



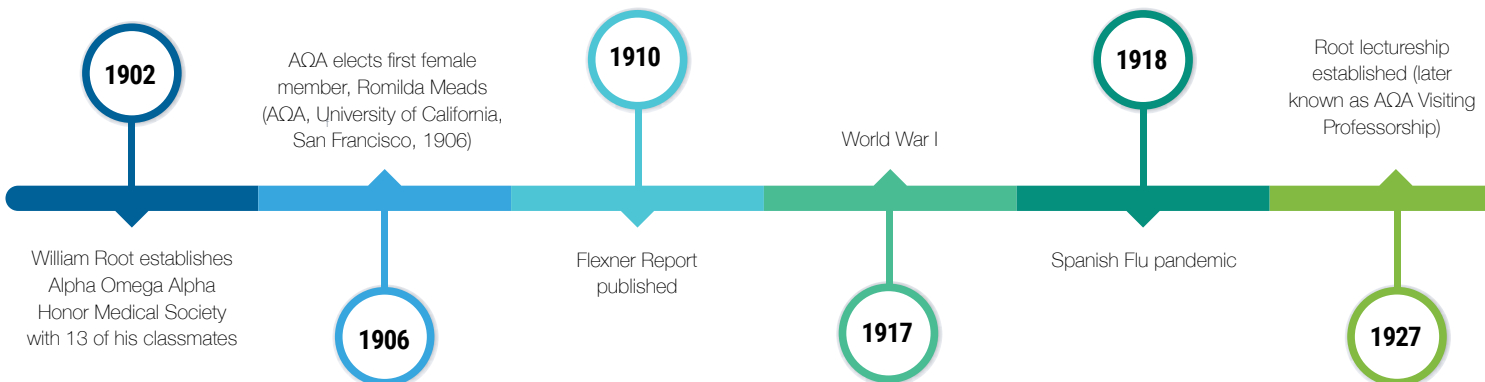
# 120 years of being worthy to serve the suffering

Richard L. Bynny, MD, FACP and Dee Martinez

On this 120th anniversary of Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society we celebrate the contributions of the nearly 200,000 members since the establishment of this prestigious organization in 1902. Over the years, there have been major milestones in medicine, accomplishments for the betterment of science and medicine, and sadly, pandemics and wars. However, through it all AQA members have been on the forefront of scientific discoveries, and medical and vaccine developments, while serving and caring for the suffering, educating future physicians, and providing leadership in medicine, health care, and public health.

AQA is one of the only multidisciplinary medical organizations in the United States, and as such, has throughout history been inclusive of all medical disciplines, specialties, and sub-specialties as well as genders, gender identities, races, religions, and ethnic backgrounds. Membership has representation from private practice, academic medicine, public health, laboratory research, and other careers in medicine. AQA members have continuously been leaders through epidemics, pandemics, world wars, and in the leadership of our country on local, state, and national levels.

Dr. William Root, along with 13 of his classmates at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, decided, in 1902,



that they needed to step up as leaders in their school and establish AΩA as an organization that would focus on what they saw as the cornerstones of the future of medicine—education, teaching, leadership, humanism, and service to others.<sup>1</sup> To this day, those five tenets have guided AΩA to ensure that members demonstrate excellence in physicianship.

For most members of AΩA, their medical professionalism and ethics are bound inextricably to their AΩA membership. AΩA members have a continuous thirst for life-long knowledge through which they dedicate their commitment not only to learning, but also to their moral purpose as physicians and to the profession of medicine.

AΩA recognizes the high expectations set forth in its mission, which creates the expectation that members will bring all that they have learned and experienced to a sense of shared purpose of caring, compassion, and empathy for all people, societies, and communities. This is embodied in the AΩA motto, “Be Worthy to Serve the Suffering.”

### More than just a doctor

Sir William Osler emphasized the importance of “equanimity and imperturbability, compassion, empathy, beneficence, and keen sensibility in becoming a great physician”<sup>2</sup> and said that, “the good physician treats the disease; the

