

1992

Boston University School of Medicine

Dean's report: 1992

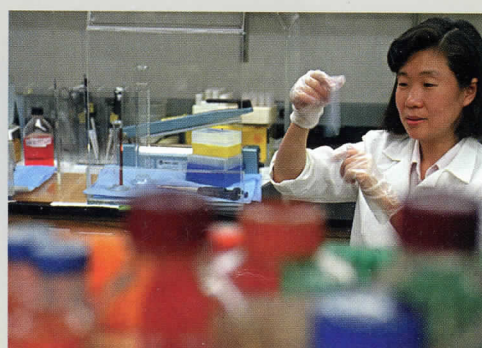
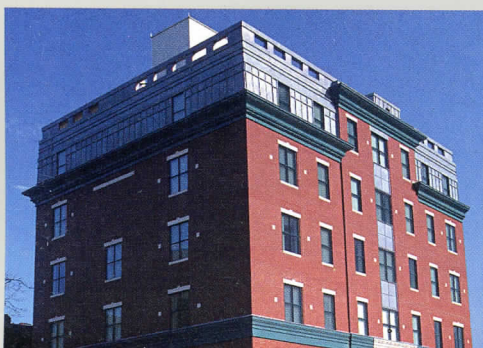
<https://hdl.handle.net/2144/26177>

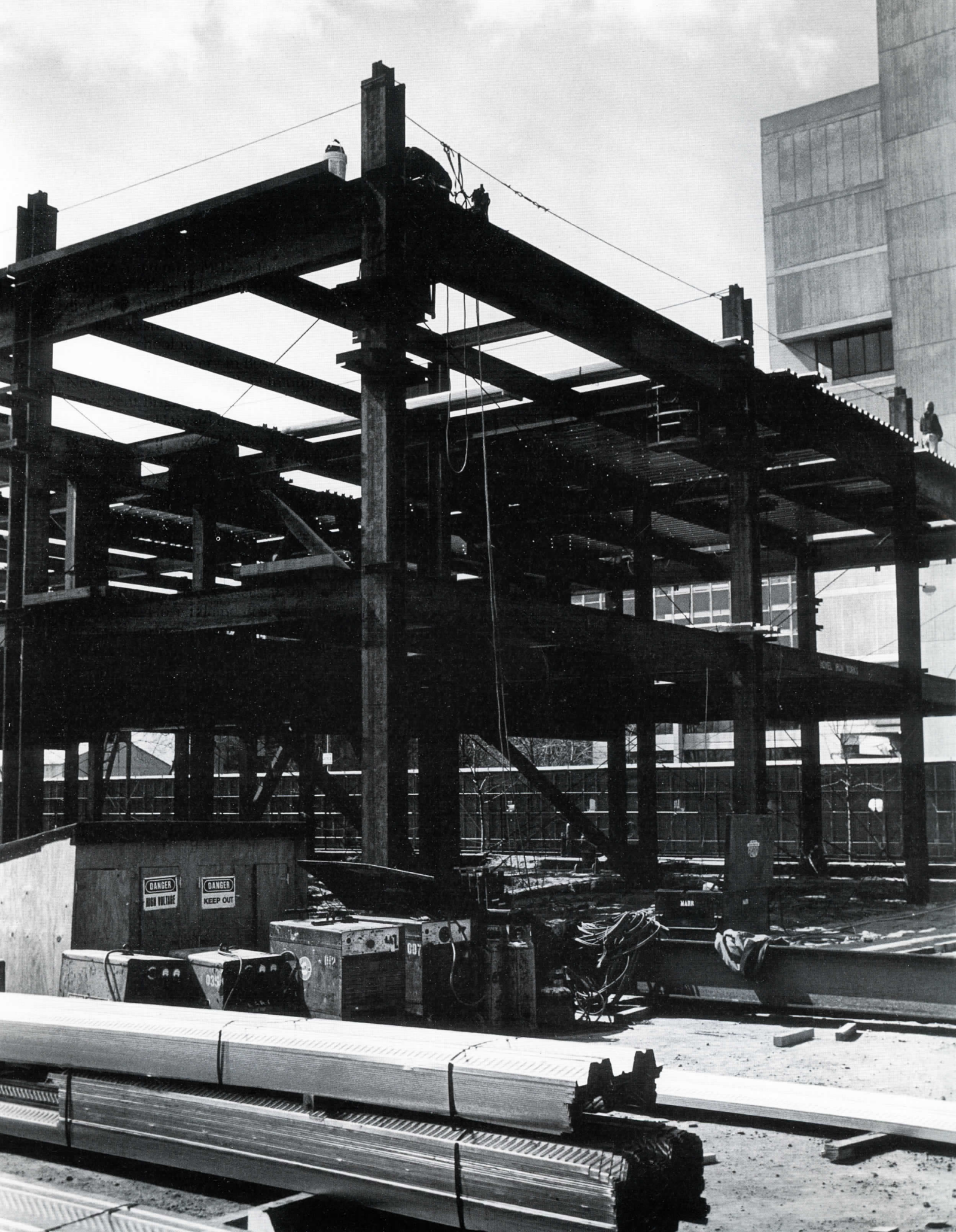
"Downloaded from OpenBU. Boston University's institutional repository."



