11/83

THE
OREGON HEALTH
SCIENCES UNIVERSITY
NEWS

The Oregon Health Sciences University News is published to inform students, employees, faculty, and friends of the institution's programs, activities and events.

Kendall named new dean of School of Medicine

John Kendall, M.D., has been named dean of the OHSU's School of Medicine, the oldest medical school in the Pacific Northwest and one of the oldest in the West.

Dr. Kendall, associate chief of staff for research at the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC) and professor of medicine and assistant dean for research in the School of Medicine, will assume the position November 14. He becomes the eighth dean in the history of the state's only medical school. He will succeed Robert Neerhout, M.D., professor and chairman of pediatrics, who is serving as interim dean.

"I am confident we have chosen the right person for this important time in the history of the institution," said Leonard Laster, M.D., president of the OHSU. "The university and the School of Medicine stand on the threshold of greatness, and John Kendall is well prepared to provide excellent academic, clinical and research leadership to help meet the destiny and challenges that lie ahead."

Dr. Laster described the new dean as a national figure in neuroendocrinology (a discipline that aims at understanding how the brain controls the body's glandular functions), an individual who understands the university, who has dedicated himself to it and the VAMC for 23 years and who is described by colleagues among the OHSU faculty as well-liked, respected, vigorous, decisive, highly intelligent, accomplished, accessible and friendly.

The selection of Dr. Kendall, who has established a national reputation in academic medicine over the past two decades, gives the medical school the national leader with broad experience and a broad perspective in academic medicine the search committee sought when it began its task 10 months ago.

"Because the concerns of academic medicine in the 1980s are going to be so broad, we felt it important to find someone who would have the credentials of a clinician, a researcher, a teacher and an administrator," said David Bristow, M.D., professor of medicine and chairman of the search committee. "John Kendall received

(Continued on page 3)

Biomedical library funded at OHSU

Innovation, according to Senator Mark Hatfield, is bringing the Oregon Health Sciences University to the forefront of the country's health institutions. "In two separate acts the United States Congress has in effect said that the Oregon Health Sciences University is to become the nation's leading academic health center in terms of innovation," Hatfield said.

The acts to which Hatfield, who made his comments in August before a crowd of 350 persons in the Library Auditorium, was referring were the $21 million appropriation made in December 1982 for construction of the Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research and the $20.4 million appropriated in August for a national prototype for the biomedical library of the 21st century. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, played key roles in obtaining both grants.

"I believe that this can become the institution that will be first among equals, and that it can enter the 21st century much sooner than might otherwise have happened," he said.

The most recent efforts of Hatfield and others have garnered the OHSU $14.5 million in federal funds to expand the existing library by 50,000 square feet, to upgrade its current collection, to assure its compatibility with existing computer systems and to create a Biomedical Information Communication Center that will utilize new technology in information transfer. Another $5.9 million will be used for research and development.

(Continued on page 2)

Convocation will highlight university research

Shirley Murphy, Ph.D., associate professor of mental health nursing, will be one of the many OHSU researchers on hand to explain and answer questions about their work at the Second Annual Research Convocation. Dr. Murphy is shown responding to a question from one of the interested persons who attended the convocation last year.

The Oregon Health Sciences University will offer a close-up look at the work of many of its scientists at the Second Annual Research Convocation November 10 from 1:30 to 6 p.m. in the OHSU Library.

The convocation will feature 71 exhibits of research being performed at the OHSU with the scientists available to explain their work and answer questions. In addition to the exhibits, the convocation will include the first Mark O. Hatfield Biomedical Research Lecture at 4 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

For more information on the convocation and on research at the OHSU, please see the special supplement enclosed in this issue of the OHSU News.

State board approves nursing Ph.D. program

When the Oregon State Board of Higher Education (OSBHE) this summer approved a proposal from the OHSU School of Nursing for a new graduate program, it brought the faculty one step closer to a long-awaited event — birth of the state's first doctor of philosophy program in nursing.

Doctorally prepared nurses, according to Carol Lindeman, Ph.D., dean of the School of Nursing, improve the quality of health care. Those who move into teaching and research positions enhance the quality of education nursing students receive. And those who enter practice "make better judgments in hospital care," the dean said.

Appearing befor the OSBHE in support of the Ph.D. program, OHSU president Leonard Laster said: "Dr. Lindeman is one of the leaders in the country in several fields, and her faculty are of the same caliber. When you gather together a group of people of high quality, it is necessary whenever reasonable to allow them to unleash the academic intellectual forces that such a constellation generates. To constrain it unnaturally would be poor academic judgment.

"I am convinced by data and by personal experience that there is a serious need in Oregon and in this country for enhancing the leadership in nursing, and the School of Nursing's Ph.D. program will help provide that leadership."

"The more doctorally prepared nurses there are, the more research will take place, and the quality of patient care will be higher," Dr. Lindeman added. "Nursing research has resulted in shorter hospital stays and has helped patients be able to prevent illness," both cost-saving benefits.

As well as helping to lower the costs of health care, the Ph.D. program is expected to broaden the scope of job opportunities for nurses. "Doctorally prepared nurses spend less time looking for a job than applicants of any other profession," Dr. Lindeman said.

The interest among employers for doctorally prepared nurses will draw gradu-

(Continued on page 8)

Hatfield efforts pave way to OHSU biomedical library

(Continued from page 1)

The new library will be designed not only to enhance information access by faculty and students but also to provide for computer teleconferencing between health professionals in the Northwest and campus specialists. It also will expand options for continuing education in the health professions and will encourage exploration into new teaching methods and new communications techniques.

"Information is the very life force of health professionals," said OHSU President Leonard Laster. "The ultimate value of all our biomedical knowledge really rests upon its timely availability at the bedside. Our faculty, staff and students will now have an unprecedented opportunity to conduct research on the adaptation of the new and rapidly changing technology of the microelectronic world to the everyday needs of patients, physicians, nurses, dentists, allied health professionals and the many other individuals responsible for providing to us care of high quality in a humane context at a reasonable cost.

Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield and OHSU President Leonard Laster leave the library that is to become the national prototype for the biomedical library of the 21st century.

"Senator Hatfield has opened a door for us into the intriguing vistas of tomorrow's capabilities . . . The highest gratitude that we can express to the senator is to justify his faith in the biomedical sciences, in scholarship and knowledge, by achieving outstanding results in patient care, biomedical education and biomedical research."

The faculty, students, alumni, employees and friends of the OHSU who gathered on campus in August to express their own gratitude to Senator Hatfield heard him express his commitment to the OHSU. Following is the full text of his talk and, because of space limitations, excerpts from President Laster's introduction (in italics):

"I can't tell you how pleased I am to see this enthusiastic turnout.

It was five years ago that I first met the person who by now has earned the title of 'Patron of the Health Sciences University, because that is indeed what he has become."

"His commitment and his philosophy are to humanitarianism, to decency of relationships among people and to the good of humanity. His views have been expressed not just in his most recent actions but in a history of efforts that relate to the construction of the University Hospital, to the Primate Center, to the Veterans Administration Medical Center, to the research institute and now to the opportunity to create what is the soul of the university, the Library.

"I really cannot adequately express the feelings that his last action has evoked on this campus. I have never seen so many smiles, so much enthusiasm on this hill. 'The Word,' both ethical and scientific, is what inspires us all. A library is the focal point of all our hopes and dreams for future understanding and for sharing information. It is in that spirit of appreciation that, on behalf of all of us in the university and all who value it highly, I would like to take the opportunity, if I may senator, to present you with a plaque that has engraved on it the words: 'To Senator Mark Hatfield, with boundless gratitude for your enduring commitment to excellence at the Oregon Health Sciences University, August 24, 1983.'

"We thank you from our hearts."

"Now that we have found the combination and the formula in that great institution called the Congress of the United States, namely the Appropriations Committee, let me assure you that I have been discussing with Dr. Laster the next item on the agenda. I've never been one who felt that we should rest on laurels of any kind, or to look at the steps of progress as an end in themselves but merely as leading to even greater progress. And I say that because I truly believe that for many years there has been across this country, and here on this hill, years of neglect and quiet erosion, and that we are finally waking up to the fact that many of our educational facilities are in a serious state of disrepair. And that's due to many reasons, and I'm not here today to try to give you a total analysis. But I would only indicate that there are demographic factors, there are economic factors that have brought this about. But the financial base for our institutions has obviously been diminishing. And, as a result, major maintenance has been deferred, renovations have been neglected, scientific equipment and computer equipment purchases have been postponed or deferred, library collections have not been expanded as they should have been and energy related improvements have not been made. And there are a host of other such incidents of neglect.

During Senator Hatfield's recent visit to campus, he viewed the set of anatomical drawings by Leonardo DaVinci the OHSU Library shares with Reed College and the University of Portland. Explaining the drawings to Senator Hatfield, OHSU President Leonard Laster and Mary Ann Lockwood, executive assistant to the president, is June Ferar, special student in anatomy, School of Medicine.

"There was a recent article in the *Business Officer* magazine that estimated that even by the most conservative estimate of all, if we were to bring our institutions of learning up to capital requirements of standard, it would take over $50 billion. The MX missile is now estimated to cost anywhere between $50 billion and $100 billion, just to give you a comparison. The Council for Economic Advisors has made the statement to the President in which they have attributed the economic slowdown from which we have been attempting to dig out and recover, in part, to the decline of American innovation. That's the phrase, American innovation.

"Now if you want to look at this in a very specific term as to the institutions of higher learning such as this university, we could say that the average age of instrumentation in the leading research universities is twice the age of that in the leading industrial research laboratories. And yet from these institutions come over 50 percent of our basic research and at least 15 percent of our applied research. This is further evidence of the declining character of our great infra-structure in the educational field.

"I am concerned about all of the educational problems, Mr. Chancellor, but I am more specifically here today to indicate my special concern for medical research and health care. And I am happy to say that innovation is alive and well on Marquam Hill. And I want to commend you for that. Because we still have forward thinking on this campus, and we still have those who are not easily dissuaded from all the bleak projections which I have engaged just now and others that you have read about. I am very proud to say that through the kind of foresight and vision of Dr. Laster, the faculty, the staff, the friends of this university that there are three very important projects that will soon come to culmination.

"I refer, first, to the replacement of the Veterans Administration Medical Center, which I am proud to say is the only Veterans hospital that will be replaced in this administration's program. I'll tell you what the trade-off on that was some day. I'm being very facetious here, you know. I want to say that when I taught political science at Willamette University, theoretical government and politics are far different from what I've been practicing in the last few years. The second is the Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research and the third is a Biomedical Information Communications Center. Together these will build upon the existing strengths of the health sciences center and will bring the institution, I believe, into the forefront of the modern research and technological age.

"I would say, my friends, that the research development to be conducted and the transfer of the biomedical information from this hill will not only make major contributions to the health of the region, to the state, but they certainly can stimulate growth in the depleted economic life of this state. In my view, the future of our state, as far as the economic growth, economic development is concerned, will be found emanating and being spawned from within the institutions of learning. And from the research programs, particularly, because they will bring forth new venture capital in the areas of technology, of microelectronics, in artificial information systems. And by upgrading our research product, here on this hill, and by the dissemination of its findings, the centers will help not only to improve the quality and reduce the costs of health care in Oregon, but in the Pacific Northwest and the rest of the nation as well.

