



MILWAUKEE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE



Volume XXXIX / May / June 2015

President's Remarks

By Daryl Melzer, M.D.
President 2015

Hopefully the 25 percent...

I try to get to the American College of Physicians annual meeting as much as possible. This year was the 100th anniversary of the founding of the College, and it was being held in Boston, near Wellsley, where my niece, her husband, and 10 month old child are located. This seemed like a good year to go. As always, there were the updates about cholesterol, what to do with prostate screening, breast cancer, hypertension, and the many hot topics that make us primary care internists drool. As always, there are time slots where you would like to be in 3 places at one time, and some where perhaps not so much.

During one of those time slots where the "clinical medicine" side of things was not so enticing, I spotted a talk to be given by Dr. Salvatore Mangione, a pulmonary critical care doctor from Jefferson University in Philadelphia. The title intrigued me as I have an interest in history- "Nazi Medicine, Physicians, and the Prob-

lem of Collective Evil". I expected to get a history lesson about Nazi physicians-such as Josef Mengele and a raft of others-what crimes they perpetrated during those dark days, and perhaps some insight into the particular "unique" setting that got them to the place that they were. I was mistaken in my expectations, but feel that I learned much more about mankind.

The talk included a background of events pre-dating the Nazi era, illustrating the history of man's inhumanity to man.



This included the 2nd Boer War, in which the British created 45 "camps" where the Boer's were taken after they were removed from their land. As 25,000 were sent away to various parts of the British Empire, and around 26,000 died in the camps, including women and children, this was portrayed as

an early "ethnic cleansing". The German's when they were expanding their empire into Africa, removed the local Herero and Namaqua tribes by simply killing as many as possible, to get their lands. This was felt to be the first genocide of the 20th century, occurring between 1904 and 1907. Death camps were created, and "medical experiments" were performed. Some of those involved in this atrocity were involved and connected to teach-

ing those in the Nazi era, including Mengele. There were many more examples given of man's inhumanity, including the Armenian genocide and our own dealings with the "Indian problem".

Dr. Mangione's opinion was that if the right circumstances occur, that people will act in this manner. His opinion was that the Holocaust "fit in" with prior evidence of similar behavior. The special uniqueness of the Holocaust, in his opinion, was the use of "pseudo-science", such as eugenics, to rationalize the murderous behavior, and the "efficiency" of carrying the mass murder out as unique among history.

Continued on page 8

Please Mark Your Calendar

Remaining 2015

meeting dates:

September 15

October 20

November 17

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. at the University Club of Milwaukee unless otherwise noted on the program announcement.



Meeting Reviews

The 1,313th Meeting January 20, 2015

By H.D. Kerr, M.D.

The 129th Annual Meeting and the 1,313th Meeting of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine was held on Tuesday, January 20, 2015 at the University Club of Milwaukee, 924 E. Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI

Dr. Montgomery, Academy President, opened the business portion of the meeting by reading the roster of officers, committee chairs, and trustees for 2015. They will be voted on at next month's meeting. The speaker for the February meeting will be Anthony C. DeFranco, M.D., F.A.C.C., Governor of the Wisconsin Chapter, American College of Cardiology, Wisconsin Implementation Director, SMARTCare, Adjunct Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Wisconsin. His presentation will be "The Smartcare Innovations Center Award in Wisconsin and

Florida. The Evolution of Practice Guidelines Coupled to Technology Innovations at the Bedside to Improve Quality of Care and Reduce Costs."

Dr. Melzer then presented a plaque to Dr. Montgomery in appreciation of his diligent service to the Academy and in recognition of his leadership over the past two years as the Academy President.

Dr. Melzer, President Elect, returned to the podium and presented the speaker of the evening, Bevan K. Baker, FACHE, Milwaukee Commissioner of Health. He spoke on the topic of Healthcare in Milwaukee. In doing so he reviewed his experiences in public health and leadership. These included international missionary work. He is currently an Assistant Professor of Public Health at the UWM Joseph J. Zilber School of Public Health. He has been appointed twice to his present Milwaukee Public Health position. He reviewed the distinguished history of the Milwaukee Health Department and noted that it is divided into a laboratory service and

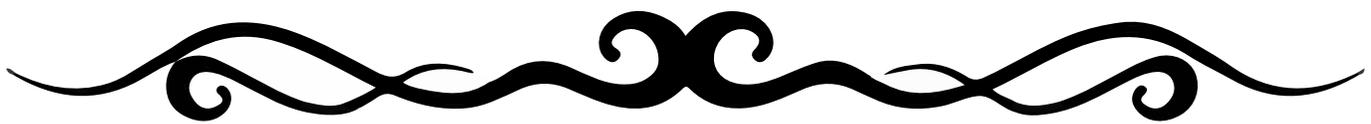
an epidemiology department. The public health laboratory is the oldest such facility in the United States.