Boston University
School of Medicine

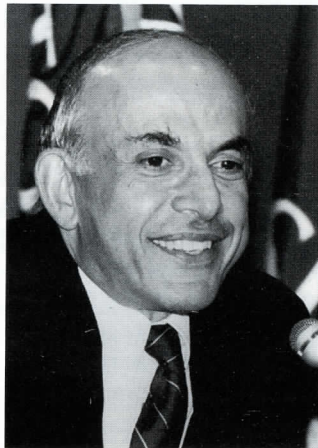
Dean's Report 1992





Introduction

Within a few short weeks last fall, Boston University School of Medicine witnessed ground-breaking for a large new medical-research and ambulatory care complex, major renovation of an elegant older building to provide apartments for medical students, and the opening of a new biomedical-research building at 609 Albany Street. The expansion in the School of Medicine's physical plant that was initiated during 1991 surpasses all such prior development.



As this physical renewal began, the School of Medicine faculty was beginning an academic renewal, adopting by an overwhelming majority a new curriculum. In recent Dean's Reports, I have reported on progress of a special Curriculum Committee I appointed in 1988; this year, I am

pleased to describe some of the changes now under way as a new, streamlined curriculum is incorporated.

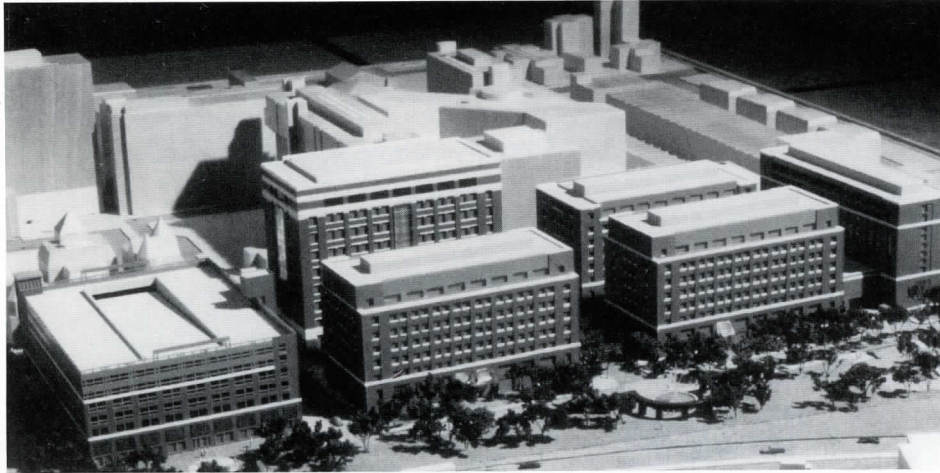
Finally, I am proud to introduce in this edition of the Dean's Report several notable scientists and to honor distinguished leaders.

Aram V. Chobanian

Aram V. Chobanian, M.D.

On the cover: Several development projects at the School of Medicine are featured in the three groups of photos, from top: Harrison Court, the former Boston College High School, which will provide modern housing for School of Medicine students; the \$300-million University Associates complex, for which ground was broken last fall; and a biomedical-research facility at 609 Albany Street, which provides laboratory space for the Department of Dermatology.

New Chapter of Growth



View from the south shows the new University Associates complex in relation to the Medical Center.

At ceremonies on Nov. 2, 1991, we broke ground for a new Center for Advanced Biomedical Research, a magnificent structure designed for scientific pursuits in the 21st century.

The Center for Advanced Biomedical Research is only the first of several facilities to be erected as part of the Medical Center's University Associates complex on Albany Street. This development will evolve as a major biotechnology complex, creating a base for our continuing research and attracting pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms to the Medical Center and to the City of Boston. A medical office and ambulatory care building, retail space, a 1,000-car garage, a hotel and conference center and child-care center also will be added. The transformation of Albany Street into a tree-lined boulevard with new retail space and improved public transportation will invigorate the Medical Center and bring jobs and businesses to the South End.

This construction is particularly timely since it comes when advances in medical research are proceeding at an extraordinary rate and research space is at a premium. In the new 180,000-square-foot Center for Advanced Biomedical Research, our scientists will be performing important basic research on the causes, prevention and new treatment of heart disease, hypertension, stroke, high blood cholesterol, certain cancers, kidney disease and other urological disorders, genetically determined illness and diseases of the oral cavity.

Within days of the groundbreaking ceremonies at the Albany Street site, work was beginning on another important BUSM project: Construction crews began renovating the former Boston College High School on Harrison Avenue, at the north side of the medical campus, to create new housing for our medical students. This elegant 19th-century brick structure, now called Harrison Court, will provide the students with modern and secure apartments, common rooms for study sessions,

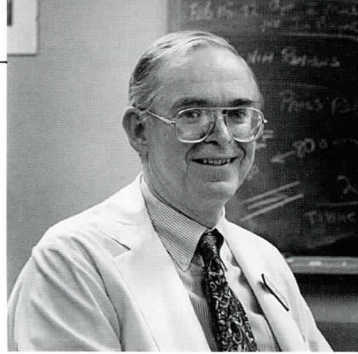
and access to a private courtyard—all just steps away from their School of Medicine classrooms and library.

By early spring, the framework of 60 new residential suites was taking shape. Upon completion of the renovation this fall, as many as 120 medical students will be able to choose from a variety of apartment sizes and floor plans.

