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Building a Campus at Parnassus

HIV/AIDS CARE IN BRAZIL | HOMECOMING 2008 | WELL-BEING PROGRAM

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University of California San Francisco

School of Medicine



Fall 2008: Volume 49, Number 2

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ON THE COVER: Looking southwest toward Sutro Forest from the Lange Dairy at Cole and Carl streets in 1892. Inset: Parnassus campus map, 2008. *See story, page 7.*

An Institution of the Mediocre Elite?

The cost of a gallon of gasoline is not the only thing increasing in San Francisco. Parking, the Golden Gate Bridge toll, beer, and, not least, the cost of a medical education are all more expensive than in years past. Of those items, the cost of medical education will clearly have the greatest impact on the future character of the UCSF medical student.

One of our greatest strengths as an institution has been the diversity gender, ethnic and financial - of our student body. We have traditionally been able to attract the best students, in part, because UCSF offered an outstanding medical education for bright students who couldn't afford higher-priced private institutions. The quality of the education is as good as ever, but affordability has become a thing of the past. The annual fees at UCSF now approach \$26,000, while our available scholarships provide barely half of that amount to our neediest students. That translates to a minimum four-year debt of more than \$50,000 for those students who get the BEST support offered by the University and a much higher debt for the average student.

At the same time that our fees are rising, competitor institutions, such as Harvard, Penn, Yale and Michigan have responded to the skyrocketing cost of medical education by dramatically increasing the financial support they offer to their students, including full scholarships to deserving students. Other schools, such as Stanford, are contemplating similar programs. It would be nice to think that the excellence of our program and the privilege of living in San Francisco would allow us to continue to compete for the best and the brightest, but that is simply not the case. The financial differential between UCSF and our competitors is already forcing deserving students, who have been accepted at UCSF and who would prefer to come here, to choose other institutions with more comprehensive



Ken Fye, MD '68

"The quality of the education is as good as ever, but affordability has become a thing of the past. The annual fees at UCSF now approach \$26,000, while our available scholarships provide barely half of that amount to our neediest students."

support programs. There is even a move among those institutions with robust endowments to offer a free medical education to all students accepted into their programs.

If something is not done the UCSF student body could, within a generation, be made up of wealthy applicants who were rejected by other schools offering full scholarships. UCSF would become an institution of the mediocre elite.

What is to be done? The state is in a real financial crisis, and there are pressures on the state budget from every sector of society. Even if some funds could be made available for next year or the year after, the problem of annual state funding would be an ongoing political nightmare. The real solution would be for UCSF to create a meaningful scholarship endowment, similar to those of competing institutions. To rapidly create such an endowment would be painful, since it could divert funds from capital campaigns already earmarked for other important priorities. However, the creation of a scholarship endowment will be no less painful in one year or five years, since there will always be competing needs. The earlier we address this issue the better, even if the first endowment monies are modest and able to fully support just a few needy students.

On a sadder note, health issues are forcing me to retire as editor of the *UCSF Medical Alumni Magazine.* I have relished my tenure in that role and will miss the opportunity to regale you all with my free-ranging editorials. Good bye and good luck.

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Kenneth H. Fye, MD '68

A Brazilian Love Story

BY KATE VOLKMAN

moved to Belo Horizonte, Brazil, in 1986, she met some street kids who stole her heart.

"These children go on the streets at 5, 6, 7 years old," she says. "They're sexually active at a very young age. They're using drugs. Their parents aren't part of their lives and they don't go to school. They steal - that's how they get money. They have very low self-esteem. If you don't like yourself, think you're no damn good, why would you protect yourself against anything - traffic accidents, drug overdose, AIDS. ..."

As a doctor who recently had learned about AIDS. Adams was determined to educate these children about the new disease. With financing from the National Institutes of Health, and in collaboration with Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and the Federal University of Minas Gervais in Brazil, Adams helped found the AMMOR Clinic (www.ammor.org.br). AMMOR is an acronym in Portuguese, which translates to Multiple Professional Action with Children at Risk.

Its original intent was to offer general health services to street kids and educate them about AIDS. But "within the first week it became very clear that our mission was not prevention of

ot long after Irene Adams, MD '63, AIDS," says Adams. "It was the rescue of these kids. They have no idea about their bodies - they don't know about STDs, pregnancy, wound care. That's why our mission statement is 'education for life through health.' I'm not there to treat their illnesses; I'm there to help them find themselves."

In the process, Adams found herself, as well. "My life took on significance and meaning," she reflects.

After graduating from UCSF School of Medicine in 1963, Adams moved to New York for a residency in internal medicine and oncology at Cornell Medical School and Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital. She married Dutch economist A.C. Bruinsma, who took a job with Shell International Petroleum Company. They moved to London, where their daughter was born; Maracaibo, Venezuela, where their son was born; Caracas; Santiago, Chile; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In 1986, Adams and her husband decided the family would stay in Brazil because they felt they could make a difference there in a way they couldn't in the U.S. or Holland. That's when he left Shell and took a position at a company in Belo Horizonte.

Each time they moved, she would set up the family home, get the kids

"I think I'm a better person since I started working with AIDS. I've never kissed and hugged so many people in my life."





"Dr. Irene" gives at-risk children check-ups at the AMMOR Clinic.

into school and then set off for the local university, offering her medical services. Over the years she picked up new specialties and interests, one of which was immunology. So when they arrived in Belo Horizonte, Adams wanted to learn about a new disease called AIDS.

She attended a lecture and saw a slide which showed the structure of the AIDS virus. "It was love at first sight," she says. "Immunology is fascinating to me."

Simultaneous to her work with the AMMOR Clinic, Adams began a private practice where she treated HIV-positive patients. She admits, "My original interest was purely scientific; but when I started to see patients. I saw this disease was different. It wasn't like cancer or lupus. These people had tremendous guilt, lived in isolation and had to deal with the fact that they were going to die. It was a very, very, very rough time in my life - sitting across the table from somebody telling him he's got AIDS.

"I got involved in a support group. I have to be honest; I think I'm a better person since I started working with AIDS. I've never kissed and hugged so many people in my life. One of the first things I do with a patient is shut the door behind him and say, 'Now it's just you and me,' and give him a hug."

Four years after the AMMOR Clinic was born, public financing ran out. Adams set off with her photo album for Holland, where she raised enough money to keep the AMMOR Clinic afloat. But after a few years that money ran out, too. Now the funding



comes from a few private donors in Brazil, and she dreams of an American organization that would raise funds stateside. In the meantime, she's planning a benefit for 2009 in San Francisco.

Adams expanded the AMMOR Clinic to treat all children at social risk, including those who have been abandoned or victims of family violence. Most of the 2,200 children who have seen "Dr. Irene" were referred by one of 72 government or nongovernmental organizations. Along with providing medical care, she and her volunteers educate at-risk kids about sex, drug use and human rights. They also train adults who work with at-risk kids.

