



University of California
San Francisco

e-IHPS NEWSLETTER!

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Update Report from the Strategic Development Committee: (Formerly known as “Strategic Planning Committee”).... In the coming year, you will be hearing a great deal about plans to rename IHPS in honor of Philip R. Lee, IHPS founder, a celebration of IHPS 35th Anniversary, as well as other development activities. The following report summarizes some of Dr. Lee’s many key accomplishments and contributions to the nation’s health:

To celebrate the contributions of Philip R. Lee, MD to health care and the health of the public, the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) plans to rename the Institute for Health Policy Studies (IHPS), the Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies. The celebration, scheduled to be launched in 2007, coincides with the 35th anniversary of the Health Policy Program. In 1972, Dr. Lee founded the Program in the UCSF School of Medicine with support of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and UCSF.

The Health Policy Program was the first in the nation to bring together a multidisciplinary group of faculty (medicine, law, ethics, and pharmacology) committed to creating an innovative health policy unit on the campus of a major academic health sciences center. In 1981, the Board of Regents of the University of California designated IHPS as an organized research unit in the School of Medicine, strengthening the Institute’s ability to collaborate with departments and schools on the UCSF and other campuses. For more than forty years, Philip R. Lee, MD has been a leader in health policy at the international, national, state, and local levels.

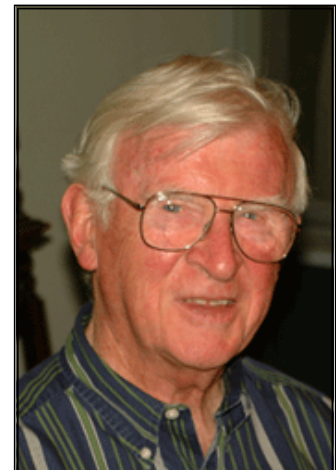
Dr. Lee contributed to global health during his 1963-1965 tenure with the Agency of International Development as Director of Health Services within the Office of Technical Cooperation and Research. In this position, he drafted the first U.S. policies for international family planning services and helped to strengthen the Agency’s health and nutrition program. He has continued to serve as an adviser to health policymakers in the United Kingdom, France, Canada, and Israel over the past decades.

Dr. Lee contributed to the health of the nation as a senior federal health official in two administrations. Serving as the first Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs within the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (U.S. DHEW) in 1965-69, Dr. Lee came to government at a time described by some as a period of “creative federalism.” It was a time, too, of social tumult. President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated in 1963. The Civil Rights Act had passed Congress in 1964. The Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965 with strong pressure on Congress by President Lyndon Baines Johnson after “Bloody Sunday” in Selma, Alabama, where police attacked and beat civil rights marchers.

Along with the Voting Rights Act, more than 80 bills were passed during the first eight months of 1965. Many were landmark bills: Medicare and Medicaid; Health Professions Education Assistance Amendments; Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke Amendments; the War on Poverty; Job Corps; Food Stamps; and Head Start. As a 1993 biography of Dr. Lee from the US DHHS noted:

In Dr. Lee’s first two years as assistant secretary, from 1965 to 1967, Congress enacted more health legislation than all the previous Congresses put together. Not since that period has the public’s health and health care reform been such a high priority on the nation’s agenda.

During his tenure, Dr. Lee participated in the development of policies for the newly created Medicare program, particularly funding of graduate medical education and in the joint effort by the Public Health Service and the Social Security Administration to desegregate the 1,000 of the nation’s 7,000 hospitals that remained racially segregated. Under these new policies, they had to assure that the hospitals complied with provisions of the Civil Rights Act in order to receive federal reimbursement. Dr. Lee worked with the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration and the Director of the Bureau of Insurance to establish policies on physician payment and quality assurance. He helped to develop health manpower, family planning, consumer protection, environmental health, and biomedical research policies. He was also involved in the development and evaluation of programs sponsored by the Children’s



STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (CONT'D)

Bureau aimed at reducing infant mortality and improving services for high risk children and Youth. Dr. Lee chaired an Interdepartmental Committee that included the DHEW, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Labor, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Defense. Each year, this committee would develop the health legislation program for the White House. He also chaired the Task Force on Prescription Drugs (1967-1969), and he led the effort in DHEW to establish the National Center for Health Services Research (now the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality).

