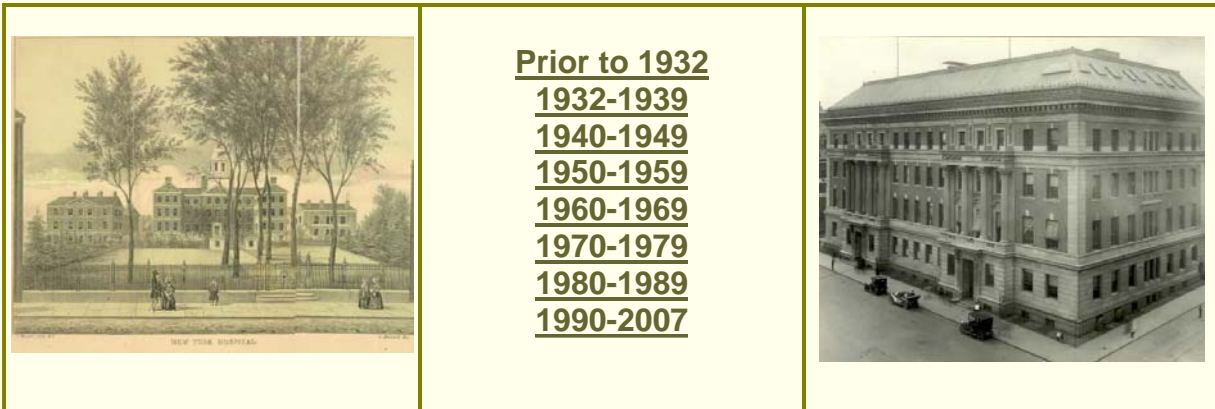


Historical Timeline of the Department of Medicine NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1791	<p style="text-align: center;">General History</p> <p>New York Hospital, chartered in 1771, opens at its first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets. The Departments of Medicine and Surgery provide the patient care.</p>
1892	<p style="text-align: center;">Division History: Infectious Diseases</p> <p>New York Hospital hires Dr. Albert Stanard, a specialist in contagious diseases.</p>
1898	<p style="text-align: center;">General History:</p> <p>Cornell University Medical College is established. The Department of Medicine provides medical students with basic clinical medical training. In addition, medical specialties are taught in the following special departments: Dermatology and Nervous Diseases (later called Neurology).</p> <p>W. Gilman Thompson is the first chairman.</p>
1908	<p style="text-align: center;">Division History: Pulmonary Care</p> <p>New York Hospital establishes a tuberculosis department in its Outpatient Department at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.</p>
1908	<p style="text-align: center;">Division History: Neurology</p> <p>New York Hospital hires Dr. J. Ramsey Hunt, a specialist in neurology.</p>

1909

Research Highlight: Allergy and Immunology

Drs. Robert Cooke and Arthur Coca begin their allergy research with an emphasis on hay fever and anaphylaxis at Cornell University Medical College under the Department of Experimental Therapeutics.

Around 1918, their laboratory is placed under the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology.

1911-1967

Division History: Second (Cornell) Medical Division

Cornell University Medical College begins an affiliation with Bellevue Hospital to operate the Second (Cornell) Medical Division. This affiliation continues at the medical center.

1912

Division History: Cardiology

New York Hospital opens an evening heart clinic. Several other heart clinics are established at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

1913

Research Highlight: Metabolism

The Russell Sage Institute of Pathology begins collaboration with Cornell University Medical College to conduct metabolism research using the calorimeter. Both Drs. Graham Lusk, chairman of Department of Physiology, and Eugene DuBois, who later becomes chairman of Department of Medicine, conduct the studies.

1915

Division History: Infectious Diseases

New York Hospital hires Dr. James Kent, a specialist in syphilis.

1916-1932

General History:

Dr. Lewis Conner, a pioneer cardiologist, is chairman of the department at Cornell University Medical College.

1918-1919

Division History: Allergy and Immunology

In 1918, Dr. Robert Cooke establishes an allergy clinic at New York Hospital. It is one of the first of its kind in the country for the study and treatment of allergies.

In 1919, the hospital creates the Division of Immunology under the Department of Pathology. Dr. Arthur Coca, head of the division, conducts research on hypersensitivity.

Dr. Cooke's clinic and laboratory is transferred to Roosevelt Hospital when the new medical center opens. Dr. Coca does not join the new medical center.

1924

Division History: Metabolism

Dr. Ephraim Shorr begins his metabolism research at Cornell University Medical College.

Division History: Dermatology

New York Hospital hires Dr. Hans Schwartz, a dermatologist.

1925

Division History: Pulmonary Care

Cornell University Medical College's Pay Clinic opens a tuberculosis clinic.

1926

Division History: Gastroenterology

New York Hospital hires Dr. Frank Yeomans, a proctologist (rectal diseases).

Division History: Pulmonary Care

New York Hospital hires Dr. John Kernan, a bronchoscopist. (A bronchoscope is an instrument used to examine the interior of the lungs.)

1927

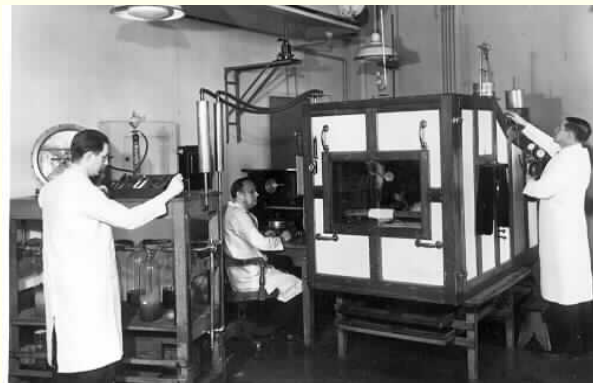
General History:

In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign an affiliation agreement leading to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

1930

Division History: Hematology

Dr. Paul Reznikoff establishes the Hematology Division at New York Hospital. The division operates an outpatient clinic and conducts research studies on blood diseases. Later cancer research is added.



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In September, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opens.

The Department of Medicine is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

**1932-
1941**

Dr. Eugene DuBois serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

The sub-departments include Cardiology (Dr. Harold Stewart), Neurology (Dr. Harold Wolff), Metabolism (Drs. Henry Richardson and Ephraim Shorr), Hematology (Dr. Paul Reznikoff), Infectious Diseases (Dr. Wendell Stainsby) and Dermatology (Dr. Hans Schwartz). The activities of the sub-departments include outpatient clinics, inpatient care, research, and medical education. Infectious Diseases includes pulmonary care and tuberculosis.

Central Laboratories is a division under the Department of Medicine.

Division History: Allergy and Immunology

One of the outpatient clinics is the Allergy Clinic led by Dr. Horace Baldwin. The clinic has a small teaching unit.

1932

Division History: Metabolism

The Russell Sage Institute of Pathology's metabolism research using the calorimeter is moved to New York Hospital from Bellevue Hospital. A small six-bed ward is connected to the research. The research, led by Dr. Eugene DuBois, studies the effect of various diseases on the metabolism. The diseases that are studied include typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, pernicious anemia, leukemia, nephritis, and heart disease.

Along with the Russell Sage Institute, the Metabolism Sub-Department, led by Drs. Henry Richardson and Ephraim Shorr, continues to conduct metabolism research. An endocrine clinic is in the Outpatient Department.

1934

Division History: Pulmonary Care

The Pulmonary and Skin Pavilion opens with twenty-six beds in September. Nineteen beds are designated for tuberculosis patients. New York Hospital is part of the large Kips Bay-Yorkville district for treating tuberculosis and syphilis patients for the City of New York. Tuberculosis had been a major disease treated at New York Hospital since the nineteenth century.

General History:

In the Outpatient Department, new special clinics are formed in gastrointestinal diseases, circulatory diseases, metabolic endocrine disturbances, arthritis, allergy, neurology, diseases of the blood, and diseases of the skin.

1935 Patient Care Highlight: Private Patients

The Private Patient Consultation Service is established at the medical center.

1937 Research Highlight: Double Blind Study

The double blind controlled experiment to study the efficacy of drugs is first used. The research is led by Drs. Harry Gold, Nathaniel Kwit, and Harold Otto.

1938 Research Highlight: Allergy

An allergy laboratory, directed by Dr. Mary Loveless, opens in November to conduct allergy and hay fever research.

1938 Medical Education Highlight: Havana University

Cornell University Medical College and Havana University form an affiliation. Four medical college students attend a six-week course in tropical medicine in Cuba. At the same time, three Cuban students come to New York to study various topics of interest.

