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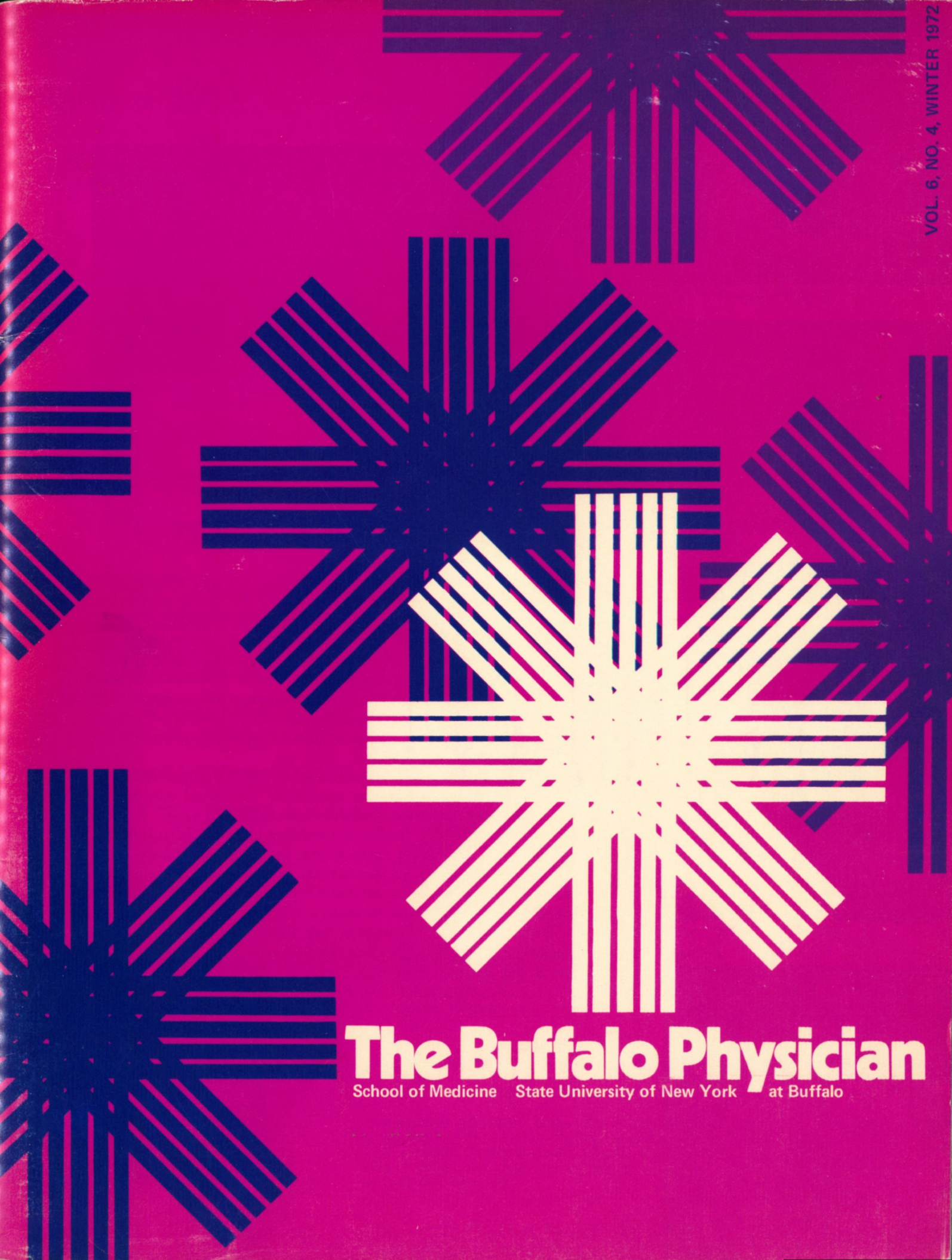
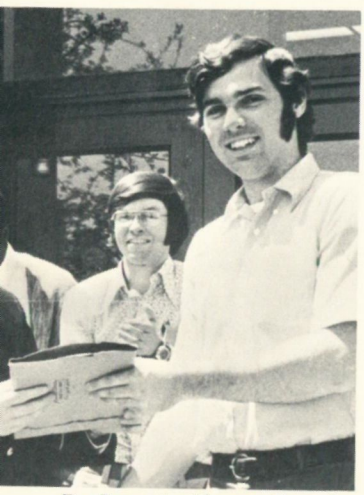


The Buffalo Physician

School of Medicine State University of New York at Buffalo

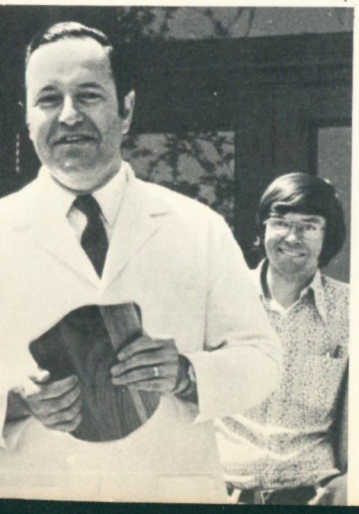
Dr. Sheffer, Donald Greene

Dr. Gessner, Tone Johnson, Jr.



Dr. Brownie, Thomas Varecka

Dr. Brody



Michael Adao congratulates Dr. Lee. Bruce Middendorf, Daniel Botsford, John Clark and Tone Johnson give their approval.

Sophomores Honor Faculty

Five faculty at the Medical School, who have not only offered good teaching but have unselfishly responded to the needs of the students, were awarded plaques by the sophomore class.

They are Dr. Harold Brody, professor and chairman of the department of anatomy; Dr. Alexander C. Brownie, research associate professor of pathology and professor of biochemistry; Dr. Peter K. Gessner, associate professor of pharmacology; Dr. Joseph C. Lee, professor of anatomy and research associate professor of surgery (neurosurgery); Dr. John B. Sheffer, clinical associate professor and acting chairman of pathology.

Inscribed on the plaques presented to the five whose outstanding efforts may have gone unrecognized is "for insight and dedication to teaching, from the Medical Class 1974."

"Congratulations," said class president Bruce Middendorf, "for not only excelling in your specialty but for effectively communicating that knowledge to us as students. Your teaching has not only been good but it has been excellent." The unanimity of agreement among his classmates was obvious.

Expressed by the recipients was the hope that this kind of recognition by students for good teaching would become a tradition here at the Medical School.□

Winter 1972

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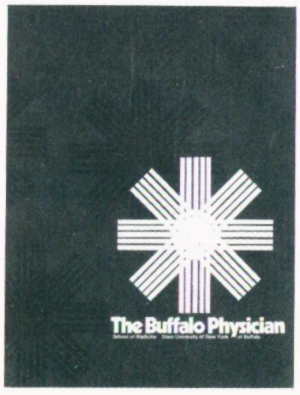
THE BUFFALO PHYSICIAN

Published by the School of Medicine, State University of New York at Buffalo



IN THIS ISSUE

The graphic cover design by Richard Macakanja symbolizes the holiday season.

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Over 200 investigators from around the world attended a postgraduate symposium on cardiac pacing held in the Medical School in 1965. Dr. Chardack "demonstrates" in the laboratory.

Pioneers in PACEMAKERS

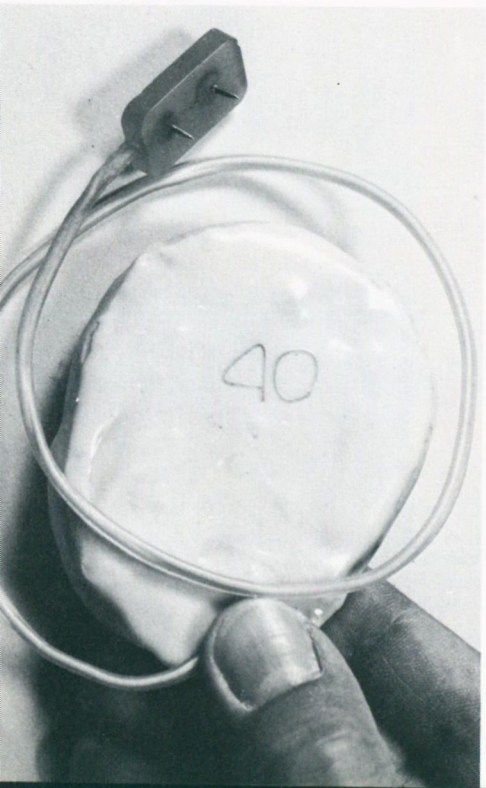
TWO PIONEERS IN the development of battery-powered pacemakers made history again by implanting the first nuclear-powered device in this country last July. They are Drs. William M. Chardack, chief of thoracic surgery, and Andrew A. Gage, chief of surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital, who also are associate professor and professor of surgery respectively at the Medical School. The hospital was the first in the nation to be granted a license by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to use the radioisotope pacemaker. Four patients, who have now been operated on, have made uneventful recoveries.

The history of the Veterans Administration Hospital's surgical service and its research laboratory lists many "surgical firsts." In 1950, the initial year of hospital operation, Drs. Chardack and James D. MacCallum performed the first successful resection of a "Pancoast Tumor" followed by radiation therapy. This rapidly fatal type of cancer of the apex of the lung until then was thought to be incurable and inoperable. The patient, who lived for over five years, died from an unrelated disease.

Following reports by the two surgeons in 1953 and 1955, the combination of surgery/radiotherapy, was accepted as the standard treatment for this condition. It has yielded a significant number of cures.

In 1953 a resection of the bifurcation of the lower aorta was performed at the hospital. The resected segment of the large vessel was replaced by a homograft. It was the first operation of this type to be performed in this part of the country.

One of the first devices developed by the team.



When the hospital opened in 1950 there was no space provided for a surgical research laboratory. Dr. Chardack accepted an invitation from the late Dr. John R. Paine to start experimental work in the old "firehouse laboratory" at the Buffalo General Hospital. Three years later, in 1953, Drs. Chardack and Gage established the first surgical laboratory at the VA Hospital. Recalled Dr. Chardack, "it was located in small, improvised quarters that were originally part of the hospital laundry." Since that time the hospital's surgical laboratory and general research facilities have greatly expanded and now serve an increasing number of investigators based there and at the Medical School.

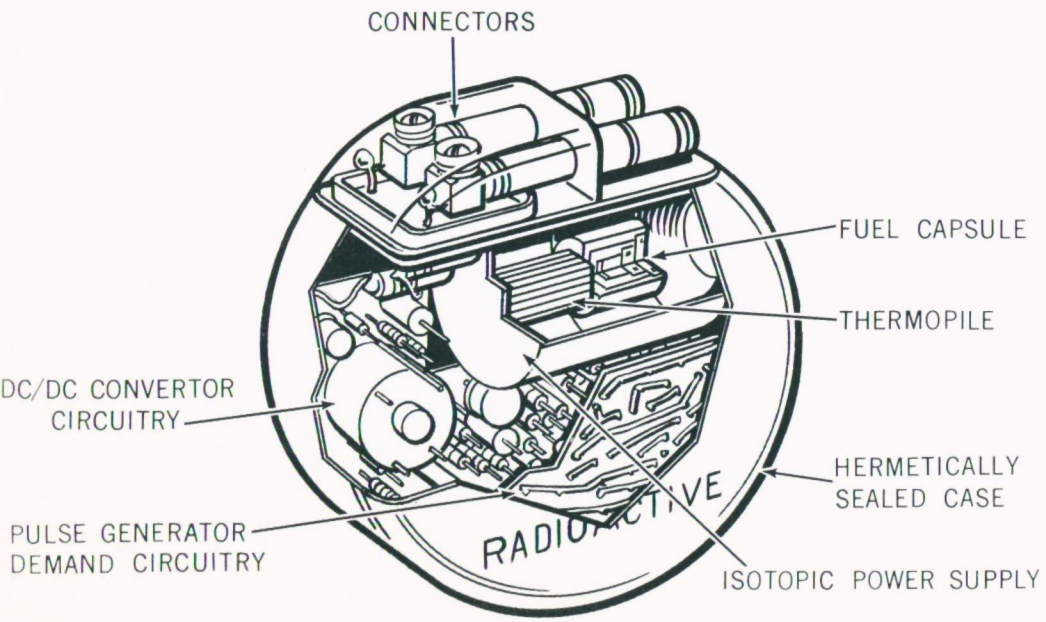
Early experimental work at the hospital was concerned with the measurement of coronary flow, a standardized experimental model of coronary obstruction, and an experimental evaluation of surgical procedures for the relief of coronary arterial disease. They were forerunners of the now widely-practiced modern operations for this disorder.

Experimental work on a self-contained and implantable pacemaker to correct complete heart block began in 1958 by the two investigators in cooperation with Wilson Greatbatch, an electronics engineer and assistant professor of electrical engineering at the University of Buffalo.

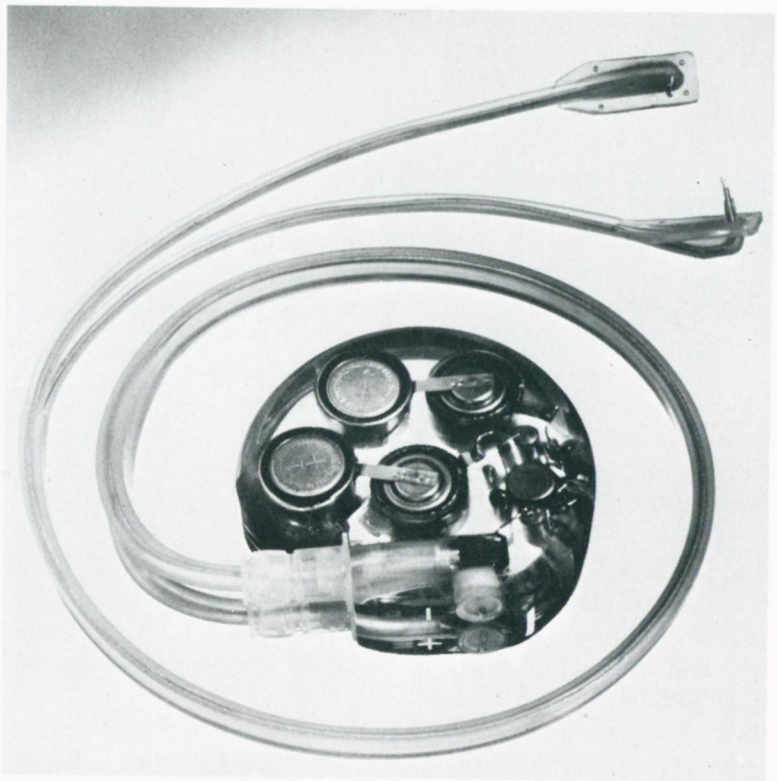
Its clinical implantation was performed and reported by the team two years later, in 1960. The first longterm success with this operation led to its immediate acceptance throughout the world as

Dr. Chardack

Dr. Gage

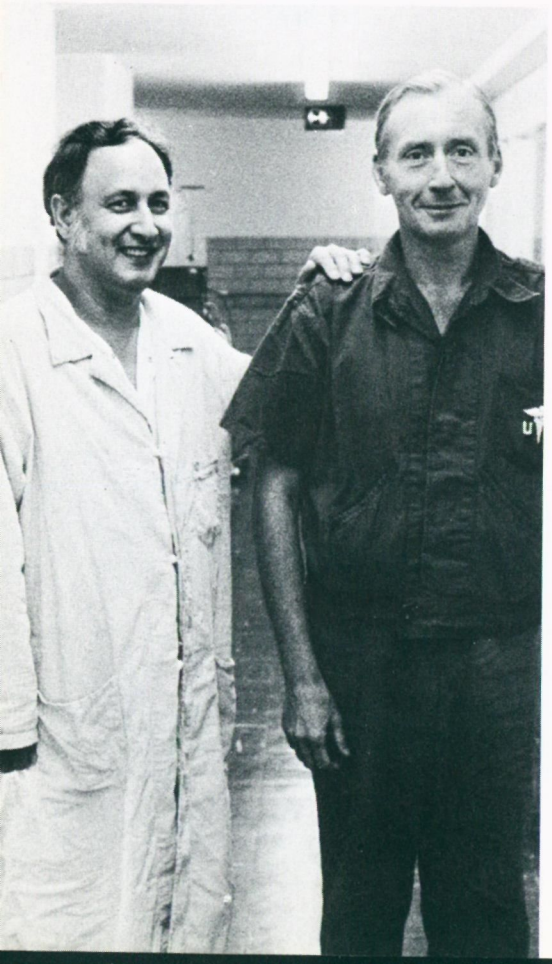


Cross-sectional diagram of the nuclear-powered unit.



One of the most recent electric pulse generators with conventional batteries.

The first two patients, Anthony J. Tasca and Robert L. Peck, to receive nuclear pacemakers in this country.



the treatment of choice for this condition, which carried a 50 per cent mortality within a year after diagnosis and until then was untreatable by other means.

Well over 100,000 patients have now been treated by such devices as well as pacemaker systems of increasing sophistication. And the surgical group at the VA Hospital have been prominently associated with many of the new techniques developed over the sixties. The latest, the plutonium-fueled pulse generator perfected by a French engineer/physician team and an American pacemaker manufacturer, uses circuitry and electrodes developed from the original design concepts of the Buffalo team.

There are a number of related fields also covered by the VA Hospital's surgical service investigators. They are paired pulse stimulation of the heart and studies on ventricular fibrillation reported on in cooperation with the hospital's chief of cardiology Dr. David C. Dean and Japan's Dr. Hiroshi Ishikawa.

But, said Dr. Chardack, the laboratory has also made contributions to other fields. "Experimental and clinical applications of synthetic substitutes for skin used in treating third-degree burns were reported on in the sixties. And the introduction of cryosurgery by Dr. Maurice J. Gonder for treatment of prostatic obstruction and of cryosurgery for cancer in general by Dr. Gage have also received international attention and recognition."□

Two Alumni Receptions

A total of 22 alumni, wives, and guests attended the American Medical Association Convention alumni reception at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco on June 19. Mr. David Michael, director of medical alumni affairs, hosted the reception.

Those attending were: Doctors Richard and Mrs. Ament, M'42, Buffalo; E. R. and Mrs. Auden, Minnesota, guests; William and Mrs. Ball, M'37, Warren, Pennsylvania; Charles Bauda, M'42, Buffalo; Philomena Bauda, M'42, Buffalo; Ron Friedman, M'68, Santa Monica, California; Fred and Mrs. Goldstein, M'56, 1000 Oaks, California; H. W. Hale, Jr., Phoenix, guest; Annabel Miller Irons, M'46, La Canada, California; Don LaPlatner, M'60, St. Petersburg, Florida; William P. and Mrs. Magenheimer, M'44, Waterloo, New York; Joel and Mrs. Paull, M'71, Buffalo; Sam Sanes, M'30, Buffalo; Miss Mildred Spencer, Buffalo, guest; Barry and Mrs. Weinstein, M'69, Rochester, New York.

Mr. Michael also hosted the American College of Surgeons alumni reception held in October in San Francisco at the Hotel St. Francis. There were 72 alumni, faculty, wives and guests attending. Doctors Richard Albert, Los Angeles (guest); Roland and Mrs. Anthone, M'50, Buffalo; John and Mrs. Ambrusko, M'37, Buffalo; Joseph G. Antkowiak, M'60, Pittsburgh; Robert M. Barone, M'66, Buffalo; Delmer E. Batcheller III, M'51, Canandaigua, New York; Charles and Mrs. Becker, M'38, Buffalo; Willard and Mrs. Bernhoft, M'35, Buffalo; Herbert Berwald, M'27, Napa, California; William and Mrs. Blaisdell, M'59, Albuquerque; David A. Bloom, M'71, Los Angeles; Mr. Ronald Brown, Los Angeles (guest); Richard J. Buckley, M'43, Buffalo; Joseph S. Calabrese, Buffalo (faculty); Thomas Cummiskey, M'58, Buffalo; Donald DeLeutis, M'59, San Francisco; Joseph M. Dziob, Buffalo (faculty); Jack C. Fisher, M'62, Charlottesville, Virginia; Vincent P. Frantz, M'64, Houston, Texas; Ronald F. Garvey, M'53, Dallas, Texas; Michael and Mrs. Gianturco, M'55, Buffalo; John G. Gleichauf, M'62, Sante Fe, N.M.; Francis Hammond, Los Angeles (guest); Glenn C. and Mrs. Hatch, M'28, Penn Yan, New York; Robert C. and Mrs. Hatch, M'61, Modesta, California; David B. and Emma Harrod (both faculty), Buffalo; William C. Hernquist, M'44, Wichita Falls, Texas; John and Mrs. Ingall, Buffalo (faculty); Wendy Jacobson, San Francisco (guest); Byron H. Johnson, M'45, Fresno, California; Harris H. Kanel, M'57, Riverside, California; Marvin and Mrs. Kurlan, M'64, Allentown, Pa.; Charles and Mrs. Leone, M'29, Erie, Pa.; Karl Manders, M'50, Indianapolis, Ind.; Randolph J. and Mrs. McConnie, M'43, Santurce, P. R.; J. P. and Mrs. Nesselrop, San Francisco (guests); Eustace Phillies, M'38, Buffalo; E. and Mrs. Pollack, California (former E. J. Meyer resident); Albertus W. Rappole, M'37, Virgin Islands; Bert W. and Mrs. Rappole, M'66, Tucson, Arizona; Vea J. and Henry Riegler, Temple, Texas (guests); Bernard and Mrs. Shapiro, M'57, Ansonia, Conn.; Carrol J. Shaver, M'44, Elma, New York; Russell C. Spoto, M'59, Thousand Oaks, Calif.; William J. Staubitz, M'42, Buffalo; Mr. James Stephens, University of Western Ontario (guest); Samuel A. Weissman, M'69, Rochester, New York; Robert H. Wilbee, M'59, Las Cruces, New Mexico; Charles Wiles and Jane Wiles (both M'45), Buffalo; Jean D. Williams, M'68, Buffalo; Richard W. Williams, M'64, Buffalo; Donald Yacht, M'59, Palo Alto, California.□

Dr. M. Luther Musselman is the new chairman of the admissions committee at the Medical School. The 1937 Medical School graduate has been on the faculty since 1947. He was in military service in 1943-44. He is a clinical associate professor of medicine and assistant director of the University Health Service.

Prognosis from New SLE Test

Predicting which patients with systemic lupus erythematosis (SLE) will have a low probability of developing renal complications is now underway at the Veteran's Hospital. It is through a test involving a precipitin reaction in gel with serum from the patient (Ouchterlony Test) by Drs. Morris Reichlin (professor of medicine and research professor of biochemistry) and Martha Mattioli (research instructor in medicine) to identify an antibody to a nuclear RNA protein.

Said Dr. Reichlin, "if precipitating antibodies to RNA protein antigen are present, it is a good prognostic sign. For the patient will rarely develop kidney disease." He pointed out that response to treatment for this group of patients is very good. "Many will improve spontaneously without specific medication," he said. "Therefore unless indications are strong, treatment should not be aggressive."

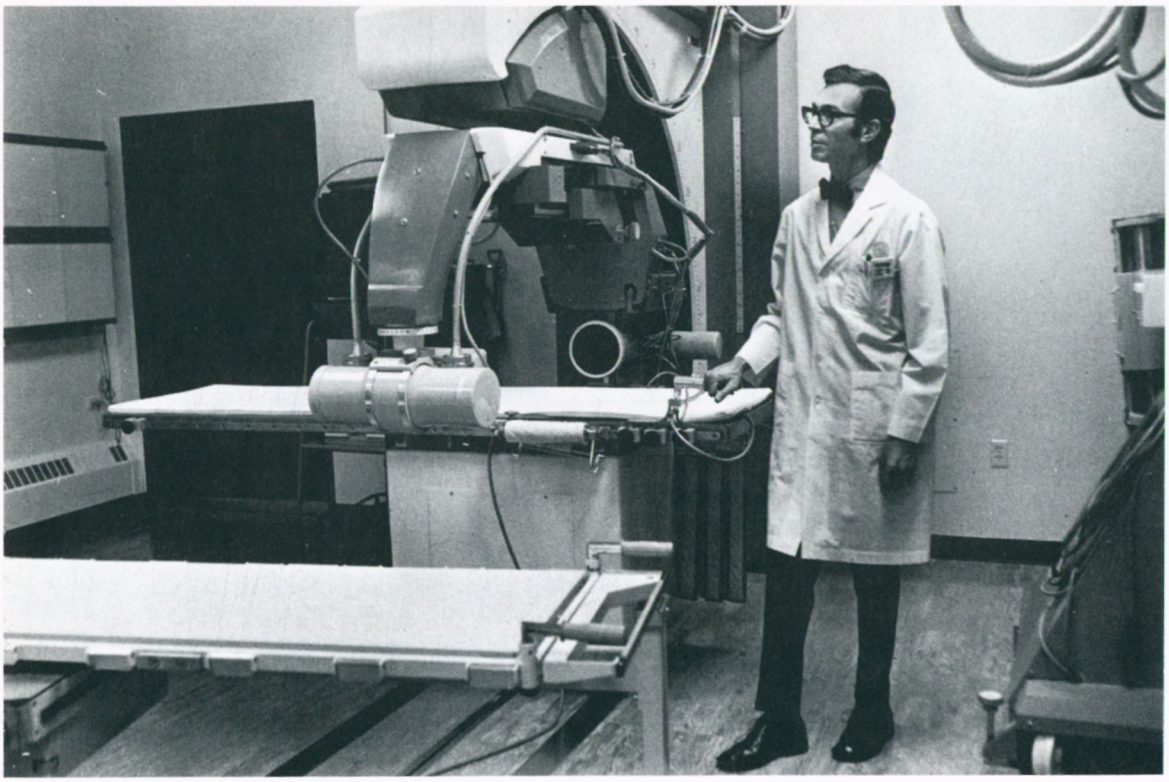
Other correlations made by the investigators reveal that patients who make anti-RNA protein antibodies rarely possessed antibodies to DNA (complement-fixing antibodies to ssDNA). "The presence of the latter correlates well with the presence of renal disease," Dr. Mattioli said.

Drs. Reichlin, Mattioli

This test has important predictive significance for in large groups of lupus patients a little more than half (60%) will get kidney disease, a leading cause of death. Said Dr. Reichlin, "the symptoms may disappear but the blood test remains the same. Antibodies to the RNA protein tend not to fluctuate and are present whether the patient is ill or well. While the cause of this disease is unknown or why patients make either antibodies to DNA or antiRNAprotein, we have accomplished something empirical which is useful."

In the past, the only specific laboratory test for the diagnosis of SLE has been antibodies to DNA, long known to be quite specific for SLE patients. Antibodies to RNA protein seem also to be quite specific for these patients while patients with other connective tissue disease (such as rheumatoid arthritis) do not make antibodies to the RNA protein. "Our test," Dr. Reichlin said, "represents a further refinement in establishing prognosis and diagnosis in SLE."