After he had left federal government, his early experience in developing Medicare policies led to his chairmanship of the Physician Payment Review Commission, established by Congress in 1986 to examine reimbursement for physicians. Dr. Lee served as chairman from 1986 through 1993. The Commission's recommendations on physician payment were adopted by Congress in 1989 and implemented by the Health Care Financing Administration (now the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services) during 1992-1996.

During his tenure as Assistant Secretary for Health within the U.S. DHHS in 1993-1997, major health care reforms were again proposed but not enacted by Congress. This was a time of "new federalism," when federal government continued to transfer authority for health and social welfare programs to states, a trend that had begun in the early 1980s. Dr. Lee's responsibilities included oversight of the eight Public Health Service agencies that lead the world in biomedical research, food and drug safety, disease control, and health care for the underserved—the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Indian Health Service, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (now the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality). Also located within the assistant secretary's office were the Office of the Surgeon General, the Office of Population Affairs, the Office of Minority Health, the Office of Women's Health, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Office of International Health, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and the National AIDS Program.

Dr. Lee has contributed to the health of Californians, especially during his tenure as UCSF Chancellor (1969-1972) and as Director of the UCSF Institute for Health Policy Studies (1972-1993). Under Dr. Lee's leadership, UCSF became a national leader in the proportion of minority students enrolled in the health professions schools, particularly in the UCSF medical school. At the same time, UCSF's professional schools were strengthened and biomedical research continued to advance. The new ambulatory care center was opened, providing improved clinical services for UCSF patients, and planning began for new dental school facilities. Dr. Lee continues to work to help policymakers and others understand that California is a rapidly growing and increasingly diverse state, and that both its educational and health care institutions must meet the needs of diverse populations.

In addition to his contributions at the federal and state levels, Dr. Lee has also worked to improve the health of people in San Francisco, particularly during his term (1985-1989) as the first President of the Health Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, when the community faced a growing crisis during the first years of the HIV epidemic. The Health Commission is the governing body for the health department, which includes public health, mental health, and substance abuse services, as well as San Francisco General Hospital and Laguna Honda Hospital, a 1,000-bed long-term facility.

Dr. Lee currently serves as Professor of Social Medicine (Emeritus), School of Medicine, UCSF, Senior Scholar at the Institute for Health Policy Studies, and Consulting Professor, Human Biology Program and School of Medicine, Stanford University. He also currently serves on the Secretary's Council on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (U.S. DHHS); the National Board of Advisors of the Panetta Institute for Public Policy; the Chairman of both the Collaborative on Health and the Environment and the Health and Environmental Funders' Network; and as a member of the Blue Ribbon Committee of the Navajo Nation.

After undergraduate years and medical school at Stanford University, Dr. Lee completed his internship at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital in Boston and a medical residency at Stanford University Hospital. Dr. Lee served on Active Duty in the U.S. Navy from 1949-1951 and completed his internal medicine training at New York University and the Mayo Foundation.

As a practitioner, Dr. Lee's initial interests were in general medicine. He developed a special interest in rheumatology and rehabilitation of patients with chronic illness, including cardiovascular disease. He was a faculty member at the Institute for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University when he collaborated with Dr. Paul Dudley White of Harvard University, one of the world's leading cardiologists, on a pioneering study of the rehabilitation of patients with cardiovascular disease. At the Institute, Dr. Lee worked with Dr. Howard Rusk, the founding father of modern rehabilitation medicine.

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT UPDATE (CONT'D)

After completing the cardiovascular rehabilitation study, Dr. Lee returned to the San Francisco Bay Area. In the late 1950s, he was Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine at Stanford University's School of Medicine. Beginning in 1956, he practiced in the Department of Medicine of the Palo Alto Medical Clinic, a multispecialty group practice established in 1930. Unlike the Mayo Clinic, which focused on a referral of patients from other physicians, the Palo Alto Medical Clinic focused on primary care in the community. Dr. Lee's father, Russel Van Arsdale Lee, MD, was the lead founding partner among the clinic's eight founders. A noted physician, the senior Dr. Lee emphasized preventive medicine, group practice, and prepaid health care. His five children all became physicians.

