology, pediatric endocrinology, gastroenterology, pediatric gastroenterology, geriatrics, gynecology oncology, obstetric gynecology, hematology, infectology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, internal medicine, nephrology, neonatology, pneumology, neurosurgery, neurology, pediatric neurology, nutrition and dietetics, ophthalmology, pediatric ophthalmology, clinical oncology, otorhinolaryngology, pediatrics, psychology, child psychology, psychiatry,

rheumatology, respiratory sleep disorder, trauma and orthopedics, traumatology and pediatric orthopedics (*Clínica Good Hope* [Good Hope Clinic], "Especialidades" [Specialties], accessed on July 16, 2020, <https://bit.ly/3gajhVW>).

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