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Part III: Clinical Departments and Divisions --- Chapter 28: Department of Neurology (pages 465-476)

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CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

Department of Neurology

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"As long as our brain is a mystery, the universe, the reflection of the structure of the brain, will also be a mystery."

—SANTIAGO RAMON Y CAJAL (1852–1934).

SOME appreciation of the role of the nervous system as an explanation of the life of human beings existed as far back as Hippocrates1 around 400 B.C. and, later, at the time of Galen2 (131–201 A.D.) After the Middle Ages, further interest in neurology was manifested by Leonardo da Vinci3 near the end of the fifteenth century and by Vesalius4 in the sixteenth century in their anatomical drawings, and Descartes5 showed remarkable speculative interest in the neurophysiology of vision.

When the nineteenth century began, neurology engaged the interest of both basic and applied scientists—among physicians active in this movement may be mentioned Charles Bell, Romberg, Erb, Duchenne, Charcot, Marie, Nissl, Alzheimer, Dejerine, Hughlings Jackson, Cajal, and Hortega. In the twentieth century remarkable investigations of the nervous system have continued, and neurology has divided into specialties and again into subspecialties.

Neurology at Jefferson

The scientific approach to neurology in Philadelphia took place at Turner’s Lane Hospital during the Civil War with the studies of S. Weir Mitchell (Jefferson, 1850), George R. Morehouse (Jefferson, 1850), and William W. Keen (Jefferson, 1862), resulting in Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves (1864). The first neurologic facility in America, The Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, was founded in 1867 and the Philadelphia Neurological Society, in 1884. These developments played a major role in early neurology in this country.

Although neurology as a Department at Jefferson was not established formally until the turn of this century (in 1900), it is appropriate to recall previous members of the Jefferson faculty who were significant contributors during the nineteenth century. John K. Mitchell, Professor of Medicine at Jefferson (1841–1858), published a
paper in 1830 pertaining to neurology. He was the father of the eminent Silas Weir Mitchell. Robley Dunglison, Professor of Physiology at Jefferson Medical College (1836–1868), first recognized and described chronic degenerative chorea.

Silas Weir Mitchell (Figure 28-1) was born in Philadelphia in 1829 and graduated from Jefferson in 1850. Subsequently, he became a pioneer in neurophysiological research, but was disappointed in his efforts during the 1860s to become Professor of Physiology at Jefferson or the University of Pennsylvania. Considered a genius by his contemporaries, he made classic contributions in neurology and in psychiatry and was regarded just as highly for his novels and poetry. Mitchell is the recognized founder of American neurology; in January, 1884, he was elected first President of the Philadelphia Neurological Society and reelected for five successive years until 1890. He did not accept an offer to become the first President of the American Neurological Association in 1875 but did serve in that position in 1909. In 1886 he received an honorary degree at Harvard's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary and another in 1888 at the University of Bologna on its eight hundredth. He was president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for two terms (1886–1888, 1892–1894).

Dr. James Aitken Meigs was born in Philadelphia in 1829 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1851. In 1869, when he was almost 40, he was appointed the Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Jurisprudence. During his next few years at Jefferson he gave special lectures on "Clinical Studies of Nervous Diseases." His unexpected death occurred on November 9, 1879.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow (1831–1904) held the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Jefferson from 1879 to 1893. Well known in his day as a practical physician, Dr. Bartholow was elected President of the American Neurological Association in 1881. He wrote several valuable papers on cerebral localization and function.

Dr. Francis X. Dercum (Figure 28-2) was appointed Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at Jefferson in 1892, thereby first establishing neurology as a special field of interest. Dr. Max Bochroch (Jefferson, 1879) was Chief Clinical Assistant. In the years before 1900 the additions and replacements on the faculty as neurologists included: Drs. T.W. Jackson, Joseph B. Bolton, G.M. Edwards, Albert P. Good, Lucas Henyou, A.F. Torgette, J.O. Arnold, J.B. Conway, W. Jackson, C.A. Hearn, and H.L. Green. Fourth-year students received instruction in neurology at the Philadelphia Hospital, and a weekly clinic was held at Jefferson in nervous and mental diseases, as well as daily instruction in Neurology.

