UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS UNITS

The University of Texas has played a major role from the beginning in the development of the Texas Medical Center. The University's Board of Regents in 1942 approved a proposal by the M. D. Anderson Foundation trustees that the state cancer hospital, authorized for University operation by the Texas Legislature in 1941, be located in a medical center which the Anderson trustees proposed to establish. This action by the Regents marks the beginning of what today is one of the world's great medical centers.

The University of Texas operates five units in the Texas Medical Center, each of which has its own administrative head and operating budget. Each administrator is responsible to the Board of Regents through the Chancellor.

These units are described in a brochure issued by the University. Complete descriptions of each unit are provided herein, to underscore the contributions the University of Texas is making not only to the development of the Texas Medical Center but also to the benefit of mankind through its extensive medical teaching, research and healing programs in the Center.

M. D. ANDERSON HOSPITAL AND TUMOR INSTITUTE

Founded by the State Legislature in 1941, this cancer hospital and research institution was the first unit of The University of Texas System to be established in Houston. In three decades the Anderson has materialized from a concept into a vital component of the Texas state health programs and a national health facility.

DENTAL BRANCH

Established in 1943, the Dental Branch moved into specially designed new facilities adjacent to M. D. Anderson Hospital in 1955. Its origin dates back to the founding of Texas Dental College as a private school in 1905.

The Dental Branch is composed of the Dental School, Dental Science Institute, Postgraduate School of Dentistry and School of Dental Hygiene.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

This School encompasses the Division of Graduate Studies and the Division of Continuing Education.

The Division of Graduate Studies and the School were created in 1963 to conduct programs at the master and doctoral levels in biomedical sciences.

The Division of Continuing Education was formerly the Postgraduate School of Medicine, established in 1948 and merged with the Graduate School in 1963. Through this Division postgraduate programs and extensive communications systems are maintained for the physicians of Texas.

MEDICAL SCHOOL-HERMANN HOSPITAL

In 1969 the Legislature created The University of Texas Medical School at Houston and appropriated funds for planning, initial operations, architectural fees and first phases of construction.

The UT Regents and the Hermann Hospital Estate Trustees signed an affiliation agreement stipulating that the Hermann Hospital, established in 1925, would become the primary teaching hospital for the Medical School.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Approved by the State Legislature in 1947, the School of Public Health was activated September 1, 1967, with its initial appropriation from the State. The School offers graduate studies in public health and utilizes the community as its living laboratory. The Master of Public Health (M.P.H.), Doctor of Public Health (Dr. P. H.), Master of Science (M.S.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees are offered.

M. D. ANDERSON HOSPITAL AND TUMOR INSTITUTE

"Cancer control is a human need that challenges our best resources. The finest of these have been gathered together and dedicated to meeting this need in The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute at Houston."

Thus the President of the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute summarizes the purpose and philosophy of the state university cancer hospital.

Devoted to the diagnosis, study, prevention and treatment of neoplastic and allied diseases in partnership with the physicians of Texas, the hospital was authorized by the 47th State Legislature.

Since its initial legislative appropriation in 1942, the hospital has moved from temporary quarters on the old Baker Estate into a permanent building, which has already undergone several expansion programs. Today the Anderson is cited as one of the three largest cancer institutes in this nation.

The hospital is named in memory of Monroe D. Anderson, successful Houston cottonbroker whose estate established the M. D. Anderson Foundation. This initially matched the state appropriation for the cancer hospital and provided it temporary quarters in downtown Houston and its permanent site in the Texas Medical Center.

