

sgrip

The
Sarah Gluck
Respite Program

VOLUNTEER
Training Manual



Letter from the Directors



732.905.3020 ext. 129
fax 732.719.7822
respite@irbcol.org

Dear Volunteer,

We are deeply grateful to *Hakadosh Baruch Hu* for enabling us to bring the Sarah Gluck Respite Program to fruition.

Mrs. Sarah Gluck, *a"h*, of Chicago Illinois, was a one-woman *chesed* organization, who dedicated her life to performing acts of *chesed*. Whether it was for a friend, family member, or a total stranger, if someone was in need Sarah Gluck came to the rescue. Arranging hospital shifts, advocating for a patient, preparing meals for the sick, raising money for needy *kallahs*, assembling a *minyan* for a *levaya*, organizing *chalitza* for an *almanah*, having the first blood donor list... the *chesadim* that Mrs. Sarah Gluck accomplished in her short years were countless.

As we dedicate this respite program *Liluy nishmasa*, we thank you for giving of yourselves to the Sarah Gluck Respite Program. Without you, we would not be able to provide this tremendous *chesed* of providing respite to families that are going through difficult *matzavim* with their loved ones in the hospital. Your volunteering will *bezas Hashem* assist families and make their situations more bearable. The time that you spend with the patient is no doubt giving the family much needed physical relief but at the same time is providing them with nurturance and compassion.

Our *bracha* to you, our devoted volunteer, is that in the same vein that you are helping others and being there for them, may you constantly feel Hashem at your side helping you in your lives, may you only experience *simcha*, and know no sorrow.

Tizku l'mitzvos,

Frayde Yudkowsky
FRAYDE YUDKOWSKY

Miriam Gross
MIRIAM GROSS

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| BASIC HOSPITAL PROTOCOL

» Though you will be exchanging phone numbers with the family members, please maintain appropriate boundaries and only contact the family as per their instruction. If you feel the family is misusing their contact with you, please let us know.

» In the event that an emergency arises AT ANY HOUR, please call the patient's family immediately. During the week, you MUST also call Frayde Yudkowsky at 732.905.3020 ext. 128. On Shabbos or Yom Tov you MUST also call the 24 Hour Lev Rochel Bikur Cholim Hotline at 1.866.905.3020.

» Please ensure that your attire, speech, and actions are appropriate at all times. Remember that you are representing Lev Rochel Bikur Cholim of Lakewood and the frum community at large.

» Be conscious of the food you are bringing to the hospital, ensuring that the patient does not have any allergies to it.

» After your shift we will contact you to obtain feedback regarding the patient and your experience.

| WHAT VOLUNTEERS CANNOT DO

As a volunteer, you must not:

- » Attempt to give any form of medical or nursing care, including first aid or CPR
- » Attempt to perform any duty you have not been taught to do
- » Discard needles
- » Empty bedpans
- » Escort critically ill patients alone
- » Escort patients on stretchers alone
- » Escort patients who are on IV medications alone
- » Give bed baths
- » Give medications of any kind
- » Handle controlled substances
- » Make entries in a patient's chart
- » Sit on the patient's bed
- » Take telephone treatment messages or orders from physicians
- » Transcribe physician's orders
- » Transport medications

| HIPAA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

What is HIPAA?

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

Confidentiality

Patients have a right to expect that any information about their medical history, condition, or treatment will be held in the strictest confidence. Volunteers must respect this right and must never share information about any patient with anyone outside the hospital.

Do not seek out information about any patient by reading the patient's medical record or by probing the computer. Do not discuss any patient's medical condition or treatment with the patient or with the patient's visitors. Do not discuss a patient's condition or treatment in the public areas of the Hospital (cafeteria, elevators, lobby, etc.). If you must speak with a staff member about a patient, be sure to do so in an area where you will not be overheard.

IMPORTANT!

- » Please do NOT take pictures of or with the patient!
- » Please do NOT share ANY information, (name, age, gender) about the patient with your family or friends.

| HAND HYGIENE

Handwashing

One of the most important things you can do to minimize the spread of infection is to practice good handwashing technique.