1939 Division History: Dermatology

Dr. George Lewis, the new head of dermatology, moves his dermatology research lab from New York Post Graduate Hospital to the medical center.



1940-1949

1940s

Patient Care Highlight: Chemotherapy

The chemotherapeutic service, led by Dr. Norman Plummer, is expanded at New York Hospital in 1942. The early chemotherapeutic treatments use drugs for treating infectious diseases. Later Dr. Walsh McDermott, division chief of infectious diseases, conducts chemotherapy studies.

Research Highlight: Cardiology

Drs. McKeen Cattell, chairman of the Department of Pharmacology, and Harry Gold undertake pioneer research in digitalis.

**1941-
1957**

General History

Dr. David Barr serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

1942

Division History: Neurology

In August, a neurological pavilion opens. The neurologists work in close association with neurosurgeons led by Dr. Bronson Ray.

1943

Division History: Gastroenterology

The Gastroenterology Unit, led by Dr. Thomas Almy, is established. In the 1920s, gastroenterology had been a clinic in both Cornell University Medical College's Pay Clinic and New York Hospital's Outpatient Department.

1946

Research Highlight: Penicillin

Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, accomplishes the first synthesization of penicillin.

Division History: Neurology

The Psychosomatic Clinic, led by Dr. Harold Wolff, opens.

General History:

Dr. Connie Guion is one of the first women in the United States to receive an appointment as professor of clinical medicine.

Division History: Vascular Diseases

The Vascular Section, led by Dr. Irving Wright, is established to study vascular diseases.

1947

Division History: Physical Medicine

The occupational therapy program is established in July and expanded in 1948.

1949

Patient Care Highlight: Polio

The first 24-hour ICU in New York City for polio patients with respiratory failure opens.



1950-1959

1950s

Research Highlight: Vascular Disease

Dr. Irving Wright is the first doctor in the United States to administer the anti-clotting agent heparin in the treatment of peripheral vascular disease.

1950

Patient Care Highlight: Vincent Astor Diagnostic Service

The Vincent Astor Diagnostic Service opens in January.

1951-1967

Medical Education Highlight: Comprehensive Care Program

The Medical Comprehensive Care and Teaching Program is established. It remains part of Cornell University Medical College's curriculum until 1967.

1954-1988

Division History: Human Ecology

The Human Ecology Program, led by Drs. Harold Wolff and Lawrence Hinkle, is established as a joint program in the Department of Medicine's Neurology Division and the Department of Psychiatry. The program studies the interaction of people and their environment and its effect on their health.

It becomes a separate division in 1963. Dr. Lawrence Hinkle's heart study of telephone employees is one of the pioneer research projects conducted by the program. It discontinues when Dr. Hinkle retires in 1988.

1955

Division History: Nuclear Medicine

The Radiostrope Unit, directed by Dr. David Becker, opens in November. The focus of the research is on thyroid disease. It is a joint program of the Department of Medicine's Metabolism Division and the Department of Radiology.

**1955-
1956**

Division History: Rheumatology

The Division of Arthritis and Connective Tissue Disorders is established at the Hospital for Special Surgery. Today the Division of Rheumatology is one of the largest programs in the United States

1957

Division History: Nephrology/Rogosin Laboratories

The Metabolism and Kidney Disease Section, led by Drs. Lowell Becker and Albert Rubin, is established to study kidney diseases.

Dr. Albert Rubin performs the first hemodialysis treatment in the metropolitan area. This section would eventually develop into the Rogosin Laboratories.

**1957-
1965**

General History:

Dr. E. Hugh Luckey serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

1958

Division History: Physical Medicine

The Division of Physical Medicine, led by Dr. Kenneth Archibald, is placed under the Department of Medicine. The division had been under the Department of Surgery.

Research Highlight: Stroke Research

The first federally funded Stroke Research Center in the United States is established.



1960-1969

1960

Division History: Allergy and Infectious Diseases

The Allergy Division, directed by Dr. Edward Hook, reorganizes as the Division of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Research includes staph infections and salmonella, as well as hay fever and bee stings.

**1960-
1962**

Division History: Tropical Diseases

The Tropical Disease Clinic opens in November. Dr. Benjamin Kean opens a new research laboratory studying tropical diseases. The Tropical Medicine Unit is officially started in 1962. Courses in tropical medicine had been taught at Cornell University Medical College since the 1940s.

1962

Division History: Clinical Research Center

The Clinical Research Center (Eugene F. DuBois Pavilion), led by Dr. E. Lowell Becker, opens in April. Some of the research conducted at the center is diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cancer, trauma, depression, and later AIDs.

1963

Department History: Neurology

The Division of Neurology, led by Dr. Fred Plum, becomes a separate department at New York Hospital.

It becomes a separate department at Cornell University Medical College in 1968.

1964

Medical Education Highlight: Brazil

A joint program in tropical medicine with the University of Bahia School of Medicine in Salvador, Brazil, begins.

1964

Patient Care Highlight: Cardiology

The Coronary Care Unit opens in late 1964. A training program for cardiac nurses begins.

**mid
1960s**

Division History: Pulmonary Diseases

The Division of Pulmonary Diseases, led by Dr. Carl Muschenheim, is more formally organized.

**1966-
1977**

General History:

Dr. Alexander Bearn serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

**1966-
1967**

Division History: Endocrinology and Nephrology

The Metabolic Diseases Division (formerly Division of Metabolism) separates into the Division of Endocrinology, led by Dr. Ralph Peterson, and the Division of Nephrology, led by Dr. E. Lowell Becker.

**1967-
1970**

Division History: Medical Systems and Computers

The Division of Medical Systems and Computers, led by Dr. Ralph Engle, is established in November. The division investigates how physicians can use emerging computer technology to diagnose and treat patients. It is disbanded in 1970.

**1967-
1983**

Division History: Human Genetics

The Human Genetics Division, led by Dr. Alexander Bearn, is established to study genetic diseases. Later the division develops a genetic counseling program that becomes one of the largest in the city.

The division is disbanded in 1983.

1968

Division History: Ambulatory Medicine

The Ambulatory and Social Medicine Division, which had operated the Medical Comprehensive Care Program, is now the Division of Ambulatory Medicine. The division, led by Dr. George Reader, is in charge of teaching ambulatory care to third and fourth year students, managing a home care program, and operating the general medical clinics and the ER.

1968

Patient Care Highlight: Rogosin Kidney Center

Rogosin Kidney Center is expanded and becomes a regional facility. Further expansions occur in 1971, 1974, and 1975.

1969

Patient Care Highlight: L-Dopa Drug for Parkinson's

New York Hospital is among the first hospitals to use the L-dopa drug to treat Parkinson's disease.

Patient Care Highlight: Cardiology

The Paul Felix Warburg Cardiac Clinic opens on April 8, 1969.

Division History: Allergy and Immunology

In October, the Allergy and Immunology Division, led by Dr. Gregory Siskind, is established. The division studies experimental and clinical immunology as well as allergy research.

The Division of Infectious Diseases, directed by Dr. Richard Roberts, is once again a separate division.

Research Highlight: Thrombosis

The Hematology Division receives an NIH five-year grant for thrombosis research. By the 1980s, the Cornell Thrombosis SCOR is one of four thrombosis centers in the country.

**1978-
1981**

General History:

Dr. Hibbard Williams serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

1978

Division History: Geriatrics and Gerontology

The Geriatrics and Gerontology Division, led by Dr. Marc Weksler, is established under a grant from the Gladys and Roland Harriman Foundation. In 1977, Dr. Weksler had begun a research project studying the effect of aging on the immune system funded by a four-year grant from the National Institute of Aging.

**1978-
1983**

Division History: Hepatic Diseases

The Hepatic Diseases Division is established for research in liver and bladder diseases. The division unites with Gastroenterology in 1983.

1979

Division History: Comp-Care

Comp-Care, led by Dr. Robert Braham, is established as a new teaching group medical practice.

Division History: Cornell Medical Practice

Cornell Medical Practice replaces the general clinics that had operated under the Division of Ambulatory Medicine.

Division History: International Medicine

The Division of International Medicine, led by Dr. Thomas Jones, is established by a grant from Stavros Niarchos. The International Health Care Service is organized for tourist and business travelers offering immunizations, travelers' health advice, and care for returning sick patients. The tropical medicine course and Brazil program are now under this division.

Division History: Nutrition

The Division of Nutrition, led by Dr. Richard Rivlin, is established at Cornell University Medical College. An NIH grant for clinical nutrition research is awarded in 1980. The Nutrition Information Center opens in 1981.

