

MISSOURI ALUMNUS

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MEDICAL SECTION

Dr. Lodwick Cited By Iowa University

A member of the School of Medicine faculty has been selected as the "most distinguished alumnus" of the radiology department of the University of Iowa.

Dr. Gwilym S. Lodwick, professor and chairman of the department of radiology and professor of biomedical engineering, was honored during the college's Centennial Week, September 13-19.

A 1943 graduate of Iowa University, Dr. Lodwick joined the medical faculty at the Columbia campus in 1956, the year the University Medical Center opened. During that year, medical education was extended to four years at the University.

First Flynn Grant Presentation Made

The first grant from the Joseph E. Flynn Memorial Scholarship Fund has been presented to Dr. John N. Lukens, assistant professor of pediatrics, and Dr. Jarir Faiz Halazun.

The memorial fund was established by the Leukemia Guild of Missouri-Illinois following the death of Dr. Flynn in 1960. The fund supports further study of hematology by postgraduate physicians and fellowship recipients in medical schools and hospitals. Dr. Flynn had served on the medical advisory council of the Leukemia Guild.

The grant, presented by Dr. Margaret A. Flynn, widow of the late Dr. Flynn and an associate professor of home economics, will provide partial support during a year's additional training in pediatric oncology.

The Leukemia Guild is sustained primarily by the annual campaign. The non-profit or-

ganization provides drugs, blood, transportation, therapy and counseling to victims of leukemia in Missouri and Illinois and makes research grants for the study of leukemia and related blood malignancies.

Nurses Stay In Missouri

The University of Missouri School of Nursing is producing nurses for Missouri.

At least it would seem that way from the result of a recent study among educators in the nursing profession. It was found that more than half (58 per cent) of the currently employed graduates work in the state.

A detailed questionnaire sent to all graduates of the School of Nursing from 1951, when the present curriculum began, to January of last year was returned by 437, or 78 per cent of the nurses. The data, gathered by Dr. Ingeborg Mauksch, associate professor in the School of Nursing, has been analyzed by a computer and will help form future decisions on nursing education and the needs of the profession.

Dr. Mauksch found that 91 per cent of the graduates considered Missouri their home state at enrollment and today 53 per cent still live in the state.

"This is a very substantial number of resident nurses who were educated in the state," Dr. Mauksch says. "One has to keep in mind that nurses are a more migrant group than other members of health professions because they are motivated to move at two levels — first their own career reasons and second, since a large percentage are married, they are subject to relocation as their husbands change jobs."

Because of the high percen-

tage (72 per cent) of nurses who were found to combine marriage and a career, the study also indicates that nursing contributes to the national trend of increasing female labor power. This statistic is comparable to national data available on the percentage of married nurses professionally active, but Dr. Mauksch notes that the group she studied is much younger, with a median age of about 29 years, as compared to the national median for nurses of 40 years. The percentage of younger married nurses who are working, therefore, is on a par with the national statistic even though the Columbia campus graduates are at a stage in life when fewer might be expected to work because of time taken out for raising children. This indicates, Dr. Mauksch believes, that the number of nurses who work even after marriage and children is on the increase.

Also on the increase is the number of alumni going on to obtain higher degrees in nursing.

"The collegiate nursing education," Dr. Mauksch explains, "serves two purposes — to supply nurses for patient care and to provide leadership groups for the profession." The latter groups chiefly come out of graduate programs.

Ten per cent of the Columbia campus group studied have completed such a graduate program and several others are currently enrolled or contemplating graduate work. "This is an indication of more nurses going into leadership roles," Dr. Mauksch says. The Columbia campus, two years ago, became the second institution in the state to offer a graduate program in nursing. The first graduates of this new program received master's degrees last June.

"We used to think nurses

were very limited people, who were concerned only with professional activities," Dr. Mauksch says, "so we were surprised at the number of nurses who hold membership in community-related organizations. Nurses not only assume their role in health care delivery, but also are involved as concerned citizens.

Markle Foundation Supports Medical Study of Education

Major problems facing medical education today seem to deal with size factors: how to train and educate more students, how to present an increasing amount of medical information in a meaningful way, and how to meet the need for individualized instruction with faculty-student ratios increasing.

A grant of \$ 143,000 to develop new methods in medical education will be applied toward solving these problems. The grant has been awarded to the School of Medicine by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York City.

The funds will be distributed over a three-year period for development of programs designed by the educational resources group headed by Dr. Donald A. Senhauser, professor of pathology and chairman of the education committee of the School of Medicine.

