On the Job

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On the Job

Jennifer Brumbaugh

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When the Department of Surgery hired new Webmaster Jennifer Brumbaugh in March, they gained a professional who bridges traditional academic training and modern technological savvy. In 1999, Jennifer received a master's degree in medical illustration from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 1 of only 4 accredited programs in the U.S.

At Hopkins Jennifer met now-Jefferson Chair of Surgery, Charles Yeo, MD, while working on her master's thesis project, a Website for pancreatic cancer patients and their families. Upon graduating, she was hired by Johns Hopkins University and spent the next 7 years anticipating and translating patient needs into user-friendly online resources. Dr. Yeo was so pleased with her efforts that, upon his arrival in fall 2005, he asked her to manage the Department of Surgery’s online presence.

Jennifer’s current role draws upon not only her artistic skills (honed at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts), but also her ability to develop interactive content of interest to patients, physicians, and recruits. "My experience at Hopkins really opened my eyes to the Web as a patient education resource and subsequently a fund-raising tool," she says, as grateful donors (many whose only connection to the hospital is the Website) continue to donate several hundred thousand dollars each year for pancreatic cancer research at Hopkins.

"Patients today are so savvy that many want access to doctors' most recent published articles and their research endeavors," Jennifer observes, "We're striving to create online resources that address a wide spectrum of needs."

Keep an eye on www.jeffersonhospital.org/surgery to see the results.

This article is available in Jefferson Surgical Solutions: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jss/vol1/iss2/6
For an appointment with a Jefferson Surgeon, call 1-800-JEFF-NOW and Melissa Lasar, MD as preliminary general surgery interns. 

We are also pleased to welcome Jefferson's surgical interns. Robert Adamo, MD, SUNY Downstate Medical School; Jason Comeau, MD, Jefferson Medical College; Alex Harlan, MD, Cornell University Medical College; Rafael Hernandez, MD, University of Miami School of Medicine; Jennifer Moore stresses the importance of retaining surgical techniques and encouraging the research endeavors of young surgeons.

“Changing Lives Through Research”

Dr. John Moore stresses the importance of retaining surgical techniques and encouraging the research endeavors of young surgeons. 

Jefferson’s vascular surgery patients. Since completing a vascular fellowship in 2003 at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Lombardi has begun to show considerable promise, as the cells can be grown into bone, cartilage and fat in any desired shape. In breast augmentation, natural tissues do not cause the local scarring that can be associated with saline and silicone implants, although this use is currently experimental. For reconstructive surgery, bone cell tissue maintains its shape and size more efficiently than conventional soft tissue implants.

"This technology is critical to the planning of all aortic reconstructions done in the entire practice."}

"This program makes it possible for patients with aortic disease to be thoroughly evaluated for all minimally invasive options and advanced surgical trials. Without funding to open a tissue engineering lab at Jefferson, there would be even better." said Dr. Lombardi. "We hope to develop a method to develop tissue-engineered arterial structures and grafting xenografts. This new and exciting field is called endovascular surgery, in which damage is directed through catheters and wires within the blood vessel. The stent, which helps open the vessel, is placed around the wall of the arterial vessel. "These minimally invasive approaches allow patients to go home the same day."

The use of stem cells is another trend that has begun to slow considerable promise, as the cells can be grown into bone, cartilage and fat in any desired shape. In breast augmentations, natural tissues do not cause the local scarring that can be associated with saline and silicone implants, although this use is currently experimental. For reconstructive surgery, bone tissue maintains its shape and size more efficiently than conventional soft tissue implants.

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