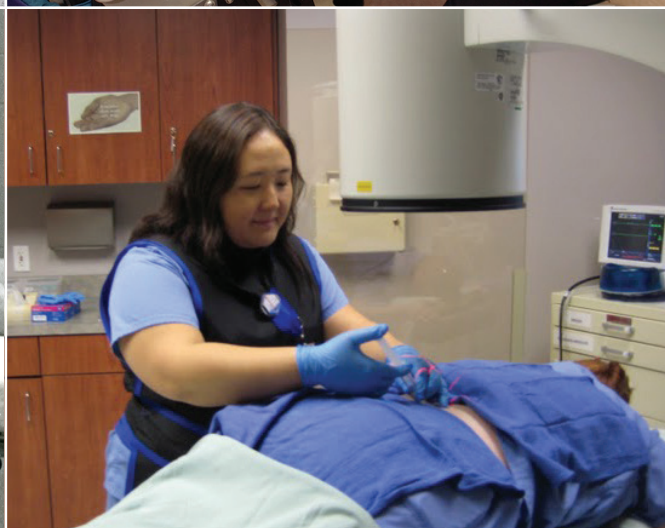
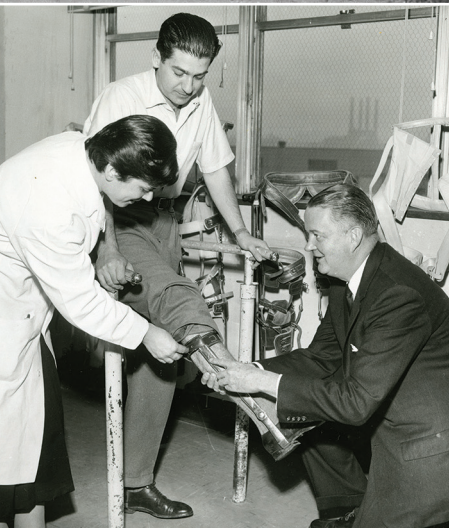


75
YEARS
AAPM&R

A Celebration of
AAPM&R's
75th Anniversary

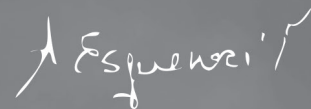


*Physicians Adding Quality to Life®
for 75 years and counting*

**CONGRATULATIONS
TO AAPM&R ON ITS ADVANCEMENTS
OVER THE LAST 75 YEARS.**

MossRehab skillfully Accepts the Challenge of improving function and quality of life for our patients. It's what drives all of us, every day.

We applaud the AAPM&R's efforts in navigating the present and helping define the future. Here's to another 75 years of success.



Alberto Esquenazi, MD
Chief Medical Officer, MossRehab
and 2013 AAPM&R President



MossRehab
EINSTEIN HEALTHCARE NETWORK

MossRehab.com

A Celebration of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation's 75th Anniversary

The American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, your Academy, is extremely proud of all that we have accomplished since our founding by a small group of visionary leaders 75 years ago. This timeline represents a portion of the history and heritage we share and places major milestones in the context of national and world events. It reflects many of the struggles and triumphs of our medical specialty to establish its proper place within the profession and to contribute to the health and quality of life of our patients through education, research and advocacy. As you will see as the pages unfold, we built a strong foundation, gained momentum and achieved some notable accomplishments. Our future is bright. As AAPM&R members, we must understand the past so that our clinical practice continues to pose the important questions and our research finds solutions that benefit our patients. This will require active participation in current and future initiatives, while we remain true to our core values and our mission.

Our Vision: To transform the focus of health care to value function

Our Mission: To serve its member physicians by advancing the specialty of physical medicine and rehabilitation, promoting excellence in physiatric practice, and advocating on public policy issues related to persons with disabling conditions.

This is our Diamond Anniversary and our Jubilee. It is the occasion to celebrate and reflect on the significance of the diamond as evoked by a great writer. The meaning behind the symbol might well be applied to our history as we reflect back and move forward.

"We might as well face the truth that to researchers of the future, poking about among the ruins of time, we shall all be tiny glitters. But then, so are diamonds."

~James Thurber, American author and cartoonist

*Physicians Adding Quality to Life®
for 75 years and counting*

What Happened in the Nation?

1890s–1920s

The socio-political environment created by the Progressive Era (1890s–1920s) enhances possibilities for both physical and rehabilitation medicine. The Progressive Movement highly values science and the professions, especially medicine. Reformers after World War I focus on creating rehabilitation services for wounded veterans and workers' compensation programs.

75 YEARS
AAPM&R

1920s

The Progressive Era continues into the 1920s. Franklin Roosevelt purchases and develops the Warm Springs Foundation which provides treatment and peer interaction for patients with polio. Many of the rehabilitation techniques and technologies developed there (manual muscle testing, orthoses, hand controls for automobiles and other adaptive equipment) become useful in the future treatment of patients with spinal cord injury and other disabling conditions. The early beginnings of the independent living movement can probably also be traced to Warm Springs.



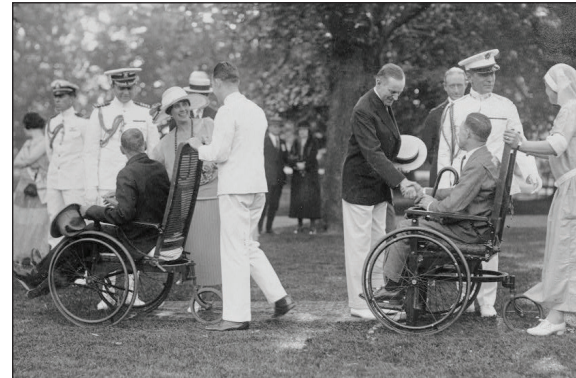
FDR buys the Warm Springs property to develop a rehabilitation center

Philip Drinker and Louis Shaw develop the iron lung, a chamber that provides artificial respiration for polio patients

The Great Depression begins with the Stock Market Crash

Development of the Progressive Movement:

