

Shifting Dullness

June / July 1990

ANDREAE VESALII
BRUXELLENSIS, SCHOLAE
medicorum Patavinæ professoris, de
Humani corporis fabrica
Libri septem.



CVM CASABAR
M. A. Galliarum Regi, ac Senatui Veneti gratia
et privilegio, ut in diplomate eorundem continetur.

About the Cover

Holly Lisanby

On the front cover is the title page to the first edition of the *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* by Andreas Vesalius. Pictured in the engraving is a public anatomy dissection conducted by Vesalius. The crowd of spectators contains numerous symbols reflecting his ideas and teachings. Three robed figures in the foreground represent anatomists of the golden age. Galen's dependence on animal anatomy is depicted by the dog in the right foreground and the chained monkey in the left foreground. The articulated skeleton in the center of the scene indicates Vesalius' conviction that the study of anatomy begins with the bones. The nude clinging to the column on the left indicates the importance of surface anatomy.

The back cover is a plate from Vesalius' *Fabrica*. The hyoid bone, maleus and incus are included so that the bones may be enumerated. The plate was accompanied with the motto *Vivitur ingenio, caetera mortis erunt* — "Genius lives on, all else is mortal." Characteristic of Vesalian figures is the representation of dissected figures in dynamic positions to evoke life rather than death.

Prior to the contributions of Vesalius, physicians relied on Galen's investigations of animal anatomy. Vesalius trained in the Galenical tradition but he refused to slavishly accept classical teaching without first hand corroboration through direct observation of human anatomy. Many of his skeletal specimens came from plague victims buried in the Cemetery of the Innocents. The publication of the *Fabrica* has been called "the beginning of modern science." More than a major contribution to medicine, the work of Vesalius has been acclaimed as exquisitely artistic with its blend of format, typography, and illustration. With these multiple talents, Vesalius was truly an anatomist, scientist, and artist.

Figures are reprinted from *The Anatomical Drawings of Andreas Vesalius*. JB Saunders and CD O'Malley. NY: Bonaza Books.1982.



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Second Opinions

Protecting the Health of Non-Smokers

Matt Roe

Ever since the Surgeon General's landmark report three decades ago which exposed the dangers of cigarette smoking, there has been a steady decline in the percentage of people in the United States who smoke, to the point that today about 25% of the population smokes. As the risks of *passively* breathing cigarette smoke have become known, restrictions on smoking in public facilities have increased, particularly in the 1980's. Most recently, Congress enacted a law banning smoking on all airline flights within the continental U.S. In Durham, a former center of North Carolina's tobacco industry, a ban on public smoking was established at Duke University's Medical Center and Perkins Undergraduate Library last year. While these restrictions were sorely needed, new evidence which demonstrates the dangers of passive smoking points to the need for even more stringent restrictions on public smoking to protect the health of non-smokers.

In his 1986 report on smoking and health, the Surgeon General concluded that passively inhaling smoke can cause lung cancer—as many as 3000 cases per year, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. Last month a report delivered by Dr. Stanton Glantz at the World Conference on Lung Health concluded that passive smoking also causes 32,000 heart disease deaths each year. This study, along with the recent decision by the Environmental Protection Agency to label environmental tobacco smoke a frank carcinogen suggests that smoking should be more tightly restricted in any kind of public facility. The EPA tightly restricts environmental exposure to other carcinogens such as dioxin, asbestos, and benzene. Unfortunately, cigarette manufacturers have successfully fought many restrictions on smoking, since they have a unique and powerful lobby in the United States. Smoking cigarettes is firmly legalized in the U.S., and the cigarette industry has always been a lucrative financial enterprise, as witnessed by our own institution, which was built with an endowment provided by tobacco baron James Buchanan Duke.

Yet, the time has come to protect the health of non-smokers who are currently exposed to deadly tobacco smoke that they would otherwise choose not to breathe.

State and local governments should follow Congress' lead and ban smoking in all public facilities like airports, courthouses, and public transportation facilities. They should also pressure private corporations and facilities to do the same thing. While some businesses may argue that it would be prohibitively expensive to separate smokers from non-smokers in the work-space, that argument would become moot if people were simply not allowed to smoke indoors in any public facility. In addition, state governments should raise cigarette excise taxes to pay for implementation of these policies; smokers should not be allowed to spew deadly chemicals upon non-smokers without economic penalties.

