first visit in July of 1937. Bumpass, who turned 75 in February, has stored her clinic card and her first appointment card (shown at right) in her jewelry box for safe keeping between visits to Duke. Bumpass said she's noticed a lot of changes here, so many in fact that she "can't even begin to tell you how different everything is." Bumpass said she still likes to come to Duke and said she thought the doctors were always nice to her and "no matter what, they can always tell me what's wrong.



Name

Name

Name	Bumpass	Mathleen	Hist. No. 88166
Will report without fail to the	Mark	Clinic.	
On 7/2 3/37	At	P.M., and bring this paper.	
If for any reason you cannot keep this appointment, Telephone			
F-131, Branch 323 Durham.	Upon arrival at the clinic, call Dr.	Mark	Ulance
Name	Hist. No.		
has an appointment in the	Clinic, on		
Clinic,			

Dr. wishes to be called.

Clinical Research Unit

(Continued from page 1)

Committee, composed of various medical specialists, reviews study proposals for scientific merit and again evaluates the safety of the experiments, he said.

46 current projects

All research-related costs, including hospitalization, are paid for by a government grant that totalled \$855,418 at Duke this year.

Currently, some 46 different research projects are active on the CRU, Wells said.

One major study is examining the effects of surgery, drugs and pacemakers on patients whose hearts beat

Society and medicine

The historic roots of concerns over the relationships between society and medicine will be examined in a special lecture Tuesday evening, July 11.

Dr. Charles G. Roland of McMaster University Medical Center will speak on "Harmony and Disharmony: Politics and Religion in the Development of Medicine 19th and 20th Century in Ontario and Quebec."

In his lecture, Roland will consider in detail the interactions between politics, religion and medicine in the two provinces.

An opportunity will be available to discuss present-day problems in medical education in Canada and the United States, and to compare the different situation in Canada, with its contrasting French and British outlooks.

The lecture will be given in the History of Medicine Reading Room, Medical Center Library, at 7:30 p.m. It is sponsored by the university's Canadian Studies Center, in conjunction with the Josiah Trent Society for the history of medicine.

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dangerously fast. Another is evaluating materials washed from the lungs of adults and adolescents suffering from cystic fibrosis.

Still others are testing medications that may dissolve gallstones, retard the growth of brain tumors, help children whose physical development is retarded and provide relief to patients suffering from severe skin disorders.

Ricky

A 16-month-old child named Ricky who has no natural immunities against disease lives in isolation on the unit. He received national attention in January as Duke physicians sought to build up his resistance with injections of fetal liver cells. (See Intercom, 2/3/78.)

Although they have not yet succeeded, researchers are still optimistic because four years ago they were able to restore most immunities in Ricky's similarly afflicted older brother.

Miniature hospital

Like many of the larger centers around the United States, the Clinical Research Unit at Duke is actually a miniature hospital within a hospital, explained administrator June Perry.

In addition to its 21 beds, it maintains

its own special laboratory and dietary facility and employs a staff of 34 people, including medical technologists, nurses, a dietitican, kitchen workers and administrative personnel.

No physician is paid by the unit for the research that he conducts there, she said.

Strict research diets

Dietician Sharon Polisson said that in addition to regular meals and therapeutic diets like those prepared elsewhere in the hospital, the small kitchen she supervises also prepares very strict research diets.

"For example, when Dr. Drezner studies calcium and phosphorus metablism, we have to keep track of everything a patient eats and prepare exact duplicates of the meals so that they can be analyzed for their mineral content," she said.

By maintaining 24-hour urine and stool collections and comparing them with what a patient ate, Polisson explained, the physician can determine which minerals the patient is failing to absorb properly.

Some participate for others' benefit

Wells said that not all of the studies that are conducted on the unit are designed to benefit the patients directly. Some, he said, are done in an effort to understand better a particular disease mechanism before any treatment or perhaps cure can be developed.

"We have several patients who are good enough to undergo studies even though they know that they might not be helped personally," he said.

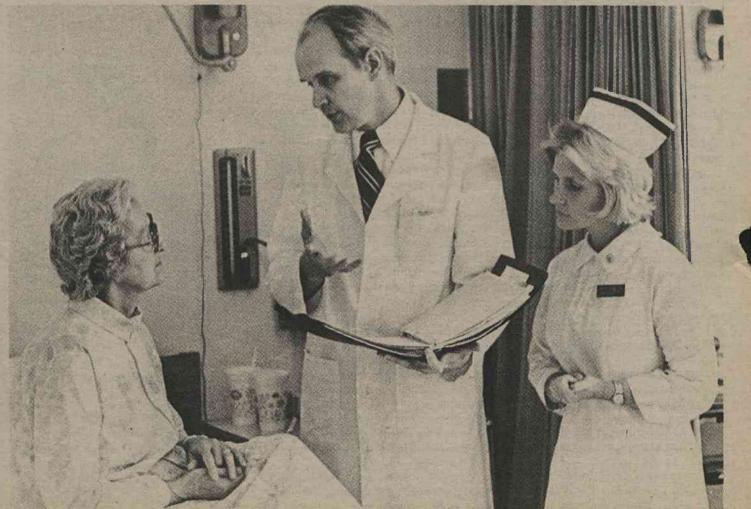
During the past year, 128 scientific papers resulted from investigations carried out in the unit.

Famous firsts fill July

July ranks high as a month of nostalgic debuts.

The first savings bank in America opened its doors to New Yorkers on July 3, 1819; baseball fans were charged an admission fee for the first time on July 20, 1859; Florenz Ziegfeld presented his first Follies on July 8, 1907; and New Yorkers were treated to a preview of the first alltalking motion picture, The Lights of New York on July 6, 1928.

Other July firsts include the first train robbery on July 21, 1873 (by Jesse James and his gang); the first ice cream cone on July 23, 1904; and the first Women's Rights Convention on July 19, 1848.



EXPLAINING AN UNCOMMON DISEASE—Dr. Samuel Wells Jr., professor of surgery and director of the CRU, and staff nurse Betty

Crosby talk with Claudia Sams, a hyperparathyroidism patient from Elizabethton, Tenn., during afternoon rounds. (Photo by Jim Wallace)