Wash your hands:

- » when you report to your assigned area of volunteer service and when you leave
- » before and after breaks and meals
- » after you use the restroom
- » after any personal contact with patients
- » after you handle any materials (linens, food trays, etc.) used by patients
- » or when hands are visibly soiled
- » when you enter and leave a patient's room
- » before and after using gloves

When washing your hands:

- » wet hands with warm water
- » apply approximately one teaspoon of liquid soap to the palm of the hand
- » rub hands vigorously to work up a full lather, with particular attention to areas in between fingers and the nails for 10-15 seconds
- » rinse hands and dry thoroughly with clean paper towels
- » hand operated faucet handle must be turned off with a clean paper towel

It is acceptable to use an alcohol-based hand rub when hands are not visibly soiled, or in areas where a hand washing sink is not readily available.

- » They may be found in a patient's room and throughout a hospital or other health care facility.
- » Apply a dime-sized amount in the palm of one hand.
- » Rub your hands together, making sure all surfaces on both sides of your hands are covered.
- » Rub until your hands are dry.

| ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

Isolation precautions create barriers that help prevent the spread of germs in the hospital. They may be needed to protect you or the patient you are visiting.

When a patient is in isolation, visitors may:

- » Need to wear gloves, a gown, a mask, or some other covering
- » Need to avoid touching the patient
- » Not be allowed into a patient's room at all

When you visit a patient in the hospital make sure to keep your hands away from your face. Cough or sneeze into a tissue, or into the crease of your elbow, not into the air.

Don'ts

- » Do not report for volunteer service if you are sick, especially if you have a fever, diarrhea, or a skin infection.
- » Do not eat or drink anything from a patient's tray.
- » Do not attempt to clean up spilled specimens.
- » Do not handle needles.
- » Do not touch any item that may be contaminated with blood and/or body fluids.

| WHEELCHAIR SAFETY

When using a wheelchair to transport a patient to a destination in the hospital you must:

- » Place the wheelchair close to the patient
- » Always lock the wheels before the patient gets into or exits the chair
- » Be sure the footrests are up
- » Stand close to patient as he/she ambulates

When transporting the patient, make sure the patient is facing forward. When going into elevator pull the patient backwards into the elevator; always advise the patient you are doing this. Pay attention to the patient; avoid long conversations with friends and other staff.

| HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CODES

CODE RED Fire

CODE BLUE Adult Medical Emergency

CODE WHITE Pediatric Medical Emergency

CODE AMBER Infant/Child Abduction or Patient Elopement

CODE YELLOW Bomb/Bomb Threat

CODE GREY Security Emergency

CODE SILVER Hostage Situation/Person with a Weapon

CODE ORANGE Hazardous Materials Incident

CODE TRIAGE Disaster

| FIRE SAFETY

Procedure for Actual Fire/Smoke Conditions

A Code RED is the signal phrase for an actual fire or smoke condition i.e. an employee actually sees flames or smoke. If you see fire/smoke, call out code red, pull the nearest fire alarm pull station and dial the hospital operator to report. Use this acronym as a memory trigger for the following actions during fire.

R.A.C.E.

- R - RESCUE** Rescue anyone in immediate danger from the fire
- A - ALARM** Pull the alarm, and announce CODE RED
- C - CONFINE** Confine the fire by closing all doors and windows
- E - EXTINGUISH** Extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher
- EVACUATE** Evacuate the area of the fire is too large for a fire extinguisher

Fire Extinguisher Operation

P.A.S.S.

- P - PULL** Pull the pin
- A - AIM** Aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire
- S - SQUEEZE** Squeeze the trigger while holding the extinguisher upright
- S - SWEEP** Sweep the extinguisher from side to side

| THE MAIN HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS

Admissions - At the Admitting Department, the patient will be required to provide personal information and sign consent forms before being taken to the hospital unit or ward. If the individual is critically ill, then, this information is usually obtained from a family member.

Anesthetics - Doctors in this department give anesthetic for operations and procedures. An anesthetic is a drug or agent that produces a complete or partial loss of feeling. There are three kinds of anesthetic: general, regional and local.

Cardiology - Provides medical care to patients who have problems with their heart or circulation.

Chaplaincy - Chaplains promote the spiritual and pastoral wellbeing of patients, relatives, and staff.

Day Surgery - For patients having outpatient based procedures/surgery. Sometimes will be called a short stay unit.

Diagnostic Imaging - Also known as X-Ray Department and/or Radiology Department.

Emergency Room/Department - The section of a health care facility intended to provide rapid treatment for victims of sudden illness or trauma.

Gastroenterology - This department investigates and treats digestive and upper and lower gastrointestinal diseases.