Here in North Carolina, the tobacco industry is the lifeblood of many farmers. I believe that restricting smoking in public will not harm the livelihood of those farmers because it is doubtful that such restrictions will decrease the prevalence of smoking in our society, due to the strong addictive properties of tobacco. What restricting public smoking will do, however, is protect non-smokers from the risks of lung cancer and heart disease that are associated with passive smoking. Since we future physicians see daily the morbidity and mortality associated with breathing cigarette smoke we have a vested interest in limiting the effects to only those people who willfully choose to smoke. Physicians can have as large an impact on reducing smoking-related disease by working with local and state governments to implement bans on public smoking as by caring for smokers—for many of whom it is already too late to reverse the damage.

Shifting Dullness encourages responsible dialogue and accepts letters of opinion from all members of the medical school community. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editorial staff. *Shifting Dullness* reserves the right to edit letters for length and style. Submit responses in the *Shifting Dullness* box in the Alumni Affairs Office or mail to PO Box 2765 DUMC, campus mail.

Davison Council

Betsy Hilton

The 1990-91 Davison Council had its first meeting May 16th. Diane DeMallie, President, emphasized that one of the purposes of the council was to represent the medical student body. She encouraged all medical students, both council members and nonmembers, to participate in all activities of the council, including meetings, committees, social and service events. A new attendance policy was unanimously adopted which stated that all council members must attend a 80% of meetings in order to be eligible for reelection.

Herb Chen, Social VP, announced that the final party of the year was going to be in June (time and place to be announced). Herb also wishes to officially apologize for the poor student attendance at the Medicine and Radiology Renewal of Systems, which unfortunately had been scheduled during the MSII Spring Break. He pledged his full support and enthusiasm for the event's success next year.

Susan Hazzard, Service VP, gave an overview of next year's service calendar, which will include an activities fair for MSIs, the Share Your Christmas program, the Golden Apple Awards, and other special guest lecturers and awards. She encouraged schoolwide participation and welcomes any new ideas/suggestions.

The curriculum committee, headed by Tracy Gaudet, has asked for student input through the questionnaire

sent to all medical students. The information derived from it will be used to address the Strategic Planning and Design Committee and the Executive Committee for Curriculum Planning in the coming weeks, with the hopes of expressing the student body's true opinions and concerns.

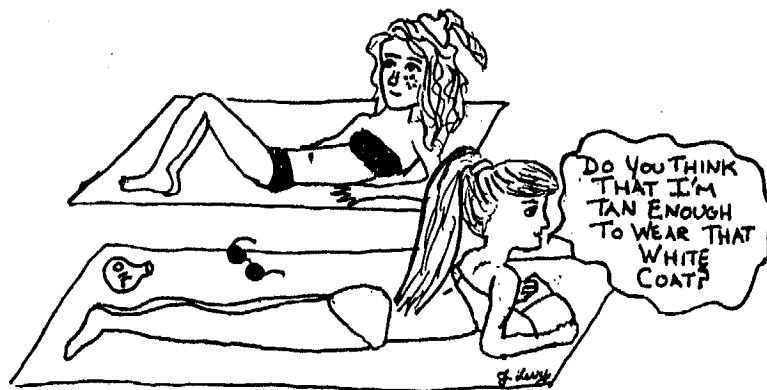
All medical students are welcome and encouraged to attend any and all meetings of the Davison Council, but are asked to call Diane DeMallie to be put on the agenda if they wish to discuss a particular issue.

GPSC News

Rowena Dolor

Here is a summary of GPSC activities for the past year:

A graduate/professional student trustee position was established; parking lot security was improved by the addition of cameras; an open-seating policy on basketball tickets was selected; the opening of a grad student lounge at the Hideaway for daytime use, featuring Li'l Dino subs for \$1.50. Next year's representatives will be Terry Kim, Betsy Hilton, and Rowena Dolor; two more will be elected next fall.



GETTING READY FOR 2ND YEAR ROTATIONS



June/July Calendar

Freewater Films

8 pm, Bryan Center, free with ID

June 7 - The 39 Steps

14 - The Birds

21 - The Three Days of the Condor

Art

til **June 21** - Juried Fiber Arts Show, Brown Gallery, Bryan Center

til **June 30** - American Dance Festival Exhibit, Mars Display Case, 1st floor corridor Duke North

- Paintings by Janice Marler, Rauch Display Case, 1st floor Morris Bldg.