Today the Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute encompasses 580,000 square feet of patient care, research and education areas. Some of the Anderson facilities are:

300 beds for inpatients, with ten nursing units including single, double and four-bed rooms

The Anderson Clinic, where nearly 600 outpatients are seen daily

A major research arm, the Tumor Institute

Within these facilities the following resources:

A new 32 million volt medical linear accelerator, first of its kind to be used clinically

Xenon-133 system, permitting minute measurement of each lung's capacity and its individual parts and functions

Blood Cell Separator, based on automated centrifugal separation of the blood's componenets for more effective treatment of blood diseases

Live Islands and Laminar Air Flow Rooms to provide completely sterile environments for patients undergoing chemotherapy and lacking resistance to common bacteria

Thermography systems, hopefully of great promise in rapid diagnosis of breast cancer

Electron microprobe for cellular in-situ measurement in terms of atoms

Eleven electron microscopes for in depth surveys of fundamental life processes

The Anderson-Mayfair, a 15-story apartment-hotel for patients and visiting professors and scientists, located at 1600 Holcombe across the street from the Anderson

Within the next few years the Anderson is projecting the following additional facilities:

The Lutheran Hospital will be adjacent and contiguous to and administered by the Anderson. It will encompass 350 beds for specialized studies in neurology, neurosurgery, genetics, hematology, metabolic disarrangements and endocrine abnormalities, plastic surgery and skin diseases, and pediatrics, especially as these relate to malignant disease.

The Anderson Clinic will involve construction of a new outpatient clinic to care for 1,000 to 1,200 people daily.

The Rehabilitation Center will be housed within the former Southern Pacific Hospital, located within the near northside of Houston. This Center will provide 50,000 square feet of space for therapy, testing, evaluation and total rehabilitation of cancer patients, to be the first such complete center for cancer patients in the world.

Present programming is divided into patient care, research and education.

Patient Care: a total of 212 physicians and 13 dentists care for Anderson cancer patients in the Departments of Developmental Therapeutics, Diagnostic Radiology, Medicine, Anatomic and Clinical Pathology, Pediatrics, Radiotherapy and Surgery. Their work is enhanced by the division of patient care activities, including Hospital Administration, Nursing and other health team components.

Research: the physicians are joined by a research staff composed of 102 Ph.D. scientists, 11 M.D./Ph.D. researchers, 2M.D./DDS scientists and three veterinarians in both basic and clinical research in 134 programs and 423 projects. Basic research

includes the Departments of Biochemistry, Biology, Biomathematics, Epidemiology, Physics and Virology.

Education: Patient care and research programs receive support from both the Department of Medical Communications and that of Publications, as well as the Research Medical Library. The first department offers audio-visual support in lantern slides, motion pictures, videotapes, scientific exhibits, filmstrips and still photography. Publications have assisted in the publishing of more than 4,000 papers, monographs, reports, yearbooks and news letters since 1950. The Research Medical Library contains some 38,000 volumes and more than 800 journals. Approximately 1,400 physicians and scientists have trained at the Anderson in the past 13 years.

Total personnel in all categories is more than 2,600 people.

With the opening of the Lutheran Hospital, the new Anderson Clinic and the Rehabilitation Center these programs will be notably expanded in all three categories of patient care, research and education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
M. D. ANDERSON HOSPITAL AND TUMOR INSTITUTE
FACTS CONCERNING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
1967-1970

Total Patients Registered.....82,091
Total Referring Physicians.....14,452
Texas Counties From Which Patients Have Come..... 254

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Patients Seen	16,334	16,000	18,976*
New Patients Registered	4,818	4,487	4,792
Outpatient Visits	158,403	150,631	174,864*
Hospital Patient Days	87,454	88,053	94,042
Surgical Procedures	5,453	4,965	5,037
X-ray Therapy-Lesions Treated	2,088	1,837	2,010
X-ray Therapy-Areas Treated	55,048	53,438	57,344
Diagnostic Radiology Examinations	38,867	39,890	48,162
Anatomical Pathology Slides	100,272	74,792	87,325
Clinical Pathology Tests	428,339	572,135	834,039
Detailed Abstracts and Follow-up to Physicians	17,341	15,014	15,620

* Estimated Pending Final Tabulation

DENTAL BRANCH

The University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston, the first dental school in The University of Texas System, officially opened in September, 1943, with 125 students and a faculty composed of 13

full-time and 34 part-time members. Today there are 555 students and a faculty of 284 members, with total personnel of 344.