Growing awareness of the problems caused by large corporations and large cities such as slums, injured workers and a belief that the government had a role in addressing them



Workers' compensation programs develop

in Wisconsin, Oregon, California, North Dakota, and New Jersey

American Medical Association calls for the development of Workers' Compensation programs

The first Vocational Rehabilitation Act is signed into law

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is diagnosed with polio

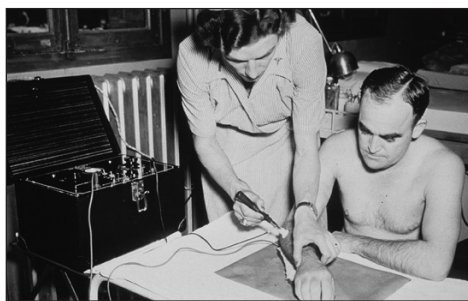
FDR buys the Warm Springs property to develop a rehabilitation center

Philip Drinker and Louis Shaw develop the iron lung, a chamber that provides artificial respiration for polio patients

The Great Depression begins with the Stock Market Crash

1890

American Electro-therapeutic Association is the first American organization to put the use of physical agents on a scientific basis



What Happened in PM&R?

1890–1920s

There is increased interest in the scientific use of physical agents, primarily to treat acute illnesses. Military rehabilitation programs develop and the first civilian inpatient rehabilitation hospital is established in New York City.

Flexner report on medical education

World War I begins

World War I ends

1918-1919

Workers' compensation programs develop in Wisconsin, Oregon, California, North Dakota, and New Jersey

1919

The Institute of Crippled and Disabled Men sponsors an international conference on rehabilitation leading to the establishment of the first international rehabilitation program

1920

George Deaver, MD, completes his service in World War I, having established rehabilitation programs first in Egypt that were expanded to other countries throughout Europe

1921

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is diagnosed with polio

1923

The American College of Radiology and Physiotherapy (later renamed the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine in 1967) is established

1926

John Coulter, MD, starts a physical therapy division of Orthopedics at Northwestern University



1927

Philip Drinker and Louis Shaw develop the iron lung, a chamber that provides artificial respiration for polio patients

1929

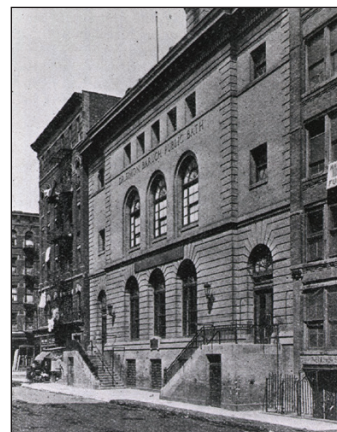
Frank Krusen, MD, establishes the first physical medicine academic department at Temple University

1917

John Coulter, MD and other early leaders use physical agents to treat acute and chronic conditions, and diathermy becomes widely available in the United States

Military Rehabilitation Hospitals are developed by Fred Albee, MD; Frank Granger, MD; Harry Mock, MD; and John Coulter, MD.

Jeremiah Milbank, a philanthropist, establishes the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York City—the first U.S. rehabilitation hospital



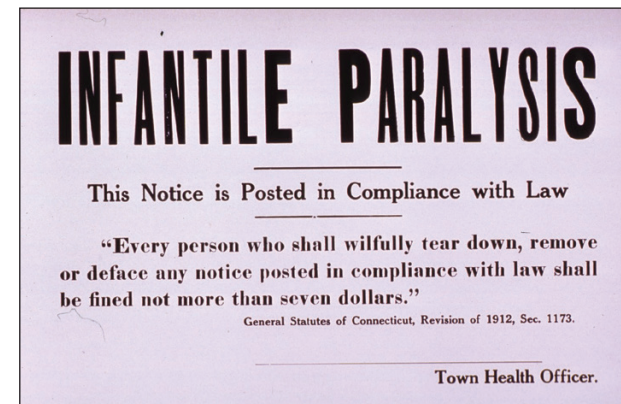
What Happened in PM&R?

1920s

Physical medicine continues to develop through national professional organizations and becomes established in a few academic medical centers. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from the establishment of military rehabilitation programs does not advance the field or lead to major civilian program development.

1930s

The decade is marked by the election of a progressive president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Great Depression, and the country's eventual entry into World War II, with an end to the economic depression and more advances for the medical specialty of PM&R.



FDR is elected president of the United States in a landslide over Herbert Hoover

Mechanical engineers Harry Jennings and his friend Herbert Everest, who was spinal cord injured in a mining accident, invent the first lightweight, steel, collapsible wheelchair

President Roosevelt signs the Social Security Act, establishing federal assistance to adults with disabilities and extending existing vocational rehabilitation programs. Title V establishes the Maternal and Child Health Program and the Crippled Children's Program

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is formed. The organization is highly successful in raising donations for research to prevent polio, training grants for PM&R departments and physical therapy schools, and funding the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with polio

Lou Gehrig Day held at Yankee Stadium in New York City. The first baseman, diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), tells the world "Today, I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth."

1930 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1938 1939

Krusen publishes the first curriculum for physical medicine in JAMA

Krusen is appointed to the AMA Council on Physical Therapy chaired by John Coulter

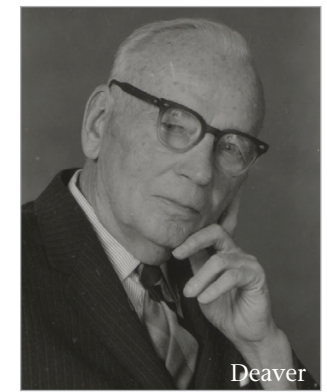
Krusen is appointed chair of the new Department of Physical Medicine at the Mayo Clinic

Krusen establishes the first three-year physical medicine residency program at the Mayo Clinic in collaboration with the University of Minnesota

Krusen proposes the terms "physiatrist" (fizz-ee-at'-trist) and "physiatry" (fizz-ee-at'-tree);

The American Society of Physical Therapy Physicians (the organization that will become AAPM&R) is founded; Walter Zeiter, MD, is appointed executive director and John Coulter, MD, the first president

The Society is formalized with 40 charter members. Membership is by invitation only and is limited to physicians with at least five years experience and an academic appointment in full-time practice of physical therapy. Membership is capped at 100 members. The first PM&R residents, Robert Bennett, MD and Earl Elkins, MD, graduate from the Mayo Clinic residency program. Bennett goes to Georgia Warm Springs and Elkins stays at the Mayo Clinic for his entire career



1930s Sulfa drugs are developed in the late 30s. Krusen and other early pioneers lay the foundation for the establishment of physical medicine as a medical specialty. George Deaver and Howard Rusk do the same for rehabilitation medicine. These pioneers also establish the organization that will become the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.