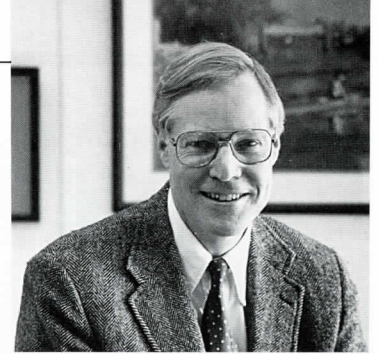
While these construction projects were getting under way, the finishing touches were applied to the 38,000-square-foot biomedical-research building at 609 Albany Street. This seven-story, red brick structure provides the burgeoning Department of Dermatology with modern and well-equipped research laboratories and office space. It also provides temporary laboratory space for the Goldman School of Graduate Dentistry's Department of Biomaterials.

The new building at 609 Albany Street represents a major commitment by the private sector to support basic research. Sponsors of the research being conducted in the new facility include Christian Dior Inc., the Bristol Meyers Squibb Company, and the Ortho Pharmaceutical Company, as well as the National Institutes of Health. At the ribbon-cutting and dedication of the new building on Jan. 14, Boston University President John Silber noted the importance of collaborations among academia, the federal government and private enterprise. He also stated: "Our obligation is continually to build or renovate facilities so that scientists have the resources they need to find and to place the pieces of the puzzles that they know must be solved." □

Restructuring the Teaching Environment



J. Thomas LaMont, M.D.



John F. McCahan, M.D.

When I became dean in 1988, one of my first acts was to commission a review of the curriculum. The School was among the first to require a four-year science curriculum and the format and course offerings have changed periodically and appropriately over the years. It was clear in the late 1980s that changes in patients' expectations, as well as new intellectual demands upon the physicians themselves brought about by scientific advances, required a change in the way medical disciplines are taught.

The Curriculum Committee, chaired by J. Thomas LaMont, M.D., a professor of medicine, worked closely with Associate Dean John F. McCahan, M.D., to produce a strong list of recommendations. The faculty overwhelmingly approved the proposed curricular revisions in October and since then, subcommittees have been working out the details of implementing curricular changes. One of the recommendations is that no more than three hours of lecture be scheduled each day. Implementation of this recommendation will require revising curriculum for small groups, preparing modules for independent study and computer-assisted instruction, and integrating subject material.

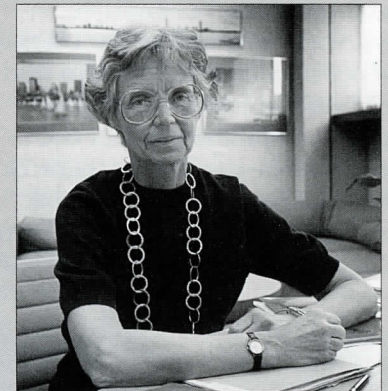
Some other important curricular revisions include:

- earlier and increased exposure to ambulatory clinical-care settings;
- more problem-based teaching;
- more teaching in ethics, communication and human sexuality;
- a 20-percent increase in time devoted to clinical clerkships in pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology and psychiatry, and the addition of radiology and neurology as requirements in the fourth year.

Two entirely new courses include the two-year *Integrated Problems*, which will weave material from the basic sciences into a problem-based format, and a three-year course, *Introduction to Clinical Medicine*. This course will integrate patient interviewing, physical examination, and psycho-social aspects of the doctor-patient relationship in a set of academic experiences that are increasingly demanding and complex.

According to Dr. LaMont, the educational philosophy underlying our revised medical school curriculum is to teach students to teach themselves. As he noted, "Biomedical science and technology are now expanding at a phenomenal rate. Therapies that are innovative this year may be replaced in several years with even better ones. Much of what we teach our students will be obsolete in five or ten years," he continued. "We want our medical students to acquire the habit of lifelong learning so that when they finish their formal education here, they can continue to learn for the rest of their professional lives. To accomplish this, students must become active learners, capable of critically evaluating the enormous body of new information and applying that information to their patients' diseases. And we want them to do this with compassion and respect for their patients. Never before has medical education been so challenging or exciting." □

Adrianne E. Rogers, M.D., a professor of pathology and public health and associate chairperson of the Department of Pathology, has been named director of the Office of Medical Education, a newly formed entity to oversee implementation of the new curriculum and faculty development. In this new position, Dr. Rogers will coordinate the *Introduction to Clinical Medicine* course and develop new methods for course evaluation and the means for making these evaluations more timely and useful to both students and faculty.



A pathologist at Boston City Hospital and the University Hospital, Dr. Rogers also conducts research on the effects of diet on cancer, and supervises the doctoral program in pathology.

■ **Susan E. Leeman, Ph.D.**, who recently joined the faculty as a professor of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics, brings new vitality to the department's research and teaching enterprise. Dr. Leeman is best known for her discovery of the peptides substance P and neurotensin. Both peptides were sequenced and synthesized in her laboratory, opening up two new fields for investigation.

Substance P has been implicated in the mediation of pain signals, the modulation of inflammatory response and the regulation of anterior pituitary function. The broad distribution of neurotensin in the central nervous system, spinal cord, and peripheral tissues suggests strongly that it too subserves multiple physiological functions. Dr. Leeman and her associates continue to study the hormonal regulation of gene expression of these peptides and to determine the site of interaction of substance P with its receptor. Dr. Leeman's expertise in neuroendocrinology and neuropharmacology will



Susan E. Leeman, Ph.D.