Instruction in Insanity was given in the outpatient department or in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, which, in addition to its Department for Nervous Diseases, had a large Insane Department. Instruction was provided in class sections in electrotherapy of nervous disorders, and in the Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases and the Wills Eye Hospital.

Fig. 28-1. Silas Weir Mitchell, M.D., (Jefferson, 1850), was a pioneer in research and clinical neuropsychiatry as well as a famed novelist.
Francis X. Dercum, M.D.,
Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases (1900–1925)

In 1900 a separate Department was established, and Dr. Dercum was appointed Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases. He continued as the Head of the Department until his retirement in 1925, when he became Emeritus Professor. The long and distinguished career of Dr. Dercum at Jefferson marks him as the first giant figure in its history of neurology.

Francis Dercum was born in Philadelphia on October 10, 1856. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. His early and sustained interest in biology subsequently manifested as a lively interest in neurology, and he founded the Philadelphia Neurological Society in 1884. His studies led to many publications, including collaboration in a Textbook on Nervous Diseases by American Authors, of which he was editor in 1895. Other publications reflected his interest in endocrine disorders and mental diseases. His energy and mental alertness were evident in his teaching, research, publications, and practice. One of his important patients was President Wilson during the years 1919 and 1920.

Dr. Dercum was President of the American Neurological Association (1886) as well as twice President of the Philadelphia Neurological Society (1892 and 1898). He was elected to membership in foreign neurological societies in Paris, London, and Budapest, and his membership in the Société de Neurologie of Paris (1908) was a great honor—it had fewer than 50 members from all over the world.

Dr. Dercum was one of those rare physicians in the field of neurology able to achieve recognition by having his name given to a disease that he described in detail in 1897. One aspect of neurology is the discovery and naming of new diseases, and these new diseases often bear unusual names. One of these creations is the disease known as adiposa dolorosa, which, after its description in detail, was called Dercum's disease. Figure 28-3 shows the “lovely” Dolores Adiposa waddling down the corridors of time filled with the joy of new-born life.

At the turn of the century, additions to the faculty included Drs. Alfred Gordon, known subsequently as the originator of the Gordon sign, an upper motor neuron sign; S.F. Gilpin, and Samuel Clark. A clinical neurology prize was established by Dr. Dercum for the best examination in neurology. During the first decade of the twentieth century the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases expanded under Dr. Dercum with the elevation in faculty ranks of the junior members of the Department. In addition to the instruction in the neurology clinics, the Department in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital was established with Dr. Dercum as Attending Neurologist and Dr. George E. Price as the Assistant Neurologist. In the neurology dispensary, which was held three times weekly, the clinical assistants included Drs. Sherman Gilpin, Michael Burns, and Benjamin Weiss. During the second decade of the twentieth century, Dr. Price was elevated to the position of Associate
Professor, and in the dispensary Dr. S.F. Gilpin was Chief Clinical Assistant, with Drs. Michael Burns, Benjamin Weiss, W.C. Pritchard, G.F. Phillips, P.A. McCarthy, Leon J. Tunitzki, and William L. Clark as Clinical Assistants. Dr. Burns provided additional instruction in neuropathology during the third year. After 1915 Dr. Price provided instruction in mental diseases at the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1918 the Clinical Assistants in the Neurology Dispensary included J.L. Donaghue, Thomas E. Shea, and Thomas Buchanan. After 1920 Dr. Sherman F. Gilpin replaced Dr. Price as Assistant Neurologist in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and Dr. C. Fred Becker was added to the group in the dispensary. During the early 1920s the entire senior class began to receive weekly instruction in neurology at the Jefferson Hospital and attend a weekly clinic in mental diseases at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Gilpin was responsible for the latter clinic.