1940s

This decade is marked by the consequences of yet another world war, and the need for PM&R becomes even more obvious than after the first world war. The field can now advance further with funding for clinical and research programs.



The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is founded

as the first cross-disability national political organization to urge an end to job discrimination, the passage of legislation, and other initiatives



United States Enters WW II

1940

Krusen publishes the first comprehensive textbook on physical medicine, *Physical Medicine*.

1941

Howard Rusk enlists in the medical service of the Army Air Force

George Deaver, MD, is appointed medical director of the Institute for Crippled and Disabled Adults in New York City

Krusen initiates 90-day training program

at Mayo Clinic to train physicians in physical therapy and physical medicine techniques for application during the war. Over a 5-year period 171 physicians, dubbed "90 day wonders" are trained

1942

The LaFollette-Barden Act Vocational Rehabilitation Act

adds physical rehabilitation to the goals of federally funded vocational rehabilitation programs for civilians and provides funding for certain medical and physical rehabilitation services in addition to vocational rehabilitation services.

The first mass production of penicillin is used to treat Allied troops

1943

Financier Bernard Baruch establishes the Baruch Committee,

which recommends more PM&R training and research programs; 10 departments are established and 57 physiatrists are trained. Rusk proposes rehabilitation centers in the Army Air Force hospitals and is appointed to develop them.



Sir Ludvig Guttmann, a neurosurgeon, begins treating patients

at Stoke Mandeville Spinal Injuries Unit in England, making sports a part of the rehabilitation programs for patients with spinal cord injuries

1944

The American Society of Physical Therapy Physicians is renamed

The American Society of Physical Medicine and the limit of 100 members is removed.

Howard Rusk publishes seminal article in JAMA:

"Abuse of Rest in the Treatment of Disease" and his first rehabilitation program for disabled airmen opens at the U.S. Army Air Force Convalescent Center in Pawling, New York. With assistance from Baruch, Rusk convinces President Roosevelt to order that further military rehabilitation programs are developed.

President Truman invites Rusk to the Potsdam Conference

where he meets with General Omar Bradley to discuss the reorganization of the VA Hospital System. Rusk and Krusen consult with Paul Magnuson and establish rehabilitation services in the VA Hospital systems.

Congress passes Public Resolution 176

establishing an annual "National Hire the Physically Handicapped Week" implemented through a Presidential Proclamation by Truman later that year.

AMA establishes the Section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

1945

Robert Bennett establishes the Department of Physical Medicine

at Emory University. The *Archives of Physical Medicine* begins publication. Rusk recruits Deaver to help him develop a Department of Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine at New York University with plans to build a rehabilitation institute. A \$250,000 grant from the Baruch Committee and a personal contribution by Baruch make this possible.

The World Health Organization defines health

as "a state of complete physical, social, and mental well being, and not merely the absence of disease"

The Hill-Burton Act

(also known as the Hospital Survey and Construction Act) authorizes federal grants to states for the construction of hospitals, public health centers and health facilities for rehabilitation of people with disabilities. However, state hospital construction agencies do not allocate funds to construct rehabilitation facilities.

1946

The United Mine Workers of America establishes the Welfare and Retirement Fund,

and rehabilitation hospitals including Kessler Institute, Rusk Institute, and the Kabat Kaiser Institutes in Washington DC and California provide care for injured miners.

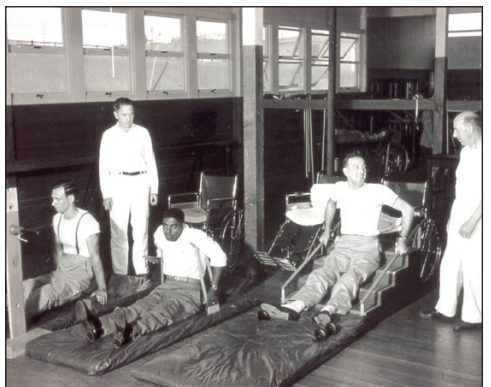
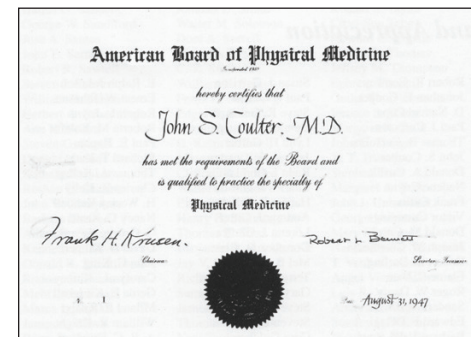
The first National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week is held in Washington, D.C.

Paralyzed Veterans of America is organized

1947

The AMA Advisory Council for Medical Specialties

recognizes the American Board of Physical Medicine and Krusen becomes the first chairman. The first board examination, both written and oral, is administered and 37 are certified, with 54 "grandfathered." Certificate #1 is issued to John Coulter and #2 to Frank Krusen.



The Stoke Mandeville Games for the Paralyzed opens on the same day as the Olympics

1948

1949

ASPM&R membership is opened up to all ABPM&R diplomates

1940s
Recognition of the importance of physical medicine advances significantly during this decade. Military rehabilitation programs are developed by Krusen, Rusk and other early leaders. Surgeon Henry Kessler, author of "The Knife is Not Enough," demonstrates the value of rehabilitation both in patients with deconditioning and disabling conditions. The American Board of Medical Specialties recognizes the American Board of Physical Medicine.