From 1995-2006, Adams also was the clinical director of a 24-bed hospital for terminal cancer and AIDS patients, which included night duty on Fridays and 24-hour duty on Sundays. When the hospital was closed by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese in Belo Horizonte, she created the AMMOR Project. The project provides legal support for people living with HIV and AIDS whose rights have been violated, a support group, income generation activities, a gymnasium, nutritionist and psychologist.

Due to her own health, Adams slowed down, just a wee bit, in the last couple of years. She still works for the AMMOR Clinic and Project six days a week, has 172 unanswered emails in her inbox and 35 items on her "to do" list.

"As long as I'm of sound mind, I plan to work until my day comes," she says. And when that day comes, she plans to be laid to rest in the place where she came alive – Belo Horizonte.

TRIBUTE

Black Caucus Honors Longtime UCSF Leader Haile Debas

BY LISA CISNEROS

aile Debas, MD, executive director of UCSF Global Health Sciences, was recently recognized for his vision, passion and inspiration in transforming medical education and advancing health around the world.

Colleagues, friends and family joined Debas during an intimate ceremony held by the Haile T. Debas Academy of Medical Educators on June 3 for the unveiling of a bronzed statue in his honor. The statue, titled "Homage to the Divine Healers," was commissioned by the UCSF Black Caucus and created by Oakland artist Woody Johnson as a tribute to Debas.

"This artwork honors Haile's vision and dedication to the healing arts worldwide," said David Irby, PhD, vice dean for medical education and professor of medicine in the UCSF School of Medicine. Irby spoke on behalf of Sam Hawgood, MB, BS, interim dean of the school.

"During his tenure at UCSF, great things happened in research, patient care, education and the creation of our Mission Bay campus," Irby continued. "But, he had an even broader impact worldwide through his leadership in global health, surgery, the Council of Deans and the United Nations – to name just a few."

For members of the Black Caucus, the unveiling of the statue was a celebratory and sentimental occasion, a culmination of a project that took several years to complete.



At the unveiling of the new sculpture are, from left, Alma Sisco-Smith, who spearheaded the project as chair of the UCSF Black Caucus; Haile Debas; and Molly Cooke, director of the Haile T. Debas Academy of Medical Educators.

Alma Sisco-Smith, who is retiring this year after a long career at UCSF, says the Black Caucus was eager to help support a lasting tribute to Debas, a beloved leader who served as chancellor of UCSF and dean of the School of Medicine.

Debas is recognized throughout the University as a champion for education – which is why the Academy of Medical Educators bears his name – and he is lauded for his efforts to create a more diverse and supportive work environment at UCSF. He is remembered for his sentiment that UCSF should be known as much "for caring as curing." Support for the Academy of Medical Educators was one of Debas' top priorities; it was this focus that brought the academy and the Black Caucus together.

"We are delighted that this has been brought to fruition," said Sisco-Smith, who served as chair of the Black Caucus in 2002 when the idea to honor Debas first arose.

2008 REUNION



Record-Breaking Dutgoing MAA president, Gordon Fung, MD '79, congratulates incoming president, Larry Lustig, MD '91.

Alumni came in droves to Homecoming weekend, May 9-10, for what one member of the Class of 1953 called the "best reunion ever." The weekend kicked off with a Friday night dean's reception at the Palace Hotel, followed by a panel discussion and luncheon awards ceremony at **UCSF Mission Bay on** Saturday and rollicking class parties that evening. More than 400 alumni attended their reunions a record number.



Robert Brown, MD '58 (right), presents a check for \$1,562,891 to David Irby, PhD, vice dean for education at the School of Medicine.

In honor of their reunions, the following classes raised more than \$1.5 million for key medical education priorities, including scholarships – up 175 percent over last year and exceeding all prior years.

1948 • 1953 • 1958 • 1963 • 1968 1973 • 1978 • 1983 • 1987 • 1993



Class of 1983



Harvey Birsner, MD '65, and Marilyn Reed Lucia, MD '56



Carol Jessop, MD '78, Paul Satwicz, MD '78, and Sexton Sutherland, PhD, retired faculty



Ottiwell Jones III, MD '58, and James Slama, MD '58



Bernhard Votteri, MD '64, and Linda Votteri

Class of 1958







Fahn, MD '58







Donna Cooper, Stephen Cooper, MD '68, James Dowling, MD '68, and Carol Dowling



MAA and School of Medicine award recipients Puja Kohli, Tracey McLean, Hemal Kanzaria, and Dana Myers Henry, all Class of 2008.

WILLIAM F. HOYT, MD '50

Doyen of Neuro-ophthalmology Named Alumnus of the Year

The Alumnus of the Year Award is the highest honor bestowed by the Medical Alumni Association. This year's honoree, William Hoyt, MD '50, a UCSF faculty member since 1958 and professor emeritus in the departments of ophthalmology and neurological surgery, developed a world-renowned unit in the field of neuro-ophthalmology at UCSF. He was also among the first West Coast ophthalmologists to investigate visual problems in neurologic disease. Below is a condensed version of the award nomination submitted by Harvey Birsner, MD '65, who trained under Hoyt in the 1970s.

r. Hoyt is the living paragon of an academic scholar, clinician and researcher. He is the champion of neuro-ophthalmology as a serious discipline and is known throughout the world as the father of this evermore important branch of medicine.

For many years Dr. Hoyt conducted a training fellowship that was the envy of every such training program in the world. Many of his fellows were trained at sister schools such as the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute in Miami and then sent to Dr. Hoyt for "polish." He has personally trained at least 50 program chairs in neurology and ophthalmology (and two in neurosurgery) from all over Europe, South America, Asia and the United States. A list of his trainees reads like a "Who's Who" of the medically scholarly masses.



He has authored nearly 300 scientific papers and is co-author along with Frank Walsh, MD, of the bible of his specialty, Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology. This three-volume compendium is among the most cherished sets of tomes in every ophthalmic and neurologic office.

Dr. Hoyt is no shuttered, personality-free hermit. While he was setting the bar higher every year for the eye and brain doctors of the planet, he raised a family and to this day is a superb skier and athlete in the Brody Stephens model. (In his 80s, Dr. Stephens met his housestaff on the ground floor of Moffitt and they walked together to the 15th floor to see his thoracic surgery patients.) Dr. Hoyt is 82 and comes to work at UCSF every weekday at 7 a.m. He still has a sparkle in his voice and has never turned down an opportunity to excel or to help a trainee.