- Winners of the Duke Employee Arts and Crafts Show, Lobby Display Case, Duke South

Chamber Music Series

free to students, \$5 to the public

June 6 - Tichina Vaughn, mezzo soprano, accompanied by Jane Hawkins, pianist, 8 pm, Nelson Music Room, East Campus

14 - The Festival Orchestra, 8 pm, Reynolds Theater, Bryan Center

21 - The Society for Performance on Original Instruments, 8 pm, Reynolds Theater

IM Sports

contact Ashok Reddy, IM Chairman, at 489-9004 or 684-3156 for more info.

July 3-9 - entries for rec softball, 3-on-3 basketball, tennis (singles and doubles), raquetball/squash (singles and doubles), and captain choice golf

10 - play

American Dance Festival

Critics say this is the best dance festival, so make time to see at least one of the performances. Pilobolus is an all-time favorite of triangle audiences; also recommended are the Paul Taylor dance company and the Martha Graham modern dance company. Buy your tickets ASAP because most shows sell out quickly. Tickets are available at Page Box Office, 684-4444.

Page Auditorium Events, 8 pm, \$20/\$15/\$10

June 7-9 - Erick Hawkins

14-16 - Martha Graham

21-23 - Black Classic Revivals

28-30 - Paul Taylor Dance Company

July 5-7 - Trisha Brown

12-14 - Laura Dean Dancers and Musicians

15 - Samuel Scripps Award

19-21 - Pilobolus

Reynolds Theater Events, 8 pm, \$13/\$10

June 12-13 - Eiko and Koma

19-20 - Ann Carlson

26-27 - African American Dance

July 2-3 - Pucci and Silvers

8 - ADF Musicians

10-11 - Young Choreographers and Composers

16 - Faculty Concert

17-18 - International Dance

Music

June 10 - Caldwell Vocal Ensemble, 5 pm, Duke Chapel

16 - Ciompi Quartet, noon, Duke Gardens (rain date 6/20)

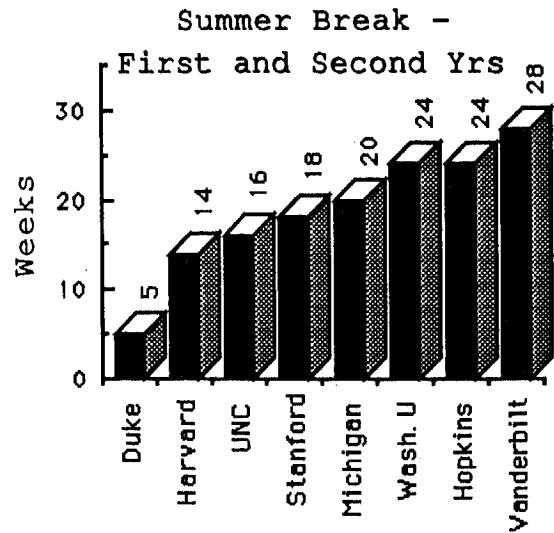
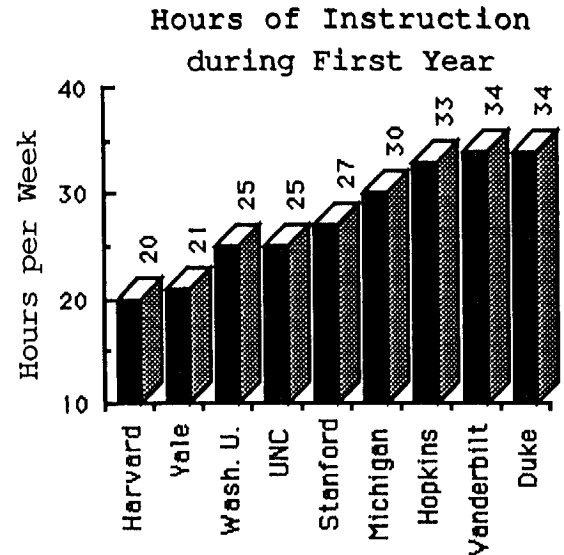
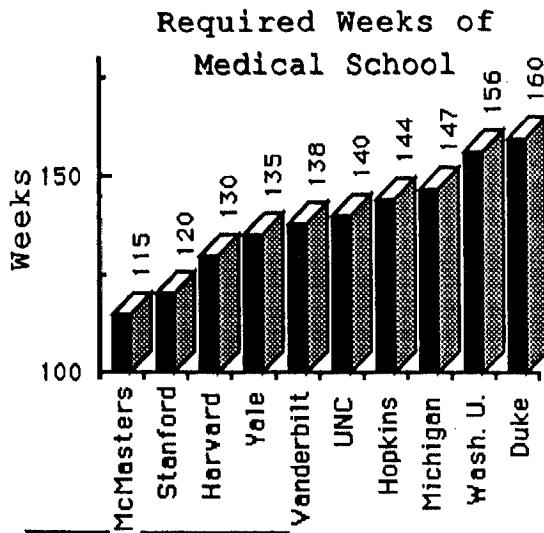
Medical School Curricula Compared