1950s

The Korean War again highlights the need for rehabilitation services. Howard Rusk continues to be an advocate for rehabilitation medicine in both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. At his recommendation Mary Switzer is appointed Director of Vocational Rehabilitation. She promotes funding for returning patients to work and increases funding for rehabilitation facilities, training programs, and research and emphasizes independent living as a quality of life issue. The Salk Vaccine is developed.

Social Security Amendments establish a federal-state program to aid permanently and totally disabled persons.



Howard Rusk is appointed Chair of the Health Resources Advisory Committee of the National Security Resources Board which recommends employing people with disabilities to assist at home in the war effort, replacing those in military service. This is adopted and implemented through the efforts of Mary Switzer, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and a major supporter of rehabilitation programs and PM&R.

Vocational Rehabilitation Act expands funding for research and removes any limit on appropriations to states and guaranteed matching funds. The year 1954 is declared "Rehabilitation Year"

Salk vaccine is tested against polio
Rusk leads the effort to establish the World Rehabilitation Fund

The first US Patent is issued for a hydraulic limb system
Social Security Disability Amendment is passed and provides disability insurance for disabled workers ages 50-64 and rehabilitation services are added to the program.

PM&R residency training funds are added to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act



1950
The American Board of Physical Medicine is renamed the ABPM&R
at the urging of Howard Rusk and facilitated by the diplomacy of Frank Krusen. Later that year the American Society of Physical Medicine becomes the American Society of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation.

1951
Krusen publishes Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation for the Clinician.
PM&R is established as a specialty and a section in the AMA

1952
Howard Rusk is "grandfathered" as a diplomate by ABPM&R.

1954
The Residency Review Committee meets for the first time.

1955
The American Society of PM&R is renamed the American Academy of PM&R

1956
The dues for membership in AAPM&R are raised for the first time from \$5 to \$10 per year.

1957
Essay questions are removed from the ABPM&R written board examination.

1958
AAPM&R begins offering continuing medical education (CME) credit foreducational sessions.

1950s

Through the urging of Rusk and the diplomacy of Krusen the specialty broadened and the name changes to physical medicine and rehabilitation. Research in modalities and the use of lightweight plastics in orthoses advance the field. There is increasing recognition of the specialty and its leaders by national and international organizations.

1960s

The turbulent decade of the 1960s is marked by major national and international conflicts and tragedy, but also by scientific and technological advances, and landmark civil rights and health care legislation.



Paralympic games are recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

The oral contraceptive pill is approved by the FDA

1960

The White House Conference on Aging concludes: "Rehabilitation is the only hope for older people who are afflicted with disability caused by chronic or degenerative conditions until such time a specific means is found to prevent or cure them."

JFK gives "Man on the Moon" speech

1961

The Walter J. Zeiter Lectureship is established.

Baclofen is synthesized at Ciba-Geigy by the Swiss chemist Heinrich Keberle in 1962. The University of California at Berkeley admits student Edward Roberts, disabled with late effects of polio. Roberts goes on to become a leader and educator in the disability rights movement.

The Cuban Missile Crisis is averted

1962

Physiatrist Howard Rusk admits Joseph Kennedy Sr., the President's father, to the Institute for Rehabilitation Medicine at New York University, after he suffers a stroke.

A new polio vaccine is developed by Dr. Albert Sabin which is taken orally instead of by injection

JFK is assassinated and Martin Luther King, Jr. gives his "I Have a Dream" speech as the civil rights struggle intensifies

1963

AAPM&R establishes relationships with many other organizations, including the American Academy of Cerebral Palsy, the American Association of Electromyography and Electrodiagnosis, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the National Society for Medical Research.

The Civil Rights Act passes

1964

Federally subsidized health care is provided to people with disabilities and elderly Americans covered by the Social Security program. The definition of disability under the Social Security Disability Insurance program changes from "of long continued and indefinite duration" to "expected to last for not less than 12 months." There is funding for cancer, heart disease, and stroke. Vocational rehabilitation amendments authorize construction of rehabilitation centers, expansion of vocational rehabilitation programs, and create the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

Medicare and Medicaid are established and Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments are passed, expanding programs and construction of rehabilitation centers.

US begins to send troops to Vietnam and protests against the war begin

1965

Boston Arm is invented at MIT under the direction of Robert Mann



Mao Zedong launches the Cultural Revolution in China

1966

The first heart transplant is performed

1967

AAPM&R recognizes state and regional societies. The Association of Academic Physiatrists is established. Membership in the Academy reaches 500 members



Martin Luther King Jr and Robert F Kennedy are assassinated

1968

The Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities conducts the first survey

Neil Armstrong becomes the first man on the moon

1969

The ABPMR establishes the Earl Elkins Award, to be given to the person with the highest grade on the ABPMR's certification examination

1960s

The 1960s brings PM&R into the national spotlight, as rehabilitation is recognized as a model for other health care programs, and important for treatment when prevention and cure are unsuccessful. The field expands its ability to influence health policy and gains more influence in academic medicine.



1970s

The United States pulls out of Vietnam, Vice President Agnew and later President Nixon resign. Medical care is considered a right, not a privilege. The Independent Living Movement starts in Berkeley, California. Roe v Wade is upheld by the Supreme Court.