Dr. Hoyt is known as "Billhoyt" as if it were one word. At the end of a year of training, he gave his charges a kangaroo tie. At every ophthalmic and neurologic meeting in the world, wearing this tie is a secret handshake between attendees saying, "I survived a year of !" All of us who were thus trained have adopted Dr. Hoyt as a second father. I can offer no greater compliment. - Harvey Birsner, MD '65

> Save the Date **School of Medicine** Homecoming May 8-9, 2009

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Welcoming first-year students to UCSF with a barbecue dinner. You also give them a UCSF sweatshirt to protect against the cold, foggy days ahead on Parnassus.

Your dues support our graduates by...

Investing in class reunions, which give our graduates the opportunity to reconnect with their classmates and UCSF.

 Paying for the semi-annual publication of this magazine, where you learn about important new programs in medical education, the history of UCSF and the many contributions our alumni are making in medicine.

Your dues also make possible a number of benefits that you are eligible to receive, such as discounts at any Club Quarters Hotel around the world and discounts at the UCSF Bookstore and the Source Technology Store.

In addition, your dues support the UCSF Online Alumni Community, which allows you to keep in touch with your friends and colleagues anytime.

To pay your dues and see other benefits available, please visit www. ucsfalumni.org.

Thank you for helping sponsor our students and alumni!

Dear Fellow Alumni,



It is both a privilege and an honor that I am now handed the responsibilities of the new president of the UCSF Medical Alumni Association. I would first like to take this opportunity to give tremendous thanks to the outgoing president, Gordon

Fung. Under Gordon's watch the alumni association was responsible for many new initiatives and feats that we can all be proud of: inclusion of all medical students and housestaff into the family of UCSF medical alumni, an expansion of services offered by the association, and an unprecedented increase in our membership. On behalf of all alumni, we give our most heartfelt thanks to Gordon for his keen leadership.

This is also an opportunity to introduce myself to many of the alumni who do not know me. After graduating from UC Berkeley, I attended UCSF medical school from 1987-1991, where I subsequently completed a residency in otolaryngology and head and neck surgery. I am now on faculty at UCSF in the Department of Otolaryngology.

My goal as president is to continually strive to make this an organization that suits your needs. I thus would encourage you to contact me at any time with suggestions on how we can better serve the needs of our community. We are here to serve you and would love to hear from you.

Lastly, on behalf of all alumni, I cannot express enough gratitude to Kenneth Fye, who has been the editor of the UCSF Medical Alumni Magazine for the past several years. Under Ken's watch, the magazine has become one the premier publications emerging out of our University. In our search for a new editor, if we can find someone with even half the insight, motivation and dedication that Ken put into the magazine, then I know we will continue our success for years to come.

Sincerely, Larry Lustig, MD '91

Contact us! Your letters are welcome. Write to: *UCSF Medical Alumni Magazine*, Letters to the Editor, 220 Montgomery Street, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104-4709. You may also email your letter to: maa@support.ucsf.edu. Please type "Letter to the Editor" in your subject field.

UC: Under Construction

BY KATE VOLKMAN



In the 1800s, a failed gold miner established a medical school that would evolve into the UCSF School of Medicine on Parnassus Avenue. A horse-drawn plow began the construction, which would continue for more than 100 years ...

Ditching Gold to Develop Medicine

In 1852, South Carolina surgeon Hugh H. Toland joined a wagon train bound for California in search of gold. After a few discouraging months as a miner, he sold his claim and headed to the coast to establish a surgical practice in booming San Francisco. Toland located his office near the waterfront at Montgomery and Merchant streets and within months became the city's foremost

surgeon, managing what was reportedly the largest practice on the West Coast.

In 1864, he decided to establish a medical school in San Francisco and purchased land for that purpose in North Beach, at Stockton and Francisco streets. opposite the San Francisco City and County Hospital. By 1870, Toland Medical College had a class of 30 students and had already granted diplomas to 45 graduates. Toland sought to affiliate his medical school to the University of California, which itself was not yet two years old. In March 1873, the trustees deeded the Toland Medical College to the UC Regents, establishing the Medical Department of the

By June of 1873, the California College of Pharmacy, at 113 Fulton Street, also affiliated with the University of California. Then, in response to a proposal from the medical faculty, the UC Regents established a Dental College, located in the Donohoe Building at Market and Taylor streets, in September 1881.

University of California.

INSET: Hugh H. Toland, founder of Toland Medical College, the original Medical Department of the University of California.



Toland Medical College – the original building of the University of California School of Medicine. Located on Stockton Street, between Chestnut and Francisco streets, it was destroyed by the fire and earthquake in 1906. A part of the old foundation still stands.

San Francisco, circa 1864.



A Campus at Parnassus

By the mid 1890s, the three affiliated colleges were rapidly running out of room. In 1893 Medical College Dean Robert McLean complained to the UC president that Toland Medical Building "has become unfit for the teaching of modern medicine." A committee of faculty and alumni lobbied the state legislature for three years, and finally in 1895 Governor James H. Budd (a California alumnus) approved the legislature's unanimous appropriation of \$250,000 for construction of the University colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and law.

Controversy developed over the potential sites for the colleges, and as late as May 1895, seven different sites were still being considered. In July of 1895, San Francisco Mayor Adolph Sutro donated 13 acres overlooking Golden Gate Park for the proposed affiliated colleges.

Construction began on October 20, 1896. The three Romanesque stone buildings of the colleges were completed and occupied by October 1898. State support had been limited to construction, leaving the furnishing of labs and lecture halls to the college faculties and trustees. The Medical Department succeeded in developing a 1220-seat auditorium, "the finest dissecting room in the world at the present time," and "spacious laboratories for pathology, bacteriology, chemistry and physiology," all featured in a glossy brochure.

The cornerstone of the medical school was laid on March 27, 1897, in a driving spring rainstorm. Today it sits in a garden on the eastern edge of Saunders Court (inset).

The three Romanesque stone buildings of the colleges were completed and occupied by October 1898. State support had been limited to construction, leaving the furnishing of labs and lecture halls to the college faculties and trustees.

The University of California Affiliated Colleges. From left to right: The College of Veterinary Science, which was later occupied by the Hooper Foundation; the Pharmacy/Dentistry Building (Pharmacy entrance to the north, Dentistry to the east); the College of Medicine; the building intended for but never occupied by Hastings College of the Law, because the faculty considered it too far from the city's courts. Instead the building became an anthropology museum.



Earthquake Inspires New Hospital

UC President Benjamin Ide Wheeler wanted the University of California to be regarded as a center for medical science that ranked alongside Johns Hopkins and Harvard. In 1902 he revealed his plans for developing a University teaching hospital, believing that it would attract the best clinicians in the country.

With the Great San Francisco Earthquake on April 18, 1906, many of the city's hospitals were damaged or destroyed. The Affiliated Colleges, located in what was once the far western section of the city at the end of the Masonic streetcar line, were now much closer to the center of the San Francisco population – because 40,000 people had taken shelter in Golden Gate Park.