The group is comprised of physicians, experienced educational programmers, specialized personnel in a research and development laboratory and others involved with medical education services. They have produced, or have in production now, about 45 self-instructional programs, such as the new multi-disciplinary laboratories (see *Alumnus* Medical Edition, January 1970) for first and

second year students in the pre-clinical years.

The Markle Foundation was established in 1927 to "promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and the general good of mankind." A major program has aided 500 medical school faculty members, known as Markle Scholars in Academic Medicine. Eight Markle Scholars are now on the faculty of the School.

New Students Have Diverse Backgrounds

"This may be the most diverse class we've ever had," comments Dr. Mitchell J. Rosenholtz, assistant dean of student-affairs, on the 100 "best potential physicians" selected for the first-year class entering this September.

"But if there is one word that might describe the composite medical student this year it is 'concerned,'" Dr. Rosenholtz adds.

To a significant degree the admissions committee used an "intuitive approach" in its selection of students, the chairman says. The admissions committee is comprised of two senior medical students and 12 faculty members representing both the biomedical and the clinical sciences. They looked for characteristics of good physicians before they looked at grade point averages.

This does not mean the grade point average falls below high standards. The average for the class was B-plus in undergraduate studies. Two hold PhD degrees, several have had some graduate work and there's a sprinkling of Phi Beta Kappas.

More of these "concerned students" express the desire to pursue family practice in a small community when they complete their medical education. Rural Missouri, like other states, is in need of more health professionals in small towns. Eighteen of the prospective physicians come from small Missouri towns with population as low as 400.

Missouri residents who applied to the medical school numbered 330 this year, a decrease of about 10 per cent from last year. Unfortunately,

Dr. Rosenholtz says, all the decrease was in the non-metropolitan areas. He urges more students from small town to make application to medical schools next year. The largest group of students is from the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Fifty-five per cent of the students attended undergraduate colleges and universities in Missouri, 33 attended the Columbia campus. Campuses at Kansas City, Rolla and St. Louis are also represented. Thirty-seven other schools across the nation are represented, including the U.S. Military Academy for the first time.

Many of the students have been self-supporting; almost everyone earned at least part of his college expenses, a majority by working in hospitals as aides, operating room technicians, orderlies, scrub nurses, laboratory assistants, admission clerks or janitors.

One of the prospective physicians taught piano and organ to help earn money for medical school; several have taught school for one or more years. One has been entirely self-supporting in construction work, one as a house painter and another as a wholesale firecracker salesman.

The oldest member of the class is 33, the youngest 20. The average age is 22.7 years. Two of the students are 28-year-old fathers (three children each) who married after graduation from high school and worked for several years before deciding to enter college. A relatively small number of students are married.

Only seven women are in this class. Dr. Rosenholtz says the percentage of women is comparable to the number of applications to Missouri, a somewhat smaller percentage than the national average of women medical students, one in ten. Those admitted have exceptionally high grade averages and motivation for medical school.

There is only one Negro student in the class. Out of the six black applicants, two were accepted but the other withdrew to attend a west coast medical school.

The divergence of family backgrounds is illustrated by fathers' occupations: merchant, security guard, farmer, physician, laundry employee, fashion designer, chemical engineer,

football coach, proofreader, carpenter, personnel manager, and other occupations. Nearly half of the students' mothers are employed, most as teachers or secretaries.

One of the new students is the great-grandson of Dr. Andrew W. McAlester, "founder" of the School of Medicine. An 1864 graduate of the University, Dr. McAlester as a young Boone County surgeon was the first to raise the question of establishing a medical school in Columbia, although the University had an affiliation with a teaching hospital in St. Louis at that time.

Classes began here in 1872. The first medical school building in Columbia was named McAlester Hall. Until his retirement in 1909, Dr. McAlester served as dean of the school.

Another new student is the son of former Medical Dean Vernon E. Wilson, now head of one of the four major divisions of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"There's an aura of warmth in this class. They're genuinely humanistic types," Dr. Rosenholtz says, "Medical school is a long, hard four-year course, followed by the year of internship and usually by several more years of specialized training. I predict this class will be dedicated, diligent, purposeful, and effective."

The assistant dean reiterated the admission committee's concern with overall qualities and abilities in selection of medical students. A recommendation for one of the incoming students pointed out, "He will not likely be No. 1 in the class scholastically, but he is among those who exhibit outstanding promise as a future practitioner." And that is what Missouri is looking for, Dr. Rosenholtz says.

New Unit Dedicated

The \$1 million Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at the University Medical Center (see *Alumnus*, March-April 1970 Medical edition) became a reality at the October 17 dedication.

