

TIMELINE: PEOPLE, INFRASTRUCTURES, AND EVENTS

- 1564 First religious hospital with private character, disputed as potential origin of Hospital San Juan de Dios (HSJD).
- 1635 Origin of HSJD as public hospital.
- 1810 Colombia's independence.
- 1828 First president, liberator Simón Bolívar, signs decree regulating El San Juan's budget reports and administrative functions.
- 1867 Creation of the Universidad Nacional, including its Medical School, Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad Nacional (FMUN). Law 66 elevated the medical school as the academic reagent of the Hospital San Juan de Dios.
- 1869 Beneficiencia de Cundinamarca (Main "Welfare Institution" of the State. Became the administrative unit in charge of hospitals). (ch. 2 and 4)
- 1944 (May 4) El Materno is formally created as Instituto de Protección Materno Infantil.
- 1948–1958 La Violencia, decade of civil war between the liberal and conservative parties.

- 1953 El Materno is renamed as Instituto Materno Infantil “Concepción Villaveces de Acosta.”
- 1955 Gabriel Lamus (ch. 2) starts pediatric residency at El Materno.
- 1969 Carlos Pacheco (ch. 1) passes the admission test for the FMUN.
- 1972 SINTRAHOSCLISAS (clinics and hospitals workers’ union) is created.
- 1975 New Health Care System: Sistema Nacional de Salud (SNS).
- 1975 (May) Medical School takes over the San Juan de Dios under Dean Guillermo Fergusson.
- 1976 The administration of HSJD is transferred to the Universidad Nacional.
- 1977 Santiago Currea starts working at El Materno. (ch. 2)
- 1978 President Julio César Turbay Ayala decrees the Estatuto de Seguridad (Security Statute) that unleashed a new wave of violence against leftist sectors of society.
- 1978/79–2005 Private Foundation San Juan de Dios administered the hospitals based on 1564 private origin of the hospital. In 2005 Colombian Council of State nullified the decrees that originated the Private Foundation and returned the public character to the hospital.
- 1978 Luis Carlos Méndez (ch. 1) takes admission test for FMUN.
- 1978 Kangaroo Care Program (KCP) is created by Edgar Rey Sanabria, director of El Materno.
- 1979 Carlos Pacheco starts residency in gynecology at El Materno. (ch. 4)
- 1979 Héctor Martínez starts to run the KCP.
- 1981 Gabriel Navarrete starts to run the KCP.

- 1982 Carlos Pacheco finishes residency and is hired as gynecologist at El Materno.
- 1983 Edgar Rey and Héctor Martínez publish the first results of KCP.
- 1982–1984 El Materno is remodeled.
- 1984 The Universidad Nacional is closed for a year.
- 1985 Luis Carlos Méndez (ch. 1) arrives at El Materno as a rural in medicine (one year of mandatory social service for recent graduates in health disciplines). (ch. 2)
- 1985 Rosalba Bernal (ch. 3) arrives at El Materno as a rural in nursing.
- 1985 Germán Sandoval, physician chief of surgery.
- 1985 Sister Emita (Sor María Emma Muñoz, ch. 3) is hired as nurse assistant.
- 1986 Rosalba Bernal is hired as head nurse chief of surgery. (ch. 4)
- 1986 Germán Sandoval, Director of Surgery.
- 1987 Rosalba Bernal becomes Chief of Pharmacy. (ch. 4)
- 1987 Elena Fino (ch. 1) passes the admission test for the FMUN.
- 1988–1992 Carlos Pacheco's first term as auditor/director of El Materno. (ch. 4)
- 1990 Mother Teresa Vecino retires as chief of El Materno's nursing department. Head nurse Rosalba Bernal becomes the new chief. (ch. 4)
- 1990 Law 10. Decentralization law.
- 1990 Law 50. Neoliberal labor reform.
- 1991 WHO's Sasakawa Health Prize awarded to Edgar Rey and Héctor Martínez.
- 1993 Law 100. Market-based/privatization of social security, including health and pension.

