

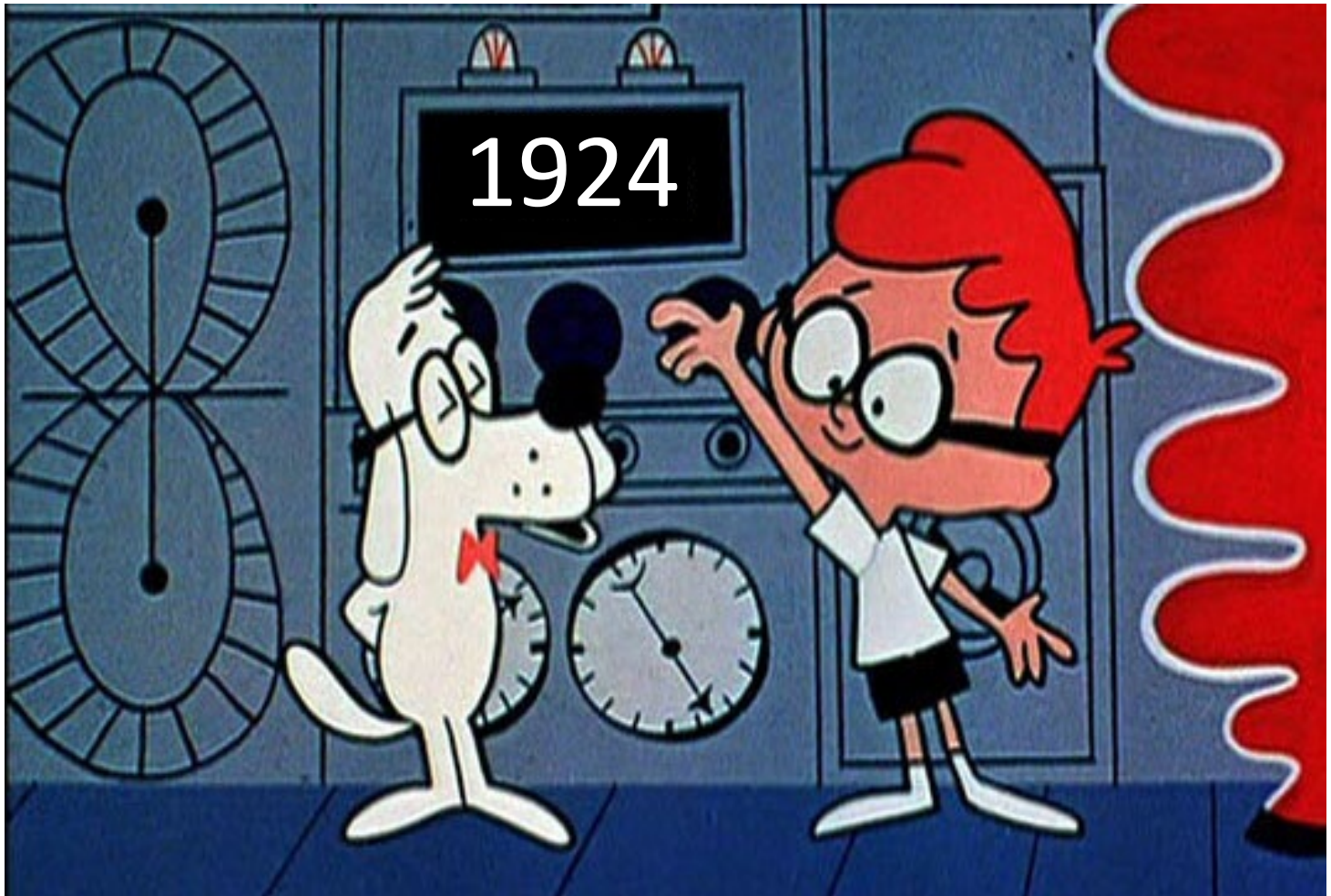
A Centennial History of the UVA Department of Dermatology: The B.G.* Years

Thomas G Cropley, MD FAAD

*Before Greer

Disclosures

- I have no financial relationships or other conflicts of interest to disclose
- I will not refer to off-label use of medications in this presentation
- I am solely responsible for any errors of historical fact



PARIS 1924



JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE 1924

(U.S.A.)

