



ACCPSM

American College of Physicians
Leading Internal Medicine, Improving Lives

Celebrating 100 Years

1915 - 2015



Sir William Osler (1849-1919)

- considered by many to be the father of internal medicine, was a Canadian physician and one of the four founding professors of The Johns Hopkins Hospital. He created the first residency program for specialty training of physicians and he was the first to bring medical students out of the lecture hall for bedside clinical training. His most famous work, *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, was first published in 1892.

ACP founded by Dr. Heinrich Stern



- Dr. Heinrich Stern (1867-1918) was a German-born physician who came to the United States at age 20 to study medicine. He later became a US citizen and practiced internal medicine in New York City. After attending the 1913 conference of the Royal College of Physicians of London, he returned to the states determined to establish a similar society in the US.

In January 1915, the American Congress of Internal Medicine was incorporated for the purposes of holding an annual clinical congress to facilitate scientific intercourse among physicians interested in internal medicine. In May 1915, the American College of Physicians was incorporated as an educational institution with a broader scope of purpose.

Dr. Anna Weld, first woman admitted to ACP

Rockford Register-Republic

Register—Founded Feb. 15, 1855; Republic, 1899
Rockford News Tower—Rockford, Illinois
E. Kenneth Todd, Publisher

Vol. 102, No. 252 Tuesday Afternoon, December 4, 1956 Page 14-A



Dr. Anna Weld

Dr. Anna Weld devoted her entire adult life to the service of her fellow citizens, for many years as a teacher in Ogle county and Rockford schools, but mainly in the conscientious practice of medicine — her calling for half a century.

It was far from easy for a young woman at the turn of the century to pursue the course toward a career in the medical profession. Dr. Weld could have remained a school teacher, but after rising to the principalship of Church school, she decided to become a doctor.

In the true tradition of her rural Illinois family—her father was a captain in the civil war—Anna Weld worked tirelessly toward the degree as a doctor of medicine which few of her sex had attained 50 years ago. In 1906, she was graduated from the University of Michigan's medical school; then followed foreign study in Vienna, the long and trying period of internship, and finally the right to hang out her own shingle.

As Rockford's first woman doctor, Dr. Weld soon became one of the most respected and proficient members of her profession. She never married, devoting

her entire energies to her work and winning the admiration of her patients and the entire community. She helped Rockford get its tuberculosis sanitarium; was active in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman's club, Second Congregational church, and the Rockford Colony of New England Women.

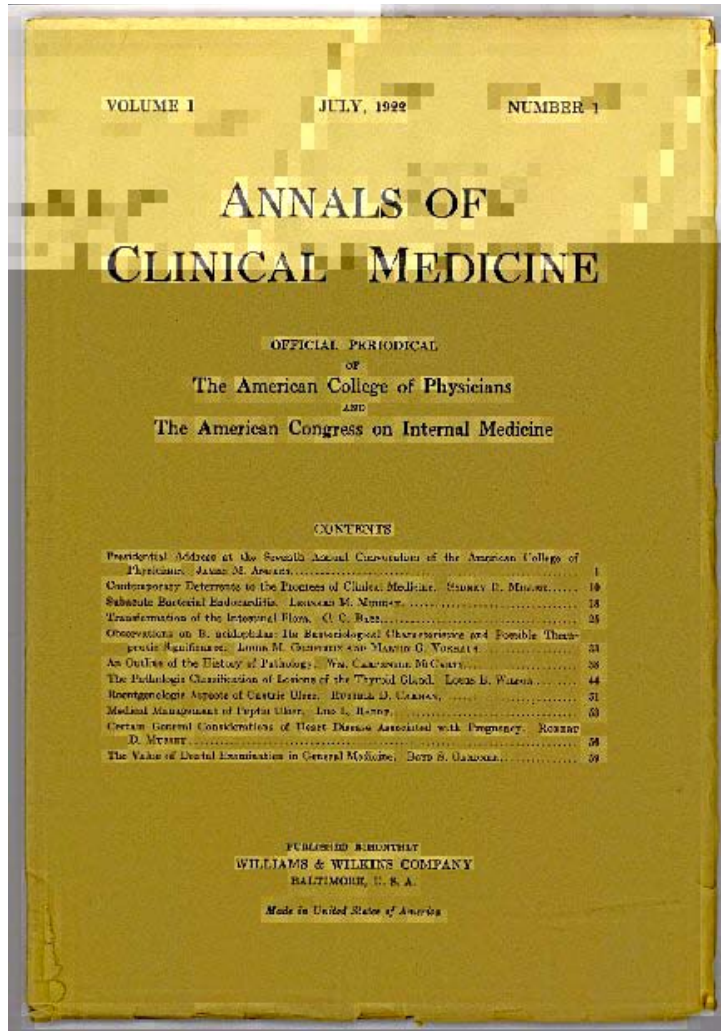
In medical fields, Dr. Weld held many distinctions: the first woman eligible for the county medical society's 50-year service award; one of the first women admitted to the American College of Physicians; and membership in state and national medical associations.