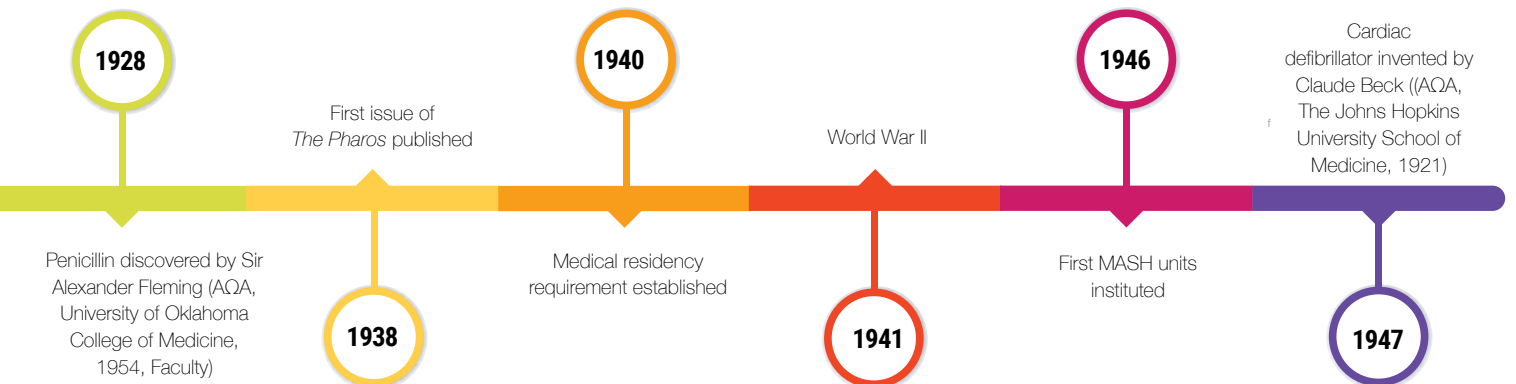
great physician treats the patient with the disease.”<sup>3</sup> These are wonderful words that further emphasize that those who suffer need something more than just a doctor, they need a healer. And, “while healers may wear a white coat, they must be able to take off that white coat and remember to embrace and treasure the memory of our shared, frail humanity—of the dignity in each and every soul,”<sup>4</sup> explained Don Berwick, MD (AΩA, Harvard Medical School, 1972).

Dr. Jordan Cohen (AΩA, Tufts University School of Medicine, Faculty, 1974) once said, “Be prepared to be accountable for everything you do; be prepared to welcome your patients’ participation in decisions about their care; be prepared to devote your professional energies not only to your patients’ needs but also to the unmet health needs of our society as a whole; be prepared to husband society’s limited resources.”<sup>5</sup> While preparedness is not a core tenet of the AΩA mission, it always has, and always will be the foundation of our development of leaders in medicine. Leadership development began with those first 13 AΩA members and continues today with the AΩA Fellows in Leadership Program, now in its ninth year of developing physician leaders who are inspiring, insightful, engaging, and humble leaders who understand and represent the needs of patients, physicians, medical educators, trainees, and society. We are extremely proud of our 24,

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### AΩA stands for...



# NOBEL LAUREATES

There have been 57 AQA members who are Nobel laureates:

## Chemistry

1946 – Wendell M. Stanley (1938, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania), Preparation of enzymes and virus proteins in a pure form

1980 – Paul Berg (1992, Stanford University, Honorary), Fundamental studies of the biochemistry of nucleic acids, with particular regard to recombinant DNA

1989 – Thomas Cech (2011, University of Colorado, Honorary), Discovery of catalytic properties of RNA

2003 – Peter Agre (1997, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Alumnus), Discovery of water channels

2003 – Roderick MacKinnon (1982, Tufts University School of Medicine, Structural and mechanistic studies of ion channels)

2012 – Robert J. Lefkowitz (1965, Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons), Studies of G-protein coupled receptors

## Medicine or Physiology

1923 – Frederick G. Banting (1923, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine) with John J.R. Macleod (1916, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine), Discovery of insulin

1934 – George H. Whipple (1909, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Alumnus), with

George R. Minot (1911, Harvard Medical School), Discovery of liver therapy in cases of anemia

1943 – Edward A. Doisy (1930, St. Louis University School of Medicine), Discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K

1944 – Joseph Erlanger (1909, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Alumnus), with Herbert S. Gasser (1915, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine), Discovery of the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers

1947 – Carl F. Cori (1950, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis), Discovery of the course of the catalytic conversion of glycogen

1950 – Philip S. Hench (1925, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Alumnus), Discovery of the hormones of the adrenal cortex, their structure and biological effects

1953 – Fritz A. Lipmann (1955, Harvard Medical School), Discovery of co-enzyme A and its importance for intermediary metabolism

1954 – Thomas H. Weller (1940, Harvard Medical School), with Frederick C. Robbins (1967, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Faculty), Discovery of the ability of poliomyelitis viruses to grow in cultures of various types of tissue

1956 – Dickinson W. Richards (1922, Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons), Discovery of heart catheterization and pathological changes in the circulatory system

1958 – Joshua Lederberg (1982, University of California, Berkeley, Honorary), Discovery of genetic recombination and the organization of the genetic material of bacteria

1959 – Severo Ochoa (1947, New York University School of Medicine), with Arthur Kornberg (1940, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry), Discovery of the mechanisms in the biological synthesis of ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid

1960 – Sir Frank M. Burnet (1963, Indiana University School of Medicine), Discovery of acquired immunological tolerance

1966 – Charles B. Huggins (1951, Harvard Medical School), Discovery of hormonal treatment of prostatic cancer

1969 – Salvatore E. Luria (1985, M.I.T., Honorary), Discovery of the replication mechanism and genetic structure of viruses

1971 – Earl W. Sutherland, Jr. (1940, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis), Discover of the mechanisms of the action of hormones

1972 – Gerald M. Edelman (1953, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania), Discovery of the chemical structure of antibodies

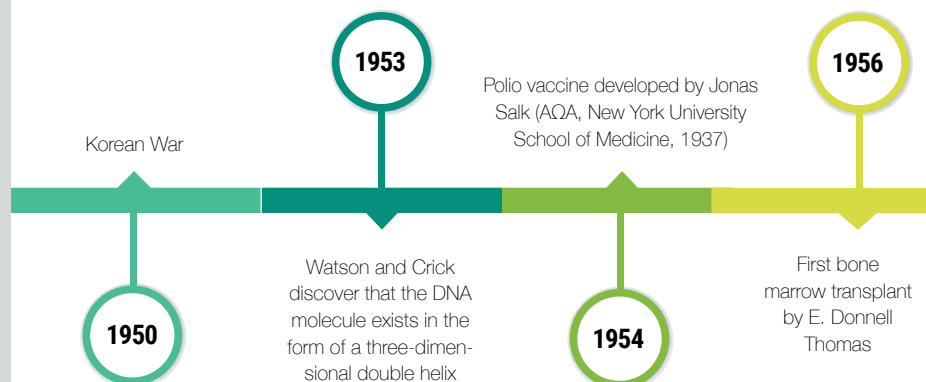
soon to be 27, AQA Fellows in Leadership who have completed the program and are now mentoring, coaching, and leading others in medical schools, academic health centers, VA hospitals, the military, and private practices across the U.S.

## Professionalism

“How will you keep fun in your life?”<sup>6</sup> asked Dr. Francis Collins (AQA, University of North Carolina School of Medicine Chapel Hill, 1976). Yes, fun, seems to be a resonant chord, especially now. Life is full of enough sobering and tragic moments. Don't forget to exercise your sense of humor for you will need it, and it will help you find joy as a physician and personally.

As part of its commitment to professionalism in medicine, which has changed drastically since 1902, AQA is dedicated to ensuring that the health, well-being, and resilience of its members is paramount to the educational development of medical students, as well as career physicians. Through its Professionalism Committee, AQA has sponsored a biennial retreat of leaders and experts, and most recently published the monograph, “Addressing Burnout and Resilience in Our Profession,”<sup>7</sup> to provide insights to regain the “fun” and joy in re-discovering purpose in medicine. Today, physician output and success is often related to high volumes of work—RVUs, strict deadlines, an unyielding focus on technology, and the electronic health record (EHR). Burnout can also be influenced by societal factors, individualized factors, a loss of support systems, changing values, and a lack of personal and/or professional recognition. There is a very good possibility that while caring for patients during the 1918 Spanish Flu pandemic, physicians at the time were experiencing burnout, much like those on the frontlines of the COVID-19 pandemic are experiencing.

So how can AQA help with physician burnout and resilience? Physicians are part of a community of practice of healers and medical professionals. Over the last several decades, the medical community of practice has changed resulting in an isolated role for the physician with silos and unintended consequences. The re-establishment of medical



communities of practice is one defense against burnout. Physicians need to have an opportunity to join a community of practice with other medical professionals who are educated, trained, and dedicated as healers, such as they can find in their AQA colleagues, and local AQA Chapter, along with other colleagues.

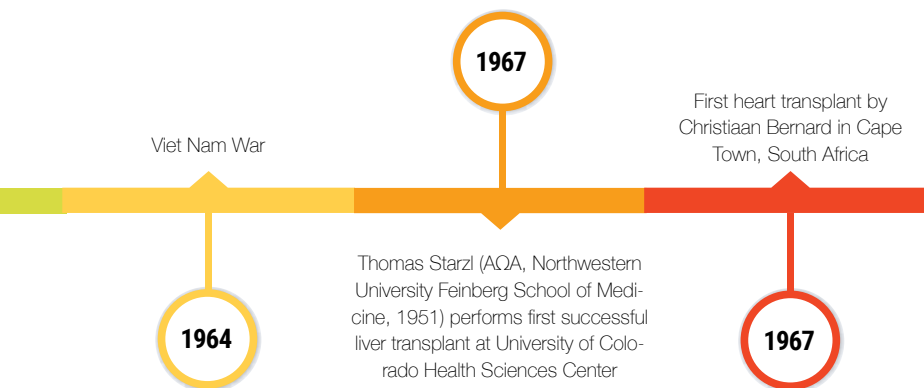
Medical professionalism should strive to achieve a level of caring in which service transcends self-interests. By achieving this level of caring, physicians can care for individual patients, and also for the greater good. The ability to focus outward and attain great joy from caring for others will help overcome the feelings of burnout. Medical educators and leaders of health systems have enormous opportunities to shape the professional development of learners, thereby reducing the propensity to burnout. It is crucial to identify and build sustainable models to ensure that learners, and new physicians, and colleagues are exposed to positive role models, and introduced to how professionals self-regulate, adapt, compensate, and why.

