the Student

Association

was published.

American

Medical

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MORE THAN 50 YEARS OF TRANSFORMING MEDICAL EDUCATION



May 6-8, 1955: held at Chicago's H Sherman. This was the first convention to offer programming in addition to the House of Delegates.



.. 1950: The Student American Medical Association (SAMA) i founded under the American Medical Association (AMA).

December 1956: The Journal of the Student American Medical Association was renamed The New Physician, to reflect the addition of intern and resident affiliate members.



SAMA announces its philosophical as well as its financial independence from 1967: Stanford the AMA. SAMA was now a completely University's chapter independent and submitted a formal student-run proposal to withdraw organization. from SAMA. Overall, SAMA members were no longer content with mirroring the

Annual Convention



cted Laurel Cappa. medical student at se Western Reserve iversity, as its first female president.

1974: The SAMA Foundation established the Center for Applications of Psychological Type, furthering the development and use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator.

1972: National president became a full-time position.



1984: The AMSA Foundation • launched the National Health Service Corps Health Promotion Disease Prevention Project which ran for 12 years and placed over 2,100 health professions students in underserved communities to conduct specific projects on behalf of the community while exploring careers in medically underserved areas.

• 1975: The AMSA Foundation established the Center for Physician Development



at the University of New Mexico to

responsible physicians.

augment the development of socially

• 1975: The organization officially changed its name to the American Medical Student Association (AMSA) at its 25th Annual Convention. It was almost called the American Student Medical Alliance.

.. 1978: The organization

relocated the national office

from Chicago, Illinois, to the

delegation of medical students

to the People's Republic of

China after being invited by

Washington, D.C., area.

··● 1978: AMSA sent the first

the Chinese Medical

Association



Annual Convention attracted an average of 1,000 attendees.

• 1986: AMSA purchased its first national headquarters in Reston, Virginia.

... 1986: The AMSA Health **Education Assistance Loan** program "HEAL Deal" provided medical students the first discounted loan rates.

• 1986: With the help of the Pew Memorial Trust and the "We Are the World" Save Africa Rock Group, AMSA developed the first international consortium of medical schools for exchanging and training physicians in Nigeria and



1995: AMSA

rallied together

in a grass-roots

effort to save

the National

Health Service

Corps.

1994: AMSA purchased its current national office building in Reston, Virginia. ... 2001: The organization established the Jack Rutledge Fellowship for Achieving Universal Health Care and Eliminating Health Disparities, in honor of an inspiring past AMSA president. The director of student programming was also added this year. Both positions became fulltime student office staff.

.. 2001: AMSA was instrumental in writing and introducing federal legislation that would limit resident work hours. The Patient and Physician Safety and Protection Act of 2001 was introduced by Senator Jon Corzine and Representative John Convers.

> March 2005: AMSA purchased a house October 2003: The in Washington, Virginia, and named it the Paul R. Wright Retreat Center. The National Resident Matching Program house is located on 33 acres of lan agreed to a proposal bordering the Shenandoah Nat set forth by AMSA to Park and will be used to host A increase student choice sponsored think tanks, le and negotiating ability institutes and electives for future in the Match. physicians. Specifically, residency programs are now required to disclose, prior to the ranking

deadlines, the actua

This took effect with

the 2005 Match.

• 2002: In response to

AMSA's voice, the

Accreditation Council

for Graduate Medical

resident work hours.

··· 2002: AMSA launched

to educate medical

students on the

pharmaceutical

influences of the

informed decisions.

PharmFree campaign

its nationwide

Education adjusted

its accreditation

requirements to

include tougher

standards on

contracts to applicants.

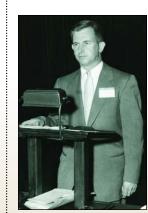
2010: AMSA celebrates 60th anniversary.

> AMSA CONTINUE TO DEVELOP OCIALLY **ESPONSIBLE** HYSICIANS AND RANSFORM OF MEDICINE

• 2006: Paul R. Wright retired, after serving as AMSA's executive director for almost 30 years.



December 27, 1951: SAMA holds its First Annual Convention. at Chicago's Sheraton Hotel



student at the University of Michigan, was sworn in as the first president of SAMA.

November 1957: Membership dues were 4 cents/month.

1954: SAMA officially became financially independent when SAMA President Robert Rakel presented a check to the AMA for repayment of start-up costs.

> 1962: The SAMA Foundation was established to promote the organization's educational agenda as well as to better public health, integrate medical education and research activities, and help students finance their medical education.

Commission on Medical Education was formed. Composed of medical

1968: SAMA's Joint

beliefs and practices

of the AMA.

students and educators, the commission proposed numerous reforms and model curricula to make medical education more

responsive to

community needs.

Housestaff Association, the nation's first professional organization for medical interns and residents.

the Physician National

1972: SAMA helped establish

• 1970: SAMA leaders testified in support of legislation establishing and later expanding the National Health Service Corps

··● 1970: SAMA helped introduce the original Family Practice Act of 1970 and testified on its behalf on Capitol Hill.

969: The SAMA

ational Student Health

portunity to work in

palachia, urban and

iral community clinics

igrant health centers.

mmunities and othe

edically underserved

ative American

oject was founded,

ing students the



·· 1977: Paul R. Wright was named executive director of both AMSA and the AMSA Foundation. Prior to that he had served as staff director of community health programs and executive director of the **AMSA Foundation**

1989: The Health Policy Fellowship Program commenced, reinforcing AMSA's commitment to providing medical students with unique health police learning opportunities

1985: Sharon Scanlon is appointed the first legislative affairs director. A Lobbyist for Physicians-in-Train



MILLIO

STATISTICS.

ident Association hired lobbyist to represent the Scanlon, whose title is legislative director, left the ersity Medical School for the halls of Congress after

Beleaguered Congres

every known interest grou

heard of-has someone

Hill. But, until recently, o

ically advocating on its I

That changed last si

Generalist Physicians-in-Training Project began developing a community responsive physician work force and increasing the number of medical school graduates entering primary care fields

1992: AMSA's •

1997: In order to unify AMSA's activist efforts, AMSA transitioned from a task force structure to standing committees. These would later be

1995: AMSA helped convince the

National Resident Matching

Program to change the Match

algorithm in favor of students.



re-named Action Committees

2002: The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, a division of the National Institutes of Health, awarded a \$1.2 million grant to the AMSA Foundation to integrate complementary and alternative medicine into the current health professions education