President Wheeler's long-expressed wish for a teaching hospital at Parnassus had suddenly become an urgent civic responsibility. Within a month of the disaster, the Board of



Men's ward of the old UC Hospital, 1915.

Regents transferred the Departments of Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology to Berkeley in order to devote the medical college to the clinical years.

Converting the Medical School Building into a teaching hospital was a monumental task.

To replace the city's decimated outpatient facilities, the entire ground floor was opened by October 1906 as an outpatient clinic. The rest of the conversion was completed by April 1907. Donors were assured that "the maintenance of this hospital will do much for the care of the sick poor, but far more for the advancement of scientific medicine in this state..." (*California State Journal of Medicine*, 1907).

However, the difficulties of patient care in a three-story building with no elevators became apparent immediately. Almost from the opening day, medical staff began planning for a new building. In 1913 active fundraising began under the direction of the Medical Department's popular dean, Herbert Moffitt. Secure in his community connections, Moffitt initiated a successful private fund drive to raise \$750,000 to build a new UC Hospital.

In 1915 the Regents appointed Louis Parsons Hobart as architect for this project. A leading architect in the Bay Area, Hobart also designed Grace Cathedral, the California Academy of Sciences and Steinhart Aquarium. The new hospital opened in August 1917, just as the United States entered World War I.

Below, from left: San Francisco residents took refuge in a tent city in Golden Gate Park in 1906, with the Affiliated Colleges visible in the background; the Medical School Building of the University of California served as the first UC hospital 1907-1917 and was refitted in 1917 as an extensive outpatient department, finally giving full-time clinical professors adequate infrastructure to support their academic ambitions; UC Hospital, circa 1920.



Room to Grow

Clinics Building

"When Langley Porter was the dean – to be precise, in 1931 – he used to have a group of the younger members of the faculty meet in informal discussion at his place on Vallejo Street. And we constituted a body, which came to be known later as



the Young Turks. We were very concerned about the future and development of [UCSF]. The group of us went to Sacramento, and we bearded the governor in his den. We were able to obtain from him the first capital funds for this campus since the construction of the old affiliated colleges in the 1890s. This money resulted in the building of a

new outpatient department." – John B. de C.M. Saunders, MD, UCSF chancellor emeritus

In 1931 the anthropology museum was torn down to make room for a new Clinics Building. After intense lobbying, in 1934 the state legislature allocated \$600,000 for the building, designed to house the growing outpatient teaching service at Parnassus. This facility was quickly filled to capacity with small offices, making medical and dental care available to San Francisco citizens regardless of their ability to pay. It also united activities of all the colleges and the training school for nurses.



Clinics Building, circa 1933.

Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute

In 1937, while the nation was still in the grip of the Depression, Robert Langley Porter, dean of the School of Medicine, began a campaign to cooperate with the State Department of Mental

Hygiene to build a psychiatric hospital on land belonging to the University on the Parnassus campus. State officials, concerned with indigents and migrants flocking to California, were persuaded that a state acute psychiatric hospital was necessary. Porter wisely proposed to operate the facility jointly with the state, thereby obtaining psychiatric teaching beds for the medical school.

In 1942 the Langley Porter Clinic opened its new facility: a 105,000 square foot building



Langley Porter Clinic, 1942. It would later become the Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute.

that contained 100 beds, a large outpatient department and a special children's ward. The symbiotic relationship with the state continued for the next 30 years.

INSET: Robert Langley Porter (1870-1965) was dean of the School of Medicine from 1927-1940.

1950-1958

Monumental Construction

Moffitt Hospital and Medical Sciences Building

While Dean Porter was negotiating with the state over the psychiatric hospital, another ambitious



group of San Francisco clinical faculty petitioned the state for money to build a modern teaching hospital at Parnassus. The state's response was definite: a \$2 million bond issue was approved in 1940 by Governor Earl Warren, although World War II delayed construction for

many years.

In 1944 the faculty proposed a science building to provide an auditorium, lecture rooms, student laboratories, animal quarters and research laboratories. The governor and legislature responded by allocating an additional \$4 million for construction of a 14-story medical sciences building.

Ever since basic science instruction was moved to Berkeley just after the Great San Francisco Earthquake, the UC Regents, faculty in San Francisco and faculty in Berkeley had been at odds about the reconsolidation of the medical school. In 1949 the Regents officially designated the Parnassus campus as the UC Medical Center in San Francisco, and renamed what was by then called the UC Medical School the "UC School of Medicine."

The new medical center officially opened on March 13, 1955. In June, 240 patients were moved into the 485-bed Moffitt Hospital. Construction of the Medical Sciences Building was completed in 1958, as the faculty in anatomy, biochemistry and physiology moved across the San Francisco Bay.

Millberry Union

In 1958 Millberry Union opened, creating for the first time ample facilities for student housing,



recreation (a swimming pool and fitness center), cafeteria, conference rooms, a bookstore, and parking on the Parnassus campus. The site had been acquired by the College of Dentistry in the early 20th century and donated to the Regents for erection of a student union.

INSET, TOP: Moffitt Hospital, completed in 1955, was named for Herbert C. Moffitt (1867-1950) who had served as dean (1912-1919), faculty member and chief of medicine for 37 years.

INSET, BOTTOM: Millberry Union was named for Guy S. Millberry (1872-1952), longtime dean of the School of Dentistry (1914-1939). Millberry Union celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2008.



Medical Research Building, completed in 1951, was home to labs centered around basic science research and located adjacent to the Hooper Foundation.



The Pharmacy/Dental Building had to be destroyed in 1956 to make room for the Medical Sciences Building.



The first several floors and steel girders of Moffitt Hospital and Medical Sciences Building, 1952.



Laboratory of Radiobiology was built in 1951 with funds provided by the Atomic Energy Commission. The building was originally used to conduct research on clinical uses of high energy radiation.

Containing Medical Education

In the 1950s the Regents acquired and developed new and existing campuses for the University of California. As part of the decentralization process, in 1964 they designated the UC Medical Center in San Francisco the University of California,



San Francisco Medical Center. In 1970, the Regents changed the name to the University of California, San Francisco. The "Medical Center" continued to refer to the hospitals and clinics on Parnassus.

UC Hospital, built in 1917, began two refurbishment projects in 1960, which

provided 103 beds and surgical and lab facilities. New buildings included University House, which opened in 1965 as the Chancellor's residence, and the two glass towers called Health Sciences Instruction and Research (HSIR) Buildings East and West, which were completed in 1966. HSIR provides space for teaching and research activities of the schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The Hooper Foundation was torn down in 1966. The old Medical School Building was demolished in 1967, creating Saunders Court. The Ambulatory Care Center building was completed in 1973. In 1975, UCSF occupied more than 3,000,000 square feet of clinical, research and office space.