In her practice, Dr. Weld was associated with her brother, Dr. Edward H. Weld, who died only last summer. Rockford residents recall that the Doctors Weld for years had offices in the Trust building before moving to 307 North Main street.

Dr. Anna Weld was known and admired by thousands for her energy, warm human understanding, and skill as a doctor. Because of pioneers like her, the doors of the medical profession today are open to growing numbers of woman doctors. Dr. Anna Weld's rich life of 90 years ended Sunday, but the community will long remember her.

- Few women practiced medicine in the early 1900s. Dr. Anna Weld was a member of that select group. She graduated from the University of Michigan's medical school in 1906 and studied abroad before returning to Rockford, Illinois where she practiced medicine for 50 years. She helped Rockford get its tuberculosis sanitarium; was the first woman eligible for the county medical society's 50-year service award; and in 1920, was the first woman admitted to the American College of Physicians.

First issue, *Annals of Clinical Medicine*



- *Annals of Clinical Medicine* was the second journal launched by the College. (The first, *Annals of Medicine*, was discontinued after four issues due to the printer's financial difficulties.) The first issue appeared in July 1922. It was published bimonthly by the Williams and Wilkins Company of Baltimore, but was designated "the official publication of the American College of Physicians and the American Congress of Internal Medicine."

1922: ACP Board of Regents/Board of Governors established

AMERICAN COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS Fellowship Pledge

