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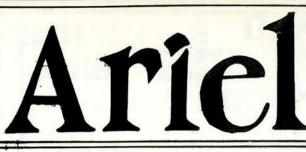
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SEPTEMBER

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SAMA Seeks Invovled Students

-David A. Jacoby

Although very active on the national level, for the past several years local SAMA activity has been less than optimal. As a result there is more room than ever before for first and second year students who wish to take an active role.

This year's activities start with the Wednesday morning coffee break of orientation week. Functions will continue with student-faculty coffee hours throughout the year, a chapter representatives' meeting in Chicago the weekend of September 25 (anyone contemplating seeking SAMA office is urged to apply, freshmen especially), a pizza and beer party to assemble the student directory sometime in early October, sending a voting representative to the Pennsylvania Medical Society's meeting in Pittsburg, various regional meetings with medical students from other schools in the area, and local meetings which will include films, speakers, information about past and future national SAMA programs (Appalachia, Migrant Worker, Health, Indian Medical Education, Community Health, and MECO) and whatever you, the member, wish.

The first meeting will be held Wednesday evening, September 15, in Jefferson Hall at 7:30 P.M. All interested students are invited to attend.

Nader Keynotes Symposium

-David A. Jacoby

Keynote speaker at the Health Alliance for Progress symposium to be held October 1 and 2 at the Philadelphia College of Optometry will be Ralph Nader.

The activities will begin on Friday night with a mock trial stemming from an actual case which occurred at Philadelphia General Hospital. Saturday morning will commence with a showing of the film Hospital, to be followed by small workshops (law and medicine; allied health; national health insurance; sex education and human sexuality: the student role in health education; environmental effects on health; addicts and alcoholics; death and dying: tactics for change; and community health), lunch, summations of each workshop to those participating in the other nine, and the address by Mr. Nader. As things stand now, attendance at Mr. Nader's talk will be limited to those participating in the workshops, for the auditorium is limited to 350 people. Therefore, if interested, one should sign up early. Further information, including application blanks, will be forthcoming in the September issue of PERHAPS, the newspaper of the Health Alliance for Progress. Watch for it in mid September.

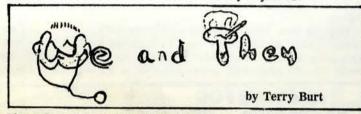


From exploring the hospital to cavorting along the Wissahickon Creek, the DONS Program offers an opportunity to break away from your daily routine.

Dons Host Picnic

Welcome back! The Jefferson Dons Program, a unique big borther program, once again begins its operational adventures for the school year '71 - '72. A get acquainted picnic will take place Sept. 12, 1971 at Fairmount Park. On Sept. 22 at 1:00 P.M., room M- 23 of Jefferson Hall, a meeting of old Dons and all new interested Dons will open the official business of the year.

For the coming year, hikes, tours, skating parties, etc. have been planned for the Medical Don and the high school student. Won't you join us?



I have lost my passion: Why should I need to keep it Since what is kept must be adulterated? I have lost my sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch:

How should I use them for your closer contact?

-from "Gerontion" by T.S. Eliot Happy New Year, Jefferson! We are back at it again. All in our places

> All in our places With bright shining faces

Ready for September bright once more.

And what did you do this summer? Hopefully everyone went home and rediscovered his wellsprings of enthusiasm for medical knowledge. What is it that keeps bringing us all back for more? I guess everyone has his own answer to why he wants to become a doctor. But somehow the processof medical education seems to blot out that initial enthusiasm and vision. We have to get away for a few weeks in order to find ourselves and rearm ourselves for a new year. Why is education so painful?

I can't understand why I must force myself through assigned readings with minimal profit from September to June, when I read with avidity and good retention from June to September. Learning goes against the grain at one period, while at another time my mind is like a sponge, ready to soak up every experience indiscriminantly. I should think that after all these years of research, educators would have figured out why we learn with ease at one time and with resistance at another.

Let us hope at the beginning of this new school year, that our

Foundation Assesses Medical Education

By Mark Widome

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE NATION'S HEALTH: Policies for Medical and Dental Education. A Special Report and Recommendations by The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. October 1970. McGraw-Hill, 127 pp. \$2.95.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education will issue its final report sometime in 1972, yet certain aspects of its task, such as the recommendations on medical education, are of such urgent concern that special reports are issued as soon as they are completed.

Except for a few considerations, one might expect that this report would be no more worthy of our attention than any one of a number of reports issued by committees, commissions, and foundations.