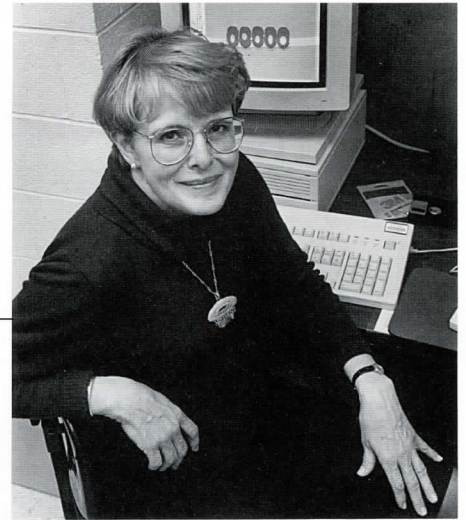
lead the way toward the development of peptide-based agents with therapeutic potential.

Prior to her appointment at BUSM, Dr. Leeman served on the faculties at Brandeis University, Harvard Medical School and the University of Massachusetts. She has received numerous awards and honors, including the Astwood Award of the Endocrine Society, the Van Dyke Award of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Louis and Bert Friedman Foundation Award from the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. Leeman was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1989, and serves as the society's chairperson of the Class II Membership Committee. In May of 1991, she was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

■ **Mary C. Williams, Ph.D.**, who has made significant advances in research related to the pulmonary surfactant system, recently joined the faculty as a professor of medicine and associate director of the Pulmonary Center.

Dr. Williams has explored the development and biologic functions of alveolar type 2 cells, which synthesize and secrete surface tension-lowering substances. Such substances are now used to treat premature infants who are born with immature lungs. Recently she has identified a set of new differentiation markers of alveolar epithelial cells and cloned and sequenced the first known markers of the alveolar type 1 cell.

She currently is studying the developmental biology of the pulmonary alveolar epithelium, the regula-



Mary C. Williams, Ph.D.

tion of gene-expression and the structural organization of the gas exchange surface.

Dr. Williams, who also was appointed associate director of the University Hospital's Evans Department of Medicine Research Enhancement Program, comes to BUSM from the University of California, San Francisco, where she was a professor of anatomy, vice chairperson of the Department of Anatomy and a senior member of the Cardiovascular Research Institute. She began her research career at the University of California, where she received a Ph.D. for her work on structure-function determinants of capillary permeability.

Dr. Williams is co-editor, with Dr. Jerome S. Brody, director of the BUSM Pulmonary Center, and Dr. Robert Senior of the Washington University School of Medicine, of a new journal published by the American Thoracic Society, the *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*.

■ **Judith Ann Foster, Ph.D.**, recently returned to the School as a professor in the Department of Biochemistry, having attained an international reputation for her work on the primary structure of elastin, mechanisms underlying elastin crosslink formation, and growth factor regulation of elastin gene expression.

Dr. Foster's research has evolved over the years from using protein biochemical techniques to those

incorporating cellular and molecular biological approaches for understanding the regulation of elastin gene expression. She has developed *in vitro* cell culture models that mimic pathologic conditions allowing study of the molecular mechanism underlying arterial and pulmonary disease. These studies include the investigation of growth factor modulation and autoregulation of elastin biosynthesis.

Dr. Foster earned her doctorate at Boston University in the Division of Medical Sciences in 1971 and served on the faculty here until 1977, when she accepted a position at the University of Georgia as a professor of biochemistry. In 1982 she moved to Syracuse University where she served as chairperson of the Department of Biology.



Judith Ann Foster, Ph.D.

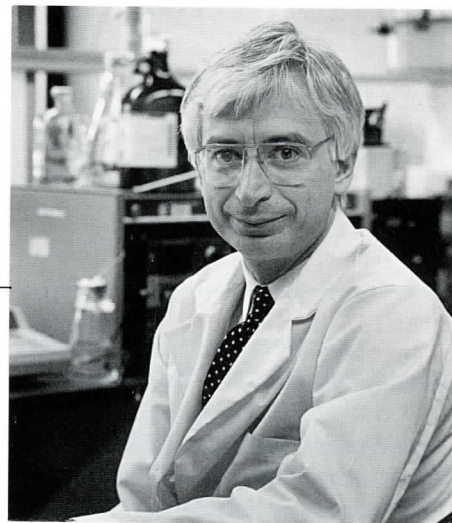
For Dr. Foster, returning to Boston University School of Medicine represented an exciting opportunity to rejoin a group of highly interactive colleagues who share expertise in connective tissue and

gene regulation. In less than a year, she emerged as leader and principal investigator of a team that successfully obtained funding for a program project in lung connective tissue.

Dr. Foster is a past Established Investigator of the American Heart Association and chairperson of the Gordon Conference on elastin. Currently, she is an editor of *Matrix* and the *American Journal of Physiology*. She has served as a full-time member of three NIH study sections and currently is serving a term on the Vascular Wall Biology Study Section for the American Heart Association.

■ **Michael F. Holick, Ph.D., M.D.**, a professor of medicine, dermatology and physiology, has received additional national and international recognition for his basic and clinical research on vitamin D. He was the 1991 winner of the Osborne and Mendel Award from the American Institute of Nutrition. He also was invited to present the 1991 Glaxo Lecture, sponsored by the Swedish Society of Dermatology. During this year, he was accepted into the American Association of Physicians.

