



OHSU

An historical chronology

Creating the Building Blocks

1867

Members of the medical department at Willamette University in Salem begin the first formal medical education program in Oregon.

1877

Willamette University's medical education program relocates to Portland.

1887

University of Oregon establishes a medical school in northwest Portland. The school is the only medical school in the Pacific Northwest.

1898

The Oregon College of Dentistry is founded in downtown Portland.

1899

The Tacoma College of Dental Surgery moves to Portland from Washington.

1900

The Oregon College of Dentistry and the Tacoma College of Dental Surgery merge to form the North Pacific Dental College, later renamed the North Pacific College of Oregon.



1913

Willamette University and the University of Oregon merge their medical education programs to form the University of Oregon Medical School.

1917

The present 116-acre Marquam Hill campus gets its start with a 20-acre tract donated by the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and an 88-acre tract donated by the family of C.S. Jackson, former publisher of the Oregon Journal.

The state wide Children's Development and Rehabilitation Center Service Program is established in the School of Medicine to provide diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation services for handicapped children.

1919

The University of Oregon Medical School moves from downtown Portland to its present location on Marquam Hill in southwest Portland. The first building, Mackenzie Hall, begins an era of development that now includes 33 major buildings on the Marquam Hill campus as well as numerous facilities throughout the tri-county Portland metropolitan area.

The University of Oregon in Eugene begins offering courses in nursing.



1920

The Portland School of Social Work begins offering courses in public health nursing.

1923

Multnomah County Hospital opens on the Marquam Hill campus and contracts with the medical school to provide services to indigent patients.

1926

The University of Oregon establishes a five-year program leading to a degree in nursing.

Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children is built on the Marquam Hill campus and becomes the first full-service children's hospital in the Pacific Northwest.

1927

Emma Jones Hall, which now houses OHSU's family practice clinic, is built as a dormitory for nursing students.

1928

The University of Oregon Medical School takes over operation of Doernbecher.

1931

The outpatient clinic building is constructed on Marquam Hill and outpatient services begin, providing practical experience for medical and nursing students and residents.



1932

The curricula from the Portland School of Social Work and the University of Oregon's nursing program are transferred to the University of Oregon Medical School to form the Department of Nursing Education in the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland.

1945

North Pacific Dental College is incorporated into the Oregon State System of Higher Education as the University of Oregon Dental School in Portland.

1954

The Child Development and Rehabilitation Center facility is built on Marquam Hill.

1956

The Medical School Hospital is built on Marquam Hill.

The University of Oregon Dental School moves from Northeast Oregon Street to its present location on Marquam Hill.

1960

The Department of Nursing Education becomes the University of Oregon School of Nursing in Portland within the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

1973

University Hospital is created through the merger of Multnomah County Hospital, Medical School Hospital and the outpatient clinics.

Bringing the pieces together

1974

University of Oregon Health Sciences Center is formed as an independent institution under the direction of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. The schools of Dentistry, Medicine and Nursing are brought together under one umbrella to create this new center. The center becomes Oregon's only academic health center and one of 125 in the nation.

1981

The institution is renamed Oregon Health Sciences University.

Expanding the horizons of research and community service

1987

Construction is completed on the Vollum Institute for Advanced Biomedical Research. The institute is dedicated to the study of the brain and nervous system at the molecular level.

1989

The Center for Ethics in Health Care is created to promote interdisciplinary study of ethical issues in health care.

1990

The State Office of Rural Health becomes part of OHSU in an effort to help rural areas solve their health practitioner shortages and hospital-related problems. The office provides assistance to rural communities by recruiting and retaining practitioners, and by promoting training specific to rural settings.

Dotter interventional Institute is established at OHSU to honor the pioneer of interventional radiology. The institute leads the



Pacific Northwest in developing image-guided procedures and performs more than 3,000 interventional treatments annually.

1991

Casey Eye Institute opens on Marquam Hill to provide a central clinical, research and educational setting for eye care.

Construction is completed for the Biomedical Information Communication Center, which provides library, audiovisual and teleconferencing services; public computer services; and health informatics.

1992

The Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology building opens. CROET is one of the first facilities in the world to combine the use of molecular and cell biology to study the adverse effects of chemicals on the body and, in particular, the nervous system.

The Veteran's Affairs Medical Center bridge is opened. The 660-foot-long enclosed skybridge, which allows direct transportation of patients and supplies between OHSU and VAMC is the longest suspended pedestrian skybridge in North America.

The School of Nursing building opens.

1993

The School of Nursing begins coordinating a state wide integrated nursing education system that includes programs at OHSU, Eastern Oregon State University, Southern Oregon State University and the Oregon Institute of Technology.



Oregon Health Policy Institute, an interdisciplinary center of OHSU, Portland State University and Oregon State University is created as a resource center for collecting, analyzing and disseminating health policy information.

Physicians Pavilion opens on Marquam Hill to provide modern outpatient services.

1994

The Oregon Regional Primate Research Center joins OHSU as an affiliate research institute.

1995

OHSU becomes a public corporation and separates from the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

Governance of OHSU changes from the Board of Higher Education to the OHSU Board of Directors, whose members are nominated by the governor and approved by the Oregon Senate.