Over a five-year period the investigators have been performing this test and have found 39 positive cases (for antiRNAprotein) out of a total 130 SLE cases. While patients with this anti-RNA protein do have a more favorable prognosis, the answers to why there are so many immunologic reactions or the pathogenic mechanism of many of the clinical findings remain obscure. Concluded Dr. Reichlin "it is hoped that the correlation of specific immunologic reactions to specific clinical events will lead to a greater understanding of the disease."□



Dr. Ehsan Afshani, assistant professor of pediatrics and radiology, with his new equipment.

$15 Million Children's Hospital Addition

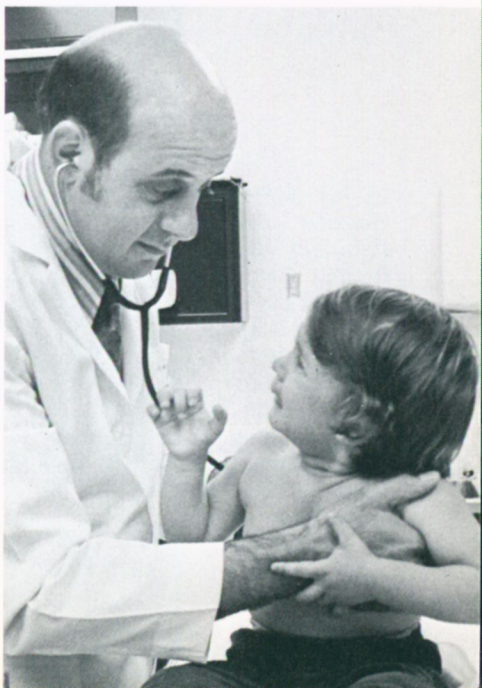
The basement and the first two floors of the new Children's Hospital $15 million out-patient and research building are functioning. This part of the building includes a new emergency room, acute disease clinics and an observation unit on the first floor. And eventually all 34 of the out-patient clinics will be located in the new building.

The radiology department is occupying more than two-thirds of the second floor and the intensive care unit has been expanded from 12 to 18 beds.

Three other clinics — surgery, eye and orthoptics — have been completed. Also in operation is an expanded X-ray department, pharmacy, administrative offices, admissions, chapel, gift shop and front lobby. The other four floors will be completed during the next several months.

The bright, cheerful building is decorated with great splashes of red, yellow, blue with purple and orange accents.□

Dr. James R. Markello, assistant professor of pediatrics, with a young patient.



President Ketter speaking at the dedication

A Hospital University Partnership

by

President Robert L. Ketter

In his address at the Children's Hospital dedication ceremonies President Ketter announced that he had signed a letter of intent to lease 45,000 square feet of space from the hospital. The annual rental would amount to approximately $500,000. Each of the five schools in the Health Sciences — dentistry, health related professions, medicine, nursing, pharmacy — will be using some of the new classroom and research space, Dr. Ketter said.

Thank you, Mrs. Lyle; ladies and gentlemen.

I am here today as a surrogate for many persons:

—for the two women of this community who in 1892 founded The Children's Hospital;

—for all those women who in subsequent years have demonstrated the continuity of concern that has provided basic support for the progress of this hospital;

—for the physicians who have practiced here and have been primary shapers, not just of the hospital, but of the whole field of pediatric medicine;

—for those nurses and other health specialists whose care and commitment have characterized and been essential to the hospital's development;

—for the administrators and their staffs whose first allegiance has not been to bureaucracy but to a vision of expanded achievement;

—for the many women who have been patients in this the only children's hospital in the United States and Canada which has an obstetrical division;

—for the infants and children whose fear and pain have been alleviated here, or who have been helped to cope with what they do not comprehend;

and finally, I stand here as a surrogate

—for the University faculty and students in the Health Sciences who have been an integral part of the hospital since 1926, when pediatric instruction was first offered here to students in our School of Medicine.

From this tentative beginning forty-six years ago, the relationship between the University and The Children's Hospital has emerged as one which strengthens both institutions. Today, as we dedicate this new out-patient and research building, the prospects are favorable for a continued strengthening of the partnership.

For some years, the University has shared in the compensation of the hospital-based faculty member; never before has it assumed any responsibility for monetary compensation to the hospital for space that is utilized for academic purposes.

This aspect of the partnership has changed.

I have today signed and officially transmitted a Letter of Intent for the University to lease space over and above what it now uses in its academic programs at the hospital. Although the letter is addressed to Mrs. Lyle, the President of the Board of Directors of the Hospital, I do not believe it is inappropriate to read to you one sentence of its contents on such an auspicious occasion:

> "It is the purpose of this letter to indicate the intention of the State University of New York at Buffalo to enter into further agreements with The Children's Hospital of Buffalo to lease approximately 45,000 net square feet of University dedicated space within the Hospital specifically designed and constructed to meet the unique educational requirements of the University which, because of its proximity and access to the clinical programs of Children's Hospital, has particular educational and teaching significance."

I should note that the contractual arrangement in question should result in the realization by the Hospital of approximately $500,000 per year.

This letter adds a new dimension to the legal relationship of affiliation between The Children's Hospital and the University. The hospital undoubtedly will experience some degree of budgetary relief. The University's Faculty of Health Sciences, with each of its schools using hospital facilities, will benefit greatly from the availability of new classroom and research space. This is especially true in view of the University's decision not to build a teaching hospital on its Amherst or Main Street Campuses.

In the years ahead, the strengthened relationship between the University and the hospital should generate even more of the medical advances which have brought both national and international attention to this community institution. Highlights of this progress include the unique development of a total program of "maternal and child health" — a program which now seems likely to undergo additional growth with the appointment of our new Chairman in the Department of Gynecology-Obstetrics.

The first open heart surgery in the United States for the transposition of the great vessels on infants was performed here in this hospital. The hospital continues to be noted for its achievements in cardiovascular surgery; and its treatment of heart ailments has attracted children from great distances, even from foreign countries.

Significant contributions have been made here to the work that has been done in polio and epilepsy.

Research conducted at Children's has uncovered new knowledge for the improved treatment of kidney ailments in children.

The "Guthrie Test" for the detection of PKU was developed here.

And the list could continue.

Research activity such as this is essential to providing improved health care. So is the teaching function which the hospital

An interested audience

fulfills for our students in the Health Sciences. Together they contribute to the quality of care available to the persons who use this hospital; and it is the provision of this care which constitutes the hospital's third function.

Not one of these purposes could be adequately served without proper facilities. The dedication of this new building and the impending contractual arrangement between the hospital and the University go far toward assuring the continued availability of the resources necessary for the hospital to fulfill its mission.

Fifty years ago, in 1922, the first out-patient department at The Children's Hospital was established. The enormous increase in this type of care is well known; and the demand seems likely to grow, especially if we adopt some form of national health insurance. Nowadays, more than 75,000 visits are made annually to the out-patient units in this hospital, and the new building we dedicate today provides the most modern facilities for these persons.

The primary beneficiaries of this accomplishment will be the citizens of Buffalo and Western New York, who constitute the bulk of the hospital's out-patients. Therefore, the building symbolizes for me the community service which has been a hallmark of the hospital since its founding.

Yet the hospital has been more than a community servant. In many respects, it has been a community venture. For instance, the importance of community-based volunteer groups to the hospital is well documented. The Tanner Building at the east end of this new construction was the result of a community financed effort.

But perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the hospital-community interdependence occurred in 1944, when Western New York experienced a devastating polio epidemic. More than four-fifths of the hospital's existing beds for children were given over to polio victims. For other illnesses, only patients in need of emergency treatment were admitted.

The main lobby

Eventually, 706 positive diagnoses of polio were made and the patients hospitalized at Children's. Hundreds of others were examined and released. Every available space in the hospital was filled, including living rooms and conference and classrooms.

The problems of what to do with the many children who needed extended care was solved when a prominent family made available a large indoor tennis court which was transformed into a temporary hospital annex. This was typical of the community support during those months of crisis.

Volunteers came to serve meals and wash dishes; business executives came nightly to clean; entertainers came to perform. The Department of Education brought school to the annex; the Fire Department brought hospital-prepared meals through the snow on fire trucks; the scouts brought scouting.

The community and hospital response to the crisis was total; and I believe the spirit still exists for such cooperation and service. This building certainly is an affirmation of it.

Therefore, the dedication we make today should be to the continuation of the service The Children's Hospital has long provided to this community; to the service it has rendered through its provision of health care and its teaching and research. Most important, we should make our dedication to the children who will benefit from this new building and the activities which will occur here.

Isadora Duncan once wrote that "so long as little children are allowed to suffer, there is no true love in this world." Today, the University at Buffalo looks forward to a long relationship with The Children's Hospital and its efforts to show that such love can indeed exist.□

Drug Abuse Plateau

One of the nation's leading drug experts warned physicians to be on the lookout for some of the "bizarre complications" that are being reported as a result of use of inadequately sterilized needles of heroin addicts. "One of these is the fatal invasion of the valves of the heart by an organism known as pseudomonas and another is meningitis caused by fungi," Dr. Donald B. Louria said. He is professor and chairman of the department of preventive medicine and community health, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark. Dr. Louria spoke at the 52nd annual Trends in Internal Medicine program of Continuing Medical Education.

The author of *"The Drug Scene"* and *"Overcoming Drugs"* also predicted much more malaria among drug users in the next several months. But he believes drug abuse has reached a plateau in America and is on the wane. This is what most of the current studies tell us.

The physician believes such programs as "TIP—Turn in a Pusher" is wrong. "It is absolute disaster to have 100 or so 'square type kids' spying on one another in our schools. Introducing this hate technique is bad. You can't introduce hate and keep it only to the pusher."

Dr. Louria went on to say that it is important to control the supplies that come into this country. "This is a societal problem and society must do something to make young people feel happy and wanted. Such unhappy and alienated students will only become more alienated by such programs as 'TIP'. Statistics show that the more alienated the student, the more apt he is to smoke marijuana frequently and to seek greater relief from more powerful agents. The pusher who sells him the marijuana may introduce him to other drugs or his companion may do so."

"We must offer young people alternatives — playgrounds, athletics, work—to drugs. We must motivate people to get off drugs and be productive, successful citizens. Leisure time and boredom play right into the hands of the pushers."

Dr. Louria told the symposium that studies indicate that the more frequently a student uses marijuana, the more likely he is to use other drugs. "If he smokes marijuana only occasionally his chances of going on to other drugs is only one out of five. If he uses marijuana more than twice a week, this increases to one out of two, and if he smokes it at least once a day, his chances of becoming involved with other drugs rises to three out of four."

Studies of 20,000 reasonably affluent high school and junior high school students in Northern New Jersey indicate that approximately 35 per cent used marijuana at least once, but only 15 per cent use it regularly, the physician said. "Five to eight per cent of the students use LSD and about the same number take speed and heroin intravenously. One of the alarming factors is that four to five per cent of the students in ninth grade are already on heroin or cocaine. Use of cocaine, which can be taken by mouth, injection or snuff, is increasing while the others have slowed down."

Dr. Louria believes that methadone is the best program to combat heroin addiction but called for stronger controls to prevent it from getting on the street.

Dr. Lawrence J. Nemeth, clinical instructor in pediatrics and director of the adolescent drug program at Children's Hospital, spoke about the Erie County program. "We have treated about 200 patients in the inpatient and outpatient program last year, and 40 per cent were over 21 years of age. We had some problems with the under 18-year-olds who didn't want their parents to know they were on hard drugs. But generally our problems are not as great as those of the New York City area."

Dr. Nemeth hopes there can be better co-ordination among the 80 Erie County agencies dealing in drug abuse.□

$5.5 Million to Roswell Park

Roswell Park Memorial Institute received the largest federal grant ($5,523,822) in its 75-year history to build a cancer cell center in the block bounded by Ellicott, Carlton, Oak and Virginia streets. The grant amounts to almost one-third of the total construction funds set aside by the National Cancer Institute for the entire country. The cell center will probably be completed in 1975, according to Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, director of the institute. He is also a research associate professor of surgery (urology) at the Medical School. Dr. Murphy also received a one-year federal grant of $108,703 to help develop a national prostatic cancer project.□

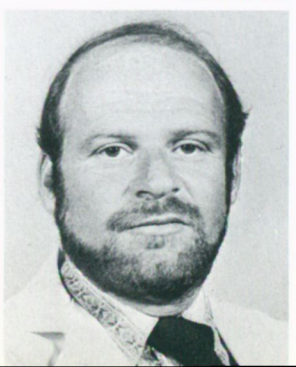
Child Psychiatry Director

Dr. Thomas F. Anders is the new director of the department of child psychiatry at Children's Hospital. He is also an associate professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at the Medical School. Dr. Anders has been at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine since 1967. He has also been on the faculty of Columbia Psychoanalytic Clinic and the Columbia University Nursing School.

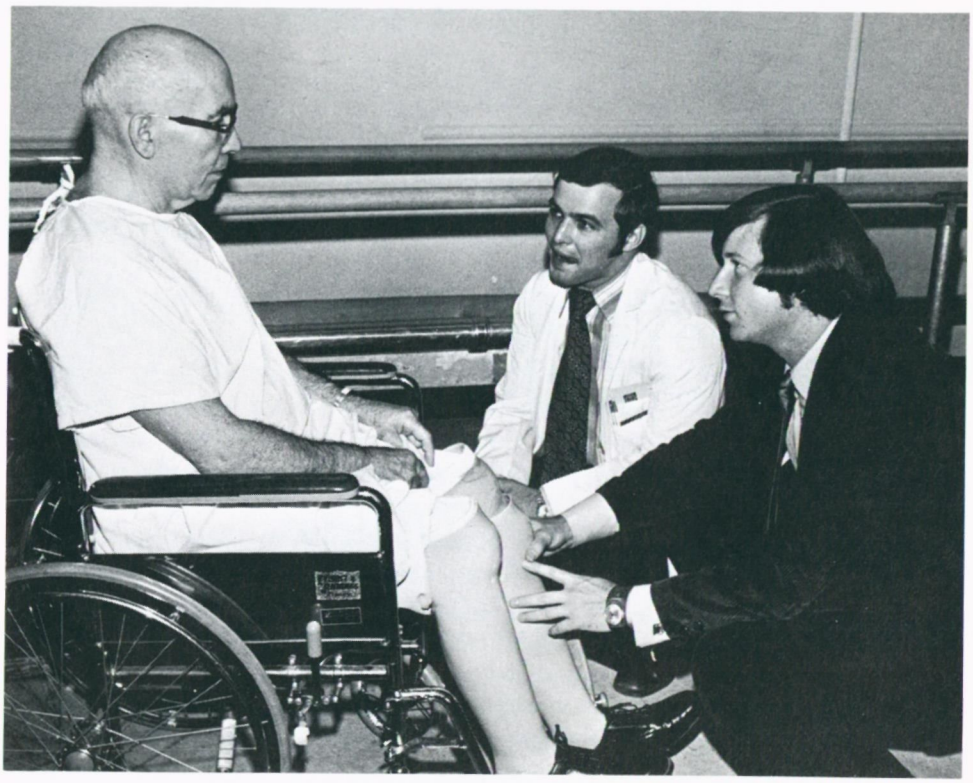
Dr. Anders received both his A.B. and M.D. degrees from Stanford University in 1956 and 1960. He interned at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City. He was an assistant resident in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston (1961-62) and senior resident in psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York City.

The new director has been an assistant visiting physician at Morrisania Hospital; an assistant and adjunct attending psychiatrist at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center; and senior investigator at the Rose F. Kennedy Center for Mental Retardation and Human Development, Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He holds a certificate in psychoanalysis from Columbia and was certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in 1970. He has written several papers on the newborn.□

Dr. Anders



Lawrence Millhofer, a second-year medical student, visits with head nurse (2nd floor) Mrs. Antoinette McGuire and Mrs. Dorothy Fuller, LMP, at the Wyoming County Hospital, Warsaw.



An Upstate (Syracuse) Medical student, Leo Scarpino (white jacket) and a fourth-year UB physical therapy student, Philip Morris, visit with a patient at the Jamestown W.C.A. Hospital.

Miss Judith Stoyell, a fourth-year nursing student, and Mrs. Patricia Stopen, director of public health nursing, Wyoming County. Judith hopes to go into Public Health Nursing after graduation.

Rural Health Care

"It was a fantastic summer experience in rural health care." That was the consensus of 34 Health Sciences students who participated in the third annual eight-week summer externship program in Western New York. The students in the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Health Related Professions participated in the program. They were almost unanimous in their praise for their preceptors and how they went out of their way to help them get involved in community activities and affairs. The students liked the direct patient contact and they loved the rural living and the friendly environment. They were well accepted by the health professionals and the patients in the communities where they worked and lived for two months.

One future physician said, "almost all the patients accepted me as a doctor and discussed their problems and ailments quite frankly. I was accepted well by the doctors, nurses, and other hospital personnel. In fact, any limitations placed on my activities were self-imposed. Areas where I lacked knowledge, I would let the doctor take over."

Mark Twichell, a dental student said, "I got a better idea of rural health care and the local people liked the idea of a student being in the dental office."

Lynn Piersall, a medical technology student said, "It was an invaluable experience. I learned many skills that I could only learn through a concentrated clinical practice."

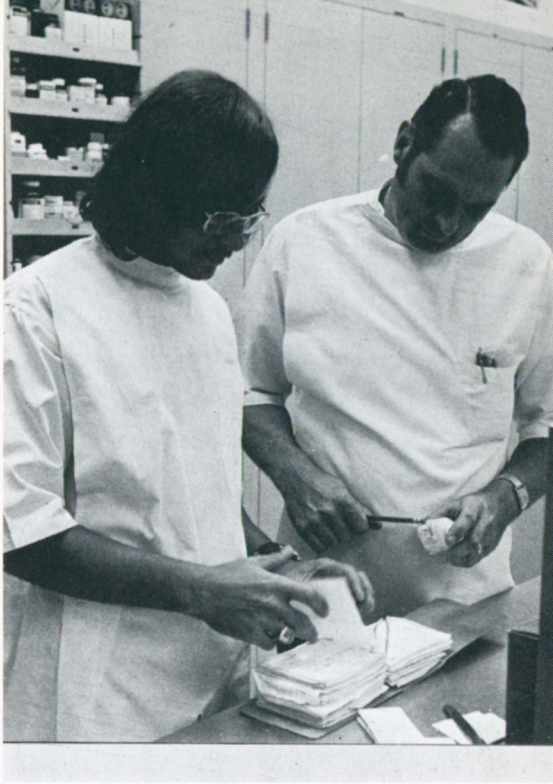
John Frischholz, a pharmacy student said, "It was a stimulating experience for me. Many of my unanswered questions were answered."

Richard Walcott, a medical student said, "I only wish the experience could have been 12 weeks or longer."

Linda Fremming, a nursing student said, "I had the opportunity to observe, participate and learn about medicine and to see the patient and his problems."

Other general student comments: "Most people as patients seemed happy to help 'young doctors' by reviewing their signs and symptoms; the people of both the hospital and town accepted me and it resulted in several new friendships; medical practice was quite sophisticated and very excellent; initially I held a stereotyped view of rural medicine as being inferior to or behind that of larger city hospitals. I have found this to be completely false. I discovered that small doesn't necessarily mean inferior, and rural should not be equated with behind the times."

Robert Mohr, a medical student, outlined his experiences as follows: the first week was an orientation of the W.C.A. Hospital (Jamestown), its services and personnel; the second and third weeks were in the office of Dr. Carl F. Hammerstrom where I received an overview of the practice of an internist—helping with physical examinations, blood tests, and taking histories; the fourth and fifth weeks

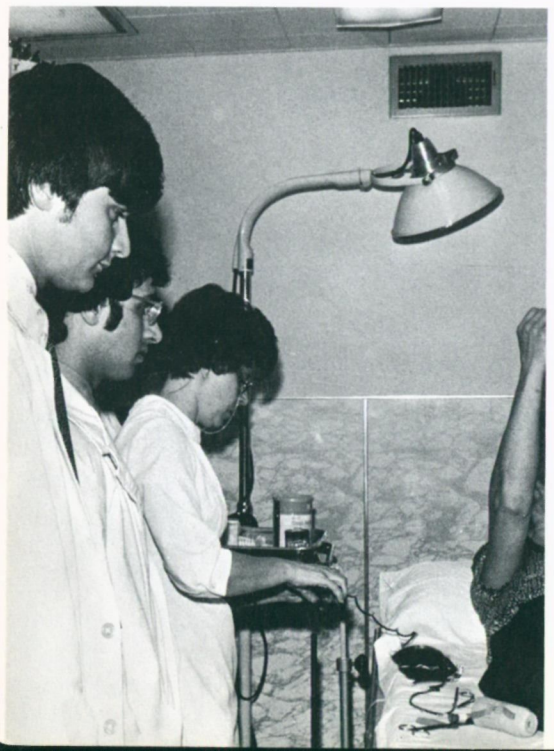


Joe Dolce, fourth-year pharmacy student, and Ray Hunt, chief pharmacist, Brook Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, check an order.

Mark Twichell, a second-year dental student observes as Dr. Robert Watson of Gowanda examines Randy Agle's teeth.

Marge Wilhelm, fourth-year physical therapy student, and Dr. Wesley Sly, head of the department of physical therapy at Brook Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, adjusting the head traction machine.

Two students, Bob Mohr, second year UB medical student, and Steve Weinberg, New York College of Podiatry, observe as a nurse takes a patient's blood pressure at the Jamestown W.C.A. Hospital.



we observed surgery; the sixth week we viewed pediatrics with Dr. Woodward; the seventh week was in maternity with Dr. Messinger; and the eighth week with Dr. Sinatra in family practice.

"I spent my evenings in the emergency room where the physicians were extremely helpful. It was here that I had a chance to try out my diagnostic skills. I also spent time in physical therapy, speech and hearing, social service, with visiting nurses, dietary, county health services and inhalation therapy. I saw all facets of medical and health professions. All areas of the hospital were open to us and we were able to communicate with the other students and medical and hospital staff," Mohr said.

Listed below are the host preceptors, participating hospitals, the 34 health sciences students (college listed if other than UB), and their disciplines:

Jamestown, N. Y. — H. Gregory Thorsell, MD'57; George Lawn, PhT, DM; Bert Klein, DPM (W.C.A. Hospital). Students — Robert Mohr, medicine; Philip Morris, physical therapy; Leo Scarpino (Upstate Medical Center-Syracuse) medicine; Steven Weinberg (N. Y. College of Podiatric Medicine), podiatry.

Dunkirk, N. Y. — Ray Hunt, R.Ph; Edmund Tederous, MD'43; Ronald Passaforo, MD; Wes Sly, PhT, DM (Brooks Memorial Hospital). Students—Joseph Dolce, pharmacy; Nicholas Fuerst, medicine; Margaret Wilhelm, physical therapy.

Olean, N. Y. — Rena Houghton, RN; Arthur L. Beck, MD'57; Anthony Torre, PhT; Sister Mary Josephine, medical technologist; Donald Jones, R.Ph (St. Francis Hospital). Students—Dorothy Ackerman, nursing; Dave Lillie, medicine; Mary Opalinski, physical therapy; Lynn Piersall, medical technology; Patti Witt, pharmacy (University of Texas-Austin).

Wellsville, N. Y. — Richard Green, R.Ph; Thomas Wick, PhT (Jones Memorial Hospital). Students — Michael Kellick, pharmacy; Deirdre Robinson, physical therapy.

Portville, N. Y. — Duncan Wormer, MD. Student — John Marra, medicine.

Dansville, N. Y. — Victor Breen, MD'40; Calvin Waterbury, R.Ph; Jean Goings, RN (Dansville Memorial Hospital). Students — David Breen, medicine; Albert Campagna, pharmacy; Richard Ferreras, medicine; Linda Fremming, nursing.

Salamanca, N. Y. — David Widger, MD (Salamanca District Hospital). Student—Charles Natalizio, medicine.

Gowanda, N. Y. — Fred Occhino, DO; Robert Watson, DDS. Students —Anibal Rivera (University of Puerto Rico), medicine; Mark Twichell, dentistry.

Warsaw, N. Y. — Fred Heller, PhT; James MacCallum, MD'37; Patricia Stopen, RN (Wyoming County Hospital). Students — Richard Baumgardner, physical therapy; Lawrence Millhofer, medicine; Judith Stoyell, nursing; Richard Wolcott, medicine.

Bradford, Pa. — Dorothy Ekas, RN; Lloyd Cannedy, PhD; Dorothy Blacklock, social worker (Bradford Hospital). Students — Amy Colella (University of Pittsburgh), nursing; David Klein (Mt. Sinai Program Hospital Administration), hospital administration; Bridget Robinson (Mt. Holyoke College), social work.

Newfane, N. Y. — Lee Vermeulin, R.Ph; John Argue, MD'35 (Newfane-InterCommunity Hospital). Students — John Frischholz, pharmacy; B. Dale Magee (Upstate Medical Center-Syracuse), medicine.

Lockport, N. Y. — Christine Dini, LPT (Mount View Hospital). Students — Kurt Elander, physical therapy; Steve Cash, physical therapy.

Rotating Dental Project — Donald Bissell, DDS. Student — Carol Herzlinger, dentistry.□

Detecting Defective Prenatals

Children's Hospital and the School of Medicine will co-operate in a multi-faceted investigation of hereditary and environmental factors that affect a baby in its mother's womb. The three-year study is being done under a $500,000 grant from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

The principal investigator is Dr. Ronald G. Davidson, professor of pediatrics and director of the Division of Human Genetics at Children's Hospital. The goal of the project is to develop better techniques for prenatal detection of defective infants in time to treat them before birth, if possible, or to give a mother the option of having an abortion and trying again for a normal baby.

Two research assistant professors of pediatrics, Drs. Mario Rattazzi and Patrick Carmody, are providing biochemical data for other researchers as well as information on a large group of inherited diseases which lead to degeneration of the nervous system resulting in severe mental retardation and early death.

Seven other Medical School faculty members associated with Children's Hospital are participating in the project and their areas of research are:

—The effect of environmental factors that may cause birth defects by altering heredity-controlling genes, Dr. Judith A. Brown, research instructor in pediatrics and Dr. Anil B. Muhkerjee, research assistant professor of pediatrics.

—Possible effects of drugs taken by women who may be pregnant but are still unaware of the pregnancy, Dr. Sumner Yaffe, professor of pediatrics and co-investigators. They are working with laboratory animal embryos and with volunteer human mothers.

—The potential role of viruses and other infectious agents for the developing baby and ways to detect before birth the baby that is damaged by such infection, a team headed by Dr. Pearay L. Ogra, associate professor of pediatrics.

—The role of immunoglobulins and white blood cells in the development of mechanisms for resistance to infections, Dr. Margaret H. MacGillivray, associate professor of pediatrics.