As part of a series of accommodations to neighborhood and state legislative concerns about further growth, in 1976 the Regents designated 58 acres on the steep slopes of Mount Sutro as an open space reserve, and designated the boundaries of the campus so as to limit the further acquisition or leasing of property by UCSF. Certain houses at the western border of the campus, on Third and Fifth avenues in particular, were to be returned to residential use from office uses. Most importantly, the Regents limited the amount of built space at the Parnassus Heights site to 3.55 million gross square feet.

INSET: Saunders Court was named for John Bertrand deCusance Morant Saunders (1903-1991). Saunders came to UC in 1931 as an anatomy professor and was chair of the department 1938-1956. Among his many other positions during his 60 years with UCSF, he was chair of the Department of History of Health Sciences 1942-1975, dean of the UCSF School of Medicine 1956-1963, University librarian 1943-1971, first UCSF provost 1958-1964, and the first chancellor of UCSF 1964-1966.





Destruction in 1967 of the old Medical School Building, whose cornerstone was laid in 1897.

Charles Wycoff, MD '43, remembers, "It was so darn cold in the medical building that when we were going to have a test, I'd go into the john outside the lecture hall and run warm water over my hands. I wanted to have nice warm hands so I could write quickly."



School of Nursing building, completed in 1972, is located just off Saunders Court where the original building that housed the School of Medicine once stood.

UCSF aerial view, 1975. Health Sciences East and West are the two towers behind Medical Sciences Building II. The Ambulatory Care Center is the cube-shaped building east of Millberry Union.

1980-2008

Parnassus 100 Years Later

The hospitals cared for an average of 20,000 inpatients annually, while the clinics at the Ambulatory Care Center received an average of 190,000 patient visits each year, plus 25,000 emergency room visits.

The schools of dentistry, nursing and pharmacy had occupied the Medical Sciences Building since its completion in the mid-1950s. The School of Pharmacy's classes and labs remain there, as well as at the Clinics Building and UC Hospital building to this day. Nursing moved into its own building in 1972. And in 1980, the School of Dentistry moved from the Medical Sciences and Clinics buildings into its new building on the western edge of campus.

Also in 1980 Moffitt Hospital was modernized. In 1983, the 15-story Joseph M. Long Hospital was added. The 103 beds and inpatient services of UC Hospital were relocated to the new hospital. It also featured pavilions for surgery, emergency service and radiation oncology. It had new physical therapy, inhalation therapy and pharmacy units, plus a whole array of new diagnostic facilities, including a newly invented nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, now known as magnetic resonance imaging.

In 1977 the UC president agreed to plans for the construction of a new UCSF library. With help from a \$400 million general obligation bond, construction began in 1987 for the new facility to house the 600,000 volume collection as well as reading rooms, study rooms and facilities for instructional technology. The building opened in 1990. In 1999 it was named after Paul and Lydia Kalmanovitz, whose foundation generously helped fund construction.

The Residence Hall at 610 Parnassus, across from UC Hospital, was demolished in 1980. The Koret Vision Research Laboratory was completed in 1986 and named for Joseph Koret, a philanthropist who suffered from serious vision disability.



School of Dentistry, 1980.



Construction begins on the site for the new UCSF Library, across Parnassus Avenue from the Clinics Building, 1987.



Long Hospital is seen behind the cross-shaped Moffitt Hospital.



Kalmanovitz Library, circa 2006.

PARNASSUS TODAY...AND TOMORROW



From left: Remains of the old Medical School Building, completed in 1898, in Saunders Court, 2008; renderings of the Institute for Regeneration Medicine building – the five-level building will step up the slope of Mt. Sutro with green roof terraces on each level echoing the nature preserve behind; the Kirkham Street Childcare Center, located on the corner of Kirkham Street and 5th Avenue, expected to be complete in 2009.

A New Century at Parnassus

Due mainly to the Regents 1976 pledge to limit growth at Parnassus, campus buildings have remained almost unchanged since Kalmanovitz Library opened in 1990. Instead, UCSF expanded to other parts of San Francisco. There are presently upwards of 13 sites around the city for UCSF faculty and staff.

Plans are in place to tear down UC Hospital and the Laboratory of Radiobiology in 2012. Sometime thereafter, Medical Research Building IV (built in 1944) will be demolished, as well.

The Institute for Regeneration Medicine plans to erect a state-of-the-art facility to bring together laboratory and clinical investigators in an intensely collaborative environment specially designated for stem cell research. The building, expected to be complete in 2010, received a glowing review from the independent design firm hired by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine to evaluate all facilities' grant applications. The firm wrote, "On an impossible site, the architect has created a breathtaking building that exudes collaboration and interaction ... the perfect example of how a building design can enhance interaction."

This article was written mostly with resources provided by the UCSF Library and the History of UCSF website: history.library.ucsf.edu. Historical photos provided by the UCSF Library. Special thanks to Brian Dolan, Josue Hurtado, Lisa Mix and Nancy Rockafellar.



It's About Time…

here is a 110-year-old alumna living on UCSF's main campus. If you've ever strolled that windy stretch of road between Hillway and 3rd, you might have walked right past her without even noticing she's there.

The original Medical School Building, completed in 1898, was one of the first buildings on the Parnassus campus. The building's majestic façade was graced with a stately clock tower that held a timepiece built by Seth Thomas Clock Company, the oldest clockmaker in the United States.

Dubbed the Founders Clock at its unveiling in '82, the new tower was designed to display the clock's antique inner workings. Seth Thomas also built the tower clock in New York's Grand Central Station.

For almost 70 years that clock stood on Parnassus Avenue, a faithful reminder to students of just how late they were running to class. But in 1967 the old building had to be razed, threatening the clock's fate.

Thanks to the efforts of a host of concerned UC friends and family, the clock was saved from destruction and temporarily placed in storage until her future could be decided upon.

She was restored and unveiled in February of 1982 at the inaugural Founders Day celebration, standing not far from her original location, encased in a glass tower that extends the full height of the Millberry Union building. Among those present at the dedication were representatives of the Class of 1911, contributors to the effort to save the clock and at that time, the oldest living alumni of the school.

Thanks to these people and others like them, this piece of history still stands today, looking out over Parnassus, just like she did back in 1898. In a sense, UCSF's other oldest living graduate.

-Jody Duncan

When the Student Doctor's Not Well

BY TINA VU

arin Tamerius, MD '08, wasn't angry. Given her classmate's response to her decision to go into psychiatry, she had every right to be. "I could never work with those people," the classmate said. *Those people*. Rather than anger, Tamerius felt compassion; mental illness can be foreign and frightening. Besides, there was no way her classmate could have known Tamerius suffers from bipolar disorder.