General Services - Support Services include services provided by Departments such as Porterage, Catering, Housekeeping, Security, Health & Safety, Switch, Laundry and the management of facilities such as parking, baby tagging, access control, etc.

General Surgery - Covers a wide range of types of surgery and procedures on patients.

Gynecology - Investigates and treats problems relating to the female urinary tract and reproductive organs.

Hematology - These hospital services work with the laboratory. In addition, doctors treat blood diseases and malignancies related to the blood.

Human Resources - their role is to provide a professional, efficient, customer focused service to managers and staff and in turn facilitate the delivery of a professional, efficient, and customer focused service to patients.

Infection Control - Primarily responsible for conducting surveillance of hospital-acquired infections and investigating and controlling outbreaks or infection clusters among patients and health care personnel.

Information Management - Meaningful information can be used in quality management, continuous quality improvement, and peer review. By improving the quality of information, core data can be provided for randomized clinical trials, outcomes research and many studies.

Intensive Care Unit/ICU - is a specialized section of a hospital that provides comprehensive and continuous care for persons who are critically ill and who can benefit from treatment.

Maternity - Maternity wards provide antenatal care, delivery of babies and care during childbirth, and postnatal support.

Neonatal - Closely linked with the hospital maternity department, provides care and support for babies and their families.

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit/NICU - A critical care area for premature infants as well as sick full term infants.

Nephrology - Monitors and assesses patients with various kidney (renal) problems and conditions.

Neurology - A medical specialty dealing with disorders of the nervous system. Specifically, it deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of disease involving the central, peripheral, and autonomic nervous systems, including their coverings, blood vessels, and all effector tissue, such as muscle. Includes the brain, spinal cord, and spinal cord injuries (SCI).

Nutrition and Dietetics - Dieticians and nutritionists provide specialist advice on diet for hospital wards and outpatient clinics.

Observation Unit - a unit for short-term stay patients with medical or surgical problems that may/may not need surgical intervention, ex: kidney stones and chest pain

Obstetrics/Gynecology - Specialist nurses, midwives, and imaging technicians provide maternity services such as: antenatal and postnatal care, maternal and fetal surveillance, and prenatal diagnosis.

Occupational Therapy - Occupational Therapy promotes health by enabling people to perform meaningful and purposeful occupations. Occupational therapists work with individuals, families, groups, and communities to facilitate health and well-being through engagement or re-engagement in occupation.

Oncology - A branch of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors. The Oncology department provides treatments, including radiotherapy and chemotherapy, for cancerous tumors and blood disorders.

Ophthalmology - Ophthalmology is a branch of medicine, which deals with the diseases, and surgery of the visual pathways, including the eye, hairs, and areas surrounding the eye.

Orthopedics - Treats conditions related to the musculoskeletal system, including joints, ligaments, bones, muscles, tendons, and nerves.

Otolaryngology (Ear, Nose, and Throat) - The ENT Department provide comprehensive and specialized care covering both Medical and Surgical conditions related not just specifically to the Ear, Nose and Throat, but also other areas within the Head and Neck region.

Pain Management - Helps treat patients with severe long-term pain. Alternative pain relief treatments such as acupuncture, nerve blocks and drug treatment, are also catered for.

Patient Accounts - The Patient Accounts Department answers all billing questions and concerns, requests for itemized bills, and account balance inquiries. The patient accounts department also assists patients in their insurance benefits for services rendered.

Patient Services - The Patient Services Manager is a source of information and can channel patient queries in relation to hospital services to the appropriate departments.

Pediatric Intensive Care Unit/PICU - multidisciplinary unit that provides care for infants, children, and adolescents who become critically ill or injured.

Pharmacy - Responsible for medications in the hospital, including purchasing, supply and distribution.

Physical Therapy - Physical therapists utilize exercise, massage, and manipulation of bones, joints, and muscle tissues.

Purchasing & Supplies - Purchasing & Supplies Department is responsible for the procurement function of the hospital.

Radiology - The branch or specialty of medicine that deals with the study and application of imaging technology like x-ray and radiation to diagnosing and treating disease.

Rehabilitation - Treatments designed to facilitate the process of recovery from injury, illness, or disease to as normal a condition as possible.

Respiratory Therapy - Respiratory therapists treat patients experiencing breathing difficulty from ailments such as asthma, emphysema, or cardiopulmonary disorders.

Rheumatology - Rheumatologists care for and treat patients for musculoskeletal disorders such as bones, joints, ligaments, tendons, muscles and nerves.