Dr. Dercum's interest in philosophy resulted in his achievement of a Ph.D. degree, in addition to his M.D., and in 1927 he was elected President of the American Philosophical Society. He died on April 23, 1931, as he was presiding over the two hundred and fortieth Annual Meeting of the Society while seated in the famous "ladder-library chair" made by Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the Society.

**Edward A. Strecker, M.D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases (1925–1931)**

When Dr. Dercum became Emeritus Professor in 1925, he was replaced by Dr. Edward A. Strecker...
Dr. Strecker resigned as Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at Jefferson in 1931. He went on to enhance his reputation both nationally and internationally in his new position as Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. With no replacement for Dr. Strecker at Jefferson for a period of three years, the program of instruction in neurology was maintained under the supervision of Drs. Michael A. Burns, Sherman T. Gilpin, and Benjamin P. Weiss. In 1931 Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes held the title of Demonstrator of Neurology and Dr. Robert A. Matthews began as Instructor, and Drs. Lauren H. Smith as Associate in Nervous and Mental Diseases and Samuel T. Gordy as Assistant joined the Department.

Michael A. Burns, M.D.,
Chairman (1934–1938)

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 7, 1934, the faculty position of Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases was abolished and was replaced by that of Professor of Neurology. At that time, Dr. Michael A. Burns (Figure 28-5) became Professor of Neurology and Head of the Department. Dr. Benjamin P. Weiss continued as an Assistant Professor. Additions to the faculty included Drs. Angelo Erraz, R. Seckell, George L. Stephan, and Ralph L. Drake. In 1936 Dr. William H. Schmidt became Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy. In 1937 Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes became Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and assumed major responsibility for the teaching of psychiatry in the Department of Neurology.

Through the relatively short period of four years before his sudden death on March 7, 1938, Dr. Burns maintained the great interest in neurology that had begun under Dr. Dercum following his graduation from Jefferson in 1907. Burns was in military service during World War I, associated with the Jefferson Unit Base Hospital No. 38. The Department of Neurology showed little change during Dr. Burns' tenure. In addition to the teaching of medical students was the instruction of Interns in the Jefferson Hospital and supervision of both neurological inpatients and outpatients. Dr. Burns was particularly proud of Jefferson and its students, endeavoring always to help them represent the Jeffersonian tradition.
Bernard J. Alpers, M.D., Chairman (1938–1965)

In September 1938, as a replacement for Dr. Burns, Dr. Bernard J. Alpers (Figure 28-6) became the Professor of Neurology. He continued as Head of the Department until his retirement in 1965, when he became Emeritus Professor. Dr. Alpers' long and distinguished career marked him as the second giant figure in Jefferson's history of neurology. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on March 14, 1900, the town in which witchcraft was alleged to have been practiced in 1692; was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School in 1923; and achieved the degree of Doctor of Medical Science from the University of Pennsylvania in 1930. Dr. Alpers had extensive training in neuropathology overseas, including four months with Professor A. Jacob in Hamburg, Germany, and a year in Spain, where he had the opportunity to study with Professors Ramon y Cajal and P. del Rio Hortega. He also studied for two months with Professor Charles Sherrington at Oxford. After his return, Alpers continued his research interest in neuropathology and became Director of a Laboratory of Neuropathology at the University of Pennsylvania. Becoming Professor of Neurology at Jefferson in 1938, he also maintained his private practice as a neurologist, a practice that he continued throughout his Chairmanship. Alpers' tremendous energy and interest as a teacher and clinical neurologist enabled him quickly to establish a Residency Program. This major accomplishment permitted the training of many Residents who became distinguished in their subsequent careers throughout the United States. Seven of these became Heads of Departments of Neurology at other institutions, and many

Fig. 28-5. Michael A. Burns, M.D., (Jefferson, 1907), Chairman of Neurology (1934–1938).