Firstly, from a historical standpoint, the sponsor, the Carnegie Foundation, is the same one that sponsored Medical Education in the United States and Canada, the now famous Flexner report of 1910. It was this earlier report that for better than 50 years formed the foundation and model for medical education in this country. One of the basic themes of the report was that diagnosis and treatment must be based upon a solid foundation of scientific knowledge. It provided that only schools which duly emphasize laboratory work and extensive laboratory experience should be accredited. This model of training was derived from the programs at Johns Hopkins and Harvard as well as the curricula of the earlier German medical schools. Its effect was to promote research and sophisticated technique of diagnosis and treatment.

Why is reevaluation of medical education now necessary? In what respects is the Flexner model now inadequate? The new commission sees the Flexner model as one that basically looks inward to science in the medical school itself. By so doing, it ignores health care delivery outside of the hospital. The new model emerging is the "health care delivery model" wherein "the medical school, in addition to training, does research in health care delivery, advises local hospitals and health authorities, works with community colleges and comprehensive colleges on the training of allied health personnel, carries on continuing education for health personnel and generally orients itself to external service "

The report begins by documenting the "health crisis." "We have the highest standard of living, but not the highest standard of life-as measured by infant mortality and average life expectancy. A number of countries surpass us. In fact, in comparison with other nations, we are losing." And all the while we are losing, the public expectations of the health care system are rising. Adequate health care is now regarded as a right. The gap between expectation and ability to provide is consequently widening. The Commission sees a lack of adequate health manpower as one major problem. In the next decade, it asks that the number of places for training doctors be increased by 50% and for dentists by 20%

The commission also recommends that all university health science centers consider development of programs for the training of physician's assistants. The prediction is that in the future health care delivery will be the responsibility of efficient health care teams, with the physician at the center and the work of allied health personnel subject to his supervision.

Another area of concern to the commission is that of financing, both of health care and professional education. It makes recommendations for cost sharing between federal and state governments and between the public and private sector.

"Expenditures of medical schools have gone up twice as fast in the past decade as expenditures in higher education generally, yet the number of students in medical schools has risen only half as fast as in the rest of higher education. It is high time to look more carefully at costs."

By far the most interesting aspect of the report to the student and faculty member, is that section dealing with curriculum recommendations. In summary, the commission recommends that medical schools adapt a three year program rather than the present four years required after the B.A. to obtain an M.D. degree. It also favors the dropping of one year (internship) from post-graduate training.

WELCOME

curriculum is moving in the right direction toward that perfect mix of meat and sweet aht will capture the energy and joy tied up in our common desire to be some kind of doctor, and harness this energy to the process of mastering materia medica.

But one could also dispute the meaning of "mastery." Lawrence Weed, M.D. of Vermont wrote a thought provoking editorial for the New England Journal of Medicine this summer in which he presented "new concepts" in medical education. Dr. Weed emphasized the importance of training young doctors to think and to organize data and to retrieve information, as opposed to the "old concept" of medical education as maximal data retention. Then I re-examined my summer of Joy in Learning in the light of

Then I re-examined my summer of Joy in Learning in the light of Weed, and I tried to pinpoint what I was doing differently. I was in the process of reading widely and haphazardly, trying to hit on a subject for my impending pathology paper. What did I discover? That nothing interested me? No! That EVERYTHING interested me! I was spending hours tracking down articles on 2,3 DPGA. I was excited about lysosomes! Was I cracking up? Excitement is unheard of in Scott Library.

This experience was very reassuring to me. It renewed my faith in human nature as being **naturally** inclined toward truth and knowledge. (My remaining problem is to convince myself that some degree of retention is part of the same game of search and discovery which I enjoy so much.) I think though that Jefferson still overemphasizes the memorization of a limited amount of material, rather than helping us to expand our horizons and to get excited about the process of learning and exploring the unknown. It is an unpopular idea, but I believe this dreaded Pathology paper is one of the most valuable learning exercises that Jefferson has offered so far. (The American Medical Association approved elimination of the Internship in June 1970. Effective July 1, 1975, no internship will be approved unless it is integrated with a residency.)

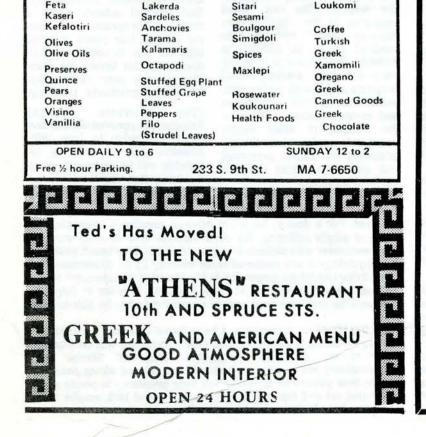
Thirst for knowledge for knowledge's sake isn't the only drive however. For a doctor, his other drive to excellence is people, the needs of people suffering. My other summer spur to study was my daily encounter with patients in my summer job. How much anatomy and physiology is now **anchored** in my memory by its connection with some living (or dying) person met in the course of my summer? How I wanted to know everything at those moments in order to fully understand the problems each patient presented and to be able to help him.