Over the course of his long career, Dr. Lee has served as co-editor and co-author of a number of books: *The Nation's Health* (7th edition, 2003); *Bad Medicine* (1992); *Drugs and the Elderly: Clinical, Social, and Policy Perspectives* (1988); *Prescriptions for Death: The Drugging of the Third World* (1982); *Pills and the Public Purse: The Routes to National Drug Insurance* (1981); *Exercise and Health: The Evidence and the Implications* (1981); *Abortion Politics: Private Morality and Public Policy* (1981); *Deliberations and Compromise: The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976* (1977); *Primary Care in a Specialized World* (1976), *Pills, Profits, and Politics* (1974); *The Politics of Health* (1972); *Rehabilitation of the Cardiovascular Patient* (1958); and *Cardiovascular Rehabilitation* (1957).

Dr. Lee's career has been devoted to improving health care and public health for all people. He has done this directly by helping to shape policy at the local, state, federal and international levels. With his colleagues at UCSF, he has contributed to health policy debates based on careful research and evaluation.

He has an unswerving commitment to the needs of the disadvantaged, including the elderly, the disabled, and those without access to care. Yet, he is able to encourage even-handed policy debate among parties with highly divergent views in a manner that encourages creative innovation. Dr. Lee continues to be a teacher and mentor for many who are now in key positions as researchers and teachers in academia, and as leaders of professional associations, public health agencies, foundations, and in the private sector. Their work covers a wide variety of issues in the areas of health policy, health care, and public health. Dr. Lee also continues to be sought out by the next generation of leaders because of his capacity to inspire and to offer guidance and advice. He is a rare role model in his exceptional accomplishments, as well as in his enthusiasm, tenacity, integrity, imagination, and compassion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Helene Lipton, PhD, has been invited to provide expert testimony on generic drugs by the Assembly Health Committee of the California State Legislature on August 15, 2006.

Adams Dudley, MD, MBA, and **Lauren Goldman, MD**, will be reporting on: "The Effect of Public Reporting and Pay-for Performance on California's Safety Net Hospitals" at a CPAC policy briefing on "Access to Care for Vulnerable Populations" at the California State Capitol, on August 23, 2006, from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM.

Also speaking will be: **Deborah Podus, PhD, UCLA**, **Jane Mauldon, PhD, Kamran Nayeri, PhD, UCB**, and **Umo Isong, PhD, UCSF**. For more info, contact: Tanya.Barretto@ucop.edu

Two projects about increasing diversity in medical schools have involved IHPS faculty and staff, as well as other UCSF faculty and staff. The final report of the first project, "Increasing Diversity in U.S. DHHS Region IX Medical Schools: Opportunities and Challenges," funded by the federal Office of Minority Health within DHHS is just now being released. **Hal Luft** was Principal Investigator, **Pat Franks**, Principal Analyst, **Beth Newell**, Research Associate, and **Noelle Lee**, Consultant of the project. A second study, "Diversity in U.S. Medical Schools, funded by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, has **Phil Lee** as Principal Investigator, **Kevin Grumbach**, **Molly Sutphen**, **Nancy Rockafellar** as Co-Investigators and **Pat Franks** as Project Director. The Final Report will be released in the fall. IHPS Grand Rounds in December will feature a panel discussing findings and recommendations of the Macy study.

We Want you!

- Please send in material for Issue #5 by September 15, 2006
- Feedback on our newsletter? We want your input!
- Writers for e-IHPS columns
- Please contact: annic.larson@ucsf.edu