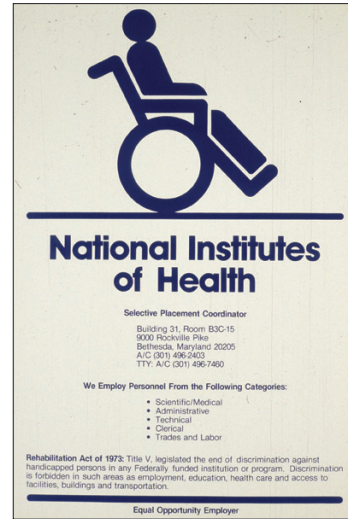


The Rehabilitation Services Administration funds

the first federally-designated Spinal Cord Injury Model Systems program in Phoenix, Arizona

Edward V. Roberts, often called the "father of the independent living movement,"

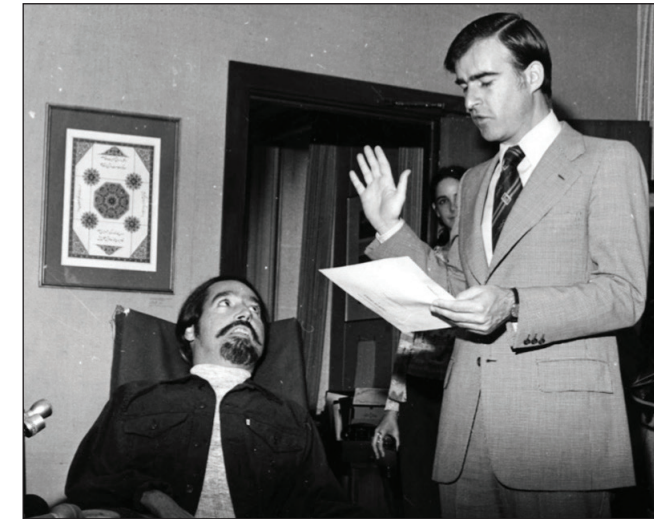
a UC Berkeley student with disabling effects of polio, founds the first Center for Independent Living in Berkeley, California with other students.



President Nixon signs the Rehabilitation Act and the HMO Act into law

President Nixon resigns, amid scandal

Governor Jerry Brown appoints Ed Roberts, a pioneer in the Independent Living Movement as director of California's Department of Rehabilitation



The first home computer is released for retail sale

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

AAPM&R establishes the Krusen Lifetime Achievement Award and Frank Krusen is the first awardee

AAPM&R administers the first self-assessment examinations
AAPM&R and ACRM agree to a joint editorial board for the Archives of PM&R



Attorney Richard Verville begins providing services as the AAPM&R and ACRM representative in Washington, DC.

The AMA House of Delegates approves a resolution stating that electromyography was a clinical extension of the physician's examination

The AAPM&R produces the Syllabus, followed by the first Self-Assessment Examination

Robert Bennett receives the Physician-of-the-Year Award from the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped

National Institute of Handicap Research (later called National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research) is founded. Dr Margaret Giannini is first director.
AAPM&R membership reaches the 1000 mark

1970s

During this period, the Academy greatly expands its emphasis on educational activities, including the development of a study guide and self-assessment examinations, and the development of professional standards. In addition, there is expanded involvement in other medical organizations, including the AMA and the Council on Medical Specialty Societies, and Congressional activities.



1980s
The Cold War ends. The Berlin Wall comes down. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurs.



The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research is transferred into the Department of Education, separating it from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee reports a shortage of PM&R specialists, stimulating growth in the specialty

International Year of Disabled Persons celebrations include ceremonies before the United Nations General Assembly. Governments world-wide are asked to promote the acceptance of people with disabilities into mainstream society with "full participation and equality".

The United Nations expands the International Year of Disabled Persons to the International Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

Rehabilitation Research is stated to be part of NIH mission

Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act is passed

Health Care Financing Administration, the precursor to CMS, establishes 60-day rehabilitation benefit without co-pay

1980

1981

1982

1983

1985

1987

1988

1989

Significant exercise physiology research is conducted during this decade about physiological benefits of exercise.

Support for development of a uniform data set grows, and the Functional Independence Measure (FIM) is widely used for rehabilitation program evaluation.

The Physiatrist begins circulation to 2000 members of AAPM&R

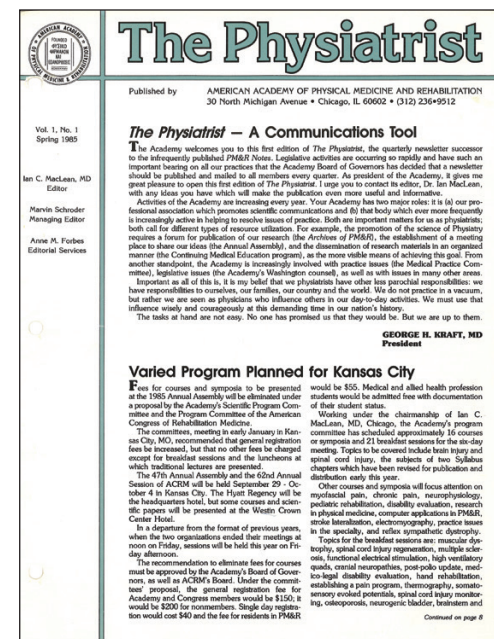
The Residents Physician Council holds its first meeting at the AAPM&R Annual Assembly

ABPMR votes to issue only 10-year certificates beginning in 1993

The theme of the 1987 Annual Assembly honoring the AAPM&R's 50th Anniversary is "Access-Ability"

The Archives of PM&R publishes the "Gold Issue" in celebration of 50th Anniversary of AAPM&R

AAPM&R membership triples in 10 years and reaches 3000 members



1980s
The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research is moved to the Department of Education under the auspices of Office of Special Education. Rehabilitation research is stated to be a component of NIH research. Support for universal use of the Uniform Data Set, forerunner of the Functional Independence Measure (FIM)



1990s
The Library of Congress and the National Institute of Mental Health initiative, “The Decade of the Brain,” is signed into law. Highlights of the decade are the passage of major disability rights legislation and Supreme Court rulings granting protections to people with disabilities.

National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research established

The Americans with Disabilities Act, the most sweeping disability rights legislation in US history, becomes the law. It mandates that local, state and federal governments and programs are accessible, that businesses make “reasonable accommodations” for disabled workers, and that public buildings and other areas of public life make “reasonable modifications” to ensure access.