As Winston Churchill said, "You cannot deal with the most serious things in the world unless you also understand the most amusing."<sup>8</sup> We implore you to take advantage of your local AQA Chapter and colleagues and join or develop a community of practice, much like the one Dr. Root founded to overcome the medical student discouragement and burnout he was experiencing when he developed AQA.

### Life-long learning

"So never stop learning; never stop asking questions; and never forget that medicine is an art as well as a science practiced by doctors and researchers who bring to the bedside not only technology and training, but also their humanity, caring, and concern,"<sup>9</sup> writes Margaret Hamburg, MD. As education and teaching are core tenets of the AQA mission, life-long learning is essential to excellence in physicianship.

Many AQA members over the past 12 decades are a testament to life-long learning. Dr. Root was working on his third degree when he decided to attend medical school. AQA has continued this commitment



## NOBEL LAUREATES (CONT.)

1974 – George E. Palade (1993, Yale University School of Medicine, Honorary), Discovery of the structural and functional organization of the cell

1975 – David Baltimore (1987, California Institute of Technology, Honorary), with Renato Dulbecco (1993, California Institute of Technology, Honorary), Discovery of the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell

1977 – Roger C. Guillemin (1967, Baylor College of Medicine, Faculty), Discovery of the peptide hormone production of the brain

1978 – Daniel Nathans (1953, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis) with Hamilton O. Smith (1979, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Alumnus), Discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics

1980 – Baruj Benacerraf (1944, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine), Discovery of genetically determined structures on the cell surface that regulate immunological reactions

1981 – Torsten N. Wiesel (1992, Rockefeller University, Honorary), Discovery of information processing in the visual system

1982 – Sir John R. Vane (1989, Yale University, Honorary), Discovery of prostaglandins and related biologically active substances

1985 – Michael S. Brown (1965, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania) with Joseph L. Goldstein (1965, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School), Discovery of the regulation of cholesterol metabolism

1986 – Stanley Cohen (1987, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Faculty), with Rita Levi-Montalcini (1970, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Honorary), Discovery of growth factors

1989 – Harold E. Varmus (1964, Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons), Discovery of cellular origin of retroviral oncogenes

1992 – Edwin G. Krebs (1943, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis), Discovery of reversible protein phosphorylation as a biological regulatory mechanism

1994 – Alfred G. Gilman (1968, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine), Discovery of G-proteins and their role in signal transduction in cells

1997 – Stanley B. Prusiner (1968, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania),

1998 – Robert F. Furchgott (1967, SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University, Faculty) with Louis J. Ignarro (1990, David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles, Faculty) with Ferid Murad (1963, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine), Discoveries concerning nitric oxide as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system

2000 – Paul Greengard (2002, Rockefeller University, Honorary), with Eric R. Kandel (1969, New York University School of Medicine, Alumnus), Discoveries concerning signal transduction in the nervous system

2001 – Sir Paul Maxime Nurse (2000, Rockefeller University, Honorary), Discoveries of key regulators of the cell cycle

2002 – Sydney Brenner (1993, University of California, Berkeley, Honorary), Discoveries concerning genetic regulation of organ development and programmed cell death

2009 – Carol W. Greider (2012, Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Faculty), Discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzymes telomerase

2011 – Bruce A. Beutler (2012, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Faculty), with Ralph M. Steinman (1968, Harvard Medical School), Discovery of the dendritic cell and its role in adaptive immunity

2019 – William G. Kaelin, Jr. (1983, Duke University School of Medicine), with Gregg L. Semenza (1981, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, ), Discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability

2020 – Harvey J. Alter (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, 2021, Alumnus), Discovery of Hepatitis C Virus

to life-long learning through its peer-reviewed, quarterly medical humanities journal *The Pharos*, which regularly contains informational editorials, historical manuscripts, educational articles, poetry, book and movie reviews, and learned-experience reflections. Established in 1938 with Dr. Walter Bierring (AQA, University of Iowa Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine, 1921, Alumnus), *The Pharos* has long held its place as a premier medical humanities journal accepting high-quality submissions from all walks of life—medical students, physicians, care providers, health care workers, and the general public alike.