—The ability of the developing embryo to produce hemoglobin, Dr. Robin Bannerman, professor of medicine, and Dr. Martha Kreimer-Birnbaum, research assistant professor of medicine and biochemistry. They hope to learn more about the mechanisms of normal blood development and abnormal development in diseases such as sickle cell disease.□

Dr. Apicella in his lab at the Meyer Hospital

A Better Test for Gonorrhea

A better serologic test for gonorrhea may stem from the research work of Dr. Michael A. Apicella in the unit of infectious disease, Department of Medicine. Studies in this laboratory have resulted in the isolation of the beta antigen of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from the crude alkaline extracted endotoxin of this organism. Says Dr. Apicella "studies of purified constituents from the cell wall of this organism might help to eliminate cross reactivity with other bacterial antigens, a major problem in serologic tests proposed for use in detection of acute gonococcal infection today."

When the SUNY at Downstate graduate (1963) arrived in Buffalo two years ago, he had already studied the isolation and physicochemical properties of the capsular antigens in several serotypes of *Neisseria Meningitidis* (while serving in the U. S. Air Force as director of the infectious disease research laboratory at Lackland Air Force Base). But, with the rise in venereal diseases and an urgency for the practical application of research to medicine, his laboratory added the study of gonococcal cell wall antigens for ultimate use in serologic testing systems to its continuing work on meningoccal antigens.

A Buswell Fellow, Dr. Apicella began to experiment with an extract of the gonococcus previously described by Dr. Johann Maeland, a former Buswell Fellow in the Center for Immunology. From this crude preparation, Dr. Apicella was able to isolate purified beta antigen. The yield, extremely low, required approximately five grams of dry organisms to produce eight to ten milligrams of antigen. Immunochemical analysis indicated the antigen to be an acidic glycoprotein free of gonococcal alpha antigen and common enterobacterial antigens.

Explained Dr. Apicella, "recent epidemiological studies indicate that a large reservoir of asymptomatic individuals with acute gonococcal infection exist in our population. But, unlike Syphilis, little is known about the effect of long-term gonococcal infection in these individuals. However, they serve as a source for acute debilitating infection in others, necessitating therapy with potentially allergenic drugs and resulting in considerable loss of man and woman power. In addition, the gonococcus potentially can invade the blood stream of some infected individuals usually causing arthritis and, more rarely and ominously, endocarditis. A serologic test, which could detect acute gonococcal infection, is the only way to eliminate the asymptomatic carrier and halt the recent spiral in gonococcal infection, which has made this organism the causative agent in America's No. 1 reportable bacterial infection."□

Dr. Johnson Named Gyn/Ob Chairman

Dr. Wayne L. Johnson has been named professor and chairman of the department of gynecology-obstetrics at the Medical School. He will also be chief of the gyn-ob service at Children's Hospital. He comes to Buffalo from the Indiana University School of Medicine where he has been a professor since 1969. He was also on the attending staff of Coleman Hospital, Indiana University Medical Center, and chairman of gyn-ob at Marion County General Hospital.

Dr. Johnson received his medical degree from the University of Virginia School of Medicine in 1954. He interned at Cleveland Metropolitan Hospital and took his residency at the University of Virginia Hospital. He was a medical officer in the United States Army for two years (1955-57), and was on the faculty at the University of Virginia and the University of Washington Medical Schools after returning from the service.

In 1967 Dr. Johnson was a special consultant for Project Hope in Peru and at Madigan Army Hospital, Tacoma, Wash. in 1968-69. He has authored or co-authored 40 papers.

He is a Fellow in the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a Diplomate in the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecologists. Dr. Johnson will assume his new duties in January.□

Dr. Johnson

Chinese Medical Student

Hing Har Lo, a Chinese born American citizen, is a third year student in the School of Medicine. She is one of approximately 400 Chinese students at the University. Before coming to Buffalo she worked for five years as a radiation physicist at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In May Hing Har Lo was awarded the Grace Le Gendre Fellowship of $1,000 given by the New York State Federation of Business Professional Women's Clubs. The Amherst BPW sponsored her. Hing Har Lo received her bachelor's degree from Adelphi University, Garden City, N. Y. and her master's from Cornell University, Ithaca. She completed high school in Hong Kong. Her father was a representative of General Electric in China. The family left for Hong Kong on the last commercial flight out of Chung King several years ago. She has two brothers and a sister in North America (California, Florida, Vancouver, B.C., Canada).

Last summer Hing worked in research in immunology at the University. She hopes to specialize in nuclear medicine. She is proud of her U. S. citizenship and deems it a privilege to work and study in this country.

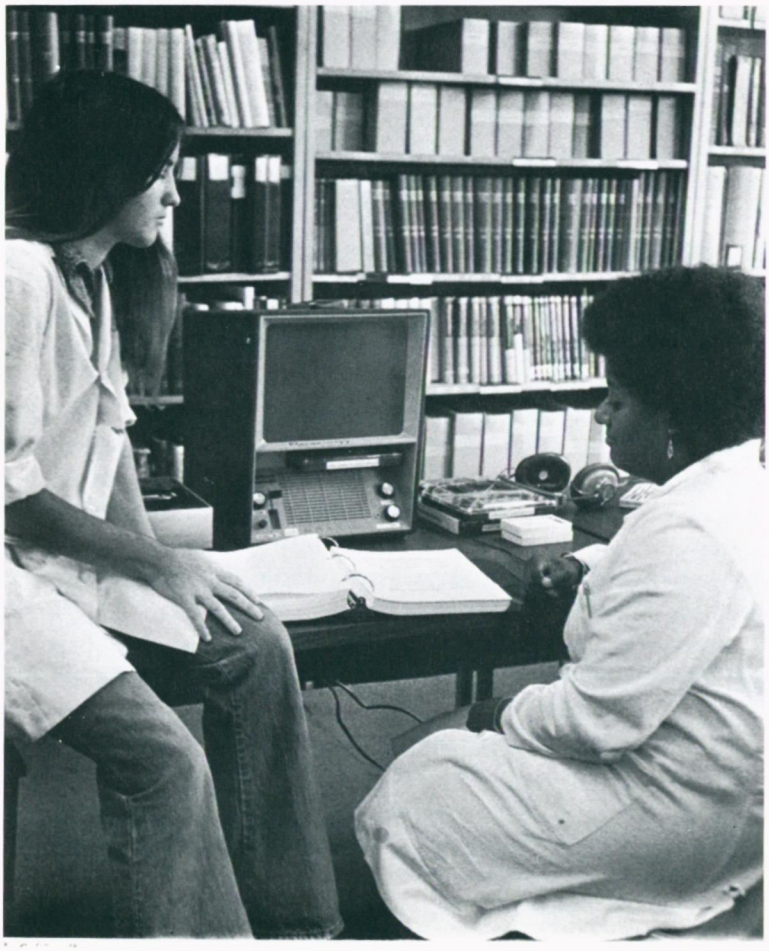
"I am glad President Nixon visited China and I hope the two countries are drawn closer together. Although I am opposed to Communism, I always will have a feeling of love for the country of my birth," she said.□

Hing Har Lo

Students and faculty participate in a give-and-take session.

New Teaching Techniques in Pharmacology

Two second-year medical students, Donna Hanlon and Patricia Hart, are awed by the new revised manual. This manual is the "core" of the material that students should know and be able to use.



THE PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT has developed a new look based on variety, flexibility, self-instruction and responsiveness to student needs. New teaching techniques and a newly revised manual are features of the basic medical course to start in January for 130 second-year students.

There will still be class lectures, but they constitute only about one-half of the scheduled class hours. Other learning opportunities include panel discussions, clinical conferences, demonstrations, seminars, films, tapes, and special topic sessions, said Dr. Cedric Smith, professor and chairman of the pharmacology department. All lectures and panel discussions will be taped and available for review by the students.

"We will use problem and case-centered learning more extensively. This will encourage the utilization of knowledge as opposed to memorization for facts only," Dr. Smith said.

"Our basic goal will still be teaching students the way drugs act and their rational use in therapy."

One of the new learning tools will be a newly revised manual which will be a "core" of substantive material that all students of medicine should know and be able to use. This includes an outline of essential material as well as reference material and recommended reading. There are also problems and questions usually taken from medical case histories.

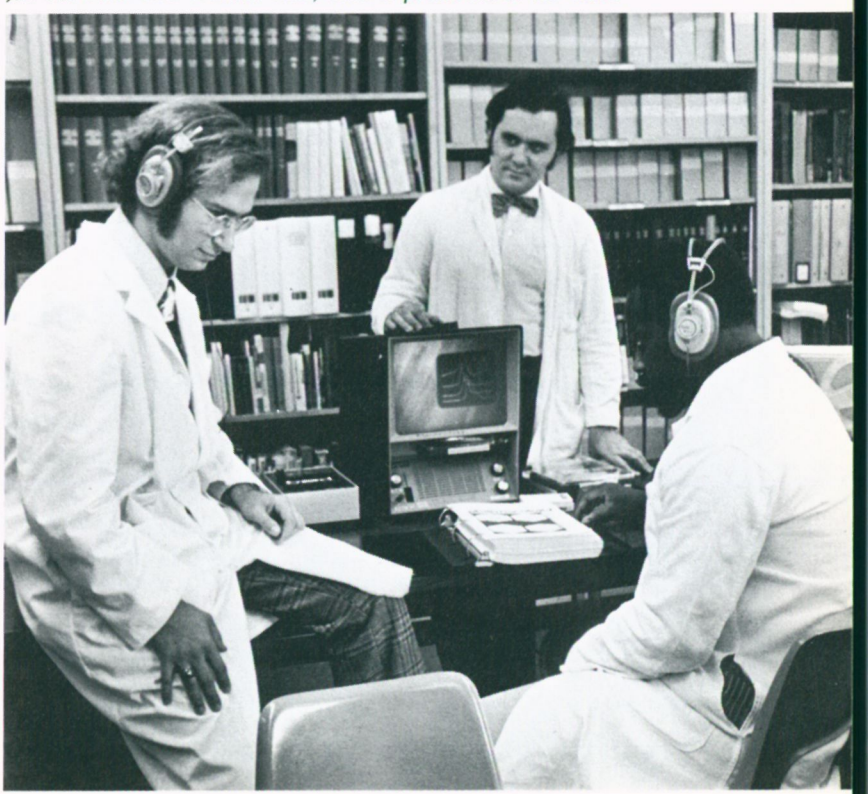
Students will also have special topic sessions of two to three hours per week for five to eight weeks in groups of 5 to 12. In this period the students will have more than 14 options that include laboratory demonstrations, clinical rounds, seminars by the students, independent library work, formal classes and clinics. In these the students choose from a variety of topics — such as neurochemical aspects of psychotropic drug action, alcoholism, pharmacology in anesthesia, cancer chemotherapy, drug regulations, pediatric or neo-natal pharmacology, clinical pharmacology, digitalis and heart function and behavioral pharmacology. Students will list their top three choices and most are matched with their first choice.

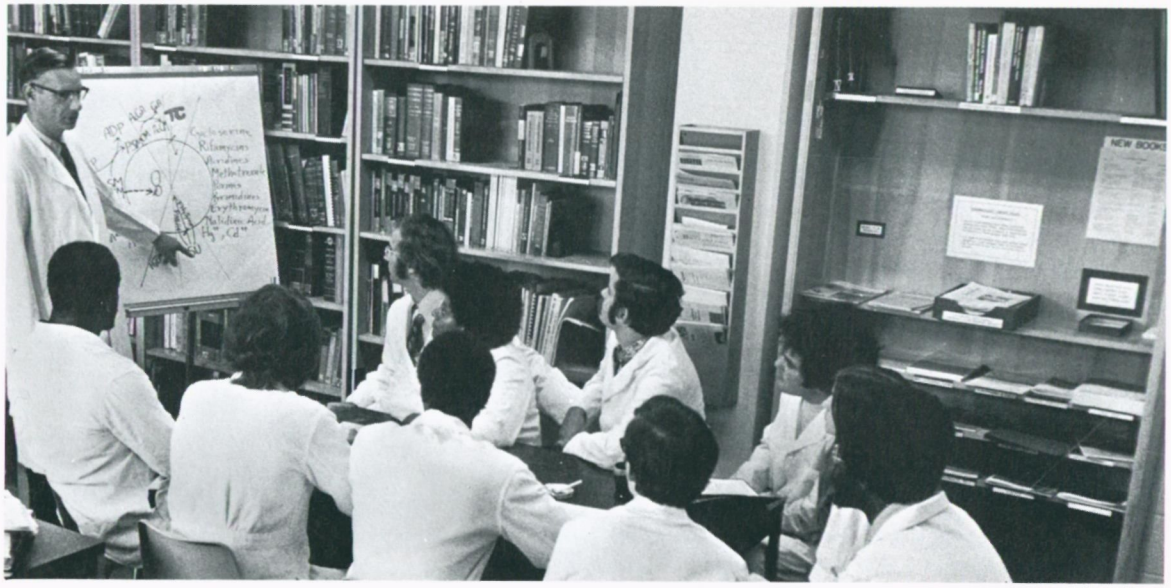
"We will continue to prepare examinations to assist students in their own assessment and to help them identify areas of weakness. Student input and discussion following each examination permits reinforcement of the material as well as improvement in the quality of the scoring. The examination, as well as student evaluations, makes it possible for the staff to continually improve the quality and effectiveness of their instruction."

Of perhaps most significance is an informal student group of 6-12 members chosen by the student class to meet periodically with no more than two staff members to discuss informally any problems that either students or staff have. These discussions have proven most fruitful to both groups last year and serve, in large part, to identify problems and to prevent bigger difficulties from arising.

"These innovations clearly indicate the dedication of the staff for the teaching process," commented Dr. Smith. "We all look to con-

Dr. Edson X. Albuquerque, professor of pharmacology, demonstrates the new tape recorder to second year medical students, Jan Schwartz and William Hall, who is president of his class.





Dr. Robert J. McIsaac, professor of pharmacology, uses charts in his seminar sessions.

tinued improvements." He sees the most pressing challenges as:

(1) More flexibility in scheduling and greater utilization of self-instructional and self-paced programs for both "core" material and special topic activities, with the focus on problem and case-centered learning.

(2) The introduction of rational drug management and clinical pharmacology so that eventually two courses, one primarily basic and one primarily clinical, would be available.

(3) Facilities and services that respond rapidly and efficiently to faculty needs in developing new educational programs.□

Continuing Medical Education

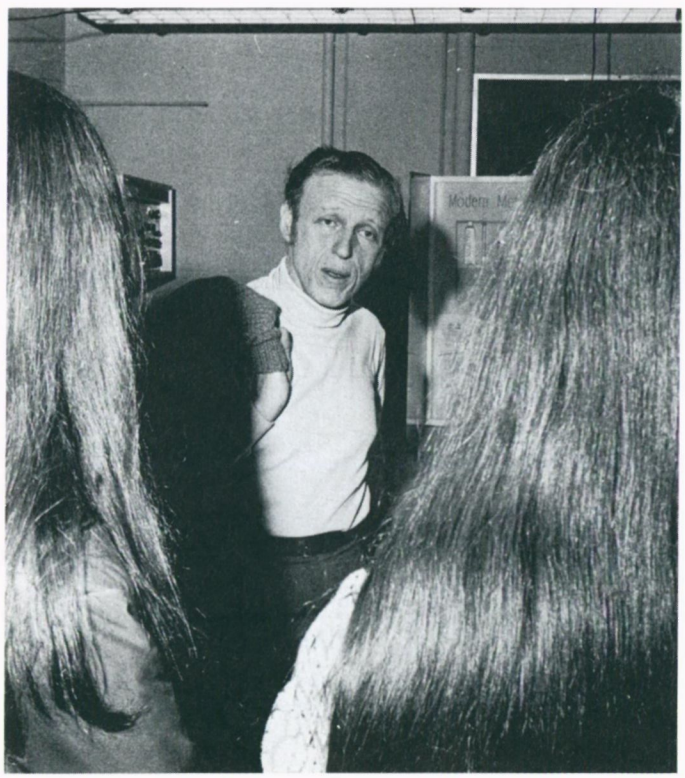
Eight Continuing Medical Education Conferences are tentatively scheduled beginning in January and ending in June. For further information contact Mr. Charles Hall, director of continuing medical education, at 2211 Main Street or call (716) 831-5526. Other programs will probably be added.

January 4-May 31, Clinics in Physical Examination of the Heart Patient and Arrhythmia Workshops (20 Thursday evenings); February, Modern Concepts of Coronary Care; April 4-6, Pediatric Endocrinology; April 6-7, Spring Clinical Days (sponsored by Medical Alumni Association); April 14-15, Anesthesiology; May 3, Post Operative Infections (with WNY Chapter, American College of Surgeons); May 16-18, Fetal and Neonatal Monitoring; June, Pediatric Refresher Seminar.□

Many people visited the basic science departments.

Dr. Om P. Bahl, professor of biochemistry, explains some of his research.

Dr. Jack Lippes, associate professor of Gyn/ob, talks about family planning.



Community-University Day

It was a rainy Sunday afternoon, but 5,000 people came to the campus for the 2nd annual Community-University Day (open house). The Medical School did its share of "selling" the University to the community. The Medical School tested for Sickle Cell Anemia and had an exhibit on the "Physiological Effects of Transcendental Meditation." There were tours of the Amherst Campus and some 80 displays and exhibits (including moon rocks, movie-making and computers). There were concerts by several musical groups, art exhibits and theater, as well as athletic events and demonstrations. Others visited with President Ketter, faculty members and students.

Polluted Waters Threaten World's Protein Supply

Waters polluted by methyl mercury threaten the use of protein for human and animal consumption. That's what a biochemical investigator and expert on water pollution at the University found following a 290-day study on rainbow trout. Fed but a single dose of methyl mercury, Dr. Edward Massaro calculated that it would take the rainbow trout more than 1000 days to lose half of the pollutant from their bodies. But, he warned, this would be true only if they were never again placed in a mercury-polluted environment.

About half of the total original mercury dose is stored in the skeletal muscles (the edible portion) of the fish (55 percent of its weight). Seventy percent of the total mercury in the fish was found in its muscle tissue at 100 days. Only nine percent of the initial dose was lost by the fish during the last 190 days of the experiment.

Through isotopic labeling, the associate professor of biochemistry determined to what tissues mercury is distributed in the fish as well as how long it is retained. The blood, gills, spleen and liver took up high concentrations of methyl mercury at the fastest rate, one hour after feeding, reaching its maximum at seven days and dropping by day 100 to a third of its original value.

However, uptake of mercury in the muscle, brain, and lens of the eye proceeded at a much slower rate and these organs held the pollutant the longest. While it took 60 days for muscle and 34 for the brain to reach maximum levels, the lens continued to take up mercury after 250 days. Perhaps, said Dr. Massaro, methyl mercury is a precipitating factor for the cataracts found by Japanese investigators in some fishes.

What are the implications for man? With a greater demand for protein as the population increases, an efficient way of removing mercury from lake waters may have to be found. Levels were very low in the brain of the fish — high concentrations would be lethal. Underway is a project by Dr. Massaro on the effect of mercury on the mammalian brain — learning and behavior. By introducing low levels of mercury intraperitoneally, the investigators — a team of biochemists and psychologists — observed rapid changes in brain metabolism and behavior of the mouse as well as prolonged mercury uptake in the brain.

Dr. Massaro

What are the implications for learning and of behavior in humans? Explained Dr. Massaro, "no one has looked at what effects very low levels of different toxic elements have on living systems, on behavior, etc. How much does it take to disrupt brain metabolism? What are the mechanisms that determine toxic material storage in the human?"

Investigation currently underway on children intoxicated with lead are encouraging but until sufficient experimentation with experimental animals is concluded we cannot have all of the answers, he said. "Another area we would like to explore are the synergistic effects of a variety of different toxic materials on the human."

Concluded Dr. Massaro, "pretty much the same kinds of things are going on in other species of fish as well. We must get going on the problem of water pollution and start working, in a serious way, on its many ramifications."□

New International Journal

The first issue of a new international journal devoted to promoting, on a worldwide basis, the rapid dissemination of original work on all aspects of immunology, has just been published. It is *Immunological Communications,* founded by The Center for Immunology of the School of Medicine. The six issues to be published each year are of eminent value to immunologists, biochemists, microbiologists, virologists, cell biologists, molecular biologists, pediatricians, surgeons, and those involved in internal medicine and cancer research.

Its editorial committee of five from the University under chairman Dr. Noel R. Rose (professor of microbiology, assistant professor of medicine, and head, The Center for Immunology) are Dr. Pier L. Bigazzi, research associate professor of microbiology; Dr. Stanley Cohen, professor of pathology and acting head, The Center for Immunology; Dr. Allan Grossberg, research professor of microbiology; Dr. Morris Reichlin, professor of medicine and research professor of biochemistry; Dr. Carel J. van Oss, professor of microbiology.

And its 29-member editorial advisory board includes most of the internationally renowned researchers in the field of immunology from the U. S., Canada, England, Finland, Australia, The Netherlands, Israel, Czechoslovakia and Japan.□

Community Psychiatry Grant

The Division of Community Psychiatry at the University has been awarded a $148,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to measure the quality of mental health services. The three-year project, headed by Dr. Jack Zusman, director of the Division and professor of psychiatry, has been supported for the past two years through funds from the United Health Foundation of Western New York, a United Fund agency.

According to Dr. Zusman, "millions of public and voluntary dollars are spent annually in this community without any scientifically valid means of assessing the quality or effectiveness of the (mental health) services supported by these funds. Spending millions of dollars on services and only pennies to evaluate these services is a false economy at best." The ultimate purpose of the research is to develop the scientific tools to enable an agency to determine the adequacy of its services and pinpoint areas which need improvement.□

Dr. George Thorn, Emeritus Professor

AN INTERNATIONALLY respected endocrinologist, Dr. George Widmer Thorn is far more than a recognized expert on disturbances of the adrenal gland. He is the epitome of the medical triad; a teacher, clinician and researcher.

Born in Buffalo, New York, in 1906, he attended the College of Wooster for two years and then entered the University of Buffalo School of Medicine, receiving the M.D. degree in 1929. For six years he remained at Buffalo, first as a house officer (1929-30) at the Millard Fillmore Hospital and then as an assistant in the department of physiology and medicine. It was during this time that he collaborated with Dr. Frank A. Hartman in preparing a crude form of adrenal-cortical extract used in the treatment of Addison's disease. These compounds compensated for the body's lack of cortisone and restored the natural sodium-potassium balance. Although "cortin" did not cure Addison's disease, it arrested its progress so that patients could again lead useful lives.

In 1934 Dr. Thorn came to Harvard Medical School as a Rockefeller Fellow in Medicine. Shortly thereafter (1936) he accepted an associate professorship of medicine at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He returned to Harvard in 1942 when he was appointed to the oldest and most distinguished chair in American medicine as Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. Simultaneously he became Physician-in-Chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, positions he now holds. In 1968 Dr. Thorn, with his appointment as Samuel A. Levine Professor of Medicine, became the occupant of two endowed chairs.

Dr. Thorn's research has concentrated on endocrinology and metabolism. He pioneered in studies of salt and water metabolism, the effects of high altitude on adrenal function, the myopathy of thyroid disease, and he has made significant contributions in furthering medical knowledge of diabetes mellitus.

But perhaps his greatest contribution is his research on cortisone and ACTH (adreno-corticotropic hormone) and the development of its use in the treatment of numerous diseases. He was among the first to show that complete adrenalectomy could be performed in man, and he initiated the earliest work in human kidney transplantation at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

In 1946, Dr. Thorn was attracted to the possibility of making an artificial kidney along the lines of that originally designed by Dr. Kolff, who, shortly after the War, told one or two American scientists about this development. Dr. Thorn immediately gathered around him an able team to construct this kidney and by 1948 and 1949, Dr. Thorn's Department was the first in the United States to have an active dialysis program for the treatment of renal failure. Dr. Thorn used this not only to treat renal failure, but as a basis for his later interest adrenalectomy for hypertension, in the pathophysiology for advanced renal disease, and for his collaborative work with the Department of Surgery in the initial trial of kidney transplantation. This was done in 1951, and could not have occurred without Dr. Thorn's interest in dialysis and his original and pioneering work in the use and construction of an artificial kidney.

George Widmer Thorn, M.D. Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Samuel A. Levine Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School and Head of the Department of Medicine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; Physician-in-Chief, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. On June 30, 1972 Dr. Thorn became Emeritus Professor.□

More recently Dr. Thorn has devoted a substantial portion of his research and teaching interests to cardiovascular diseases. A major aspect of his endeavors has been in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with hypertension. Through his efforts, standardized procedures have been developed, particularly for those patients with remediable hypertension due to adrenal gland overfunction and to kidney disease.

Dr. Thorn is a highly respected teacher, known for his lucid presentations. His skill in the design, execution and interpretation of clinical experiments has been transmitted to many generations of Harvard Medical students who have gone throughout the world to extend his teachings in diverse fields of scientific investigation and clinical practice. His laboratory at the Brigham often has been called "a medical U.N."

Dr. Thorn is one of the founding Editors of the medical textbook "Principles of Internal Medicine" which has pioneered in new technics of presenting medical material to students as well as to practitioners. This textbook is now distributed on a world-wide basis and regularly translated into several languages. He is also the author of a monograph on Addison's Disease. He presently is on the Advisory Board of the "American Journal of Medicine".

National and international awards bestowed upon Dr. Thorn are numerous. He holds eight honorary degrees: Harvard (1942); Dalhousie (1950); Temple (1951); Queens University, Ontario (1954);

Over 100 physicians from Canada and the states attended a two-day Immunodermatology Workshop in June. During the conference, directed by professor of microbiology Ernst H. Beutner and his microbiology associates, clinical assistant professors Clark Triftshauser and William Hale, and assistant professor Russell Nisengard, the registrants — practicing dermatologists and internists — were exposed to reviews and demonstrations of current methods for immunopathologic studies of skin diseases and its relation to other diseases involving auto-aggression. There were demonstrations of procedures for available diagnostic methods and a review of basic concepts to laboratory findings.

Among the teaching faculty — all experts in the field — were microbiology chairman Felix Milgrom, Mayo Clinic's Robert Jordon and Warsaw Academy of Medicine's Tadeusz Chorzelski. Co-sponsors of the two day conference were the microbiology department, the Rochester Dermatology Society and the Eastwood Pharmacology Company of Buffalo.□

Medical Society of the
State of New York
Cocktail Party
Hosted by:
SUNY at Buffalo
Medical Alumni Association
David K. Michael
Open to:
All Alumni and Friends
Monday, February 12, 1973
Royal Ballroom, B
Americana Hotel
New York City

Louvain University of Belgium (1960); Suffolk (1961); College of Wooster (1963); and the University of Geneva, Switzerland (1965). Among his honors are: the American Medical Association's Gold Medal; Alvarenga Award; Gordon Wilson Medal of the American Clinical and Climatological Association; John Philips Memorial Award of the American College of Physicians; Modern Medicine Award; the George Minot Award of the American Medical Association; and the Julius Adams Stratton Prize for Cultural Achievement from the Friends of Switzerland.

