Buffalo Pediatrics Developmentally

A History of the University at Buffalo Department of Pediatrics.

Martin T. Hoffman MD
Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics
Interim Chief Developmental Pediatrics and Rehabilitation
Motivation to do This

Dr. Phillip Brunell essay in the AAP Senior Bulletin about his residency at CHOB Doctors, the Biography of Medicine, by Sherwin B. Nuland

The move to Oishei Children’s Hospital. I wanted to go back further than the 1950s.
Beaten to the Punch

• Dr. Baker has written a very nice history of pediatrics at a national level that has the same title. He divided his essay into:
  – Prenatal, before 1850
  – Infancy, 1850 to 1900
  – Childhood, 1890s to 1920
  – Adolescence, 1920s to 1950
  – Adulthood, since 1950s
  – Maturity ?, 1970s to now

As you will see Buffalo pretty much follows the trend.
Dr. Malcom Bainbridge Folwell
Mahlon Bainbridge Folwell
Clinical Professor of the diseases of children and consultant at BGH

• First in the med school to have a title with the word children in it 1867
• Was working toward MD, but took time off to go to war. He participated in many important battles and was at Appomatix Court House.
• Earned MD from UB in 1867 began work shortly thereafter.
Dewitt Halsey Sherman, MD

- MD 1887 from the University of Pittsburgh
- 1891 at UB Instructor of therapeutics
- 1915 Professor of Media Medica and therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics
- 1919 Just Clinical Professor of Pediatrics and Chief of Pediatrics at Buffalo General and City Hospital.
Dewitt Halsey Sherman, MD

- He is credited as taking Pediatrics from a small part of the department of Medicine to a full department in its own right.

- He was a founding member of the AAP
C. Sumner Jones, MD

• Born 1858
• Was in Cornell class of 1884 and was editor of the Daily Sun.
• 1888 MD from UB
• Studied in Europe with several prominent physicians including Charcot.
• 1895 Physician in Chief of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum
• Later Professor of Pediatrics and Media Medica
Jaob Otto, MD

- Undergraduate degree  UB 1890
- MD 1900.
- From 1900 to 1937 he was a Pediatrist specializing in Public Health and Pulmonology at Children’s and City Hospital
Thomas J. Walsh MD

- 1916 Instructor in Pediatrics
- Dr. Walsh was the head of the Milk Commission in Buffalo. Also known as the Milk Board.
- Certified milk as healthy: cows tested for TB, no pus, blood or injurious germs, not diluted and 4% fat. In summer milk had to be cooled to 45 degrees. (Buffalo city regulations)
Rotary Milk Dispensary 1918

- Met weekly outpatient. Sponsored by Rotary club. Referrals from other clinics for cases of disease. Children were examined and special diets prescribed. Follow up with rotary visiting nurses who taught moms how to make vegetable soup if that was the prescription.
- Other times Rx was increased cream.
- If they were not gaining they could be admitted to special Rotary beds at CHOB.
Milk Dispensary

- One severe case where there was significant family disruption and poverty a 4 year old girl was feeding a baby only watered down coffee.

- Dr. Walsh described, “The only chance this poor mite had for life was a long rest at Children’s Hospital.”. He would see if any of the Rotary beds were available.

( from the Rotarian October 2007)
Frank Brundage MD

- Also worked in the department as an “associate”?
- He wrote in the New York State Medical Journal in 1918 on “Dietetic Malnutrition in Infants and Its Treatment” stating “Breast milk is good as is, and better than any artificial feed”
Douglas Arnold MD

• Worked at Children’s Hospital and attended newborns. He would do the first exchange transfusion for Rh incompatibility later on.
Edith Hatch, MD

• An “assistant” at UB in 1918.
• Was Vice President at that time in the Women’s Medical Society of NY
Medical Student Curriculum 1917

• 33 class hours
• 88 clinic hours
• N.O.S (not otherwise specified)
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Dewitt H. Sherman, A.B., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics.
C. Sumner Jones, B.S., M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics.
Thomas J. Walsh, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.

Associate.
Harry R. Lohnes, M.D.