Social Work - Clinical social workers help patients and their families deal with the broad range of psychosocial issues and stresses related to coping with illness and maintaining health.

Speech Therapy - The application of treatments and counseling in the prevention or correction of speech and language disorders.

Telemetry - The cardiac floor where patients are hooked up to a portable cardiac monitored, which is watched 24 hours a day.

Triage - The process of prioritizing sick or injured people for treatment according to the seriousness of the condition or injury.

Urology - The urology department is run by consultant urology surgeons who investigate areas linked to kidney and bladder conditions.

| COMMON MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

ABDOMEN – Area of the body located between the thorax and pelvis, which contains the abdominal cavity and viscera.

ABRASION – The rubbing away of the superficial layers of the skin through friction due to trauma, therapy, or normal function.

ABSCESS – A collection of fluid, called pus, located on or in the body that is an immune system response to a foreign body or infective substance. It is characterized by swelling, heat, redness, and pain.

ACROTIC – An absent or extremely weak pulse.

ACUPUNCTURE – A form of traditional Chinese medicine believed to restore the body's energy flow. Sharp, thin needles are used in very specific points on the body.

ACUTE – Condition characterized by sudden, rapid severity and ending after a short course.

ALLERGY – Hypersensitivity to a substance producing local and systemic reactions, such as rash, runny eyes, or anaphylaxis.

AMBULATORY – Ability to walk.

AMPUTATION – The surgical removal of a body part, either due to disease, gangrene, or severe pain.

ANAPHYLAXIS – Extreme immune system response to an allergen that is rapid in onset and can potentially be fatal.

ANEMIA – Insufficient number of oxygen-carrying components of the blood.

ANTAGONIST – Medication that counteracts the actions and properties of another.

ARRHYTHMIA – Also known as an irregular heartbeat, it is the interruption of a heart rhythm.

ASYMPTOMATIC - Without symptoms.

ATROPHY – Deterioration of an organ or tissue, which had previously been normally developed due to disease, malnutrition, disuse, or poor blood circulation.

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM – The portion of the central nervous system containing the sympathetic and parasympathetic subsystems, which controls the involuntary actions of the body, including breathing, heartbeat, gastrointestinal movement, etc.

BACTERIA – Microscopic unicellular forms of life that cause infection and disease.

BENIGN – A condition or abnormal growth that is treatable and not life threatening. Opposite of malignant.

BIOPSY – Removal of a portion of tissue for further examination for diagnostic purposes.

BLOOD COUNT - the number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in a sample of blood. Also referred to as CBC (complete blood count).

BLOOD PRESSURE – Measurement of the pressure of blood on the walls of the arteries dependent on the action of the heart. Measured when the heart contracts (systolic) over when the heart is filling with blood (diastolic).

BONE SCAN – A test that detects increased or decreased bone metabolism, which indicate fracture, tumors, or infections.

CARDIOVASCULAR – Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels of the body.

CARTILAGE – Connective tissue found in the joints, nose, outside of the ears, as well as other parts of the body.

CAVITY – Hollow space within the body that contains one or more organs.

CATHETER - A hollow, flexible tube for passage into a structure to remove or inject fluid.

CT (computed tomography) SCAN – X-rays taken from many different angles of the body and arranged by the computer to give a three-dimensional picture of a structure. Also known as a CAT (computerized axial tomography) scan.

CHRONIC – Slow progression of a condition that persists over a long period. Not acute in nature.

COMATOSE - An unconscious state of being.

COMPRESSION – To apply pressure, either to reduce swelling, prevent further injury, or stop bleeding.

CONSCIOUS – Alert, capable of responding to external stimuli.

CONTRACTURE – Permanent shortening of a muscle, joint, or tendon so that it cannot be straightened, flexed and extended.

DEHYDRATION - Excessive loss of water from the body or from an organ or a body part, as occurs during illness or fluid deprivation.

DISEASE -A disturbance in the body or function of an organ or organs with pathological signs and symptom.

DYSPHAGIA – Difficulty swallowing.

DYSPNEA – Difficulty breathing or breathing that is labored.

DYSTONIA – Having abnormal muscle tone.

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY – Non-invasive ultrasound that displays the image of the inside of the heart. Used to identify any structural abnormalities of the heart.

EDEMA - Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the body tissues or body cavities causing swelling or distention of the affected parts.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM/EKG - The recording and interpreting of the electrical activity of the heart and measures the actions of the heart for abnormalities.