As a graduate student in the laboratory of H.F. DeLuca at the University of Wisconsin in the early 1970s, Dr. Holick was on the team that discovered the active form of vitamin D₃, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃. He then chemically synthesized this hormone and conducted clinical trials that resulted in international marketing of the hormone to treat patients who developed bone disease as a result of kidney failure. It was after this important work that Dr. Holick entered medical school at the University of Wisconsin.



Michael F. Holick, Ph.D., M.D.

After training at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. Holick remained in the Boston area and held faculty positions at Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts University School of Medicine before joining the faculty here in 1987. In addition to his School of Medicine appointment, he also is chief of the endocrine division at Boston City Hospital, while maintaining an active clinical role as director of the General Clinical Research Center.

Dr. Holick's research in recent years has yielded new findings about how solar energy stimulates the skin to produce vitamin D₃. "The sun makes previtamin D₃ in the human skin," notes Dr. Holick. "It takes about a day to convert the previtamin D₃ to vitamin D₃, and sunlight ultimately regulates the amount produced. This is a pretty unique system, using solar energy to make this essential vitamin." His findings about vitamin D requirements and production in aging skin are directed at helping to prevent skeletal fractures, osteoporosis and adult rickets.

This study of skin function also has produced novel therapy for psoriasis, using 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃. Continuing research is examining the causes of psoriasis and seeking more effective second-generation analogs. □

A Tribute to Leadership

■ *Three distinguished department chairmen will be leaving their positions of leadership: a pioneer in rehabilitation medicine, a leader in sports medicine, and an innovator in medical sociology and public health. All three will remain on the faculty.*

PIONEER IN REHABILITATION MEDICINE

Under the guidance of Chairman Murray M. Freed, M.D., the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine has become a recognized leader in the treatment of spinal cord injury patients.

The history of rehabilitation medicine as a medical specialty is not long: The field developed rapidly out of the urgent needs of World War II veterans who had long-term or permanent injuries. In 1955, the University Hospital (then known as Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals) became the first nonmilitary general hospital in the United States to offer comprehensive treatment for spinal cord injury. This new unit was directed by Donald Munro, M.D., and had strong support from the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.



Murray M. Freed, M.D.

Dr. Freed joined the unit as assistant chief in 1956. A 1952 graduate of the School of Medicine, he had completed an internship at the University Hospital and had studied with Howard Rusk, M.D., at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University Bellevue Medical Center. In 1966, the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine was created and Dr. Freed was named chairman. He expanded the residency program, and developed and implemented a cost-effective, multidisciplinary approach to spinal cord injury. This approach, which focussed on improving the patient's quality of life, won praise from both patients and insurers.

A major achievement during Dr. Freed's chairmanship was the designation in 1971 of the University Hospital's spinal cord unit as the New England Regional Spinal Cord Injury Center (NERSCIC). In 1976, the center was named and funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a Model System, making it possible to sustain the high level of multidisciplinary care and to carry out collaborative research.

Over the past two decades, Dr. Freed and other leading physiatrists played a major role in linking clinical advances to the development of new public policies

concerning handicapped access. Dr. Freed has been a strong presence in the public arena, striving to reduce architectural and emotional barriers faced by the disabled and serving on commissions and committees educating and urging the public to recognize the dignity of people with physical handicaps.

Dr. Freed has continuously been active in the larger professional world, and has served on many national organizations, commissions and committees. In honor of his contributions, the American Academy of Physical Medicine presented Dr. Freed with the Recognition Award for Distinguished Clinicians in 1989. Dr. Freed's most recent designation was to represent the International Medical Society of Paraplegics in the non-governmental section of the United Nations, providing medical advice on spinal cord injury around the world.

The most eloquent testimony to Dr. Freed's professional contribution, however, is found in the lives of men and women who, through his work, returned to productive lives in more accepting communities and workplaces.

COMBINING ATHLETICS AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE

Robert E. Leach, M.D., became the first chairman of the Department of Orthopedics in 1970, and for the past 22 years has built and shaped a strong academic team and a superb residency program. Dr. Leach and his colleagues carried out pioneering work in the treatment and rehabilitation of ankle fractures, contributed

significantly to the treatment of patellofemoral disease and participated in the development of an important procedure for knee surgery, anterior cruciate reconstruction using a ligament augmentation device.

After earning his medical degree at Columbia University, Dr. Leach trained at the University of Minnesota and served in the U.S. Navy before coming to the Boston area in 1964. An active athlete, Dr. Leach quickly became a leader in a burgeoning field, sports medicine. His expertise has been much sought after by sports organizations: He served as team physician for the Boston Red Sox in the 1967-1968 season, for the U.S. Ski Team for more than a decade, and was a consultant for the Boston Celtics for 18 years. In 1984, Dr. Leach was appointed as the head physician for the Olympic Games. He continues to serve as chairman of the Sports Medicine Council and Sports Science Committee of the U.S. Olympic Committee. More recently, Dr. Leach has been a consultant coach for the America³ Foundation, which is competing in the America's Cup in 1992.

A rewarding personal accomplishment for Dr. Leach came about when he and his son, Michael E. Leach, a former professional tennis player, teamed up to win the U.S. National Father-Son Grass Court Championship in 1990 and 1991. The Leach father-son team was most recently ranked number one in the U.S.