Dr. Thorn is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Association of American Physicians (president, 1969-70), and a member of the American Clinical and Climatological Association (president, 1958-59), American Physiological Society, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Endocrine Society (president, 1963), Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, the Royal College of Physicians (Great Britain), the Royal Society of Medicine, the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Commander in the Order of Hipolito of Unanue, Peru, the Norwegian Medical Society and honorary member of the Indian Society of Endocrinology. He is a Master of the American College of Physicians, Consultant to National Medical Care, Incorporated and Chairman of the Editorial Board of Medical Communications, Incorporated. Dr. Thorn is also a member of the Swedish Medical Society.

Dr. Thorn will continue his activities as Director of Medical Research of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute; as an editor of the PRINCIPLES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE; as a member of the Executive Committee of the Corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and effective last July 1 he began his duties as Editor-in-Chief of the MEDCOM Faculty of Medicine.□

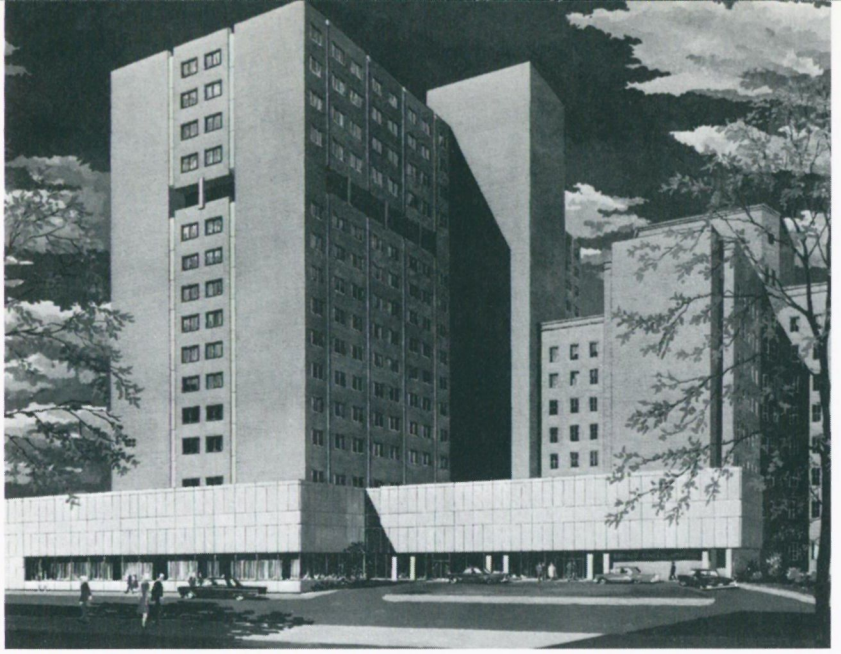
Medical Alumni Association
1973 Spring Clinical Days
Statler Hilton Hotel
April 6 & 7
Guest Speaker: Leonard Woodcock, President UAW, speaking on Universal Health Insurance
Program will feature: Clinical Pharmacology with emphasis on drug reactions and interactions as applied to all areas of clinical practice.

1973 REUNION
CLASSES
April 6—1923
April 7—1928, 1933, 1938, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1958, 1963.
(details later)

A Moral Issue

A 20-minute film—"Witch Hunt of a Doctor" — that deals with a controversy over a moral issue at the Medical School in the 1850's has been produced by the Lakes Area Regional Medical Program. Co-operating in the venture was the Erie County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Western New York and the Health Sciences Faculty at the University.

The film tells the story of Dr. James Platt White, professor of obstetrics at the Medical School, bringing 22 medical students to a basement to witness a birth by an unwed mother. This was the first clinical observation by students in the United States. One member of the community wrote some letters to a Buffalo newspaper noting this practice by Dr. White as immoral and indecent. A court case ensued. The film describes the court trial and the birth of the baby.□



Artist's drawing of planned expansion at The Buffalo General Hospital. New building, at left, would be 13 stories high instead of the 16 as shown, but could be expanded to 16 stories at some future date.

$75.8 Million Expansion For BGH

Construction is expected to start in the spring of 1974 for the $75,800,000 expansion and modernization of the Buffalo General Hospital. Hospital officials are seeking agency approval and funding. A major feature of the building program will be incorporation of the hospital's emergency and outpatient clinics into an ambulatory services program that will provide continuous care for residents of the neighborhood as well as others in the hospital referral area. This will be in the basement of the new building.

The project includes:

—Expansion of the present Rudolf G. Hils Building from the corner of Ellicott and Goodrich Streets, horizontally to High Street and vertically to 13 stories over-all. The existing building is just four stories above ground.

—An increase of the hospital's inpatient bed capacity to 704 from 689. A total of 589 of the 704 beds would be located in the Hils Building and the other 115 in the adjacent West Building, opened in 1951.

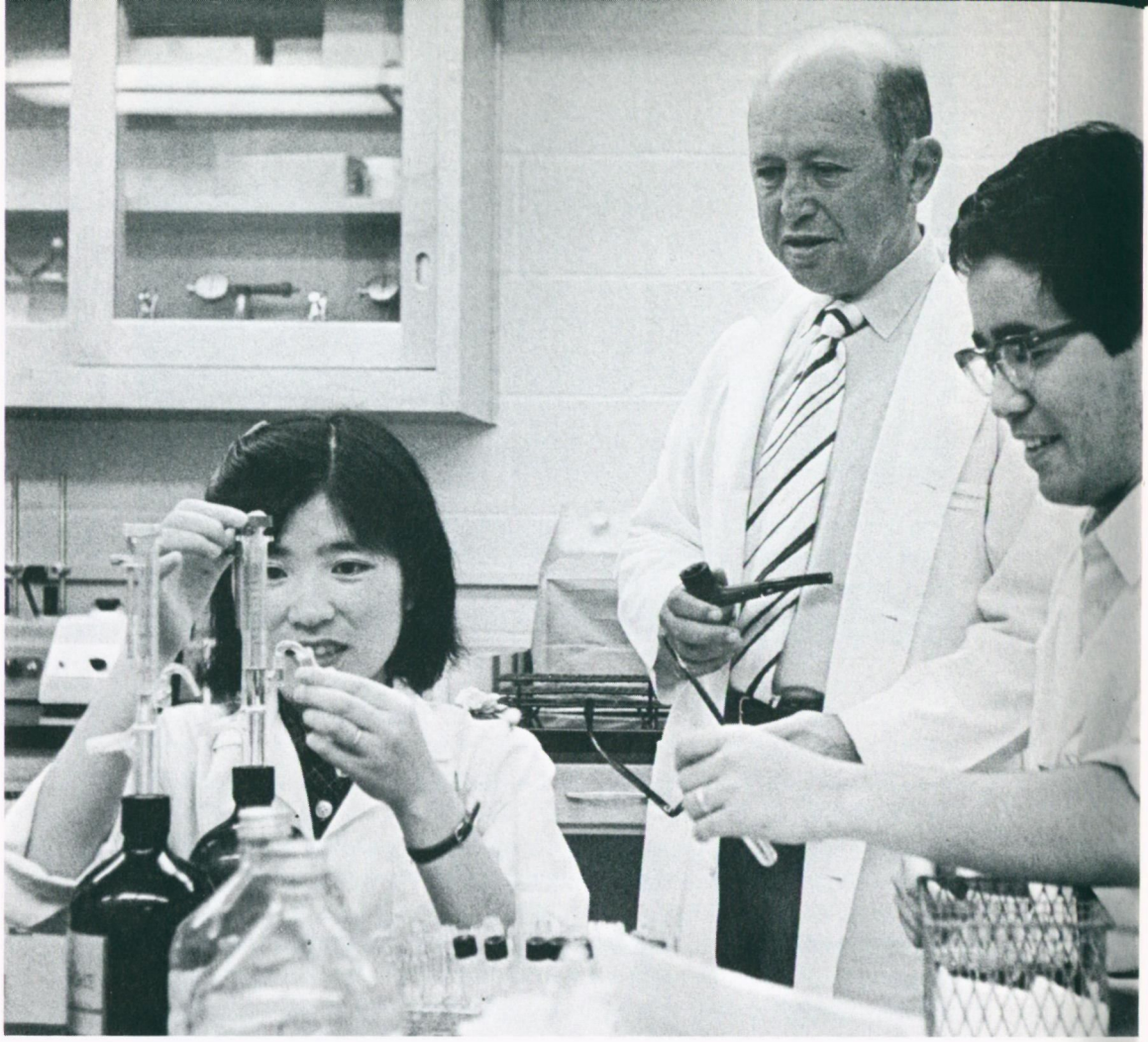
—Demolition of the East Building, constructed in 1896, and elimination of the large patient wards located there, one of which has 27 beds.

—Modernization of the West Building, Clifton Memorial, the first part of which was opened in 1917, and the South Building, opened in 1933.

Non-conforming operating rooms will be eliminated and a new suite of operating rooms opened on the second floor. New diagnostic X-ray facilities will be on the third floor. Outdated electrical and ventilation systems will be revised. Office and laboratory space will be expanded for related teaching, research and development programs.

Rogers, Butler, Burgun and Bradbury of New York City, who developed the hospital's long-range building program in 1964, are the architects. Phase I was completed and put into operation in November of 1969.□

Allergic Disease Center



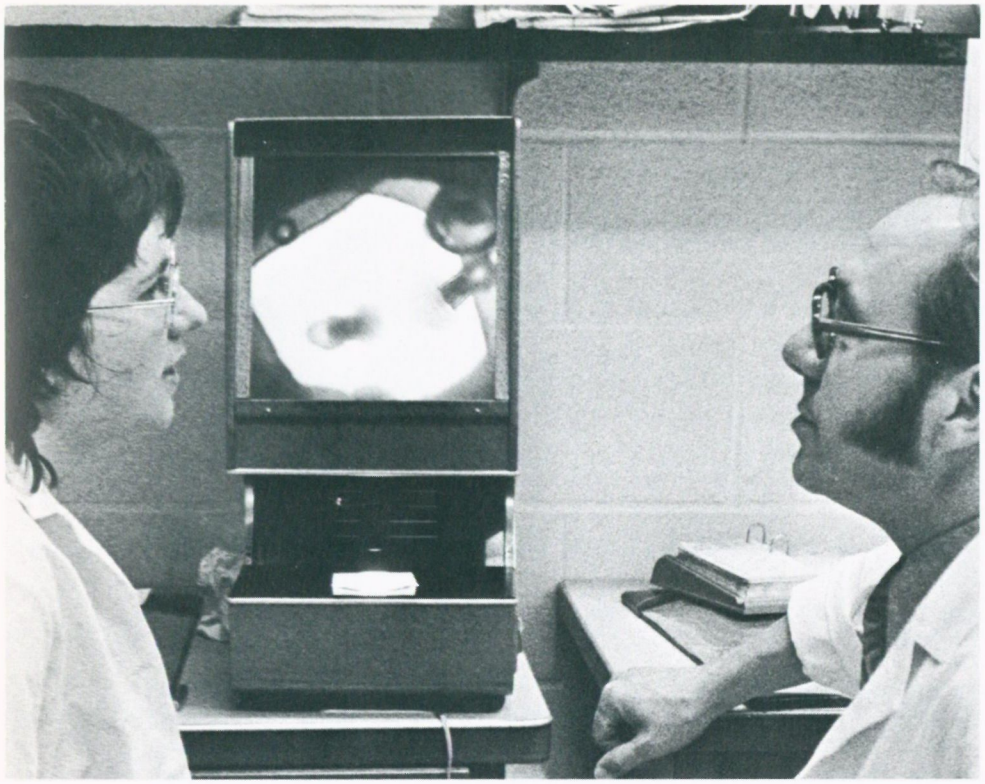
A husband and wife M.D. team, Atsuko and Tadao Okazaki, are working on histamine estimation with Dr. Arbesman.

BUFFALO has been added to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease network of nine allergic disease centers. One of only two to be funded this year, it will be directed by Dr. Carl E. Arbesman, clinical professor of medicine and microbiology who heads the allergy research laboratory at both the Buffalo General and Children's Hospitals.

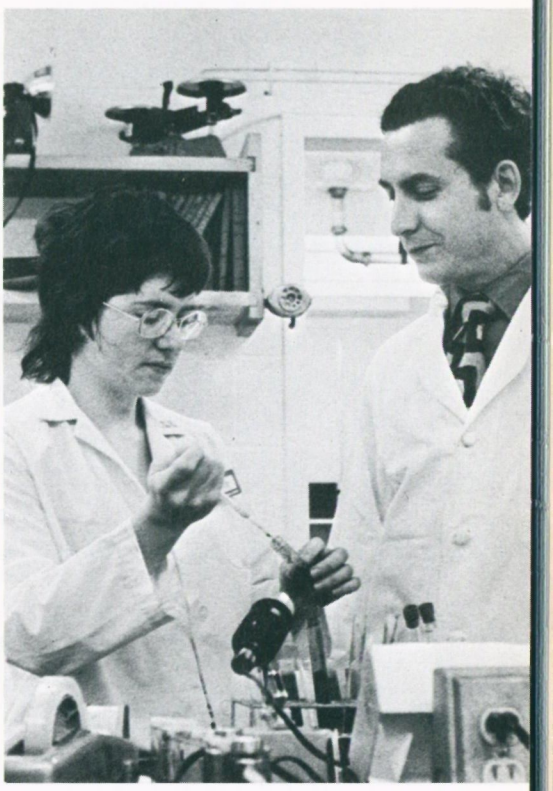
Under a $57,470 grant (it will cover the first year of a three-year program) he will work with entomologists, biochemists and others in the field to find better methods of protection for the vulnerable from serious insect stings. From the venom of bees, wasps, hornets, and yellow jackets — more deaths in this country due from these than from poisonous snakes — the multidisciplinary team will try to develop more specific and effective extracts for use in immunization against such stings.

Said Dr. Arbesman who has contributed over 300 publications to the literature as well as a new tool to study various immunological factors involved in allergy — the anti E globulin, "reactions to stinging insects may range from local swelling, disability for several days, hives, difficulty in breathing, to serious anaphylactic shock and death. It is this type of patient that we are most concerned about."

The seven original Centers, established in June 1971, are located at: Robert B. Brigham Hospital, Boston; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Washington University, St. Louis; University of Wisconsin, Madison; Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.; and Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital and National Jewish Hospital and Research Center, both in Denver, Colorado. In July of 1972 two new centers were established at the University of Michigan and Buffalo General Hospital.□



Migration inhibition factor studies occupy the time of Drs. Lynne Burek and Konrad Wicher.



Drs. Łynne Burek and Robert E. Reisman do cell sensitization.

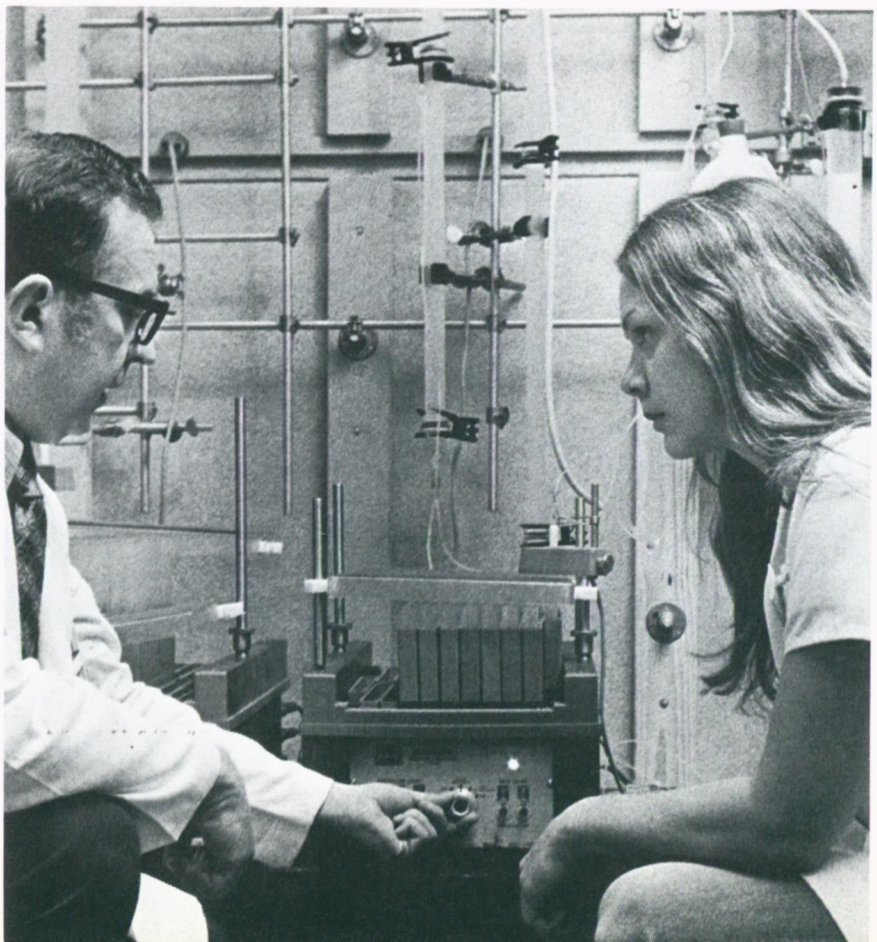
Dr. Dorland Davis, director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease; Dr. Luz Froehlich, assistant for clinical programs; Dr. Arbesman, Dr. Reisman, and Dr. William Gay, associate director of extra-mural program for NIAID.

Allergic diseases, which affect over 31 million, take their toll in disability rather than in deaths. And they are the principal cause of disability for the "under 17" age group while the second or third major cause for the "under 45" category.

Three National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease officials toured the unique research and clinical allergic disease facilities in Buffalo following award of the grant. Said its director Dr. Dorland Davis, "there are tremendous components in Buffalo for the new allergic disease center. The University itself is well staffed with highly-trained immunologists, the hospitals have excellent clinicians with great skills and interests, and Roswell Park is one of the leading institutions in medical science. We believe that through this concentration of resources—both in terms of professional effort and funds—we can accelerate the process by which recent advances in immunology can be more effectively applied to the care of the allergic patient."

Dr. Davis pointed to only four projects and $80,000 in grants in 1955 as compared to 280 projects and $15 million in grants today. In establishing these centers for allergy research he pointed to the Institute goal of better diagnosis, prevention and treatment of allergic diseases. "We hope that knowledge gained through these centers will result in better care for those who suffer the debilitating effects of allergy."□

Dr. John Wypych and Peggy Kayne examine the fraction collector.



Dr. Arbesman's multidisciplinary team: Dr. Robert E. Reisman, clinical associate professor in medicine, pediatrics; Dr. Konrad Wicher, associate professor in microbiology and research assistant professor in medicine; Dr. John Wypych, research instructor in microbiology and research assistant instructor in medicine; Dr. Willard K. Elliott, professor in biochemistry; Dr. Anthony Yurchak, research assistant professor in medicine; Dr. Tadao Okazaki, research assistant instructor in medicine; Dr. Yosuke Fujita, research assistant professor in medicine; Dr. Allen Benton, associate professor in entomology; and consultant Dr. Noel Rose, professor of microbiology, assistant professor of medicine and director of The Center for Immunology.□

$630,000 Grant to LARMP

A $630,000 federal grant has been awarded the Lakes Area Regional Medical Program by HEW to underwrite an emergency medical services system in Erie County and a Health Education Center in Erie, Pennsylvania. Dr. John R. F. Ingall, director of LARMP, said these funds will be used through April 30, 1973. The Erie County Health Department will receive $250,000 and the Pennsylvania center $325,000. The remaining $55,000 will underwrite administration of the two projects. Both grants may be renewed in subsequent years if the projects prove effective.

The development of the Lakes Area Health Education Center in Erie, Pennsylvania came into being as a result of the 1971 Carnegie Commission Report on Higher Education and the Nation's Health, which proposed the establishment of 126 such centers in the United States. The purpose of these centers is to provide basic and continuing education programs locally for health care professionals, which ultimately will improve the quality of health care delivered in and around the surrounding areas of the center. The LAHEC project has received some previous funding from the Veteran's Administration in Washington and St. Vincent Hospital and Hamot Medical Center of Erie, Pa. Michael C. J. Carey of Erie is director of the LAHEC project. Dr. Robert T. Renz, of Erie, serves as president of LAHEC.

Dr. Ingall also announced that an emergency medical services system, designed to improve health care by establishing a functional emergency medical services system in Erie County and eventually to surrounding communities, will receive $250,000 from the new grant to establish this service. The project was developed by the Erie County Emergency Medical Care "Blue Ribbon" Committee, which serves in an advisory capacity to Erie County Health Commissioner Dr. William Mosher, and the Lakes Area Regional Medical Program. The system is a radio communications network which will link persons concerned with emergency medical needs such as individual crises to community-wide disasters. Radio equipment will be phased in over a three-year period to hospitals, ambulances, police and fire departments, fire base stations, transit authority, etc., for this use. The project also has an educational component whereby over the next three years, some 5,000 ambulance and rescue squad attendants will receive special training. The program, Medical Emergency Technician (MET) is mandated for commercial ambulance attendants and strongly recommended for volunteers by New York State.□

Microbiology Grants

Two grants have been awarded to a Buffalo microbiologist, Dr. Carel J. van Oss. Under the first, a $32,800 three year National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases grant, the professor of microbiology at the Medical School will continue studies on bacterial surfaces, virulence and complement sub-factors responsible for phagocytosis.

In the second grant, a three year $100,227 National Institute of General Medicine grant, he will continue studies on separating blood serum proteins by ultra-filtration.□

New Approach to Understanding Hallucinogens

There is a new approach to understanding hallucinogens. It grew out of an idea of Dr. Jerrold C. Winter's, an associate professor of pharmacology, who felt that investigating stimulus properties of these drugs might prove informative.

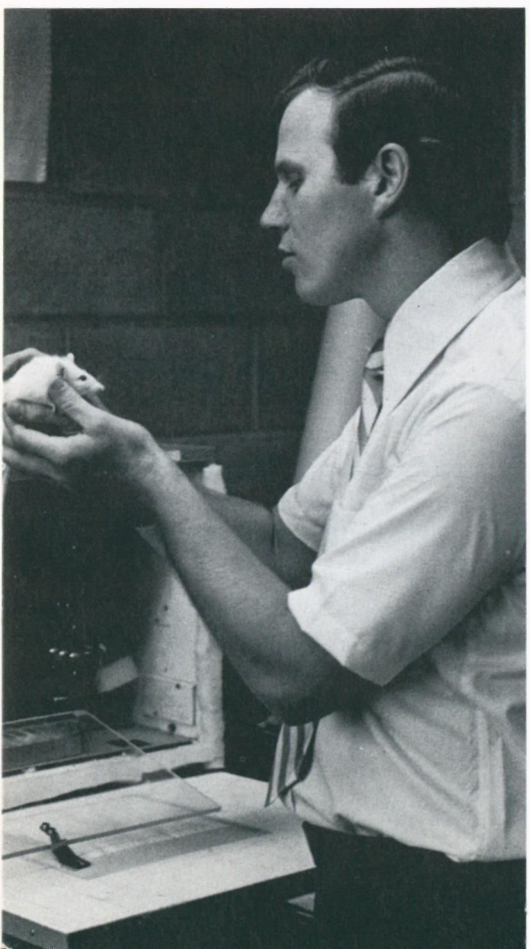
"As is true of many of my ideas," Dr. Winter said, "nothing came of it until I was able to convince a graduate student that it might be an interesting topic for a dissertation." The student, Dr. Ira Hirschhorn (he is now at the Medical College of Virginia) examined the stimulus properties of Mescaline and LSD in rats for two years, finished his thesis and, in Dr. Winter's words, "left me with the sure knowledge that the major emphasis of my personal research program would soon shift to the study of hallucinogens as discriminative stimuli."

Explained Dr. Winter, "a traffic light may be thought of as a discriminative stimulus. A feature of our environment, it has come to control a part of our behavior as a result of our prior history of training. If a color-blind investigator had to determine whether a light was red or green he might put the problem to a number of motorists in the guise of a traffic signal and observe their behavior.

"If a majority stopped upon encountering it he would conclude that the light was red. But if most drove on by it the color had to be green. Our investigator would thus obtain a nonverbal answer to an unspoken question."

Similarly, continued the pharmacologist, by applying well-established principles of behavior, communication can be established with nonverbal species or, he explained, "we can in a limited but very well-defined sense talk with the animals and they talk back."

Dr. Winter



In an experiment with rats, the stimuli are two colorless liquids — one a salt solution and the other containing a hallucinogen such as Mescaline — not red or green lights. Following injection of the drug, some of the lever-press responses made by the animal are reinforced by delivery of food. However, following treatment with saline, no responses are reinforced. They may be punished by delivery of a mild electric shock.

A pattern of responding soon emerges. On days when mescaline is given, bar presses occur at a high rate. When saline is the treatment, response is almost nil. Said Dr. Winter "if we have been careful to rule out all other features of the animal's environment as possible cues, even in this simple experiment we have established a discrimination. Without words we have been told by the rat that it can tell the difference between saline and mescaline."

In actual practice while many animals are used in precisely defined experimental designs the principles remain the same. Not only can questions be asked about hallucinogens (as well as closely-related nonhallucinogenic drugs) but, as Dr. Winter said, "we can also begin to apply the techniques of neurochemistry and neuropharmacology to the analysis of a behavioral phenomenon. Whether we will learn more about behavior or about hallucinogens is a moot question."

A practical application of this investigator's work is the evaluation of new drugs for hallucinogenic activity before they are used in man by comparison with known hallucinogens. Whatever im-

portance the abuse of hallucinogens may have, Dr. Winter believes that "it is insignificant when compared with the potential good to be derived from an understanding on the mechanism of action of hallucinogens and the light such understanding may shed on the biological bases of mental illness."