U. S. Senator Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri was the guest speaker at the ceremony. Following Eagleton's address, the unit was open to the public. First patients in the unit were admitted in late October.

The Medical Center's new

unit is the culmination of many months of planning and experimentation to develop the most efficient means of caring for the critically ill. Funds for the development of the ICU were made available through the Missouri Regional Medical Program.

Each of the beds of the unit has a built-in flexibility allowing for specific care concentration based on the needs of the patient — whether he be a surgical, thoracic, medicine, stroke, coronary or neurological case.

The ICU replaces two of the Medical Center's present intensive care facilities. The new unit provides optimum patient care and potentially will effect economies in the hospital's total operation. Much of the equipment was developed specially for use by the Medical Center with every electronic device built into unit walls.

Graduate Returns As Center Chaplain

A University graduate has returned to the Columbia campus to serve as chaplain at the Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center and the University Medical Center.

A member of the Southern Baptist faith, John J. Gleason Jr. has had three years of parish experience, two years of full-time training and three years' experience as a chaplain in Central State Hospital in Milledgeville, Ga.

Mr. Gleason received a BS BA in 1956 from the University, a bachelor of divinity degree at Southern Seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1962 and a master of theology degree in 1970 from Columbia Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

Mid-Missouri Mental Health Center and Mid-Missouri Chaplain Corporation will provide direct costs to the new chaplaincy program. The Chaplain Corporation is a new non-profit corporation which receives funds from churches, organizations and individuals interested in supporting the program. Dr. Richard G. Hoft, professor of electrical engineering, is a member of the board of directors.

While the program cannot be funded by the University, Mr. Gleason, who began his duties in October, has access to office space and clerical help.



Above, Dr. Everett R. Lerwick of St. Louis, with children, was among 200 physicians registered for the program on Oct. 23 and 24. Gathered at Ramada Inn, top right, were members and wives of the class of '60, from left: Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Rall of Columbia, Mo. and Dr. and Mrs. Leo Wyrsh of Springfield, Mo. At right, Drs. James T. Leslie, San Francisco; Leroy R. Miller Columbia, Mo.; Frank Lockwood, Fort Smith, Ark.; Robert H. Tanner, Jefferson City, Mo. and Robert C. Bullers, Franklin, Ind. socialized.



One of the largest groups ever attending the dinner was welcomed by, upper right, Medical Alumni President Dr. William H. Snead with his wife, at left, Springfield, and Medical School Dean and Mrs. William D. Mayer. The Singing Doctors from Greene County, above, entertained. Left front row, Drs. Charles Lockhart, James T. Brown, Fred Collier, Don Gose, Harold Lurie, James Cook and Wilfred Adler.



Scenes From M.D. Day 1970



Faculty members from the University of Colorado School of Medicine participated in the program during MD day. Above, Associate Professor Dr. William T. Griffin, second from left, talks with Colorado guest speakers Dr. Wesley Eisele, left, and Mrs. William Droegemueller. At left, Dr. Gail Bank, left, executive director of continuing medical education, and University professor Dr. Lester E. Wolcott and his wife discuss the program with Dr. Eisele.

First Roy E. Mason Professor Selected

The first "Roy E. Mason Distinguished Professor of Ophthalmology" has been named by the Board of Curators.

Dr. William M. Hart, chairman of the department of ophthalmology in the School of Medicine, will receive funds for research in the field of eye diseases.

The professorship was established by the Roy E. Mason and Elizabeth Patee Mason Educational Fund under terms of the will of the late Dr. Mason and his wife. Assets from the estate provide income to support the academic chair.

Mason was an outstanding ophthalmologist in St. Louis prior to his death. Although he was not a graduate of the University, he was interested in the Columbia campus.

Hart, a native of St. Clair county, received his BS in 1937 from Southeast Missouri State College, where he was honored last spring with an Alumni Merit Award. He received an MS from the State University of Iowa, his PhD in 1941 from the University of Minnesota and his MD from Temple University in 1948.

Hart spent a number of years in the East before returning to Missouri. He was a clinical professor of ophthalmology at the University of Maryland and the president and founder of the Eye Research Foundation of Bethesda, Md. He joined the staff of the School of Medicine in 1967.

Doctor Appointed Computer Director

The new director of the computer center at the Medical Center, Dr. Wellington B. Stewart, has worked for ten years in the field.

Dr. Stewart, who also is professor of pathology in the School of Medicine, served as director of the computer center and chairman of the department of pathology and director of laboratories at the University of Kentucky Hospital in Lexington for 10 years.