ENDOSCOPE – An instrument consisting of two fiber optic lines, one, which lights up the body cavity and the other, which carries the image of that body cavity, back.

EXTUBATION —removal of a tube that has been inserted to get air to the lungs.

GANGRENE – Death of a body tissue, usually from loss of blood supply

GERM – Microorganism that can produce disease.

HEMATOMA – Collection of blood in a tissue that clots and then becomes encapsulated by connective tissue.

HYPERGLYCEMIA – Abnormally excessive amount of sugar in the blood.

HYPERTENSION – Elevated blood pressure.

HYPOGLYCEMIA – Abnormally low amount of sugar in the blood.

HYPOREFLEXIA – Below normal response of the reflexes.

HYPOTENSION – Abnormally low blood pressure.

INFECTION – Invasion of the body by bacteria, fungi, or viruses that produces either a localized or systemic response.

INFLAMMATION – Reaction of the body to injury or infectious, allergic, and chemical irritation and manifested by pain, heat, swelling, and redness.

INFUSION—slow and/or prolonged intravenous delivery of a drug or fluids.

INTUBATION—the insertion of a tube into a hollow organ such as the trachea (in order to get air to the lungs).

JAUNDICE – Also known as icterus, it is the yellowing of the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes due to accumulation of bile salts in these tissues. It is indicative of several diseases such as hepatitis.

LUMBAR – Situation in the part of the back and sides between the lowest ribs and the pelvis.

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING/MRI - A technique for viewing internal organs and bones that do not show up well on x-rays. It creates multiple detailed images using no radioactive waves.

MALAISE - A general feeling of being ill or having body discomfort.

MYALGIA – Muscle pain.

NEUROPATHY – Any abnormality or disease of nerve tissues of the nervous system.

NEUROVASCULAR – Pertaining to both the neurologic and vascular structures.

PAIN THRESHOLD - The point at which one feels the sensation of pain. Those with a high pain thresholds experience the pain sensation later than those with a low pain threshold.

PALLIATIVE - Treatment given to alleviate symptoms of a disease but not cure it. This mainly refers to pain management of a chronic disease state.

PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM – Part of the autonomic nervous system or involuntary which innervates the eyes, smooth muscle, head and neck glands, heart, lungs, and abdominal viscera.

RADICULAR – Referring to the nerve roots which originate in the spine.

RADICULOPATHY - Disease of the spinal nerve roots.

REBOUND REACTION - Relapse of symptoms when medication or treatment is abruptly terminated.

REFERRED PAIN - Pain that is felt some distance from the site of its origin primarily due to nerve signals sharing the same nerve pathway leading to the spinal cord and brain.

REFLEX - An involuntary physiologic response to a particular stimulus.

REFLUX- Flowing in a backward direction.

REMISSION – Disappearance of signs of a disease.

RESPIRATOR/VENTILATOR—an apparatus to administer artificial respiration (used when a patient cannot breathe adequately without it).

RESPIRATORY RATE – Rate of breathing per minute.

ROMBERG - Inability to stay balanced when standing with eyes closed.

SCIATICA – Severe pain along the sciatic nerve, which radiates from the lower lumbar region to the buttocks and down the legs.

SPASM – Sudden involuntary forceful contraction of a muscle or a group of muscles usually associated with marked discomfort.

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM- The part of the autonomic nervous system, which opposes the actions of the parasympathetic nervous system to regulate function. Activated under situations of extreme stress.

SYNCOPE – Also known as fainting, it is a brief loss of consciousness due to temporary interruption of flow of oxygen to the brain.

SYNDROME- A simultaneous grouping of symptoms and signs, which form a definite pattern of a specific condition, disease, or abnormality.

ULTRASOUND – Non-invasive use of ultrasonic sound waves for diagnostic purposes.

VASCULAR SYSTEM – the organs and tissues that are responsible for circulating bodily fluids such as blood and lymph throughout the body.

VERTIGO - Dizziness, especially the feeling that one's surroundings are rotating rapidly.

VITAL SIGNS - Pulse, temperature, respiration, and blood pressure.



Kimball Medical Center

600 River Avenue // Lakewood, NJ 08701

Ph 732.363.1900

Directions

Approximate travel time - 5 minutes

» The hospital is located on Route 9/River Avenue on the corner of Prospect Street.

Minyanim:

FOREST GLEN: 27 Grassmere St. (off High St.) / BH Shefa Chaim: 19 Spruce St.