Diagnosed at 24, Tamerius recognized her initial symptoms as depression. Beyond that, she was lost. "I didn't know anything about mental illness and had never been taught anything on the subject," she says. "I knew something was wrong. I just thought of it as a character flaw." When Tamerius learned what she'd been struggling with for a long time could be treated, she felt relief.

For students at UCSF like Tamerius, help exists through the Medical Student Well-Being Program. The program began approximately 15 years ago when a number of suicides led the school to realize there were students with problems who were not seeking help. Designed to address issues that arise during medical school, the Medical Student Well-Being Program provides completely confidential clinical services – including from academic affairs – and prevention initiatives.

Clinical services provided by wellbeing staff treat a broad range of cases, including eating disorders and substance abuse. The majority of cases, however, relate to anxiety, general stressors – including career decision-making, relationship issues and family stress – and depression. In 2005, the *New England Journal of Medicine* reported that one quarter of first- and second-year medical students at UCSF suffered from depression.

Program Director Rachel Goldstone, MD, says academic stress can be difficult for students. "These are people used to being at the top of their class, and then everybody here is at the top of their class. There's the fear that you can't make a mistake because you're going to kill someone if you do. It heightens this perfectionism and the anxiety about it," she says.

"From day one, the school talked about the well-being program and how to use their services," Tamerius says. "I never felt like I was out there on my own." While a student, Tamerius – whose bipolar disorder is under control thanks to a psychiatrist recommended by Student Health Services – helped start the Mental Health Advocacy Group (MHAG). The goal of MHAG is to fight stigma.

"Medical students are just like everybody else: They get the same messages as the world at large," Tamerius says. "It doesn't surprise me that when people arrive at medical school, they don't have much exposure to alternative images of mental illness."

To change perceptions, MHAG joins annually with the Medical Student Well-Being Program to host Mental Health Awareness Week. As part of the activities, a panel of faculty and students discuss their experiences with mental illness. "That is the strongest part of the week," Tamerius says. "People are always amazed to find out their fellow classmates, whom they've always respected, have struggled with these issues. They

would never have known." Goldstone, who ran the Medical Student Well-Being Program for 10 years, is now starting a similar program for residents and fellows. In her work with students, she has seen utilization increase with cultural shifts.

"There's a very macho culture in medicine around not tolerating our limits as physicians, not taking care of ourselves, treating everybody else first," she says. "But there's definitely more acceptance of the whole idea of well-being and self-care." A bill pending in the California legislature would mandate wellness programs in medical school.

Despite this shift, Goldstone admits stigma remains strong. She believes it's worse in the medical field than in the general population and that students feel a great deal of shame in getting treatment. "This is a professional school. Students need to have a professional façade as they become physicians. But this feeling of needing to protect their image may get in the way of their seeking help," she says. Goldstone adds that physicians often deny their vulnerability, which may lead to delay of treatment by years.

Tamerius can relate. "It's this feeling that I should really know the answer or that I should be taking care of this myself," she says. "Letting someone else take care of your health is very difficult."

The Medical Student Well-Being Program Promotes a Healthier Learning Environment

- CURRICULUM: Increased educational hours are devoted to well-being. Topics such as depression and substance abuse are paired with talks by physicians affected by the same issues in order to help students recognize these issues in themselves. Linked sessions further personalize classroom education with real-life application of topics such as cognitive behavioral therapy. Intersession curriculum allows students to meet in-between rotations to reflect on experiences, discuss mistakes and learn how to deal with feedback.
- **PARTNERS IN MEDICINE:** Events offer opportunities to address the stress of medical education on students' relationships.
- **ON DOCTORING GROUPS:** Students discuss issues that arise in the process of becoming a physician.
- **D-STRESS ROUNDS:** Third-year students debrief each other on their experiences in clerkships.
- MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS WEEK: A week of activities works to expose mental health issues and reduce stigma.

ClassNotes

Read more class notes online – There are hundreds more class notes online at www.ucsfalumni.org. You can add your own class note and digital photo to keep your classmates updated. If this is your first visit to the site, you will need your community ID number as a temporary password. Your ID is printed next to your name on the address portion of this magazine.

1940s



■ George D. Guido Jr., MD '48, was in private practice in San Mateo in thoracic, vascular and general surgery in 1956 and continued practicing there for 40 years before he retired in 1996. He writes, "The past 12 years have been wonderful for my wife of 62 years, Barbara, and me to see our children – Georgia, Diana and David – and [watch our] five grandchildren grow up. We have enjoyed swimming, skiing, motorcycling and travel worldwide."

Alan J. Margolis, MD '48, reads journals and keeps up his CME credits and license to practice. He served on the boards of a non-profit family medical practice in West Marin and Audubon Canyon Ranch. With a truck and trailer, he enjoys the many trails in Point Reyes National Seashore with his horse, Drakes Stardust.

James A. Merrill, MD '48, retired from a distinguished career in ob-gyn in 1993. His only medical activity is weekly Grand Rounds at UCSF. He pursues his hobby of styling bonsai and gardening and does not miss a performance by the San Francisco Ballet.

Peter Packard, MD '48, enjoys his family life with his wife, Mary Jane, seven children, nine grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

1950s

Delbert A. Fisher, MD '53, retired from Quest Diagnostics in January 2007,

where his areas of interest have been clinical pediatric endocrinology and perinatal research, with emphasis on endocrine



systems ontogenesis and thyroid development and metabolism. He and his wife, Beverly, celebrated their 57th wedding anniversary in January.



Elmer R. Grossman, MD '53, is a retired

pediatrician who enjoys homewinemaking (27 vintages), writing for *Saveur* (a food and travel magazine), gardening and his six grandchildren.



Stuart W. Hollingsworth, MD '53, spends his retirement enjoying his six grandchildren, tennis, travel, reading, following investments and serving on community boards.

William A. Dworsky, MD '58, is a clinical professor emeritus of ob-gyn

at Stanford School of Medicine. He and his wife, Dorothy, have two children and five grandchildren. He has an acre of Cabernet Sauvignon and does much of the work himself along with growing tomatoes, lettuce, carrots and spices. In addition to the San Francisco Opera and Symphony, they regularly attend Giants baseball, 49ers football, Stanford football and basketball, and their granddaughter's soccer games.

1960s

George A. Gregory, MD '63, is the director of anesthesia for Interplast, an international organization that provides free, life-changing surgery for children and adults with clefts, disabling burns and hand injuries. Interplast empowers and trains local doctors in developing countries and creates free access to surgical care where none previously existed. He has organized three anesthesia meetings for the anesthesiologists working with Interplast in Ecuador, Peru and Vietnam and will return to Ecuador next May. Additionally, he works a few days a week at UCSF in the Departments of Anesthesia and Pediatrics.