Following training as an organic chemist at the University of Rochester Dr. Winter served in the U. S. Navy for three years (he now spends one night a week teaching oceanography to fellow Naval officers). Upon release from active duty in 1962 he came to the University to earn a PhD in pharmacology (1966) and after post-doctoral training at the University of Rochester Medical School, was invited to return to the University as a faculty member.□

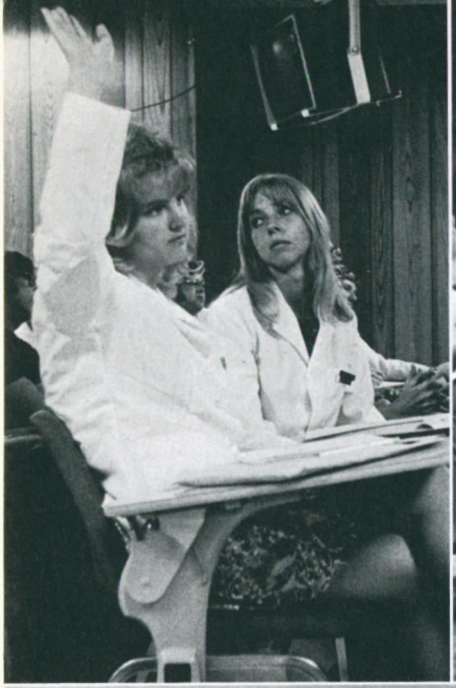
New Dermatology Chairman

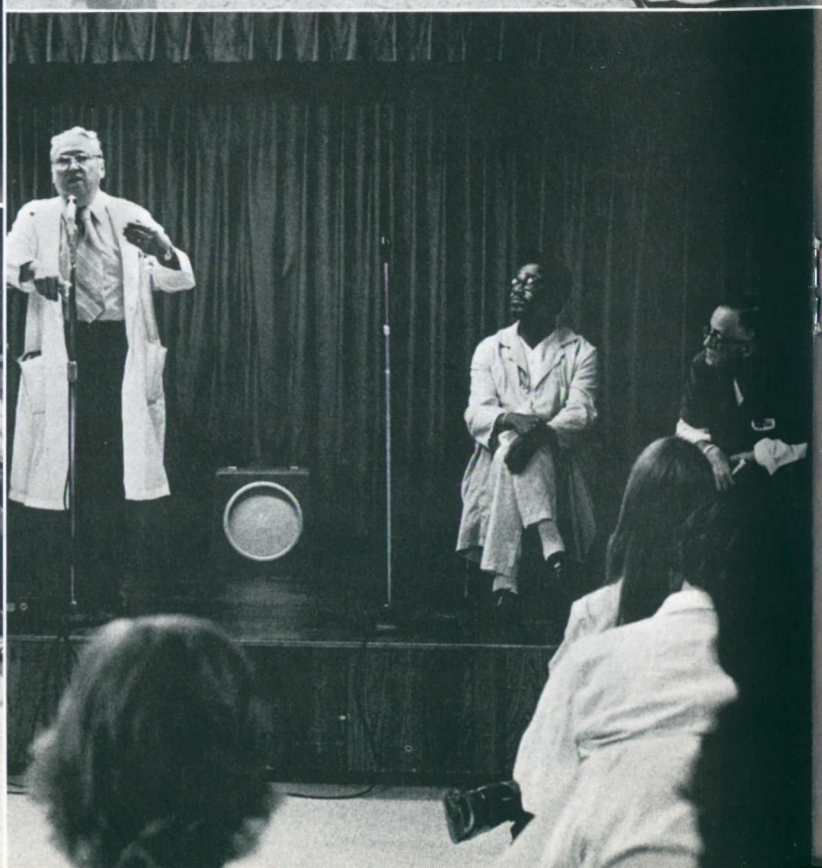
Dr. Richard L. Dobson has been named professor and chairman of the department of dermatology at the School of Medicine at Buffalo. He assumed his new duties June 1. He comes to Buffalo from the University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, where he has been an associate professor and professor of dermatology since 1961. He was also a senior scientist at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center from 1964 to 1968. Dr. Dobson served on the University of North Carolina Medical School faculty from 1957 to 1961. During the 1969-70 year he was on sabbatical as a visiting professor of physiology, Catholic University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Dr. Dobson was born in Boston, did his undergraduate work at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, and received his M.D. in 1953 from the University of Chicago School of Medicine. He interned at the Cincinnati General Hospital (Ohio) in 1953-54. He was a Fellow in dermatology at the Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire from 1954 to 1956. Dr. Dobson was a Public Health Service Research Fellow of the National Institutes of Health in 1956 and an assistant in dermatology at the Hitchcock Clinic, Hanover, N. H. in 1957.

Dr. Dobson has been active in several national and international professional organizations in dermatology and physiology. He has addressed international groups in Japan, Switzerland and Washington, D. C. Dr. Dobson has authored or co-authored 100 articles for professional publications. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American College of Clinical Pharmacology and Chemotherapy and the American College of Physicians. He is listed in *Who's Who* and *American Men of Science*.□

Dr. Dobson



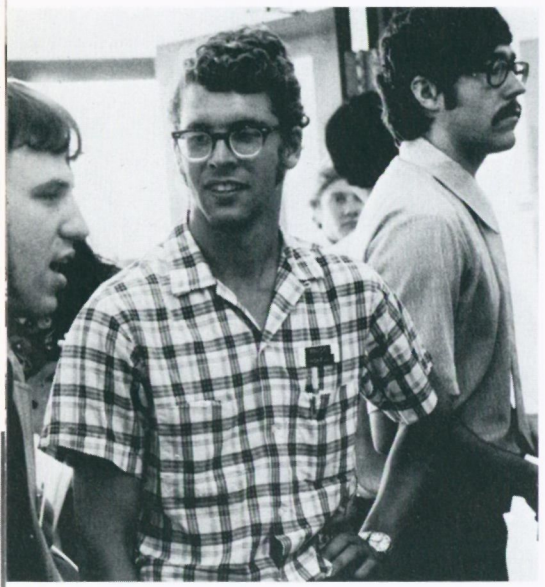


The 1976 Class at Orientation

It was a new world for the 135 new medical students (15 more than last year) who arrived on campus early for two days of orientation. There were many "welcomes" — one by Dr. Albert Somit, executive vice president of the University who promised "some significant changes here in the four years before you." As the Main Street campus is vacated he expects to see Health Sciences expand until "about the time you graduate most of this campus as you now see it will be a Health Sciences campus." He also pointed to an entirely different educational program four years hence that is as yet undefinable and perhaps a profound change in the medical profession where "in the doctor's role house calls may be reinstituted."

From Vice President of Health Sciences and acting dean of medicine Dr. Clyde Randall, a tribute for the promise shown by each one who sits in this freshman class as well as a reminder of the 30 who apparently did not make it for your place. There was also an assurance that a new vice president for health sciences and a dean of medicine is expected within the next year.

"You are a unique class," he continued. "For you reflect the new role of the female in medicine as well as in all aspects of our lives (about one fourth of this class are women)." But he admonished that the variety of possibilities offered by medicine leave no reason to feel stifled or handicapped at any time.



And there were rap sessions with sophomores about what courses to take, how to study, etc., a picnic supper and reception to meet faculty. There were also registration, pictures, tours, advanced placement tests for some and finding a place to live for others. It was a busy, frustrating experience, but everyone adjusted.

Dr. M. Luther Musselman, chairman of admissions, said his committee conducted over 600 personal interviews. "These were selected from the 4,244 applications. There are 36 women in the class and several more minority students than last year. They all come from New York State except 14. Eight of the 14 come from seven states — California, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington, while six others come from the West Indies and Africa. Most of the new students are science majors, but a few majored in German, History, Philosophy, English, French, Anthropology, Engineering, Political Economics and American Studies. The students come from 68 undergraduate colleges and universities."

The Class of 1976 did some diagnosing during orientation. Patient A, a 39-year old former construction worker, was a heavy drinker. He exhibited nausea, vomited, had diarrhea as well as four major epileptic episodes. Could they, as freshmen on their second day of orientation, make a diagnosis?

They did. It was acute alcoholism, the greatest drug abuse of our times. It had completely disrupted Patient A's life, now divorced, unable to continue in construction work, self-employed when possible. Program moderator Dr. Joseph Aquilina told the freshmen that the patient who started to drink as a teenager slowly built up a tolerance to alcohol.

When the second patient, a master electrician by trade, complained of weight loss, bloody stools and anemia, the question was raised as to whether he drank or smoked. No, his last drink was taken two years ago. Yes, he did smoke a pack a day. A bleeding peptic ulcer was diagnosed for Patient B whose history of ulcers started back in 1949.□

Family Practice Receives Grant

The Family Practice Center at Deaconess Hospital received a $108,000 federal grant to triple its program. There are 12 residents in training to become family practitioners. This will be expanded to 36 with the admission of 12 new graduates for two years. This center is one of 52 in the nation to share a total of $5 million allocated by the Division of Physician and Health Professions Education of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Ernest R. Haynes is director of the Family Practice Center which opened in October, 1970. The residents, who train here, spend their first year in the nearby hospital, coming to the center periodically for conferences and to see patients. The second and third years are spent at the center treating their own patients. There is a volunteer faculty of 12 family practitioners and more than 40 others, including other medical specialists, nurses, clergymen and social workers. There are 800 families consisting of more than 3,000 individuals enrolled in the program.

Dr. Haynes said he plans to add a full time internist and a full time psychiatrist to his staff. The physical facilities of the center will also be expanded.

A second grant of $50,000 a year for two years from the Lakes Area Regional Medical Program is being used to study the results of the center's health care team concept in preventing and curing disease. This program is closely affiliated with the newly-created department of family practice at the Medical School.□

Dr. Murphy Promoted

Dr. Walter T. Murphy, who has been chief of the department of radiation therapy at the Buffalo General Hospital since 1963, has been promoted to consultant of the department. The 65-year-old physician is a clinical associate professor of radiology at the Medical School. He is a 1930 Medical School graduate and did his surgical internship and residency at St. Francis Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Yehuda Laor, who worked with Dr. Murphy for nine years, will be the new Chief of the department. Dr. Murphy will continue working in the department. The two physicians are looking forward to new facilities that are part of the hospital's expansion program. Currently the department treats about 100 patients a day in radiation therapy and another 100 per week in the division of nuclear medicine

Dr. Laor, a clinical associate in radiology at the Medical School, was born in Germany. He moved to Israel (then Palestine) as a child and was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Zurich, Switzerland in 1957. He returned to Israel for his internship and residency, then came to the Roswell Park Memorial Institute in 1962. He joined the Buffalo General Hospital in 1964.□

Dr. Siegel

Dr. Siegel Named Surgery Chairman

Dr. John H. Siegel is the new head of the department of surgery at the Buffalo General Hospital and professor of surgery at the School of Medicine. Dr. Siegel, who has been an associate professor of surgery at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City, took over his new duties September 15.

Dr. Theodore T. Jacobs, president of the hospital, said "Dr. Siegel brings to Buffalo an outstanding record of accomplishment in a broad area of medicine and surgery." The 39-year-old Dr. Siegel becomes the first head of surgery at the hospital since the retirement of Dr. John R. Paine in July, 1969. Dr. Elmer Milch of the BGH Medical Staff had been serving as acting head of the department.

Dr. Siegel was Director of the Renal Transplantation Service at Albert Einstein and Associate Director of the Clinical Research Center-Acute at the same college. He was an attending surgeon at the hospital of the Albert Einstein College, as well as at the Bronx Muncipal Hospital Center.

Born in Baltimore, Md., Dr. Siegel graduated from Cornell University in 1953 and received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1957. He served a straight surgical internship at Grace-New Haven Community Hospital-Yale Medical Center in 1957-1958 and did his residency in the department of surgery at the University of Michigan Medical Center from 1961 to 1965.

His research training included being a Henry Strong Denison Fellow in Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University from 1956 to 1957; a Cardiovascular Fellow, Department of Surgery, Yale University, 1958-1959; at the Laboratory of Cardiovascular Physiology, National Heart Institute, 1959-1961, and in Academic Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Michigan, 1962-1965.

Dr. Siegel was director of the Cardiovascular Physiology Laboratory, Department of Surgery, University of Michigan School of Medicine, from 1962 to 1965. He then joined Albert Einstein as an instructor in surgery, becoming an assistant professor of surgery in 1967 and an associate professor of surgery in 1970. He has been an attending surgeon at the hospital there since 1966.

Dr. Siegel has been the principal investigator in several projects for the National Heart Institute, as well as the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. He has published nearly 80 papers, many of them involving the use of computers to aid diagnosis of various conditions.

Dr. Siegel recently took the lead role in implementing the use of computers to more accurately diagnose the conditions of patients who have suffered heart attacks. As reported in "Newsweek" magazine on April 3 (1972), Dr. Siegel, in collaboration with experts from IBM, used a small computer at the bedside of patients in the Clinical Research Center-Acute at Albert Einstein to more precisely decipher the results of cardiac catheterization.

By use of the computer, Dr. Siegel and his research team found that they could obtain much more critical information from the chart. They found that the dye dilution curve on the chart would indicate the heart's pumping power and the area of heart muscle

which is actually damaged. Using this data, the doctors could determine whether the patient's heart needed immediate mechanical support or surgery. Dr. Siegel said these indications were often obvious some hours before ordinary clinical signs of the patient's decline became evident, thus enabling doctors to make faster decisions on methods to save the patient's life.□

Paris Appointment For Dr. Regan

Dr. Peter F. Regan, professor of psychiatry at the Medical School, has accepted a two-year appointment in Paris, France to head a study of the health care education and services of several foreign countries. Dr. Regan will serve as consultant to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which is sponsoring the study.

Dr. Regan explained that the study will involve a comparative international approach. "There are 24 nations which belong to the OECD and virtually all of these countries are in a turmoil regarding health care education and the resulting health care services," he said.

Working out of the OECD headquarters in Paris, Dr. Regan will review the various ways in which these nations have structured their health care education system to meet actual service demands. As an example, Dr. Regan noted that there are approximately 200 health related professions. "It is necessary," he continued, "that persons from all these professions work together, but how well is a given country's health education system preparing its students to work together?" Dr. Regan indicated that the specific countries which will be involved in the study have not yet been determined.

Dr. Regan joined the U/B faculty in 1964 as vice president for health affairs. In 1967 he was appointed U/B executive vice president and served in 1969-70 as acting president of the University. He is presently a full professor of psychiatry and adjunct professor of higher education. A native of Brooklyn, Dr. Regan is a graduate of the Cornell University Medical College.□

Rural Area Scholarships

Three Medical School alumni opened a Family Practice Medical Center in Wyoming County Community Hospital in July at Warsaw, N. Y. Drs. Michael Smallwood and Robert Gibson, both of the class of 1969 and Frederick R. Downs, M'70, are the first group returning to the county under terms of the scholarships they received to help defray their medical education expenses. The three physicians have completed their residency in the family practice program at Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo. Dr. Gibson has two years of military service to complete before joining his colleagues in Warsaw.

The Center will not be a clinic, but a private operation independent of hospital administration. The physicians want to provide continual, not periodical, health care for families in the area.

There have been 10 scholarship students since 1964 and seven plan to practice in the county. The others dropped out to practice elsewhere.□

Analyzing First Complex Hormone

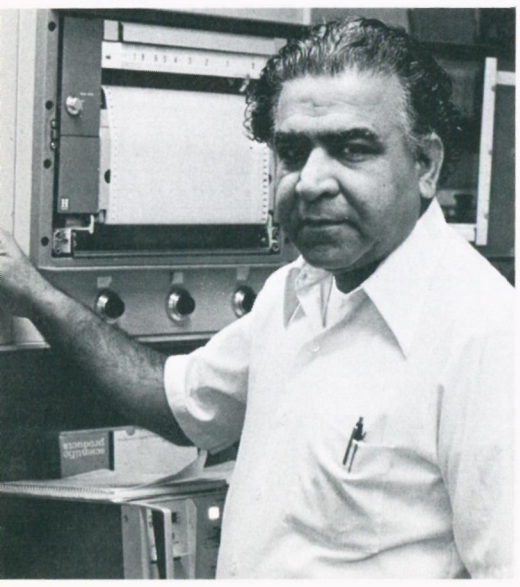
RESEARCH STUDIES by a professor of biochemistry at the School of Medicine may not only help toward developing a better means of fertility control but improve those that are now available (the pill, etc.). Dr. Om Bahl has successfully isolated and analyzed a hormone from human pregnancy urine. It is the human chorionic gonadotropin or HCG, as it is termed, and becomes the first hormone of such complexity whose complete structure we now know. Produced by the placenta during pregnancy, it is responsible for the maintenance of pregnancy and early growth of the embryo. While production levels of this hormone rise during pregnancy, in certain types of cancer of the uterus that resembles pregnancy, production levels are even greater.

Said the India born and University of Minnesota trained scientist (Ph.D. biochemistry 1962), "not only can we now separate the two subunits of this molecule (its 231 amino acids and 55 sugars) but we can recombine them in the laboratory as well. And when we fully understand how this hormone works — our next phase of research is to unravel its various metabolic steps leading to an understanding of its complete mechanism of action — we will develop a means of suppressing ovulation and thus prevent pregnancy."

Malfunction of this hormone — one of its subunits may be formed in excess — may be responsible for certain diseases as well. Underway is a study by Dr. Bahl on the relation of this hormone to other complex molecules that may have a different function (such as thyroid stimulating hormone; other polypeptide sex hormones) but still share something in common with HCG.

In a study on hormones produced during cancer of the uterus, Dr. Bahl is seeking the relationship to its cause as well as looking into other disease states where production of this hormone is greater than normal. In order to successfully analyze such a complex molecule, painstaking plans had to be formulated. Said Dr. Bahl, "many of the postdoctoral fellows in my training program have contributed to this research."

Dr. Bahl



To analyze the carbohydrate portion of the molecule, specific enzymes were first isolated and characterized in the laboratory. Working on this phase from 1966 to 1968 was Dr. K. M. L. Agrawal. In characterizing the enzymes, specific chemical compounds had to be synthesized in the laboratory. From 1969 to 1971 Dr. K. L. Matta worked on syntheses of enzyme substrates. This was followed by successful application of enzymes to structure. Determination of the complex structure of protein came next. And the method used to separate for the first time the subunits of this molecule (on the beta subunit structure of HCG Dr. N. Swaminthan from 1970-71 and Dr. Robert B. Carlsen from 1971-present; on alpha subunit structure Dr. Ronald Bellisario from 1971 to present) are now being applied to the study of other sex hormones.

All of these tools, which were developed in the Buffalo laboratories to understand the structure of the HCG hormone are being applied to similar molecules involved in other key metabolic roles such as cystic fibrosis. They will be used on the next phase of their research — relating structure to hormone function, explained Dr.

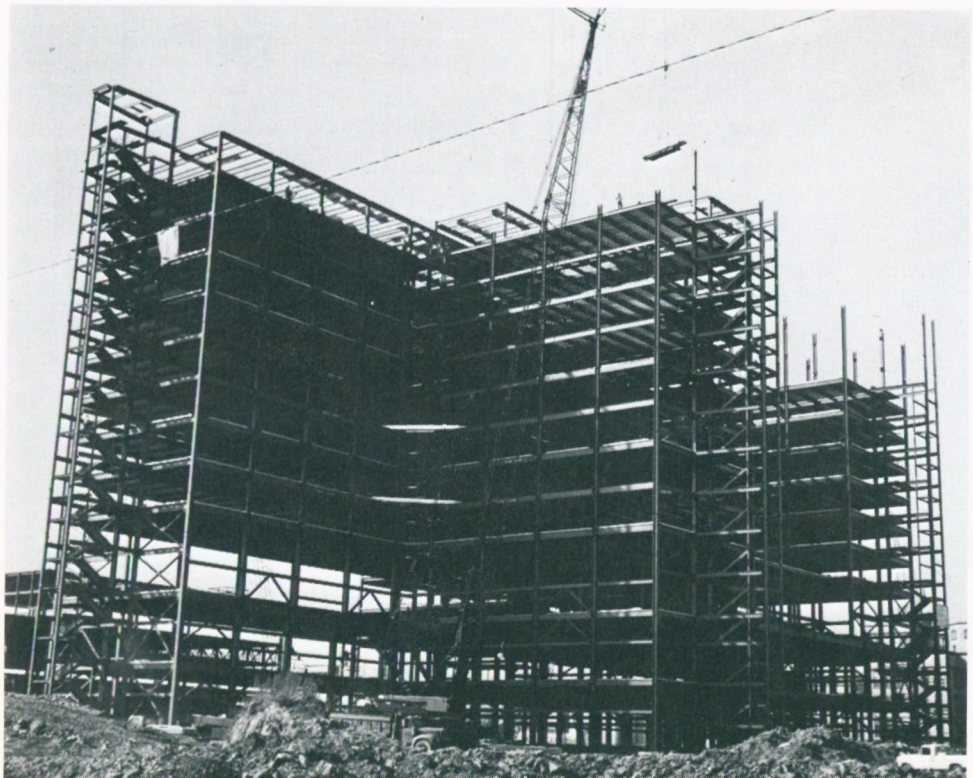
Bahl, who is now attempting to determine the primary site of action in the cell as well as isolate the receptor protein for HCG and other related protein sex hormones. By using modified forms of HCG and related hormones he will see if any will act as inhibitor to suppress ovulation and thus control fertility.

Grants from the Population Council and the National Institutes of Health over a five year period in the range of about $200,000 have supported the five long years of carefully planned research that has led to the complete understanding of the structure of the first human hormone of such complexity, HCG.□

Dr. Vaughan Lab

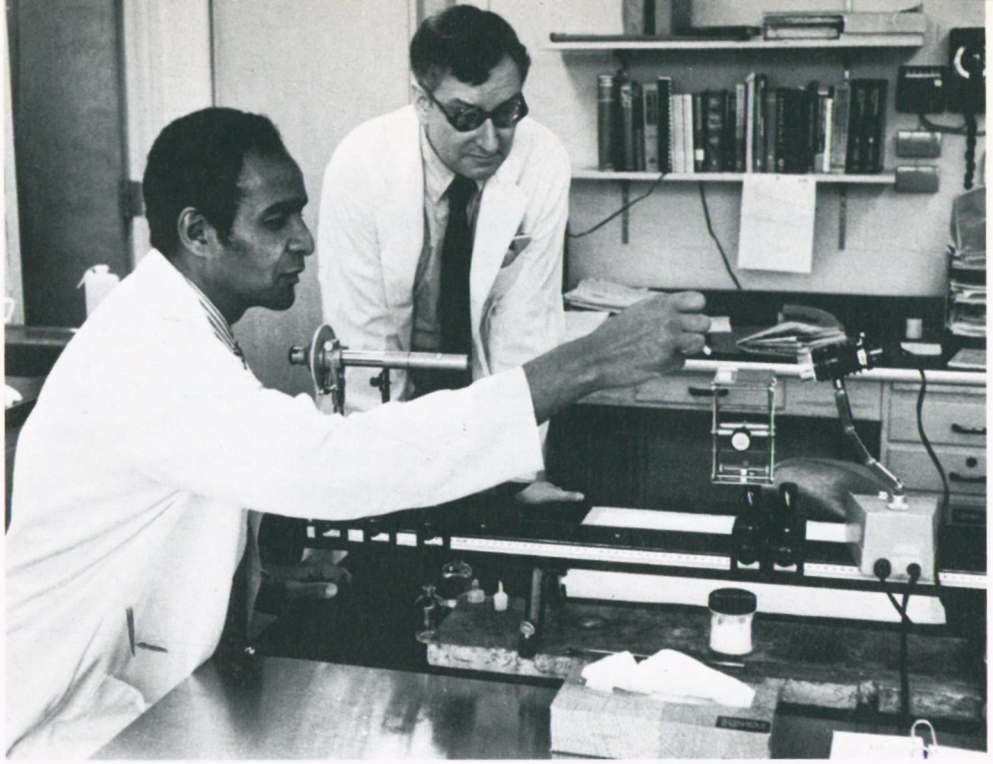
The Hematology Teaching Laboratory of Buffalo General Hospital has been named the Dr. Stuart L. Vaughan Laboratory in honor of the hospital's former director of clinical pathology and hematology. He was also director of its School of Medical Technology for 26 years. Dr. Vaughan, a 1924 Medical School graduate, died April 3, 1972. He was on the Medical School faculty for 43 years and joined the hospital staff in 1931. Dr. Vaughan served as director of clinical pathology and hematology from 1936 to 1966.

A plaque bearing the new name of the teaching laboratory has been placed near its door. A second plaque memorializing Dr. Vaughan's "outstanding services" has been hung near the main door to the Hematology Laboratories.□



Construction has started for the $91 million Comprehensive Health Care Center adjacent to the E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital. Five contracts totaling $23.4 million have been awarded. Erie County expects to occupy the new facility in 1975.

Finding Cause of Infectious Diseases Quicker



Dr. Carel J. van Oss (right) and Mr. Cetewayo F. Gillman (sitting, left), with the contact angle measuring apparatus. Mr. Gillman is depositing a drop of saline water on top of a flat layer of bacteria, in order to measure its contact angle with the help of the telescope and goniometer, visible somewhat to the left of the middle in the photograph. Mr. Gillman is now writing his doctoral dissertation on this application of the contact angle method.

A quick and easy test to determine the culprit for making a patient ill has resulted from the studies of microbiologist, Dr. Carel J. van Oss. In the body's first line of defense against disease, a process known as phagocytosis, bacteria are "eaten up" or destroyed by our white cells or neutrophils as they are called.

"But," explained the professor of microbiology, "because bacteria differ in their surface properties, some get eaten up faster than others. When this rate of destruction is fast enough, we remain in good health. And when it is not, the invading cells go haywire and we get sick."

Dr. van Oss has identified and measured the surface properties of different species of bacteria. He has correlated these data with the speed at which our white cells phagocytise or eat up various types of bacteria. This has been determined by the use of contact angles that a drop of saline water make with a flat layer of cells. In this very easy method that takes only a few moments, the angle reveals whether a dangerous germ is involved or not. If the bacterium is more hydrophobic than white cells, the angle will be larger than that of white cells and they will get eaten. When they are more hydrophilic they get wetted more easily and their contact angle is lower than that of white cells. These are the dangerous ones!

However antibodies and complement can aid in increasing the angle, explained Dr. van Oss. Circulating neutrophils are like policemen. As soon as bacteria become sufficiently hydrophobic they get eaten up. The dangerous ones — the hydrophilics — are those that do not get recognized by the policemen or white cells. By tagging them with antibodies they will become more hydrophobic and thus get eaten up.

Dr. Carel van Oss is editing three scientific journals. He is executive editor of "Preparative Biochemistry," an international journal for rapid communication devoted to preparative methods and procedures in biological, immunological, pharmaceutical and clinical chemistry, molecular biology, biochemistry and biophysics. He is co-editor of "Separation and Purification Methods," a new journal that will cover all areas involving the separation and purification of both simple and complex compounds. Articles will deal with the separations of inorganic and organic substances as well as biological materials. The professor of microbiology is also on the editorial committee of another new journal, "Immunological Communications." This international publication has been founded by The Center for Immunology at the Medical School. It will be devoted to promoting, on a world-wide basis, the rapid dissemination of original work on all aspects of immunology.

The thermodynamics, which very satisfactorily explains why particles are ingested by white cells, was developed together with Dr. Wilhelm Neumann while he was working at SUNYAB's department of chemical engineering (he is now at the University of Toronto). He succeeded in translating contact angles into interfacial free energies (something like surface tensions). Graduate student Cetewayo F. Gillman contributed much to the methodology on contact angles.