(Continued on page 3)

THE OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY NEWS

Vol. 12, No. 1
November 1983

The Oregon Health Sciences University, 3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road, Portland, OR 97201

Leonard Laster, M.D., President

Mary Ann Lockwood, Executive Editor, Executive Assistant to the President and Director of University Relations

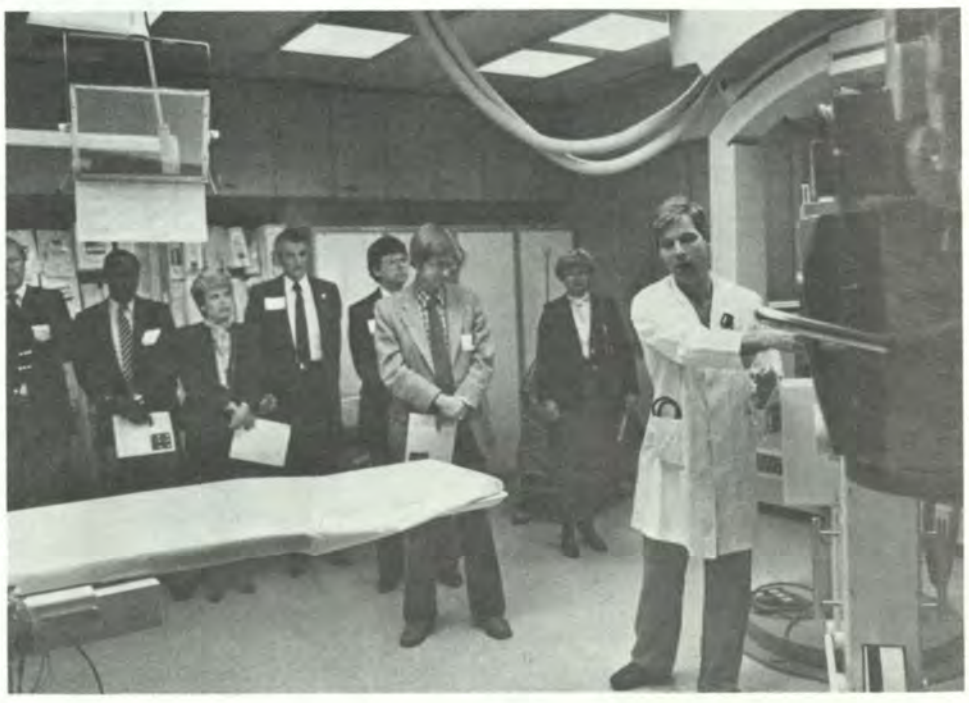
Dick Baltus, Editor

Marlys Levin, Publications Officer

Holly Barker, Contributing Writer

Michele Wiley, Contributing Writer

Members of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education (OSBHE) were on campus in October as part of their rotating visitations to institutions within the State System of Higher Education. In addition to conducting a board meeting, the OSBHE toured University Hospital's new cardiology suite and met with representatives of the departments of ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynecology and pediatrics. At right, board members listen to Dr. John McAnulty describe the features of the hospital's new Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory.



Kendall chosen as new medical school dean

(Continued from page 1)

rave reviews across the board."

Dr. Kendall has been seeing patients in the VAMC and University Hospital with hormone and gland problems including diabetes and especially pituitary and adrenal gland diseases since 1960. He intends to continue seeing patients a half day each week.

As a clinical researcher, Dr. Kendall has attained two highly coveted honors — election by his peers to the American Society for Clinical Investigation and to the Association of American Physicians, both recognizing outstanding contributions to clinical research.

Dr. Kendall is recognized internationally for his research on regulation of pituitary and adrenal hormone secretion both in normal individuals and when disease is present. He and his associates produced and donated to the national pituitary agency the first ACTH anti-serum that could be distributed to other researchers and clinicians to allow the measurement of this pituitary hormone. This assists in the diagnosis of pituitary and hormone diseases and is a major contribution to both research and clinical endocrinology.

Dr. Kendall and Edward Herbert, Ph.D., who will be the first director of the Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research at the OHSU, are among the scientists who have been involved in advancing understanding of the way the brain controls pain function through endorphins and related hormones.

As a teacher, the new dean has a reputation as a popular mentor and role model who has actively assisted young faculty and students in developing careers in research.

Dr. Kendall began his affiliation with the OHSU in 1960 when he received a U.S. PHS fellowship in endocrinology under the preceptorship of Monte Greer, M.D., head of the Division of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Clinical Nutrition. Since 1964 the two have co-directed a training program that has graduated postdoctoral fellows now in academic positions at other medical schools.

As a VAMC administrator, Dr. Kendall is credited with building the Portland center's research program into what Dr. Richard Green, director of the VA's Medical Research Service in Washington D.C., identifies as one of the "major national centers for the VA research system."

When Dr. Kendall became program head 12 years ago, the Portland VA received about $100,000 annually in federal research support involving a half dozen employees. Today the program brings in $2 million annually and supports nearly 100 researchers and their assistants in a broad range of activities.

Dr. Kendall has just been appointed first chairman of the national VA's new Research Planning Council, a body which advises the national VA Office of Medical Research Services on directions for future research and management of resources.

As an administrator in the School of Medicine, Dr. Kendall has served as acting chairman of the Department of Medicine and as head of the Division of Metabolism. Currently, as assistant dean of research, he serves on the School's Research Committee, which he chaired from 1976-81. He also has served on the faculty committees to plan the new OHSU research institute.

The Portland Trail Blazer basketball team was on campus in September to visit the children of Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children, the Child Development and Rehabilitation Center and the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children. Audie Norris (left) and Jeff Lamp were among team members who toured the child care units at the Oregon Health Sciences University and met with many of the young children who are cared for on the hill, among them Doernbecher patient Patrick Muncy.

Hatfield pledges continued support of university

(Continued from page 2)

"I believe that I should say to you very forthrightly that all our academic health centers are extremely important to the vitality of the nation, and since they are all virtually interdependent and interrelated, strengthening one, strengthens all. And I applaud the stated commitments of your administration to excellence and to serving the nation as a whole in these projects, and that has been part of the basis upon which I have been able to justify my efforts.

> 'I am happy to say that innovation is alive and well on Marquam Hill.'

"In two separate acts, the United States Congress has in effect said that the Oregon Health Sciences University is to become the nation's leading academic health center in terms of innovation. You will become the model that will be the example on which future ventures can be based. It is an awesome responsibility. We would not have been able to present this opportunity and achieve these ends if it had not been for the complete confidence that I and many others have in this campus, in the business and the academic community of the state and certainly in knowing that these resources are not being utilized only for some parochial benefit or some parochial value.

"I believe that this can become the institution that will be first among equals, and through our efforts, this institution will be brought into the 21st century much sooner than might have overwise happened. And that's why I am fully committed to the proposition that for my remaining period of time in public life I, for one, would much rather go about the business of developing new technology to enhance life and to bring greater quality to life all throughout the globe than to be able to brag and to boast about how I have contributed to developing a greater efficiency to destroy life.

"And I think it's a matter of balance. I am not a pacifist even though I have great admiration for those who have reached that level of thinking, but I do believe that we have been in an imbalance situation for much too long, and again, let me indicate to you that the percentage of our national budget that's going now to medical research in comparison to research on developing greater ability to destroy life is really very miniscule.

"I make no apologies for the political activities that led to these special educational investments for they are the most cost effective dollars the federal government can spend of your tax monies. For those who are not concerned, as I have said many times before, about the humanitarian dimension, let me say that we are talking about a cost effective ratio of 13 to one. For every dollar of your tax money that we invest in health research, the economy and the GNP will receive $13 in return. It's the highest multiplier we can achieve.

"So, I am delighted to be here today just to indicate to you that I think we have begun a great crusade to enhance life on this globe through the facilities and the genius of all of you constituting this great faculty, the staff at the medical school, the dental school, the nursing school, the Veterans Hospital, the Shriners Hospital, all of the other facilities that make up this great medical hill. I see it as a hill of hope. I see it as a hill that's going to enhance human life, and I'm proud it's in Oregon.

"Now in closing let me say, I'm at an age when there's a great temptation to reminisce. I want you to know that when I got the budget increase, about $40 million, for Alzheimer's Disease, that I had a vested interest in that, too. I wanted to get that research escalated. But I do recall my days of 1955 when Dean Dave Baird came down to the Oregon Legislature to promote the idea of a teaching hospital, and I was on that Senate committee at that time, and I remember the battle that existed between downtown and the hill, between the society and the faculty, and all the other divisions that occurred.

"But I remember that Dave Baird probably taught me as much about political strategy as any other person I've ever encountered in my 33 years of political life, because I remember his perseverance. For one thing, while others were shouting, Dave Baird got quieter. And he was like a bulldog that got a hold of something and he wasn't about ready to let go no matter how much noise, chaos, was happening around him. Perseverance was a great quality that I recall in watching and observing this very able man who I don't think ever even had taken Political Science 101.

"But he was a man who knew human beings. And we voted for that teaching hospital, probably one of the most controversial issues outside of whether or not we should allow them to sell popcorn in theaters.

"I also recall the times that I've been here on the hill as a patient, and again, the human care that was so beautifully demonstrated by all of you and your predecessors who were here.

> 'My commitment is to do all I can to enhance the quality of research, teaching and care on this hill.'

"Now, those are many years of association and joyful relationship. I would like to say that I'm very hopeful that we can move ahead and address some of the unfinished business. I'm aware that that hospital that we fought for so diligently in 1955 is now an antique in many ways. It makes me feel very old. But I do feel that there are ways in which we must address that issue and upgrade the hospital, make it a more effective teaching tool for this institution and for the people who receive the benefits of care. I also feel very strongly that we have another part of this great hill — the nursing program, and that that facility is also in need of updating, badly. We could go on with the list but I only want to say this to you today, that I'm not here to receive a plaque but only to say that my commitment for the remaining period of my public life is to do all I can to enhance the quality of research, teaching, care on this hill. I believe that it is my role and the role of the federal government to make sure that funds filter into these programs in order to bring to this nation, through our budget, a better balance between caring for life and attempting to destroy it."

Next fall School of Dentistry Dean Louis Terkla will leave his post to return to teaching and clinical research.

Terkla to end 17 years as SD dean

If not for the fact that to him maroon doesn't look much different from scarlet, the OHSU community might never have enjoyed for the past 31 years the company of Louis Terkla, D.M.D., dean of the School of Dentistry, who announced recently he would resign his post to return to teaching and clinical research.

Dr. Terkla is the second-most senior dental school dean in the nation.

Fresh out of graduating from the dental school he later would administer for 17 years, Dr. Terkla had planned to enter a United States Public Health Service Dental Practice Residency Program. But one requirement for admission was that the applicant pass a U.S. Navy physical examination. Dr. Terkla passed the physical with flying colors, with one exception — the flying colors.

"I've always been sort of red-green color blind, and the color blindness test they gave was almost impossible for me to pass," the dean remembered. "They had this color lantern that would turn in a circle, each time flashing a different color, all sorts of blended colors. The physician administering the test had never seen anything like this guy naming most of the colors incorrectly. So he called all his staff in to watch this phenomenon and he turned off the lantern and started asking me to name the color of his tie and his shirt and his secretary's blouse and everything else in the room."

Private practice's loss was the OHSU's gain. In 1952 Dr. Terkla accepted an offer of a joint appointment in the dental school's departments of Fixed Prosthodontics and Operative Dentistry. In 1967 he became dean. In between:

— he told his father, a smelter work in Anaconda, Mont., he wouldn't be coming home to set up a dental office. "I was the first person in the entire family history who had gone into any kind of profession," Dr. Terkla said. "When I told my father I was going to teach here for $4,500 a year, I had to pick him off the floor."

— the future dean, to supplement his income and help support his family, practiced his profession at night in office space donated by friends. "I would leave the dental school shortly after 5 p.m., drive home and have dinner with my wife (Phyllis) and with our baby on my lap, then drive down to the office and stay until about 11 p.m. My fees were so low I was giving away my practice," he remembered, laughing. "I must have been undercutting every dentist in town."

> 'When I told my father I was going to teach, I had to pick him off the floor.'

— he collaborated in 1953 with a retired chairman of the Department of Removable Prosthodontics on his first book, a text on removable partial dentures.

— in 1956, as a result of his friendship with David Mahler, Ph.D., now chairman of Dental Materials Science, he became interested in research, an activity which helped qualify him for an advancement in rank.

— he was named assistant to the dean in 1960, a move which laid the groundwork for his candidacy for the deanship when it opened in 1966.

— he interviewed for the dean position in the fall of 1966. In December of the same year he attended a conference out of state where he received a call from the business manager of the university. "He told me to guess who was the next dean of the dental school," Dr. Terkla said. "I told him I had no idea. He said, 'I'm talking to him.' Everybody in the state knew about it except me."

Dr. Terkla had planned to spend six years in the position, then return to teaching, writing about teaching and research, all passions.

Plans change; so do dental students. Dr. Terkla's classmates were a far cry from the dental students he has seen during the past 16 years as dean.

"They have differed a lot over the years," he said. "I went to school from 1948 to 1952 and most of the students were World War II veterans. They were a little salty, a little seasoned. The students' motivation and orientation were exceptionally strong. Whatever the hurdle in front of them, they didn't ask questions, they would just back up a couple hundred yards and take a run at it."

Dr. Terkla's first few years as dean coincided with the nation's period of student unrest. The liberal arts campuses were active, and, the dean said, "It was unreasonable to think we would be immune."

During the late 1960s, the School of Dentistry admitted "some very activistic students" who behaved considerably different from their predecessors, the dean said. "The primary difference was that when these students had an obstacle in front of them, they felt they had two choices: either avoid it or press the administration to remove it."

Through the entire period, Dr. Terkla kept an open mind and office door ("The students almost wore out my carpet"), and another era passed. Students today, the dean said, "have swung back to being more conservative. They are a health profession educator's dream," he said. "They have a strong sense of idealism and a high degree of motivation. They work very hard and are most appreciative of everything that is done for them.