- 1995 Santiago Currea becomes auditor/director of El Materno (ch. 4). He finished his term early 1998.
- 1996 New collective agreement signed with El Materno workers.
- 1997 \$3.6 million loan to El Materno and contract with Social Security Institute (*Instituto de Seguros Sociales—ISS*).
- 1997 Sonia Parra, head nurse chief of surgery, is designated as responsible for administrating admissions. (ch. 4)
- 1998 Ariel Ruiz becomes auditor/director of El Materno for a short term. (ch. 4)
- 1998 Verónica and María's miracle. (ch. 3)
- 1998–2001 Carlos Pacheco's second term as auditor/director of El Materno. (ch. 4)
- 2000 HSJD is closed down.
- 2001 Manuel Mercado becomes auditor/director for a short term.
- 2001–2005 The Ministry of Health brought external auditing firms, primarily McGregor, to oversee the hospital finances.
- 2002 Law 735. Declares HSJD and El Materno as National Patrimony and Centers for Education and for the treatment of the poor.
- 2003 Odilio Méndez, retired pathology professor, becomes interim director of El Materno. (ch. 4)
- 2004 Odilio Méndez, supported by El Materno Defense Committee, becomes auditor/director of El Materno.
- 2005 Threats of closure by Pablo Ardila, governor of Cundinamarca Department, as the government official responsible for the Beneficencia de Cundinamarca.
- 2005 Leidy and Yerson, Berenice, and Carmenza deliver their babies at the hospital in the middle of the economic crisis. (ch. 5)

- 2005 Rosaura, secretary, Raúl, nurse assistant, Lucía, secretary, Yamile, nurse assistant, Nancy, nurse assistant, Yolanda, X-ray technician, Amparo, secretary, Jefferson, porter. (ch. 5)
- 2006 Lida Pinzón is the director of КМС. (ch. 2 and 5)
- 2006 (June) Final agreement to “save” El Materno.
- 2006 (July 1) Liquidating agent Ana Karenina Gauna Palencia is appointed by Pablo Ardila, Governor of Cundinamarca.
- 2006 (August 1) Police come into the hospital. La Cruz starts operations at the hospital.
- 2006 (October 23) Agreement with La Cruz overseen by the Office of the Defense Attorney.
- 2006 (December 26) Head Nurse Patricia Farías signs resignation letter. (ch. 5)
- 2006 (December 28) Edict announcing the end of the working obligations for the remaining workers.
- 2006 Gustavo, nurse assistant, Yolanda, X-ray technician, Flor, general services, Marisol, secretary, La Carpa members, Camilo, member of the Critical Medical Anthropology research group. (ch. 6)
- 2006 Esperanza, nurse assistant, is rehired by La Cruz (ch. 7)
- 2007 КСР reopens under La Cruz’s administration. Esperanza, nurse assistant, is appointed to the program. (ch. 7)
- 2007 Alcira Muñoz, La Nacional professor, collaborates with КСР. (ch. 7)
- 2008 Matheo, son of Patricia Farias, passes the admission test to the FMUN. (ch. 8)
- 2008 Agreement with Hospital San Carlos as training sites for students of FMUN.
- 2008 Constitutional Court Sentence (SU-484) recognizes workers’ entitlements to all their benefits but sets up cutoff dates for the contractual obligation. (ch. 6)

- 2008 Head Nurse Sonia Parra rehired by La Cruz as chief of surgery. (ch. 7)
- 2011 José Antonio and Rosa had Oscar at El Materno and enrolled in the КСР. (ch. 2)
- 2011 Strike of Medical School students and residents from La Universidad Nacional. (ch. 8)
- 2013 Nicolás passes the admission test to the School of Medicine of Universidad del Valle. (ch. 8)
- 2015 Yadira Borrero's research on social mobilization around health. (ch. 8)
- 2015 New Hospital Universitario Nacional (HUN) opens.
- 2016 HUV (Hospital Universitario del Valle) invokes the bankruptcy law. (ch. 8)
- 2016–2020 New labor conditions, including interns and residents, Elena Fino, Lida Pinzón, Luis Carlos Méndez, Adriana Ardila, Guillermo Sánchez. (ch. 8)
- 2019 Final eviction of workers from La Carpa. (ch. 6)