Research Highlight: Haiti

The Haiti Tropical Disease Research Program, led by Dr. Jean Pape, is organized by Cornell University Medical College. Later the research focuses on AIDS.



1980-1989

1980s

Patient Care Highlight: Cardiology

The Cardiac Graphic Laboratory, led by Dr. Paul Kligfield, utilizes the nation's first interstate-shared computer system for interpretation, storage and retrieval of electrocardiograms, and computer assisted scanning equipment for the detection of cardiac arrhythmias.

Division History: General Internal Medicine

The General Internal Medicine Division is developed to focus on clinical care and research in internal medicine.

In the late 1990s, the division develops a multi-disciplinary and multi-departmental approach.

1982-
1990

General History:

Dr. R. Gordon Douglas, Jr. serves as chairman/physician-in-chief.

1982-
1983

Division History: Digestive Diseases

The Division of Digestive Diseases is established and reunites the Divisions of Gastroenterology and Hepatic Diseases.

In 1999, the division is renamed Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology.

1983

General History: Rogosin Institute

In September, the Rogosin Institute is established as an independent organization that remains affiliated with the medical center.

1984 Patient Care Highlight: Lithotripter

New York Hospital is the first in New York City to use the lithotripter for the treatment of kidney stones. Dr. Robert Riechle is the director of the lithotripter unit.

1985 Research Highlight: Vascular Disease

Dr. Babette Weksler conducts the first demonstration that low dose aspirin effectively blocks human vascular cell prostacyclin production.

1986 Research Highlight: Cardiology

Drs. John Laragh and Steven Atlas conduct significant research on atrial natriuretic factor, a salt and fluid regulating heart hormone.

1987 Patient Care Highlight: Cardiology

A new procedure called cardiac electrophysiology is being performed.

General History:

The department is reorganized. Two positions of vice chairmen are established. One is responsible for academic affairs, and the other is in charge of the house staff. A firm system is put in place for patient care. The general medicine floors are divided into three firms each with 80 attendings, 33 house staff, 20 clinical fellows, and 70 beds.

1988 Research Highlight: Hypertension

Dr. Thomas Pickering conducts significant research in white coat hypertension.

Research Highlight: Blood Pressure

Dr. Seymour Blank discovers unique components of blood pressure and a computer based technology to measure it.

Medical Education Highlight: Computers

Cornell University Medical College is among the first to apply the computer technology of hypertext to the study of medicine.

1988 Research Highlight: Pulmonary Disease

Dr. Edward Crandall receives an NIH Merit Award for his pioneering research in lung epithelial transport properties and pulmonary edema.

1989 Research Highlight: Colon Cancer

Dr Jerome DeCosse's research provides evidence that dietary fiber reduces the risk of colon cancer.



1990-2007

1990 Patient Care Highlight: Gastroenterology

The Center of Esophageal and Swallowing Disorders opens in July 1990 under the direction of Dr. Arnon Lambroza.

Patient Care Highlight: Cardiology

Dr. Bruce Lerman is the first in New York City to use radio waves to treat rapid heart rate.

1990-2007 General History:

Dr. Ralph Nachman serves as chairman/physician-in-chief

1991 Research Highlight: AIDS

The Center for Special Studies and AIDS Clinical Trials, directed by Dr. Jonathan Jacobs, opens its new facility on the 24th Floor of the Baker Building. AIDS biomedical research had begun at the medical center in 1983. The Center for Special Studies had been established in 1986.

Patient Care Highlight: Strang Cancer Prevention Center

Affiliation with Strang Cancer Prevention Center is established.

1992 Division History: Cornell Internal Medicine Associates

The Cornell Internal Medicine Associates forms at Cornell University Medical College to replace the Cornell Medical Practice.

Research Highlight: Proscar

Dr. Julianne Imperato-McGinley's research leads to the development of Proscar, for enlarged prostates.

mid-1990s Division History: Molecular Medicine

The Molecular Medicine Division, led by Dr. Marvin Gershengorn, is established.

1993

Research Highlight: Gene Therapy

The Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine Division starts new gene therapy research under new chief, Dr. Ronald Crystal. In April, he is the first to use gene therapy for cystic fibrosis in his research laboratory at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. He continues his pioneer research at this medical center.

Department History: Dermatology

The Dermatology Division, led by Dr. George Hambrick, Jr., becomes a separate department in July.

Research Highlight: Tuberculosis

Dr. Lee Riley's tuberculosis research leads to the development of a new vaccine.

1994

Patient Care Highlight: Bone Marrow

The Bone Marrow/Stem Cell Program is launched.

Research Highlight: Cystic Fibrosis

Cornell University Medical College's Cystic Fibrosis Gene Therapy Research Center opens in February.

1994

Division History: Center for Women's Healthcare

The Center for Women's Healthcare opens in December, providing comprehensive primary care for women with special emphasis on education and prevention. Later the center expands to include special emphasis on osteoporosis, menopause, breast cancer, infectious diseases, obesity, nutrition, diseases in pregnant women, and infertility.

1995

Research Highlight: Gene Therapy

Dr. Ronald Crystal is the first to perform a gene therapy that uses the common cold virus to treat colorectal cancer that has metastasized the liver.

Patient Care Highlight: Diabetes Center

The Diabetes Center opens in August.

1997

Patient Care Highlight: Center for Lymphoma and Myeloma

The Center for Lymphoma and Myeloma opens. The center is one of the largest in the country for the radioimmunotherapy treatment of lymphoma.

Division History: Cardiovascular Pathophysiology

The Division of Cardiovascular Pathophysiology is established.

Division History: Hypertension

The Hypertension Division, led by Dr. Phyllis August, is established to provide patient care and research programs.

Around 1999, the Hypertension Center opens to treat patients with blood pressure and circulation problems.

1998 Division History: Irving Sherwood Wright Center for Aging

In October, the Irving Sherwood Wright Center for Aging opens. It offers outpatient and inpatient primary and subspecialty clinical programs as well as research studies. A new home care program for the elderly is established.

1998 Division History: Cardiology

The cardiac programs are joined under an umbrella name of Columbia Weill Cornell Heart Institute.

1999 Research Highlight: Gene Therapy/Pacemakers

Gene therapy is being used in bio-bypass cardiac procedures and for making biologically based pacemakers.

2000-2001 Division History: Medical Ethics

The Medical Ethics Division, led by Dr. Joseph Fins, is established by Weill Cornell Medical College to provide medical ethics training to students. A six-week ethics class is introduced along with an ethics clerkship. Ethic consultations are offered at the hospital. This is a joint division with the Department of Public Health. The program in clinical ethics had begun in 1992 for medical students and residents.

2000 Research Highlight: Howard Gilman Institute

The Howard Gilman Institute for Valvular Heart Diseases of Weill Cornell Medical College is established in January. It is one of the first academic institutes to focus on heart valve research.

2000-2002 Division History: Iris Cantor Women's Health Center

In June, the Iris Cantor Women's Health Center that offers specialties, such as internal medicine, cardiology, dermatology, gastroenterology, infectious diseases, and neurology opens. Other services include a breast center, imaging center, osteoporosis testing, mammography, physical therapy and nutrition counseling. The center, led by Dr. Orli Etingin, is dedicated in April 2002.

2001

Patient Care Highlight: Center for Aging

In January, Weill Cornell Medical College establishes its own Center for Aging Research and Clinical Care that provides research, patient care and educational programs.

2004

Patient Care Highlight: Jay Monahan Center

The Jay Monahan Center for Gastrointestinal Health opens on March 30th.

2006

Research Highlight: Arthur and Rochelle Belfer Institute

The Arthur and Rochelle Belfer Foundation pledges \$8 million to create the Arthur and Rochelle Belfer Institute of Hematology and Medical Oncology at Weill Cornell Medical College. Construction begins in March.