"And," he continued, with a tongue planted in his cheek, "the male students are wearing neck ties again in the clinics."

(continued on page 5)

Mahler chairs committee to find Terkla replacement

David Mahler, Ph.D., professor and chairman of dental materials science, has been named by Oregon Health Sciences University President Leonard Laster to chair the search committee for a new dean of the School of Dentistry.

Current dean, Louis Terkla, D.M.D., has announced he will retire at the end of the 1983-84 school year.

Other members of the School of Dentistry faculty appointed to the committee were: Donald Adams, D.D.S., professor and director of graduate periodontology; Kenneth Berg, D.M.D., immediate past president of the Oregon Dental Association; Arthur Brown, Ph.D., professor and chairman of physiology and biophysics; Sebastian Campagna, D.D.S., professor and chairman of removable prosthodontics; Jack Clinton, D.M.D., associate professor and chairman of practice planning; Joseph Consani, associate dean for administrative affairs; Walter Gabler, D.D.S., Ph.D., professor and chairman of biochemistry; Theodore Jastak, D.D.S., Ph.D., professor and head of the Division of Dentistry and director of the Hospital Dental Service; Roger Lunt, D.D.S., associate professor of pediatric dentistry; Paul Madden, student representative; Robert Quinn, D.M.D., assistant professor of operative dentistry; Arthur Retzlaff, D.D.S., professor of pediatric dentistry; Margaret Ryan, associate professor and chairwoman of dental hygiene; and LeGrand Woolley, D.D.S., professor of pathology.

Newsmakers

Dick Bates, D.M.D., a 1958 graduate of the School of Dentistry, is the new president of the Oregon Dental Association. Dr. Bates is a general dentist in Beaverton.

John A. Benson, M.D., professor of medicine and head of gastroenterology, has been honored with American College of Physicians (ACP) Mastership. Of the 54,000 ACP members — doctors of internal medicine, related specialists and physicians-in-training — only about 150 hold the rank of ACP Master. Mastership is reserved for College Fellows who have consistently upheld the highest standards of clinical performance and medical scholarship.

Robert Cockburn, M.D., a 1955 graduate of the School of Medicine, has been installed as president of the Oregon Academy of Family Physicians. Dr. Cockburn practices in southeast Portland and is a member of the staff at Providence Hospital.

Rodney Dunn, D.M.D., a 1971 graduate of the School of Dentistry, has been installed as president of the Oregon Academy of Pediatric Dentistry.

Susan Fillmore, R.N., assistant director-/nurse manager of the I.V. Therapy Team, has been appointed to the National Intravenous Therapy Association's Committee on Education.

J. Timothy Hanlon, M.D., a 1975 graduate of the School of Medicine, has been elected to fellowship in the American College of Cardiology, a 12,000-member nonprofit professional medical society and teaching institution. Dr. Hanlon is a member of the staff of the Bend Memorial Clinic.

Mark Hattenhauer, M.D., a 1966 graduate of the School of Medicine, has been elected president of the American Heart Association, Oregon Affiliate, for 1983-84. Dr. Hattenhauer is in private practice in Tualatin and Portland and serves on the medical staffs of Good Samaritan and Meridian Park hospitals. **Beatrice Rose,** M.D., M.P.H., associate professor of preventive medicine, is the Oregon Affiliate's new president-elect.

Richard Havel, M.D., a 1949 graduate of the School of Medicine, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Havel, director of the Cardiovascular Research Institute at the University of California at San Francisco, has conducted pioneering research into the actions of lipoproteins and cholesterol.

Installed as president of the Oregon chapter of the Healthcare Financial Management Association was **Lauris Rodier,** assistant fiscal director for patient support services.

Elected as a member-at-large to the board of directors of the International Association for Hospital Security (IAHS) was **Lewis Schatz,** director of the OHSU's Department of Public Safety. Schatz also was selected for the NOMINEE credentialing level of IAHS, the organization's highest level of professional credentialing for personnel involved in health care security and safety management.

Elected to the George Fox College Board of Trustees was **Kent Thornburg,** Ph.D., associate professor of physiology in the School of Medicine. Dr. Thornburg is a 1967 George Fox graduate.

Retirements

Retiring after 14 years of service in the Parking Office, is **Bernice Dasso.**

Thelma Fields, an employee in the Department of Clinical Pathology, has retired after 21 years of service on the Hill.

June Jansen has retired as telephone services coordinator. She worked at the OHSU for 29 years.

Jim Phillips, supervisor of medical photography, has retired after 34 years at the OHSU.

FOCUS ON RESEARCH
THE OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY
NEWS
SUPPLEMENT NOVEMBER 1983

Convocation to provide close-up look at research

Curiosity is a common trait among researchers, people who spend their lives asking questions, then searching for the answers.

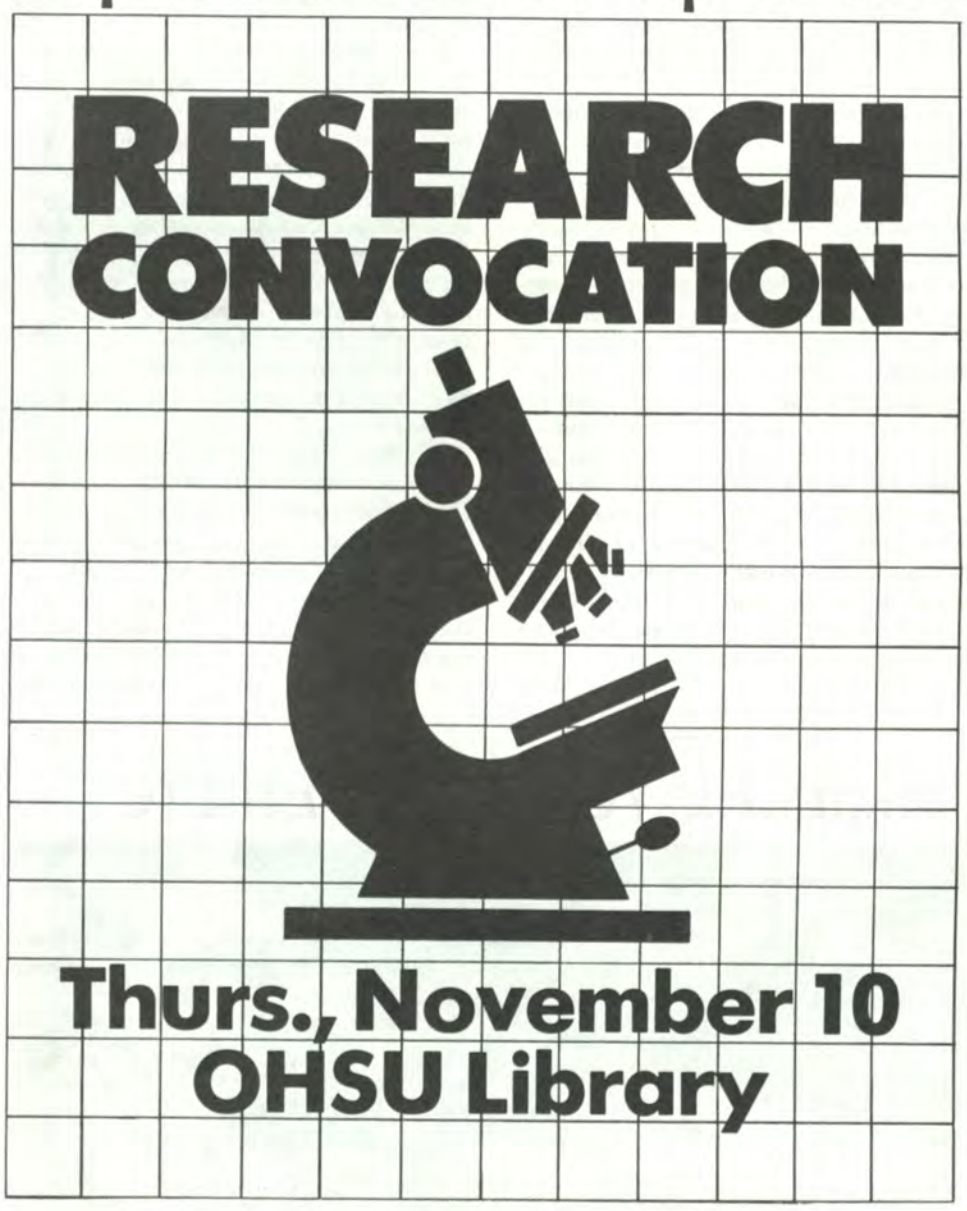
Scientists who laid the groundwork for the development of a polio vaccine wondered if they could grow the polio virus in the cell culture of tissue other than that of a human. The answer was 'Yes,' and the knowledge gained from studying the virus led to the development of a vaccine by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1954.

Over the next seven years, an estimated 154,000 cases of paralytic polio were prevented. More than 12,000 of those victims would have died; 128,000 would have been permanently disabled.

Between 1949 and 1964 Dr. Charles Dotter, a radiologist at the Oregon Health Sciences University, experimented with the use of dilating catheters in an alternative treatment to many health problems which normally would require surgery. In 1964 Dr. Dotter for the first time used the procedure to treat a human and salvaged a woman's leg destined for amputation by opening an artery clogged by atherosclerosis. Dr. Dotter had launched an era of non-surgical treatment of many ailments. Catheters are now used to find and stop hemorrhages, remove gallstones and treat tumors deep within the body, among many other procedures. Recently, balloon catheters have been used to open obstructed coronary arteries, providing an alternative to bypass surgery, now the most common operation in the country.

By 1936 it had been discovered that patients with hemophilia were deficient in a plasma factor necessary for blood to clot normally. Yet it has been only in the last two decades that most of the advances in research of the disease have taken place. The outlook for hemophiliacs improved dramatically once research had uncovered the missing clotting factor and had devised a method of obtaining it. Now, by treating themselves at home with infusions of "Factor VIII," hemophiliacs can prevent bleeding and lead nearly normal lives. Hemophiliacs can now undergo major surgery, even on the brain and heart, and they no longer are faced with a lifetime of painful and crippled joints.

In 1882, when Dr. Robert Koch, a German physician, announced his research had resulted in the discovery of the organism that caused tuberculosis, the disease was the leading cause of death in most of the world. One-seventh of all human beings died from TB. However, despite Dr. Koch's discovery in 1945 special segregated wards in hospitals across the country were filled with patients with tubercular lung disease. But research based on Dr. Koch's initial discovery developed new drugs that treated TB quickly and effectively and could prevent it in those exposed to active TB patients.



Because of research many diseases once drastic are now easily preventable or controllable.

Research is an essential element of any academic institution. "A university is a community of scholars dedicated to obtaining knowledge and to sharing this information with each other, with their students, with the community and with the world at large," says Monte Greer, M.D., head of endocrinology in the Oregon Health Sciences University School of Medicine. "Particularly in disciplines such as health, where many important fundamentals are as yet dimly perceived, a faculty engaged in research is absolutely essential to provide the necessary dynamic leadership to the community."

Knowledge in the health care field changes so rapidly that what is learned today might soon be obsolete. OHSU faculty members must be at the forefront of knowledge to assure students — future health providers — of obtaining instruction in and evaluation of new theories relating to the causes of disease and techniques for delivering health care.

To help illustrate their work and explain their contributions, OHSU scientists have prepared 71 exhibits which they would like to share at the Second Annual Research Convocation Thursday, November 10, from 1:30 to 6 p.m. in the OHSU Library. During the convocation, scientists will be available to explain their work and answer questions.

In addition to the exhibits, the convocation will feature the first Mark O. Hatfield Biomedical Research Lecture from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Library Auditorium. Senator Hatfield will be present to introduce the first speaker, Edward Herbert, Ph.D., director of the OHSU's planned Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research (see related story in this special supplement). Dr. Herbert will describe his exciting and pioneering research in a talk entitled "How Genes Control Brain Activity and Behavior."

The Research Convocation provides a chance for the community to learn firsthand about some of the important research being conducted in the OHSU's schools of Dentistry, Medicine and Nursing and in some of its affiliated institutions. The OHSU is the matrix of a research consortium that encompasses, in addition to its three schools, the Crippled Children's Division, the University Hospital, the Portland Center for Hearing and Speech, the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center and the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children.

You are invited to take a close-up look at many of the projects by attending the Second Annual Research Convocation.

Admission and parking are free.

OHSU research helped by MRF

Two years ago James Bryan wanted to become a cancer researcher, but the high cost of six years of medical school made the idea a dream. Now, thanks to the Medical Research Foundation, Bryan's dream is tangible. The books and equipment, lab coats and tuition dollars he needs to invest in M.D. and Ph.D. education are all covered by an MRF scholarship.