Kenny Boockvar

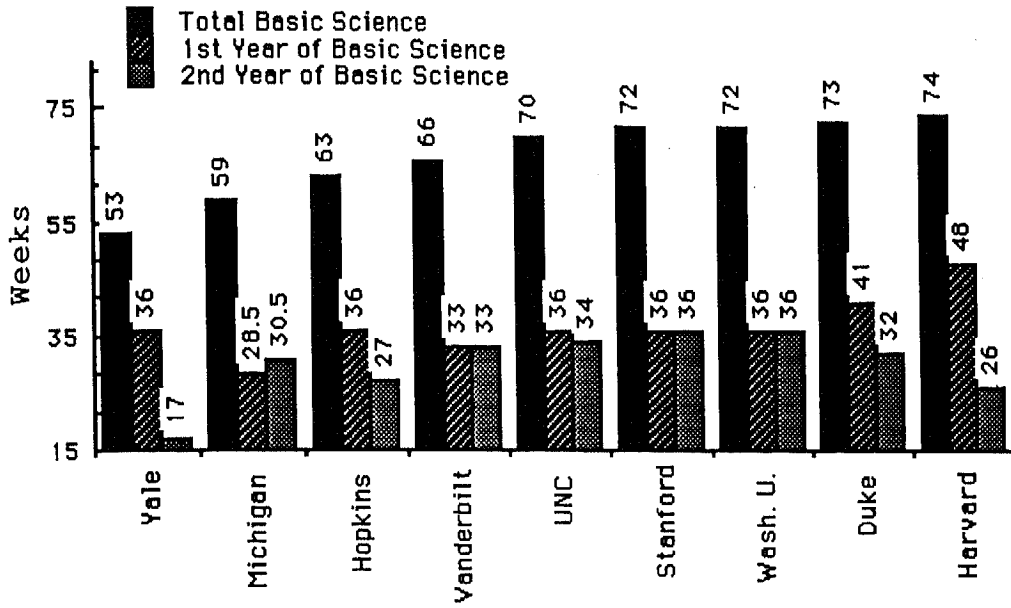
The Davison Council's Student Curriculum Committee recently collected data on the curricula of ten medical schools, including Duke, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, McMasters, Michigan, Stanford, UNC Chapel Hill, Vanderbilt, Yale, and Washington in St. Louis, in order to compare the length and distribution of basic science and clinical coursework. The information was obtained from the 1989-1990 AAMC Curriculum Directory and from the schools' registrars, who confirmed all the data. Tracy Gaudet, the Chairperson of the Medical Student Curriculum Committee, presented the results of the survey to Duke faculty members who are working on the development of a new Duke curriculum, with the hope that previous misconceptions concerning the relative length of Duke's curriculum would be rectified.

One should not be misled by the values shown in the graphs. Duke's third year of research is counted in the graphs as the "second year of basic science." All course requirements reported by schools are *minimum* requirements, and do not necessarily reflect the average amount of time taken by students. For example, Duke's total curriculum length of 160 weeks is based on an eight month third year (many students spend longer) and the completion of 36 credits in 32 weeks in the fourth year. Stanford requires a minimum of 48 total weeks of clinical courses, but most of their students take 72 weeks' worth to meet the California state requirements.

