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New College Within the College Posters

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New College Within the College Posters

The latest batch of <u>College Within the College</u> posters have been uploaded to the <u>Jefferson Digital</u> Commons.

College within the College(CwiC) is a four year academic area of concentration designed to enrich the Medical College curriculum for those students who seek additional training in Population Health. This program aims to step beyond the individual-level focus of mainstream medicine by addressing a broad range of factors that impact health, such as: environment, literacy, ethnicity, social structure, resource distribution, health systems, and health education/promotion. This collection consists of posters and presentations developed by Jefferson CwiC-PH medical students in their exploration of service, research/evaluation, and policy analysis in local, regional, and international settings.

Current poster topics Include:

- Lost in Legislation: Barriers in Actualization of Post-Apartheid Healthcare Reform in South Africa and American Analogies
- Housing First: A Solution to Urban Homelessness
- Virtual Rounds: Improving Family Participation in Multidisciplinary Rounds via Telehealth
- The Public Health of Youth and High School Athletics
- Clinical Experience at Pasteur Clinic Dà Lat, Vietnam
- Improving Rural Community Health Through Care Coordination
- <u>JeffHEALTH Medical Student Exchange in Rwanda</u>
- Developing Maternal and Child Health Curriculum in Rural Uganda
- The Intersection Between Medication Tablets and Electronic Tablets: Determining the
 Usability and Acceptability of a Patient-Centered Cardiovascular Risk Assessment (PCCRA)
 iOS App
- School Wellness Assessment: Creating a Culture of Health
- How a Civil War surgeon's population health initiatives helped save the Union



How a Civil War surgeon's population health initiatives helped save the Union

2LT Tyler Walker, U.S. Army Reserves, Medical Service Corp Sidney Kimmel Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University

"There's a popular delusion that the highest duties of medical officers are performed in prescribing a drug or amputating a limb." - Dr. Jonathan Letterman

Introduction



Introduction

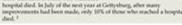
Dr. Jonathan Letterman was the medical director for the Army of the Protomac during the American Civil Wat. Dr. Letterman graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1948. With his appointment to the largest portion of the Union Army, Dr. Letterman was tasked in 1948. With his appointment to the largest portion of the Union Army, Dr. Letterman was tasked with improving what would today be called a population health nightnase. Soldien lived in 10th, as food devoid of minition, wave footed to that the bound what was necessary normalized department to treat them if they were wounded on because if it for footed his attention on improving the healthcare soldiers necessively, between the behaviors. His innovative losses not only average soldiers necessively and santiary behaviors. His innovative losses not only average the level of thousands of addiens wounded on the bettlefield, they prevented disease, increased the fighting strength of the Union Army, and ultimately saided the United States in warning the Civil War.

Healthcare Reform

During the Civil Visic consulties would number in the thousands during a single day of battle. Price to Dr. Letterman's reforms, the wounded were often taken care of by family, friends, or volunteers. Dr. Letterman changed this by organizing the first ever ambulance copys that revolved around an ambulance designed by flames Dominique Joan Larney for Napoleon's Army in the early 100th. These ambulances were lightweight horse-desired was careful to the control of t

Letterman also reformed boxpitals. He made them safer 24 fours.*

Letterman also reformed boxpitals. He made them safer by using well ventilated tents or large pardison style hospitals so more men could be taken care of at enor. His improvements led to a knewer mortality for men who reached the hospital from the buttlefeld. Al Austicians in September of 1862, enore than 20% of those who neached a hospital died. In July of the next year at Gettysburg, after many improvements had been made, only 10% of those who reached a hospital died.



Social & Cultural Environment Reform

SOCIAL CC CUSTURAL ENVIRONMENT REFORM

It Letterman changed the cubower of medicises in the Union Army by making surgeons appointed by skill and not family or political influence. He also removed as solidar's stank as a consideration for the type of care they received and based care on triags. During this eras, high ranking officers would often be traused before mortally wounded solidares, even if they dieful have life-threatening wounds. Dr. Letterman established his hospital system around triage with hospitals being lasted with different levels of care. Exigar and levels of care are still in place today in both circlian and military medicine.

Individual Behavior Reform

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Without Letterman's reforms, assuming that the "died of wounds" mortality had remained unchanged, an additional 25,928 Union soldiers would have died over the course of the war 4

Letterman and "The Triple Aim"

Letterman and "The Iriple Aim" In intensing to observe how the Letterman's innovations addressed what would foday be called determinants of health. Through his referens, he addressed care, health, and cost, the three tomates of the Tiple Aim" Letterman sought to improve the individual health of soldiers through obscation, advocace, and the acqualition of proper supplies. He improved the care soldiers neceived during the Croll Yor by consting his ambulance corps, designing sades hospitals, and changing the very culture around medicine by necrating competent physicians. Through those micross, he issued the heads his department exoded, Letterman was fastidious about record keeping, largely to reduce wasteful spending.

Conclusion

The leosons from Letterman are clear: getting to know your population, understanding the related of your influence, and expressing strong loadership are all ingredients to bettering the health of a population. Letterman is an example for any practitioner or student of modeline and/or population health. His logacy is cone of selflens service to his country and the United States. Army and its effects have storched into the population in large. His work played a major role in improving the health and morale of the army that fought to restore the United and and all states of the army that fought to restore the United and and the American Cruft Weir and his reforms are still relevant and practiced to this day. His attention to buildness beyond the individual level has contributed to our understanding of what is today called population health. Letterman shows us that improving the houth and quality of left for a group of individuals have have a powerful impact on society and can even change the course of history.



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Please send posters to <u>dan.kipnis@jefferson.edu</u> for deposit in the JDC.

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