"The award gives me the opportunity to pursue the field I'm interested in," said Bryan, who is starting his second year at the OHSU. "When I applied to medical school I wanted an M.D. and a Ph.D., but there was no way I could have afforded the extra years. The Medical Research Foundation award has allowed me to go into the career of my choice."

The MRF also allows many other OHSU research scientists to pursue new ideas through start-up support funds.

The MRF provided 29 OHSU scientists with $376,000 in start-up grants last year. Since it began in 1942, the foundation's grants have supported research that has led to breakthroughs in medical care including the Starr-Edwards Heart Valve, portable kidney dialysis and progress in the treatment of tinnitus.

"Starting and continuing research at the OHSU has been very positively influenced by the MRF," said Richard Jones, M.D., Ph.D., an OHSU professor of biochemistry on the MRF's Board of Trustees.

Through MRF grants, OHSU scientists may begin gathering data and doing early

(continued on page 2)

Ideas face close scrutiny before funds obtained

Applying for funds to support scientific research is a long and arduous process. Before investigators can begin the research that may someday lead to life-saving results, they must gain financial support through meticulous proposals documenting their ideas. The scientific process often begins with grant applications — the tracing of an idea from its creation through a labyrinth of research, testing, budget planning, conclusions and repeated peer review.

Successful grant proposals may begin an exciting period of investigation. But when grant proposals fail — as about half of them do — scientists face two choices: discouragement from pursuing their ideas, or inspiration to reshape them into projects that stand a better chance of surviving the scrutiny of potential funding sources, says William Connor, M.D., an OHSU professor of medicine and a internationally recognized specialist in the prevention of heart disease.

Dr. Connor is among 132 OHSU scientists who obtained more than $16 million in grants last year to investigate 200 projects designed to improve techniques of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease. The projects represent 56 percent of OHSU scientists' grant proposals. Although little more than half of the OHSU researchers received the grants they wanted, they were more successful than a national average that claims only a 40 percent acceptance rate among grant applicants.

Dr. Connor, chief of the section of Clinical Nutrition and Lipid Metabolism, is a 25-year veteran of grant-supported research aimed at investigating heart disease, the nation's No. 1 cause of death. His perspective covers all three sides of the grant process; he seeks grants, serves as a peer review committee member who helps determine whether projects are funded and helps judge which research articles will be published in national scientific journals.

The ongoing process of peer review, or scrutiny by scientists in the same field, ensures that researchers pursue new ideas their profession deems important and that their results are accurate, says Dr. Connor.

"Peer review is very exacting and this can be quite discouraging to a young investigator," he says. "It's exciting to go through it, but some people give up with good careers in front of them because they feel discouraged."

Development of "An Alternative Diet" helped Dr. William Connor and his wife Sonja garner $700,000 in research support last year.

Dr. Connor's five heart study projects secured about $700,000 in research and training grants last year, but he hasn't forgotten the times his own projects failed to win funding.

Dr. Connor says that many researchers who are new to the field succeed in gaining financial support by blending creative ideas with carefully planned methods and research.

Roger Illingworth, M.D., Ph.D., and co-director of the Lipid Disorders Clinic, is one example of a researcher who has succeeded in securing grants early in his career. Shortly after Dr. Illingworth completed his internship at the OHSU, he applied for a National Institutes of Health research grant through the OHSU's Clinical Research Center. He was awarded funds to cover three years of research on the study of dietary factors contributing to blood cholesterol.

Dr. Illingworth then applied for an independent grant and succeeded in obtaining funds on his first attempt. "He succeeds because of his good ideas, exceptionally hard work and very logical presentation," Dr. Connor says. "He formulates his thoughts clearly, his ideas are good and they are original."

Dr. Connor, his research partner and wife, Sonja, and Joseph Matarazzo, Ph.D., chairman of the Department of Medical Psychology, had one question in mind when they began "The Family Heart Study" in 1976: Can the eating patterns of randomly selected families be changed in a direction to reduce their risk of coronary heart disease?

"We got the idea after spending 15 years of feeding different substances to people and finding out that some substances increase blood cholesterol and some decrease it," Dr. Connor says.

"Cholesterol from the blood enters the lining of the arteries and sets up deposits which ultimately cause heart trouble. We felt we must take our information about diet and blood cholesterol to the public to see if people would accept an alternative diet that would lower their risk of heart disease."

The investigators developed a 25-member research team including medical psychologists, dietitians, nutritions, nurses, biostatisticians and clinic coordinators. Their plan was to ask families to slowly reduce their consumption of fat and cholesterol and increase certain vegetable and grain food groups during a five-year period.

During that first step of generating an idea for scientific research, the Connors researched existing theory about heart disease so that they could be sure their ideas were original and increase their chances of gaining financial support.

The Connors applied for a grant through the Oregon Heart Association, which provided "seed money" to begin planning the project called "An Alternative Diet for the Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease."

Ready to begin their research in 1976, they wrote a 250-page grant request outlining the plan for the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, which is part of the federally funded National Institutes of Health. (Last year the NIH provided the OHSU with about 70 percent of the $13 million scientists received from federal sources. An additional $2 million came from private sources and $875,000 came from state grants.)

Dr. Connor's grant proposal traveled the same route as any geared for NIH support. First, applications to the NIH undergo peer review by a group of scientists skilled in the project area. Review may last up to four months. By the time it is finished, projects are either approved for funding, tabled for reconsideration at a later date or rejected.

The national peer review committee rejected the proposal for what would later become "The Family Heart Study." At that time, the Connors had included that study in a much larger project. Although the institute decided not to fund the whole study, it gave an enthusiastic critique of the "Family Heart Study" segment.

The researchers wrote a second proposal for the heart study. They gained approval on their second attempt. The project went through one more peer review and a site visit, during which the review committee sampled an "alternative diet" lunch of the Connors' test meals.

Nine months later Dr. Connor received

(continued on page 4)

MRF support

(continued from page 1)

research on new project ideas. Once their ideas take shape, scientists stand a better chance of competing for funds through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and other federal agencies.

Dr. Jones said the MRF scholarship both encourages students to pursue research careers and helps train them to work effectively as researchers by providing a solid groundwork with both M.D. and Ph.D. degrees.

"For those people in medicine who look for a career in research and academic medicine, their ability to work effectively depends on their research training. It's difficult for a person trained just in medicine to have the skills, excitement and dedication to do research without research training provided by the Ph.D. experience."

It's also difficult for them to compete against other Ph.D. trained scientists when it comes to seeking federal support.

Dr. Jones said the gradual decline in numbers of scientists with both degrees troubles medical schools and the NIH, which provides a majority of OHSU's federal grants.

"Many people begin school with plans to go into research or academic medicine, but after completing an M.D., the economics don't provide for it," said Dr. Jones. "They are lured into practice or medical specialties and never go back for the Ph.D. They may do research, but their grounding in research techniques is limited."

With fewer people trained in research, "The amount and quality of research may level off in this country," Dr. Jones said.

Through its scholarship program, the foundation hopes to encourage more students to pursue medical research. Incoming first year students at the OHSU are notified of the MRF scholar program each fall. To become eligible for the funds, they must declare an interest in academic medicine or research. Applicants are reviewed by a faculty committee of the School of Medicine and interviewed by the dean.

Bryan was selected as the 1982 scholarship winner. This year's recipient is Angelo Vlessis, a first year student in the OHSU School of Medicine who is interested in ophthalmology.

Scholarships to Vlessis and Bryan are each worth about $70,000 and cover a total of six years of education at the OHSU; four years of medical school and two years of additional study toward a Ph.D.

Groundbreaking nears for research institute

The OHSU's new Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research is beginning to take shape. Architects for the IABR have entered into the design development phase of the planning in preparation of construction of the institute, expected to begin next spring.

The IABR has been funded by a $20.79 million construction grant from the Department of Health and Human Services and by a $5 million donation toward operation of the institute from a Portland couple who wish to remain anonymous.

The Zimmer, Gunsul, Frasca Partnership has been working closely with the new director of the IABR, Edward Herbert, Ph.D., currently an associate member of the Institute of Molecular Biology at the University of Oregon. Dr. Herbert currently is searching for scientists/faculty to staff the IABR and for input into the design of the facility.

"We're trying to tie some of the threads together," Dr. Herbert said. "I'm talking to some key people I would like to recruit and at the same time discussing with them what they think should be the important structural elements of a building such as this."

In designing the building, the architects are looking at two factors. "The technical aspects require a highly flexible laboratory space to meet a variety of anticipated and unanticipated circumstances over a period of time as research programs and the direction of the institute change," said architect Bob Frasca. "We also want to provide an environment that will be conducive to the interchange of ideas and to creative research."

Edward Herbert, Ph.D., director of the OHSU's Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research, currently is searching for scientists/faculty to staff the new facility. Construction of the IABR (shown in model beside Dr. Herbert between the Basic Science and Medical Research buildings) is expected to begin in the spring of 1984 and be completed by mid-1985. The institute has been funded by a $20.79 million federal grant and by a $5 million donation from a Portland couple who wish to remain anonymous.

The 72,000 square foot structure will house five floors of research and service space and will include special areas designed to bring together scientists from different disciplines into a common setting. The building, which will be connected with both the Medical Research and Basic Science buildings, will feature a split-level system in which scientists can walk down or up a half floor to open conference rooms to meet with colleagues from the floor above or below them.

An atrium courtyard, replacing the parking lot between Mackenzie Hall and the Medical Research Building, not only will provide "a congenial environment for the three research buildings," according to Frasca, "but will connect with the Mackenzie Hall cafeteria and provide an outdoor space for dining as well as space for concerts and a variety of activities that will be shared by the entire Health Sciences University."

The general emphasis of the institute will be on molecular biology and brain research, Dr. Herbert said, but "The actual program will be developed by the people we recruit."

Convocation to highlight wide array of projects

The following are some examples of research projects at the OHSU that will be featured at the Second Annual Research Convocation:

Fever is one of the body's natural defenses to ward off disease. In the late 1800s, attempts were made to treat cancer victims with fever, but the inability to control the heat and measure the temperature quickly led to its abandonment. For the past two years a clinical trial has been conducted at the OHSU in which certain cancer patients are treated with carefully-measured and temperature-monitored heat from high frequency radio waves. The heat is applied either through externally placed applicators or internal probes placed directly into the tumor. Scientists in the School of Medicine's Department of Surgery, Division of Surgical Oncology, are encouraged with the early results of their trials and are hoping further studies prove hyperthermia therapy to be an effective method of treating certain cancers.

Research by Alfred Lewy, M.D., Ph.D., is leading to new methods of treating various disorders, such as winter depression and insomnia, with exposure to bright artificial light. Dr. Lewy's work will be among the 71 exhibits featured at the Research Convocation.

A study undertaken by a researcher in the School of Nursing assessed levels of stress, coping strategies and health status at two time periods following the eruption of Mount St. Helens. The study involved people who lost relatives or property in the eruption. Their scores on stress, illness and support measures were compared to a control group. The results are expected to reveal whether: ongoing stress, such as continued threat of evacuation, leads to lower levels of mental and physical health over time; whether mental states, such as depression, if persistent over time lead to physical illnesses; and the extent to which supportive networks aided in recovery.

The pyramidal tract is an important structure in the central nervous system which mediates control by the brain of muscles involved in delicate, precise movements. An investigation of the pyramidal tract is being undertaken by a scientist in the School of Dentistry's Department of Physiology and Biophysics. The study is increasing the understanding of the pyramidal tract and helping to form the basis for treatment of damage to it which may be caused by head trauma or a stroke.

In the School of Medicine's department's of Psychiatry, Ophthalmology and Pharmacology, scientists are studying melatonin — a hormone of the brain's pineal gland — and the way in which it is regulated by light. They have found that daily and seasonal rhythms are regulated by the 24-hours, light-dark cycle and the length of daylight as it changes throughout the year. They also have found that some people who become depressed in the winter and remit in spring have hormonal imbalances that respond to light treatment. Various disorders, including winter depression, insomnia and jet lag may potentially be treated with appropriately timed exposures to bright artificial light.

Kidney damage caused by drugs is a common cause of kidney failure. Such toxic kidney injury may be worsened when there also are accompanying problems of sodium depletion, dehydration, potassium deficiency and low dietary calcium. Research in the School of Medicine's departments of Medicine and Pathology is indicating that increasing the dietary intake of sodium and calcium can modify kidney damage by drugs and might be used to prevent kidney failure in patients.