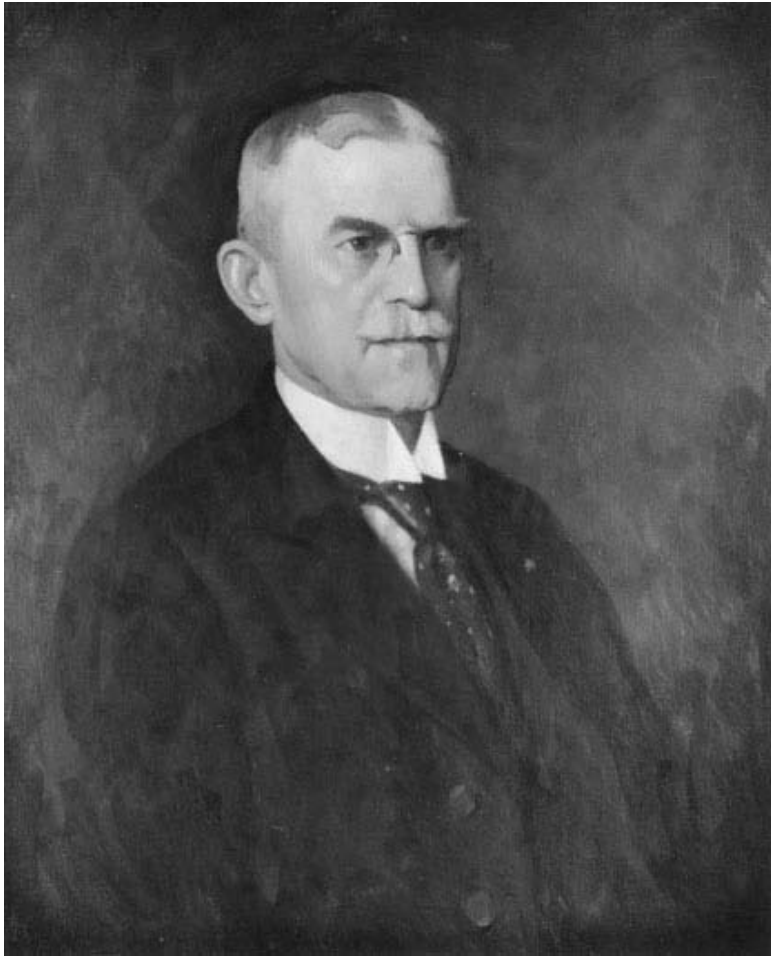


Appreciating deeply that The American College of Physicians has been organized for, and is conducted with the object of emphasizing, developing and propagating the noblest principles and traditions of our calling, and having voluntarily sought to amalgamate myself with this College for the purposes specified, upon affiliating myself with the College, I solemnly pledge that I will live in strict conformity with all its ideals, plans and regulations. I especially, do I pledge myself to the practice of medicine in accordance with the principles specified by the Hippocratic Oath and with the universally recognized ideals exemplified in the "Golden Rule"; to consider ever primary to my own, the welfare of patients dependent upon my professional knowledge and skill; ever to respect the interests and reputation of my colleagues; as occasion requires, to supplement my own judgment with the wisdom and counsel of competent medical specialists; to render my assistance willingly to my colleagues; to extend freely my professional aid to the unfortunate, the poor and the needy; to advance steadily in knowledge by the reading of authoritative medical literature, by attendance at important gatherings of medical men, by postgraduate instruction from men of eminence and position and by the free interchange of experience and opinion with my associates. I further, I promise, insofar as in me lies, to shun the public press or public gatherings of laymen where my attitude might be regarded as seeking self-advancement; to avoid selfishness and commercialism in my professional practice; to influence patients to appreciate their financial responsibilities to their medical advisors; to adjust my compensation to the circumstances of my patients; to make such charges commensurate with the service rendered and to avoid discrediting my profession by seeking unwarranted compensation. Moreover, I hereby condemn, and pledge myself to avoid all questionable or abusing money trades with brother practitioners or with consultants, and I hereby swear that, at all times, I shall endeavor to spread such ideal and high ethical mode of practice among those physicians with whom I come in contact. Finally, I solemnly pledge myself to cooperate, by all suitable and just means, in extending and advancing the high moral, ethical, professional and scientific principles and the influence for good as specified by the Constitution and the Bylaws of the American College of Physicians.



- From the beginning, ACP had a democratic style of governance, with a Council for determining policy and a small Board of Directors. It reorganized in 1922, with the Board of Regents as its governing body and the Board of Governors representing the membership in their respective regions. State chapters were not organized until 1974.