The Institute of Medicine publishes *Disability in America: Toward a National Agenda for Prevention*

The United Nations establishes December 3 as International Day of Disabled Persons to create awareness and understanding.

The American Association of People with Disabilities is founded

The UN General Assembly unanimously adopts the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

The Congressional Accountability Act requires all offices in the legislative branch to make their public services, programs, activities, and places of public accommodation accessible to members of the public who have disabilities, and establishes that an employee of Congress cannot be discriminated against in personnel actions because of a disability.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research publishes a clinical practice guideline on *Post-Stroke Rehabilitation*.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is passed

TBI Act is passed and authorizes agencies of the US Department of Health and Human Services to conduct studies and establish innovative programs with respect to TBI.

In *Olmstead v. L.C. and E.W.*, the Supreme Court decides that individuals with disabilities must be offered services in the most integrated settings.

In *Carolyn C. Cleveland v. Policy Management Systems Corporation, et al*, the Supreme Court decides that people receiving Social Security disability benefits are protected against discrimination under the ADA if and when they are able to return to work

1990

The ABPM&R reports that the number of board certified physiatrist has doubled in the previous decade and stands at 3454

1991

AAPM&R and the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine enter into a separation agreement

1992

Intrathecal pumps become available for spasticity management utilizing baclofen

1993

The Physiatric Association of Spine, Sports and Occupational Rehabilitation (PASSOR) is established as an organization within AAPM&R and begins collecting dues and developing a governance structure

1994

1995

AAPM&R commissions a workforce study that projects that the supply of PM&R physicians will double (to 8000) by the year 2017, with the demand for their medical services keeping pace with growth

Spinal Cord Injury Medicine is approved as a subspecialty by ABMS

1996

AAPM&R launches a website – www.aapmr.org

1998

Pain Medicine is approved as a subspecialty by ABMS

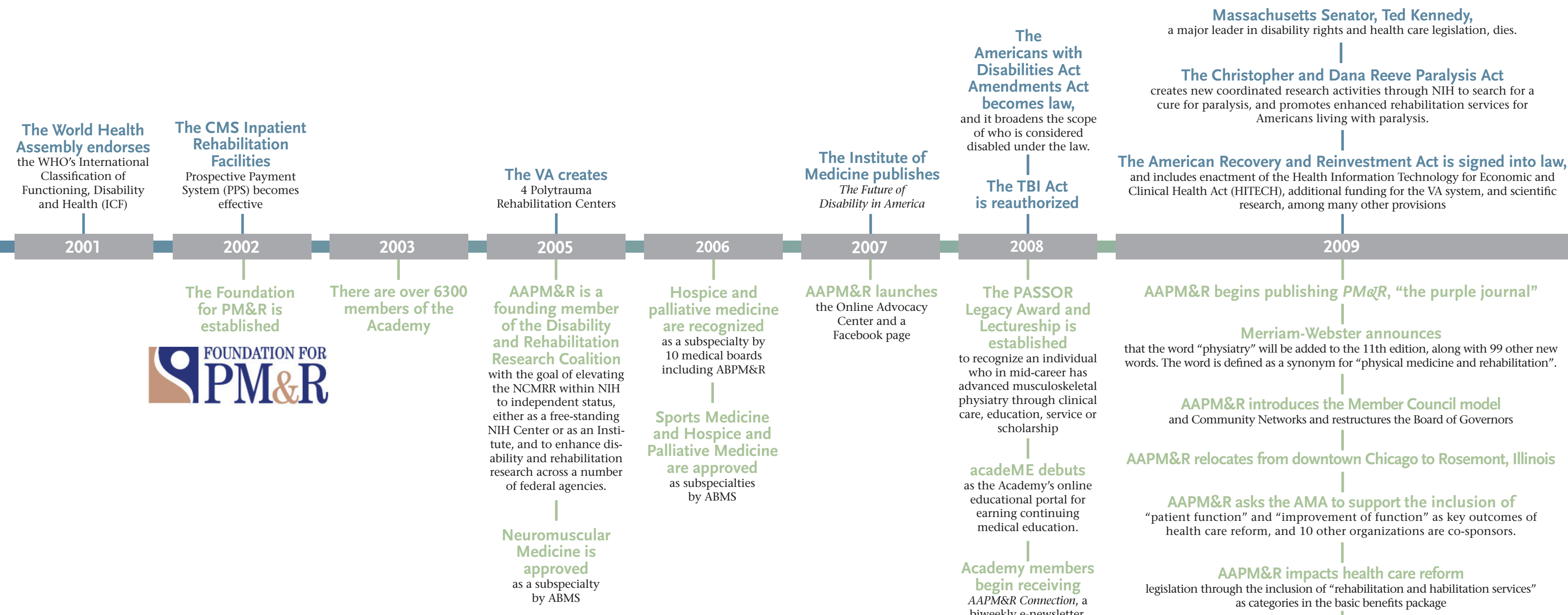
1999

Pediatric Rehabilitation Medicine is approved as a subspecialty by ABMS

1990s
The Academy and the American Congress enter into a separation agreement but the Physiatric Association of Spine, Sports and Occupational Rehabilitation is established as an organization within the Academy. As Frank Krusen said in a 1949, “It would be illogical for either physical medicine or rehabilitation to go its separate way.”

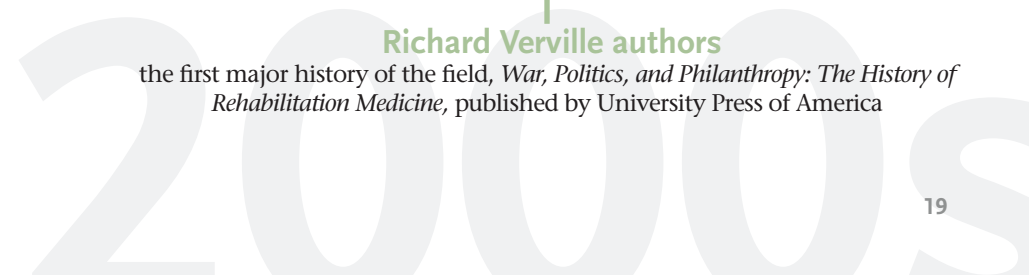
2000s

An international collaborative movement, which includes AAPM&R on its steering committee, establishes The Bone and Joint Decade. The World Health Organization builds a conceptual framework for classifying human functioning. The decade is marked by terrorist attacks at home and abroad, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, natural disasters, corporate scandals, economic downturns, electoral politics, and the election of the first African-America President, Barack Obama.