Patient Care Highlight: Jill Roberts Center

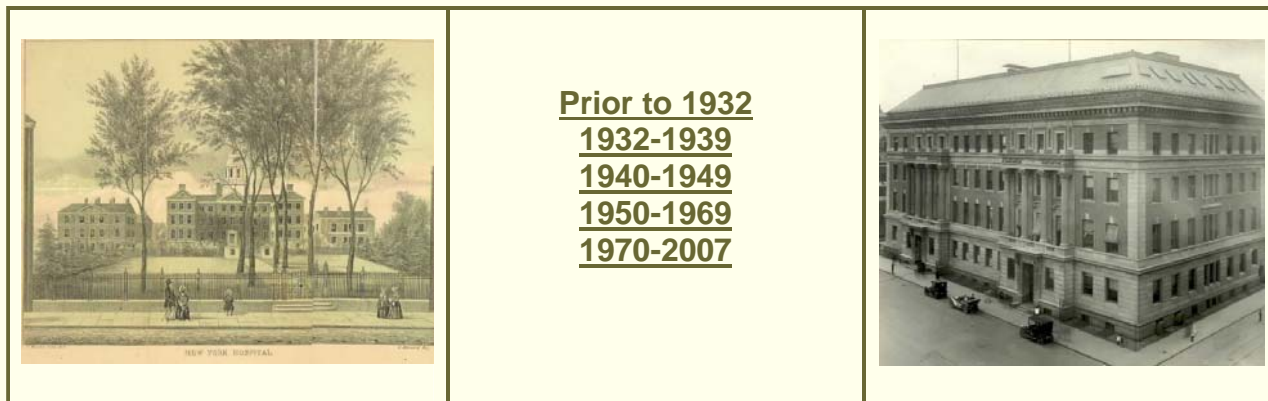
Jill Roberts Center for Inflammatory Bowel Disease opens in September.

2007

General History

Dr. Andrew Schafer is appointed chairman/physician-in-chief.

Historical Timeline of Department of OB/GYN NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1801-1827	<p style="text-align: center;">General History:</p> <p>The Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York, founded in 1799, operates a maternity ward for poor women at New York Hospital's first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets.</p>
1877	<p>New York Hospital opens the Diseases for Women Clinic in the Outpatient Department at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.</p>
1898-1932	<p>At Cornell University Medical College, the students study women's diseases under the Department of Gynecology led by Dr. William Polk. The students receive clinical training at Bellevue Hospital, Women's Hospital, and the college's dispensary. Dr. George Ward is the chairman of the department after Dr. Polk's death in 1918.</p> <p>The Department of Obstetrics, led by Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, provides students with instruction and clinical training at Mothers and Babies Hospital. Later, students are also trained at Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary.</p> <p>In 1921, the two departments are combined into the Department of Ob/Gyn led by Dr. George Ward. Students receive clinical training in obstetrics at Berwind Maternity Clinic and clinical training in gynecology at Women's Hospital.</p>
1927	<p>In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign an affiliation agreement leading to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.</p>
1928	<p>On June 19th, The Society of the New York Hospital and The Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York sign an affiliation agreement. The Lying-In Hospital becomes the Women's Clinic (Department of Ob/Gyn) at the medical center.</p>



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In September, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opens.

The Department of Ob/Gyn is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

1932-1948

Dr. Henricus Stander serves as chairman/obstetrician and gynecologist-in-chief until his death on May 2, 1948.

1932

The Lying-In Hospital Women's Clinic (Department of Ob/Gyn) offers services in obstetrics and gynecology. In addition, the clinic operates two outdoor delivery services. The Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Lying-In Hospital provides social services. The department has its own nursing department, which trains student nurses from New York Hospital School of Nursing as well as students from other nursing schools.

1934

Medical Education Highlight: Residency

A five-year residency program is established for training ob/gyn doctors.

1938-1939

Patient Care Highlight: Blood Bank

A blood bank is established for blood transfusions in the Department of Ob/Gyn. A year later, the Blood Bank, which is the first in New York State and second in the nation, is more formally organized under the Central Laboratories.

1939

Division History: Maternal Welfare Department

The Maternal Welfare Department, led by Ruth Doran, is established to provide parenting classes, home prenatal and postnatal visits, and other social services. The Maternity Center Association had offered these services from 1932 to 1939.



1940-1949

1947

General History:

The Society of the Lying-In Hospital completes a more formal legal merger with The Society of the New York Hospital on May 15th. The Women's Clinic continues to be called the Lying-In Hospital.

1948-1964

Dr. R. Gordon Douglas, Sr. serves as chairman/obstetrician and gynecologist-in-chief.

1949

Patient Care Highlight: Rooming-In

The rooming-in plan is organized so mothers can have their babies with them overnight.



1950-1969

1953

Division History: Reproductive Medicine and Infertility

A special clinic for studying infertility opens.

1956-1962

General History:

The ob/gyn pavilion is divided into four sections with each containing sixteen beds. Renovations are made that include a recovery room, which opens in December 1957; a nursery in 1959; and delivery rooms in 1962.

1964-1978

Dr. Fritz Fuchs serves as chairman/obstetrician and gynecologist-in-chief.

1965

Patient Care Highlight: Laparoscopy

Dr. Lennart Jacobson of Sweden instructs doctors in the use of laparoscopy in the practice of gynecology. Dr. Fritz Fuchs is credited with the instrument being introduced into the gynecological practice at New York Hospital and the country.

1966

Patient Care Highlight: ICU

A six bed special care ICU opens in November.

1967

Research Highlight: Premature Labor

Dr. Fritz Fuchs develops the use of alcohol as an intravenous agent for preventing premature labor.

Research Highlight: Family Planning Clinic

The Rockefeller Foundation awards a five-year grant for developing a model family planning clinic.



1970-2007

1974

Research Highlight: Home Pregnancy Test

Dr. Brij Saxena develops technology for measuring human chorionic gonadotropin that leads to the development of the home pregnancy test.

**1975-
1977**

Division History: Perinatology Center

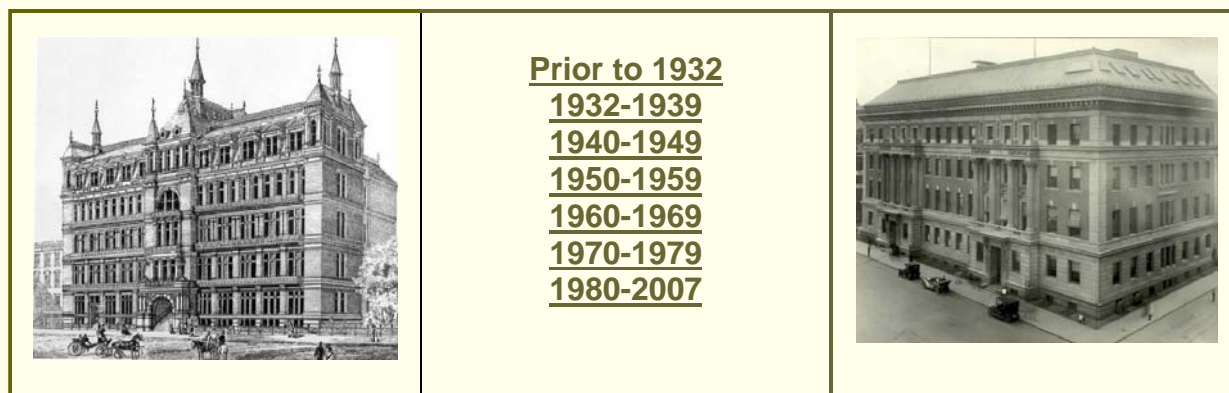
The Perinatology Center is a joint operation between the Departments of Pediatrics and Ob/Gyn. High-risk mothers are brought to the facility to deliver their babies.

**1978-
1998**

General History:

Dr. William Ledger serves as chairman/obstetrician and gynecologist-in-chief.

Historical Timeline of the Department of Pediatrics New York-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1790-1869	<p style="text-align: center;">General History:</p> <p>New York Hospital does not have any specialized services for children at its first location at Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets. Children are treated by the same house staff and attending physicians as the adults.</p>
1877-1932	<p>At New York Hospital's second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, children have their own ward. Children are also treated in the Diseases for Children Clinic in the Outpatient Department.</p>
1898-1932	<p>Cornell University Medical College is established. The Special Department of Children's Diseases, led by Dr. Joseph Winters, provides lectures and pediatric clinical training at Willard Parker Hospital and the college's dispensary.</p> <p>In 1910, the department is renamed the Special Department of Pediatrics. Starting in 1913, third and fourth year students receive clinical training at New York Hospital. In the 1920s and 1930s, training is also available at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.</p>
1919-1932	<p>Dr. Oscar Schloss serves as chairman at Cornell University Medical College.</p>
1927	<p>In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign an affiliation agreement that leads to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.</p>
1929	<p>On March 19th, The Society of the New York Hospital and Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary sign an affiliation agreement.</p> <p>Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary becomes the Children's Clinic (Department of Pediatrics) at the new medical center.</p>



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In September, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opens.

The Department of Pediatrics is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

Dr. Oscar Schloss is appointed pediatrician-in-chief.

The Children's Clinic offers special allergy, cardiac, endocrine, luetic (syphilis), prophylactic (prevention of disease), and well baby clinics. The newborn and premature nurseries are also under the care of the pediatric staff.