In this phase of learning too, I have hoped that our curriculum is moving in the right direction. This year's freshmen will be exposed early to the problems of physical diagnosis. Maybe then neuroanatomy will mean more to them than colored wiring patterns. Maybe their passion for medicine and their sensitivity to people won't be ground out and lost in the process by June of 1972, maybe to be recaptured in a lucky summer hiatus and maybe not. PAGE 2

ARIEL

September, 1971







"Where Hercules is *1" 10th and Locust Street across from Jeff Hall Captain Nick and Tommy invite you over



ARIEL

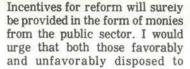
Medical Education

The Commission also recommends the integration of pre-professional and professional curricula to eliminate the duplication of undergraduate and basic science course material in the medical school. Hopefully, much of the basic sciences would be taught on the main university campus.

Among the student backed reforms, the commission cites more flexible admission standards, greater elective and independent study time, earlier patient contact, and as mentioned above greater integration of the clinical and basic sciences. It seems, however, that this last suggestion would be difficult to implement and still have the teaching of basic sciences away from the teaching hospital on a university campus.

The report further recommends that medical training should include experience in community hospitals, neighborhood clinics, convalescent facilities, and doctors' offices.

The report is now eleven months off the presses. It has been widely discussed, not only in educational and professional circles, but in the lay press as well. Ultimately, each medical school will decide for itself what directions to take in terms of its own and its community's needs.



For

Only

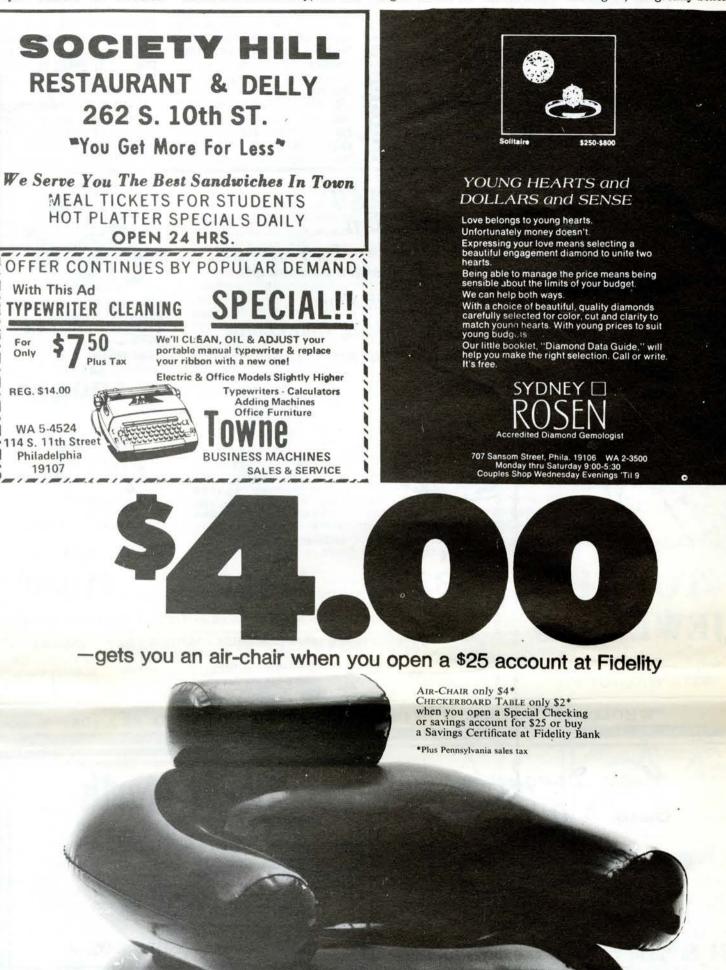
major reform in medical

education at this time consider the Carnegie recommendations carefully.

Much as the 1910 Carnegie report shaped medical education for the last half century, this one

may well be the mold for the next reform. 50 years. This will be particularly true if the state and Federal legislatures are willing to provide financial support for the Car- underway, and the United States, negies brand of health care once again, will greatly benefit.'

The Commission predicts that "the second great transformation in medical education and research is now



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