Said Dr. van Oss, these studies will also allow us to look for a new class of antibiotics that will help to increase the contact angle of bacteria and thus encourage phagocytosis to take place in infectious diseases.□

VA Hospital Director

Mr. Joseph Paris, former assistant director of the Buffalo Veterans Hospital, succeeded John R. Rowan as director July 1. Mr. Rowan will become director of the Veterans Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Paris has been director of the Butler, Pa., Veterans Hospital since January 1971. He began his VA career in October, 1945. In 1955 he was named assistant director of the Batavia, N. Y. VA Hospital. He came to Buffalo in the same capacity in 1968.

The new director plans to keep his hospital in the forefront of medical technology. He noted that it is the nation's only hospital licensed to perform nuclear-powered heart pacemaker implants. "Medicine is constantly changing and if we don't keep up with it we'll be left behind. We're going to be in the business of implanting both nuclear and conventional pacemaker here for quite a while," Mr. Paris said.

"Continuing close contact with the Medical School at the University is vital to successful patient care. By working with the Medical School we can develop our own potential to a maximum.

"We also plan to expand the VA Hospital's connections with other city hospitals and regional VA hospitals. A program of combining our resources is necessary because we've got to bring the high costs of hospitalization down. We can't keep competing and duplicating costly equipment and specialists' expertise in each hospital. A regionalization plan for Western New York VA Hospitals is now taking shape to make them all like one big hospital," the new director said.

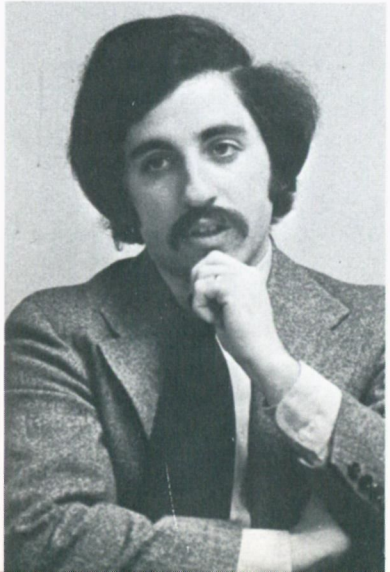
Mr. Paris sees his role as a three-pronged mission—patient care, education and research. In the area of patient care he hopes to develop a more sophisticated out-patient treatment clinic. He said the hospital is now drawing up plans for an ambulatory patient building "so we won't have to tell people who just have a cold to wait and come back for treatment when they have pneumonia. Also in the future plans is a new research building."□

Mr. Paris

Two nurses with a patient in the clinic.

The Lackawanna Community Health Center

Dr. Arthur R. Goshin, clinical instructor in social and preventive medicine, and director of the clinic.



When Arthur R. Goshin was a third year medical student in 1968, he, several of his classmates, and some community residents had an idea. They wanted to do something about providing first-class health services in certain medically disadvantaged areas. Today, Dr. Goshin is directing that idea, the Lackawanna Community Health Center.

"I am pleased with the enthusiastic acceptance of the Health Center by the community. An estimated 25,000 patient visits will be made at the Center this year," Dr. Goshin said.

"The Health Center is attempting to provide to the community a comprehensive system of family-oriented health services. Emphasis is placed upon preventive and health maintenance care rather than episodic, acute-illness services. Medical care is of the highest quality and being rendered in a numane, personal, dignified manner. The Center is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday-Friday and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. weekends. An answering service puts a patient in touch with a physician at all other hours around the clock."

The community is Lackawanna's First Ward. It is a residential island of 7500 persons in some 2000 families whose homes are surrounded by industry. It has only one part-time physician and no dentists. The Health Center at 33 Wilkesbarre fills the void.

Besides Dr. Goshin there are three full-time physicians—Drs. Jack Piazza and Carol Segal, both internists, and Dr. K. Vishnu Jain, a pediatrician. There are about 20 other part-time physicians working at the Center. The rest of the staff includes: four public health nurses, three licensed practical nurses, four senior public health aides, one nutritionist, one caseworker, one laboratory technician, two laboratory assistants, one X-ray technician, five office staff, two dental assistants, five part-time dentists, one dental hygienist, one bus driver. Most employees are residents of the 1st Ward Community.

The Health Center staff is divided into two multi-disciplinary health care teams. Each team is responsible for coordinating and providing primary services to about 1000 families. Sharing of responsibilities and team review of family health problems are the rule. Emphasis is placed upon problem follow-up and home visits. In addition, the mental health staff consisting of part-time psychiatrist, psychologist and psychiatric nurse frequently make family home visits. All mental health staff are affiliated with Unit 6 of Meyer Hospital.

The Health Center operates under the aegis of the Erie County Health Department. Using the Lackawanna Center as a model, Dr. Goshin and the Health Department plan to open two additional family health centers this year within Buffalo's inner-city area. Additional such centers are on the drawing board for other areas of need within the County.

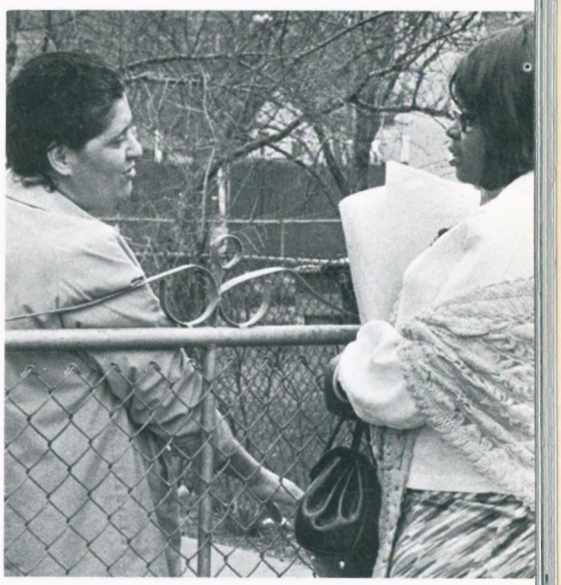
The principal financial support for the program comes from collection of fees from patients' health insurance — Medicaid, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, etc. Any deficit is shared equally by the County and the State.

The Health Center has a Board of Directors made up of consumers of Health Center services. They are involved in establishing all major policies, hiring of all personnel, investigating all grievances. This board helps to ensure that services will remain relevant and accountable to the community.

The Health Center is also now operating the Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Program. This program provides a wide range of medical, social and rehabilitative services to drug addicts. Methadone maintenance is one of the treatment modalities now being utilized. The program, when fully operating, will have a staff of about 30 treating over 300 heroin addicts.□

Dr. Carol Segal, clinical associate in medicine, with a teen-age patient.

A family health worker, Barbara Swygert, visits with a patient at her home.



Dr. Jin Woong Rho, clinical instructor in gynecology-obstetrics, visits with a patient.

Health Resources

"The public must be better informed on health resources," according to a Louisiana physician. Dr. Joseph A. Sabatier told area health officials that individuals want their health problems and those of their relatives and friends solved immediately. "They expect this because of the tremendous advances made in science in the last decade or two."

The director of the Louisiana Regional Medical Program said "there must be a more appropriate distribution of benefits of science so that the general public can reap the profits and pleasures of scientific planning for health care to prospective planning for community commitment for health. We must increase our capacity for quality and quantity of service to the people.

"We must have conversation between the providers and consumers — conversation that is understood by all. The fate of RMP's depends upon all of us getting across to the community the specific information that identifies it with the community. RMP must be a real asset to all people involved in the delivery of health care," Dr. Sabatier said.

In conclusion the physician said, "RMP must win public support by solving people's health problems. When this happens we will be accepted because we have developed a consistent image." □

Dr. LaPaglia Retires

A physician who never refused a request for a house call (unless he was too sick to go) retired in May after a 53-year career in Dunkirk, New York. Dr. Joseph R. LaPaglia Sr., a 1919 Medical School graduate served his internship at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.

He was graduated from the Fredonia Normal School where he won a $100 Regents Scholarship. But the scholarship was not allowed at the UB Medical School. Two years later, in 1917, his class was disbanded and he entered the U. S. Army. During the 1918 Asian influenza epidemic he was assigned to Columbus Hospital, then a 35-bed institution in Buffalo. He returned to Medical School later the same year.

Dr. LaPaglia's interest in people overflowed into his personal life. He used his free time to serve his community as public school physician, school board member, city board of health and the selective service system. He has signed citations from four Presidents—Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon—for his dedicated and uncompensated service for the Selective Service System. Dr. LaPaglia also has an engraved bronze medal from President Truman and a special citation from President Johnson.

In 1968 friends and citizens recognized Dr. LaPaglia for his long service in Fredonia. The following year the Medical Society of New York State honored the physician for his professional contributions. Dr. LaPaglia is living with his son at 39 Longbrook Drive, Byfield, Massachusetts.□

Experimental Surgery

Providing an understanding of the importance of humane use of live animals in biomedical research is among the objectives of a unique graduate course, being offered for the first time this summer, by the department of laboratory animal science, at the University.

"Introduction to Experimental Surgery" is unique in several ways. Thirty graduate students from a variety of undergraduate backgrounds, some only indirectly related to animal research, are enrolled in the course. And it is possibly the only course of its kind available to students who do not possess a professional background in surgery.

Dr. Thurman S. Grafton, director of the animal laboratory facilities, noted that at present a two-semester course in experimental surgery is taught, but it is open only to those having a professional surgical background.

"We noticed an obvious interest in experimental surgery by other graduate students. Thus in an attempt to accommodate these students, we designed this special introductory-level course. The response has been overwhelming," Dr. Grafton said.

"Students taking the course come from a wide variety of disciplines including micro-biology, physiology, health sciences education and evaluation and Pharmacology. Each student has his own thoughts on how the course will help him with research in the particular discipline," he added.

Dr. Shaheen M. Al-Nakeeb, associate professor in laboratory animal science who is the primary instructor of the new course, stated that serious regard is given to the humane aspects of conducting research with animals.

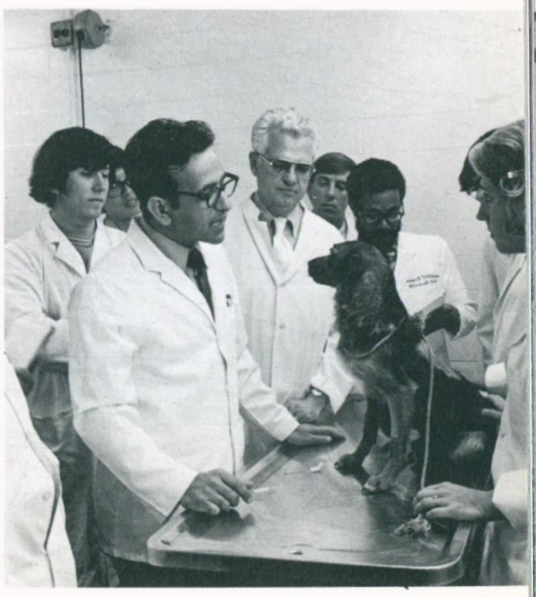
"The course begins with an introduction which deals with respect for living tissue, emphasis on humane care and handling of animals and the regulations governing the use of live animals. We are careful to make sure that each student realizes these aspects before conducting any animal surgery," Dr. Al-Nakeeb said.

Preceding any actual surgery there are introductions to anatomy and physiology, anesthesiology, microbiology and surgical instrumentation and equipment.

"These introductions enable a graduate student of any of the biological sciences to carry out certain select experimental, surgical procedures on animals, and to utilize such skills in research within his own discipline. It is not intended to produce skilled surgeons in this short time," Dr. Al-Nakeeb added.

Summing up the apparent success of the course, which has only been in existence a few weeks, Drs. Grafton and Al-Nakeeb both expressed favor in the sincere interest shown thus far by the students, terming it an "enthusiasm that is delightfully stimulating."□

Dr. Al-Nakeeb (left) and Dr. Thurman S. Grafton, director of the laboratory animal facilities, prepare to use an intravenous anesthetic agent on one of the lab's pets.



VA Hospital Treats Veterans on Drugs

The primary commitment of the drug program at the Veterans Administration Hospital has been described as a "therapeutic community." This means that the program depends more on the basis of person-to-person relationships among residents and staff than on chemotherapy such as methadone. "A therapeutic community," explained one of the resident addicts, "does work in finding out what the problem is." Once this is done, he said, "he has no need for drugs."

The Drug Dependence Treatment Center (Ward 10C) is referred to as EPIC House (Encountering People in Crisis). It is headed by Dr. Peter Russell, program coordinator and clinical psychologist. The Center opened in July of 1971.

Dr. Russell explained that there are three separate phases in the long-term program. The first phase is the Detoxification and Evaluation Unit (DEU). EPIC House is the second phase, and the outpatient treatment program is the final stage. The DEU unit has 20 beds and is the initial admittance ward for all those asking entrance to EPIC House. A veteran who comes to the hospital with a drug problem is immediately given a bed, Dr. Russell pointed out, "as long as he is eligible" (a dishonorable discharge prevents this). He is interviewed first, said Dr. Russell, "then shaken down. We want to make absolutely sure he's clean."

Methadone is used in detoxification, according to Dr. Russell, but controlled "very, very carefully." The complete process takes from one week to ten days, perhaps longer "depending on the size of his habit." While the program handles mainly heroin addicts, users of other addictive drugs are also treated.

"Our main idea is to get this fellow away from the street, give him a chance to get his head together and make an appropriate decision: 'What do I want to do with my life'?" The individual then participates in various types of therapy including group, individual, occupational and recreational. He also gets daily medical checkups. "It's really a rather full schedule," added Dr. Russell, "and always oriented toward the idea, 'What are you going to do? What's your contract with us'?"

The contract is one of three kinds: simple detoxification (the person is given a regular discharge at the end of "detox": secondly, referral to other community drug programs (DDTC often refers people who consider the program too hard to other agencies such as methadone maintenance programs). The third type of

Dr. Russell is a native of Niagara Falls. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Rochester and received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Penn State.□

contract is to request admittance to EPIC House. "This," Dr. Russell said, "is where the commitment is. All the rest is very important, but it's just a stepping stone."

Prior to entering EPIC House, one must first, if recommended by the DEU staff, appear before a screening committee. Here, Dr. Russell said, the individual is questioned "very thoroughly" on his motive for wanting to join EPIC House's long term treatment program. Upon gaining the screening committee's approval, one is placed on Level 1. He would then participate in certain house activities and simply observe others. Level 1, according to Dr. Russell, gives an individual the opportunity to see EPIC House and how it operates, and also gives the residents and staff a chance to get to know the prospective resident. After a week at Level 1, the person is again screened. At this screening, the individual tells the committee what he thinks of the House so far and the committee members tell the individual their opinion of him.

Promotion to Levels 2 - 6 entails increased responsibilities and privileges for the resident. For the first few levels, the resident is responsible only for himself and his actions, but as he progresses, explained Dr. Russell, he is expected to realize responsibilities for other, newer residents, and for the day-to-day operation of the House. An older resident said that it was his responsibility to "pull sheets off" someone breaking the rules, but he explained he doesn't see it as responsibility, but "more like caring."

The complete EPIC House program takes about five months. Dr. Russell pointed out that the time varies for each level. "Each of the first five levels takes generally three weeks while Level 6 takes about six weeks." During residency the patient seldom moves out of the hospital, but at Level 4 he gets off-ward privileges and by Level 6 he can obtain weekend passes, day care rights (where the resident can be with his family), and work passes to prepare him for the outside world.

The atmosphere in EPIC House is one of community involvement to help individuals work out problems which must be dealt with in order to lead a drug-free, constructive life. In working toward this goal, residents take an active part in encounter groups, individual counseling, entertainment, educational seminars, work projects, job placement and many other types of therapy.

Mail is the only legal contact with anyone on the outside until Level 4, and this is opened in the presence of a staff counselor and searched for contraband. The resident is encouraged to talk over mail received or sent with the counselor. "The more we as a staff can learn and get inside the fellow's head, the more we can help him to reorient to the outside world," Dr. Russell said.

The final phase of the program is Outpatient Treatment. This is primarily for the graduated residents of EPIC House, although in certain isolated instances it may be available to patients who have participated only in DEU. "The purpose of this phase of treatment is to help the individual complete his readjustment to the community-at-large and maintain a stable, drug-free life," Dr. Russell concluded.□

Mr. David Lowalewski, a social worker on Dr. Russell's staff emphasized three points: (1) "the program is open to all eligible veterans; (2) the program isn't the free and easy ride to rehabilitation, rather a tough, total commitment, no-nonsense approach; (3) the program works for somebody who really wants to get straight and stay straight."□

Three other VA hospitals in Battle Creek, Michigan, Salem, Virginia and Syracuse, New York have similar programs.□

An informal conference for professionals and paraprofessionals.

Mental Health

"There is no easy road to success in the mental health field. Patience and firm conviction about the necessity for hard work and continuous learning is always in order." This is what Dr. Francine Sobey, a professor of social work at Columbia University, told some 150 mental health practitioners of Western New York at a Education and Training Team workshop. Dr. Sobey, who has written a book about "the nonprofessional revolution in mental health," was the keynote speaker.

"Both professional and paraprofessionals have new roles to play in stimulating the development of peer-groups, offering appropriate groups leadership skills and providing liaison. Newer levels include the social advocate and the ombudsman or mediator," Dr. Sobey said.

In commenting on the sudden economic slump that has affected many social services across the nation the educator said, "human needs can not be cut like budgets. There is statistical evidence of greater need in times of unemployment."□

10,000 Mile Cruise for Dr. Frankel

"Sure I got seasick," said Senior Assistant Surgeon Lawrence Frankel of the U. S. Public Health Service, "But then, so did most of the Commanders and Lieutenants."

He hastily added with a twinkle in his eyes, "not too many of the bos'ns got sick though."

Dr. Frankel, a 1970 graduate of University of Buffalo Medical School did his interning at Georgetown University hospital in Washington, D. C. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frankel of Syosset, Long Island, N. Y. He graduated from Syosset High School in 1963.

Dr. Frankel is now at sea completing the last leg of a 10,000 mile cruise that has taken him from Little Creek, Va., through the Panama Canal, plus liberty stops at Acapulco, Mexico and Honolulu, Hawaii. The cruise will end at Guam in early May.

He provides medical attention for the nearly 300 active duty and Reserve Coast Guardsmen engaged in transferring three vessels from the East Coast to Guam. The three ships, the Cutters ABSECON, CHINCONEAGUE and McCULLOUCH, are to be transferred to the Navy as part of the President's program to reduce Federal expenditures. The Coast Guard's reduction included the loss of 10 ships, several stations and 2,000 men.

The three ships are scheduled to be turned over to the Navy around May 10. Dr. Frankel and the Coast Guard crews will return to their duty stations at that time. "Doc" will return to Yorktown, Va. where he provides medical attention for Coast Guard and Naval personnel and their dependents.

Frankel, who has had special training in pediatrics and internal medicine, said, "Fortunately, there have been very few real problems during the cruise. It's almost like a vacation for me. But, I'm here in case of an emergency. Like an insurance policy, you might say."

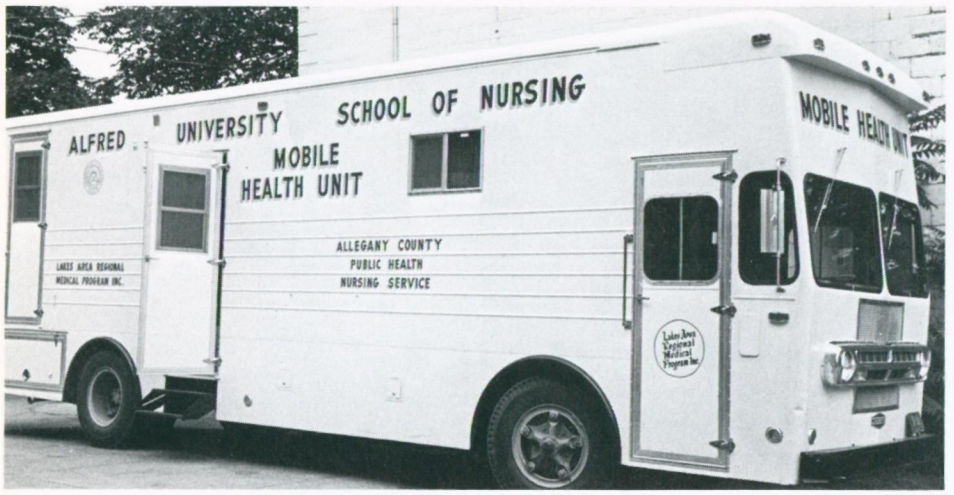
Frankel and the Coast Guardsmen left Little Creek, Va. in mid-March on a cold damp day. With a drastic change in climates, Dr. Frankel found treating sunburn cases and heat exhaustion taking up much of his time. He has also been busy inoculating the nearly 300 men against Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhoid, Diphtheria and Tetanus because of the epidemic areas on the cruise schedule.

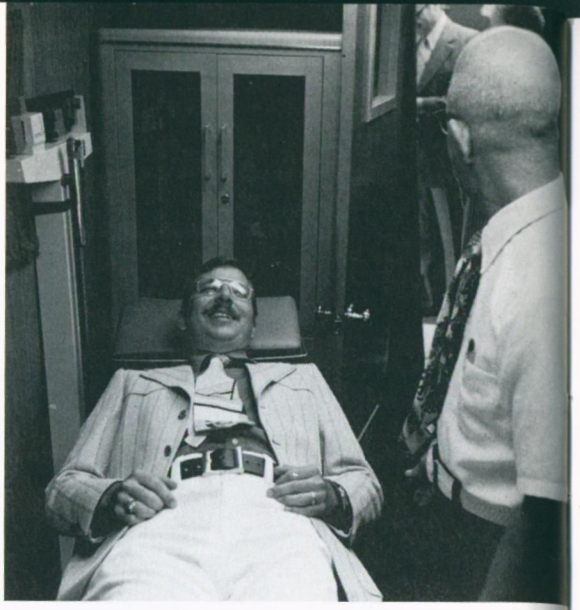
The officers in the wardroom say that "Doc" Frankel has truly added color to the cruise. As a matter of fact, it was the dye from his blue sweatshirt that changed the officers' khaki colored socks to an attractive powder blue.

Dr. Frankel also serves as the Morale Officer for the Cutter ABSECON, providing movies for off hour entertainment, information on ports to be visited, beach parties, general counseling and host of shipboard recreational activities.

Dr. Frankel is married and has one child. He will serve with the Coast Guard until June 1973, when he will enter private practice. It is a sure bet that the Coast Guardsmen will miss his excellent health care and ability to add some fun into life.□

Dr. Frankel's Coast Guard duty started in 1971 and ended in May. As a uniformed Public Health Service doctor, he enjoyed his sea duty. The 26-year-old was well liked and admired by Coast Guard officers and enlisted members.□





The interior of the mobile unit

Allegany County Medical Van

A SELF-SUFFICIENT, multi-purpose medical van is bringing health education and preventive health care services to Allegany County in southern New York state. The $52,000 unit was purchased by the Lakes Area Regional Medical Program. It is operated by the Alfred University School of Nursing in co-operation with the Allegany County Public Health Nursing Service.

"This is the only unit of its type in the world. We have had inquiries from countries in the Middle East and several states from coast to coast," Dr. Virginia Barker said. She is mobile projects director and dean of the Alfred University Nursing School.

Dr. Barker

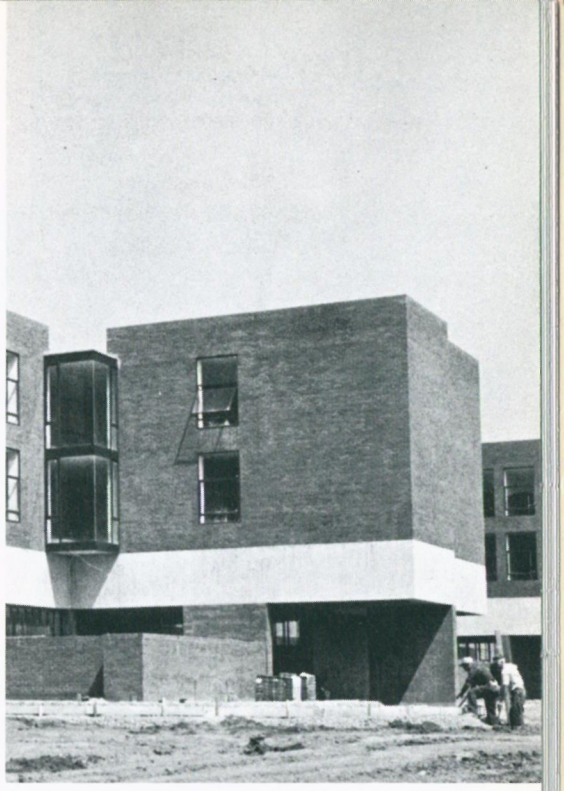
"The response of people living in Angelica, Caneadea, Richburg, Whitesville and Alfred to our services has been overwhelming," Dean Barker said. Health-education classes and "health assessment" examinations of children and adults are the two main categories of service. The unit provides vision and hearing tests, blood sugar screenings, urinalyses and other tests designed to indicate deviations from normal patterns. Suspected cases of illness or health deficiencies are referred to family physicians. Allegany County's two hospitals, Cuba Memorial in Cuba and Jones Memorial in Wellsville, are available for residents who have no family physician

Mrs. Margaret Connelly pointed out that there are only 16 physicians providing primary health care in Allegany County (population 46,500). She is director of nursing for the county public health service. Mrs. Connelly's staff of five public health nurses, five registered nurses, one physical therapist, one speech therapist and 12 home health aides are participating in the project along with nursing students and faculty from Alfred University.

Dean Barker emphasized that the nurses are not practicing medicine. "Our slogan is 'don't' wait until you get sick."□

New North Campus

The new North Campus in Amherst is becoming a reality. By 1977 more than half of UB will be at the new campus. Dormitories designed by architect I. M. Pei with sleeping capacity for 820 students are expected to be ready for occupancy in January (1973) at the 1200-acre North Campus, according to Dr. John D. Telfer, vice president for facilities planning. Construction currently under way or completed at the North Campus totals $115 million, but much of it is in site preparation and utilities installation. Plans now call for conversion of the present South Campus on Main Street to a health-sciences oriented campus. There will be no mass exodus to the North Campus. The conversion will be "building by building" due to the staggered funding by the Legislature as monies become available, Dr. Telfer said.□



Pei dorm complex

The colleges overlook the lakefront

Dr. Francis Klocke and Ann Salter, administrative assistant for the heart/lung program, check order for new computer.