As Dr. Francis W. Peabody (AQA, Harvard Medical School, 1906), in his book “The Care of the patient,” states, “One of the essential qualities of the clinician is interest in humanity, for the secret of the care of the patient is in caring for the patient.”<sup>10</sup>

**12 U.S. SURGEONS GENERAL HAVE BEEN AQA MEMBERS**

**2014-2017; and 2021 – Present**

Vivek H. Murthy (Yale University School of Medicine, 2003)

**2002-2006**

Richard Carmona (University of California, San Francisco, 1980)

**1998-2002**

David Satcher (Case Western Reserve University, 1969)

**1990-1993**

Antonia C. Novello (University of Puerto Rico, 1987, Alumnus)

**1982-1989**

C. Everett Koop (Weill Cornell Medical College, 1989, Alumnus)

**1977-1981**

Julius B. Richmond (University of Illinois, 1938, Student)

**Excellence in physicianship**

Excellent patient care is more than just saving lives. It is restoring and improving lives by caring for the patient as well as the patient’s family. Being a doctor requires the development of the powers of patience, understanding, and empathy. It is a journey of honor, trust, gentleness, resilience, and character, and finding joy in developing meaningful relationships with

colleagues and patients. Being a doctor is having high aspirations to do your best for all human-kind. It is aiming high and continually learning.

AQA members, whether elected as a student, resident, fellow, faculty member, alumnus, or honorary member, demonstrate admirable character through honesty, trustworthiness,

**1969-1973**

Jesse Leonard Steinfeld (Virginia Commonwealth University, 1979, Faculty)

**1965-1969**

William H. Stewart (Louisiana State University School of Medicine in New Orleans, 1972, Faculty)

**1956-1961**

Leroy Edgar Burney (Indiana University, 1960, Alumnus)

**1948-1956**

Leonard A. Scheele (Wayne State University, 1947, Honorary)

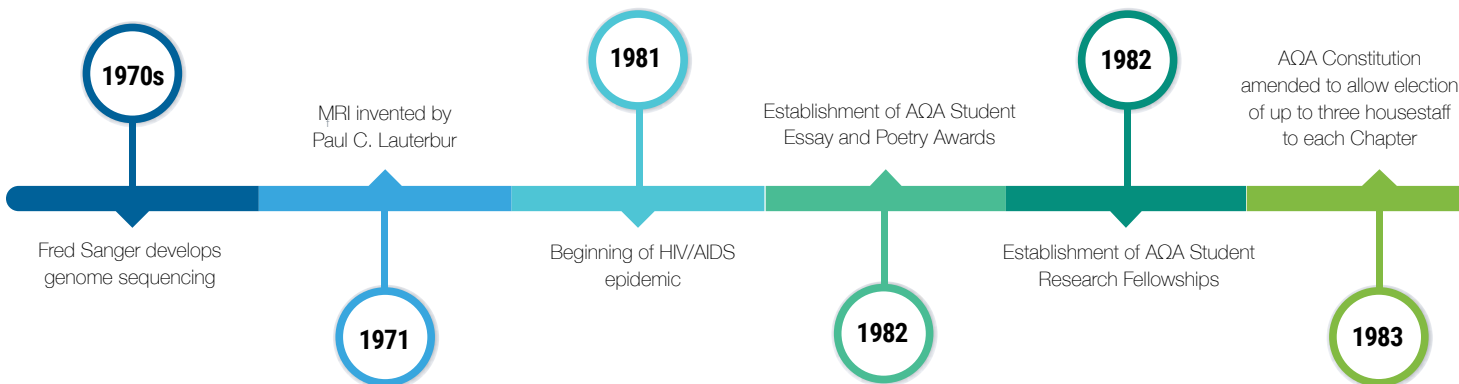
**1936-1948**

Thomas Parran, Jr. (University of Columbia, 1940, Honorary)

**1920-1936**

Hugh S. Cumming (University of Virginia, 1922, Alumnus)

educational achievement, leadership, ethical behavior, professionalism, and community service. The characteristics of excellent physicianship include trustworthiness, character, caring, knowledge, scholarship, proficiency in the doctor-patient relationship, leadership, compassion, empathy, altruism, and servant leadership.