The Dental Branch is composed of the School of Dentistry, School of Dental Hygiene, Postgraduate School of Dentistry and the Dental Science Institute. Its primary purposes are to educate qualified persons to render oral health services to the public and to develop and disseminate new knowledge that aids in prevention and treatment of oral disease. Its emphasis is two-fold: 1) providing the student with the appropriate interdisciplinary dental educational environment for optimal development of judgment-making and skills in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of oral disease; and 2) encouraging professional excellence in practice in order that public health education and self education are continually advanced.

It is now established and recognized that the administration and faculty of the Dental Branch are devising and developing new teaching facilities and methods in testing new learning techniques and in making advanced changes in the dental curriculum. This is a leadership in which the people of Texas may take pride.

Today the Dental Branch encompasses a total of 220,000 square feet, 200,000 of which are within the Dental Branch building in the Texas Medical Center and 20,000 in the Dental Science Institute, housed in the original Dental Branch building a few miles from the Center.

Emphasis at the Dental Branch is primarily on education, with service to patients and research in dentistry closely interwoven. Therefore, facilities are geared to these programs.

Examples of some of the facilities include:

Specially designed student laboratories which allow each student to have at his immediate disposal all necessary equipment, samples, etc.

Three dimensional television system showing actual reality of depth perception, rather than the usual flat surface, with audio feedback, manual override to enable the student to start, stop, back space and select graded program levels and to branch off to different materials stored elsewhere, meanwhile learning at his own individual rate of capacity.

An outpatient clinic which allowed more than 80,000 patient visits during the past year.

Extensive research laboratories for studies in cell and tissue, human biology, developmental biology, applied biology and diagnosis, prevention, medical and surgical therapy and restorative therapy.

A Dental Science Institute with electron microscope suite and laboratories for microbiology, biomaterials, physiology, nutrition, tissue culture and pathology, as well as animal quarters.

By the fall of 1972 the Dental Branch will increase its Medical Center building by 10%, with additional gross square footage of 23,237. This major expansion will permit the following:

Increase in student enrollment by approximately 25%

Addition of 24 new students in each entering class, raising the total to 124 students per class

Increase from 38 students in a dental hygienist class to 48

Variable increase in postgraduate student population

Refurbishment of the Dental Clinic to meet the projected rise to 172,817 patient visits within the next eight years

The three closely interrelated aspects of the Dental Branch's program are as follows:

Education: An entirely new concept in dental education was instituted in the School of Dentistry in 1966. The traditional method of teaching departmental courses was replaced with an integrated multi-disciplinary teaching program involving the students in clinical dentistry early in their careers. This new program also emphasizes pertinent basic sciences in the third and fourth years. This concept combines the studies of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, restorative and preventive dentistry, etc., with clinical experiences. Dental research indicates that learning becomes more meaningful when accompanied by practical application.

Research: Since the founding of the Dental Science Institute in 1964, an interdisciplinary research program has been underway in periodontal disease. These efforts have suggested an autoimmune component in chronic disease of the tooth-supporting tissues. A continuing research program at the School of Dentistry has produced numerous scientific papers at international, national and state meetings, as well as significant articles, books, brochures, films and recordings.

Patient Care: There is growing indication that almost 100% of the American population suffers from dental disease. Patients served by the Dental Branch must, therefore, be chosen on the basis of their educational potential, as well as personal dental needs.