Fig. 28-6. Bernard J. Alpers, M.D., Chairman of the Neurology Department (1938–1965).
Jefferson graduates during Dr. Alpers' Chairmanship selected the field of neurology as their specialty. Within a short time after his arrival, the Department of Neurology expanded considerably through the appointment of physicians who were able to contribute to its growth. In 1939 the Department included Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes as Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Dr. Benjamin P. Weiss as Associate Professor of Neurology. Dr. William H. Schmidt was Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy and Dr. Robert A. Matthews Assistant Professor of Psychiatry. Other members of the Department included Drs. C. Fred Becker, Samuel T. Gordy, Robert S. Bookhammer, Robert P. Sturr, Robert R. Livingstone, Raphael H. Durante, Thomas K. Rothmell, Nathan S. Schlezinger, R.C. Kell, George L. Stephan, Thomas J. Leichner, Edward C. Britt, and Kenneth C. Corrin. The technical staff increased correspondingly and special Divisions of Neurophysiology, Neurochemistry, Neuropharmacology, and Pediatric Neurology were established. Thus was founded one of the outstanding Departments of Neurology in the United States and, indeed, in the world.

Instruction included neuropathology lectures during the second year, clinical neurology lectures in the third year, and clinical lectures and section instruction in neurology during the fourth year. The neurology clinic also was used for instruction and was active three times weekly. In 1940 additional members of the Department included Drs. Eli Marcovitz, Calvin S. Drayer, James J. Ryan, H. Edward Yaskin, and Herbert S. Gaskill. Dr. Gaskill was the first Resident in neurology at Jefferson, and, as many of the Residents, he continued with a Residency in psychiatry. He later became Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Colorado Medical School.

In 1942 the Department of Psychiatry was established as a separate Department with Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes as Professor and Head. Dr. Bernard J. Alpers continued as Professor of Neurology and Head of the Department. An addition to the members of the Department at that time was Dr. Francis M. Forster as Assistant Professor of Neurology and, subsequently, Associate Professor, until 1950 when he left Jefferson to become Professor of Neurology at Georgetown University Medical School. While there Dr. Forster became Dean of the Medical School in 1953, but in 1958 he left to become Professor of Neurology and Head of the Department at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, where he remained for a period of 20 years before his retirement.

In 1946 Dr. Winslow J. Borkowski (Jefferson, 1943) completed his residency in neurology and joined the Department. Subsequently, over a period of many years, he served as Professor of Neurology with special responsibility for the development of electroencephalography. Dr. Richard G. Berry completed his residency at Jefferson in 1950, left temporarily for additional training in neuropathology, and after his return to Jefferson became for many years the Professor and Director of Neuropathology. Another addition to the Department was Dr. Frederick A. Horner, who was the first member to specialize in Pediatric Neurology. He ultimately achieved distinction as Professor of Pediatric Neurology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. Dr. Roger Q. Cracco, whose main interest was neurophysiology at Jefferson, subsequently became a Professor and Head of the Department of Neurology at the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center. In 1958 Dr. Elliott L. Mancall joined the Department and remained until 1969, when he became Professor of Neurology at the Hahnemann Medical College; in 1976 he was named Chairman of the Department there. Dr. Mancall collaborated with Dr. Alpers in the sixth edition of Clinical Neurology (1971) and the first edition of Essentials of the Neurological Examination (1971). A second edition of the latter text appeared in 1981, and Dr. Mancall began preparing the third edition in 1986.

Among the Residents when Dr. Alpers was Head of the Department were many who achieved distinction as Neurology Department Heads at various hospitals and medical schools. Dr. Rodney A. Farmer (Jefferson, 1941) was Head of Neurology at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, for many years; Dr. Richard M. Paddison became Professor of Neurology at the Louisiana State University School of Medicine; Dr. Thomas R. Johns became Professor of Neurology at the University of Virginia School of Medicine; Dr. Luis P. Sanchez-
Longo (Jefferson, 1951) became Professor of Neurology at the University of Puerto Rico Medical School; Dr. Leo Madow became Professor of Neurology at the Woman's Medical College and subsequently Professor of Psychiatry at the Medical College of Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph C. White, Jr., (Jefferson, 1954) occupied the position of Head of Neurology at the Barrow Institute of Neurology in Phoenix, Arizona; and Dr. Alan B. Rubens (Jefferson, 1962) achieved the position of Professor and Head of Neurology at the University of Arizona Medical Center in Tucson.

