



WELCOME TO THE UM MEDICAL SCHOOL

This handbook is intended to serve as a supplement to the University of Michigan Staff Handbook, and to assist you as a member of the Medical School staff. Every effort has been made to include all pertinent information; however if you have questions that are not addressed in the University Staff Handbook or here, please see your department or division administrator.

Medical School Mission Statement

The mission of the University of Michigan Medical School is to educate students, physicians, and biomedical scholars and to provide a spectrum of comprehensive knowledge, research, patient care and service of the highest quality to the people of the State of Michigan and beyond.

History of the Medical School

The University of Michigan Medical School was the first medical school in the U.S. to own and operate its own hospital, among the first major medical schools to admit women and the first major medical school to base its instruction on science. The UM Medical School was also a pioneer in the introduction of the modern medical curriculum and the development of the clinical clerkships as part of medical student education.

In the late nineteenth century the UM Medical School embarked on a mission to involve students as active participants rather than passive observers in their education, and to teach students how to acquire and interpret information.

These activities occurred during a period of profound change in medical education. The Medical School had opened its doors in 1850 and charged the first class of medical students \$5 a year for two years of education. The curriculum was all lecture, and the second year was a repeat of the first. None of the members in that first class were college graduates, and all were white males. To gain admission, they were required to know some Greek and enough Latin to read and write prescriptions.

In 1871 the UM Medical School graduated its first woman, Amanda Sanford. Ms. Sanford was admitted on somewhat of a technicality in that the UM regents passed a

resolution that year allowing any Michigan resident to enroll at the University; the resolution did not mention, and therefore did not exclude, women and African Americans. In 1873 W. Henry Fitzbutler became the first African American medical student to graduate from the Medical School. Mr. Fitzbutler was the son of a slave.

In the late 1870s the UM Medical School increased its annual term from six months to nine, and in 1880 a three year curriculum was adopted, laboratory instruction was introduced, and grades were assigned. In 1899 the UM Medical School successfully introduced the clinical clerkship, having succeeded where other medical schools had failed largely because the UM owned its own hospital (privately owned hospitals would not allow medical students to touch their patients).

At the start of the twentieth century, the UM Medical School led efforts to revise and improve medical curricula, doubling the length of the program for the M.D. degree and integrating clinical rotations into every student's course of study. In the 1950s through the 1960s sweeping changes were made in the UM's medical curriculum, including early student contact with patients and an inter departmental course in the neurosciences. The late 1960s was an era of increased clinical training in the first two (predominantly basic science) years of medical school. The UM, along with many medical schools across the country, adopted an interdepartmental Introduction to Clinical Medicine course that would remain a staple of the first two years for more than 20 years. In this same period, subinternships were introduced in the senior year; they remain part of the UM Medical School advanced clinical curriculum.

The UM Medical School continues its long tradition of excellence with a diverse and outstanding student body, world renowned basic science and clinical faculty, a completely revised curriculum for the M.D. degree, and exceptional facilities for patient care, education and research.

The University of Michigan has approximately 55,000 students and approximately 5,700 faculty on its three campuses. The UM Medical School ranks fourth among all medical schools in terms of NIH awards, while the UM's Medical School, College of Engineering, Law School, School of Business Administration, School of Dentistry, College of Pharmacy, School of Nursing, School of Public Health and School of Social Work all rank in the top ten nationally.

The Medical Center is within easy walking distance of downtown, and there are also free rides on the University buses which connect all parts of the campus. Most medical students live in apartment complexes that are within a short and delightful walk to the medical campus.

As of June, 2007, 672 medical students at the University of Michigan were actively working toward their M.D. degree. More than 19,000 physicians have earned their medical degrees at the University of Michigan Medical School since the first graduating class of six students in 1851.

The Medical School has been recognized nationally as a premiere site for state-of-the-art research activities, innovative medical education and pioneering clinical care since its inception in 1848. The first professional school at the University of Michigan, the Medical School, admitted its first class of 91 students in 1850 and has awarded almost 19,000 M.D. degrees in the past 157 years as well as educating thousands of residents and biomedical researchers.

The Medical School has 25 academic departments, 19 clinical and 6 basic science, as well as the Unit for Laboratory Animal Medicine and Department of Medical Education. Teaching, research and clinical care often cross traditional departmental boundaries, particularly in the School's impressive community of interdisciplinary research centers and institutes. The proximity and close relationship between the University Hospitals and the Medical School has fostered opportunities for collaboration between clinicians and basic scientists for more than 100 years.

The Medical School has consistently maintained national prominence in the teaching, service and research missions central to its success. The School has been a leader in the translation of discoveries made in the laboratory into improvements in patient care. Examples of such "bench to bedside" achievements at Michigan include pioneering research in testing the polio vaccine to recent discoveries including novel uses of imaging techniques in the detection and treatment of diseases; advances in tissue engineering through the creation of artificial tissue, organs and bone; and the innovative treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma through the use of radio-labeled monoclonal antibodies.



University of Michigan Health System

The [University of Michigan Health System](#) comprises the Medical School, the University Hospitals and Health Centers and the Michigan Health Corporation. The University of Michigan established the first University-owned teaching hospital in the nation when it opened University Hospital in 1869. The establishment of this hospital introduced a legacy of providing health care, programs of education and research, and referral support for other health care providers and institutions in Michigan.

Today, there are three hospitals as well as extensive outpatient and ambulatory clinics continuing the tradition of excellence at the University of Michigan Health System. As a teaching resource, the Hospitals are used for the training of students each year in the techniques of modern clinical medicine, including physicians in residency training in all medical and surgical specialties. The Hospitals serve as the core teaching facility for the U-M Medical School and provide the basic clinical experience for medical students.



The University

The University of Michigan, one of the world's most distinguished academic institutions, is an international resource for scholarship and service. At the Ann Arbor campus, nearly 5,700 faculty and 55,000 students study, teach and conduct research in a modern environment. The University also has campuses in Flint and Dearborn.

The quality of the academic programs at the University of Michigan places it among the top 10 colleges and universities nationwide. The University's academic excellence is renowned throughout the world on both graduate and undergraduate levels and in a wide variety of degree programs. Students at the University represent richly diverse social, ethnic and economic backgrounds; geographically, they originate from all 50 states and almost 100 foreign countries. The University is proud of its diverse community and is committed to sustaining its leadership as a premier center for the pursuit of knowledge.

The Faculty

Faculty at the University of Michigan Medical School work in three main faculty tracks: Instructional Track, Primary Research Track, and Clinical Track. Faculty lead research efforts in a broad scope of basic science and clinical science areas including pioneering work in neuroscience investigation, cancer, bioengineering, geriatric medicine, and molecular genetics, to name just a few. Medical School faculty participate in the education of medical students, graduate students, residents and post-doctoral fellows, as well as undergraduate students at the University of Michigan.

In addition to their work in research and education, faculty in clinical departments provide inpatient and outpatient care at the University Hospitals and Health Centers, where more than one million outpatient visits are conducted each year. The unique combination of medical expertise and direct application of basic science bench research by Medical School faculty within a clinical setting offers patients at the Hospitals the highest quality of care possible.