## PRESIDENTS OF AΩA

<b>1902-1904</b>	William Root, MD
<b>1904-1913</b>	Winfield S. Hall, MD
<b>1913-1918</b>	Russel Burton-Opitz, MD
<b>1918-1924</b>	John L. Heffron, MD
<b>1924-1960</b>	Walter L. Bierring, MD
<b>1960-1963</b>	Wilburt C. Davison, MD
<b>1963-1966</b>	Victor Johnson, MD
<b>1966-1968</b>	Donald G. Anderson, MD
<b>1968-1978</b>	John Z. Bowers, MD
<b>1978-1980</b>	James A. Campbell, MD
<b>1980-1984</b>	Sherman M. Mellinkoff, MD
<b>1984-1986</b>	James F. Glenn, MD
<b>1986-1987</b>	Carol J. Johns, MD
<b>1987-1989</b>	Jeremiah A. Barondess, MD
<b>1989-1990</b>	Leo M. Henikoff, MD
<b>1990-1993</b>	Stuart A. Schneck, MD
<b>1993-1995</b>	William B. Deal, MD
<b>1995-1996</b>	Frank C. Arnett, MD
<b>1996-2002</b>	David C. Dale, MD
<b>2002-2007</b>	Michael V. Drake, MD
<b>2007-2011</b>	Rae-Ellen W. Kavey, MD
<b>2011-2012</b>	Ruth-Marie Fincher, MD
<b>2012-2013</b>	C. Bruce Alexander, MD
<b>2013-2014</b>	John Tooker, MD
<b>2014-2015</b>	Douglas S. Paauw, MD
<b>2015-2016</b>	Robert G. Atnip, MD
<b>2016-2017</b>	Joseph W. Stubbs, MD
<b>2017-2018</b>	Eve Higginbotham, MD
<b>2018-2019</b>	Alan G. Robinson, MD
<b>2019-2020</b>	Sheryl Pheil, MD
<b>2020-2021</b>	Wiley Souba, Jr., MD
<b>2021-2022</b>	Lynn Cleary, MD

## AΩA EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

<b>1902-1932</b>	William and Anna Root
<b>1932-1935</b>	Hazel Brill
<b>1935-1962</b>	Walter L. Bierring, MD
<b>1962-1997</b>	Robert Glaser, MD
<b>1997-2010</b>	Edward Harris, MD
<b>2010-present</b>	Richard Byyny, MD

and development of a culturally and ethnically diverse medical profession with equitable access for all. The AΩA Board of Directors most recently updated and amended its constitution in 2020 to further support elections that are inclusive, diverse, and equitable.

AΩA has worked, and continues to work, to ensure the development of diverse leaders, fostering within them the objectivity and equity to be

AΩA started with its first Chapters at the University of Illinois College of Medicine and the University of Chicago in 1902. Every decade since has seen new medical schools and new AΩA Chapters. Today, there are 135 AΩA Chapters in medical schools across

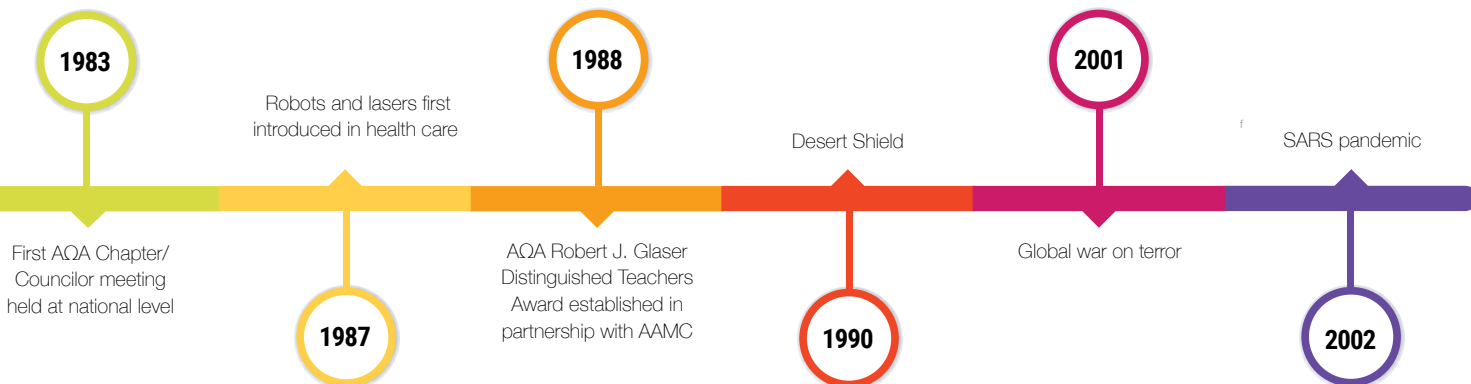
inclusive servant leaders who understand and embrace diversity in all its forms. Inclusion of talented individuals from different backgrounds benefits patient care, population health, education, and scientific discovery.

AΩA values an inclusive, diverse, fair, and equitable work and learning environment for all and supports the medical profession as it seeks to achieve a welcoming, inclusive environment in teaching, learning, caring for patients, and collaboration. The diversity of medical schools is changing and will continue to change. AΩA is committed to continuing to work with its members, medical school deans, and AΩA chapters to ensure that AΩA elections are unbiased and based on the values of AΩA and the profession of medicine in service to patients and the profession.