First ACP Master



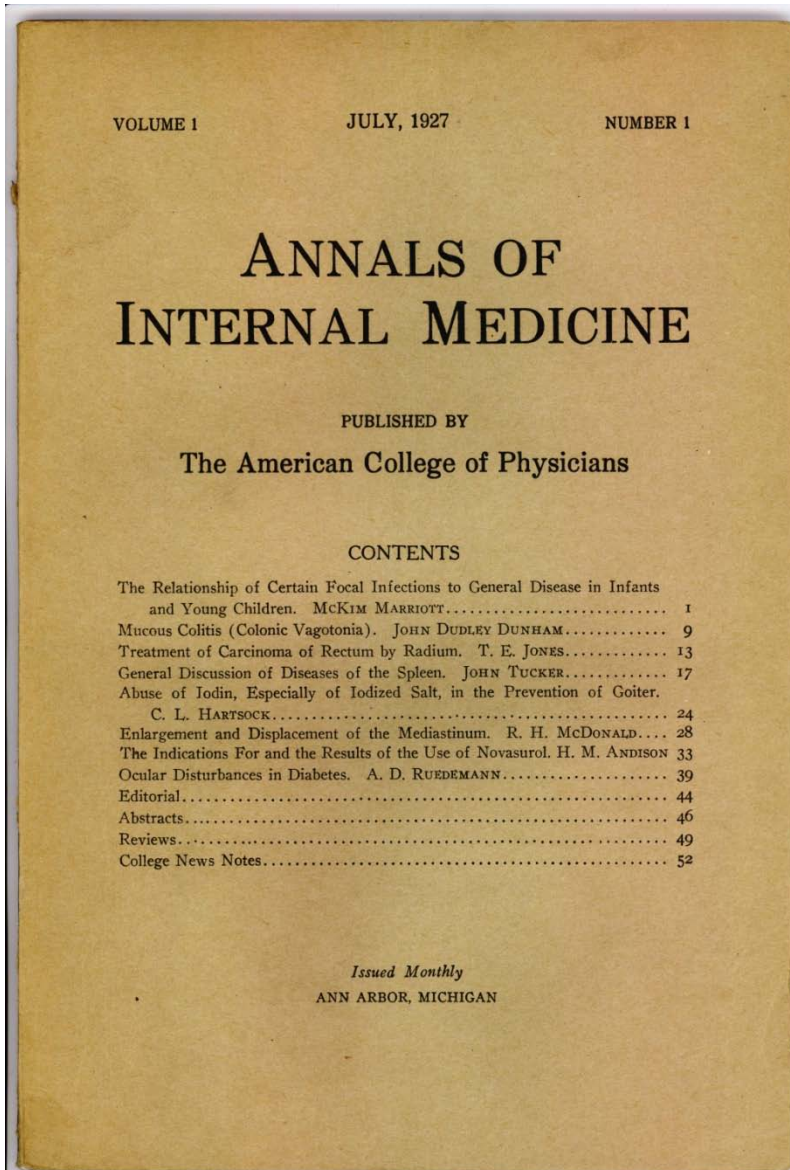
- Dr. James Meschter Anders of Philadelphia was the second president of the College, serving two consecutive terms in 1921 and 1922. In 1923 Dr. Anders was named the first Master of ACP.

ACP's first Annual Session



- By 1917, ACP had sponsored its first two annual meetings, known as Clinical Sessions, to facilitate scientific discussion among internists. The first official Annual Session took place in 1924 in St. Louis.

First edition, *Annals of Internal Medicine*



- In 1927, the Board of Regents began publishing the journal under the direct control of the College, giving it the name, *Annals of Internal Medicine*. Dr. Aldred Scott Warthin, who had been appointed Editor of *Annals of Clinical Medicine* in 1924 continued as Editor of the new journal. Interesting fact: “An ‘unseen editor’ of the journal’s early years was Dr. Warthin’s wife, Katherine, who was also a physician. According to her son, Dr. Thomas A. Warthin, MACP, she provided inestimable help reviewing manuscripts and doing the galley and page proofs.

1967: ACP launched MKSAP

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS



MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE
SELF-ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

BOOK	HEMATOLOGY	- Page 3
A	RHEUMATOLOGY	- Page 23
	NEUROLOGY	- Page 47

Read the directions on the back cover

Use the RED Answer Sheet for this book

- In 1967, ACP launched its Medical Knowledge Self-Assessment Program (MKSAP), a precedent-setting educational program developed by the Education Committee, chaired by **Hugh R. Butt, MD**. Designed to help physicians prepare for recertification, its success exceeded all expectations.

Now in its 16th edition, with translations in Japanese and Spanish, and available in digital format, it is a continuing education model that has been adopted by many medical and nonmedical professional societies. MKSAP 17 is scheduled for release in July 2015.

1984: Doctor's Dilemma, a competition for medical residents



- ACP Doctor's Dilemma began in 1984 and is held each year at ACP's annual meeting. Also known as Medical Jeopardy, it brings together some of the brightest residents from around the world in a friendly, but highly competitive, environment. The competition tests the medical knowledge of up to 40 teams, each representing an ACP chapter. After three days of competition, the winning team is awarded the coveted "Osler Cup" and is granted a place in ACP history.

First Leadership Day



- In 1993 ACP held its first ACP Leadership Day and members of the Health and Public Policy committee discussed issues with legislators. The focus of Leadership Day, which is an annual two-day event in Washington DC, is to increase the visibility of internal medicine issues and share with lawmakers how policy affects physicians, their practices and their patients. Today, Leadership Day has grown to include several hundred physicians and medical students from almost every state.

ACP membership

In 1920 ACP membership totaled 597

In 2014 ACP membership totaled 141,000