SCHOLZ
1^{er} du 200^m

PADDOCK
2^e

NORTON

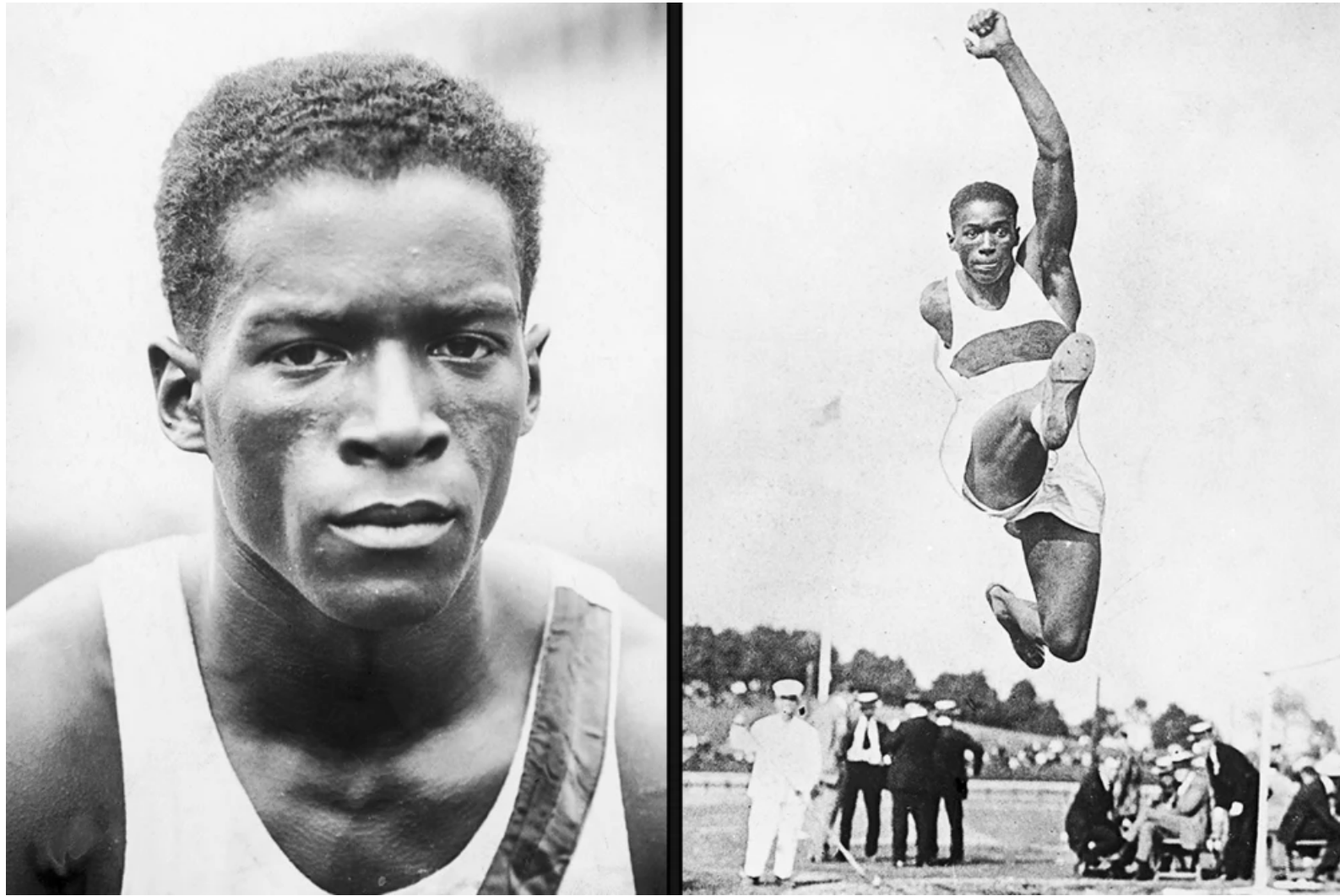
HILL



394

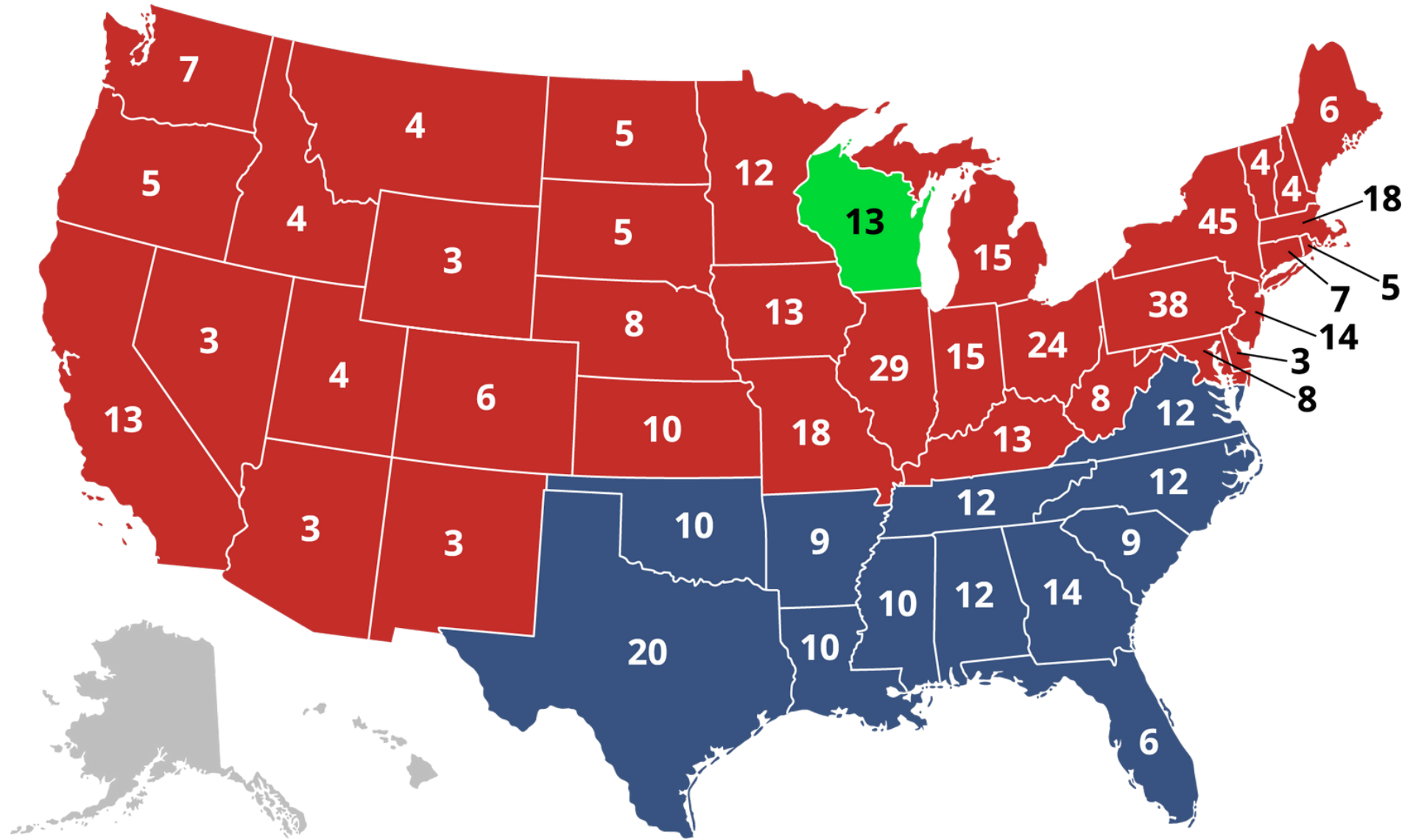
A. N.
PARIS





William DeHart Hubbard





Immigration Act of 1924

68TH CONGRESS }
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7995

AN ACT

To limit the immigration of aliens into the
United States, and for other purposes.

APRIL 10 (calendar day, APRIL 14), 1924

Ordered to lie on the table



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- Created immigration visa quotas for each nationality
- Prohibited entry of aliens who were “not eligible for naturalization by virtue of race” (which meant all Asians)
- Established the U.S. Border Patrol

VIRGINIA
HEALTH  BULLETIN

Vol. XVI.

MARCH, 1924.

Extra No. 1.

Instructions to Local Registrars and Other Agents In
Administration of the Law

TO PRESERVE RACIAL INTEGRITY

This law permits applicants either to register directly with the Bureau of Vital Statistics or with a local registrar or other authorized agent of the Bureau.

The local registrar may collect a fee of twenty-five cents for each person registering, of which he or she retains twenty cents and sends five cents with the application to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Do not send stamps.

It is preferable that local registrars confine their efforts at first to their own territory, but if neighboring registrars do not push this registration, permission is given to other registrars after three months after the law goes into effect, to solicit and accept this form of registration outside of their own bounds. Special registrars or agents of the Bureau may be appointed for this special work if needed.

Great care must be used in seeing that the card is carefully written, and names, dates and addresses be given in full, using writing fluid or fountain pen ink. Ordinary school inks will fade.

The local registrar must sign as witness to the applicant's signature, thus indicating that he has used reasonable care to assure himself that the color and the date of birth are correct.