Progress toward diversity, inclusion, and equity is more than simply checking off a box or responding to criticism—it is about being and developing diverse, excellent, caring physicians. AΩA and all those in the medical profession must continue to guide medicine to be unbiased, open, accepting, inclusive, and culturally aware in order to “Be Worthy to Serve the Suffering.”

the U.S., in Puerto Rico, and in Lebanon.

AΩA is a non-profit medical educational organization. We elected our first female member, Dr. Romilda Meads (AΩA, University of California, San Francisco) in 1906, and at that time, amended its constitution to be inclusive of all. AΩA supports the importance, inclusion,



### An interesting history

The history and story of AΩA is compelling, alluring, fascinating and ever-changing. In 1902, medicine, health care, and medical education were unorganized and chaotic. As one of AΩA's founding fathers Ernest Moore (AΩA, University of Illinois School of Medicine, 1902) put it, "honesty was conspicuously absent" and "the behavior in the halls and classrooms was rough and boorish."<sup>1</sup> He also stated that the faculty was only interested in training new practitioners and that "heads of departments at the school were selected by who could buy a substantial block of stock."<sup>1</sup>

Root first discussed the idea of forming an "honor fraternity" with a few classmates in July 1902.<sup>1</sup> The group wrote and presented their ideas to their fellow students on August 25, 1902. On September 27, 1902, they ratified a constitution to induct the society's original members—53 from two schools.<sup>1</sup>

On January 31, 1903, the Articles of Incorporation for the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society were filed with the State of Illinois. In 1903, Root and fellow student Burchard Roark (AΩA, University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, 1902) took off to visit medical schools in Cleveland (Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine) and Philadelphia (Sidney Kimmel Medical College and Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania) to organize AΩA Chapters.<sup>1</sup> Within 10 years, 17 AΩA Chapters had been established.

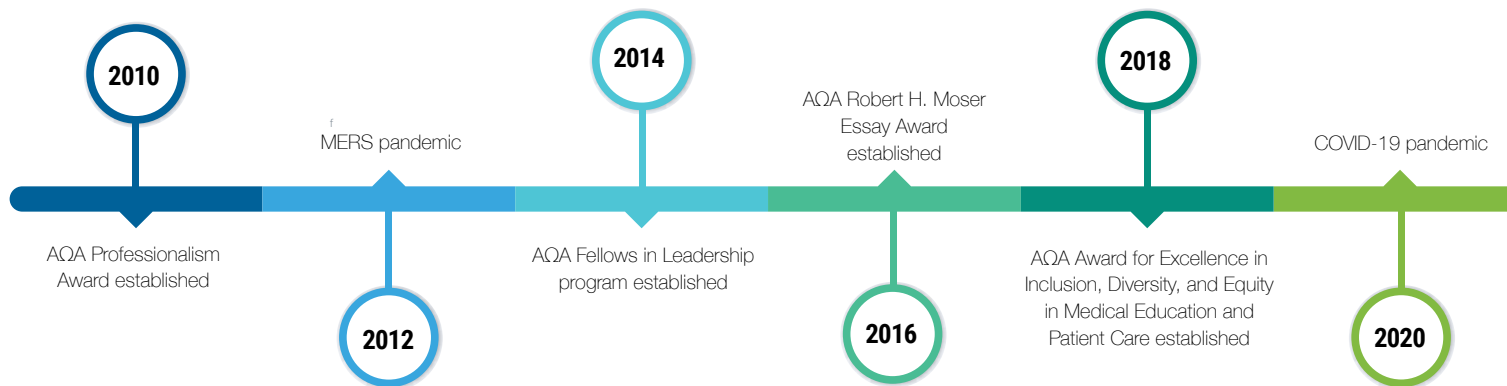
Dr. Root remained as secretary-treasurer of AΩA and the key person to maintain both the records and the cohesiveness of AΩA as an effective organization until his death on April 23, 1932.

For 120 years, AΩA has been dependable, tenacious, and committed to ensuring the highest standards of caring, ethics, professionalism, and leadership in medicine,

along with a passion to promote the importance of the humanities in medicine. It is our goal to provide stability and excellence for another 120 years.