Dr. Stewart will direct a number of computer in medicine projects which have been developed under the supervision of Dr. Donald A. B. Lindberg, previous computer center director who now heads the de-

partment of informational science. The University has gained international attention for its pioneering programs on the use of computers in laboratory procedures, diagnosis of bone tumors and other computer-assisted projects in medicine. Several of the current projects are supported by funds of the federally-sponsored Missouri Regional Medical Program.

Dr. Stewart received his MD degree from the University of Rochester after completing undergraduate studies at Notre Dame. Before joining the faculty at the University of Kentucky he was associate attending pathologist at Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.

The new computer center director is a member of the American Board of Pathology, American Society for Experimental Pathology, College of American Pathologists, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Harvey Society, Alpha Omega Alpha and the AMA.

200 Doctors Attend Radiology Meeting

Dr. Aviva Gileadi teaches graduate school classes in reactor physics and math in Puerto Rico. She was in Columbia this September to exchange ideas with other experts who "would help advance her own work on radiation dosages given to patients in X-ray diagnostic procedures."

Some 200 physicians attended the four-day radiology conference at the University Medical Center. Fifty papers were presented on computer technology as related to four major topics — radiology systems, radiation therapy, instruction and information systems and radiant image analysis. The speakers represented 35 institutions from 21 states and the countries of Great Britain, Finland, Japan and Sweden.

Dr. Gwilym S. Lodwick, professor and chairman of the department of radiology, was chairman of the conference.

"Never have I seen an M.D. that mathematically minded," said Dr. Gileadi. She also praised the medical center facilities, describing its handling of computer problems as unique and noting that its radiology department was extremely well equipped.

The University was first to

receive a National Institute of Health grant in support of computer radiology diagnosis.

Telectures Expand To 101 Hospitals

Continuing education in the field of medicine can now be more than reading the current edition of a medical journal.

The telecture program, one of 25 Missouri Regional Medical Program projects, brings the latest developments in the field of medicine to physicians, nurses, technologists and other hospital staff members.

The project is financed through the Missouri Regional Program with federal funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

According to Dr. Gail Bank, associate project director at the Medical Center, the telecture is "... designed to provide hospital personnel who have completed their formal education with the most updated and recent developments in their fields." It also provides refresher material and concentrates on problems which are likely to affect hospitals throughout the network.

The telecture network is a special communications system which links participating hospitals by a special four-wire telephone circuit. As of October, network hospitals number 101.

Lectures are scheduled several weeks in advance, and approximately half of the programs are run more than once during the same week. This multiple scheduling allows staff members who were on duty or unable to attend the first airing to catch the program later.

Lectures, which usually run 25 to 30 minutes, are followed by a question and answer period.

"Questions as well as answers are heard at all points throughout the network," Dr. Bank said. "We feel that this aspect of the telecture is particularly valuable because questions that come out of the lectures can be answered immediately. Questions also prompt other questions. Through this kind of technique health professionals can share their experiences with co-professionals wherever they are in the state. The telephone system saves for busy professional health personnel."

Garrotto Will Head Diagnostic Section

Dr. Lewis J. Garrotto, assistant professor of radiology, has been named chief of the diagnostic section of radiology. He was formerly head of the nuclear medicine section.

Dr. Garrotto will be in charge of the largest radiology division, and will oversee 10 resident physicians and seven full-time staff members.

Dr. Garrotto, a graduate of Washington University, received his M.D. degree from the University of Iowa.

Husband-Wife Team Works To Improve Haitian Health

A husband-wife medical team of University graduates and staff of the Medical Center recently returned from mission work in Haiti to improve the health of children and pregnant women in that area.

Dr. Richard Guthrie, MD '60, assistant professor of pediatrics, and his wife, Diana, BS Nur '57, MS '69, nurse in the Medical Center pediatric department, worked under the sponsorship of their church (Latter Day Saints), the Haitian government, and the University of Haiti.

The Guthries were part of a team which traveled by land-rover to work in mountain villages.

"We expected perhaps 100 people a day but from 500 to 1000 came to our clinic," Dr. Guthrie reports. "Some said my wife and the nurse from Kansas City working with us were the first white women they had ever seen."

It took the team five hours to travel 62 miles from Port-au-Prince, on a one-lane jeep trail, to see their patients.

"The malnutrition of the children in Haiti is incomprehensible," Dr. Guthrie says.

The Guthries also traveled to Buenos Aires to attend the 7th International Diabetes Congress where Dr. Guthrie presented two papers on diabetes in children and chaired one session of the meeting.

They also conferred with government leaders in Lima, Peru, and San Paolo, Brazil, about the feasibility of establishing medical missions in those countries.