



HISTORY MONTH

Emergency Medicine

February 9, 2021



DR. HILDRUS
GUSTUS POINDEXTER



DR. KEITH
LANIER BLACK



DR. LONNIE
ROBERT BRISTOW



DR. SARA
WINIFRED BROWN



DR. REBECCA
LEE CRUMPLER



DR. CHARLES
R. DREW



DR. JOYCELYN
ELDERS



DR. MARY
MAYNARD DALY



DR. SOLOMON
CARTER FULLER

BLACK HISTORY MONTH: PIONEERS IN MEDICINE AND SCIENCE

DR. LUCILLE
INSTANCE GUNNING



DR. ROBERT
STEWART JASON



DR. MYRA
ADELE LOGAN



MARY
ELIZA MAHONEY



DR. JOHN
STEWART ROCK



DR. JAMES
MCCUNE SMITH



JOYCE NICHOLS, P.A.

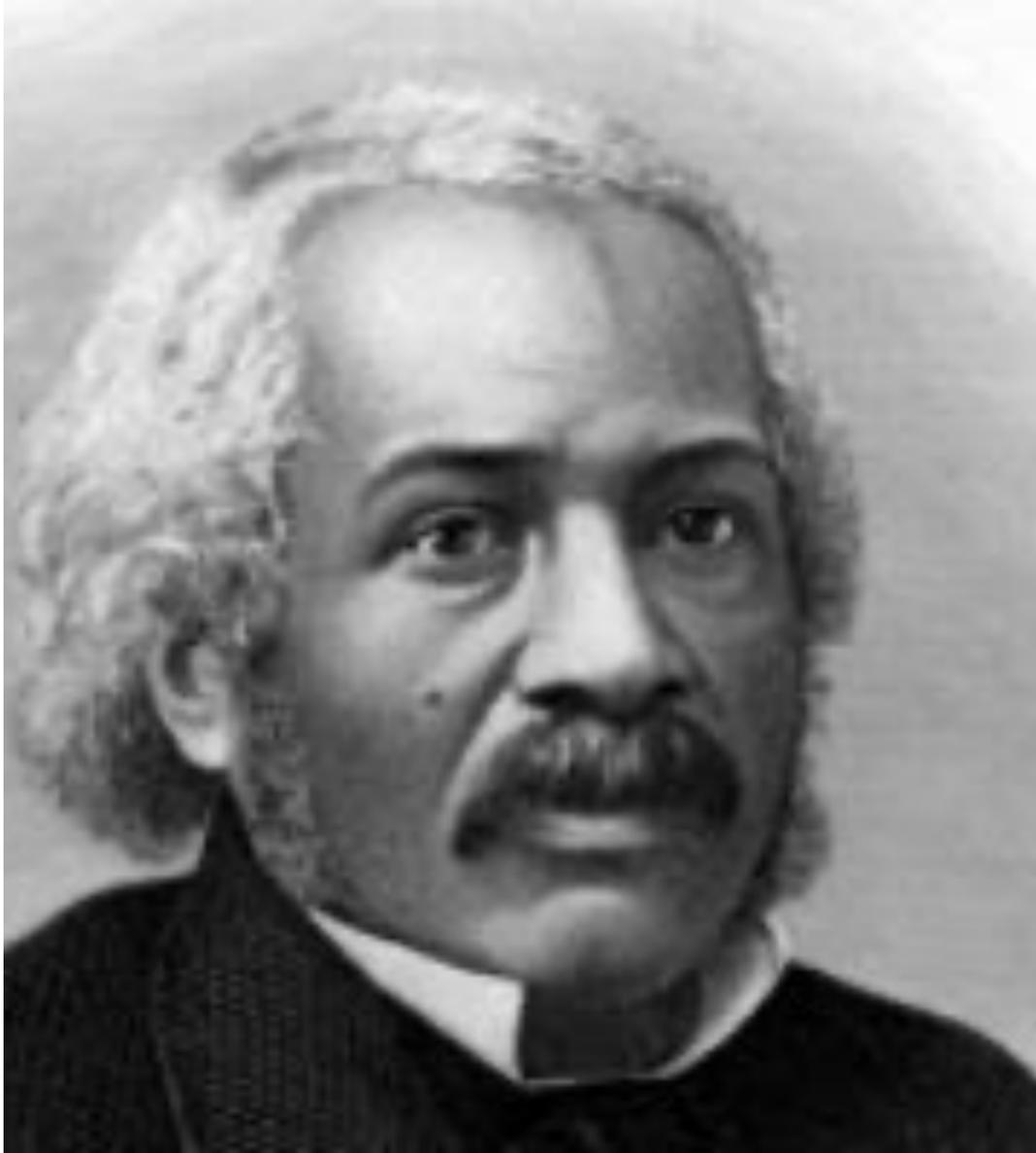


DR. DANIEL
HALE WILLIAMS



DR. JANE
COOK WRIGHT





Dr. James Derham

- First African-American doctor in the United States
- Born into slavery in 1762
- Owned by several doctors, who taught him how to read and write, mix medicines, and serve and work with patients
- Bought his freedom and began his own medical practice in New Orleans
- Flourishing medical practice in New Orleans until 1801 when the city restricted his practice because he did not have a formal medical degree

Dr. James Francis Shober (1853-1889)

**First known African
American physician with a medical
degree to practice in North Carolina.**

Born in Winston Salem, August 23, 1853

Graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford,
PA 1875

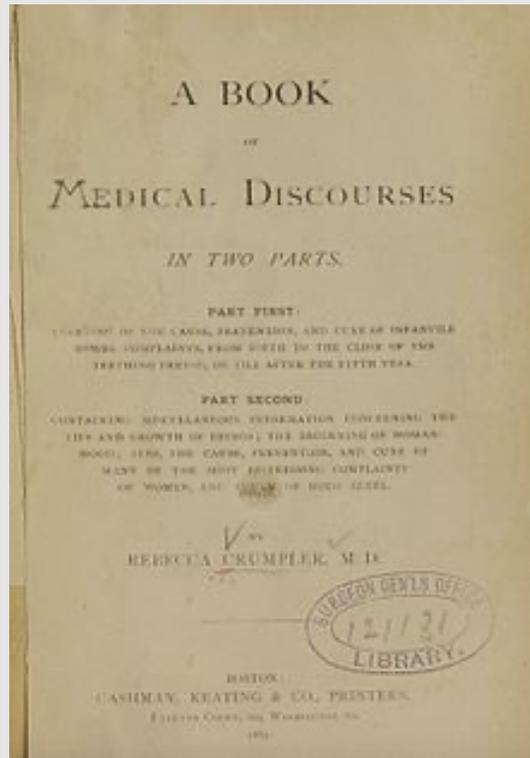
M.D. from Howard University School of
Medicine 1878

Practiced medicine in Wilmington, NC
until his death, January 6, 1889



Dr. Rebecca Lee Crumpler (1831-1895)

- First African American female to earn a medical degree, 1864 (New England Female Medical College, Boston)
- First African American woman to publish a medical text, *A Book of Medical Discourses*, in 1883.
- One of the first medical societies for African-American women, The Rebecca Lee Society, was named in her honor





Dr. Marilyn Hughes Gaston

- Born 1939
- MD from University of Cincinnati
- Pediatrician
- Groundbreaking study of sickle-cell disease led to a nationwide screening program to test newborns for immediate treatment.