The department has coped successfully with many epidemics, notably the cryptosporidium outbreak of 1993 that was the largest in U.S. history. The city, however grapples with exceedingly difficult public health problems. The most notable and difficult are drug abuse, teen pregnancies, venereal diseases, and children without parents.

The speaker challenged the audience to respond in a practical way with suggestions on controlling and minimizing these perennial problems. The largest and most difficult are babies without parents followed by venereal diseases.

Our health research money could be spent on finding the best way to persuade the population to take this problem seriously. Madison Avenue and Hollywood are the world's best propagandists. Media methods are expanding by the day.

If you have ideas in this area please send a card to Mr. Baker or Dr. Melzer. ∞



The 1,314th Meeting February 17, 2015

By H.D. Kerr, M.D.

The 1,314th meeting of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine was held at the University Club on February 17, 2015. Dr. Daryl Melzer, Academy President Elect, opened the meeting. He announced that next month's speaker will be Robert D. Blank, MD, Professor and Chief of Endocrinology, Metabolism, and Clinical Nutrition at the Medical College of Wisconsin. He will speak on the topic "Philosophical Underpinnings of the Women's Health Initiative".

Dr. Melzer read the slate of proposed officers, council members,

committee chairs, and trustees for 2015. They were elected unanimously.

Dr. Ravi Misra, Ph.D. was presented for Associate membership. His application will be voted upon at the March meeting.

Letters of nominations for the Distinguished Achievement Award were requested. The award is made annually in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of knowledge and practice of medicine by a Wisconsin physician. The deadline to submit written letters of nomination is April 2, 2015.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Anthony C. DeFranco, MD, FACC, Governor of Wisconsin Chapter, American College of Cardiology, Wisconsin Implementation Director,

Smart Care, and Adjunct Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Wisconsin was introduced by Dr. Sam Wann.

Dr. DeFranco spoke on the subject of SMARTCARE which stands for Smarter Management And Resources use for Today's complex Cardiac Care. He noted that the goals of the plan are to improve care for patients with stable ischemic heart disease, decrease the cost of health by the reduction of unnecessary procedures, and to engage patients in their own care management. He discussed the "appropriate use criteria" a method for engaging physicians in determining medical appropriateness rather than conceding this most important area to non-clinicians, insurers, or government agencies.☺

The 1,315th Meeting March 17, 2015

By H.D. Kerr, M.D.

The 1,315th meeting of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine was held on Tuesday, March 17, 2015 at the University Club of Milwaukee, 924 E. Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI.

Academy President Dr. Daryl Melzer announced the name of Janet Durham, M.D. for membership. Her application will be voted on at the May meeting.

Ravi Misra, Ph.D. was unanimously voted into membership and received his Academy pin.

The deadline to submit written letters of nomination for the Distinguished Achievement Award is April 2, 2015. The Award is given in recognition of outstanding contributions to the advancement of

knowledge and practice of medicine by a Wisconsin physician.

Dr. Melzer announced that our April meeting is the joint meeting we hold annually with the AOA (Alpha Omega Alpha) beta chapter of the Medical College of Wisconsin. The guest speaker will be Jay B. Varkey, M.D. (MCW Class of 2002), Assistant Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Emory University Hospital. The title of his presentation is "Ebola: Lessons Learned at Emory."