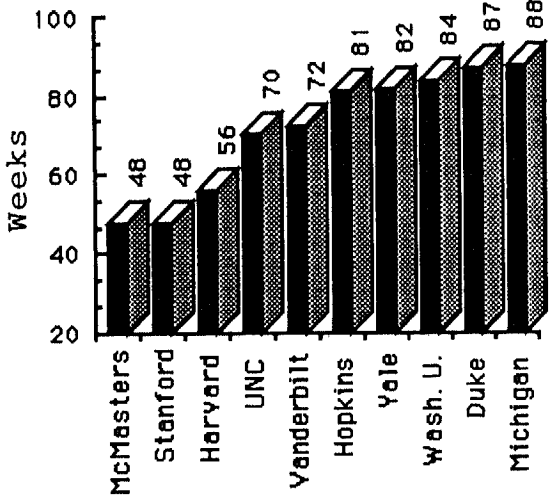
At Harvard, students are encouraged to take 72 weeks of clinical courses—16 more than are actually required—and most of them do. In addition, these data do not reflect the changes that are being made for next year in the Harvard curriculum, nor the imminent changes in the Duke curriculum. Yet, it is clear that among the curricula compared, Duke's present curriculum has some of the lengthiest requirements in basic science and clinical instruction, and the shortest vacation time.



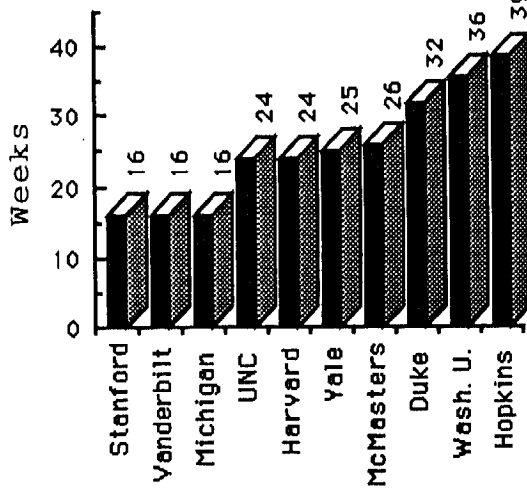
Required Weeks of Basic Science



Required Clinical Weeks



Weeks of Clinical Electives



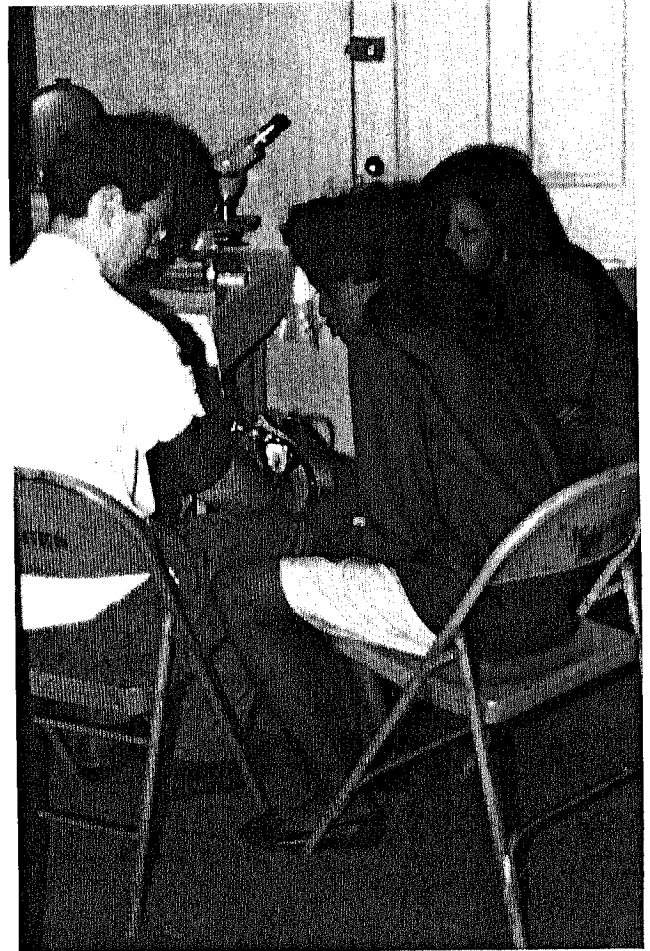
Shifting Dullness thanks the Student Curriculum Committee for allowing the results of this survey to be printed. We commend the students who were involved for their motivated work.