BAIS SHOLOM V' REYUS: 63 Williams St / Spruce St: 177 Spruce St

STERLING FOREST: 144 Hadassah Ln / Forest Park: 2 Forest Park Cir

Hospitality:

RIVKA GLEN SHABBOS HOUSE: 93 Prospect St. 732.905.3020 ext.133

[shower + accommodations + food]

BIKUR CHOLIM APARTMENT: Next to Leisure Chateau 732.905.3020 ext.136

Kosher Pantries:

FIRST FLOOR: Turn left past the main elevators, room is on the right [hot food+]

MATERNITY WARD: Family Waiting Room [food]

EMERGENCY ROOM: Corridor next to ambulance entrance [snacks]

Eruv:

Eruv Chatzerus has been set up between Kimball Hospital and BC House. For Eruv status and map please refer to sign in BC House or in First Floor Pantry.

MANUAL DOORS by the Emergency Room, to the right of the rotating doors



Ocean Medical Center

425 Jack Martin Boulevard // Brick, NJ 08724

Ph 732.840.2200

Directions

Approximate travel time - 10 minutes

» Head East on Ocean Avenue/Route 88. Turn left onto Jack Martin Boulevard. The hospital is on the right hand side.

Minyanim:

LAKEVIEW SHUL: (Rt. 88) 2 Boulder Way, For info call: 732.961.9463 (withinT'chum)

Hospitality:

4TH FLOOR SOUTH, ROOM 423: Available on Shabbos [accommodations + food]

Kosher Pantries:

MAIN FLOOR: In Chapel next to Emergency Room [food]

MATERNITY WARD: In lounge next to nurses station [food]

Eruv:

Eruv T'chumin has been set up to allow walking from Ocean Medical to most of Lkwd (areas west of Miller Rd. including West Gate are NOT w/i the eruv). Refer to BC Pantry for complete details. Eruv approved by R' Chaim Tzvi Gorelick

MANUAL DOORS located near main entrance





Monmouth Medical Center

300 Second Avenue // Long Branch, NJ 07740

Ph 732.222.5200

Directions

Approximate travel time - 30 minutes

» Head North on Squankum Road. Merge onto the I-95 East toward Shore Points. Take Route 138 East Toward Belmar. Merge onto the Garden State Parkway North. Merge onto Route 36 via exit 105 toward Long Branch. Turn right onto Ocean Boulevard North. Take the second right onto Second Avenue.

Minyanim:

YESHIVA MINYAN: 725 Hoey Ave / Sefardic Torah Center Kollel: 213 Lenox Ave

SHAREI EZRA: 36 Cedar Ave 732.571.4382

OHEL SIMCHA (SEPHARDIC): 295 Park Ave 732.571.2711

Hospitality:

BAIS LEAH HOUSE: 387 2nd Street (Available 24/7)

Contact Mrs. Jacobowitz 732.870.2595 or Mrs. Friedman 732.267.6016

Kosher Pantries:

LABOR & DELIVERY: 3rd Floor [food] / Pediatric: 2nd Floor [food]

MOTHER INFANT PAVILION: 5th Floor [hot food +] / Stanley 304: [hot food+]

EMERGENCY WAITING ROOM / BEREAVEMENT ROOM: [snack]

MANUAL DOORS by the main entrance, to the left of the revolving doors



Jersey Shore University Medical Center

1945 Route 33 // Neptune, NJ 07753

Ph 732.775.5500

Directions

Approximate travel time - 25 minutes

» Head North on Squankum Road. Merge onto the I-95 East toward Shore Points. Take Route 138 East Toward Belmar. Merge onto Route 18 North toward Eatontown. Take the Route 33 East/Brighton Avenue Exit 8 toward Neptune. Turn Left onto Route 33/Corlies Avenue. The hospital will be on your right.

Minyanim:

CONGREGATION AGUDATH ACHIM: 301 McCabe Ave Bradley Beach, NJ 07720

Directions and Minyan status available in BC Rooms

Hospitality:

BOOKER 358: Available on Shabbos, [shower + accommodations + food]

BOOKER 359 WOMEN: Available on Shabbos, [shower + accommodations]

Kosher Pantries:

MATERNITY WARD: Behind nurses station [food]

EMERGENCY ROOM: In small family waiting room in main Emergency Department [food]

**“Those who can, do.
Those who can do more, volunteer.”**

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