2000s

This decade is marked by major changes for AAPM&R, including a move from downtown Chicago to Rosemont, a change in the structure of governance, the establishment of a foundation, the launch of many online resources for members, and a new official journal, *PM&R*.



2010s

The federal government enacts landmark health care legislation and the Supreme Court upholds the legislation. The Supreme Court rules the Defense of Marriage Act unconstitutional, and legally-married same-sex couples can receive Social Security, veterans' benefits, health insurance and retirement savings. The Arab Spring brings turmoil to the Middle East. Mass shootings create tragedies across the country, including Tucson, Denver, Newtown, and Boston. Natural disasters affect every region of the US and economic uncertainty continues.

Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is signed into law

and includes provisions to expanding coverage, lower costs, and improve the health care system

CDC announces formation of Disability and Health Work Group

to advance the health of people with disabilities to focus on incorporating disability status into CDC surveys, showcasing best practices, and ensuring relevant issues for people with disabilities are reflected in CDC programs and policies.

HHS establishes

the Center of Excellence in Research on Disability Services, Care Coordination, and Integration within the Office of Disability

2010

AAPM&R sponsors an oral history project—*Playback/PM&R*

AAPM&R introduces PhyzForum, an online peer-networking tool

PM&R is indexed with the National Library of Medicine (Index Medicus)

The Academy launches

Maintenance of Certification resources, including review courses, a MOC13 Online Mock Exam, and a Practice Improvement Project

The number of board-certified physiatrists tops 10,000

New ADA rules are enacted

and expand accessibility requirements for recreational facilities such as swimming pools, golf courses, exercise clubs, and boating facilities. They set standards for the use of wheelchairs and other mobility devices, and service animals.

The WHO releases the World Report on Disability

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development announces

the creation of a Blue Ribbon Panel, with three Academy members participating: John Chae, MD (Co-Chair), Naomi Lynn Gerber, MD, and Walter R. Frontera, MD, PhD

2011

The Academy launches PM&R Knowledge Now, an online resource for members

Brain injury medicine is recognized as a subspecialty by the ABMS. ABPM&R co-sponsors the proposal with the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

PM&R knowledge NOW[®]



Supreme Court upholds the Affordable Care Act including the individual insurance mandate

Great Britain, the birthplace

of the Stoke Mandeville Games (1948), hosts the Olympics and the largest Paralympic Games in history with 4302 athletes from 164 countries participating in London.

2012

PM&R is accepted for coverage in the Thomson Reuters abstracting and indexing services.



2013

Academy launches the PQRS Wizard an online resource for members to collect and report quality measure data for the CMS incentive program

AAPM&R works with the Center for Medicare Advocacy to win

the settlement in the Jimmo vs. Sebelius lawsuit and end the practice of requiring that patients are likely to improve ("the improvement standard") before Medicare will pay for therapy or skilled nursing services. Under the terms of the settlement, Medicare is required to rewrite its provisions and policy manual

In only its fifth year of publication, PM&R received its first impact factor and was ranked in the top half of all journals in the rehabilitation and sports science categories.

2010s

The Board of Governors, the Academy staff and volunteers increase the wealth of resources for members in their practices and for maintenance of certification. And the decade is only beginning...

to today 2010s

Roster of AAPM&R Presidents 1938–2013



Coulter Ewerhardt Bierman Krusen Hansson Schmidt Moor



Paul Elkins White Molander Knapp Baker McClellan



Ditunno Freed Grant Kraft Laban Materson Opitz



Rose Dinken Boynton Ferderber Wilson Newman Dail



deLateur Gonzalez Demopoulos MacLean Reinstein Christopher Grabois



Piaskoski Boyle Newman Hoberman Rudolph Knudson Dacso



Braddom Swenson Smith Melvin Weber Gamble Strax



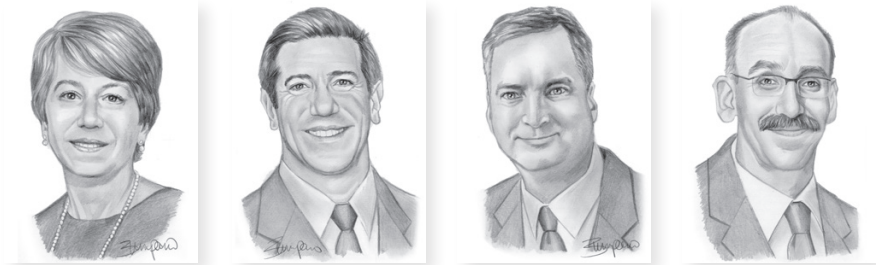
Darling Stillwell Bearzy Gullickson Abramson Lehmann Bender



Dumitru Wolfe Gans Gnatz Press Cifu Micheo



Moskowitz Granger Johnson Goodgold Kottke Honet Fowler



Sandel Lupinacci Bagnall Esquenazi

Physicians Adding Quality to Life® for 75 years and counting



MedStar National
Rehabilitation Network

Congratulations to the American
Academy of Physical Medicine on
75 Years of Fostering Excellence in
Rehabilitation Medicine



MedStarNRH.org Knowledge and Compassion
Focused on You

Since 1979 Cadwell has supported PM&R physicians.

Congratulations to AAPM&R on



years serving this important profession.