Dr Arthur Derse introduced the evening's speaker, Robert D. Blank, M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Chief of Endocrinology, Metabolism, and Clinical Nutrition at the Medical College of Wisconsin. He spoke on the topic of "Philosophical Underpinnings of the Women's Health Initiative." Dictionaries define philosophy as the study or science of the truths or principles

underlying all knowledge or a particular branch or subject of knowledge. The Women's Health Initiative presented many difficulties in the broad measurement of a large group of postmenopausal women. The study consisted of two parallel trials with the primary end point subject being cardiovascular disease. Rating and evaluating the end points posed difficult problems. This was a preventive trial with various disease components given specific weights. These weights included a global health measure, modeling possible outcomes, clear documentation, recognizing that such an investigation was not straightforward, and that the degree of clarity of methods probably affected the importance of the findings. Grasping the details of this complex project required concentration and left much food for thought.☺

From the Academy's Rare Book Collection

Review by H.D. Kerr, M.D.

Bartolomeo Eustachi (b. 1500 or 1510-1574)

Bartolomeo Eustachi was born between 1500 and 1510 and became one of the great anatomists of the Renaissance. The son of a physician, he was raised in San Severino Marche, a coastal town on the Adriatic in central Italy. He studied medicine first at Padua and later at Rome where he read practical medicine at the Archiginasis della Sapienza. He was very well educated. His excellent education drove his interests in medicine. His knowledge of several languages led to his doing his own translations of Latin, Greek, and Arabic texts. These included Avicenna's works. After receiving his degree at Padua he became physician to Cardinal Borromeo, later known as St. Charles Borromeo. During this period he did hundreds of autopsies. He was responsible for determining the cause of death of each one and to give expert testimony in judicial inquiries. This work aided and sharpened his practical knowledge of anatomy. He wrote a variety of anatomical treatises describing the kidneys, the teeth, the venous vessels, and the Azygos vein. A contemporary of Vesalius he supported Galen's principles in opposition to Vesalius' criticisms. Eustachi, in supporting the ancients, defended Galen's view that dissection helped students to learn human anatomy. He had to agree that dissection revealed

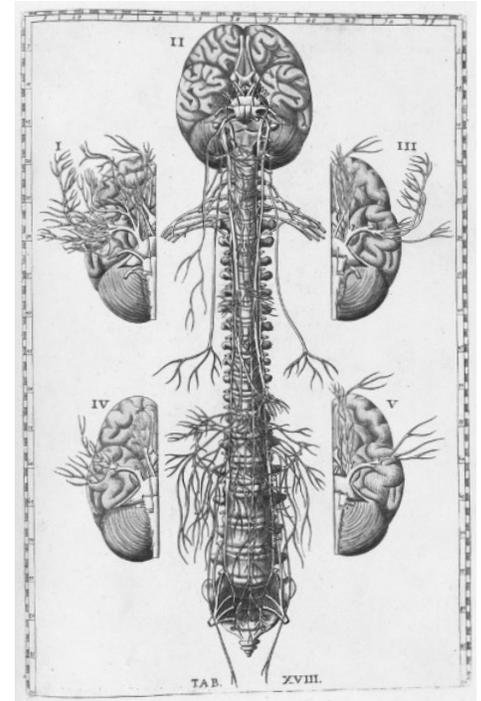
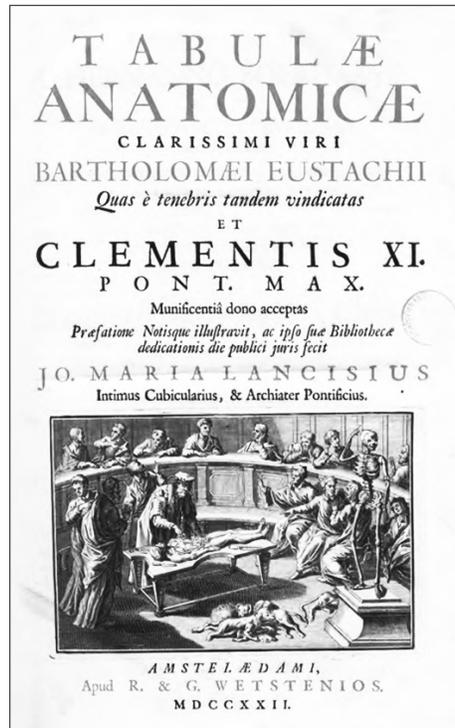
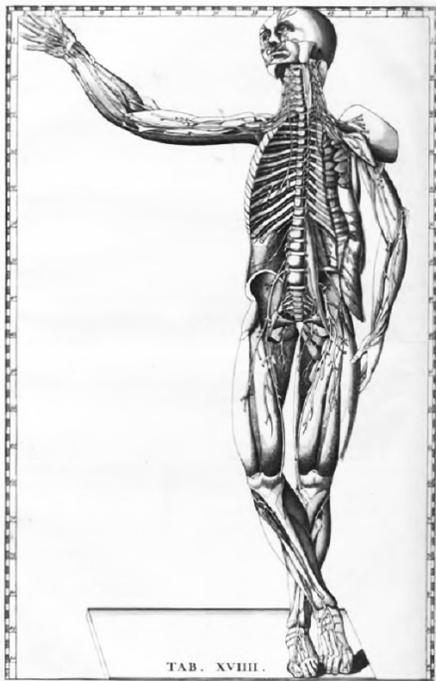