Studies undertaken by a scientist in the School of Medicine's departments of Biochemistry and Medical Genetics in collaboration with a scientist at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Utah have produced a method of obtaining genetic markers useful in the diagnosis of serious hereditary diseases such as Huntington's disease, Gardner's syndrome (a hereditary colon cancer) and Retinitis Pigmentosa (a form of hereditary blindness). The genetic markers will aid in the mapping of these and other disease genes to specific locations on chromosomes which is a first step in the isolation of the genes and may lead to an understanding of the underlying mechanisms of the disease caused by the genes. This, in turn, may suggest effective treatment.

Research in the School of Medicine's Department of Surgery has resulted in a new procedure for the treatment of brain tumors that has proved to increase by as much as 50-fold the amount of anti-cancer drugs accepted by the brain. The use of chemotherapy in the treatment of brain tumors has traditionally been hindered by the presence of a glue-like substance between the cells lining blood vessels. Normally, this "blood brain barrier" serves to protect the central nervous system from potentially harmful substances in the blood. But while performing its role, it also prevents effective penetration of drugs delivered to the brain. An OHSU scientist, however, has devised a method of opening the blood brain barrier, allowing successful drug treatment of the tumor cells.

Center provides OHSU scientists home for human studies

Ultimately, the study of human disease must extend to the study of humans. Laboratory studies involving tissue or animals can not unveil the final solution.

Scientists, then, must have access to facilities in which they can conduct studies of humans in a controlled environment.

The Clinical Research Center at the OHSU is one of 74 facilities of its kind supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to provide such an environment for scientists to conduct studies of humans. The center is Oregon's link to a network of health care scientists working in similar facilities located in hospitals and universities across the country. The group of General Clinical Research Centers, the first eight of which were established in 1960, was designed to make clinical research available on a wide scale to medical science while increasing the nation's pool of trained investigators.

FOCUS ON RESEARCH

Leonard Laster, M.D., President

Mary Ann Lockwood, Executive Assistant to President; Director, University Relations

Dick Baltus, Editor

Marlys Levin, Publications Officer

Holly Barker, Contributing Writer

Together, the centers have conducted more than 3,000 studies of diseases that plague both children and adults.

Located in University Hospital (north), the OHSU's center includes a laboratory, six beds to accommodate in-patients, a kitchen to prepare precise patient diets, a patient recreation room and staff offices. This is where 50 OHSU researchers are currently investigating the course, control and cure of human disease in hopes of providing better methods of patient care.

Projects are accepted from all departments in the School of Medicine after approval by the center's advisory board and by the OHSU's Committee on Human Research. Patients who agree to participate in projects, or "protocols," are periodically admitted to the center for tests, administration of medication and observation. Length of their stays ranges from several hours to six weeks.

Researchers at the OHSU's Clinical Research Center, which is directed by John Porter, M.D., professor of surgery, have conducted 214 studies involving about 2,250 patients. In 1980 the center received the largest grant ever awarded to an OHSU program, $6.3 million from the NIH that will help support the program through 1984. The center recently received approval of funding from the NIH of approximately $7 million to provide continued support through 1989.

Many of the center's human-based tests have contributed to better health care for patients across the country. The estrogen and progesterone receptor tests, first researched by William Fletcher, M.D., professor of surgery; Stephens Moseley, M.D., associate professor of surgery; and Edward Keenan, Ph.D., associate professor of surgery; have proved effective in predicting which patients with breast cancer could benefit from hormone therapy as an alternative to surgery.

A study by David McCarron, M.D., associate professor of medicine, received national attention for its findings that a deficiency of calcium may be as much a culprit as excessive sodium in the development of high blood pressure.

A study of Raynaud's Syndrome conducted by Dr. Porter is based on the largest number of patients ever watched under continuous follow-up by one group of researchers. For the past 12 years, the CRC has studied 500 patients who suffer from Raynaud's Syndrome, which produces abnormal spasms in the blood vessels.

A study of A gamma globulin performed in the CRC in conjunction with scientists at the University of Washington and Duke University has developed advances in treatment of people suffering from A gamma globulin anemia, a disease that leaves its victims susceptible to a variety of repeated life-threatening bacterial infections. Bernard Pirofsky, M.D., professor of medicine and microbiology, has found that monthly intravenous treatment with immune-producing blood serum is both easier for the patient and more effective than traditional weekly injections of smaller gamma globulin doses.

A study on lipid metabolism has shown that diets including fish oil help lower blood fats, the major risk factor in coronary heart disease. The study is co-directed by William Connor, M.D., professor of medicine, and Roger Illingworth, M.D., Ph.D. (See related story this issue.)

Currently, nearly 80 protocols are being researched in the CRC.

Patients are helping John Nutt, M.D., assistant professor of neurology, test the effects of the drug L-Dopa, an effective therapeutic agent in the treatment of Parkinson's Disease. Dr. Nutt has found that meals high in protein, dramatically affect absorption of L-Dopa and decrease its effectiveness in the treatment of Parkinsonism.

Robert Bennett, M.D., professor of medicine, is investigating the use of an oral gold preparation in the treatment of certain types of arthritis. Gold currently is used as an injection to help fight several types of arthritis. Dr. Bennett is studying oral treatments, which act faster in the body and have fewer side effects than injections.

Many of the patients who participate in studies in the CRC do so to receive treatment unavailable anywhere else. But most, according to head nurse Anne Kelleher, join projects for the sake of progress in health care.

"Most of the patients take part in the studies because they are altruistic," Kelleher says. "Most say 'I want to help somebody. I want to do this for science.' "

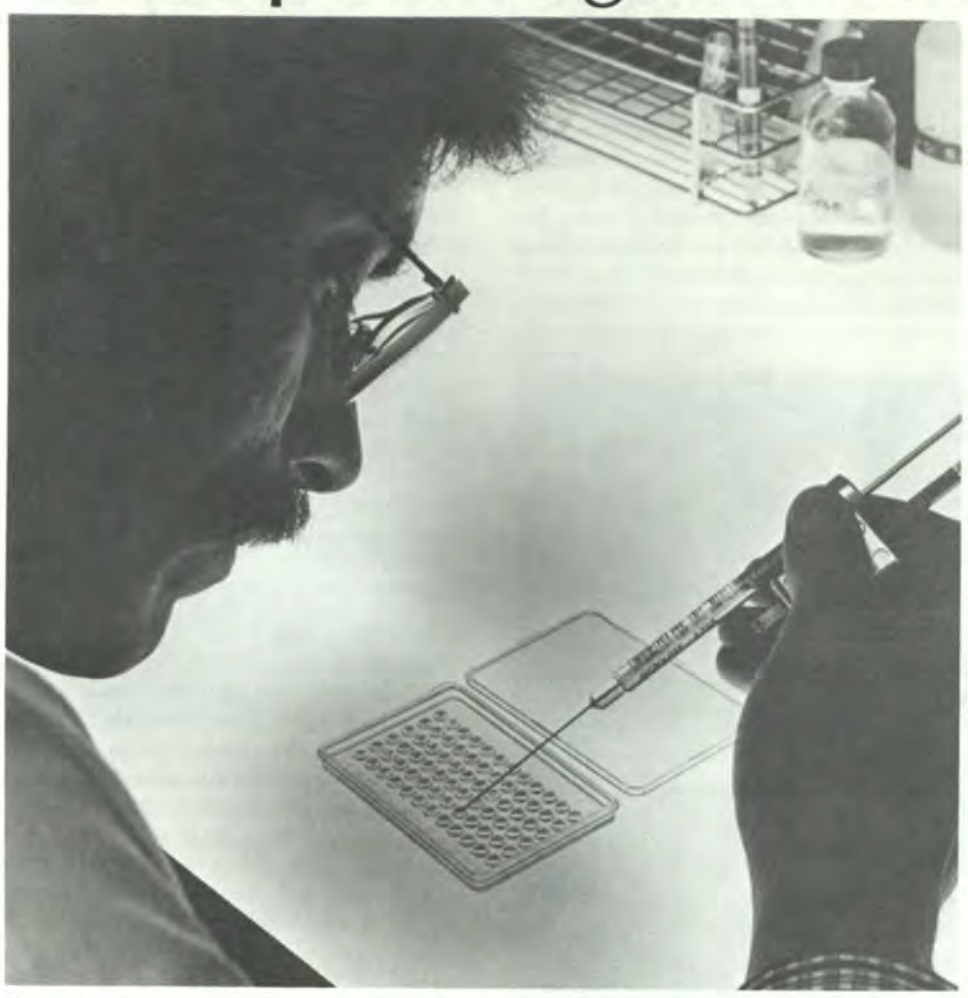
Medical ideas outstrip funding for basic research

The article reprinted below was written by OHSU President Leonard Laster, M.D., and first appeared in the June 15, 1983, issue of The Wall Street Journal.

Because of the accomplishments of physicians and engineers at the University of Utah, we can prolong life by substituting a mechanical heart for a critically diseased one. This culmination of years of research amply justified the investment of public funds that made it possible. The mechanical heart represents what Lewis Thomas called "halfway technology." When it is all that medical science can offer, it can be a welcome alternative.

Individuals with chronic kidney failure who are medically ineligible for an organ transplant select kidney dialysis, another form of halfway technology. However, all such patients would be far better served had we the means to prevent their underlying diseases or to cure them at the onset.

"Preventive" or "curative" technology always provides a better choice since halfway technology often fails to restore normal life and runs up exorbitant costs. Only about half the patients treated with kidney dialysis ever return to full activity. Halfway technology places such heavy demands on facilities and on the time of physicians, nurses and others that growing financial concerns have brought us to the point of seriously considering rationing access to complex medical technology.



Through basic research, the groundwork can be laid for preventions and cures of human disease.

> We usually look for short-term results, but basic research requires a long lead time.

In contrast, the story of polio shows that when *basic* biomedical research extends our understanding of biological processes enough to enable *applied* research to generate new preventive or curative measures, the expenditures attributable to halfway technology fade away. Only after basic research led to the discovery and isolation of the polio virus was it possible to undertake the applied research that replaced the halfway technology of the iron lung with the preventive technology of the vaccine. The disease virtually disappeared, and so did the enormous financial and social demands caused by untimely deaths, prolonged confinement to hospitals and interminable programs of physical and mental rehabilitation.

Because we know so much more about human biology, opportunities for probing important questions have increased greatly, and the biomedical academic community now conceives almost twice as many scientifically meritorious research proposals for public support as it did a decade ago. The problem is that we are funding a far smaller percentage of these new and creative ideas.

Basic research needs unremitting, enlightened tolerance and advocacy, but its essential attributes tend to be difficult for many of us to accept. We usually look for short-term results, but basic research requires a long lead time, measured on occasion in decades, before it finally gives rise to a preventive or curative capability. During much of the period before a tangible achievement, it may be difficult or impossible to anticipate the applied benefits inherent in a line of laboratory inquiry.

Basic research fares best when we do not subject it to rigid planning, when we select its scientist-practitioners exclusively for their intelligence and experimental skill and when we allow them great freedom to explore ideas. The results that serve humanity well arise most often from the unfettered flights of brilliant imaginations.

To nurture the exceptional individuals needed to broaden the scientific foundations of human medicine, the national commitment to support basic laboratory and clinical research must be long-term and free of erratic swings that undermine the stability of productive research teams. We must continually recruit and train young bioscientists, rehabilitate laboratories, replace equipment and maintain the quality of biomedical libraries. Our past commitment has at times varied too unpredictably and we have tolerated injudicious erosion of the research and training programs.

The National Institutes of Health, a federal agency, supports the bulk of this country's biomedical research. Between 1972 and 1982, its $1.5 billion budget increased to $3.6 billion in current dollars or $1.7 billion in constant dollars, covering neither growth in costs due to the increasing technical complexity of the biomedical sciences nor growth in overhead costs of conducting research.

In the same period the number of new applications for research grants that were evaluated as scientifically sound and worth pursuing increased almost twofold. These proposals constitute the most fertile area under NIH aegis for the generation of additional valuable biomedical knowledge. Unfortunately, the percentage that could actually be funded fell from about 60% (3,500) in 1972 to about 40% (5,000) in 1982, and the proposed 1984 budget for the NIH would permit funding less than 30%. Why be concerned? An annual budget of $3.6 billion is far from inconsequential and 5,000 funded new research projects greatly exceeds 3,500 and reflects a better current budget than many other federal agencies receive.

But I am distressed because we are denying ourselves critical opportunities to exploit creative and quality ideas, some of which may be lost entirely or postponed unwisely.

We are also witnessing a decline in the recruitment of talented young physicians into research careers. In 1972, some 4,500 physicians were trained in biomedical research under NIH auspices; in 1982, the number was 1,900. Attrition among physician-scientists sets us back greatly because they bridge the gulf between the basic sciences and clinical medicine and foster the transformation of laboratory insights into bedside applications.