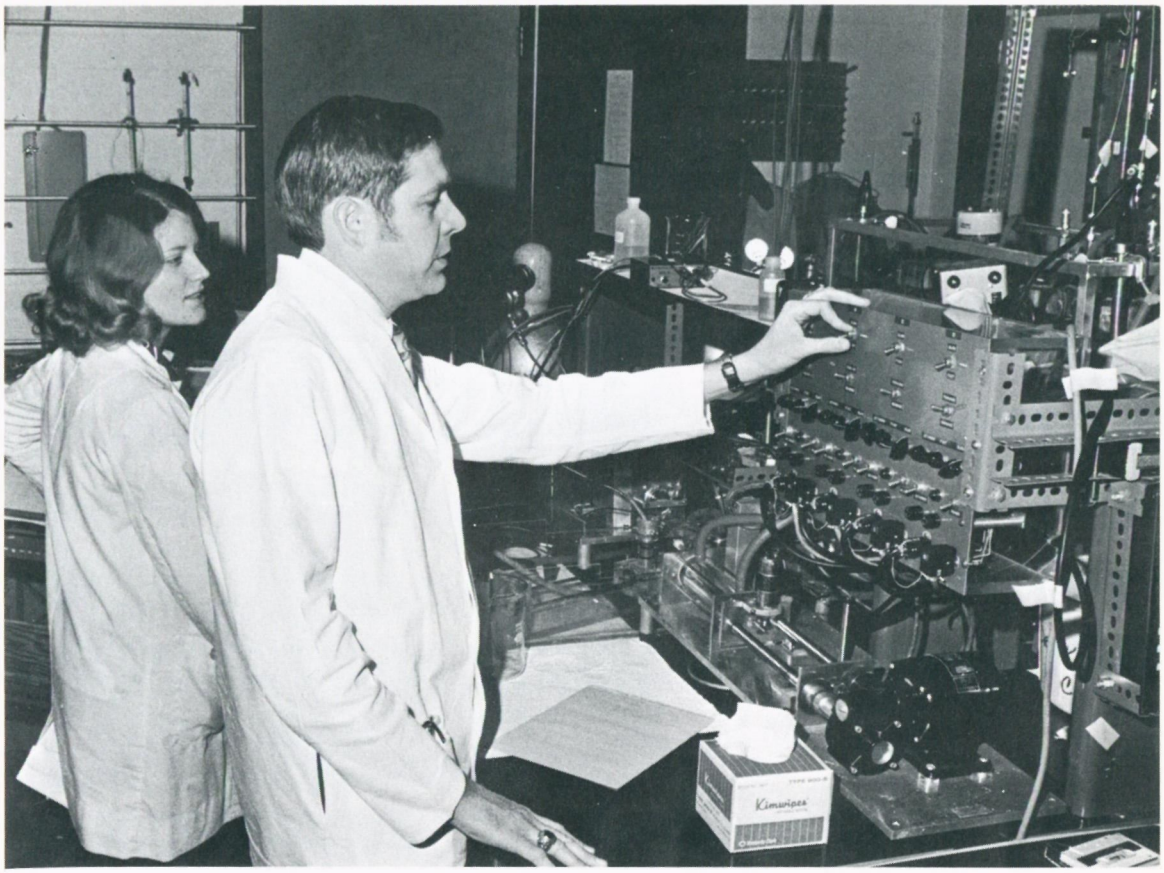
Heart/Lung Studies

A two million dollar National Institutes of Health grant to a medical/engineering team at the University over the next five years assures continuation of studies on heart and lung diseases. Said its principal investigator, Dr. Francis J. Klocke who is professor of medicine, assistant professor of physiology at the University, and chief of cardiology at the E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, "we hope to improve our understanding of abnormal physiological processes in specific cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases so that we can develop better treatment of established disease and methods for earlier detection of latent disease."

With senior investigators Dr. David G. Greene (professor of medicine and associate professor of physiology), Dr. Robert A. Klocke (assistant professor of medicine), Dr. Robert E. Mates (professor of mechanical engineering and research associate professor of medicine), and Dr. Stephen M. Wittenberg (associate professor of medicine), 19 other physicians will carry on investigations in a research program begun seven years ago that is now attracting national attention at the Buffalo General and E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospitals as well as at the School of Medicine.

Studies on the coronary circulation — its normal physiology and its alterations in coronary artery disease and hypertrophy states

Dr. Djavad Arani, clinical assistant professor of medicine, Mrs. Gretchen Smith, chief research nurse, look over material related to a study in cardiac catheterization with Drs. Greene and Bunnell.

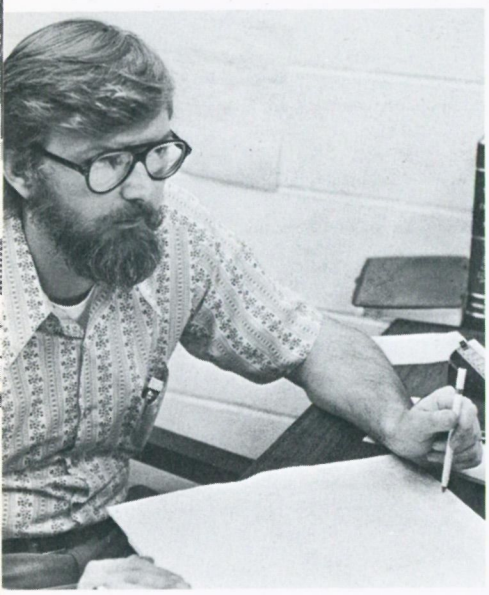


Dr. Robert Klocke and technician Anne Coe measure rates of reaction of oxygen with red blood cells on continuous flow reaction apparatus.

— are directed by Drs. F. Klocke, Greene and Ivan L. Bunnell who is associate professor of medicine. Agreed Drs. Greene and Bunnell, "methods developed earlier to document reduction of flow in patients with coronary disease are now being used to evaluate patients with chest pain and specific coronary arteriographic patterns." These methods are utilized when diagnostic studies are made in the cardiac catheterization laboratory. They involve the breathing of inert gases such as helium and the sampling of arterial and coronary sinus blood.

There are also studies underway in the operating room with associate professor of surgery, Dr. George Schimert, to evaluate the effect of venous bypass grafts as well as a variety of supportive studies in animal experimentation.

Another aspect of the program will focus on mechanisms of arrythmia production. There are now two experimental models available for the study of arrythmias — injury to the heart and digitalis overdose. Past studies of the Meyer Hospital and other groups have revealed that variations in heart rate profoundly alter the development and persistence of certain rhythm disorders.



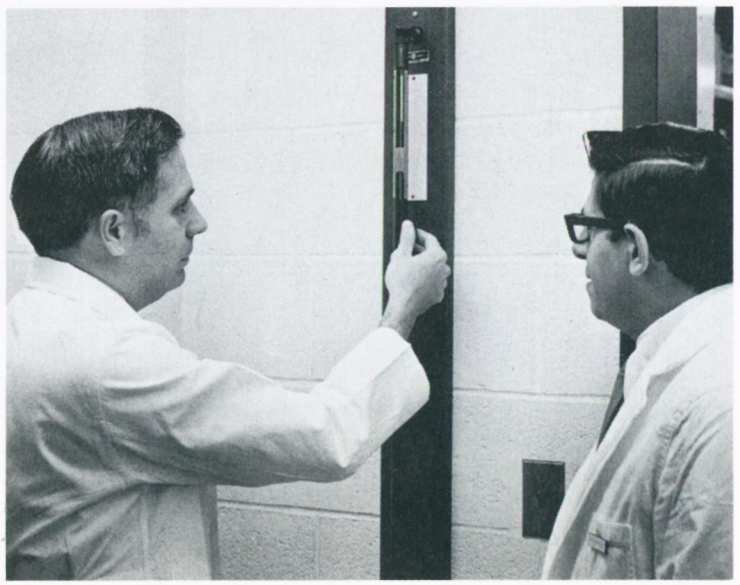
Dr. Mates looks over computer output on a math model of blood flow in the coronary circulation.

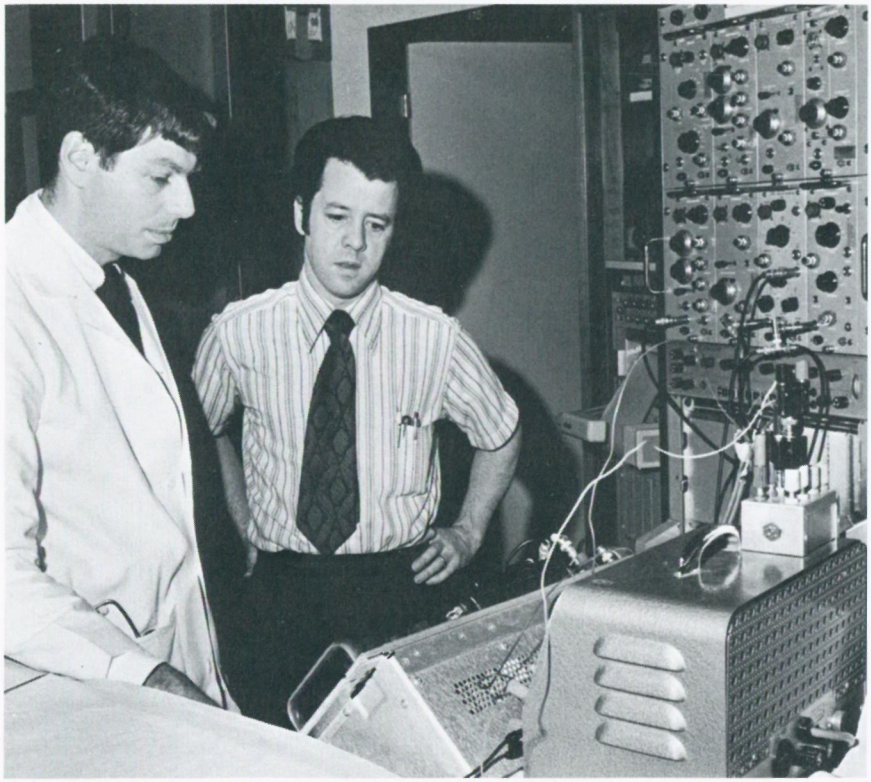
Under Dr. Wittenberg the Meyer group is focusing on the role which beat-to-beat changes in rate play in the development of digitalis-induced arrythmias. This is being done in intact animals, said Dr. Wittenberg, and in single heart cells. "The hope is that with these powerful laboratory tools, we will arrive at a better understanding of the immediate determinants of arrythmia in man," he said.

In investigations on gas exchange the investigators are looking for factors that cause mismatching of ventilation and blood flow in the lungs as well as a better understanding of frequency distribution of these ratios throughout the lungs in both normal and abnormal states. For in a number of lung diseases, such as pneumonia and emphysema, patients have very low oxygen content in their blood.

Determining the speed at which the gas exchange occurs in the lungs and duplicating its physiologic picture in the laboratory are investigators under Dr. Robert Klocke. He is quick to point to other things under study that also influence the rate of this exchange — the movement of chloride and hydrogen ions in and out of the blood cells and substances inside the red cell such as the compound 2, 3-diphosphoglyceric acid that influences the way we transport oxygen and carbondioxide. "The more of it around," he explained, "the harder it is for oxygen to bind with hemoglobin." In certain acid states, a complication of lung disease, the exchange of gases may not be complete, therefore not as efficient upon leaving the lungs.

Dr. Francis Klocke and Dr. Rene Oliveros, a cardiologist from Peru, are measuring barometric pressure.





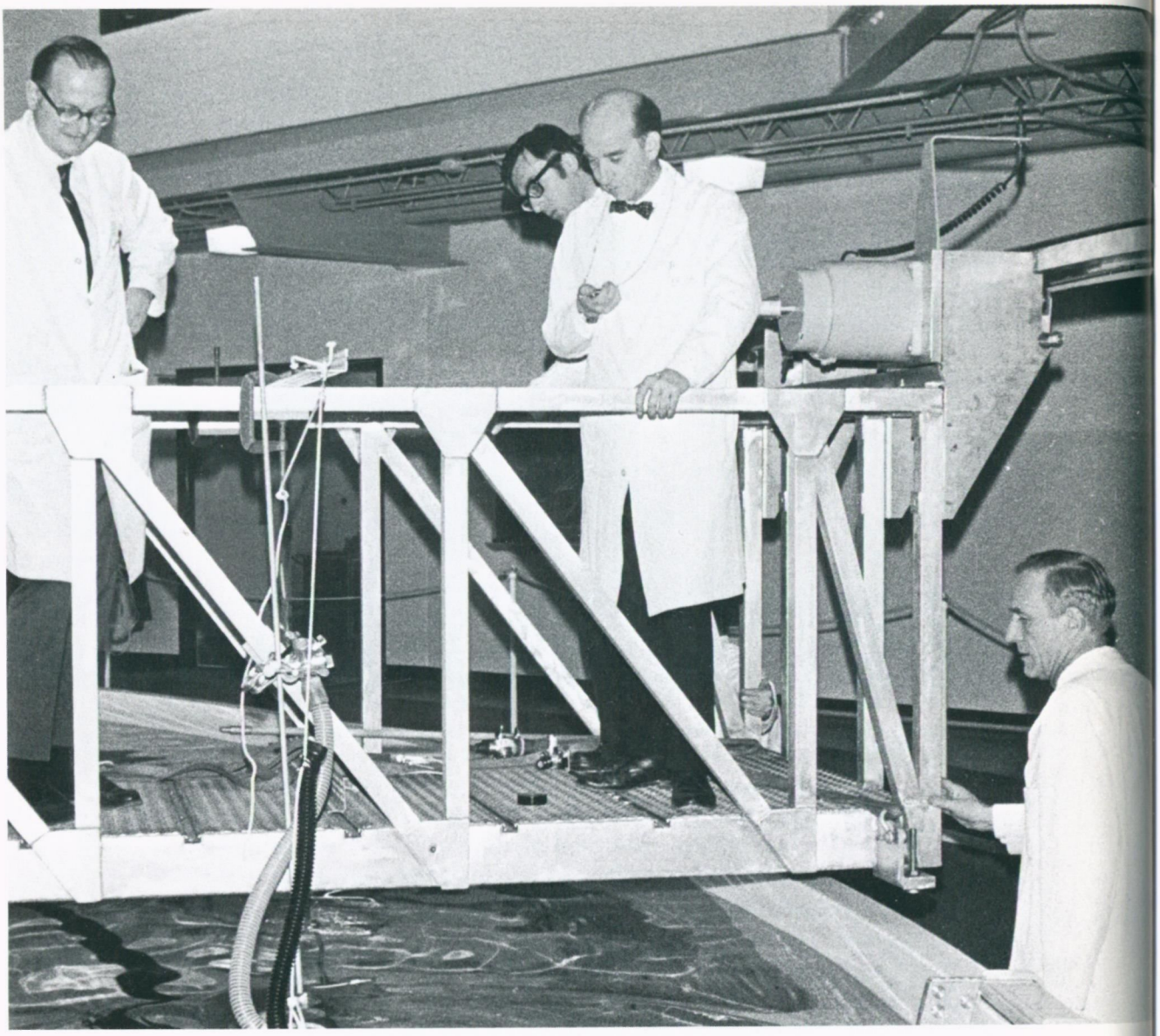
Dr. Wittenberg and Mr. John Curran, electrical technician, are measuring and recording blood pressure of the animals used in their research.

Through the use of his modified version of continuous flow reaction apparatus, measurements of these reactions — that are all interrelated — can now be made.

In his studies to validate a specific method to measure cardiac output and to set limits under which it can be used, this investigator has found that indocyanine green, the most commonly used dye, takes longer to bind albumin than was previously thought.

But there are also programs dealing with mathematical models of heart and lung function and the development of new methods for evaluating various aspects of heart/lung malfunctions. Explained Dr. Mates, "our group's overall objective is to develop quantification descriptions relating the clinical measurements to basic physiological functions." In their attempt to develop a model describing the fluid mechanics of coronory circulation in the presence of coronary artery disease, they want to understand what constitutes a severe obstructing of the coronary artery from a fluid mechanics point of view and to isolate the factors which could potentially cause catastrophic events such as myocardial infarctions.

Summed up Dr. Francis Klocke, "we are trying to address ourselves to the major cardiopulmonary problems with which physicians are now confronted. This grant is an invaluable mechanism for allowing us to approach our research on a stable, longterm and, we hope, creative basis."□



Testing the oxygen consumption, efficiency and proficiency of swimmers on the monitoring platform are Drs. Rennie, diPrampero (visiting professor from Italy), Leon E. Farhi, Hermann Rahn, all of the physiology department.

Swimming Analysis

What are the forces that man must overcome when he swims or moves about in water? Or his mechanical efficiency of locomotion? Or his energy cost in underwater activity? And how do the stresses imposed on the muscular, respiratory and circulatory systems in this cold and viscid medium differ from those in our more natural air environment?

Through the implementation of a new experimental approach, members of the department of physiology are exploring these questions with subjects who are keen on knowing the answers — the SUNYAB swim team.

A team of investigators under Dr. Donald W. Rennie (professor of physiology) has long been involved in problems of man in a water environment, especially his heat balance. In the concentric submergence basin of the Laboratory of Environmental Physiology they are now starting a systematic study of locomotion in water, beginning with swimming on the surface and later going on to underwater activity.

Explained Dr. Rennie, "while a great deal is known about the energy cost, mechanical efficiency, and cardiopulmonary response to walking or running, this is not so in the case of the swimmer. For no one has determined the actual water resistance or his "body drag."

A simple method devised by the team that was adapted uniquely to the annular pool will allow this determination to be made for all kinds of surface and underwater swimming techniques. And it will cover the entire range of swimming velocities.

By coupling this to more conventional methods for measuring energy metabolism and the mechanics of swimming, the team hopes to develop a whole new approach to the quantitative analysis of swimming. In their systematic study of the crawl—a common swimming style—the investigators pace members of the Buffalo swim team from a movable platform on which equipment is stored for measuring oxygen consumption and heart rate. This platform also contains apparatus necessary to determine the "drag" during swimming.

They have postulated that neither "body drag" nor mechanical efficiency of swimming by itself is sufficient to determine the velocity that a swimmer can attain. Of crucial importance should be the *ratio* of efficiency to drag — "E/D ratio."

Actual measurements bear out the theory that the higher the ratio, the faster the velocity that a swimmer can attain. The method, as hoped, has differentiated between good and poor swimmers. For achieving the highest E/D ratios were the swim team's better swimmers.

Interestingly, and unexpectedly, women swimmers were found to have higher E/D ratios than men and theoretically for the same energy expenditure should achieve higher velocities. That they do not beat men in top competition is therefore due to the male's ability to generate more muscular power, thus compensating for his lower E/D ratio.

Additional evidence for women's higher E/D ratios — their superior ability to adapt to an aquatic environment — is previous work done on the diving women of Korea and Japan. They established a superior ability to withstand the cold stress of water.

And for the layman there are practical applications of these experiments. His ability to enjoy water sports may be enhanced by calculating in a quantitative way how he can improve his technique.□

Dave Sexton, a sophomore, talks over an experiment with William H. Sanford, III, UB swimming coach.

95 Faculty Promotions

The following 95 members of the Medical School faculty received promotions effective July 1, 1972.

Promotions to Professor: Doctors Edson X. Albuquerque (pharmacology); Stanley Cohen (pathology); Andrew Gage (surgery); Franz E. Glasauer (surgery-neurosurgery); Joseph Kite (microbiology); Carel J. van Oss (microbiology).

Promotions to Associate Professor: Doctors C. John Abeyounis (microbiology); James Edward Allen (surgery); Carl J. Bentzel (medicine); Constantine Chlouverakis (medicine); Thomas D. Flanagan (microbiology); C. A. Glomski (anatomy); Kyoichi Kant (microbiology); Leonard Katz (medicine); Frederick C. Kauffman (pharmacology); Luis L. Mosovich (pediatrics); Robert W. Noble (medicine); Pearay L. Ogra (pediatrics); Reinhold E. Schlagenhauff (neurology); S. Subramanian (surgery); Zebulon C. Taintor (psychiatry); Stephen Wittenberg (medicine).

Promotions to Assistant Professor: Doctors Jon O. Flom (pediatrics); Eva Lotzova (pathology); Murray W. Stinson (microbiology).

Promotion to Clinical Professor: Doctor William F. Lipp (medicine).

Promotions to Clinical Associate Professor: Doctors Karl Balthasar (neurology); Lee L. Bernardis (pathology in department of medicine); Francis J. Clifford (anatomy); Donald Ehrenreich (neurology); Sattar Farzan (medicine); Irwin Friedman (medicine); Emma K. Harrod (pediatrics), also Research Instructor in medicine; Jack Herrmann (surgery); William Hildebrand (surgery-otolaryngology); Clair M. Hossenlopp (psychiatry); William R. Kinkel (neurology); Salvatore LaTona (medicine); Warren R. Montgomery (medicine); Cornelius J. O'Connell (medicine); Joseph R. O'Connor (medicine-psychiatry); Harold K. Palanker (surgery); Theodore Papademetriou (surgery-orthopedic surgery); Robert E. Reisman (medicine); Gloria L. Roblin (psychology in department of psychiatry); Robert Spier (surgery); Michael A. Sullivan (medicine); James F. Upson (surgery); Walter T. Zimdahl (medicine).

Promotions to Clinical Assistant Professor: Doctors Frank Bolgan (surgery); George C. Brady (medicine); John L. Butsch (surgery); William A. Carnahan (forensic psychiatry in department of psychiatry); Tai Soon Choi (pediatrics); Michael E. Cohen (neurology); Bernard A. Daly (anesthesiology); Allie H. Freeman (psychiatry); Albert A. Gartner (anesthesiology); Ikram Haque (surgery-neurosurgery); Frederick Helm (medicine-dermatology); Steven Joyce (surgery-orthopedic surgery); Michael A. Jurca (surgery-otolaryngology); Duck Jin Kim (surgery-otolaryngology); Joseph W. Kramarczyk (anesthesiology); Herbert Lee (anesthesiology); Desmond Moleski (psychiatry); Oscar R. Oberkircher (pediatrics); Marjorie M. Plumb (psychology in department of psychiatry); Susana S. Reyes (psychiatry); Ravinder Tandon (medicine); William Walsh (medicine-psychiatry); Donald J. Yung (surgery-ophthalmology).

Promotion to Research Professor: Doctor Gerald P. Murphy (surgery-urology).

Promotions to Research Associate Professor: Doctors Pier Luigi Bigazzi (microbiology), William H. Murphey (pediatrics); Thomas Provost (medicine).

Promotions to Clinical Associate: Doctors Gaspare A. Alfano (neurology); Anthony Aquilina (medicine); Henry E. Black (medicine); Charles D. Bull (medicine); Cyril S. Bodnar (surgery-otolaryngology); Barry Herman (medicine); Sanford R. Hoffman (surgery-otolaryngology); Courtland S. Jones, Jr. (surgery-otolaryngology); Fred Lieberman (medicine); A. Charles Massaro (medicine); John J. McMahon (medicine); Lorenzo T. Teruel (surgery-otolaryngology); Joseph C. Tutton (neurology); Ernesto G. Zingapan (surgery-otolaryngology); Robert J. Zwirecki (neurology).

Promotions to Clinical Instructor: Doctors Juan Garcia (psychiatry); Leo Michalek (surgery); Lionel Sifontes (medicine); Sara R. Sirkin (surgery-ophthalmology).□

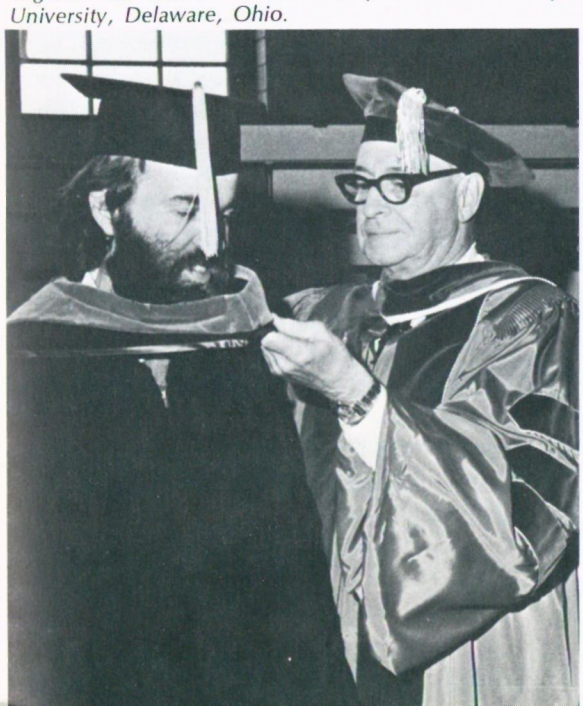
The 1915 Class

Two 1915 Medical School graduates are new officers in the Association of Past Presidents of the Medical Society of the County of Erie. Dr. Carlton E. Wertz was named president and Dr. Herbert E. Wells is the new secretary. Dr. Wertz was president of the society in 1939 and Dr. Wells in 1940.□

The Classes of the 1920's

Dr. Marvin A. Block, M'25, received the American Medical Society on Alcoholism's medal of achievement, the organization's highest award, during the group's third annual meeting in Atlanta. In making the presentation, Dr. Stanley E. Gitlow, society president, cited Dr. Block's 25 years of service in the field of alcoholism and his role in gaining the AMA's recognition of alcoholism as a disease. Dr. Block has played significant roles in the National Council on Alcoholism, the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America and in the American Medical Society on Alcoholism. He has written over 50 professional articles and books, treated thousands of patients and has helped educate thousands of other people about alcoholism throughout the world. Dr. Block is a clinical assistant professor of medicine at the Medical School.□

It was a "father-son" affair at the spring commencement. The Distinguished Professor of Anatomy Dr. O. P. Jones hoods his son, O. P. Jones, 3rd, who received his Ph.D. in English. The son is on the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.



The Classes of the 1930's

Dr. Joseph D. Godfrey, M'31, suggests the elimination of the position of pitcher in Little League Baseball. He told the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons meeting in Eugene, Oregon that the risks of elbow joint changes were severe enough to warrant the step.

"No kid of mine would ever pitch little league baseball. The possibilities of sustaining permanent elbow restrictions of motion or an abnormal area at the elbow may definitely stem from throwing overhand at an early age. I would recommend that methods such as a pitching machine, a tee as in golf, or a toss-up mechanism be used to set the ball up to hit in both practice session and games."