Roger K. Howe, MD '67, published his second book: *Healing Healthcare* –



How to Fix our Broken Healthcare System. Following twin threads of background – systems theory and the truism that until we know what we want the health care system to do for us, we cannot know how to fix it – the book postulates several goals for the health care system and follows

through how they might be implemented. The book is available through amazon. com or howehealth.com. Roger continues as chief medical officer for an HMO in Little Rock, Ark.

Glenn D. Braunstein, MD '68, is

the chair of the Department of Medicine at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. He has two sons, two daughtersin-law and six grandchildren, one of whom is a frequent playmate



of Joanne and **Elliot Mercer's, MD '68,** twin grandsons.

■ Pamela S. Jensen, MD '68, retired in 2002 after a long career (and commute) with the Department of Diagnostic Radiology at Yale University School of Medicine and four years with her local VA Hospital in Maine followed by private practice. She writes, "As the practice of medicine had many rewards, we [she and her husband, Steve] find retirement also keeps us very busy doing many things we enjoy!"

1970s

Stephen M. Russell, MD '70,

pursued pathology and operated national-based testing services through 2000. He currently offers consulting services in laboratory management across the country.

Susan Bennett, MD '73, is an academic primary care physician in Internal Medicine Associates at the Massachusetts General Hospital and



lives in Brookline, Mass., with her husband, Jerry Pier. Her daughter Danielle is a third-year medical student, planning to be a pediatric neurologist, and her daughter Elizabeth graduated

from college last spring and joined Teach for America in Los Angeles.

Enid Lynn Rayner, MD '73, is

an internist at Straub Clinic in Honolulu. Her husband, John Mickey, MD, is also an internist at Straub. She writes, "I cherish my experience at UCSF and the strong footing it gave me."



Toni L. Martin, MD '77, published When the Personal was Political: Five Women Doctors Look Back, the first social history of the post-feminist generation of women doctors. It is told through the story of five women who met in the freshman class of UCSF medical school in 1973, formed a study group for mutual support, and maintained their friendships for 30 years, weathering motherhood and managed care. The book is available at amazon.com and iuniverse.com.

Donna E. Foliart, MD '78, is the medical director of Hospice of the East Bay, a non-profit hospice in Contra Costa County. She and husband, Kent Olson, have three kids, Brad, Marlene and Greg. She completed her first marathon with Team in Training (fundraising for Leukemia & Lymphoma Society) last October.

Priscilla S.A. Sarinas, MD '78,



relocated to the Palo Alto Medical Foundation at the Camino Medical Group in Sleep Medicine/ Pulmonary Medicine after 25 years at the VA Palo Alto Health Care System and Stanford University's Division of

Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine. She served as chair of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine International Conference clinical workshop on sleep and rheumatological diseases in Baltimore in June. She writes, "Kim and I will be celebrating our 32nd wedding anniversary and daughter Rose will be a junior in high school this fall."

■ Paul R. Satwicz, MD '78, divides his time between the OR and as director of Pain Management Services at Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Massachusetts. He is part of the International Medical Surgical Response Team – East, and in recent years, has been part of various surgical mission teams to Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Philippines, China and Guatemala. He and his wife, Nancy, have three children, Jeff, Laura and Nick.



1980s

Richard Kitsis, MD '80, professor of medicine and of cell biology and director of the Cardiovascular Research Center at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of

Yeshiva University, has been named chair of the American Heart Association Council on Basic Cardiovascular Sciences. As chair, he oversees the council's activities, which focus on promoting research and education to help



improve understanding of the mechanisms of basic cardiovascular regulation and to support the development of new therapies and insights into clinical cardiovascular disease.

In Memoriam

Ralph D. Cressman, MD '34 Frederick F. Ragsdale, MD '38 Daniel W. Boudett, MD '39 Ralph L. Byron Jr., MD '40 Paul S. Rubin, MD '41 Alla Handley, MD '43 Felix O. Kolb, MD '43 Allen H. Johnson, MD '46 Wilton E. Vannier, MD '48 Murray E. Jarvik, MD '51 M. Donald Merrill, MD '53 Johnson T. Prescott, MD '53 Ruth A. McCormick, MD '54 R.D. Buchanan, MD '57 Robert H. Reid, MD '58 Thomas G. Moyers, MD '60 Lodema V. Stephens, MD '72 Mark R. Proctor, MD '75 Manuel A. Fernandez, MD '77 Jonathan C. Pevsner, MD '87 Bryan J. Duke, MD '93

FACULTY, HOUSESTAFF

Jerome J. Botkin Erik S. Carlsson Edward C. Defoe Sanford E. Feldman Matthew K. Gale Jr. Bruce H. Hasegawa Samuel C. Hughes Jay V. Leopold Delmont C. Morrison William R. Murray John J. Niebauer Michael A. Petru Jonathan E. Rodnick

Roberto A. Cueva, MD '83, is

on the clinical faculty of UC San Diego and co-directs one of 15 Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education accredited fellowship programs in neurotology/skull base surgery. He has

authored or co-authored more than 30 peer-reviewed papers and seven books/ book chapters and presented at nearly 50 meetings both nationally and internationally. He and Kathy, his wife of 23 years, have one daughter.

George Albert Guerra, MD '83,

works with Kaiser-Permanente in Woodland Hills, Calif., specializing in allergy and immunology, and holds an assistant clinical professor position at UCLA, teaching students, residents and



fellows. He writes, "I remain married to the same beautiful woman since the beginning of my senior year at UCSF. We started late with a family, so we now care for a wonderful 9-year-old boy who is a joy in our lives.

I keep myself entertained with computer gaming, a passion of mine. I collect fine wine for both investment and enjoyment with friends. I have a vast literature and apparatus collection on magic. This also extends to a longtime membership in both the Society of American Magicians and the International Brotherhood of Magicians."

Arthur Gutierrez-Hartmann, MD,

an alumnus of the UCSF Endocrinology Fellowship Program, received the 2008 Minorities in Cancer Research Jane Cooke Wright Lectureship from the American Association for Cancer Research. He was a Molecular Endocrinology Postdoctoral Fellow at UCSF from 1980-1983 and an instructor from 1983-1985. He is now a professor



in the Departments of Medicine and Biochemistry & Molecular Genetics at the University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine.

Sue J. Knight, MD '83, is a partner at San Ramon Valley Primary Care where she continues to enjoy practicing general internal medicine with a special interest in eating disorders. She and Andy, her husband of 24 years, have two daughters, Melissa (22) and Molly (19).

Steven Philip Seizer, MD '83, is a partner of a private primary care group in

Santa Monica where he works with **Mike Nagata, MD** '82. Seizer and his wife, Claudia, have three young sons and he writes, "I keep my sanity with long Saturday morning runs,



often in the Santa Monica mountains, and with beach volleyball. Oh, and wine."