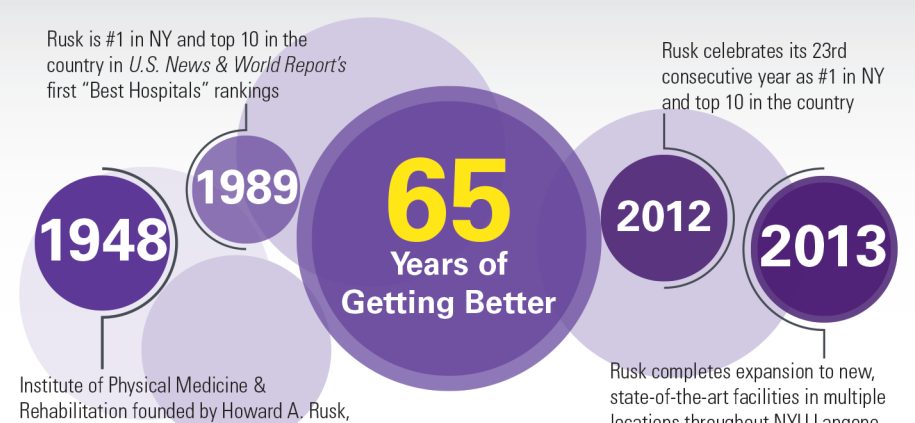
Advancing medical technology
to help you, help others
www.cadwell.com

RUSK REHABILITATION

Congratulations to the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation on this remarkable milestone achievement. Rusk is proud to share in the long and illustrious history of PM&R with an organization that has done so much for our field.

Rusk is #1 in NY and top 10 in the country in *U.S. News & World Report's* first "Best Hospitals" rankings

Rusk celebrates its 23rd consecutive year as #1 in NY and top 10 in the country




1948 Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation founded by Howard A. Rusk, in affiliation with NYU College of Medicine

1989

65 Years of Getting Better

2012 Rusk completes expansion to new, state-of-the-art facilities in multiple locations throughout NYU Langone Medical Center

2013




NYULMC.ORG/RUSK

Kaiser Permanente congratulates the AAPM&R on their 75th Anniversary!

At Kaiser Permanente, we applaud the ongoing commitment the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has to enhancing the quality of life of patients with physical impairments or disabilities. Similarly, Kaiser Permanente has a rich 65-year tradition of providing quality medical care to members throughout the country. Through our leadership in the use of advanced technology, our creation of innovative solutions and our influence on health policy and reform efforts, we are shaping the future of health care in the nation.

We encourage you to stop by our booth at the AAPM&R Job Fair on Wednesday, October 2, 2013 from 6pm-9pm so you can share your story and learn more about how Physiatrists with Kaiser Permanente continue to transform the specialty. Or visit our Website: <http://physiciancareers.kp.org/nca>.

The Permanente Medical Group, Inc.
1800 Harrison Street, 7th Floor
Oakland, CA 94612
(800) 777-4912



The Permanente Medical Group, Inc.

Sharing a Founder and a Commitment to Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation



American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation



Dr Frank Krusen



American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Congratulations to the AAPM&R on 75 years of dedicated service to its members and the field of PM&R



Rehabilitation is to be a master word in medicine

— WILLIAM J. MAYO M.D., 1925, CO-FOUNDER MAYO CLINIC

Congratulation to the AAPM&R on Celebrating 75 Years

Mayo Clinic is honored to serve The American Academy of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation



Kurtis M. Hoppe, M.D.
President-Elect AAPM&R



Johns Hopkins Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Congratulates AAPM&R on its 75th Anniversary

Johns Hopkins proudly supports and congratulates AAPM&R on 75 successful years of serving physical medicine & rehabilitation physicians and their patients. Together, Johns Hopkins and AAPM&R are taking physiatry to the forefront of patient care.

DISCOVER WHAT'S POSSIBLE.

hopkinsmedicine.org/pmr



Saluting a 75-year commitment to physical medicine and rehabilitation.

UPMC is proud to congratulate AAPM&R on 75 years of supporting physicians and advancing the specialty of physical medicine and rehabilitation. We share your goal of moving the specialty forward through our ongoing commitment to research, training, and clinical care.

UPMC Rehabilitation Institute

Affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, UPMC is ranked among the nation's best hospitals by U.S. News & World Report.

The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Sinai Hospital of Baltimore congratulates **Leon Reinstein, M.D.**, for being awarded the 2013 Frank H. Krusen, M.D., Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and thanks him for his many years of service.




Acknowledgements

Authors: M. Elizabeth Sandel, MD, Robert R. Conway, MD, and Naomi Lynn Gerber, MD

Consultants: John F. Ditunno, Jr., MD and Richard Verville, JD

With special thanks to:

- American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine
- Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
- Defense Video and Imagery Distribution System
- FDR Presidential Library and Museum
- Georgia Warm Springs Foundation
- Kaiser Permanente Heritage Resources
- Ken Stein, photographer
- LBJ Presidential Library
- National Institutes of Health
- National Library of Medicine
- The Mayo Clinic
- The Paralympics
- Rusk Institute/New York University
- The State Historical Society of Missouri
- Temple University
- Texas Orthopedics, Sports, and Rehabilitation Associates
- Tompkins-McCaw Library/Virginia Commonwealth University
- University of Missouri-Columbia



In 2005, we changed rehabilitation forever.

We invented ZeroG®


This advanced overground gait and balance training system has provided patients the opportunity to safely practice stairs, walking over smooth surfaces, sit to stand, getting off the ground, and other therapeutic activities.

In 2008, the first patient used ZeroG in therapy.

In 2010, we introduced ZeroG-Lite and ZeroG-Passive.


Over the years, thousands of patients have used the ZeroG technology in therapy.

At Aretech, we continue to develop advanced rehabilitation technologies through research and innovation. We look forward to sharing new technologies with the Academy.



**ADVANCED
REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGIES**

800-710-0370 | WWW.ARETECHLLC.COM





American Academy of Physical Medicine And Rehabilitation

9700 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 200 phone 847/737.6000
Rosemont, Illinois 60018 fax 847/737.6001
www.aapmr.org info@aapmr.org