Announcements

Arts Medicine

Holly Lisanby

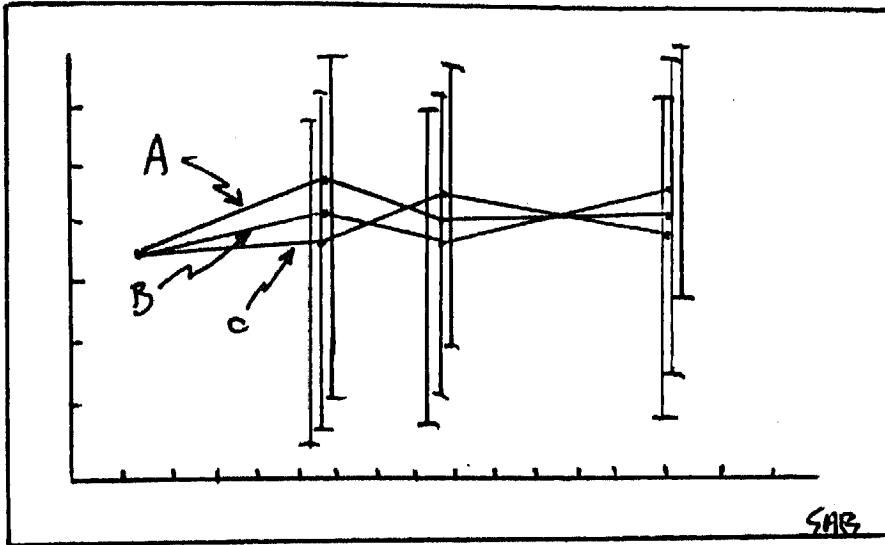
Pickens Family Practice is now offering a specialized health care program designed for the needs of musicians, dancers, actors, sculptors, painters, and other artists. Artists have unique physical and mental demands relating to their training and performance. A specialty in arts medicine is emerging to meet these special needs, just as sports medicine addresses the special needs of athletes. Members of the departments of Orthopaedic Surgery and Community Medicine at Duke have treated dance injuries of participants in the American Dance Festival since 1982. Over the past four years, Dr. Patrick Kenan, Division of Otolaryngology, has been collaborating with the Cultural Services Program to give the arts community better access to Duke's educational and clinical resources. The resulting program in Arts Medicine at Pickens now offers both routine and emergency arts medicine treatment. In addition, consultation may be arranged with the departments of Behavioral Medicine, Psychosomatic Medicine, Medical Psychology, Neurology, Hand Disorders, Orthopaedics, Physical Therapy, and Otolaryngology. For more information contact Joy Javits Stewart or Janice Palmer at 684-2027, Duke Cultural Services Program.



Pre-Health Career Project

Chris Farnitano is pictured above with two visiting students in the Pre-Health Career Program. Through this program, high school students from rural towns in Eastern NC were invited to observe and tour Duke and UNC Medical Centers for a week in April. For many, this week was the only exposure they have ever had to college and the world of health careers. Students were exposed to opportunities in medicine, nursing, laboratory science, and physicians assistant programs. The Pre-Health Career Project was organized by the Student Rural Health Coalition with the participation of the SNMA.

THIRD YEAR RESEARCH PROJECT

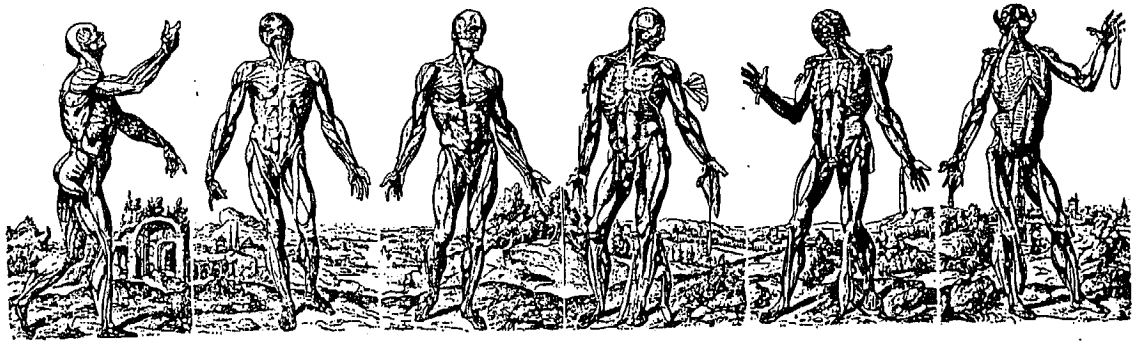


Children's Miracle Network

The Duke Children's Miracle Network Benefit Auction and Fair raised \$3,200 this year for the Duke Children's Medical and Surgical Center. Thanks go to all the volunteers who helped make these events a success, including Scott Buchanan, Bent Clyde, Lisa Gangarosa, Lee Gravatt, and Scott Mair. Please watch for notices for next year's events. All are welcome to get involved in this very worthwhile cause.