causes of death and the effects of particular illnesses. These became bitter long distance arguments, large and small. He noted that the illustrations done or directed by Vesalius had substituted a dog kidney for a human and had entirely overlooked the adrenal glands. At about 1554 Eustachi obtained a university chair. One of his first pupils was Jose Valverde, soon to be a celebrated anatomist. After the death of the most celebrated anatomist, Renato Columbo (1516-1559), Eustachi ascended to the high professional status of being regarded as the best anatomist and teacher in Italy. His teaching was done at the Stadium of Rome. His autopsies, also part of his teaching, were done at Rome's Santo Spirito Hospital in Sassia and the Santu Maria della Consolazione Hospital. Both were centers for trauma. Whether studying gross structures or examining the intimate structures of organs he was meticulous and disciplined. He continued research, teaching, and practical medicine until his death in 1574.

Opuscula Anatomica, first published in 1564, was his greatest contribution. It consisted of a series of eight anatomical plates with accompanying text. Drawings of his original dissections were transferred onto copper medium. His anatomical details were aided in depiction by Pier Matteo Pire, an artist and relative.

Bernardi: Siegfried
Albani. . . Explicatio Tabularum
Anatomicarum Bartholomaei
Eustachii. . . Accedit Tabularum
Editio Nova. Leidae Batavorum
(Leiden): Apud Joannem
Arnoldum Langerak, et Joannem
& Hermannum Verbeek,
bibliop., 1744.

Tabulae Anatomicae.
Bartolomeo Eustachii...;
Praefatione, AC Notis Illustravit
Joh. Maria Lancisius..Romae:
Laurentii, & Thomae Pagliariini,
1728. Editio Romana altera.
Plates with explanation.



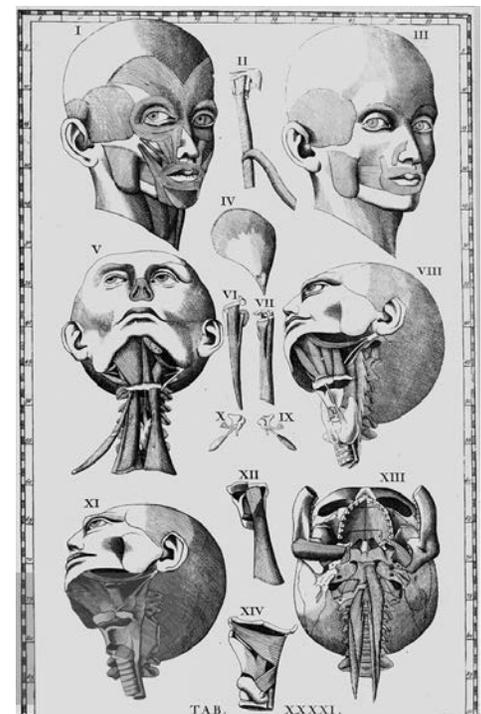
These plates were viewed at the time as much superior to the Van Kalker woodcuts of Vesalius and were highly praised. Forty-seven more copper anatomical plates were discovered 150 years later stored in obscurity in the Vatican Library. There was no accompanying commentary. “Lost” in one of the most modern libraries of the time seems dubious. The loss favored Vesalius and church control of the teaching of anatomy. Supporters of Galen were left in the margins.

When the plates came again to light in 1714 they were even more highly praised and published in that same year without text. “Explanation of the Anatomical Tables of Eustachius” was published by Albinus of Leiden in 1744 and described as a magnificent folio more precise than that done by Vesalius.