I think we ought to set a goal of funding 60% of the meritorious proposals in basic biomedical research each year and that we should maintain the percentage without precipitous changes. We should also encourage and provide adequate support for the training of young bioscientists, Ph.D. or M.D., aiming in particular to meet a National Academy of Sciences recommendation for 2,800 physicians in training each year to become research scientists. If we cannot identify a source of federal funds to achieve these objectives now, then we should, at the very least, make a binding commitment to do so as soon as the economy improves sufficiently.

We may be setting the stage for a pause in the flow of new biomedical information. If allowed to occur, it could slow the development of important preventive and curative measures. Because the quest for knowledge will never be totally suppressed, such measures will still evolve with time, but who would wish to answer to those whose lives might have been saved or whose suffering might have been alleviated had we sustained, if not increased, our present commitment to basic biomedical research? Halfway technology is necessary and valuable, but it is, when all is said and done, only a halfway measure.

Extensive search for support begins research process

(continued from page 2)

word that the study would be funded for five years at $1.4 million. He refined his budget to cover salaries, equipment and supplies for one year's work, and he prepared his records to comply with the expectations of yearly federal auditors.

At the end of five years the researchers applied for additional funding through the NIH, which renewed the grant for three more years at $985,600.

"It's important to maintain faith in your own ideas," says Dr. Connor, looking back on the challenges of peer review and the struggle to gain support for research ideas. "Most things that later become significant may have had a rough go — they usually do because they are off the beaten track."

In 1976 when the Connors began trying to solve cholesterol problems by asking people to replace meat-and-potatoes meals with stir fry vegetables, he worried that many physicians and psychologists would find his plans to extreme.

"Many people didn't think that Americans could change to that degree, or that they should even be asked to," he recalls.

But after testing 233 families for about five years, after compiling yearly progress reports and publishing five editions of the alternative diet cookbook, the Connors find that families are willing to change their eating habits to save their lives.

When the Family Heart Study ends in March 1985 the researchers will evaluate the data generated and present the results to the scientific community and the public.

Once again, the research must be submitted to peer review before it can be published in national scientific journals. These journals publish 20 to 30 percent of the articles scientists submit.

The process of writing grant proposals, passing peer review and publishing results is challenging and satisfying, says Dr. Connor. To survive, projects must be carefully shepherded through an intricate maze plotted to weed out ill-conceived plans. The ideas that survive, however, often produce scientific developments that enhance and save human lives.

FOCUS ON RESEARCH

NEWS

THE OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

Lecture series begins third year

The Marquam Hill Society Lecture Series has begun its third year at the OHSU, offering interested citizens the chance to hear faculty members discuss timely and important issues concerning human health.

The series began September 29 with John Nutt, M.D., assistant professor of neurology, discussing Parkinson's disease. Parkinson's is a common neurological disorder affecting more than one in every 100 persons older than 55. It is a progressive disease resulting from a chemical abnormality in the brain that leads to limited functional capabilities — slowness of movement, tremors or shaking, muscle rigidity and balance problems.

The lecture series continued October 27 with Matthew Riddle, M.D., associate professor of medicine, whose topic is "Diabetes: New Strategies." Dr. Riddle is a leading authority on diabetes, a life-threatening disease affecting more than 11 million Americans. Dr. Riddle discussed strategies for management of diabetes and patterns of insulin administration. He is an advocate for home monitoring of blood sugar levels to give persons with diabetes more control over their disease and their lives.

Joseph Bloom, M.D., professor and vice chairman of psychiatry, and Jeffrey Rogers, assistant U.S. attorney and adjunct assistant professor of psychiatry, will discuss Oregon's insanity defense laws November 30. Since 1978 Oregon has claimed national attention as a model for the treatment of insanity defense laws.

Dr. Bloom is director of the community psychiatry training program at the OHSU. Rogers is former chairman of the Psychiatric Security Review Board and specializes in legal issues in medicine.

The lecture series continues January 26 with David McCarron, M.D. associate professor of medicine, and a discussion of hypertension. Dr. McCarron has performed extensive research on the relationship between dietary calcium deficiency and hypertension (high blood pressure). It is Dr. McCarron's belief that a deficiency of calcium in the diet may be as important as an excess of sodium in the development of high blood pressure.

William Connor, M.D., professor of medicine, will speak on nutrition and heart disease. Dr. Connor, co-director of the Lipid Disorders Clinic at the OHSU, will discuss diet and its effects on heart disease. Dr. Connor and other dietitians have developed the "alternate diet," which helps lower blood fats, the major risk factor for coronary heart disease.

The series concludes March 29 with Emil Bardana, M.D., professor of medicine and director of the Occupational and Environmental Allergy Laboratory at the OHSU. Dr. Bardana's work includes the study of certain agents which are important irritants of respiratory problems in the plastic and resin industries.

The lectures which begin at 8 p.m. in the university's Library Auditorium, are free and open to the public.

Six timely topics comprise this year's Marquam Hill Society Lecture Series. Featured speakers this year are (clockwise from top left) John Nutt, M.D., Matthew Riddle, M.D., Joseph Bloom, M.D., Jeffrey Rogers, attorney, David McCarron, M.D., Emil Bardana, M.D., and William Connor, M.D.

News honored for excellence

The "Oregon Health Sciences University News" was honored recently in two separate publications contests.

The "News" received an Award of Excellence in the 1983 Annual School and College Publications Contest sponsored by the National School Public Relations Association.

A total of 1,266 publications was entered in the contest. The "News" received one of just 18 Awards of Excellence in the college division.

The "News" also was honored in the annual awards competition sponsored by the Oregon/Columbia chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators. It was given an Award of Excellence in the category of "One-Person Newspapers," and Awards of Merit for "Feature Stories," for an article about Jimmie Reynolds, the 21-year-old Veneta man whose facial surgery was the most complex plastic surgery ever performed in Oregon, and for "Newspaper Design."

Alumni tours set

A Thanksgiving cruise to the Orient and a safari to Kenya have been organized by the alumni associations of the schools of Dentistry and Medicine and are open to OHSU alumni, faculty, staff and friends.

The Thanksgiving cruise begins November 10 with three nights in Hong Kong followed by a 21-day cruise of the Orient and Indonesia on the Royal Viking Star. Ports of call include Manila, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta and Bali. Prices begin at $3,388.

A three-week Kenya safari, scheduled for January 28, 1984, explores five wildlife preserves for $3,096. After three days in London, including a first-run show, travelers fly to Nairobi to begin their adventure through game reserves at Masai-Mara, Lake Naivasha, Samburu, Amboseli and Tsvao National Park.

For details on either trip, call Dean Suddath in the Alumni Office, 225-8245.

THE OHSU FACULTY INVITE YOU TO

THE 2ND ANNUAL

RESEARCH CONVOCATION

Thursday, November 10 • Library

1:30-4 & 5-6 p.m.

TALK with OHSU scientists who will explain their research and answer your questions.

VIEW nearly 75 exhibits and see what we are doing to help build a healthier tomorrow.

4-5 p.m.

HEAR Senator Hatfield introduce the first Mark O. Hatfield Biomedical Research Lecturer, Dr. Edward Herbert. Dr. Herbert will discuss "How Genes Control Brain Activity and Behavior."

Dr. Herbert is director of the OHSU's new Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research and one of the country's leading molecular biologists.

Dr. Herbert will describe his exciting and pioneering research on how chemicals affect the brain and how the brain, in turn, determines our behavior.

For more details, see special Research Supplement.

Terkla reflects on years as dental school dean

(continued from page 4)

The dental school's appearance guide has met opposition from students over the years, but Dean Terkla remains firm in his conviction. "Our primary intention with the appearance guide is to impress students that they are health care professionals, and it is their responsibility to project a professional image."

In an article appearing in the Journal of Dental Education, Dr. Terkla wrote: "I feel that if an individual is extremely cavalier, to the point of sloppiness, about his appearance, it is likely that such an individual will be equally sloppy about his house, bedroom, automobile and living environment. When an individual establishes that type of pattern and is never required by anybody to raise his expectations, why should this person be expected to change when he delivers health care?"

Through all the years of change among students, Dr. Terkla said, one thing has remained constant: "Every year we admit students who are exactly the same age as they were 31 years ago . . . but I'm not."

Dr. Terkla's concept of his role as dean may have differed from those of his colleagues, but he has envisioned himself, above all else, as a service agent, a person to whom the students, faculty and staff could look to meet their needs. Such a philosophy, he said, wears out a lot of carpets.

"I never had an ego attachment to this job. A lot of my time has been spent with small things that I refused to delegate because people problems cannot be considered trivial. People are the heart of our school and they have a right to be heard by the chief executive officer. They are intelligent enough to know that they are asking for valuable time from a very busy person, and they wouldn't be doing that if they weren't carrying a burden. As a consequence, I have gained a great deal of insight and understanding about our school of dentistry."

A second role was to provide a stimulus to the students, faculty and school as a whole "that could be interpreted as leadership," he said. "I tried to move this school in a direction that would show some continuity and dynamism in growth. I tried to encourage everyone's involvement because, collectively and even individually, the faculty, students and support staff often have more wisdom than administrators."

"I don't consider myself to be a person of great power, yet that's the general image. As a result, there is for some people what might be called a force field around my office, and they are reluctant to enter it. I think that some of this is out of respect for the office, but I don't believe in using the position that way. So if there is a force field, I hope somebody else put it there, and not me."

Dental education changes, too, said the dean, who delivered commencement addresses at three different dental schools last spring. "It's like a piece of clay to a sculptor. It has a pretty solid core and we constantly play with the outer configuration, making a scrape here and a small mark there as we change the curriculum. What a lot of people would like to see from time to time is a big indentation made by someone's thumb. That doesn't happen much.

"We plod along with a philosophy that we believe to be effective and which is supported by the successes of our graduates, and we tend not to address change on a grand scale. We're constantly molding our solid core, and if you place it next to what we started with 15 years ago, the changes are dramatic."

The future of dental education, according to Dr. Terkla, will see less emphasis placed on restorative dentistry, because of the decrease in children's tooth decay, and more emphasis on periodontology. "About 80 to 90 percent of the United States population has some form of periodontal disease, yet the emphasis on it and how to treat it is not great enough in our dental school."

The dean also said dental students will be receiving more medical education in order to enable them to identify other health problems of patients they treat.

"Our population consists of a lot of people who are chronically ill and using drugs, either by choice or prescription," Dr. Terkla said. "And our aging population is growing. So there is a constant increase in people seeking dental treatment who basically are not healthy and who are not under care by physicians. Many dentists are not capable of ferreting out the total health problems of their patients by asking the secondary and tertiary questions that are very critical to providing proper treatment.

"That has been our fault as educators. But now our students are receiving more medical education than ever before, thanks to the efforts of some of our faculty and the great cooperation of some physicians in the School of Medicine."

Dean Terkla will still be a part of this change. He will remain on the staff and continue his teaching and research.

"I'm not worn out, I'm not sick and I'm not disenchanted," he said. "But I spent 15 years before I was dean as a teacher and researcher, and I miss it a lot. I also think that after 17 years (the dean's resignation is effective July 1, 1984) it will be stimulating for the school to seek new leadership. It's just time."

SNAO reflects nursing changes

Nursing is changing, and a group of students in the School of Nursing is doing its best to inform its classmates about what to expect from their profession before they enter it.

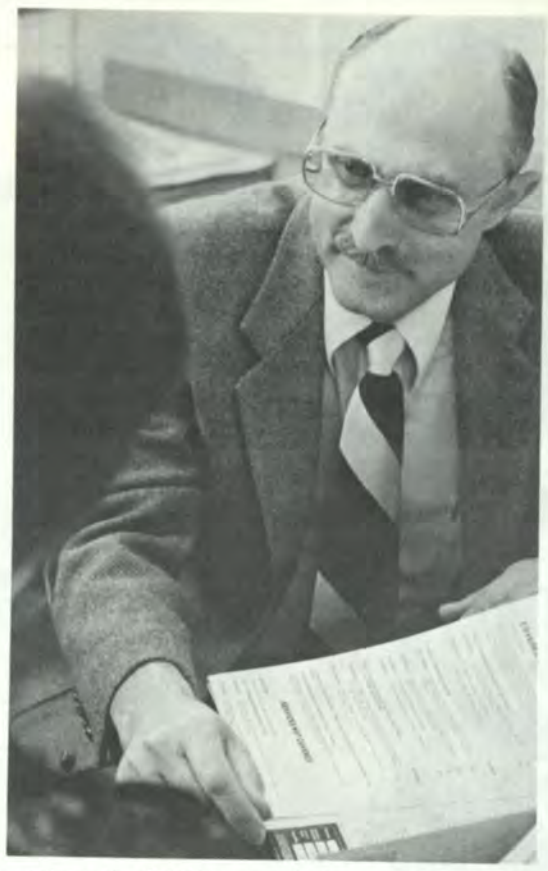
'We're trying to inform students of these changes while they're in school.'