Included in another group are those neurology residents who remained in the Philadelphia area and became successful: Dr. Martin M. Mandel (Jefferson, 1947), Chief of Neurology at Jeanes Hospital; Dr. Arnold A. Bank, Chief of Neurology at the Northern Division of the Albert Einstein Medical Center; Dr. Edgar J. Kenton, III, Chief of Neurology at the Lankenau Hospital; Dr. Eric J. Freimuth, Chief of Neurology at the Bryn Mawr Hospital; Dr. Albert D. Wagman, Chief of Neurology at the Abington Memorial Hospital; Dr. Lawrence Green (Jefferson, 1964), Chief of Neurology at Crozer-Chester Medical Center; and Dr. Marvin E. Jaffe (Jefferson, 1960), Vice President for Clinical Research with Merck, Sharp and Dohme Research Laboratories.


Deserving of special mention is the establishment of the close connection between the Department of Neurology at the Wills Eye Hospital and the Department at Jefferson. Dr. Nathan S. Schlezinger, soon after his return to Jefferson in October 1938, started at the Wills Eye Hospital under Dr. William Duane for a short time and then under Dr. Alpers as titular Chief of Neurology at Wills until 1957. He became Chief of Neurology and continued as Director of Neuro-ophthalmology until retirement as Consultant Emeritus in 1976. Dr. Schlezinger was a graduate of Jefferson in 1932 and received the degree of Doctor of Medical Science from Columbia University in 1938. As a pioneer in the development of clinical neuro-ophthalmology in Philadelphia, he guided the great expansion of neurology at Wills Eye Hospital and the resultant ever-increasing volume of patients referred to Jefferson for the diagnosis and treatment of their concomitant ailments. Dr. Alpers provided for the support of the expanding program of teaching and research at Wills by the establishment of a regularly scheduled period of four months' rotation at Wills for the Jefferson neurology Residents. This further close relationship between neurology at Wills and at Jefferson was maintained while Dr. Alpers continued as Chairman at Jefferson. Dr. Schlezinger also started the Myasthenia Gravis Clinic at Jefferson, which was continued under his supervision for many years.

The predawn rounds by Dr. Alpers at Jefferson became legendary. He was always known as someone who would never arrive later than 6:00 A.M., and this served to demonstrate the need for the maximum amount of time to do what was required in the course of a day. The warm humor and scholarly attributes of Dr. Alpers were widely known. In 1959 the senior class presented his portrait to the College in a characteristic teaching pose (Figure 28-7).

Dr. Alpers contributed more than 100 papers to the literature during his long career at Jefferson. In 1945 the first edition of his textbook Clinical Neurology was published; it continued to be valued by the medical students through five editions (1945-1963). Dr. Alpers also achieved recognition by having named after him a rare disease that he had described in detail. Dr. Alpers became President of the American
Neurological Association in 1957 and was also President of the American Association of Neuropathology, the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. At the 1957 annual meeting of the American Neurological Association, when Dr. Alpers was President, the customary entertainment at the banquet consisted of a creative and original staff presentation by the neurology Residents of Jefferson. This has always been remembered as a measure of their esteem for him.

Dr. Alpers had a life-long interest in religion, especially as a Hebrew scholar. Music and a large personal library were his sources of relaxation, as well as baseball in general and the Boston Red Sox in particular. This exemplary Chairman died on November 2, 1981.