With expansion of facilities the Dental Branch will be able to educate more young dental practitioners, postgraduate dentists and dental hygienists. The expansion will also lend greater impact to the Dental Branch's present programs of research and patient care.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

The Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences encompasses:

The present graduate education activities of the components of The University of Texas at Houston, with the exception of the School of Public Health

Continuing education for practicing physicians through a program inaugurated in 1948 under the former Postgraduate School of Medicine

The Division of Graduate Studies is designed to offer an interdisciplinary educational opportunity within the clinical settings abundantly available within the Texas Medical Center. Both the Master of Science and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees are granted through the Graduate School. Each student obtains a firm grounding in the basic sciences and brings this knowledge to bear on understanding specific biomedical problems. It is the goal of the Graduate School to train biomedical scientists, researchers and teachers, primarily for the State of Texas.

The Division of Continuing Education offers opportunities for Texas' scientists, physicians and dentists to receive constantly updated information. Seminars, workshops, lectures, closed-circuit television and other methods of communication and learning are utilized to attain these educational objectives. Approximately 1,000 participants register annually for its various activities.

One of the major strengths of the Texas Medical Center and Houston for the Graduate School's two divisions is the diversity of educational settings, both clinically and in research. The School draws heavily on these laboratories and classrooms within the other UT Houston components, as well as selected Medical Center institutions, such as the Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences and Baylor College of Medicine. Administrative quarters for both divisions of the School are currently housed in the Hermann Professional Building Annex.

The Division of Graduate Studies hopes within the next few years to consolidate some of its administrative and educational activities within its own building or one shared with another UT Houston biomedical unit. In this manner it may expand its present class of more than 100 students to answer the ever increasing demand for teachers and scientists.

Within the Division of Graduate Studies degree programs currently are authorized in biomedical sciences. Research for dissertations may be conducted in such disciplines as:

biochemistry, biomathematics, biophysics, cell biology, endocrinology, genetics, immunology, microbiology, molecular biology, neurosciences, pathobiology, pharmacology, physiology, radiation physics, radiobiology, and virology

The student's program may be augmented by studies at other local institutions. Reciprocal arrangements with Rice University, Baylor College of Medicine, the University of Houston and the University of Saint Thomas, all of Houston, enable Graduate School students to enroll for additional courses.

The staff and facilities of The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Dental School and Dental Science Institute have stimulated rapid growth of the Graduate School's program and have provided an environment for active research.

The General Faculty of The University of Texas at Houston supplements that of the Graduate School.

THE DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Division of Continuing Education joins in utilization of common space within other UT Houston components and Medical Center facilities. With the Anderson it shares sponsorship of annual clinical conferences and symposia, both designed for the continuing education of physicians and the sharing of basic knowledge among researchers. The Division has just completed the installation of a Medical Community Television System uniting all of the Texas Medical Center institutions and other hospital and health facilities of Greater Houston. Transmission equipment is housed within the Jesse H. Jones Library Building in the Medical Center.

The Division of Continuing Education seeks now to implement the instrumentation of the Medical Community Television System and to evolve it into a major means of continuing education. This system will serve immediately Greater Houston and the Medical Center; however it is envisioned that the System's products of films, videotapes, etc., can ultimately be distributed across the State for the benefit of all Texas' physicians and scientists.

The program of the Division of Continuing Education currently consists of:

1) short intensive courses on timely subjects in medicine and related sciences
2) interrupted courses, e.g., two hours once per week for several weeks or months
3) medical seminars, conferences, clinical colloquia
4) approximately six symposia each year in medicine and biomedical sciences
5) Visiting Speakers Program, involving outstanding visitors to the Texas Medical Center and providing lecturers

for physicians' groups across the State
6) informational materials listing opportunities for physicians and scientists in Texas

As The University of Texas at Houston continues to develop as a major health sciences university, the role of the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences is expected to expand in its unique capacities.

MEDICAL SCHOOL-HERMANN HOSPITAL

In 1968 the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System approved the establishment of a "new four year public school of medicine in the Texas Medical Center in Houston. The new school should be designed for an eventual enrollment of 200 entering students and should be operated as part of The University of Texas System".