Among the discoveries made by Eustachius many are remembered to

this day. Albinus noted that Vesalius had found the malleus and the incus but that Eustachius also described the stapes and the tensor tympani muscle running parallel to the Eustachian tube (1). He left a manuscript on the anatomy of the dentition of the child that was very detailed and complete. He described the structure of the sterno-cleidomastoid muscle, the levator of the eyelid and many other areas. He made a detailed study of the base of the brain. He studied the kidney. After much thought and labor he presented a very complete description of the fetal circulation. This study included his identification of the valve of the inferior cava, the Eustachian valve, that directs prenatal blood through the patent foramen ovale into the left atrium. (2)

Eustachius died in 1574 while traveling to attend his ill patient, Cardinal Perette. ☹



REFERENCES:

1. Fahrer, Marius. Bartholomeo Eustachio: The third man: eustachius published by albinus. ANZ J. Surg. 2003;73:523-528.
2. Gray, Henry. Anatomy of the Human Body. Lea & Febiger, 27th edition, p.587, 1959.

CME Credits for Academy Programs

Beginning in 2014 there was a change to how Academy members can earn CME credits for the programs they attend. MCW is our joint sponsor for CME credits and they have implemented a new software platform. The new software is called EthosCE.

With EthosCE, Academy members, Faculty, community physicians and others who attend our CME programs can:

- View and print their CME transcripts and certificates at any time
- Complete evaluations and quizzes online and/or from their mobile device
- Store in one place all the CME credits they have earned from any facility.
- Register for upcoming CME activities online

All CME attendance records and CME activities run through EthosCE, thus it is important for anyone who wishes to earn CME credit through MCW to set up a learner profile in EthosCE.

Following an Academy CME program you have 60 days to sign into your account and complete the evaluation to earn your credit and receive your transcript.

There is a link on the Academy website for instructions on how to set up your profile and enroll in CME activities. Email Amy John at the Academy office if you would like more information.

The 1,316th Meeting April 21, 2015

By Amy John

On April 21, 2015, the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine held its 1,316th meeting in conjunction with Beta Chapter of AOA of the Medical College of Wisconsin at the University Club.

Our President, Daryl Melzer, M.D. opened the combined meeting. He announced that our next meeting will be held at the University Club on May 19th. The speaker for the evening will be Robert H. Lane, M.D., M.S., Professor and Chair, Department of Pediatrics, Medical College of Wisconsin, Pediatrician in Chief, The Barri L. and David G. Drury Chair in Pediatrics, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. The title of his presentation is "Life Course Theory and Environmental Epigenetics: The Hope for Prevention."

A moment of silence was observed to acknowledge the recent death of our respected colleague Dr. Philip Dougherty.

Dr. Melzer next introduced Dr. Michael Lund, the new counselor of Beta Chapter of AOA who then led the evening's program.

Dr. Lund summoned a group of honorees who nominated and introduced faculty and house staff being honored for their teaching by election to AOA. Faculty: Andrew Greene, Ph.D., Physiology, Danny Thomas, M.D., M.P.H., Pediatrics. House staff: Sarah Borders, M.D., Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kevin Hudak, M.D., Surgery.

Dr. Nancy Havas, the new AOA Secretary/Treasurer, joined Dr. Lund on the podium and introduced each honoree citing their undergraduate degree and where each was starting post-graduate training. Dr. Lund added an anecdote elicited from each student about themselves. Nine junior AOA members were introduced.

Dr. Lund then introduced Jay B. Varkey, M.D. (MCW, Class of 2002) Assistant Professor of Medicine, Division of Infectious Disease, Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, the speaker for the evening.

In the Fall of 2014, Dr. Varkey was one of five infectious disease physicians that provided direct care to 4 patients with Ebola virus disease treated in the Serious Communicable Diseases Unit (SCDU) at Emory University Hospital including the first 2 patients with Ebola treated in the United States.

Dr. Varkey captivated the attention of the audience as he fielded audience questions ranging from the ethics of the extreme cost of treating Ebola patients to the procedures used to dispose of contaminated waste of this patient population.

Dr. Lund thanked Lesley Mack and Amy John for their hard work in organizing the evening's event. ☺



Book Reviews

By H.D. Kerr, M.D.