Though not required, the registration is of greater value if signed also by the doctor who was present at the birth, especially if the card is expected to be submitted as proof of age. Married women should give both their full maiden name and name of husband.

As color is the most important feature of this form of registration, the local registrar must be sure that there is no trace of colored blood in anyone offering to register as a white person.

The penalty for wilfully making a false claim as to color is one year in the penitentiary.

Equal care must henceforth be used also in stating the color of the parents of children registered at birth under the 1912 law.

Entered as second class matter July 28, 1908, at the Postoffice at Richmond, Va., under the Act of July 16, 1894.

The Virginia Racial Integrity Act of 1924

- Prohibited marriage of whites and non-whites
- Required that local health departments certify the race of individuals applying for marriage licenses

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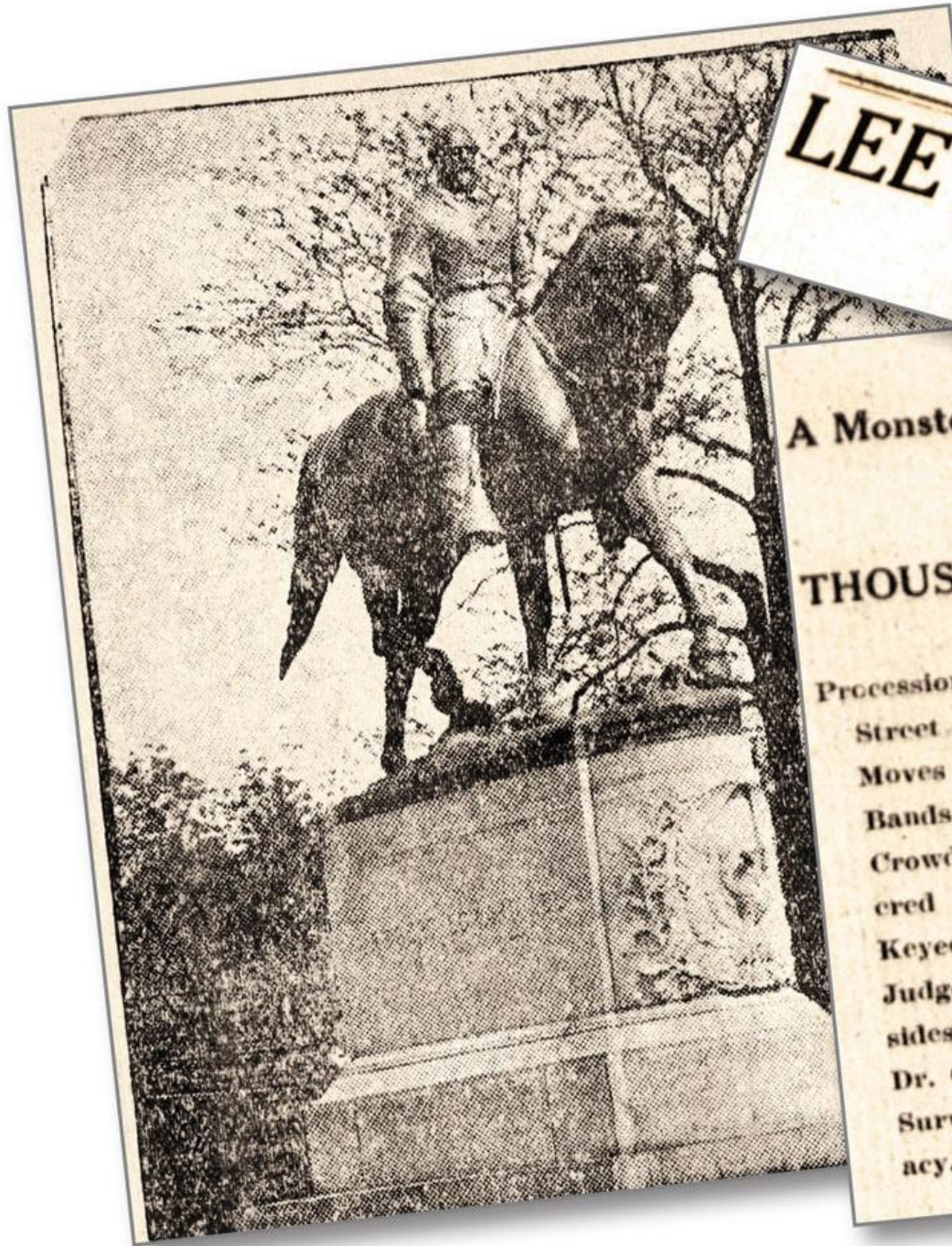
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LEE STATUE IS UNVEILED

A Monster Parade For
Exercises

THOUSANDS IN LINE

Procession, Starting on Fourteenth Street and Ending at Lee Park, Moves in Two Divisions—Five Bands Furnish Music — Great Crowd of Interested People Gathered at Scene, With Emotions Keyed to Spirit of Occasion. Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Presides, and Prayer is Offered By Dr. George L. Petric, One of Few Surviving Chaplains of Confederacy.

