









Indiana University Life Sciences Timeline



In recent years, IU has set its sights on building a world-class, top-tier life sciences research effort in Indiana. The university offers a bold vision and focused, astute leadership in advancing Indiana in life sciences research, development, and delivery. It is a vision that imagines a brighter future for our state that is built on decades of success in scientific and medical discovery.


	2007	<p>Simon Hall, the \$55.7 million, 140,000-square-foot multidisciplinary research center being built at IU Bloomington, is expected to open its doors in February 2007. The building's configuration will inspire collaboration among scientists from biology, chemistry, mathematics, and psychology. Space will be allotted for cell biologists, microbiologists, molecular biologists, geneticists, analytical chemists and biochemists, and biophysicists, including one new hire for the Biocomplexity Institute.</p>
	2006	<p>The National Institutes of Health's National Cancer Institute selects a team of scientists from Indiana and Purdue Universities to assess and develop the next generation of tools to improve biomarker discovery. The IU and Purdue Analytical Proteomics Team is awarded a grant of about \$7 million as one of five national centers selected by the NCI for its clinical proteomic technologies initiative for cancer. The grants will establish a network to assess the proteomics technologies used to improve cancer research and treatment.</p>
		<p>The Indiana University Research & Technology Corp. signs a licensing agreement with Carmel, Ind.-based Marcadia Biotech to develop medical drugs created in the lab of IU Bloomington Chemistry Department Chair Richard DiMarchi. DiMarchi is a founding member of Marcadia Biotech. The company will develop novel treatments for diseases including diabetes and obesity.</p>
		<p>IU Bloomington and Baylor College of Medicine receive a two-year, \$557,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to sequence the genome of a bacterium that changes colors under different light and nutrient conditions.</p>
		<p>The Indiana University Center for Neuroimaging is created to better understand the brain and the disorders that affect it. The center's research will be supported by the National Institute on Aging, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, all members of the National Institutes of Health.</p>
		<p>Researchers from Indiana University and eight collaborating institutions report a self-sustaining community of bacteria that live in rocks 2.8 kilometers below Earth's surface that rely on radioactive uranium to convert water molecules to useable energy. The discovery confirms the expansion of Earth's biosphere and fuels optimism that life exists in other such environments, such as in the groundwater beneath the permafrost on Mars.</p>
		<p>Husband-and-wife research team Roman Dziarski, a professor of microbiology and immunology and Dipika Gupta, assistant professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at IU Bloomington, make a protein discovery that could lead to help for AIDS patients.</p>


		The IU School of Medicine offers new laser treatments for non-cancerous voice box growths, a safer, less invasive treatment with reduced recovery pain.
		Bloomington's Ivy Tech offers new radiation therapy degree in partnership with IU's Midwest Proton Radiotherapy Institute (MPRI).
		Ground is broken for Jill's House, a temporary, home-like residence for patients undergoing treatment at the MPRI in Bloomington.
		In November, the IU Cancer Center receives a \$50 million gift from Melvin and Bren Simon to support cancer research and patient-care initiatives.
	2005	A report by the Indiana Health Industry Forum reveals that life sciences account for the employment of more than 270,000 Hoosiers in more than 12,000 businesses and creates \$39.98 billion of economic output and \$13 billion in personal income.
		A trial at the IU Cancer Center led by Kathy Miller, a physician and associate professor of medicine at the IU School of Medicine, indicates an improvement in progression-free survival when the drug bevacizumab is administered with chemotherapy to patients with metastatic breast cancer. This study is the first to find a benefit of antiangiogenic therapy in patients with breast cancer.
		Sundeo Technologies, a company that combines old and new technologies to improve useful devices, joins the Indiana University Emerging Technologies Center. Sundeo President Dennis E. See invented Wearsharp, a chemical treatment that causes cutting blades to become sharper with use. Other upcoming projects include endoscopic scissors that can be used during difficult surgical procedures.
		An expansion of the Indiana University Melvin and Bren Simon Cancer Center, a partnership of the IU School of Medicine and Clarian Health Partners, begins. Construction is expected to be completed in 2008.
	2004	Using a beam of protons from the IU Cyclotron Facility, the Midwest Proton Radiotherapy Institute begins regular treatment of patients. Proton radiotherapy targets cancerous cells, leaving healthy tissue largely unharmed. MPRI is the third center in the United States offering proton therapy.
		Construction begins on Simon Hall, a new interdisciplinary science building on the Bloomington campus.
		The Advanced Research and Technology Institute (ARTI) is renamed the IU Research and Technology Corporation (IURTC) to reflect its growing role in technology transfer and business development and close ties to IU.
		The Lilly Endowment gives Indiana University \$10 million to recruit six of the nation's leading neuroscience researchers for IU Presidential Life Science Professorships. Three will be at the IU School of Medicine in Indianapolis and three at the College of Arts and Sciences in Bloomington.



