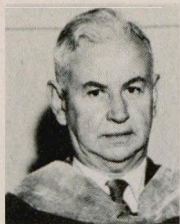


MD's HONORS LIST

Dr. Francis J. Braceland, emeritus clinical professor of psychiatry at Yale, senior consultant to the Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn., and a member of *MD's* editorial board recently received the Edward B.



Dr. Braceland Allen Award for important contributions to the field of geriatric psychiatry. Other recipients of awards at the annual meeting of the American Geriatrics Society are **Dr. David Lehr**, head of pharmacology at New York Medical College, **Dr. Charles E. Lyght**, former director of medical communications for Merck, Sharpe and Dohme Research Laboratories and president of the AGS in 1970-71.

Dr. Clark H. Millikan, professor of neurology at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine and an authority on stroke, received the Willard O. Thompson Award.

The American College of Physicians (ACP) at its recent annual session in Atlantic City honored six physicians and the National Institutes of Health for outstanding contributions to medicine. Johns Hopkins geneticist **Dr. Victor A. McKusick** received the John Phillips Memorial Award, New York University's **Dr. Saul Krugman** the James D. Bruce Memorial Award and University of Minnesota immunologist **Dr. Robert A. Good** received the ACP's award for distinguished contributions in science as related to medicine. The William C. Menninger Award was conferred on Yale's professor of psychiatry **Dr. Theodore Lidz**, the ACP Distinguished Teacher Award on Dr.

Thomas Durant of Temple University and the Alfred Stengel Memorial Award for service to the ACP on **Dr. Irving S. Wright**, emeritus clinical professor of medicine at Cornell. The Edward R. Loveland Award for major contributions to community service and the improvement of health was received for the NIH by the Institutes' director **Dr. Robert Q. Marston**.

Dr. Sidney Farber, scientific director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation



and Chairman of the staff of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, was awarded the Gold Headed Cane at the meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists in Cincinnati.

MD REMEMBERS: Dr. Parry of Bath

■ When Bath was 18th century England's most fashionable spa, the resort's most prominent physician was Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry who gave the first descriptions of exophthalmic goiter, facial hemiatrophy and congenital idiopathic dilation of the colon. His original, complete account of hyperthyroidism was published three years after his death in 1822 but since the first case was observed in 1786 Sir William Osler and many texts called the disorder "Parry's disease."

Parry, the oldest of nine children of a nonconformist minister, was born on October 21, 1755 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire. At lower school he met his lifelong friend Edward Jenner who later dedicated his famous report on vaccination to him. After attending the Dissenters' Academy in Warrington, Parry studied medicine in London and Edinburgh where he was elected president of the students' medical society and obtained his degree in 1778.

In 1779, following a long honeymoon on the Continent, Parry and his beautiful bride settled in Bath where he became a successful practitioner. Once when he was making calls and a friend asked if the

physician's bulging pockets were filled with guineas, Dr. Parry replied: "I believe there are 99; I may make it a round sum before I get home."

On his estate, he experimented with horticulture, bred sheep, and for his services to the wool industry was elected to the Farming Society of Ireland. A charming, cultivated man with wide interests, Parry counted among his many friends the astronomer Sir William Herschel.

Parry's account of angina pectoris, crediting the earlier descriptions by William Heberden and Jenner, demonstrated his clear understanding that the blood flow through diseased coronary arteries was insufficient to meet the demands of the heart during exertion.

A treatise on tetanus and rabies, dedicated to Jenner, was published by Parry in 1814 and his *Elements of Pathology* the following year.



Some medical historians consider Parry's greatest work his studies demonstrating that the arterial pulse was caused by the impact of the left ventricle during systole.

Noted for his careful observations and meticulous notes, Parry recorded his own symptoms when he suffered from a nephritic calculus and inflammatory gout in 1811. Five years later while conducting some experiments he had a stroke and retired to his home where he died on March 9, 1822.

His unpublished works, printed posthumously, included five cases of bronchocele and eight examples of "enlargement of the thyroid gland in connection with enlargement or palpitation of the heart."

Of the nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. Parry, Charles Henry became a physician and his younger brother became the famous arctic explorer Sir William Edward Parry. In his search for the Northwest Passage Sir William discovered and named Barrow, Hecla and Fury Straits, Melville Island and others of the Parry Islands. In 1827 he set out from Spitsbergen by sledge but because of the fatigue of his party he was forced to turn back before reaching the North Pole.