21 May 1924





12 Aug 2017



10 July 2021



Dermatology at the University of Virginia

1827 Skin diseases (emphasis on syphilis) taught in School of Medicine

1902 Dermatology / Syphilology becomes an official subject in the curriculum

1904 Local surgeon Dr. Charles Venable is named first (part-time) instructor in skin disease

1904 – 1919 Venable and other volunteer instructors run a weekly Dermatology / Syphilology clinic in the Dispensary









Dudley C. Smith

Dudley Crofford (D.C.) Smith, M.D.

- Born 15 Dec 1892, Lafayette Springs, Miss.
- 1914 B.S. Univ of Mississippi
- 1916 M.D. Univ of Virginia
- 1916 Assistant, Dept of Bacteriology and Pathology, in charge of Wasserman (syphilis serology) testing
- 1918-1919 resident assistant physician in Internal Medicine, with major interest in syphilis
- 1919 appointed first full-time instructor in Dermatology and Syphilology (Dept of Medicine)
- 1919 started a required course in Syphilology for 3rd- and 4th-year students



Dudley Crofford (D.C.) Smith, M.D.

- 1919-24 Summer graduate student rotations in dermatology at Johns Hopkins University Hospital (Baltimore), Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital (St Louis), Charity Hospital Clinic (New Orleans), Polyclinic Hospital Clinic (Philadelphia)
- **1924 Founded the University of Virginia Department of Syphilology and Dermatology, the first derm department in the South**
- 1926 Established residency program. First resident “graduate student” Raymond D. Kimbrough, M.D. graduated in 1929





1950



- Department's research emphasis was syphilis, particularly public health aspects
- A Julius Rosenwald Fund grant allowed Dr Smith to pilot community-wide serologic testing and treatment of positives
- Contact tracing used the "database" of marriage certificate registrations established by the Racial Integrity Act of 1924

Life of a UVA Syph-Derm resident in the D.C. Smith era



- Residency program was 3 years long; 2 residents / year
- Clinic was on the first floor of the medical school
- 5 exam rooms; residents mostly saw patients without attending supervision, did all procedures, dictated notes
- By the 1940s, general dermatology was emphasized over syphilis
- Lots of excisions, lots of ED&C
- Some BCCs were treated in clinic with small tubular radium applicators attached with adhesive tape

Life of a UVA Syph-Derm resident in the D.C. Smith era



- No cryotherapy, no grenz ray (superficial xray therapy), no phototherapy, no Mohs, no cosmetics
- Residents had joint appointments as Pathology house staff
- Residents presented a thesis and received degree of Master of Science from the University of Virginia Graduate School upon completion of residency

There are stories...



- Clinic adjourned mid-morning for coffee and smokes with Dr Smith at Chancellor's drugstore on the Corner
- D.C. Smith personally hunted for apartments for incoming residents due to the chronic student housing shortage in Charlottesville
- No one suffered complications of radium exposure (as far as we know) except Dr Smith, who had a chronic right hip ulcer due to a lost radium applicator that had landed in the hip pocket of his trousers

Obituaries

DUDLEY CROFFORD SMITH, M.D.

1892-1950

D. C. Smith died of coronary thrombosis Aug. 30, 1950, while reading quietly in bed in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., where he had stopped on his way home from a meeting in Philadelphia.

He was born in Lafayette Springs, Miss., Dec. 15, 1892, the son of Dr. J. G. M. Smith, a physician, and Carra Powell Smith. He was educated at the Lafayette Springs High School, and received his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Mississippi in 1914. He graduated with the degree of M.D. at the University of Virginia in 1916. Dr. Smith was intern and resident in medicine at the University of Virginia Hospital, after which he continued as a member of the Medical Department.