AWARDS AND PUBLICATIONS

- * Congratulations! to **Edie Wade** on her Doctorate Degree in Educational Thought and Sociocultural Studies from the University of New Mexico, July, 2006.
- * **Michael Cabana, MD, MPP**, chief of the Division of General Pediatrics at UCSF Children’s Hospital, has been awarded the Nemours Child Health Services Research Award from AcademyHealth at its national meeting in Seattle. The award recognizes Dr. Cabana’s work during the past seven years in health services research into the epidemiology of quality health care. Dr. Cabana studies why some patients receive higher-quality health care than others, and what can be done to address the inequities. The Nemours Award recognizes the scientific work of emerging scholars in the field of child health services research, particularly research on quality improvement of pediatric health services. The award is given to an internationally recognized clinical investigator for major contributions to understanding the pathogenesis, pathophysiology and therapy of endocrine disease. Read the whole story on the UCSF Today website <http://pub.ucsf.edu/today/cache/news/200608034.html>
- * The National Institute for Health Care Management (NIHCM) Foundation is pleased to release an issue paper highlighting the unique health issues faced young adults, as well as the vastly different socioeconomic, cultural and demographic factors influencing their health status, access to care and utilization of services. NIHCM Foundation’s **“Young People’s Health Care: A National Imperative,”** authored by experts from the University of California, San Francisco, advocates for tailored solutions to prevent a crisis in the health status and access to care of young adults and documents current innovative state, county and local programs targeted to meet the needs of the young adult population. The authors of this paper—**Claire D. Brindis, Tina Paul Mulye, M. Jane Park & Charles E. Irwin, Jr.**—are faculty and staff of The Public Policy Analysis and Education Center for Middle Childhood, Adolescent and Young Adult Health (Policy Center) at the UCSF (a joint department of Pediatrics and IHPS collaborative). The Policy Center is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Office of Adolescent Health (U45 MC00023). Please visit their web site for more information: <http://policy.ucsf.edu>.

ARTIST’S CORNER

Featured artist: Bridget Fleming

As Interviewed by Annie Larson, Reporter for e-IHPS



Bridget Fleming studied musicology, (What’s that? I said) music theory and music history at UCLA from vocal teacher Michelle Weir. While a student, she gained experience doing “open mikes” in LA clubs, She kept getting invited back to work with various musicians, and even playing percussion with Latin jazz groups. I asked her about her practice schedule.

Bridget: I’m really not regular with my practicing because of my busy schedule. But I mostly squeeze it in when my husband’s at work and I’m home alone (his schedule changes week to week). My father was musical - He played guitar, so he always encouraged me to play, sing, etc. I also have other musical family members including a brother, who is a music producer, engineer, and plays hip-hop/rap style drums and sax in a band.

My husband is really supportive because he really wants me to do more jazz singing professionally. He gets me vocal lessons and buys me music books.

I had more inspiration when I was living in LA, majoring in music, and hanging around musicians. I haven’t written anything since then. But as far as inspiration when I’m singing, it’s the fact that I want to tell a story through the music and I want the audience to believe it. I want them to believe the lyrics as I sing them and I want them to feel the same way I feel, the mood of the piece.

Musical influences include: singers: Tierney Sutton, Sandra Booker, Ella Fitzgerald, Frank Sinatra, and musicians: John Coltrane, Chet Baker, Charles Mingus, Theolonius Monk, and Miles Davis.

Bridget also loves classical and punk/pop rock, especially Rachmaninov, Stravinsky, Radiohead, Coldplay, Flaming Lips.

Finally, what are your goals?: To get a paid gig!

(This interview was conducted in December of 2005. I know Bridget has found some new inspirations in San Francisco since then). -A.L.

“I want to tell a story through the music and I want the audience to believe it”.

COMINGS AND GOINGS

Welcome to IHPS:

- ♣ Alba Ingram, our new HR Assistant extraordinaire!
- ♣ Keith Law, with the CHART Project
- ♣ Beth Thew, with the CHART Project
- ♣ Bernadette Sanchez with the Brindis Health Journalism project
- ♣ Eric Solomon - Post Doc with Stan Glantz
- ♣ Amy Hwang - UC Santa Cruz student Intern assisting Core till September
- ♣ Welcome back, Sandi Kaplan! Sandi is working with Patti Katz on the "Top Secret" Nalpak-Ztak research project.
- ♣ And.....Welcome to the world, Desmond Philip Monrad! born June 29 2006, to Holly Wing (Katz) and Eric Monrad



In our next issue: An exclusive interview with Dr. Hal Luft on his sabbatical, beginning September 1st, 2006.....Let's find out what he's *really* up to!

August 2006

- ♣ Health Policy Seminars Mondays 12-1:30 PM
- ♦ IHPS Grand Rounds Monthly at Noon Room 263

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