- First female and first African American physician to direct the Health Resources and Services Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care.

Dr. Barbara Ross-Lee

- First African-American woman to be appointed Dean of a U.S. medical school (Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine) – 1993
- Family Medicine Physician





Dr. Joycelyn Elders

- First black female physician appointed surgeon general (1993)
- Born to a family of impoverished farmers in 1933, Jocelyn Elders grew up in a rural, segregated pocket of Arkansas
- MD from the University of Arkansas Medical School in Little Rock in 1960
- Pediatrician



Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926)

- **First Black professional nurse in the United States (1879).**
- Mary's parents were freed slaves who moved from North Carolina to Boston
- Interested in a nursing career from the age of eighteen, Mary was a "nurse" for several prominent white families prior to entering formal nurse training
- On March 23, 1878, she was the "first coloured girl admitted" (*Medical and Nursing Record Book*, 1878) to the nurse training program at the New England Hospital for Women and Children; she graduated sixteen months later at the age of thirty-four
- She was an advocate for African American nurses in the US, co-founding the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN), addressing racial discrimination in nursing

Prentiss Harrison PA

Joyce Nichols PA



- **Prentiss Harrison** is the first African American to graduate as a Physician Assistant
- Duke's Physician Assistant (PA) Program in 1968
- **Joyce Nichols** is the first female (and African-American female) to graduate as a Physician Assistant
- Duke's Physician Assistant (PA) Program in 1970
- Charter member of the American Academy of Physician Assistants (AAPA) and the North Carolina Academy of Physician Assistants
- Wrote bylaws for both organizations and was instrumental in establishing the AAPA's Minority Affairs Committee



Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller

- First Black psychiatrist in United States
- MD from Boston University School of Medicine in 1897
- Pioneered Alzheimer's research during his career and advanced the study of many other neurodegenerative diseases, including schizophrenia and manic depression
- Emeritus professor of neurology at Boston University
- The [Solomon Carter Fuller Award](#) from the American Psychiatric Association (APA) is presented each year to a black citizen who is a pioneer in an area that has significantly improved the quality of life for black people

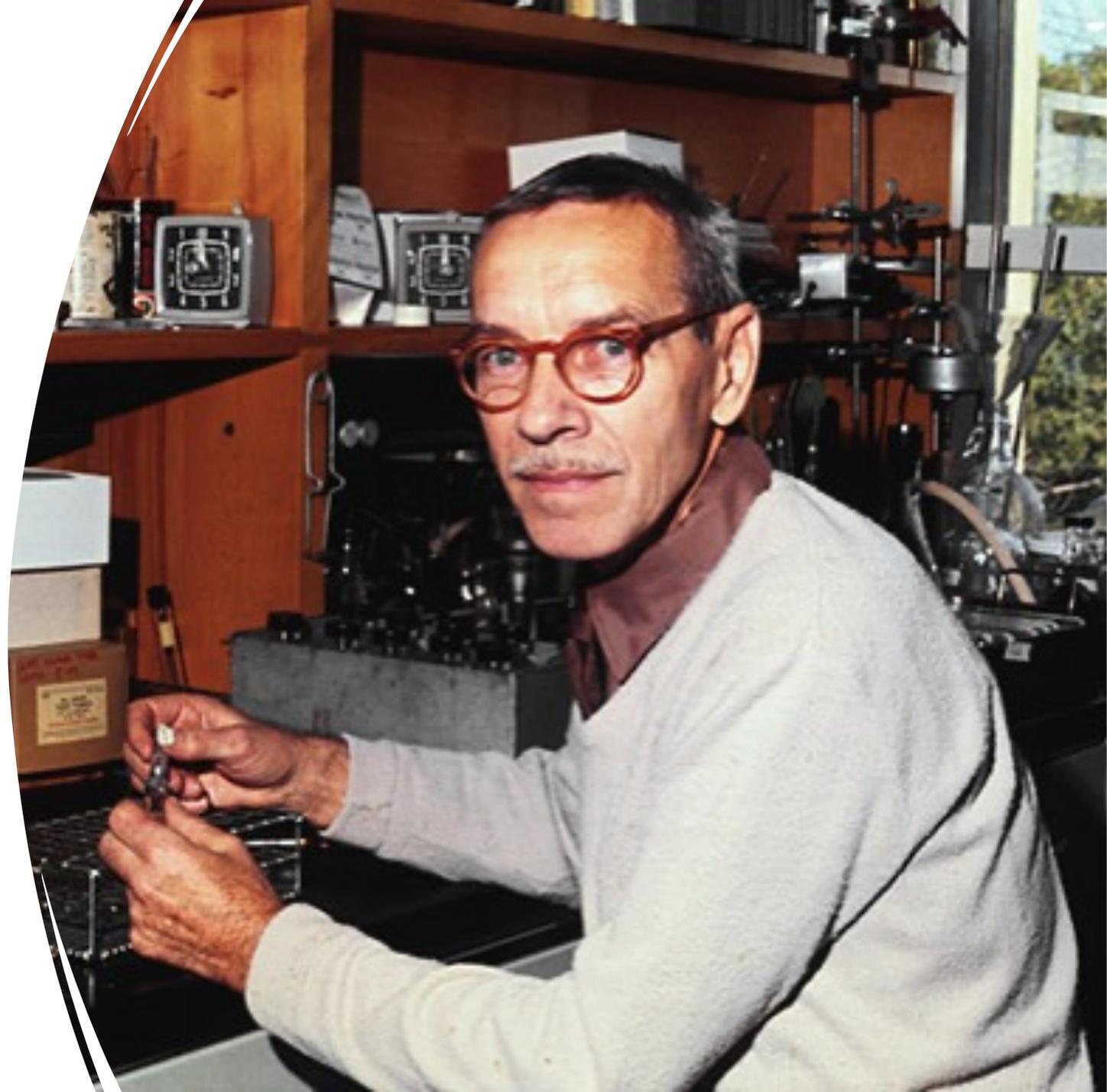


Dr. Mae C. Jemison

- First Black Female astronaut in NASA history (August 1992).
- M.D. from Cornell University in 1981
- Served in the Peace Corps as its area medical officer from 1983 to 1985 in the West African countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia
- Dr. Jemison went on to research various vaccines in conjunction with the Center for Disease Control
- She continued, and quite literally elevated, her medical research on the shuttle Endeavour by conducting experiments in materials processing and life sciences in space