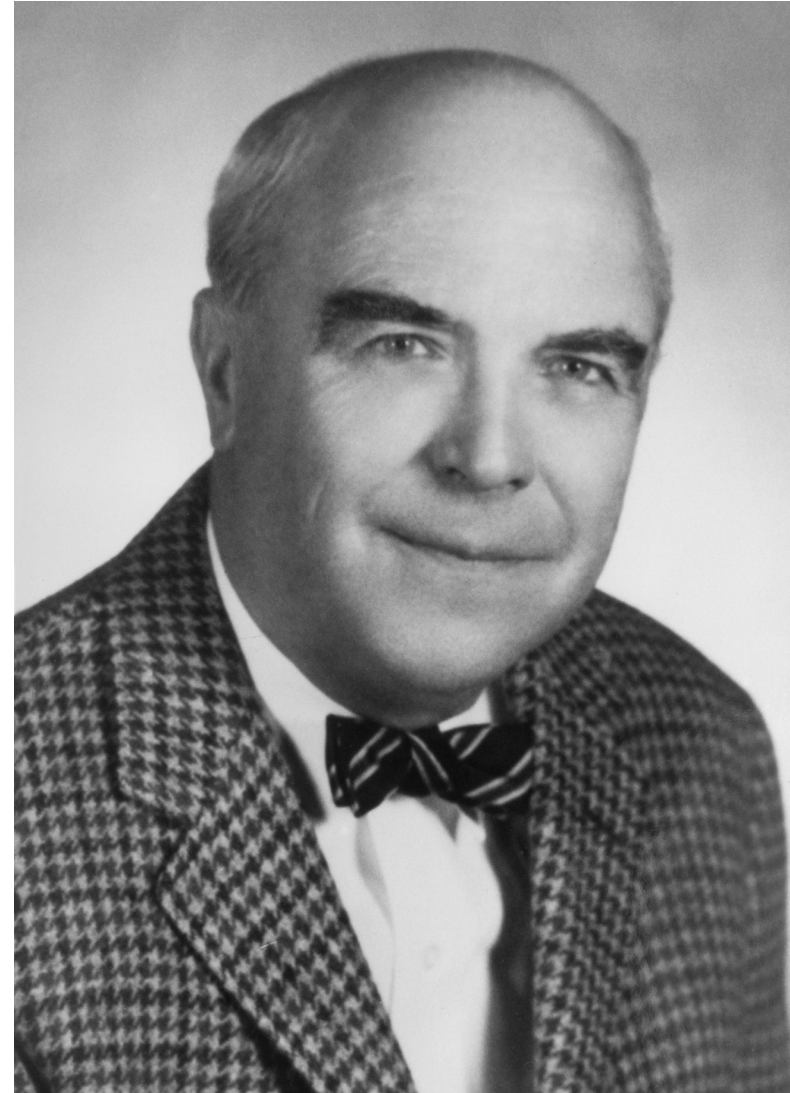
It was during this period that he became interested in dermatology, and he spent the summers for a number of years at various clinics, including the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Barnard Hospital, Charity Hospital of Louisiana in New Orleans, the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

In 1924, Dr. Smith founded the University of Virginia's Department of Dermatology and Syphilology, which he headed until his death.

Dr. Smith was an active and enthusiastic member of numerous local, regional, and national medical and dermatological societies, and he was a member of the American Dermatological Association. He was made Chairman-Elect of the Section on Dermatology and Syphilology of the American Medical Association in June, 1950.

Edward P. Cawley, M.D.

- Edward P. Cawley of the University of Michigan was appointed Professor and Chair of Dermatology at UVA in 1950
- Cawley installed a Michigan-style dermatology department and teaching program



Edward P. Cawley, M.D.

- Department name changed to Dept of Dermatology in 1950
- Dr Cawley sought to create a smaller-scale version of the University of Michigan department
- Emphasis on medical dermatology, dermatopathology, protected time for teaching and learning, and research



Clayton E. Wheeler, Jr. M.D.

- Like Ed Cawley, Dr Wheeler had been a rising young star at Michigan
- Cawley recruited Wheeler to be the second faculty member in the new UVA department
- Dermatopathology training under Felix Pinkus at Michigan
- A true clinician – scientist
- Established a small but productive and independently-funded research lab at UVA