Research Highlight: Rheumatic Diseases

Dr. May Wilson moves her clinic and pioneer research in rheumatic fever and heart disease to the medical center. She had opened the clinic in 1916 at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

1934

General History:

Private Patient Services are offered to children at the medical center.

New York Nursery and Child's Hospital signs an agreement with The Society of the New York Hospital further strengthening the pediatric services.

**1934-
1961**

Dr. Samuel Levine serves as chairman/pediatrician-in-chief.

1935

Division History: Child Psychiatry

Two psychiatrists join the department's attending staff.

Photo by Paul Parker



1940-1949

1942 Research Highlight: Nutrition and Renal Physiology

Drs. Harold and Helen Harrison receive a Mead Johnson Award from the American Academy of Pediatrics for their work in nutrition and renal physiology.

1944 Division History: Occupational Therapy

The Department of Vocational and Diversional Therapy (after 1946 called the Occupational Therapy Division), which offers recreational and occupational therapy for children in the pavilions and the Children's Clinic, is established. The division is affiliated with the School of Occupational Therapy of Columbia University. In 1947, the division is integrated with the activities of the Institute of Child Development.

Patient Care Highlight: Pediatric Hematology

The Transfusion Clinic, the first of its kind in the country, is established for children with Cooley's anemia (thalassemia) and, later, other blood diseases. Dr. Carl Smith, who is considered the father of pediatric hematology, conducts pioneer research on blood diseases.

1947-1960 Division History: Child Development

In July 1947, the Institute of Child Development, led by Dr. Milton Senn, is established as a joint program of the Departments of Pediatrics, Psychiatry and Public Health. The institute studies the physical and emotional growth of infants and children and provides training in this area for students, nurses, doctors, and fellows. The unit conducts behavioral studies of healthy children at the New York Hospital Nursery. The Occupational Therapy Division is an integral component of the institute's activities. In March 1950, the institute is reorganized as the Division of Child Development. Later in 1960, the division becomes the Department of Pediatric Recreation.

1947 Patient Care Highlight: Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy treatments are used on infants.

1948

Patient Care Highlight: Neonatology

Dr. Samuel Levine had conducted pioneer research in the 1930s and 1940s on infants' formulas and on respiratory metabolism of premature infants. In 1948, the Premature Unit, one of the first in the nation, is established as a regional center for New York County.

**1949-
1970**

**Medical Education Highlight:
Institutes for Physicians and Nurses in the Care of Premature Infants**

In October, New York Hospital and New York State Department of Health establish the Institutes for Physicians and Nurses in the Care of Premature Infants, one of the first postgraduate programs on premature infants. The course becomes an annual event at the medical center for several years.



1950-1959

1952

Division History: Pediatric Hematology

Harold Weill, a wealthy benefactor, organizes the Children's Blood Foundation, which provides funding for the Division of Pediatric Hematology.

1954

Division History: Pediatric Rehabilitation Program

The Teaching Program of Pediatric Rehabilitation, led by Dr. Barbara Korsch, is established. The program emphasizes pediatric care in the areas of mental health, physical growth and development, and physical and psychological recovery of acute and chronic diseases. One new clinic established under the program is an orthopedic rehabilitation clinic directed by Dr. William Cooper.

1956

Patient Care Highlight: Adolescent Clinic

In December, Drs. Joan Morgenthau and Norman Kretchmer establish the Adolescent Clinic.

1958

Patient Care Highlight: Pediatric Cardiology

Dr. Mary Allen Engle conducts open-heart surgery on children.



1960-1969

1960s

Research Highlight: Hemophilia

Dr. Margaret Hilgartner conducts significant research on hemophilia that leads to the home treatment of the disease.

1960

Division History: Pediatric Surgery

The Pediatric Surgical Unit, led by Dr. S. Frank Redo, opens with twenty-seven beds in January. This unit later becomes a joint division of the Departments of Pediatrics and Surgery.

**1961-
1980**

General History:

Dr. Wallace McCrory serves as chairman/pediatrician-in-chief.

**1960s-
1970s**

Under Dr. McCrory's leadership, the Divisions of Neonatology, Pediatric Endocrinology, Pediatric Nephrology, Pediatric Biochemistry, Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Adolescence Medicine, and Pediatric Allergy and Immunology are organized.

1962

Division History: Pediatric Cardiology

The Division of Pediatric Cardiology, led by Dr. Mary Allen Engle, is established. She conducts significant research in pediatric cardiology throughout her long career at the medical center.

1963

Research Highlight: Birth Defects

Through funding by the National Foundation of March of Dimes, the Birth Defects Center, directed by Dr. Robert Sharkey, studies infants with birth defects at New York Hospital.

Division History: Human Genetics

The Division of Human Genetics, led by Dr. James German, III, is established.

1964

Division History: Growth and Development

The Division of Growth and Development, led by Dr. Myron Winick, is established to study metabolism and nutrition.

1965

Division History: Pediatric Neurology

The Pediatric Neurology Clinic, headed by Dr. Hart deCourdes Peterson, is established.

1966

Research Highlight: Ultramicrochemistry Laboratory

The Ultramicrochemistry Laboratory is established for rare biochemical disorders.

1967

Patient Care Highlight: Demonstration Clinic

In October, the Demonstration Clinic is established to teach physicians and public health nurses about well-child supervision and maternal-child relationships. This is the only clinic of this type in New York City.

Division History: Pediatric Psychology

The Division of Pediatric Psychology, led by Dr. Lee Salk, is established as a psychological consulting service for the pediatric staff in the diagnosis and prevention of psychological problems related to illness and hospitalization, but not mental illness. Diagnostic evaluations for delayed mental development, speech and hearing disabilities, and abnormal mental functions due to central nervous system diseases are offered.

1968

Division History: Pediatric Clinical Research Center

The Pediatric Clinical Research Center, led by Dr. Maria New for studying children under four, opens in October. The research includes a variety of studies in the fields of endocrinology, cardiology, renal diseases, genetic diseases, neurology, hematology, and birth defects. Later, the research center is renovated in 1975.

1969

Division History: Ambulatory Care

The Division of Ambulatory Care, led by Dr. Margaret Heagarty, is organized.

Division History: Pediatric Urology

The Children's Urological Pavilion opens on November 7th as a joint operation of the Departments of Surgery and Pediatrics.

Photo by Nathaniel Lieberman



1970-1979

1972 Patient Care Highlight: Greek Cardiac Surgical Program

The Division of Pediatric Cardiology establishes the Greek Cardiac Surgical Program, which treats Greek children and trains Greek cardiologists.

1975-1977 Patient Care Highlight: Perinatology Center

The Perinatology Center, led by Dr. Peter Auld, is established featuring advance state of the art technology. The new ICU Unit for premature infants, funded by Frances Cartmell, is dedicated in the spring of 1977.

1975 Patient Care Highlight: Pediatric Hematology

The Harold Weill Children's Blood Foundation Clinic opens in November.

1976 Division History: Pediatric Mental Health

The Division of Pediatric Mental Health is established as joint division under the Departments of Psychiatry and Pediatrics.

1979 Patient Care Highlight: Eye Tumor

The Pediatric Eye Tumor Program is launched.



1980-2007

1980-2002 General History:

Dr. Maria New serves as chairman/pediatrician-in-chief. She is the first woman in New York City and seventh in United States to chair a department of pediatrics. Dr. New conducts significant pediatric endocrinology research at the medical center.

1980s-2000s Under Dr. Maria New's leadership, the Divisions of Child Protection, Critical Care Medicine, Pediatric Rheumatology, and Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition are organized.

1981 Research Highlight: Pediatric Hematology

The Cornelius Trager Research Center of the Harold Weill Children's Blood Foundation Clinic is opened.

Patient Care Highlight: Early Childhood

The Early Childhood Direction Center, for high-risk children (ages infant to five) with learning, physical, behavioral, and developmental disabilities, is opened.

1982 Research Highlight: Genetics

Dr. Perrin White maps research on the gene responsible for 21-hydroxylase deficiency.

1983 Patient Care Highlight: Child Life Center

The Warner Communications Child Life Center, which provides an area where sick children can play, is dedicated on December 13th.

1984 Patient Care Highlight: Intensive Care

The Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, funded by the Dyson Foundation, opens on January 10th.

1986 Patient Care Highlight: AIDS

The Pediatric AIDS Center, one of the first in New York State, opens.

1989 Patient Care Highlight: Kalikow Pediatric Center

The ambulatory care clinic is renamed the Harold and Juliet Kalikow Pediatric Center. It provides outpatient services in AIDs, allergy and immunology, endocrinology, dermatology, diabetes, neurology, renal disorders, digestive diseases, child development, and adolescence medicine. The facility is dedicated on June 19th.