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## AQA CHAPTERS BY YEAR

- 1902** University of Illinois College of Medicine  
University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine
- 1903** Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine  
Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine  
Sidney Kimmel Medical College  
Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania
- 1905** Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis
- 1906** The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
- 1907** University of Michigan Medical School  
Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons
- 1908** University of Minnesota Medical School
- 1910** Weill Cornell Medical College
- 1911** SUNY Upstate Medical University College of Medicine
- 1914** Tulane University School of Medicine  
University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Medicine
- 1916** Indiana University School of Medicine  
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
- 1919** University of Virginia School of Medicine
- 1920** University of Iowa Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine  
University of Texas Medical Branch School of Medicine
- 1923** New York University School of Medicine  
Oregon Health & Science University School of Medicine  
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine
- 1924** Saint Louis University School of Medicine  
University at Buffalo Jacobs School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
- 1926** University of Colorado School of Medicine  
Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University  
University of Louisville School of Medicine  
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
- 1929** University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry  
Stanford University School of Medicine (Association)
- 1931** University of Kansas School of Medicine  
Duke University School of Medicine
- 1933** The Ohio State University College of Medicine
- 1934** Drexel University College of Medicine
- 1939** Emory University School of Medicine
- 1940** Tufts University School of Medicine  
Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine
- 1941** University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Medicine
- 1942** Wayne State University School of Medicine
- 1948** Boston University School of Medicine  
SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University
- 1949** Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California  
Louisiana State University Health New Orleans School of Medicine  
University of Maryland School of Medicine  
Albany Medical College  
Wake Forest School of Medicine  
Baylor College of Medicine  
University of Utah School of Medicine  
Medical College of Wisconsin
- 1950** University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine  
Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University  
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School  
University of Washington School of Medicine
- 1952** The Robert Larner, M.D. College of Medicine at the University of Vermont
- 1953** University of Oklahoma College of Medicine  
Medical University of South Carolina College of Medicine
- 1954** George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences  
Georgetown University School of Medicine  
Howard University College of Medicine  
University of North Carolina School of Medicine at Chapel Hill
- 1955** University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Medicine
- 1956** David Geffen School of Medicine at University of California, Los Angeles  
Loma Linda University School of Medicine  
University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine
- 1957** University of Mississippi School of Medicine  
University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine  
Creighton University School of Medicine
- 1957** New York Medical College  
Meharry Medical College School of Medicine
- 1958** American University of Beirut Faculty of Medicine
- 1959** University of Miami Miller School of Medicine  
Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Medical Center
- 1960** University of Florida College of Medicine
- 1962** West Virginia University School of Medicine
- 1964** University of Kentucky College of Medicine
- 1965** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
- 1968** Loyola University Chicago Stritch School of Medicine  
University of New Mexico School of Medicine
- 1970** Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
- 1971** University of Arizona College of Medicine  
University of California Irvine School of Medicine
- 1972** University of California Davis School of Medicine
- 1973** Rush Medical College of Rush University  
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Shreveport  
Dartmouth Geisel School of Medicine
- 1974** College of Medicine and Life Sciences University of Toledo
- 1975** Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School  
University of Texas McGovern Medical School  
University of Texas Health San Antonio Long School of Medicine
- 1976** University of South Florida Morsani College of Medicine
- 1977** University of South Alabama College of Medicine  
Rutgers New Jersey Medical School
- 1978** John A. Burns School of Medicine University of Hawaii  
University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences  
University of South Dakota Sanford School of Medicine
- 1981** Wright State University Boonshoft School of Medicine
- 1982** Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences F. Edward Hébert School of Medicine  
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine
- 1983** Northeast Ohio Medical University  
Penn State College of Medicine  
University of South Carolina School of Medicine
- 1985** Southern Illinois University School of Medicine  
University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine  
University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine  
Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University  
East Tennessee State University Quillen College of Medicine  
Texas A&M Health Science Center College of Medicine
- 1987** Michigan State University College of Human Medicine  
Eastern Virginia Medical School
- 1988** Marshall University Joan C. Edwards School of Medicine
- 1989** Morehouse School of Medicine
- 1990** East Carolina University Brody School of Medicine  
Ponce Health Sciences University
- 1991** Mercer University School of Medicine
- 1992** Universidad Central del Caribe School of Medicine
- 1996** T.H. Chan School of Medicine at UMass Chan Medical School
- 1999** Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University
- 2004** Mayo Medical School (Association)
- 2005** Florida State University College of Medicine
- 2013** Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine at Florida International University  
University of Central Florida College of Medicine  
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center Paul L. Foster School of Medicine
- 2014** Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine  
Geisinger Commonwealth School of Medicine
- 2015** Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell  
Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine  
Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine of Florida Atlantic University
- 2016** University of South Carolina School of Medicine Greenville  
University of Connecticut School of Medicine
- 2017** Cooper Medical School of Rowan University
- 2018** Western Michigan University Homer Stryker M.D. School of Medicine
- 2020** Escuela de Medicina San Juan Bautista
- 2021** Kirk Kerkorian School of Medicine at University of Nevada Las Vegas  
Dell Medical School at the University of Texas at Austin  
Central Michigan University College of Medicine