Assistant.
Frank E. Brundage, A.B., M.D.
Edith R. Hatch, M.D.
Douglas P. Arnold, M.D.
John A. Ragone, M.D.

I. Third Year. Two hours a week of lectures or clinical demonstration of cases. Dispensary work in sections, one hour a week for each student.

II. Fourth Year. One hour a week in sections for two terms.

The section work of the third year is at (a) the chief milk dispensary, (b) the chief pediatric dispensary. To these two dispensaries are referred the especially difficult feeding cases and the important medical cases from the numerous district dispensaries of the City of Buffalo.

Fourth year students have personal instruction and demonstration in small sections. Where the type of case is unusual, or the patient too ill to be handled, there are general clinics conducted in sections.
Teaching Hospitals

• UB did not have a university hospital – and still doesn’t.

• Community hospitals were used of which there were many. BGH, CHOB, Millard Fillmore, City Hospital, Emergency Hospital, Columbus Hospital, Deaconess Hospital, Ernest Wende Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

• There even was Harrington Hospital for children built and attached to BGH.

• Most merged or went out of business.
Children’s Hospital est 1892
Millard Fillmore Hospital
Third year  Two hours a week of lectures or recitations elaborated as fully as possible by clinical demonstrations

Fourth year. 1 ½ hours a week, ins sections of clinical demonstrations in Children’s Hospital. For each section there are ten such sessions.

Where the type of case is unusual, or the patient too ill to be handled, there are general clinics conducted in sections
’21 –’22 Student curriculum cont.

• This is supplemented by “Dispensary work in sections at Health Center #7 connected with CHOB. It includes (a) the chief dietetic department to which are referred all the difficult cases of infant feed from 14 “well baby clinics” (b) the central pediatric dispensary, for all the dispensary cases up to 16 years of age (It is the only dispensary for Children in the city of Buffalo); and (c) diagnostic clinic once a week
Curriculum continued ‘21-’22

• Cases are directed to Health Center #7 by the City Commission of Hospitals and Dispensaries, by the District Nurses Association, The City physicians, and the Poor Department.

• The scope of these sources for clinical material covers the whole city, and consequently supplies an unlimited number of ambulatory cases.

• There are two hours each at the Wende Infectious disease hospital where the rashes of different stages of infectious disease are shown.

• Students also have personal instruction and demonstration at the Harrington Hospital, Municipal Hospital for TB of lungs, glands and bones, and two orphan asylums.
Dr. A. Wilmot Jacobsen

• 1926 Appointed as head of outpatient services at CHOB. First university appt in 1931 as Associate in Pediatrics
• “Jake” was known for many years as a superb clinician
• He was a world traveler great photographer documenting his travels. He was a benefactor to many of the cultural institutions in Buffalo.
• In 1958 he led an archaeological dig in Mexico.
• He lived in the big house next to the hospital on Bryant and passed at age 91 in 1989
Thomas Bumbalo, MD

• Through the 1940s and 50s he became the Assistant Medical Director of EJ Meyer Hospital, was Chief of Pediatrics at the Hospital and had the University title of Professor of Pediatrics.

• They had their own residents, separate from CHOB until the 1970s.
New City Hospital later EJ Meyer Memorial Hospital.
This is when CHOB began to be ascendent in Pediatrics

• Throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and on into the early 70s, The EJ Meyer Memorial Hospital continued to have part of the university department. There was medical student and resident teaching, an active outpatient clinic, and there are lots of references in the bulletins of the university of attendings rotating there.
Meyer Memorial was torn down in sequences as the building that stands today, Erie County Medical Center was erected and took over the functions.
The war years were a time of flux and there was not a great deal of enlargement of the department. In 1940 there were 15 members of the department.

In 1941 Dr. Jacobsen was appointed as Associate Professor and Chairman of the Committee to Administer the Department of Pediatrics.
Mitchell Rubin, MD

• In 1946 Dr. Rubin was appointed as the new Chief of Pediatrics at CHOB.
• The following year he became Professor and Head of the Department of Pediatrics.
• By 1949-50 there were 27 Faculty in the department. Department members were Visiting Professors at ECMC.
CHANGES

• Pediatrics as a specialty was blossoming. Dr. Rubin mad our department over into a solid academic department based at CHOB.