1991 Patient Care Highlight: Tuberculosis

In February, New York Hospital and Will Rogers Institute establish a community outreach program of tuberculosis screening for inner city children.

1992 Patient Care Highlight: Children's Asthma and Allergy Center

The Children's Asthma and Allergy Center opens in January.

Patient Care Highlight: Women's and Children's Health Center

In October, The Women's and Children's Health Center of Western Queens opens in Astoria, Queens.

1993 Patient Care Highlight: Pediatric Imaging Center

The Pediatric Imaging Center, funded by the Heckscher Foundation for Children, opens in May.

1999-2000 Division History: Pediatric Cardiology

The Pediatric Cardiovascular Center joins together the pediatric cardiology divisions at the West and East campuses of NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital into one center.

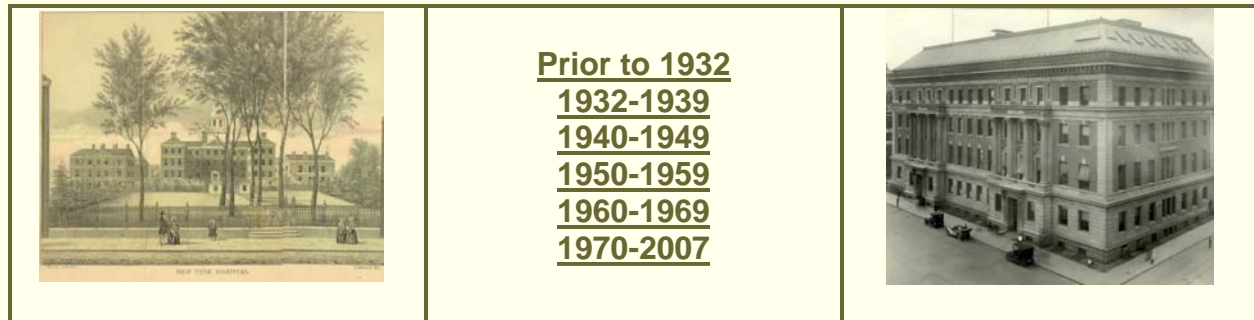
2002 General History:

Dr. Gerald Loughlin is appointed chairman/pediatrician-in-chief.

2005 Patient Care Highlight: Komansky Center

The Komansky Center for Children's Health opens.

Historical Timeline of the Department of Psychiatry New York-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1792	<p style="text-align: center;">General History:</p> <p>New York Hospital treats mentally ill patients at its first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets.</p>
1808	<p>New York Hospital opens the first separate facility for the humane treatment of the mentally ill in New York City at its first location on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets.</p>
1821	<p>New York Hospital opens Bloomingdale Asylum in Morningside Heights.</p>
1894	<p>New York Hospital relocates Bloomingdale Asylum (later renamed Bloomingdale Hospital) to White Plains, New York.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In 1936, Bloomingdale Hospital changes its name to New York Hospital-Westchester Division.</p>
1898	<p>Cornell University Medical College is established. Students study mental illness in the Special Department of Mental Diseases led by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton. Students receive clinical training at Manhattan State Hospital on Ward Island. The department changes its name to the Department of Psycho-Pathology in 1907. After 1914, it is called the Department of Psychiatry. The chairmen of the department after Dr. Hamilton are Drs. Adolf Meyer, 1904-1909; August Hoch, 1909-1916; George Kirby, 1917-1928 and William Russell, 1928-1932.</p>
1914	<p>Cornell University Medical College opens a clinic for mentally ill patients in its dispensary clinic. It is the first clinic of its type that is connected to a medical college in New York City.</p>
1924	<p>New York Hospital opens the Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The clinic, staffed by Bloomingdale psychiatrists led by Dr. George Henry, treats patients who are referred by the courts, social agencies, and other psychiatrists.</p>

- 1926** New York Hospital establishes the Department of Psychiatry led by Dr. William Russell, who is appointed General Psychiatric Director. The department operates the Bloomingdale Hospital in White Plains, New York, and the Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic at its Manhattan location.
- 1927** In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign the affiliation agreement leading to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.
- 1928** Cornell University Medical College's students receive training, led by Dr. George Henry, at New York Hospital's Neuro-Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic.



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In October, the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic opens at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. The Department of Psychiatry is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

Payne Whitney, the major benefactor of the medical center, dies in 1927 leaving money in his will specifically earmarked for a psychiatric or neurological clinic.

The new clinic building has accommodations for 107 inpatients including 23 children (children patients are discontinued in June 1933). In addition, it contains a large outpatient department, research laboratories, a special dietary kitchen, and special treatment and recreational facilities. The inpatient facilities have a home-like atmosphere.

In addition, the department operates an interdepartmental psychiatric service that provides consultations to other departments. The clinic has its own psychiatric nursing, physical and occupational therapy, dental hygiene, and social services.

The treatments include hydrotherapy, massage, and sunbaths.

The Outpatient Sub-Department, led by Dr. Phyllis Greenacre, is one of the largest in the city. This sub-department treats both adult and pediatric ambulatory patients who cannot afford private care.

Clinical training is provided to Cornell University Medical College's third and fourth year students. First and second year students have class instruction. Nurses from New York Hospital School of Nursing also receive training at the clinic.

1932-1935 Dr. George Amsden serves as chairman until July 1935. He is not responsible for the administration of the clinic.

1932-1936 Dr. William Russell is still the General Psychiatric Director until 1936. He is responsible for the administration of the clinic.

1936 The department is reorganized. The top administrator is chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief. Two medical directors are appointed to oversee New York Hospital-Westchester Division and the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic.

1936-1962 Dr. Oskar Diethelm serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1936 **Division History: Oskar Diethelm Historical Library**

Dr. Oskar Diethelm organizes a library for psychiatric publications published prior to 1920. In 1962, the library is renamed the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library.

1937 **Division History: Psychology**

The Sub-Department of Psychology, led by Dr. Caryle Jacobsen, is developed. The sub-department took over the responsibility of the Payne Whitney Nursery School, founded 1932 to conduct behavioral studies of healthy children. (The nursery school is reorganized as the New York Hospital Nursery School under the Department of Pediatrics in 1947.) Later in the 1950s, schizophrenia is studied.

Late 1930s-1940s **Research Highlight: Psychopathology Studies**

In the 1930s and 1940s, psychopathological studies are conducted on emotions, anxiety, and memory.

1939 **Research Highlight: Internal Medical Laboratory/Muscular Dystrophy**

The Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry establish the Internal Medical Laboratory Division, led by Dr. Ade Milhorat, for general medical, biochemical, and pharmacological research. Dr. Milhorat is well regarded for his muscular dystrophy research.

1939

**Research Highlight: Neurological Laboratory
/Psychosomatic Illness and Headaches**

The Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry establish the Neurological Laboratory Division, led by Dr. Harold Wolff, to conduct neurological and psychobiology research. Dr. Wolff is well regarded for his research in the fields of psychosomatic illness and headaches. Studies are conducted using the electroencephalogram (EEG).

Photo by Ben Greenberg



1940-1949

1943

Patient Care Highlight: Psychiatric Rehabilitation Service

The Psychiatric Rehabilitation Service, led by Dr. Thomas Rennie, is established in the outpatient department for veterans or civilians rejected from military service due to psychiatric problems. The service offers “treatment and studies the process of psychiatric rehabilitation and restoration to civilian life.”

1947

Division History: Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry

Cornell University’s Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Cornell University Medical College’s Department of Psychiatry create the Cornell Program in Social Psychiatry. From 1947 to 1952, a long-term etiological study in chronic alcoholism is conducted. Later in the 1960s, the program studies schizophrenia and drug abuse.

Photo by Ace Sanders



1950-1959

1950

Division History: Social Psychiatry

The Sub-Department of Social Psychiatry, led by Dr. Thomas Rennie, is organized. The sub-department undertakes a comprehensive mental health program in the Kips Bay-Yorkville Health District.

1952

Medical Education Highlight:

Cornell University Medical College first year students are taught the development of personality in a new course. Medical students study the psychological functions in conjunction with the patient's personality and social and cultural backgrounds. The fourth year students participate in the new comprehensive care and teaching program.

1953

Patient Care Highlight: Tall Cedars of Lebanon

The organization Tall Cedars of Lebanon funds a seven-bed metabolism unit for studying muscular and psychiatric diseases. The unit is a joint operation of the Departments of Medicine and Psychiatry.

1954

Division History: Human Ecology Program

Dr. Harold Wolff establishes the Human Ecology Program, a joint operation of Department of Medicine's Division of Neurology and Department of Psychiatry.