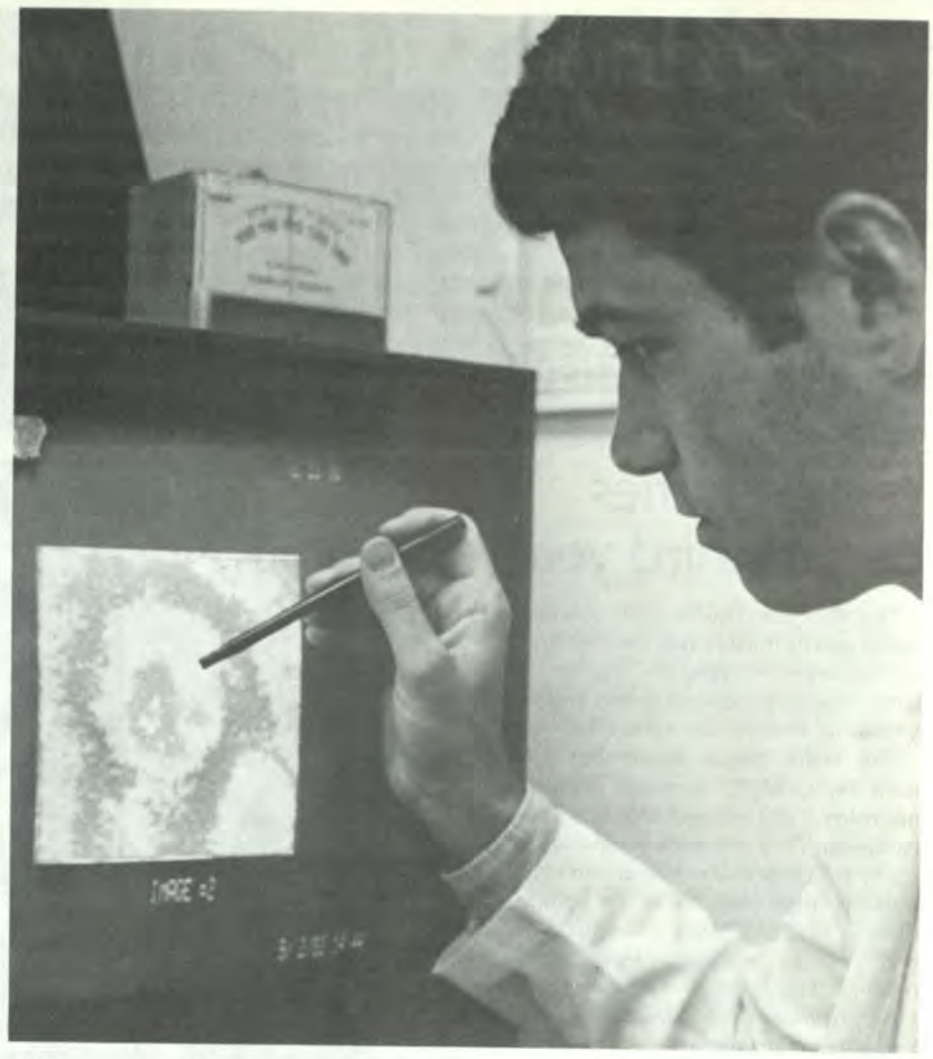
The School of Nursing's chapter of the Student Nurses Association of Oregon (SNAO) is planning a series of programs this year designed to get students involved in their professions early to help them make the adjustment from nursing student to nurse.

"The nursing profession is going through a lot of changes," said Lucia Davenport, a junior in the School of Nursing and a member of the SNAO executive committee. "We're trying to inform students of these changes while they're in school, so they don't get out and say 'nursing school wasn't at all like this.' We feel the best way to learn is in a mixed arena, through programs outside of school as well as in the classroom."

The SNAO plans to continue its Friday Forum series this year, brown bag sessions in which current issues in nursing are discussed. The group plans to hold faculty and student receptions to "give us a chance to talk to our instructors in an informal setting to encourage faculty-student interaction," according to Davenport. The SNAO also is setting up a resource center with listings of volunteer organizations interested in using volunteer nurses.

While offering its services to students, the SNAO also will be trying to recruit new members. About 20 percent of the OHSU's nursing students now belong. "That's pretty low, and we're trying to change that," Davenport said. A major problem is that OHSU nursing students are students for only three years, hence membership in SNAO constantly fluctuates. Davenport and the executive committee plan to encourage sophomore students to get involved in SNAO early.





Joining the OHSU community in recent months were (right) Richard Wilson, M.D., who comes from Hammersmith Hospital in London to direct University Hospital's new Nuclear Cardiology Laboratory, and Jack Danley, the university's new benefits officer.

Cardiologist, benefits officer join university

Richard Wilson, M.D., has joined the Division of Cardiology at the OHSU as director of University Hospital's new Nuclear Cardiology Laboratory.

Dr. Wilson received his doctor of medicine degree from St. Louis University. He was an intern and resident in internal medicine at the State University of New York at Buffalo. He had further training in cardiology at the University of Vermont and in nuclear cardiology at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Wilson comes to the OHSU from Hammersmith Hospital in London where for the past year he has done nuclear cardiology research with the support of Fulbright and British American Heart Research fellowships.

The new Nuclear Cardiology Laboratory will provide non-invasive assessments of patients' heart structure and function using primarily two methods, the thallium exercise stress test and the gated blood pool scan.

"The radioisotope thallium test shows the distribution of blood flow to the heart muscle including areas of the heart that are not getting enough flow," said Dr. Wilson. "The test can also show which parts of the heart are scarred from a previous event (such as a heart attack) and which areas may be susceptible to further injury."

The gated blood pool scan is often used to diagnose coronary artery disease. With a radioisotope, physicians can view a computerized moving picture of the beating heart.

"It can also be used as a screening test or to assess how a patient is responding to his medicine," Dr. Wilson said. "We also can determine the long term chances of a patient having another heart attack."

Jack Danley has been named benefits officer at the OHSU.

In his position, Danley is responsible for administering all OHSU benefit programs. He also will inform and counsel university employees on the features of the programs including medical, dental, life and disability insurances, retirement plans and various annuity packages.

Before joining the Health Sciences University, Danley spent 17 years at Oregon State University.

He had been benefits officer there since 1972. Danley served as the higher education representative on the Oregon State Employees Benefits Board for the first eight years of its existence.

University Hospital unveils cardiac catheterization laboratory

In the early part of the 1950s, Dr. Herbert Griswold and the Division of Cardiology invested $8,000 in equipment and opened the first cardiac catheterization laboratory in Oregon.

This summer University Hospital opened the most modern cardiac catheterization laboratory in the region and named it after Dr. Griswold, who headed the Division of Cardiology for 18 years and is retiring after 34 years on the faculty of the OHSU's School of Medicine.

The laboratory in which Dr. Griswold originally worked consisted of a fluoroscopy unit, a one channel recorder and a pressure manometer, an instrument used for measuring the pressure exerted by liquids and gases. The new Herbert E. Griswold Cardiology Laboratory is equipped with a state-of-the-art bi-plane cineangiography system. The instrument system and the laboratory in which it is housed cost $1.67 million.

The Philips bi-plane cineangiography system takes 35mm moving picture X-ray films of the heart from two angles simultaneously while the patient remains stationary. In the past year, University Hospital performed about 400 pediatric and 450 adult catheterizations. This is the only laboratory in the state fully set up to accommodate pediatric catheterizations. Some of the current purposes of cardiac catheterization are:

— for angiography (X-ray studies) to show the structure of the pumping chambers, valves and blood vessels;

— to measure pressures of the heart chambers and blood flow;

— to perform biopsies to diagnose diseases of the heart;

— to open blocked or occluded arteries to the heart;

— to deliver streptokinase, an enzyme which dissolves coronary artery blood clots in patients who have had heart attacks;

— for studies of the electrical function of the heart in persons who have abnormal heart rhythms which might lead to sudden cardiac arrest.

The new bi-plane system offers several health advantages, according to John McAnulty, M.D., director of the Griswold Cardiology Laboratory. It reduces the number of injections of contrast dye, which is used to outline the chambers and blood vessels of the heart and may have toxic side effects in large doses. The bi-plane equipment also can be positioned at nearly any angle necessary, allowing the patient to remain prone rather than propped into awkward positions for X-rays from certain angles.

The equipment takes X-rays that have a higher resolution and thus provide greater accuracy than before. This allows more precise visualization of abnormalities which may be corrected by heart surgery, the results of which have been greatly enhanced in recent years.

"We can do so much more today via heart surgery to treat heart defects, so we have more reason to do the catheterization procedures to provide more information to the surgeons," said Cecille Sunderland, M.D., head of pediatric cardiology. "The procedures also allow for better follow-up of the patients. And we can also do some procedures with catheters which eliminate or delay the need for surgery."

Herbert Griswold, M.D.,
retiring professor of cardiology

This is the fourth upgrading of University Hospital's cardiac catheterization laboratory Dr. Griswold has seen. He was head of the Division of Cardiology from 1955 to 1973, its first member and the third full-time faculty member in the Department of Medicine.

Cardiology has grown into the largest division in the OHSU School of Medicine's Department of Medicine. "That's natural, because so many people have heart disease," Dr. Griswold said.

In 1955 Dr. Griswold helped establish a congenital heart disease clinic at the Crippled Children's Division. Now, the Division of Cardiology and the CCD provide nearly all the care for children with serious congenital heart diseases in the state.

In 1961 Dr. Griswold spearheaded efforts to obtain the Cardiovascular Program Project Grant. The project was funded for $800,000 a year for seven years and was used for investigation into the causes and treatment of heart and blood vessel diseases. At the time it was the largest research grant ever awarded to an institution of higher education in Oregon.

Dr. Griswold obtained in 1968 the OHSU's first training grant to support postdoctoral subspecialty training in clinical cardiology and research. About 30 percent of the cardiologists trained in that program stayed in academic medicine in Oregon and across the country, according to Dr. Griswold. Most of the cardiologists now practicing in Oregon and the Northwest trained under Dr. Griswold.

"The presence of a cardiologist is a major boost to a community," Dr. Griswold said. "And we've had a lot to do with providing Oregon communities with highly-qualified cardiologists."

OHSU allocated operating budget for 1983-84

Action by the Legislature and the Oregon State Board of Higher Education has resulted in an operating budget for 1983-84 that will allow for continuation of the OHSU's programs at approximately the same levels as 1982-83.

The allocation carries forward the OHSU's budget for 1982-83 after adjusting for salary changes and inflation. The university education and general (academic and support units) budget for 1983-84 is $34.98 million, an increase of $2.24 million from 1982-83.

The budget funds salary increases approved for faculty but not given to them until late in 1982-1983. Also, salaries for classified staff are restored to the original levels set in 1982-83.

The budget makes special allocations of $35,000 to be made for library acquisitions and $23,000 for the automation of records pertaining to the library's holdings.

Student tuition levels at the eight state institutions have been frozen at 1982-83 rates and are expected to remain there through 1984-85.

Also, some new funds are available for building maintenance. Those will be used in 1983-84 to repair building roofs and in 1984-85 to replace deteriorated window casings, according to James McGill, Ph.D., OHSU vice president.

University Hospital was allocated a budget of $105.66 million for 1983-84. About 85.3 percent of that amount is to be financed from patient fees and other self-generated revenues. Also, the Legislature approved an additional $2 million for hospital and clinical rehabilitation and alterations projects if self-generated revenues are sufficient to finance them.

The budget for the Crippled Children's Division is approximately $7.60 million; 60 percent of that will come from self-generated revenue. The level of funding will allow continuation of the CCD's programs at, or slightly below, the 1982-83 level of operation.

The Dental Clinics is budgeted at $1.35 million, all but $92,000 of which is self-generated. The level of activity is expected to be comparable to that of 1982-83, Dr. McGill said.

"In the context of the state's economic condition and the actions of the Legislature in dealing with the budgets of other state agencies, higher education was treated quite favorably," Dr. McGill said. "While the budget allows us to continue at the level of activity of the past year, it doesn't address our long-standing need for additional faculty in the three schools, facilities improvements or the funding required to serve indigent patients in University Hospital and the Child Development and Rehabilitation Center at levels we would like.