Richard A. Chambers, M.D., Chairman (1965–1983)

When Dr. Alpers became Emeritus Professor of Neurology in 1965, he was succeeded as Chairman by Dr. Richard A. Chambers (Figure 28-8). Dr. Chambers was born on April 22, 1923, in London, England. He completed his medical education at Oxford University in 1947 and his neurology Residency training at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in Queen's Square in London in 1956. He was certified in neurology in 1959 when he was at the Toronto General Hospital, in Canada. Subsequently he joined the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry, where he became Professor of Neurology before coming to Jefferson in 1965.
Dr. Leonard Graziani (Jefferson, 1955) achieved distinction as Professor of Neurology and Pediatrics at Jefferson upon his return in 1966. Dr. Leopold J. Streletz completed his Residency in Neurology at Jefferson in 1973 and was appointed Associate Professor of Neurology at Jefferson with special interest and responsibility in Clinical Neurophysiology as well as becoming Director of the Division of Electrodiagnosis. Recently, Streletz has collaborated with Dr. Graziani to develop a sophisticated monitoring system aimed at investigating the pathological aspects of infant apnea syndrome. Dr. Leonard Katz, after completion of his Residency at Jefferson in 1969, became Clinical Professor of Neurology at Jefferson and Head of the Department. Dr. Chambers continued as a member of the Department. Dr. Schwartzman was born in Washington, D.C., on November 28, 1939. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School (1965) and completed his residency in neurology in its Hospital (1969). Board certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine (1972) and the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (1974), Schwartzman subsequently achieved a faculty position as Associate Professor of Neurology at the University of Miami School of Medicine. He then became Professor of Neurology and Chief of the Division of Neurology in the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (1978), until he returned to Philadelphia for the Chairmanship at Jefferson.
Since arriving at Jefferson, Dr. Schwartzman has supervised an expansion of the Department with faculty personnel who are active in basic and clinical research. In addition to his major administrative and teaching responsibilities, Dr. Schwartzman has been engaged, in collaboration of Dr. Guillermo Alexander, in a research effort directed toward the study of recovery of the central nervous system after injury. Recent important research is an investigation of the mechanics of neurotoxicity resulting from a drug (MPTP), which induces Parkinsonism in primates and man, in order to discover antidotes.17

Dr. Ruggero G. Fariello, Vice Chairman of the Department, attained the position of Professor of Neurology and Professor of Pharmacology as well as Director of Clinical Neurophysiology. His interest in research is concerned with the physiological and pharmacological aspects of convulsive disorders and extrapyramidal disorders. Upon his departure from Jefferson in 1987, he became Professor of Neurology and Chairman of the Department of Neurological Sciences at the Rush Medical College.

Dr. Fred D. Lublin (Jefferson, 1972), following his return from New York, became Professor of Neurology and Professor of Biochemistry as well as Director of the Division of Neuroimmunology and Vice Chairman of the Department. He has been actively engaged in the investigation of the immunological aspects of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Robert Knobler as Associate Professor of Neurology has collaborated in the research investigation of demyelinating diseases from the standpoint of neuroimmunization and neurovirology. Dr. Michael E. Shy, as Assistant Professor of Neurology, has been especially interested in the immune mechanisms of neuromuscular diseases.

Dr. Serge W. Duckett, Professor of Neurology and Director of the Division of Neuropathology, has continued with his interest in electronmicroscopy and the evaluation of various metallic toxic effects on the nervous system. Dr. John M. Bertoni, Associate Professor of Neurology, has been conducting research in central nervous system toxins as well as in the treatment of movement disorders. Dr. Patricio F. Reyes, Associate Professor of Neurology and Pathology, has been engaged in the further investigation of the dementias, including Alzheimer’s disease. Dr. George C. Brainard, Assistant Professor of Neurology, has also been actively engaged in the research activities of the Department with a special interest in the effect of light on the nervous system. Dr. Rodney B. Bell has been a recent addition to the faculty as Associate Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery. He has an active interest in the establishment of a cerebral vascular disease unit within the Department for the further investigation and treatment of these diseases.

Dr. Robert D. Aiken, Assistant Professor of Neurology and a volunteer member of the Department, has maintained his special interest in Neuro-oncology. Dr. Steven Mandel, Clinical Assistant Professor of Neurology, is another active volunteer member of the faculty.

Contributions to the literature from the Department have increased since the arrival of Dr. Schwartzman and his associates, as have presentations at both local and national neurologic meetings. It is anticipated that this activity will be reflected in the increasing importance of the Department in all aspects of patient care, teaching, and investigation of basic causes of neurologic disease.

References


