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The History of Urological Care and Training at
Thomas Jefferson University

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The History of Urology and Training at Thomas Jefferson University

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1824-JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY

The history of medicine at Jefferson Medical College begins with the establishment of Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1765, which became Jefferson College in 1824. The first Jefferson urology residents started in 1939. World War II delayed an increase in residency positions until the late 1940's. In 1948 an arrangement with John H. Gibbon, MD, Professor of Surgery provided a year training in General Surgery before beginning three years in the Urology Residency. In 1951 Urological Surgery, Beginnings of Academic Urology at Jefferson was published by Theodore R. Fetter, MD. During Dr. Fetter's chairmanship, modern urology was developing rapidly. Intravenous pyelography, better imaging, and increasing awareness of urologic diseases led to the growth of the field. During Dr. Fetter's tenure, modern urologic procedures such as partial nephrectomy were performed. He was also the first to use the method of measuring bladder pressure during bladder filling, as a diagnostic tool of incontinence or retention. The modern era of urology began.

1939-DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY (GENITOURINARY)
ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL RESIDENCY PROGRAM

Jefferson University Hospital (JUH) was founded in 1884. The Department of Urology at the JUH was established in 1939. Under the leadership of Francis X. Keeley, MD (1939-1964), the department grew rapidly. In 1951, one of the first urology residency programs in the United States was established at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1954, Dr. Hiram Rittenhouse Loux, MD became the first chief of urology. In 1960, Dr. William A. Morton, Jr. assumed the role of chairmanship. During this period, the department continued to grow, and the first urology residency program in the United States was established in 1961.

1951-UROLOGICAL SURGERY, BEGINNINGS OF ACADEMIC UROLOGY AT JEFFERSON

In 1951, urology as a branch of Surgery was established in the US. The first urology residency program was established at the University of Pennsylvania in 1951. The Department of Urology at the JUH was established in 1939. Under the leadership of Francis X. Keeley, MD (1939-1964), the department grew rapidly. In 1951, one of the first urology residency programs in the United States was established at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1954, Dr. Hiram Rittenhouse Loux, MD became the first chief of urology. In 1960, Dr. William A. Morton, Jr. assumed the role of chairmanship. During this period, the department continued to grow, and the first urology residency program in the United States was established in 1961.

1964-DEPARTMENT OF GENITOURINARY DISEASES

The Department of Genitourinary Diseases was established in 1964. Under the leadership of Dr. David M. Davis, the department grew rapidly. In 1977, John R. Dalton, MD became the first chief of the Department of Genitourinary Diseases. During this period, the department continued to grow, and the first urology residency program in the United States was established in 1961.

1851-UROLOGICAL SURGERY, BEGINNINGS OF ACADEMIC UROLOGY AT JEFFERSON

The history of medicine at Jefferson Medical College begins with the establishment of Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1765, which became Jefferson College in 1824. The first Jefferson urology residents started in 1939. World War II delayed an increase in residency positions until the late 1940's. In 1948 an arrangement with John H. Gibbon, MD, Professor of Surgery provided a year training in General Surgery before beginning three years in the Urology Residency. In 1951 Urological Surgery, Beginnings of Academic Urology at Jefferson was published by Theodore R. Fetter, MD. During Dr. Fetter's chairmanship, modern urology was developing rapidly. Intravenous pyelography, better imaging, and increasing awareness of urologic diseases led to the growth of the field. During Dr. Fetter's tenure, modern urologic procedures such as partial nephrectomy were performed. He was also the first to use the method of measuring bladder pressure during bladder filling, as a diagnostic tool of incontinence or retention. The modern era of urology began.