Get Involved

Shifting Dullness accepts submissions of art, creative writing, editorials, and letters. Place submissions in the *Shifting Dullness* box in the Candy room or Dean Graham's secretary's office. For more information call Holly at 688-7347.



Medical History in June

Chris Tharrington

• June 1 is remarkable for the publication, in 1543, of De Humani Corporis Fabrica by Vesalius. This work constituted one of the greatest contributions to anatomical study in history by challenging Galen's errors — which had been viewed as infallible for centuries — and by stimulating further research. Unfortunately, Vesalius' studies were criticized harshly by his peers; discouraged and disillusioned, he retired from academic life to become court physician to Emperor Charles V.

• On June 6, 1822, Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian voyager, was shot in the abdomen. He recovered slowly over a two-year period under the care and at the expense of a U. S. Army post surgeon in Michigan, William Beaumont; at the end of this time, St. Martin retained a permanent gastric fistula. Thus, over the course of the next several years Beaumont was able to make his groundbreaking observations on digestive physiology. The first edition of his classic Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice was published in 1833. Sir William Osler is said to have asked for St. Martin's stomach after the latter's death; the family, however, refused.

• G.F.L. Stromeyer, the founder of modern orthopedics and modern military surgery, died June 15,

1876. He was known particularly for his conservative joint surgery.

• On June 21, 1768, the first commencement of the medical department of the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania) took place. Eight students graduated in the first class from a medical school in the United States.

• On June 24, 1526, Paracelsus, the founder of chemical pharmacology, began his lecturing duties at the University of Basel by burning the works of Galen. Paracelsus' disciples rejected Galen's concept of a humoral system in favor of a chemical model.

• Zabdiel Boylston, a Boston physician, inoculated his only son against smallpox on June 27, 1721; during the following month, he did the same to nearly 250 other people. Boylston and Cotton Mather were chiefly responsible for the introduction of this preventative therapy into America. Initially, their efforts were attacked by ministers, the courts, and other physicians; a few years later, however, their foresight was acknowledged.

• On June 30, 1559, the greatest military surgeon (Ambroise Paré) and the greatest anatomist (Andreas Vesalius) of all time met in Paris to consult over a head injury inflicted on King Henry II in a tournament. In spite of their efforts — including the "anatomizing" of the heads of four criminals executed for the occasion — to locate lance splinters in the royal brain, the king died a week and a half later.

The Many Faces of Dr. Fetter



Susan Hazzard

Bernard F. Fetter was born on January 21, 1921. He received his B.A. degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1941 and his M.D. from Duke University School of Medicine in 1944. He completed his first year of internship at Duke in the department of Surgery prior to serving in the Medical Corps of the United States Army from June 1945 to March 1947.

He began a residency program in Pathology in March 1947 at the V.A. Hospital in Fort Howard, Maryland, which was interrupted by a nineteen month hospitalization for tuberculosis, and completed this program in December, 1951. He returned to Duke in January 1952 as Assistant Resident and then Resident in Pathology, under Dr. Wiley Forbus. In 1953 he was appointed Associate Professor and then Assistant Professor in 1955 of Pathology at Duke, taking charge of the Department of Surgical Pathology until 1961, and

from 1965-1985. Since 1985, he has been serving as Professor of Pathology.

Dr. Fetter has been involved in the teaching of Pathology to Duke medical students and residents since his arrival in 1952. His excellent and memorable style of instruction has been recognized on many occasions. In 1970, 1977, 1983, and 1988 he received the Golden Apple award. He was the recipient of the Distinguished Teaching Award in 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1983, and on May 3, 1986 he was honored with the Tom Kinney Teaching award.

For his dedication to our instruction in the field of Pathology as well as in the fields of life and friendship we would like to dedicate this issue of *Shifting Dullness* to Bernard F. Fetter, M.D. His presence will be sorely missed upon his upcoming retirement.