David Harold Persing, MD '84,

writes, "We moved back to the Bay Area recently after 20 years of being everywhere else – residency at Yale, clinical pathology practice at Mayo Rochester, then chief scientific officer at a biotech in Seattle that was later sold to GlaxoSmithKline. Eight beautiful kids, truly countercultural. And I've proven that they are all mine by high-res genotyping!"

Eleanor K. Becker-Melles, MD '88,

is an ophthalmologist with Kaiser Permanente in South San Francisco and the department's quality peer representative. She also works with the CME committee. She is married to Ron



Melles and they have two boys, Alexander (12) and Daniel (10), who are active in baseball and soccer.

1990s

Eric Stanton Bain, MD '93,

completed a radiology residency at UCSD and then moved to Stanford for a fellow-

ship in body imaging. He has been practicing since 2000 at Alta Bates in Berkeley. Eric



met his wife, Kathy (also a radiologist), at Stanford and they live in Orinda, the town he grew up in. In June 2008, they welcomed their first child, a baby daughter named Erin.

Lee Anna Schwartz Botkin.

MD '93, works half-time at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center in primary care pediatrics and is starting a medical legal partnership clinic in her office. Her husband, Dave, works for CBS, doing interactive media analysis. They have three children, Julia (9), Rachel (6) and Owen (3).



Cindy A. Grijalva, MD '93, is in private practice as an ob-gyn at California Pacific Medical Center. She and her partner are the proud parents of two boys, ages 3 and 6, who keep them busy!

Roberta L. Keller, MD '93, is on the neonatology faculty in the Department of Pediatrics at UCSF where she works in patient-oriented research, with interests



in newborn respiratory failure and lung hypoplasia and dysplasia in term and preterm newborns. Her clinical responsibilities include attending in the intensive care nursery and directing the Neonatal Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation program. She writes, "I married my husband, Bruce, in 2000. He is a health care investor in San Francisco. Our son, William Eli, was born in January 2007, and we are enjoying him immensely. Hopefully, the feeling is mutual! Our sampling of Bay Area restaurants has slowed considerably, but our expertise in playgrounds is growing."

Timothy P. Ong, MD '93, is on staff at Santa Clara Valley Medical Center in San Jose working full-time in internal medicine primary care and also does inpatient attending as well. He lives in San Mateo with his wife, Angela, and two sons, Tyler (9) and Cameron (5).

Kathryn Pearson Peyton, MD '93, is a radiologist specializing in women's imaging in a private practice in Jacksonville, Fla. She writes, "I have two wonderful boys, Kent (1) and Connor (21/2), with my husband, John Peyton, the mayor of Jacksonville. We live a crazy busy, but fun life out on this other coast. Aside from the kids, job, social obligations as a mayor's wife, involvement with several boards, exercise and occasional violin trios (sounds better with wine), I love to sleep! Email: kpeyton@comcast.net."

Catherine Sarkisian, MD '93, is a geriatrician and health services researcher at UCLA focusing on prevention of disability among underserved older adults.



She and her husband, Mitchell Wong, MD '94, have a 9-year-old

daughter and 6-year-old son. Mitchell is on the research faculty at UCLA in general internal medicine. She writes. "We love living

in Los Angeles. Our Saturdays are spent going to our kids' sporting events. We started a non-profit organization called Act4Education to try to improve our local public middle and high school."



Aviva Jacoby Zigman, MD '93, works as an emergency medicine physician in Portland, Ore., at Portland Adventist Hospital. She is married to Andrew Zigman, a pediatric surgeon, and has two children, Jonah (8) and Annie (6). She still enjoys traveling the world, but loves to come home to Portland where they are active participants in their community.



Donna Hoghooghi, MD '98, works at Marin General Hospital and is clinical faculty at UCSF and SFGH. She is president of the UCSF Margulis Society and lives in San Francisco with her husband, Ted Bartlett, and daughters, Millie (18 mo.) and Jasmine (31/2).

Knef Lizaso, MD '98, is in private

practice in Los Angeles. He and his wife, Elizabeth. had a baby girl, Isabella, on May 28, 2008,



weighing 8 lbs. 5 oz.

Rebecca Sudore, MD '99, joined the UCSF faculty in geriatrics in 2005. Her clinical work involves geriatrics, hospice and palliative care medicine. Her research focuses on health literacy, communication, health disparities and end-of-life decisionmaking. She writes, "Life outside of work has been great, too. My partner, Johnny, works for Apple in the iTunes Department. It has been fun to vicariously engage in all the Apple excitement over the past few

years. It has also been nice to have access to new and cool technologies AND someone who actually knows how to use them – I am such a technophobe! I still live in San Francisco and very much enjoy the food and music scene here. Would enjoy hearing from any of you at rsucsf@yahoo.com."

2000s

■ Jennifer L. Lee, MD '04, and Anu Sinha, MD '04, were married in June 2007. Both are at UC Davis, where Anu is finishing up his last year of Anesthesiology and Jennifer is in her first year of fellowship in Rheumatology.

Akilesh Palanisamy, MD '03, is

a clinical instructor in the Department

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does housecalls (like an old-fashioned

country doctor). His integrative medicine

the indigenous healing system of India,

and Western herbs and dietary supple-

ments. He writes, "The housecalls enable

me to better understand patients in their

home environments, provide meaningful

and convenient service, and play with

practice incorporates Ayurvedic medicine,

Today's date:	Contact me about volunteer opportunites with fellow alumni.		
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EMPLOYER

TITLE

What's new? Your classmates want to know what's new in your life. New job? New kid?



my patients' pets! Overall I'm having a lot of fun." In addition, Akilesh got married last year and has taken up salsa dancing. He is working on his copa turns.

Kevin C. Yee, MD '03, married Ann Kim in 2004. After finishing an internal medicine residency at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, he returned

to California and was an assistant professor at a county hospital affiliated with Loma Linda



Medical School. He transitioned back to San Francisco and is currently working at McKinsey Consulting.



Broad-billed Hummingbird Madera Canyon, Arizona



Hooded Oriole Rio Grande Valley, Roma, Texas

Birds at dusk Bosque Des Apaches, New Mexico

Green Honeycreeper Asa Wright Plantation, Trinidad



Class of '58

Thomas C. Merigan, MD '58, has taken up a new hobby, bird photography.

His photos can be viewed at www.pbase.com/merigan/ profile and www.flickr.com/ photos/merigan. He is enjoying semi-retirement with his wife, Joan M. Merigan, MD '58, who is concentrating on her piano in retirement.



Husband and Father. **Otologist-Skull Base Surgeon.** Donor. Life Member.

Roberto A. Cueva, MD '83

I became a Life Member because I wanted the permanence of membership in the MAA supporting the services it provides for students and my fellow alumni. Additionally, I continue to make my annual donations to UCSF to support student scholarships. My professional achievements have their roots in the superb education I received at the UCSF School of Medicine. I want others to have the same opportunity for success.

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