"It's our hope that by the time the budget for the Health Sciences University is made for 1985-87 the economy of the state will make it possible to recognize some of these needs."

Faculty and students, alike, were honored for outstanding achievement during commencement in June. Winners of student awards included (clockwise from left) Robert Meyer, School of Dentistry, Academy of General Dentistry, American Academy of Oral Medicine, Chris Kelly Fixed Prosthodontics, and C.V. Mosby Scholarship Book awards; Peggy Stoor (with dental hygiene chairwoman Margaret Ryan), dental hygiene, Pharmacology and School of Dentistry Alumni Association awards; Jack Schunk (center), School of Medicine, Gold Headed Cane Award; and Barbara Berner (with School of Nursing Dean Carol Lindeman), Graduate Dean's Award.

Faculty honored for outstanding teaching

Outstanding faculty of the schools of Dentistry, Medicine and Nursing were honored in June as part of the OHSU's commencement.

Graduates of the School of Dentistry honored Arthur Brown, Ph.D., chairman and professor of physiology and biophysics, with the Best Didactic Instructor Award. The Best Full-time Clinical Instructor Award was presented to Herbert Lafitte, D.D.S., chairman and professor of periodontology. Two instructors received Best Part-time Clinical Instructor awards: Carl Perkins, D.M.D., and Alden Peterson, D.M.D. Both instructors are assistant professors of operative dentistry.

The School of Nursing's Outstanding Undergraduate Faculty awards went to Marcella Cate, R.N., M.S., associate professor of adult health and illness; and Constance Smith, R.N., M.S., instructor in mental health nursing (EOSC). Shirley Murphy, R.N., Ph.D., associate professor of mental health nursing, received the Outstanding Graduate Faculty Award for the second consecutive year.

In the School of Medicine, graduates honored Warren Sherman, M.D., assistant professor of cardiology, with the David W.E. Baird Award, recognizing excellence in a junior faculty member. The J. David Bristow Award went to Frances Storrs, M.D., professor of dermatology. The award recognizes a faculty member who exemplifies the ideals of the true physician as he or she conducts clinical practice with patients and colleagues.

The Allan J. Hill Teaching awards honor two full-time faculty for excellence in teaching. This year's recipient in the basic science category was, for the third year, R. Sam Connell, Ph.D., interim chairman and associate professor of anatomy; and in the clinical science category the recipient, for the second time, was John McAnulty, M.D., associate professor of cardiology.

The Howard P. Lewis Award, presented to a senior resident for outstanding teaching, was given this year to Robert Stanton, M.D., resident in medicine.

B. Ned Calonge, M.D., resident in family practice, was honored with the John S. Miller Award, presented to an intern or junior resident with qualities of an outstanding teacher.

The Oliver M. Nisbet Teaching Award, given to an outstanding volunteer faculty member, went to Sumner Schoenike, M.D., clinical assistant professor of public health and preventive medicine.

Hospital gets new CT scanner

University Hospital's Department of Radiology has taken delivery of a new computerized tomography (CT) scanner which gives doctors a state-of-the-art tool in diagnosing and treating head injuries, tumors and medical problems related to the eye, ear and brain.

According to Dr. John Howieson, professor of radiology, the GE 9800 scanner can produce sectional pictures of the body 1.5 millimeters thick and view these structures from a greater number of angles than the hospital's old machine.

Not only does the CT scanner visualize thinner slices of the body than the scanner it is replacing, but it can also produce these images in only slightly longer than one second.

The old machine takes 18 seconds to perform the same function.

"Because the machine is so fast, we can now get better pictures of complicated moving body structures such as the larnyx and those in the abdomen," Dr. Howieson said.

The new scanner's positioning flexibility allows doctors to get better views of bones and joints without discomfort to the patient.

The diagnostic radiology team is especially pleased with the scanner's ability to take 10 to 20 adjacent pictures. The data can be recomputed and displayed on any selected plane.

This allows doctors to trace the course of a nerve or blood vessel through the entire body.

"It's as if you can walk all the way around a structure," Dr. Howieson said.

The machine has been set up in remodeled space on the 11th floor of University Hospital. The complex process of installation and testing of the scanner took six weeks.

The old machine has been removed from the floor and its space converted to a patient preparation room and conference area.

Dr. Howieson expects some 20 patients a day to be scanned on the hospital's new scanner.

That's almost double the patient load of the old machine.

Dental researcher trying to take the sting out of anesthetic

Dental patients who regard needles as affectionately as they do dog bites should be relieved to learn that color may soon be returning to their knuckles.

A researcher at the OHSU School of Dentistry has been studying an alternative to the standard methods of anesthetizing teeth during simple dental procedures. He will soon bring his work out of the laboratory for final testing with volunteer patients, a step he hopes will lead to the application of the new procedure in a clinical setting.

The idea of using electrical currents for analgesia is nearly 90 years old, according to Patrick Reynolds, Ph.D., assistant professor of physiology and biophysics in the School of Dentistry. But few researchers have studied its application until recently, and no one has gone so far as to introduce the method into clinical dental practice.

Dr. Reynolds, who has been collaborating on the study with R. Wayne Fields, Ph.D., a former member of the School of Dentistry faculty, hopes to be the first.

The procedure is called electroanalgesia. An electrode attached to the crown of a tooth sends a low level of electrical current through the tooth's pulp chamber, temporarily deadening the nerves and allowing simple dental procedures to be performed.

All of Dr. Reynolds' tests so far have been performed on laboratory animals. In those tests, electroanalgesia has effectively blocked the nerve response in animals' teeth.

The next step is to test the procedure on human teeth. Drs. Reynolds and Fields are designing the equipment necessary to adapt electroanalgesia for use in humans. They will use a generator that will run a constant level of current through any tooth.

The new procedure should be a benefit to both the dentist and the patient, Dr. Reynolds predicted. "It will be economical for the dentist," he said. "There will be a one-time purchase of the electronics, and the batteries will have to be replaced from time to time. It will be a tremendous advantage for some people who are allergic to local anesthetic and for people who just don't like needles. Maybe this will make some people less apprehensive about going to the dentist.

"What I envision is a patient having an electrode placed on the tooth that is going to be treated, sitting in the waiting room for a few minutes, then taking the electrode off, having the procedure performed and walking out without ever feeling a thing."

Except, perhaps, relief.

Management Association focusing on changes

The OHSU is in the midst of a period of change, and the theme for this year's Management Association program reflects that. The opening speaker, James McGill, Ph.D., vice president of the OHSU, addressed those changes on a general level September 7. Future speakers will address changes in specific areas on campus, and there will be some presentations on managing change.

The theme of change was also the central focus of this year's State Management Association seminar held September 8 in Beaverton. Speakers addressed "Organizational Change" — what happens to employees after environmental changes within an organization, how to plan and enact change and how to handle resistance to change. OHSU President Leonard Laster presented the luncheon talk, "Watching Out for Paradigm Two." He emphasized the need to incorporate humanitarian values into management efforts.

The Management Association began at the OHSU in the mid-1960s as a group of about eight persons reporting to the associate dean of administration, which met to discuss each department's role on campus. It has evolved into a 100-member group whose goal is to provide a forum for persons expressing an interest in management at the OHSU in order to further the achievement of excellence as a university and hospital.

The group meets between September and May to hear experts from campus and the private sector discuss timely issues permaintainin to management.

Ronald Schumacher, director of hospital information systems, discussed hospital computer systems during a brown bag lunch October 26 in Room 310 of the Medical Research Building at the OHSU.

Other speakers include Barry Posner, president of Spectrum Associates in the Silicon Valley, whose topic is "Management of Change;" Ronald Parelius, assistant vice president for management services, who will address "Oregon State System-wide Computer Changes;" and Alice Armstrong, executive director of the Institute of Managerial and Professional Women, who will speak on "Impact of Computers on Offices and Managers."

OHSU managers play an active role in the state-wide management association which is directed by Merriweather Jones, assistant director of housekeeping, University Hospital. Membership chairwoman is Meliha Ergene, supervisor of admitting, University Hospital. Linda Hinds, OHSU budget officer, is a member-at-large on the state-wide management association's board of directors.

The Management Association is guided by a steering committee consisting of chairwoman Molly Fling, Department of Medicine; advisor Barry Krieg, housekeeping; treasurer Marie Watkins, Department of Pediatrics; Frank Hillman, hospital administration, cardiology; Linda Hinds, budget; Elaine Inman, surgical services; Ralph Munson, respiratory therapy; and Jan Premo, hospital administration.

Following its theme this year, the association will be going through some changes, also, according to Fling.

"We send out surveys to our membership every year and try to hone in on what they really want from the Management Association," she said. Ideas now being considered include a management library and newsletter, as well as videotape presentations of programs for members unable to attend meetings.

Membership in the association consists of persons interested in management, administration and education relative to the OHSU. For more information regarding membership, contact Molly Fling in the Department of Medicine or any other member of the steering committee.

The Marquam Nature Trail and the new shelter at Marquam Nature Park were dedicated in October. As part of the dedication festivities, bagpipers led hikers from Council Crest down to the new shelter. The OHSU was among those recognized by the Friends of the Marquam Nature Park for contributing to the completion of the 1¼ mile trail which extends from Marquam Hill Road to Terwilliger and is a portion of the 40-mile loop of trails around Portland. At the dedication, OHSU President Leonard Laster symbolically presented to the City of Portland Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation an easement for use of state property to construct and maintain a key section of the new trail.

Tours increasing understanding of the OHSU

Some people read medical journals or watch television documentaries to catch up on trends in medical research.

But Carson Spence uses a more direct approach. As the OHSU tour program coordinator and former tour guide, she has led visitors inside the research labs most people only read about in the news.

Spence arranges tours for student and civic groups, tailoring each tour to the group's own interests. She relies on help from 12 guides, most of whom are members of the Portland Junior League or the OHSU Faculty Wives Club, who volunteer their time to guide groups through the various units of the state's only academic health center.

Tour guides and their visitors hear from a variety of faculty and staff who contribute time and expertise in order to help broaden the understanding of their university. "The cooperation of the faculty is what makes the tour program a success," Spence says. "Their willingness to take time out from their busy schedules to explain their work makes each tour a real learning experience for the participants."

Spence says the program is a good way to find out about topics ranging from the workings of the dental school to research in sleep disorders.

"If you really want to know what's happening in the health field, this is the place to find out," says Spence.

Tours are designed to encourage understanding between the university and the community. The Marquam Hill Society organized the program last year under the direction of Helen Bledsoe, a member of the Marquam Hill Society Steering Committee. Since then, the program has attracted about 900 visitors to the university.

Tours are tailored to match participants' interests, but there are four main tour plans. A general tour provides an overview of the university's educational, clinical and research activities. An educational tour focuses on career information, labs and classrooms. A clinical care tour explores University Hospital and clinics, Doernbecher Children's Hospital, the Child Development and Rehabilitation Center and the dental clinics. A research tour highlights research in dentistry, medicine and nursing.

Participants may request a tour by contacting the tour coordinator in the Office of University Relations, Room 1160, Mackenzie Hall, 225-8231. Tours are scheduled Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and usually last about two hours.

Spence sees no shortage in participants or places to visit as the program begins its second year at the OHSU.

Ph.D. program gains approval

(Continued from page 1)

ates into teaching and nursing management as well as research positions in hospitals, health agencies or universities.

Dr. Lindeman and faculty task forces have been working for four years to develop an advanced research and theory curriculum for the Ph.D. program, which will accept up to 10 students each year beginning in the fall of 1985. During its development, the program will be funded without additional state monies as part of the school's current graduate program.

Approval for the new Ph.D. program coincides with an increase in the number of nurses seeking graduate education "in order to do a better job in nursing care and to prepare themselves for advancement in the nursing profession," according to Joanne Hall, Ph.D., acting dean of the School of Nursing during Dr. Lindeman's sabbatical leave.

Doctorally prepared nurses are rare. Among western states, Oregon is ranked lowest in the number of working nurses who have completed graduate education. Nationally only one in 400 nurses holds a doctoral degree.

The OHSU's Ph.D. program will become one of only 23 of its kind in the nation and one of only six in the western states. Currently, doctoral nursing students who want to stay in the western states travel to universities of Arizona, California at San Francisco, Colorado, Utah and Washington.

The trend toward graduate education in nursing comes as nurses use more management and research skills in their jobs, according to Sherry Boyd, Ph.D., associate dean for graduate affairs.

"The emphasis in the School of Nursing at the Health Sciences University is practice built on theory and research," she said.

"A strong research faculty provides students a rich background in examining issues based on scientific inquiry."

THE OREGON
HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY

NEWS

3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

Non-Profit Organ.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 722
Portland, Oregon