1955

Patient Care Highlight: Muscular Dystrophy

A daycare program, led by Dr. Thomas Henley, is established for children with muscular dystrophy.

1956

Division History: Adolescent Psychiatry

The outpatient department develops a new unit for adolescents from ages 13 to 16.

1958

Division History: History of Psychiatry Institute

The History of Psychiatry Institute, led by Dr. Eric Carlson, is organized.

**1958-
1969**

Research Highlight: Psychotherapy Research Project

The Psychotherapy Research Project, under Dr. Lawrence Hatterer, begins a long-term study on the psychotherapeutic treatment of homosexuals. The study lasts ten years, and a book is published on the study in 1969.

1959

Division History: Adolescent Psychiatry/Payne Whitney High School

A program for educating inpatient adolescent students is developed. By 1961, the program is called the Payne Whitney High School.



1960-1969

1962-
1974

General History:

Dr. William Lhamon serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1965

New York Hospital-Westchester Division becomes affiliated with the medical center rather than just with New York Hospital.

1966

Patient Care Highlight: Young Adult Program

The Young Adult Program that offers group therapy and recreational activities for patients from ages 18 to 20 is established.

Division History: Child Psychiatry

The Child Psychiatry Division, led by Dr. Bertrand New, is reorganized to include the child and adolescent outpatient services, consultation services to the Department of Pediatrics, and teaching of students and residents in the field of child psychiatry. Child psychiatry services had been offered by the department's outpatient sub-department since the opening of the medical center.

1967

Patient Care Highlight: Orthopedic Psychiatric Liaison Service

An orthopedic psychiatric liaison service for rheumatoid patients, led by Dr. J. Warren Brown, is developed.

Research Highlight: Placebo Studies/Special Laboratory

A Placebo Studies Laboratory, led by Dr. Arthur Shapiro, is organized for examining the effect of placebo studies. Later the lab is renamed the Special Studies Laboratory. In the 1970s, the laboratory also studies tourette's syndrome.

1968

Patient Care Highlight: Suicide Prevention

A program for suicide prevention begins.

Patient Care Highlight: Adolescent Psychiatry

The adolescent program is reorganized and becomes more tailored to individual needs. A second year resident is assigned to each patient. Patients are required to stay at the clinic for at least one year.



1970-2007

1971

Patient Care Highlight: Sexual Disorder Unit

The Sexual Disorder Unit is established in the Outpatient Division.

Research Highlight: Drug Addiction

Students from Julia Richman High School participate in a special study on drug addiction.

1973

Patient Care Highlight: Day Hospital Program

The Day Hospital Program that offers care for six hours a day to non-functional patients begins in December.

**1974-
1991**

General History:

Dr. Robert Michels serves as chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1976

A reorganization of the clinical services includes a central evaluation service for all patients and an eleven-bed acute inpatient unit for medical and psychiatric problems.

1990s

Research Highlight: Drug Addiction

Research by Dr. Peter Marzuk on cocaine and its relationship to traffic deaths, suicide, and risk taking behavior is conducted.

**1991-
1993**

General History:

William Frosch serves as acting chairman/psychiatrist-in-chief.

1992

Research Highlight: Psychopharmacology Laboratory

The Psychopharmacology Laboratory opens in March to study developmental disorders in children.

Historical Timeline of the Department of Surgery NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center



Date	Event
1791-1932	<p align="center">General History:</p> <p>New York Hospital offers surgical services at its first and second locations.</p>
1878	<p align="center">Division History: Orthopedic Surgery</p> <p>New York Hospital offers a clinic for orthopedic surgery in the Outpatient Department at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.</p>
1887-1893	<p align="center">Division History: Otolaryngology</p> <p>New York Hospital offers a clinic for nose and throat diseases in the Outpatient Department at its second location on West 15th and 16th Streets.</p>
1898-1932	<p align="center">General History:</p> <p>Cornell University Medical College trains medical students in surgical procedures in the Department of Surgery led by Dr. Lewis Stimson. In addition, surgical specialties are taught in the following special departments: Laryngology and Rhinology, Otology, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery, and Genito-Urinary Diseases (Urology). In addition, the college offers patient care in these surgical specialties in the college's dispensary.</p> <p>Dr. Charles Gibson becomes chairman after Dr. Stimson's death in 1917.</p>
1898	<p align="center">Division History: Anesthesiology</p> <p>Dr. Thomas Bennett is hired as an anesthesiologist at New York Hospital. Later in 1902, the Private Patient Service had its own anesthesiologist. Along with doctors, nurses administer anesthetics.</p>

1900

Division History: Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology

Dr. John Adams is hired by New York Hospital as a consulting otologist and ophthalmologist.

1909

Division History: Dentistry

Dr. Henry Sage Dunning is hired by New York Hospital as a consulting dental surgeon.

1911

Division History: Urology

New York Hospital offers a genito-urinary clinic at its House of Relief facility on Hudson Street.

**1911-
1967**

Division History: Second (Cornell) Surgical Division

Cornell University Medical College begins an affiliation with Bellevue Hospital that offers surgical services under the Second (Cornell) Surgical Division. The affiliation continues at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

1912

Division History: Dentistry

A dental clinic is organized at New York Hospital.

1920

Division History: Urology

James Buchanan Brady, a wealthy benefactor, dies leaving money in his will for a urological service at New York Hospital. The urology department is organized as the James Buchanan Brady Foundation and opens in December. The department, located on the second floor of the Private Patients Building, features an outpatient clinic and inpatient beds. Later the department grows to include an x-ray facility and a clinic for cancer of the urinary tract. An artist, a pathologist, and a librarian are members of the staff. In 1925, a pay clinic is established.

1921

Division History: Otolaryngology

A throat clinic is offered in the Outpatient Department of New York Hospital. Dr. Samuel Knopf is hired as a laryngologist.

**1925-
1926**

General History:

Dr. Rufus Stetson is hired by New York Hospital as a transfusionist in 1925. The following year, Dr. Frank Yeomans is hired as a proctologist (rectal diseases).

1927

In June, The Society of the New York Hospital and Cornell University sign an affiliation agreement leading to the formation of New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.



1932-1939

1932

General History:

In September, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center opens. The Department of Surgery is one of the five major clinical departments of the new medical center.

1932-1947

Dr. George Heuer serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1932

Along with general surgery, the department has sub-specialties in otolaryngology (Dr. Arthur Palmer), ophthalmology (Dr. Bernard Samuels), orthopedic surgery (Dr. Charlton Wallace), and urology. Both clinical services and teaching programs are offered.

Division History: Anesthesiology

An anesthesia service, led by Dr. Ella Hediger, is a section under the Department of Surgery.

1932

Division History: Surgical Pathology

The Surgical Pathology Laboratory, led by Dr. N. Chandler Foot, performs routine diagnosis of pathological specimens removed during surgeries.

Division History: Urology

The urology clinics, from Cornell University Medical College's Pay Clinic and New York Hospital's Outpatient Department, merge to form the Cornell Urology Service led by Dr. Alexander Stevens. The James Buchanan Brady Foundation, led by Dr. Oswald Lowsley, continues as a separate urological service.

1932-1936

Division History: Dentistry

A dental clinic, led by Dr. A. LeRoy Johnson, is operated under the Department of Surgery. A dental hygienist examines all patients admitted to the hospital. In 1936, Guggenheim Foundation for Dental Care takes over the oral hygiene services. All patients who have general anesthesia must have oral hygiene performed prior to the surgery to prevent bacterial infections.

1937

Medical Education Highlight: Nurse Anesthetists

The School for Nurse Anesthetists is organized.

**1937-
1958**

Division History: Physiotherapy

The Physiotherapy Department, which was organized at New York Hospital ca. 1928, is placed under the Department of Surgery. In 1950, it changes its name to the Division of Physical Medicine. In 1958, the division is placed under the Department of Medicine.



1940-1949

1940s

Research Highlight: Cardiology/Cardiovascular Surgery

Drs. Harold Stewart, chief of the Division of Cardiology, and George Heuer develop clinical criteria and surgical therapy for constrictive pericarditis.

1943

Division History: Anesthesiology

Anesthesiology is proposed as a sub-department by the Medical Board.

1944

Patient Care Highlight: Ophthalmology

The first eye bank in United States to store human corneas for transplant operations opens at New York Hospital. New York Hospital's first corneal transplant is performed the following year.

1945

Patient Care Highlight: Cleft Palate Speech Clinic

A cleft palate speech clinic, one of the first of its kind in the country, is established.