Subsequently the Texas Legislature authorized establishment of The University of Texas Medical School at Houston and appropriated funds for planning, initial operations, architectural fees and first phases of construction to be used during the 1969-71 biennium. In September, 1970, the first class of 19 students were enrolled by the new Medical School and attended classes at The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston and the UT Medical Schools at Dallas and San Antonio.

Primary objective of the new Medical School is the education of physicians for practice. The physician graduating from the UT Medical School at Houston must be given every opportunity to become concerned with the needs of people as individuals interested in maintaining health and performing their day-to-day roles in society, rather than seeing them only as disease-bearing patients.

One of the new Medical School's major objectives is in community involvement not only within Houston, but throughout the State of Texas. Thus, the resources of the School and its associated components will be made available to all of the people. The School is committed to the belief that involvement with the community is not a necessary by-product of medical school activity, nor is it some sort of levy extracted by society. Rather, it is an investment in terms of answering human needs, wants, attitudes, hopes and ambitions.

Primary teaching hospital for the Medical School will be the Hermann Hospital, founded in 1925 in what later became the Texas Medical Center. George H. Hermann, wealthy benefactor to Houston, recognized the need for such an institution and willed his entire estate to the Hospital.

In the following decades the Hermann Hospital has been dedicated to healing and to teaching. It has existed to care for the ill and injured without regard to race, color, creed or ability to pay. It is one of the largest non-profit, general teaching hospitals in the nation. New emphasis on its teaching programs will be realized through its affiliation with The University of Texas System.

The Hermann Hospital endorses the concept of comprehensive patient care as an everchanging and expanding enterprise. Thus, this Hospital attempts to achieve equitable balance between community needs for medical service and excellence in meeting these needs.

The Medical School is currently housed in the Jesse H. Jones Library Building. Recently it received federal funds for construction of its 55,000 square foot initial facility, which will be a "mini-medical school" and will serve as a pilot for the extensive complex to be constructed within the next several years.

As of the summer of "71, the first student class on the Houston campus utilized space in rented facilities. Facilities of other UTH components will also be used while the initial building is being finished. The mini-medical school will be equipped with special facilities for some 96 students.

Hermann Hospital has 623 beds and 85 bassinets located in two buildings. The Clinic Building, which was the original hospital, houses 239 beds and 35 bassinets. The Main Building, constructed in 1949, has 384 beds and 50 bassinets. Directly related to the Main Building and connected by an underground tunnel are the Hermann Professional Building, accommodating more than 350 physicians, and the Hermann Professional Building Garage, which can contain 1,500 cars. Immediately adjacent to the Hospital and also connected by tunnel is the 45-bed Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, utilizing many Hermann services.

Next scheduled phase of construction for the Medical School will be the north wing of the major building. This nine-story building will contain 400,000 square feet and will be a complete laboratory and clinical sciences facility.

Programmed to accommodate 100 medical students per class, it will interface with the Hermann Hospital. A planned third phase of the building, designed to enlarge the school's capacity to 200 entering students per year, will contain another 400,000 square feet.

The Hermann Hospital is currently planning a 300-bed addition as part of an $18 million, three phase expansion program, all destined to enhance its role as the Medical School's primary teaching hospital.

The Medical School's educational program is designed to assist the student in learning how to extract from all relevant sources knowledge enabling him to determine the nature of the individual's problem and to initiate appropriate measures resolving that problem effectively and efficiently. It will be essential that students and faculty be placed in close contact; that there be ongoing cooperative evaluation of programs by student and faculty; that students and faculty be engaged in scholarly activity aimed at generation of new knowledge and application of this knowledge to

human problems; and that there be ample opportunities for observation and participation in delivery of exemplary medical care in a variety of clinical settings. Format of the curriculum, organization of the academic units and architectural configuration of the physical facilities have been planned to accomplish these programming goals.