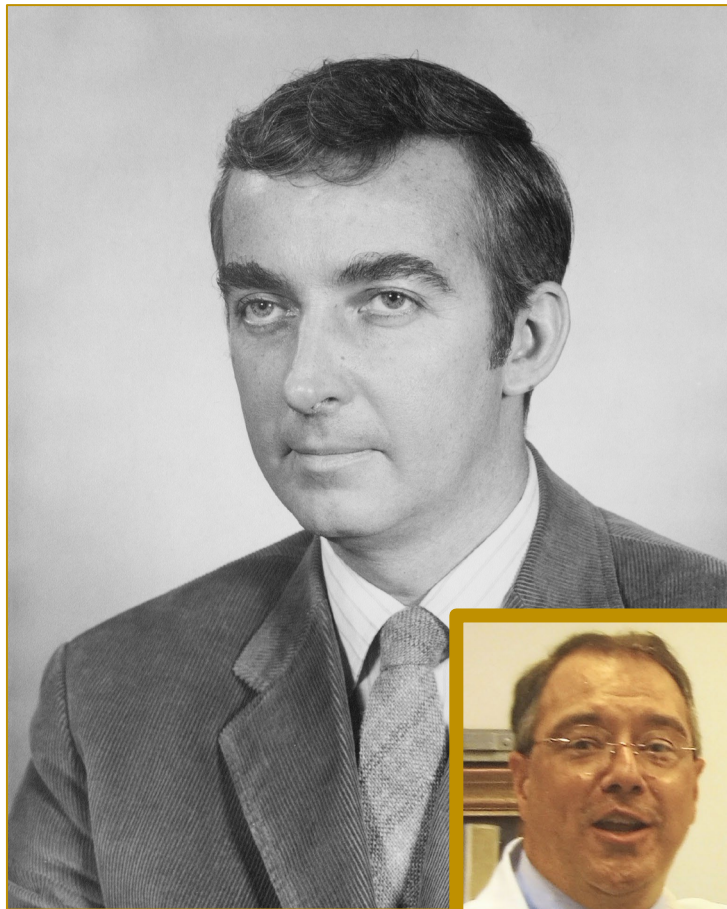
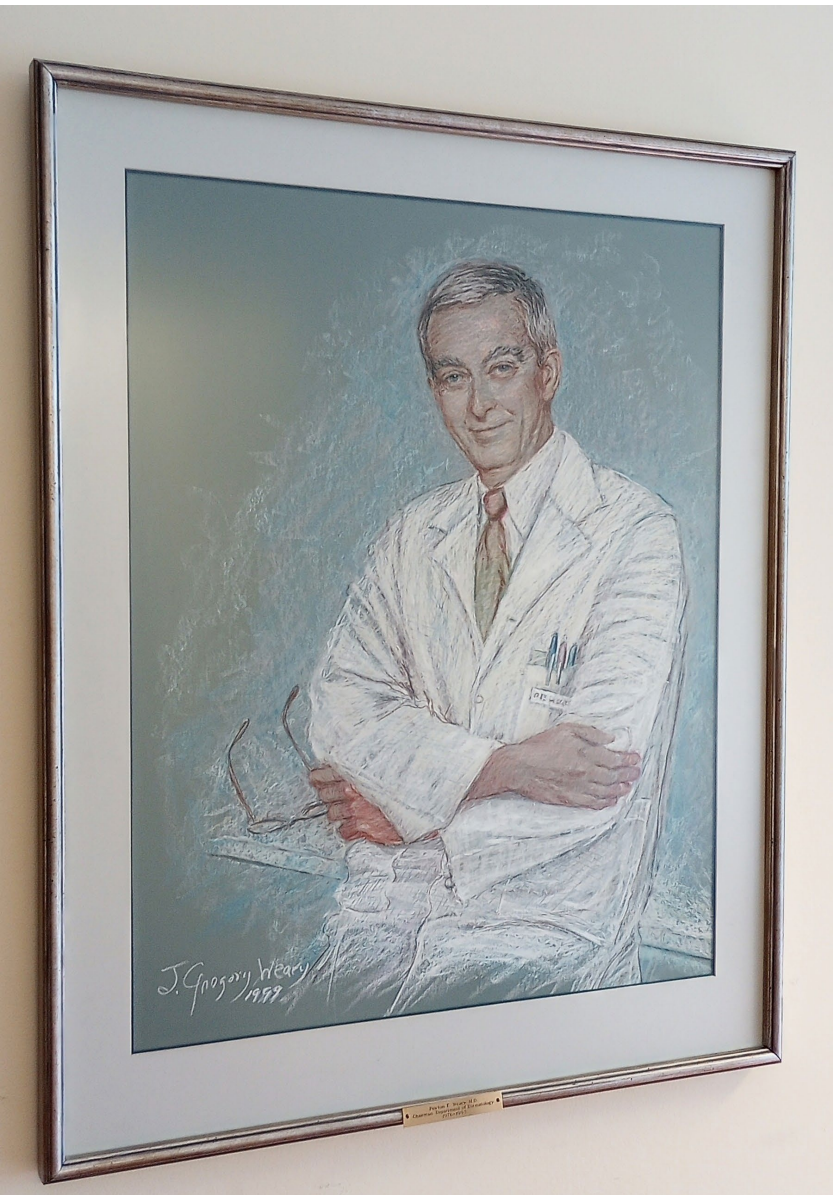


Clayton E. Wheeler, Jr. M.D.