Dr. Leach's retirement from the responsibilities of an academic department in no way signals his



Robert E. Leach, M.D.

departure from professional involvement in sports or medicine. He continues as a professor of orthopedics at BUSM, editor of *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* and treasurer of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery. Early in 1993, he will become president of the American Orthopedic Association. Dr. Leach also is developing technology for pressure-sensitive devices that may improve orthotic equipment.

Dr. Leach has brought to the School of Medicine and to the department an exuberance that is the product of a deep appreciation for the capacity of the human body to function at its best. "Sports medicine suits my personality," reported Dr. Leach. "I really like to work with people who want to get well."

A DUAL LEGACY

When Norman A. Scotch, Ph.D., retires in July, he will leave two remarkable legacies: He is the founding chairman of the Department of Socio-Medical Sciences and Community Medicine, and the organizer, creator and director of the Boston University School of Public Health.

Dr. Scotch was recruited to the School of Medicine in 1973 to develop a new curriculum in medical sociology in keeping with the social

concerns of the times. Prior to joining the BUSM faculty, Dr. Scotch had taught at Harvard School of Public Health and at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. His research focussed on cross-cultural factors in cardiovascular disease among the Washo Indians of Nevada and California, the Zulu tribe of South Africa, and the Framingham Heart Study participants. A native of Boston, Dr. Scotch received a master's degree in anthropology and sociology from Boston University, a doctorate in anthropology from Northwestern University and a master's in hygiene from Harvard University.

At the School of Medicine, Dr. Scotch established the Department of Socio-Medical Sciences and Community Medicine, and developed one of the first required courses in medical sociology in any American medical school. As the department grew, so did the offerings, and today, the department faculty also teach biostatistics and epidemiology to all medical students.

In 1976, Dr. Scotch established a part-time evening program leading to the Master of Public Health degree. The program, the only one of its kind in the East, was designed for full-time health-care professionals who wished to continue their educations without leaving their jobs. These individuals—physicians, nurses, administrators, social workers and policy-makers—would become the cadre of health professionals needed to address environmental and social factors in morbidity and mortality and to provide leadership in providing health services. The faculty, drawn from the department and from hospitals, public agencies, laborato-

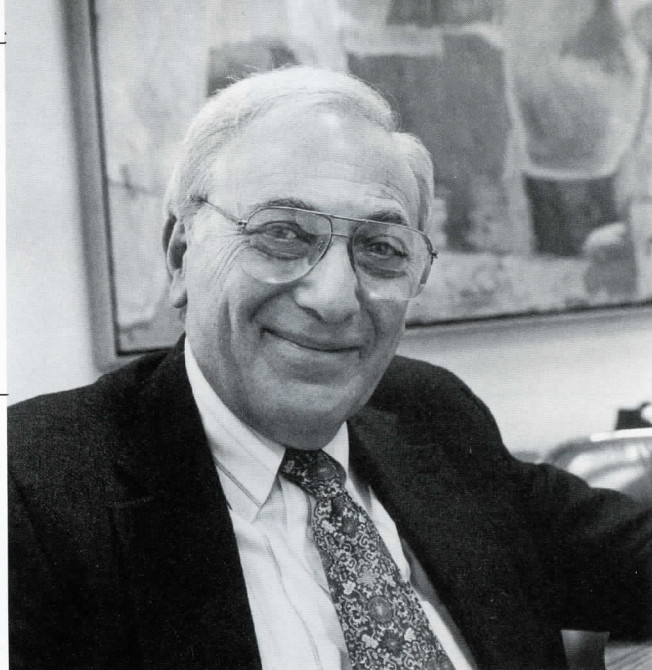
ries and the legislature, consistently provided excellent teaching, bringing real-world problems to the classroom. In 1979, the program was fully accredited as a school of public health.

Today, the School of Public Health offers the Master of Public Health degree and doctoral programs in epidemiology and in environmental health; and a substantial number of students take advantage of joint degree programs in medicine, law and social work. The School's Center for International Health attracts students from developing nations to a vigorous certificate program. As of January 1992, the School of Public Health has awarded 1,299 degrees.

Close ties between School of

Public Health and School of Medicine faculty have yielded several innovations in teaching and research. The newly developed Certified Nurse-Midwife Education Program—the only such program in the country based in a school of public health—is just one example of many remarkable community-oriented programs that bring academic expertise to communities. Similar leadership and innovation have taken place in areas of substance abuse, environmental toxicology and law and medicine.

To create a major new institution is a formidable task; to infuse it



Norman A. Scotch, Ph.D.

with a breadth of vision and generosity of spirit that will endure required the unusual personality brought to the task by Dr. Scotch. The School of Public Health's vigor and productivity are a tribute to Dr. Scotch's ability to recruit bright, hard-working individuals and his gift for creating an ambience that motivates people to communicate and cooperate. □

Combined degrees enrich training of BUSM students

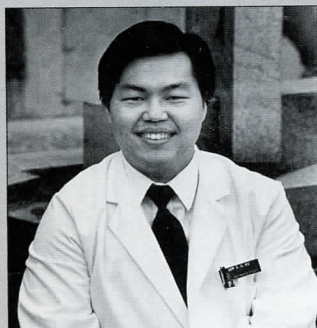
This year, two School of Medicine students are graduating with combined M.D. and M.P.H. degrees.