1996

University Hospital is renamed Oregon Health Sciences University Hospital.

The first of OHSU's primary care neighborhood clinics opens in southwest Portland. Today, there are several OHSU community clinics located throughout the Portland metropolitan area helping improve health care access in neighborhood settings.

1997

Planning begins for the Center for Women's Health, and an interim director is named. The center is intended to offer a place where women's concerns can be addressed in a comprehensive, comforting and supportive manner. The center will use a collaborative model that encourages women to actively participate in their care.

1998

The Mark O. Hatfield Research Center is dedicated. The center houses a variety of basic and clinical research programs that have the potential to spark new therapies. It includes such programs as the Clinical Research Center, the Oregon Hearing Research Center, Doernbecher Children's Hospital Pediatric Research Laboratories, the Bone and Mineral Unit's osteoporosis studies, the Oregon Stroke Center, and the Oregon Cancer Center.

Doernbecher Children's Hospital's new state-of-the-art pediatric medical complex is opened. Built with private funding and bond revenues, Doernbecher provides the widest range of health care services for children in the region.

The Neurological Sciences Institute joins the university as its fifth research unit. NSI researchers conduct research to advance understanding of the brain and neurological disorders. Current areas of research emphasis include movement control, neural development and degeneration, sensory systems, neural plasticity and learning.

The Oregon Regional Primate Research Center becomes an OHSU research unit.

2001

The Vaccine and Gene Therapy Institute and Neurological Sciences Institute buildings open on OHSU's west campus.

OHSU's name changes to Oregon Health & Science University as Gov. John Kitzhaber signs legislation expanding OHSU's mission and paving the way for merger with Oregon Graduate Institute of Science and Technology. The merger took place July 1, 2001.

Oregon Cancer Center changes its name to OHSU Cancer Institute.

2002

Oregon Regional Primate Research Center changes its name to Oregon National Primate Research Center.

2003

OHSU breaks ground for its first building in the South Waterfront District.

OHSU breaks ground for a new research building on Marquam Hill campus.

2006

Work finishes on the new Biomedical Research Building. This building houses state of the art lab space for OHSU researchers.

OHSU names former School of Medicine Dean Joseph Robertson, MD, MBA, as president of the University. Mark Richardson, MD, M.Sc.B, MBA, is appointed as dean of the School of Medicine.

OHSU completes two new patient care buildings, the Peter O. Kohler Pavilion on Marquam Hill, and the Center for Health & Healing-the first building on OHSU's new south waterfront campus and the nation's first LEED platinum certified medical building. These two buildings are linked by the Portland Ariel Tram.

OHSU School of Medicine, in partnership with Kaiser Permanente, is one of 11 recipients of an NIH grant for translational research. The \$55 million grant was the largest gift in the initial group of recipients.

2007

The School of Medicine embarks on a new strategic plan, emphasizing diversity and academic innovation. The plan is designed to complement the broader initiatives outlined in the University's Vision 2020 strategic plan.

2008

A gift of \$100 million from Phil and Penny Knight helps evolve the OHSU Cancer Institute to the OHSU Knight Cancer Institute.

2011

The OHSU/OUS Collaborative Life Sciences Building and Skourtes Tower ground-breaking takes place on the Schnitzer Campus.

2012

A gift of \$25 million establishes the Bob and Charlee Moore Institute for Nutrition and Wellness at OHSU.

A gift of \$125 million from Phil and Penny Knight creates the OHSU Knight Cardiovascular Institute.

OHSU celebrates its 125th anniversary.

2013

OHSU's premier supporters, Phil and Penny Knight, issued a \$500 million challenge pledge to support Brian Druker's vision to defeat cancer as we know it. This is not a gift—not yet, anyway. It is a challenge to build an additional \$500 million in support to match their pledge—and to do so in two years.

2015

OHSU meets the \$500 million challenge to support Brian Druker's vision to defeat cancer as we know it.

SCHOOL HISTORY

Since the year 2000:

- As of 2008, the School of Medicine has consistently ranked in the top 3 percent of American medical schools for its primary care education program for the twelfth consecutive year as reported in *U.S. News & World Report*. Of the 125 schools included, its primary care education program ranked fourth; family medicine education ranked third and has been in the top five for 13 consecutive years; and rural medicine ranked sixth.

- Thirty-two percent of Oregon physicians did all or part of their training at OHSU.
- Ninety-six to 100 percent of graduates in the M.D. program passed their licensure exams on the first attempt, a passing rate higher than the national average.
- The number of applicants to the M.D. program steadily rose 20 percent over the previous four years while the number of applicants nationally dropped by 20 percent during the same time period.
- In 2000, approximately 15 percent of American medical school graduates who applied to primary care residencies applied to OHSU. Fourteen percent of those applying to internal medicine residencies applied to OHSU's program, 15 percent in family medicine and 19 percent in pediatrics.
- The School of Medicine's research and training awards expanded rapidly at the turn of the century. In 2007, the school ranked 19th for NIH funding among the nation's 129 medical schools, with awards totaling \$168.3 million.