Alfred Day Hershey, PhD

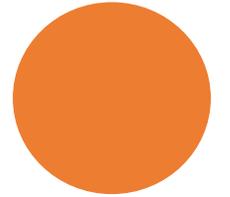
- Geneticist
- First African American to share a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1969)
- For his research on the replication and genetic structure of viruses





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- First African American graduates of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine
 - Oscar Diggs (pictured on the left), a veteran and a graduate of North Carolina A & T, entered the medical school in the fall of 1951, becoming the first African American to attend the medical school at Carolina.
 - In 1955, he graduated from Carolina as its first African American doctor of medicine.
 - James N. Slade (pictured on the right) was the second African American to attend and graduate from the medical school at the University of North Carolina.
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- Edward Oscar Diggs MD practiced in the Washington DC area
- 101 and lives in Silver Springs, MD



- James Norfleet Slade MD practiced as a pediatrician until 2004
- 90 and lives in Edenton, NC





Lynne D. Richardson, MD, FACEP

- Elected, in October 2016, to the National Academy of Medicine
- Election to the academy is considered one of the highest honors in the fields of health and medicine and recognizes individuals who have demonstrated outstanding professional achievement and commitment to service.
- Dr. Richardson currently is the department vice chair and professor of emergency medicine at the Icahn School of Medicine at





Marie-Carmelle Elie, M.D

- First African-American woman to be named a full professor and permanent chair of an academic emergency medicine department at a major American medical school
- University of Alabama at Birmingham

Dr. Barbara Ross-Lee

- First African-American woman to be appointed Dean of a U.S. medical school (Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine) – 1993
- Family Medicine Physician





Marcus L. Martin, MD, FACEP

- University of Virginia's Board of Visitors named the first endowed professorship in the department of emergency medicine the Marcus L. Martin Distinguished Professorship of Emergency Medicine in the School of Medicine
- December 2016
- Professor and past chair (1996–2006) of the department of emergency medicine at UVA
- First African-American to head a clinical department at UVA

Leon L. Haley Jr., MD, MHSA, FACEP, CPE

- Dean of the College of Medicine and vice president for health affairs this month at the University of Florida–Jacksonville
- First African-American emergency physician to become a dean of a major university campus.





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Elizabeth Blackwell, MD (1821-1910)

- First woman in the United States to be granted an MD degree – 1849
- Turned away by more than 10 medical schools
- Blackwell refused a professor's suggestion that she disguise herself as a male to gain admission. "It was to my mind a moral crusade," she wrote at the time. "It must be pursued in the light of day, and with public sanction, in order to accomplish its end."
- Attended Geneva Medical College in western New York: Male students there asked their opinion agreed to admit her, thinking the matter a mere prank.
- 1857, she co-founded the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children to serve the poor
- 1867 created the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary



Rebecca Lee Crumpler, MD (1831-1895)

- First African American woman in the United States to earn an MD degree
- New England Female Medical College in Boston, Massachusetts
- Following the Civil War, Crumpler moved to Richmond, Virginia, to care for formerly enslaved people, where she suffered rampant racism and sexism



Mildred Jefferson MD (1927 – 2010)

- Grew up in the Jim Crow South in Pittsburg, Texas
 - First Black woman to graduate from Harvard Medical School in 1951
 - Professor of surgery at Boston University School of Medicine
 - She was famously quoted as saying, "I am at once a physician, a citizen and a woman, and I am not willing to stand aside and allow this concept of expendable human lives to turn this great land of ours into just another exclusive reservation where only the perfect, the privileged and the planned have the right to live."
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Virginia Apgar, MD (1909-1974)

- Developed the APGAR score in 1953.
- Graduated from the Columbia University in 1933
- Wanted to pursue surgery but was discouraged because she was a woman
- Studied anesthesiology instead
- First Chief of Anesthesia at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital division of anesthesia in 1938
- In her 50s, Apgar launched a second career, pursuing a master's degree in public health from Johns Hopkins University and working at the March of Dimes as vice president for medical affairs



Mary Putnam Jacobi, MD (1842-1906)

- MD degree from the Female (later Woman's) Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1864
- Also first woman to study at l'École de Médecine in Paris
- In 1872, she created the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women to address inequities
- First woman accepted into the New York Academy of Medicine
- Debunked myth that menstruation was "dangerous" with a study that won Harvard's prestigious Boylston Prize and was a powerful tool in women's fight for better education.