Sam Wu '92 said that he believes that knowledge of the health-care system will enable him to function more effectively as a patient advocate. "I hope that familiarity with federal, state and community services will help me

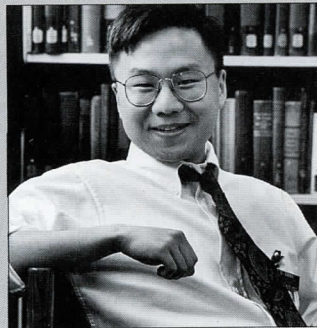
in facilitating resource allocation for my patients," said Wu, who plans to be a pediatric rehabilitation physician. "Individual clinicians typically can care for only a limited number of patients. With an indepth exposure to the social-legal aspect of medicine offered by the School of Public Health, I would also like to improve the health of a much larger population. I believe that my M.D./M.P.H. training will provide a strong background for me to help shape medical-legal policies within a dynamic health-care system."

For Andrew Chiou '92, the Master of Public Health degree represented the

opportunity to obtain a similar overview of the health-care system with specialized training in health services. "I understood the benefits of my public-health education during my first clinical rotation," said Chiou. "One of my first patients needed Medicaid and suddenly it all clicked right in: I wasn't just looking at what had to be done medically—I had to consider the patient's quality of life after discharge. You can discharge a patient, but if she doesn't have proper coverage, and isn't part of the health-care system, it can be very detrimental. If you understand what the patient has to go home with, you'll make better use of resources." Chiou, who has demonstrated exceptional leadership skills during his four years here, plans to enter a surgical training program after graduation.



Sam Wu



Andrew Chiou

Faculty Awards, Honors, Appointments

■ **Hortensia Amaro, Ph.D.**, an associate professor of public health, was selected by the American Psychological Association to receive



the 1991 Leadership Citation Award. The award was presented at the APA annual meeting in San Francisco. Yet another honor

was conferred upon Dr. Amaro when she was chosen by the Massachusetts Public Health Association as the 1991 recipient of the Alfred L. Frechette Award for achievements in program development, administrative leadership and teaching ability.

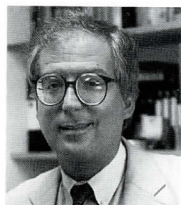
■ **Nancy L.R. Bucher, M.D.**, a research professor of pathology and a recognized world authority on liver regeneration, was elected a fellow of



the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in October 1991. The election honors the contributions Dr. Bucher has made

during her remarkable 45-year career. In 1951, her demonstration that liver regeneration was mediated by blood-borne signals gave impetus to widespread, extensive and still ongoing investigations to define those signals. In the mid 1950s she published a series of classic papers that demonstrated for the first time the biosynthesis of cholesterol from acetate in cell-free liver fractions, a discovery that hastened the elucidation of the cholesterol biosynthetic and metabolic pathways. Dr. Bucher, who joined our faculty in 1985, currently is investigating the role of growth-related genes in liver regeneration.

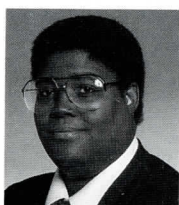
■ **Arthur J. Culbert Jr., Ph.D.**, an associate professor of socio-medical sciences and community medicine and associate dean for educational



programs, was appointed associate dean for student affairs to succeed William F. McNary Jr., Ph.D., who died in May. Dr. Culbert

has held administrative and academic appointments here since 1982 and was instrumental in the development of the Modular Medical Integrated Curriculum and the Early Medical School Selection Program.

■ **Van H. Dunn, M.D., M.P.H.**, an assistant clinical professor of medicine, took a position last summer as senior health policy advisor to the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor

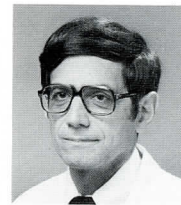


and Human Resources, chaired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Active at BUSM as a clinician and administrator, Dr.

Dunn also served as assistant dean for student affairs before taking on the responsibilities in 1988 as deputy commissioner for environmental and biological sciences with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

■ **Norman G. Levinsky, M.D.**, professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine and physician-in-chief of the Evans Department of Medicine at the University Hospital, was named co-winner of the 1992 Distinguished Teacher Award of the American College of Physicians. The award is presented "to a Master of the College who has

demonstrated the ennobling qualities of a great teacher as judged by the



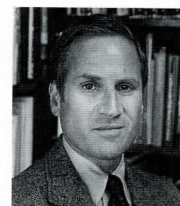
acclaim and accomplishments of former students who have been inspired and have achieved positions of leadership in the field of medical education." The award is shared with Dr. Theodore E. Woodward, a professor *emeritus* at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

■ **Alan Peters, Ph.D.**, professor and chairman of the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, began a term this spring as president of the



American Association of Anatomists. For his outstanding contribution to the understanding of the cerebral cortex, Dr. Peters was named a recipient in April 1991 of the Krieg Cortical Kudos Cortical Discoverer Award, the Cajal Club's highest honor for excellence in research.

■ **Philip A. Wolf, M.D.**, a professor of neurology and public health, a research professor of medicine and the principal investigator of the



Framingham Study, was named the recipient of the American Heart Association's first Humana Annual Award for Excellence in Clinical Stroke. The award recognizes outstanding clinical research in the field of stroke. Wolf was selected for "his remarkable contributions to stroke and to cardiovascular medicine." □

An Array of Interests



Carol Savage '92, left, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, decided to attend medical school after completing a master's degree study of the effectiveness of music education on sensory motor training of school children. She is pictured practicing a concerto for French horn with Pedro Guevara '94.