Following initial involvement in a core curriculum, laboratory science, study of medicine in today's society and an introduction to clinical medicine, the student will progress through clinical clerkships in medicine, community medicine, pediatrics, psychiatry, surgery and reproductive biology. He may then follow a track option in family practice, specialty practice, social and community medicine, behavioral science and medical research.

The Hermann Hospital has long maintained excellence of education in its multi-faceted training program. This excellence will now be blended with that of the Medical School. It presently also assists the University's educational programs by offering its clinical facilities to junior and senior medical students from the UT Medical Branch at Galveston, as well as to students and faculty of other UT System biomedical units.

The Hermann also presently maintains schools of nursing, vocational nursing, radiologic technology and training programs for medical technology, nuclear medicine technicians, chaplains, hospital administration residents, house staff and postgraduate students.

As The University of Texas Medical School at Houston develops, the Hermann Hospital will enlarge its programs to meet the School's needs and expectations in the training of young physicians for the State of Texas.

The Medical School also holds affiliation agreements with The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Memorial Baptist Hospital System, St. Anthony Center, St. Joseph Hospital, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children and Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences, all of Houston.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

A school of public health bears first the responsibility to provide academic instruction relevant to the planning, organization and conduct of the complex array of activities that constitutes public health in our world. Public health embraces a remarkable variety of skills and requires persons trained in medicine, other professional health fields and many aspects of physical, biological and social sciences. The UT School of Public Health must provide the orientation and philosophy that establishes unity from this diversity.

A school of public health must also serve as a focus of research activities directed toward community health problems.

Progress in the protection and promotion of health can proceed no more rapidly than knowledge of these problems advances. The search for new knowledge must be nurtured, lest the practice of public health grow sterile and atrophy.

No professional school can long maintain its excellence if it remains isolated from the realities and practicalities of professional practice. Thus, the School of Public Health must provide service to and maintain strong relations with public health service practice. This helps to insure that the School's teaching and research programs continue to have relevance to the community's current problems The basic organizational unit of the School is the teaching-research unit, a group of faculty members and graduate students who work together as a learning community investigating an important area of public health concern.

The teaching-research units are:

Chronic Disease Control: Chronic diseases are major causes of death and disability. For many of them the basic knowledge on which control measures might be based is lacking.

Environmental Health: Among the more significant problems confronting today's society are those related to the environment's serious degradation. These concerns strike at matters basic to survival, e.g., the quantity and quality of air, water and space.

Health Services: This includes the planning and administration of public health services of a traditional kind and the systems for provision of personal health services.

Infectious Diseases Control: Despite the success attending infectious disease control activities, serious problems remain. To understand and develop ways to deal with them require efforts of microbiologists, entomologists, parasitologists, epidemiologists and other experts in disease control programs.

International and Ethnic Studies: Repeatedly in dealing with health problems, one encounters difficulty of transferring technical and scientific information and procedures across cultural boundaries. Comparative studies of community health in different cultures are critically important. It is envisioned that a valid hemispheric need might be met through establishment of a North-South Center for scholarly pursuits and exchanges of information between the Americas.

Population Studies: This field of research examines interactions between population growth and the components of health. Studies include social and mathematical demography, and population biology.

Urban Health: Heavy concentration of today's population in urban sites establishes a need for specific attention to the health of urban dwellers. Urban planning centers have been established at many universities, but notably lacking in them is concentration on health.

FACULTY
The University of Texas At Houston

Full-Time and Part-Time

	D.D.S.	M.D.	Ph.D.	D.D.S. M.D.	Ph.D. M.D.	Ph.D. D.D.S.	D.V.M.	Others	Total
Professor	35	48	46	1	6	1		6	143
Associate Professor	33	47	33	2	6		2	3	126
Assistant Professor	46	26	46	1	3	2	1	5	130
Instructor	7	3	5					13	28
TOTAL	121	124	130	4	15	3	3	27	427