Dr. Godfrey is chief of orthopedic surgery at Children's Hospital and clinical professor of surgery (orthopedic) at the Medical School. He is also team physician for the Buffalo Bills, professional football team.□

Dr. Carl T. Javert, M'32, an obstetrician-gynecologist, is listed in "Who's Who in America." (1971) He recently joined Hubbard Regional Hospital, Webster, Massachusetts to direct and develop the obstetrical and gynecological service.□

Dr. Albert John Magnus, M'35, has been in industrial medicine for 15 years. He writes that he has been in poor health for the past 2½ years. His address is 3116 Culver Road, Rochester, New York.□

Dr. Elizabeth Pierce Olmsted, M'39, was one of five University women to receive a special citation from the UB Alumni Association and the UB Community Advisory Council for achieving distinction in her career through involvement in community activities. Dr. Olmsted is chief of staff of the ophthalmology department at Deaconess Hospital and a clinical instructor in surgery (ophthalmology) at the Medical School. She was president of the Wettlaufer Clinic staff before it merged with Deaconess. She is director of the Buffalo Association for the Blind and is a consultant with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.□

The Classes of the 1940's

Dr. Harold J. Palanker, M'40, clinical associate professor of surgery, is a member of various county, state and national societies in his specialty. He lives at 66 Ruskin Road, Eggertsville, New York.□

Dr. Richard Ament, M'42, has been elected to the Board of Governors of the American College of Anesthesiologists. He is a clinical professor of anesthesiology at the University and attending anesthesiologist at the Buffalo General Hospital. Dr. Ament attended the 5th World Congress of Anesthesiologists in Kyoto, Japan in September. He was one of 11 delegates.□

Dr. Lawrence H. Golden, M'46, is co-operating with the School of Pharmacy in setting up one of the nation's first clinical pharmacokinetics laboratories at the Millard Fillmore Hospital. Dr. Golden is chief of medicine at the hospital and a clinical associate professor of medicine. Dr. William Jusko, assistant professor of pharmaceutics at the University, is supervisor of the new lab that enables physicians to regulate and adjust their patients' medication according to their individual drug responses.□

Dr. Raymond J. Trudnowski, M'46, has been named chief of the department of anesthesiology at Roswell Park Memorial Institute. He also received his dental degree from the University. After 14 years as an oral and maxillofacial surgeon, Dr. Trudnowski turned to anesthesia. He trained in that specialty at Buffalo General and Children's Hospitals. He is the author of several publications.□

The Classes of the 1950's

Dr. Joseph M. Mattimore, M'50, is the new president of the Buffalo Allergy Society. He is a clinical associate professor at the University and a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics. He is also chief of pediatrics at Mercy Hospital.□

Dr. Milford C. Maloney, M'53, was named full-time chairman of the department of medicine at Mercy Hospital June 1. He is a clinical assistant professor of medicine at the Medical School.□

Dr. Michel A. Glucksman, M'54, is a urologist practicing in Brunswick, Georgia. He is living at 152 Fairway Oaks Drive.□

Donald R. Hauler, M'57, was recently promoted to Captain, Medical Corps, U.S.N. While assigned duty as Senior Medical Officer in USS ENTERPRISE CVAN-65 (1969-1972), he was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal, Meritorious Unit Citation and Navy Expeditionary Medal. Captain Hauler's home address is 912 Kane Circle, Walnut Creek, California.□

Dr. Ann Tracy, M'58, is a clinical assistant professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at the Medical School. She also works with children at the Children's Psychiatric Center at the West Seneca State School. Dr. Tracy entered Medical School in 1944 and completed three years before getting married. She then took a leave to raise her family (two sons) and returned in 1957 to complete her fourth year in Medical School. She interned at Children's Hospital and took her residency at Buffalo State Hospital. She did other post-graduate work at Harvard Medical School and Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C.□

Dr. Robert A. Brenner, M'59, clinical instructor of orthopaedic surgery, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, New York, is planning to work overseas throughout the next school year as volunteer overseas missionary at McCormick Hospital and McKean Leprosarium in Chiengmai, Thailand.□

The Classes of the 1960's

Dr. William E. Abramson, M'60, is a senior staff psychiatrist at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland. He was recently appointed director of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Program at the hospital for the State of Maryland's Drug Abuse Administration. Dr. Abramson lives at 8281 Marcie Dr., Baltimore.□

Dr. Harris C. Faigel, M'60, is author of an article "Childhood Mortality is No Way to Measure a Nation's Health" that appeared in the April, 1972 issue of *Clinical Pediatrics*. Dr. Faigel lives at 15 Beaver Hill Lane, New Haven, Conn.□

Dr. James R. Blake, M'63, was married to Miss Marilyn Amber Linnemann in May in Beverly Hills, California where Dr. Blake has a private practice.□

Dr. Ronald S. Mukamal, M'64, has separated from the U.S.A.F. and is now in private practice of general surgery in Whiteville, North Carolina. His address is 707 North Thompson St.□

Dr. August J. D'Alessandro, M'65, a psychiatrist employed by the state of Connecticut, is co-ordinator of psychiatric services and medical services, Security Treatment Center, Middletown, Conn. He is also consultant psychiatrist for the Connecticut Youth Services Commission. He has recently had articles published in *Hospital Physician, Resident Physician,* and *Psychiatric Quarterly*.□

Dr. Donald J. Waldowski, M'65, was recently appointed Director of Pediatric Education at Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg, South Carolina (affiliated with Medical University of South Carolina). He lives at 116 Duval Drive.□

Dr. Jesse M. Hilsen, M'66, is on the faculty of Mt. Sinai Hospital and Medical Center (New York City) as research psychiatrist after completing an adult and child psychology residency there. He is consultant to Family Court of New York City; U. S. Public Health Service; Nightingale Bamford School; psychiatrist for U. S. Air Force Reserve, as well as being in private practice at 35 East 85th Street, New York City.□

Dr. David Wallack, M'66, is a clinical instructor in medicine, University of Colorado Medical School. He and his wife, Bonnie, announce the birth of their first child, daughter Adriana, in April. The Wallacks live at 1091 E. Panama Drive, Littleton, Colorado.□

In May a 1968 Medical School graduate will return to the community that helped him with his medical education expenses. When Dr. Paul K. Murphy completes his naval service he will return to the Perry Medical Center, New York with his wife and three children. Dr. Murphy took both his internship and residency at the Millard Fillmore Hospital.□

Dr. Lawrence J. Schwartz, M'68, is Chief Resident in Ophthalmology, Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco. He was chief investigator on an article published in June 72 AMA ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, entitled "Electrophysiologic and Fluorescein Studies in Vitelliform Macular Degeneration." He lives at 2090 Green Street, San Francisco.□

Dr. James A. Dunlop, M'69, is the new director of maternal and child health at the Erie County Department of Health. He is also a clinical assistant instructor in pediatrics.□

Dr. Bruce S. Rabin, M'69, a former member of The Center for Immunology (1970-72), is now (July) Assistant Professor of Pathology at the University of Pittsburgh. He will establish a division of Diagnostic Immunopathology there as its Associate Director. Dr. Rabin has authored 18 papers in the field of immunology and lives at 1235 Malvern Avenue, Pittsburgh.□

The Classes of the 1970's

Dr. Neil Garroway, M'70, is now at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee.□

Dr. Jan Martin Novak, M'70, is now (as of July 1st) an Associate Resident in Medicine at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, New York. He was formerly Assistant Resident in Medicine at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine. His address is 77 Clintwood Court, Rochester.□

Dr. Dennis J. Rosen, M'71, of 3 Ellsworth Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is in pediatrics residency at Boston City.□

People

Dr. Vincent J. Capraro, clinical professor of gynecology-obstetrics at the School of Medicine, has been awarded the Diploma of Honor by the International Federation of Infantile and Juvenile Gynecology "in recognition of his many contributions in the field of adolescent and pediatric gynecology."

The award was presented at its First Symposium held June 23-25 at the University of Bordeaux, France where Dr. Capraro presented four papers (gynecologic examination in children and adolescents; management of anovulation; breast problems in children and adolescents; volvovaginoplasty—A new technique for vaginal agenesis).

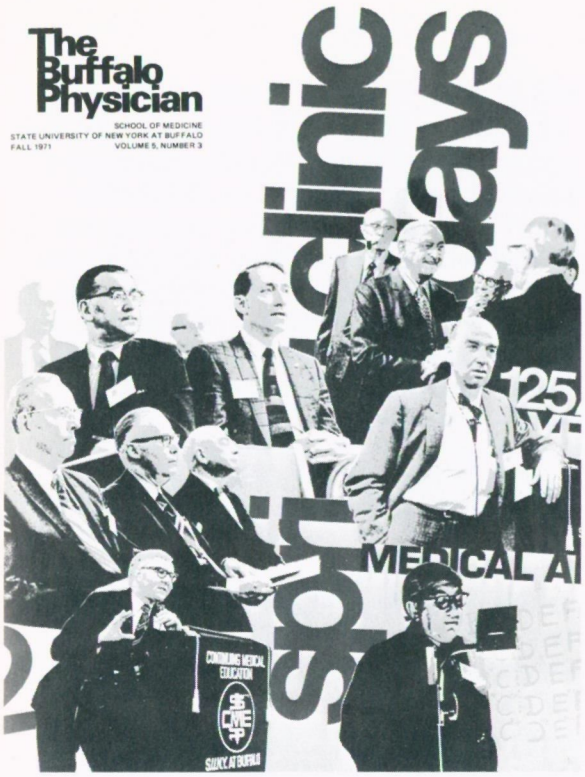
The Buffalo-educated physician (MD 1945 UB; internship and residency at E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital 1945-46 and '48-51) joined the faculty in 1951. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics/Gynecology and a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons, American College of Surgeons, and the American College of Obstetrics/Gynecology. Dr. Capraro is also chief of the division of adolescent and pediatric gynecology at Children's Hospital.□

Dr. Jean A. Cortner has received a special fellowship from the National Institutes of Health to spend a year doing research in the Department of Human Genetics and Biometry, Galton Laboratory, University College, London, England. He is taking a year's leave of absence beginning Sept. 1 from his position as professor and chairman of the Department of pediatrics at the Medical School. He is also pediatrician-in-chief at Children's Hospital. His wife and three children will accompany him to England.□

Dr. Daniel Rakowski, clinical assistant professor of psychiatry, has been named acting head of the department of psychiatry at the E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital. He has been clinical director of the department. Dr. Jimmie Holland, associate professor of psychiatry, has resigned to accompany her husband, Dr. James F. Holland, to Moscow, where he will be the first chief medical liaison officer between the National Cancer Institute and the Soviet Union. He was a research professor of medicine at the Medical School and chief of medicine at Roswell Park Memorial Institute. He has taken a leave of absence from both positions.

As a member of the National Panel of Consultants on the Conquest of Cancer, Dr. Holland was a principal architect of the National Cancer Act of 1971. In Moscow he will study Russian cancer research programs to learn what is being done there and to inform the Russian scientists of progress in America. His wife will be a special consultant in Russia for the National Institute of Mental Health. Enroute to Russia the Hollands stopped in Israel where Dr. James Holland gave the Dameshek Memorial Lecture to the Israel Society of Hematology.□

Five Medical School faculty members are serving on the advisory board of the abortion clinic of the Erie Medical Center at 50 High Street. They are: Drs. Jack Lippes, associate professor of gynecology-obstetrics; Dean R. Goplerud, assistant professor of gynecology-obstetrics; Harold P. Graser, clinical assistant professor of psychiatry; Murray S. Howland, clinical professor of medicine; and Robert J. Patterson, clinical instructor in gynecology-obstetrics. Also serving on the board is Edythe Goetz , intake supervisor and co-ordinator, Family Service Society and Clarice S. Lechner, R.N., associate professor, maternal health nursing, School of Nursing at the University.□



The man who designs the covers for THE BUFFALO PHYSICIAN is Richard Macakanja, health sciences graphic artist. His cover design (reproduced in miniature) won an "excellence in design award" and placed second in the annual Inhouse Publications Contest sponsored by Industrial Art Methods. The Texaco Star magazine won first place. Mr. Macakanja's cover design depicted the 1971 Spring Clinical Days. The photos were taken by Hugo Unger, health sciences photographer.

Mr. Macakanja has been on the Health Sciences staff for six years. He received his BFA degree from the University in 1960 and expects to receive his MFA in January, 1973.□

Four alumni are newly elected officers of the Western New York Society of Internal Medicine. Dr. William Breen, M'55, is the new president and Dr. Joseph Zizzi, M'58, is the new first vice president. The new treasurer is Dr. Edward Graber, M'60, and Dr. James Kanski, M'60, is secretary. Dr. Louis Kramer, a clinical associate in medicine at the Medical School, is the second vice president.□

Dr. Morton Rothstein, professor of biology at the University, received a $1 million 5-year grant from the National Institute of Child Care and Human Development to study the causes of aging. The Center for Immunology at the Medical School will be involved in the project.

A clinical associate professor of pediatrics at the Medical School is expanding the lead poisoning testing program for inner city children. Dr. Emma K. Harrod, Erie County Deputy Health Commissioner for maternal and child health, said the $225,000 grant from the Health Services and Mental Health Administration will be used to test about 10,000 children ages 1-5. The grant money will also be used to increase public education on dangers of lead poisoning and increase follow-up assistance to families of children suffering from the ailment. It is also hoped that within five years most of the lead-content paint will be removed from many of the city's older homes.□

Dr. Louis Bakay, professor of surgery (neurosurgery) at the Medical School and who heads the division of neurosurgery at the Buffalo General, Children's and E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospitals gave the prestigious Dr. L. P. Mousseau Memorial Lecture at the Edmonton General Hospital in October on "The Blood-Brain Barrier: Its Theory and Clinic Utilization."□

Dr. John W. Boylan, professor of medicine and physiology at the Medical School is editor of the 1971 issue of Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory, Salisbury Cove, Maine. In the 111-page bulletin are research reports of 31 investigative groups from 18 states and three other countries who worked at the independent marine biological station during the summer of 1971.□

Dr. Michael D. Garrick, assistant professor of biochemistry, participated in two symposiums in Australia and New Zealand in May. His address, "Hemoglobins and Evolution" was given at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand. The paper he gave in Sydney was "The Anaemia-Induced Reversible Switch from Haemoglobin A to Haemoglobin C in Goats and Sheep: The Two Haemoglobins are present in the Same Cell During the Changeover." He also gave a talk at the National Institutes of Health on "Hemoglobin Switching in Goats and Sheep."□

People

Dr. Franz E. Glasauer, professor of neurosurgery at the University, was recently elected a charter member of the International Society for Pediatric Neurosurgery (May, 1972). He has been the participating neurosurgeon at the Birth Defects Clinic (Children's Hospital) since its establishment in 1966. Many of his publications deal with the diagnosis, treatment, or other problems in pediatric neurosurgery. Dr. Glasauer is a 1955 graduate of the University of Heidelberg (Germany) Medical School.□

Dr. Cohen

Dr. Maimon Cohen, associate professor of genetics and head of the division of cytogenetics at Children's Hospital, has left to establish and head the first department of human genetics at Hadassah Hebrew University Medical Center, Jerusalem. He had been on the University staff since 1965.□

Dr. Carel J. van Oss, associate professor of microbiology, is involved in space research. An experiment on "The Electrophoresis of Latex Particles at Zero Gravity" was done in Apollo 16 on its way to the Moon, during the weightless period. The experimental equipment was left on the Moon. However, the photographs which were taken every 20 seconds during the experiment and the Astronauts' tape were returned to Earth for analysis. This is the first of a series of experiments aiming at the preparative electrophoretic separation of living cells that will be continued on Apollo 17 and Skylab 1. Dr. van Oss is a member of the Universities Space Research Association Committee on Separation Methods.□

Dr. Jack Herrmann, clinical associate professor of surgery, scored a hole-in-one at the Westwood Country Club in August. He used a 4-wood to ace the 175-yard third hole. Dr. Herrmann is on the Buffalo General Hospital medical staff.□

Dr. Richard G. Cooper is the new president of the Erie County Unit of the American Cancer Society. Dr. Cooper is a clinical associate professor of medicine. Dr. Alfred M. Stein, M'58, is the vice president and president elect. He is a clinical associate professor of medicine.□

Drs. John Dower, professor of community pediatrics and James Markello, assistant professor of pediatrics, (both on the staff of Children's Hospital) are teaching nursing students in two new programs that will train nursing clinicians, practitioners and teachers in the field of child health nursing. The two graduate programs, offered for the first time, received federal grants totaling $591,148.□

Two Medical School faculty members have been named Fellows in the American College of Cardiology, Dr. S. Subramanian is a clinical associate professor of surgery, a pediatric cardiac surgeon, and chief of the division of cardiovascular surgery at Children's Hospital. Dr. Walter T. Zimdahl, a cardiologist, is a clinical associate professor of medicine and acting chief of medicine at Deaconess Hospital.□

Dr. Herbert A. Hauptman, research professor of biophysical sciences, has been named vice president and research-executive director of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo. He is internationally known for his work in determining the crystal structure of steroid hormones and other biological substances.□

Dr. Guyon P. Mersereau, clinical assistant professor of psychiatry, is the new director of the Erie County Forensic Psychiatry Service. He has been acting director since February, 1970.□

A 635-page book based on a study of the incidence of long-term childhood illnesses in Erie County between 1946 and 1961 has been published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. Authors are Dr. Harry A. Sultz, professor of social and preventive medicine at the Medical School; Dr. Edward R. Schlesinger, formerly assistant commissioner for special health services in the State Health Department; Dr. William Mosher, Erie County Health Commissioner; and Joseph G. Feldman, former clinical instructor in social and preventive medicine at the Medical School.□

Three Medical School faculty members are new Fellows of the American College of Physicians. They are Drs. Germante Boncaldo, M'57, clinical instructor in medicine; Thomas D.

Doeblin, M'59, clinical assistant professor of medicine; and John A. Edwards, research assistant professor of medicine.□

The Memorial Medical Center at Niagara Falls, N. Y. has received a $748,154 federal grant for the community mental health center. Dr. Milton Robinson, M'51, psychiatric director, said the money would be used to expand services—especially prevention services at all levels of community involvement. The 5th, 6th and 7th floors of the Memorial Medical Center are used for the mental health center.□

There aren't many women forensic pathologists in the United States. Dr. Judith Lehotay, a clinical assistant professor of pathology at the Medical School, is one. She describes herself as a "medical detective" or a liaison between medicine and the law. She is in the Erie County Medical Examiners' Office. Her profession requires examination of bodies of persons who died through violence (murder, suicide or accident) and those not attended by a physician shortly before death. Dr. Lehotay is a native of Hungary. She and her husband came to Buffalo in 1957. She interned at Children's Hospital and took her residency at Sisters' Hospital.□

Dr. Walter J. Gannon, M'44, is the new Erie County Medical Examiner. The family physician replaces Dr. Michael A. Jurca, M'42, who resigned to take a full time position on the Medical School faculty. Another Buffalo surgeon, Dr. Ernest Fernandez, was also appointed medical examiner for the County. He is a native of Puerto Rico and received his M.D. from the University of Chicago.□

While on sabbatical leave in London the last year, Dr. Mitchell I. Rubin wrote a book on pediatric nephrology. From 1945 to 1967 Dr. Rubin was chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University and pediatrician-in-chief at Children's Hospital. He and Mrs. Rubin will make their home in Charleston, S. C. where he will be associated with the Medical College of South Carolina.□

Dr. S. Mouchly Small, professor and chairman of the Department of Psychiatry at the School of Medicine has recently been appointed to the National Board of Medical Examiners, Part III Committee for Patient Management Problems. Dr. Small is the only psychiatrist on this Committee. In addition, he also serves on the Written Examination Committee of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and on the American Psychiatric Association's Self-Assessment Test Committee for Patient Management Problems. This puts him in the unique position of serving on the three major examination committees in American Psychiatry.

With Professor Peter F. Regan of the Department of Psychiatry and Dr. Hugh Carmichael of the American Psychiatric Association in Washington, D. C. as co-authors, he published a book this year on *"Lifetime Learning for Psychiatrists."* This book includes the importance of self-assessment examinations and objective-type examinations for an on-going evaluation of clinical knowledge, skills, and competence for psychiatrists.□

The new president of the Erie County Medical Society is Dr. Leonard Berman, a 1946 graduate of Wayne State University, Detroit. He is not a UB graduate as was reported in the Fall issue of *The Buffalo Physician.* Dr. Berman, a clinical associate professor of surgery at the Medical School, spent two weeks last summer visiting hospitals and medical centers in Japan, Thailand and Hong Kong.□

Dr. Eugene R. Mindell, professor and chairman of the division of orthopaedic surgery at the Medical School and the E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital, is the new president of the Orthopaedic Research Society. He will preside at the next annual meeting in January at Las Vegas, Nevada.□

Dr. Helen M. Ranney, professor of medicine, is president-elect of the American Society of Hematology.□

In Memoriam

Dr. Edward Cook, M'33, was killed October 10 when his auto failed to make the turn onto Main Street in Buffalo and struck a light pole. He was a specialist in internal medicine and was a clinical associate in medicine on the faculty for 34 years. Dr. Cook also served on the board of internal medicine at the Buffalo General Hospital. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Corps during World War II.□

Dr. William W. Kunz, M'53, died September 8 in Buffalo General Hospital after a five month illness. The 45-year-old specialist in internal medicine was a member of the staff of the Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk where he headed the department of electrocardiography. He was a member and past president of the Chautauqua County Medical Society, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, a Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine, the American Society of Internal Medicine, and the AMA. He was also active in the Narcotics Guidance Council at Dunkirk.□

Dr. William C. Werkheiser, research associate professor of biochemistry and pharmacology, died suddenly September 1. He was also a Roswell Park Memorial Institute cancer researcher. He joined the Roswell Park staff as senior cancer research scientist in the experimental therapeutics department in 1956 and became associate cancer research scientist in 1961. The 52-year-old Dr. Werkheiser had been on the Medical School faculty for 12 years. He received his bachelor's degree from Brown University and his master's and doctorate in biochemistry from the University of Southern California. He was a pre-doctoral fellow of the American Cancer Society and studied at Oxford University as a post-doctoral fellow of the National Cancer Institute.□

Dr. Robert F. Sullivan, M'58, died October 2 in Mercy Hospital after a long illness. He was 53 years old. He had been a general practitioner for 28 years and a member of the Mercy Hospital medical staff. Dr. Sullivan was active in sports. He pitched for Canisius College and the Buffalo Municipal Baseball League. He was also active in several professional organizations.□

Dr. Winzler Dies Suddenly

Dr. Richard J. Winzler, professor in the department of chemistry at The Florida State University, died suddenly at his home in Tallahassee, Florida September 27. The biochemist had been chairman of the biochemistry department at the UB Medical School from 1965 to August 1969.

Dr. Winzler, born in San Francisco in September 1914 received both his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Stanford University (1936 and 1938 respectively). He was a Sterling Fellow at Yale and a National Research Council Fellow in Stockholm, Sweden (1939-40) and at Cornell University (1940-41). Dr. Winzler was associated with the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland before accepting an assistant professorship at the University of Southern California. From 1952 to 1965 he was professor and head at the University of Illinois, department of biochemistry in Chicago. He came to Buffalo in 1965 to head the department of biochemistry at the University until he moved to Tallahassee in 1969.

Dr. Winzler

Among other honors Dr. Winzler was a Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1941, a Commonwealth Fellow at the University of Freiburg, Germany in 1958 and a consultant in medical education at the University of Chiengmai, Thailand in 1962. Author of over 175 articles in the fields of glycoprotein chemistry, biochemistry of cancer tissues, and membrane structure, Dr. Winzler has been editor for two journals, *Cancer Research* and *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*. He had been actively associated with work of the American Cancer Society and of the National Institutes of Health.

The Dr. Richard J. Winzler Memorial Fund has been established. Contributions should be sent to Dr. Earl Frieden, department of chemistry, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, 32306.□

Dr. Cathryn Jones died September 28. She was the wife of Dr. Oliver P. Jones, retired chairman and distinguished professor of anatomy at the Medical School. She had been assistant to the medical director of the Buffalo Red Cross for the past 15 years. She was a 1935 graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School. She came to Buffalo with her husband in 1937. The couple had four children. She served as a physician with the Red Cross blood program in 1942-43. In 1952 she returned to the Red Cross. In 1941 she was an instructor for medical technologists at the Millard Fillmore Hospital.□

Dr. Edward Healy, M'39, died September 26. The 59-year-old family physician was chairman of the Emergency Room Associates at Sister's Hospital, a medical program that he started. He was also the physician to the Sisters at Mount St. Joseph Convent. In 1969 Dr. Healy received the Msgr. Francis J. O'Connor Award for 25 years' service to the children of St. Mary's School for the Deaf. Dr. Healy started practicing in Buffalo in 1945 after being discharged from the Army. The Major served aboard a troop ship for four years as a surgeon. He was active in several professional organizations.□

Dr. Michael F. Mogavero, M'39, died September 18 in Millard Fillmore Hospital after suffering a heart attack at his home. The 60-year-old ophthalmologist retired in 1970 after a 31-year career. He began his career as a general practitioner and became an eye specialist after completing training at the Harvard Medical School in ophthalmology and eye surgery. He served on the medical staffs at Columbus, Sisters and Millard Fillmore Hospitals and at the Wettlaufer Clinic. Dr. Mogavero was active in several local, state and national professional organizations.□

Dr. Stanley A. Weglikowski, M'33, died September 23 in Buffalo General Hospital. The 61-year-old general practitioner was affiliated with Mercy Hospital. He was active in several professional organizations.□

Dr. Rose R. Donk, M'11, 215 Church Street, Newark, N. J. died August 4, according to the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company, who is handling her estate.□

Dr. Douglas P. Arnold, M'08, died July 26 after a long illness. The 87-year-old man was hailed by his colleagues as the one who brought modern pediatrics to Buffalo. He was head of the pediatrics department at three hospitals — Children's, Buffalo General and Millard Fillmore. He was a 60-year staff member at Children's and continued as a consultant member following his retirement in 1963. He was also in charge of the Infant Welfare Clinic of the Buffalo Health Department for nearly 30 years.

Dr. Arnold was on the Medical School faculty for 15 years, retiring in 1950 as a clinical professor of pediatrics (emeritus). When he retired a lecture series was established in his honor. The Douglas P. Arnold Lecture brings an outstanding doctor to Buffalo annually to discuss some special field of medicine at Children's Hospital.

He began his Buffalo practice in 1914 and his method for replacement transfusions in Rh-negative babies earned him worldwide acclaim in medical circles. He was the first physician to perform that procedure in the Buffalo area.

Dr. Arnold interned at the Buffalo General Hospital and took his residency at Harvard. He did postgraduate study in Berlin and Munich. He was a member and past president of the Canadian Society for the Study of Diseases of Children. He was also a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and was active in several local, state and national professional organizations.□

Dr. Richard A. Bahn, M'52, died July 4 at his home in Oxford, N. Y. The 45-year-old surgeon had been in poor health for more than one year, but had continued to practice until five weeks before he died. Dr. Bahn spent seven years as an intern and resident in surgery at the E. J. Meyer Memorial Hospital and returned to the hospital to practice in 1971. From 1959 to 1963 he was in Harlan, Ky. where he practiced in the United Mineworkers Hospital. When the hospital was sold he returned to New York State and opened a private practice in Norwich where he was on the staff of the Chenango County Memorial Hospital. One of his brothers, Dr. Robert C. Bahn, is a 1947 Medical School graduate and a member of the Mayo Clinic Staff, Rochester, Minnesota.□

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Departing by jet Feb. 16 is the Majorcan Carnival — 8 days & 7 nights for $359.00. From this Mediterranean Island there is an optional day in Madrid. Other trips to London and Portugal are in the planning stage.

A MESSAGE FROM
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, M'41
PRESIDENT
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