The environment at the School of Medicine is enriched by the diverse talents and interests displayed by our students. In addition to actively addressing medical and social issues, our students have created opportunities for artistic expression as well. Through such organizations as the Student Committee on Medical School Affairs (SCOMSA) and the Student National Medical Association (SNMA), they have initiated, planned and hosted a variety of cultural events. One example, Arts Day—featuring photography, paintings, sculpture and other original works by students, faculty and staff—proved to be such a success when it was first held in April 1991 that it has become a popular annual event. Arts Day organizers are Anisha Abraham '93 and Kristine Guleserian '94.

To celebrate the various cultural and ethnic diversities represented at the School of Medicine and the Medical Center, the first Culturefest was held in February. During Culturefest, students, faculty and staff exhibited artwork and photos from their homelands, and local ethnic restaurants provided a sampling of international foods. The event was organized by Athena Pennington '94, Monica Bharel '94 and Michael Aikens '92.

For many of our students, music is a means of self expression. To provide these students with opportu-



Eugene Parent '92

nities to play and perform, Eugene Parent '92 formed an informal group called *the music connection*. From this organization have come a stage band and a string ensemble. Both of these musical groups have provided background music and entertainment for a variety of BUMC functions. Outside of the School of Medicine, several students play in a variety of Boston-area orchestras.

Our students' creativity is also expressed in *Borborygmi*, a collection of prose and poetry. The first edition of this literary collection was offered this year and was compiled and edited by Paul Fu '93 and Mark Cabelin '93. □

Culturefest, featuring food, music and art from a host of nations, provided an opportunity for the School of Medicine community to experience various cultures.



Arts Day 1992, which actually ran for two days and coincided with the spring student-faculty tea, produced large crowds from all areas of the School of Medicine.

■ **Marion K. Moulton '38** was presented the Boston University General Alumni Association Award for Distinguished Service to the Community at the Boston University Homecoming. Dr. Moulton, a family practitioner, was honored for her dedicated career as a Maine country doctor for over 43 years. She also served as Maine medical examiner, hospital president and committee member, county medical society president and board member, county Tuberculosis and Health Association president and honorary director, state Lung Association president and honorary director, school physician in three towns and, for more than four decades, town health officer.

BUSM DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

The following alumni were honored this year with the School of Medicine's Distinguished Alumnus Awards.

■ **Sidney Kibrick '46** is a professor *emeritus* of pediatrics and microbiology at Boston University School of Medicine. He is a noted virologist who did pioneering work in the isolation of various coxsackie viruses, the ECHO virus and adenoviruses, and in the pathogenesis of certain enteroviruses. He has made seminal discoveries in the area of herpes virology. He established the first viral research unit at Boston University School of Medicine and has been affiliated with BUSM for 42 years.

■ **Peter E. Pochi '55** is the Herbert Mescon Professor of Dermatology and former vice chairman of the Department of Dermatology here at Boston University School of Medicine. He is an acknowledged expert in the study and treatment of acne. Dr. Pochi served as president of the BUSM Alumni Association from 1979 to 1980, and has been phonathon chairman since 1982. He was the 1989 recipient of the Frederick Jackson Faculty Award, which recognizes excellence in clinical teaching.

■ **Artemis P. Simopoulos '56** is president of The Center for Genetics, Nutrition and Health and vice president of the American Association for World Health, Washington, D.C. She served as executive secretary of the Division of Medical Sciences at the National Academy of Sciences. She was chairperson of the Nutrition Coordinating Committee at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for nine years and co-chairperson and executive secretary of the Joint Subcommittee for Human Nutrition Research at the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, The White House. □

In Memoriam

Of all the tasks of the year, none was more solemn or difficult than bidding farewell to **William F. McNary Jr., Ph.D.**, who died of cancer on May 19, 1991. He was 64.

Dr. McNary joined the faculty as an instructor in anatomy in 1950, and was named associate dean for student affairs in 1975. His reputation as a teacher is legendary and his skill in helping students and colleagues through troubling times endeared him to all. At an emotional celebration of his life in the Hiebert Lounge, several hundred students, faculty, staff and friends gathered to offer respect and gratitude for Dr. McNary's 40 years of devoted teaching.

As a tribute to this consummate educator, students, faculty, alumni and administration have created a variety of memorials. The School of Medicine will be developing a fund to endow a new Student Learning Resource Center in Dr. McNary's honor. In addition, students have established a prize to be awarded each year to a graduating senior who best exemplifies the spirit and character of Dr. McNary.

George Austen Jr., M.D., a former chairman of the Department of Urology, died Dec. 10, 1991, in Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Austen graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1934, and after internships in surgery in Boston and New York, became a fellow in urology at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in 1938. He remained at Harvard until the war, when he entered the Army Medical Corps. After service in the Pacific, he returned to teach urology at Harvard University. He moved to Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland in 1952, and joined the faculty at Boston University School of Medicine in 1958.

During his 15 years at BUSM, he united the urologic services at the University Hospital and Boston City Hospital to create the foundation for what has become a stellar academic department.

After leaving as department chairman, he worked for 10 years as chief of urology at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Jamaica Plain before retiring in 1983.

Office of the Dean
Boston University School of Medicine
80 East Concord Street
Boston, MA 02118-2394

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Boston, Massachusetts
Permit No. 56031



printed on recycled paper