George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution

By Brian Kilmeade and Don Yeager,
Sentinel Penguin Group,
New York, 2013

The authors present a very interesting book on spying during the American Revolution. The book reads as a novel would, but it is factual. Aside from the bravery and sad fate of Nathan Hale most of the information presented is obscure and not known to many. The British troops on Long Island and lower Manhattan Island posed a genuine threat to the American soldiers on the west bank of the Hudson and west to the capital, Philadelphia. Washington and those assisting him recruited soldiers and civilians, trained them, then directed and supported their efforts. The bravery and determination of this group of civilians contrasted with casual cruelty of the professional British soldiers. An interesting book.

By H.D. Kerr, M.D.

Civil War Medicine (1861-1865)

By C. Keith Wilbur, MD,
The Globe Pequot Press,
Guilford, Connecticut 1998

This work is one of a series of several illustrated paper back books on American history. Each contains a lively text and many interesting illustrations.

Dr. Wilbur, born in 1923, begins by recalling the death of the last Civil War veteran of his New England home town. He wondered how much that veteran's bravery must have also been riddled with fear. His book is replete with facts and sketches, fighting weapons and tools. His drawings range from the older medical tools such as Petits screw tourniquet, various cauteries and bullet extractors. He reviews various methods of amputation, and the care of fractures. Described and illustrated are the organization of hospital trains and ships, and the heavy work that nurses had to endure. Amid the the many tools he included a wooden civil war coffin. Raised up for several inches in the top middle two-thirds was included an icebox, as the soldier would be shipped home for final viewing and burial. ☺

Speaker for November 17, 2015 Annual History of Medicine Lecture

Our speaker for the November 17, 2015 Meeting of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine will be Peter Jacobsohn, DDS, Adjunct Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery at the Marquette University School of Dentistry. He is the Curator of the MUSOD Dental and Medical Museum and has an abiding interest in the Civil War and medicine. His talk will be on the subject of "Aspects of Civil War Medicine". Please plan to attend. ☺

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President's Remarks *continued from page 1*

Dr. Mangione pointed out two behaviors to show that the acquiescence of the German population to the Holocaust was not an aberration among humans. In the first, done by Dr. Stanley Milgram, volunteers were recruited for a scenario in which an electric shock (fake) was to be administered to the "student" (an actor) as part of a "memory test". The highest "voltage" was stated to be "450 volts-lethal". With minimal encouragement, 61-66% of the volunteers would administer the "deadly" voltage. In Germany this percentage was even higher, 85%. Same results with women.

The second study, published in 1971 by Philip Zimbardo, had to do with "normal" students taking roles as prisoners or guards. The test was to see if "normal" people would administer treatment that would "disorient, depersonalize, dehumanize and deindividualize" other students. A jail-like setting was created. Unfortunately, the "guards" did their "jobs" well, inflicting punishments and abuse on the "prisoners" without much hesitation. He called this "The Lucifer Effect" in a book by the same name. The parallel with the Nazi guards, and our own guards in the Abu Ghraib prison scandal, is hard to miss.

There of course were those who made great efforts to save however many of the doomed as possible, such as the well documented Schindler and others. Dr. Mangione points out that these people were outliers, and

that there are studies that suggest that only around 25 percent of people are willing to "buck the trend", even if the trend is wrong. He referenced a study done in 1951 by Solomon Asch, in which people were shown 2 cards, and were to match the length of a bar on one with a choice of 3 lengths on the second. The participants were placed in a group of people who were told to give the wrong answer. Despite the correct answer being quite obvious, only 25% of the participants answered correctly, the rest answering the wrong answer with the "crowd".

What does this mean for us, as physicians? Certainly we must be better than that?

Dr. Mangione pointed out 2 things about that. Firstly, that physicians in the Nazi era had the highest Nazi party membership among professionals, that being around 50%. He reads that as trying to conform with the norm of the times, and that physicians are the "most" conforming. The second is that many of the metrics that lead to selection for medical school encourage conformity, not the independence of thought that would be in the above mentioned 25% willing to "buck the trend".

I hope that he is wrong, and that we would all be in the group of "rescuers" and resistance of evil, not passive followers of the "final solution" and other travesties.

I sincerely hope that we will never be tested. ☺