Joycelyn Elders, MD (1933-)

- Grew up in a large family in a poor part of Arkansas, and she often missed school to help her sharecropper parents work in the fields
- First African American surgeon general of the United States and the second woman to hold that position
- After serving in the Army, she enrolled at the University of Arkansas Medical School with funding from the GI Bill, and she graduated in 1960 as the only woman in her class
- She went on to become the first board-certified pediatric endocrinologist in Arkansas and to focus on preventing pregnancy among teens with diabetes
- After leaving her position, Elders returned to her alma mater as a faculty researcher and professor at Arkansas Children's Hospital



Antonia Novello, MD (1944-)

- First female and first Hispanic U.S. surgeon general in 1990
- Earned her medical degree from the University of Puerto Rico
- Initially pursued pediatrics but found the field too heart-wrenching
- Then pursued a career in public health, working her way up at the National Institutes of Health for decades and eventually catching the attention of the White House
- Focused on protecting the young and the vulnerable, addressing such issues as underage drinking and cigarette ads that targeted children
- Committed to battling health inequities among the poor and minority groups



Susan LaFlesche Picotte, MD (1865-1915)

- First Native American woman in the United States to earn a medical degree
- Daughter of an Omaha chief who believed in partnering with white reform groups, Picotte studied in New Jersey and then taught at a Quaker school on the Omaha reservation
- In 1889, graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at the top of her class
- When Picotte returned home, she served a population of more than 1,300, often walking miles and working long into the night
- She also pursued political reforms, leading a delegation to Washington in 1906 to lobby for prohibiting alcohol on the reservation.
- In 1913, she achieved a lifelong dream: opening a hospital in the remote reservation town of Waterhill, Nebraska.



Patricia Goldman-Rakic, PhD (1937-2003)

- Received her PhD from UCLA in 1963
- Working at a time when the prefrontal cortex was deemed too complex to research in detail, Goldman-Rakic mapped the region and shed light on such crucial functions as cognition, planning, and working memory.
- Multidisciplinary approach, combining such fields as anatomy, biochemistry, and pharmacology.
- Over her career, she published more than 200 papers and received numerous honors, including admission to the National Academy of Sciences in 1990.
- She still had much more to contribute, peers noted, when she was struck by a car in 2003 and died two days later.





Ann Preston, MD (1813-1872)

- First woman dean of a U.S. medical school
- In 1850, Preston entered the first class of the Female (later Woman's) Medical College of Pennsylvania, and she went on to become a professor there
- When the Philadelphia Medical Society barred female physicians from training in clinics, Preston recruited an all-women board to establish a hospital where women could train.
- In 1866, she was appointed dean of the medical college.
- Won the right for her students to train at the well-established Pennsylvania Hospital. When the group entered the surgical theater, male students hissed and spat at them



Gerty Theresa Cori, PhD (1896-1957)

- First U.S. woman to win a Nobel Prize in science
- She and her husband, Carl, studied how glucose is metabolized
- Gerty and Carl met in Prague during medical school
- The couple moved to Buffalo, New York, in 1922 and began conducting biomedical research at a state institute, where Gerty was warned she'd ruin her husband's career if the two collaborated. That did not dissuade them, and they went on to publish dozens of papers together.
- The pair delved into the body's use of energy from food, arriving at the Nobel-winning Cori cycle that explained how glucose is metabolized — a key insight for the treatment of diabetes.
- Carl was courted by various institutions and became a department chair at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, but Gerty remained a research assistant.
- Eventually, in 1947, the same year the pair became Nobel laureates, Gerty was promoted to professor of biochemistry.
- Unfortunately, Gerty also developed the rare blood disease myelofibrosis that same year. She fought it for another decade, sometimes in extreme pain, and she refused to give up her research until the last few months of her life.