• Many of the residents and faculty went on to be Chiefs of Pediatrics, NIH leaders etc. This is the era that Dr. Brunell speaks of in his article about his residency at CHOB.
Third Year  6 weeks of inpatient clinical clerkship. Students expected to be part of the team. After visiting patients, team goes to Bacteriology lab to meet with Dr. Erwin Neter and read the plates, examine microscopically and try to diagnose.

That was followed by radiology rounds. And then attending rounds.

4th year students can do “acting internship” or monthly specialty rotations. Other arrangements can be made individually.
Dr. Erika Bruck

- A stalwart of the department, she was a superb physician whose specialty was nutrition and electrolytes. Together with Dr. Tom Aceto she wrote about Hypertonic Dehydration and the need to bring Na down slowly. Dr. Bruck was active into her 80s and broke her leg falling off a mule on the Bright Angel trail age 86. Until they took away her license she attended grand rounds weekly.

- Dr. Charles U. Lowe (Lowe’s syndrome before he arrived here.

- Dr. Luis Mosovich our first intensivist; ICU attending
Dr. Ed Lambert

• Studied Cardiology with Helen Taussig at John’s Hopkins. Established the cardiology department here. Recruited Dr. Peter Vlad who had fled the Hungarian revolution in 1956.

• Together established many procedures for diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart disease.

• Dr. Charlotte Ferencz also studied with Dr. Taussig. Her interest was the epidemiology of CHD.
Dr. Lydia T. Wright
Dr. Lydia Wright (1921-2006)

• Fisk university 1943
• Maharry Medical college 1947. Then moved to Buffalo with her husband who was an internist.
• She was the first African American Pediatrician in Buffalo
• First African American named to Buffalo School Board -served 1962-67
• In many ways a leader in the community.
• School 89 named The Lydia T. Wright School of Excellence.
Dr. Jean Cortner

- Chair from 1972 to 1975. Enlarged and organized the department. Had an excellent teaching team: Dr. John Dower, gastroenterologist, Dr. Sumner Yaffee referred to as “the father of Pediatric Pharmacology” formed the pharmacology division at NIH. Recruited Dr. Eliott Ellis former chief at National Jewish Hospital for respiratory disease in Denver. In 1972 Dr. George Giaocca and Dr. T.J. Choi were first full time neonatologists.
Dr. Elliott Ellis
Dr. Elliott Ellis

• Chairman 1975-1988
• When he came to be head of allergy immunology, he changed the way we treated asthma by 180 degrees. Introduced use of inhaled meds, proper dosing of theophylline, use of steroids.
• Recruited Dr. Stan Szefler who worked with Dr. Yaffe and became Chief at National Jewish. Continued to enlarge faculty.
Dr. Robert E. Cooke
Dr. Cooke

• One of the lead developers of Head Start for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.
• John’s Hopkins, rising to Chair of Pediatrics
• Retired and remarried
• Recruited to run the Robert Warner Center
• Pressed into service as Chief of Pediatrics 1988
• Retired again 1989
Dr. F. Bruder Stapleton
Dr. Bruder Stapleton chair 1989-1997

- Originally from Kansas big jayhawks fan.
- Very Active in AAP, PAS ABP
- Wrote about the relationship in Buffalo between community docs and tried to keep them involved and recognized their contribution.
- Supported and encouraged Rich Sarkin
- Recruited me from practice, then left.
- Chairman at U of Washington since. WAMI
Dr. Frederick Moran
Dr. Rick Moran 1997-2005

• Originally recruited to neonatology and became Division Chief. Enlarged and enhanced clinical and basic science research.
• Served as Interim Dean of the Medical School for 2 years
• After he returned for a while he became Dean of the School of Medicine at University of Vermont.
Dr. T. Quattrain 2005-

• Oishei Children’s Hospital
• Involved from the very beginning,
• I want to especially acknowledge the help of Ms. Linda Lohr, Manager of the Robert L. Brown History of Medicine collection at The University at Buffalo Health Sciences Library.