**1947-
1967**

General History:

Dr. Frank Glenn serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1947

Medical Education Highlight: Televised Surgery

In September, RCA broadcasts the first televised operations performed at New York Hospital to the American College of Surgeons' conference at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

Division History: Plastic Surgery

Plastic Surgery is developed as a division with an outpatient clinic and inpatient beds. Dr. Herbert Conway, the chief of plastic surgery, had begun developing a plastic surgery service in 1935 when a Plastic Surgery Clinic was opened in the Outpatient Department.

Division History: Neurosurgery

Neurosurgery is more formally developed with an outpatient clinic and inpatient beds. Dr. Bronson Ray, chief of neurosurgery, had begun developing the neurosurgery service in 1936.

1948

Division History: Dental Surgery

Dental Surgery, led by Dr. Stanley Behrman, is more formally organized.

1949

Division History: Urology

In September, the Cornell Urology Service and the James Buchanan Brady Foundation merges to form one urology division.

**Late
1940s-
1950s**

Division History: Cardiothoracic Surgery

Cardiothoracic surgery is developed with new advances such as open-heart surgery and artificial heart-lung machines.



1950-1959

**1951-
1955**

Division History: Orthopedic Surgery

The Division of Orthopedic Surgery is integrated with the Hospital for Special Surgery, which opens at its new location on East 70th Street in 1955.

1954

Research Highlight: Anesthesiology

Drs. Frank Glenn and Joseph Artusio develop ether analgesia, which allows a patient to be conscious without feeling any pain or memory of the surgery.

1955

Patient Care Highlight: Fracture Service

The Fracture Service, led by Dr. Preston Wade, is established in June.

Patient Care Highlight: Otolaryngology

The Speech and Hearing Clinic is approved for handicapped children in July. An audiologist position is first approved in 1950 by the Medical Board.

1956 Medical Education Highlight: Trauma Course

In June, the Postgraduate Course in Fractures and Other Trauma is offered by Cornell University Medical College for surgeons in the field. This course becomes an annual event.

1957 Division History: Dental and Oral Surgery

The Division of Dental Surgery is now called Division of Dental and Oral Surgery. The American Dental Association approves a residency program for oral surgery. Later in 1989, the division changes its name to Division of Dental, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. By 2003, the word “dental” had been dropped from the title.

Department History: Anesthesiology

In July, the Division of Anesthesiology, led Dr. Joseph Artusio, becomes an independent department at New York Hospital. It becomes a separate department at the medical college in 1967.

Patient Care Highlight: Tumor Registry

Dr. George Cornell establishes the Tumor Registry.

1958 Patient Care Highlight: Cardiothoracic Surgery/Open Heart Surgery

Open-Heart surgery is performed at the hospital using an artificial heart-lung machine.

1958-1961 Research Highlight: Anesthesiology

Drs. Joseph Artusio and Alan Van Poznak develop methoxyflurane, a non-flammable ether inhalation anesthetic.



1960-1969

1960

Division History: Pediatric Surgery

In January, Pediatric Surgery, led by Dr. S. Frank Redo, opens as a joint unit under the Departments of Surgery and Pediatrics. The new unit offers general surgery, thoracic, cardiovascular, head and neck and abdominal surgeries. Children from premature infants to fourteen years of age are treated.

1962

Patient Care Highlight: Hypothermia Brain Surgery

Drs. Bronson Ray and Russel Patterson, Jr. use hypothermia to create a bloodless brain surgery for treatment of arterial aneurysms.

1963

Patient Care Highlight: Ophthalmology

Drs. Harvey Lincoff and John McLean begin performing cryosurgery for retinal detachments. Cryosurgery had already been in use for treating skin conditions and diseases in the Division of Dermatology under the Department of Medicine.

1963

Patient Care Highlight: Kidney Transplant

The renal group, led by Dr. Albert Rubin, performs first kidney transplant in the New York metropolitan area.

1964

Patient Care Highlight: Cardiothoracic Surgery

The Thoracic Surgery Unit opens in July for patients with cardiac and pulmonary disease.

1966

Patient Care Highlight: Kidney Transplants

The Kidney Transplant Program is established.

**1967-
1970**

General History:

Dr. C. Walton Lillehei serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1968

Patient Care Highlight: Heart Transplant

New York Hospital's first heart transplant is performed by a team of twelve doctors led by Drs. C. Walton Lillehei and Cranston Holman.

Department History: Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology

In September, an affiliation with Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital leads to the creation of the Departments of Ophthalmology, led by Dr. Donald Shafer, and Otorhinolaryngology led by Dr. James Moore.

1969

Patient Care Highlight: Heart and Lung Transplant

Heart and lung transplant is performed at New York Hospital.

1969

Patient Care Highlight: Multi-Transplant Surgery

A multiple transplant surgery is performed. A heart, two kidneys, a liver, and two corneas are taken from one patient and transplanted into six patients at the Memorial and New York Hospitals. The New York Hospital's annual report claims this was the largest multi-transplant operation in the world and the first intra-hospital transplant.

Division History: Pediatric Urology

The Children's Urological Pavilion opens on November 7th. This pavilion is jointly operated by the Departments of Surgery and Pediatrics.



1970-1979

1970-
1971

General History:

Dr. Preston Wade serves as acting chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1971-
1974

Dr. Paul Ebert serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1973

Patient Care Highlight: Dr. Frank Glenn Surgical ICU

The Dr. Frank Glenn Surgical Intensive Care Unit opens in January and consists of nine beds for heart and lung surgery patients. Equipment for monitoring the patients is built into the walls or hangs from the ceiling.

Patient Care Highlight: Nathan and Joanne Cummings Operating Suite

The Nathan and Joanne Cummings Operating Suite opens in April consisting of three theaters for open-heart and other complicated surgeries. The equipment for anesthesia, hypothermia and heart-lung machine drop down from columns suspended from the ceiling.

1974-
1975

General History:

Dr. Bjorn Thorbjarnarson serves as acting chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1975-
1991

Dr. G. Tom Shires serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

**1976-
1977**

Division History: Burn Center

The first full service Burn Center in the New York metropolitan area opens in December. A 1977 expansion of the facility, which includes the FDNY Skin Bank, makes it the largest burn center in the country. In 1998, the burn center is renamed William Randolph Hearst Burn Center.



1980-2007

1986

Patient Care Highlight: Vasectomy

Dr. Marc Goldstein performs one of the first non-scalpel vasectomies in the United States.

1987

Patient Care Highlight: Ambulatory Surgery Center

The Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Ambulatory Surgery Center is dedicated on May 11th.

**1991-
1993**

General History:

Dr. Roger Yurt serves as acting chairman/surgeon-in-chief

1991

Patient Care Highlight: Laparoscopy

The New York Hospital's staff uses the laparoscopy for lymph node dissections, chest and pelvic surgeries, and hysterectomies.

1992

Patient Care Highlight: Breast Center

The Strang Cornell Breast Center is established.

1992

Patient Care Highlight: Urology

Drs. E. Darracott Vaughan and Aaron Perlmutter are the first in New York metropolitan area to use laser prostatectomy for benign prostate enlargement.

1993

Department History: Cardiothoracic Surgery

The specialty of cardiothoracic surgery, led by Dr. O. Wayne Isom, becomes its own department in July.

Department History: Urology

The Division of Urology, led by Dr. E. Darracott Vaughan, becomes a separate department in July.

**1993-
2002**

General History:

Dr. John Daly serves as chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

1994

Patient Care Highlight: Bone Marrow

A new bone transplant program, led by Dr. Subhash Gulati, is established.

**1998-
1999**

Department History: Orthopedic Surgery

The Division of Orthopedic Surgery, led by Dr. Russell Warren, becomes its own department.

1999

Patient Care Highlight: Breast Cancer

Breast surgeons at the medical center are the first in New York City to perform skin-sparing mastectomies. The breast cancer program is now called the Columbia Weill Cornell Cancer Centers.

2001

Department History: Neurological Surgery

The Division of Neurological Surgery, led by Dr. Philip Stieg, becomes its own department.

**2002-
2004**

General History:

Dr. William T. Stubenbord serves as acting chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

2002

Patient Care Highlight: Minimal Access Surgery

The Minimal Access Surgery Center is established for digestive diseases. Surgeries are performed using laparoscopy and robots.

2004-

General History:

Dr. Fabrizio Michelassi is appointed chairman/surgeon-in-chief.

2006

Patient Care Highlight: Bariatric Surgery

The Bariatric Surgery Center is the first in New York State and seventh in the nation to receive the highest accreditation rating by the American College of Surgeons.