- Established dermatopathology program in the UVA Department of Pathology
- 1962 Wheeler left UVA for the University of North Carolina as professor of medicine and chief of the Division of Dermatology
- 1972 became first chairman of the newly-created UNC Department of Dermatology



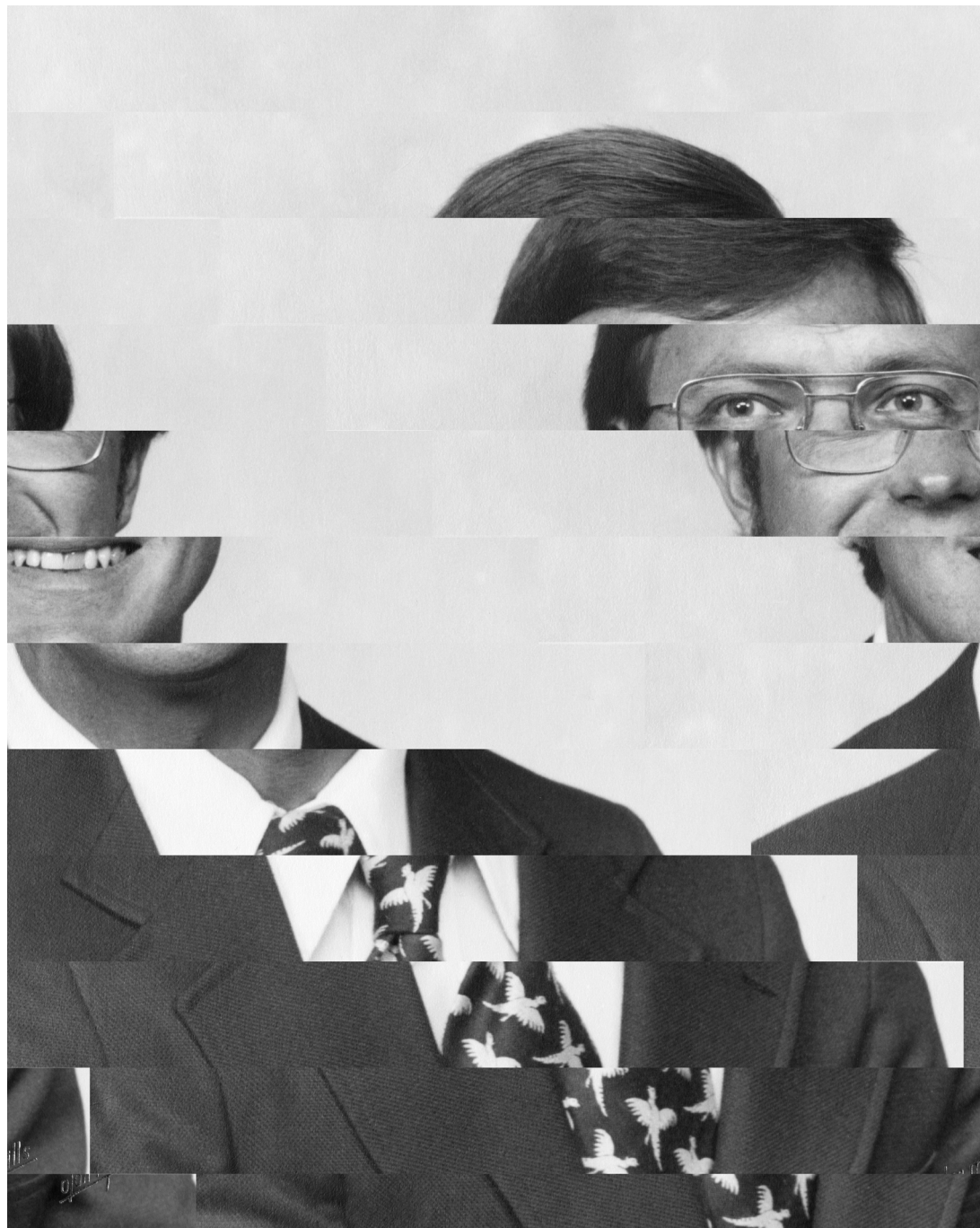




Peyton E. Weary, M.D.



Kenneth E. Greer, M.D.



And the rest...

And the rest...

is history