		Haelan Group forms with funding from the Indiana University Emerging Technologies Center. The organization helps small, self-insured businesses cut health care costs by analyzing the health of their employees, identifying high-risk and high-need individuals in order to guide appropriate, timely care.
		The Lilly Endowment gives IU Bloomington \$53 million to broaden and intensify its life sciences research, retain its distinguished scientists, attract new world-class scientists, and contribute to the state's economic development by transferring technology to new and existing life science businesses. The grant will fund the Indiana Metabolomics and Cytomics (METACyt) Initiative, which builds on the genomic and proteomic research already taking place at IUB, and complements the 2001 Indiana Genomics Initiative at IU, also funded by the Lilly Endowment.
		The National Science Foundation awards an estimated \$5.5 million, three-year grant to Indiana University Bloomington biologist Loren Rieseberg and five colleagues to identify some of the key genes that cause crops and weeds in the sunflower family to differ from their wild ancestors.
		IU and Cook Inc. launch a partnership offering students experiential learning that also benefits the company.
		The Center for Excellence for Individualization of Therapy for Breast Cancer is established at the IU Cancer Center and funded by a \$10 million grant from the U.S. Department of Defense. Led by George Sledge, researchers study methods for individualizing treatment for women with advanced breast cancer.
		Biochemist Roger Roeske, a faculty member with the IU School of Medicine, is the first IU faculty member to discover the compound for a drug that makes it to the market. The drug, Plenaxis, receives FDA approval for the treatment of prostate cancer.
	2003	The IU School of Medicine turns 100.
		The Center for Cell and Virus Theory is established under the direction of chemistry professor Peter Ortoleva to develop mathematical and computational models of the physical and chemical processes underlying cell and virus behavior.
		In July, the Indiana Proteomics Consortium is renamed Inproteo.
		The Center for Genetics and Bioinformatics opens at IU Bloomington.
		The Biotechnology Research and Training Center opens, housing the IU Cancer Center's Transgenic and Knockout Mouse basic research facility.
		In July, the first small bowel transplant in Indiana is performed at Riley Hospital for Children.
		In August, the first four-organ transplant in Indiana is performed at the IU School of Medicine. The procedure is one of the first ever performed in the United States.



		In September, the Research II building is dedicated at the IU Medical Center. The facility houses the Walther Oncology Center, the Indiana Center of Excellence in Biomedical Imaging, the Indiana Center for Biological Microscopy, and the newly established Stark Neurosciences Research Institute, a gift from Paul and Carole Stark.
		In September, the "Indiana University School of Medicine DNA Tower," a 19-foot sculpture by glass artist Dale Chihuly, is unveiled in the Morris Mills Atrium of the VanNuys Medical Science Building.
		IU is awarded \$2.7 million to establish the Drosophila Genome Research Center. IU has long been a center of fruit-fly research, housing FlyBase, a comprehensive database of fruit-fly genomic information, and providing strains of fruit flies for researchers around the world.
		A team of researchers from IU and elsewhere establish the Daphnia Genomics Consortium within the Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics to study genetic recombination in the water flea.
		The IU Emerging Technologies Center opens in downtown Indianapolis in March as a business incubator and accelerator for life sciences, biotechnology, and bioinformatics companies.
		Daniel Wurtz, an assistant professor of Orthopaedic Surgery with the IU School of Medicine, is among a handful of surgeons to implant a growable bone prosthesis known as Repiphysis, marking a huge advance for children with bone cancer. Repiphysis extends children's limbs during normal growth cycles.
	2002	The Central Indiana Life Sciences Initiative (CILSI) is established. This nonprofit partnership brings together IU and its School of Medicine, Purdue, the Central Indiana Corporate Partnership, the city of Indianapolis, and members of the Indiana Health Industry Forum.
		In April, Indiana University, Purdue University, and Eli Lilly and Company join forces to form the Proteomics Consortium to develop novel analytical instrumentation and methods using the potential of proteomics. This leads to the creation of the Proteomics Research and Development Facility, which is established at IU Bloomington by Milos Novotny, David Clemmer, and James Reilly. Funded by INGEN, the facility encourages the development of new technologies and methods in proteomics through collaborative efforts with researchers in chemistry, biology, and the IU School of Medicine.
		The IU School of Medicine Division of Nephrology receives National Institutes of Health funding to establish the George M. O'Brien Research Center for Advanced Renal Microscopic Analysis.
		Researchers from the IU School of Medicine's Diabetes Research and Training Center receive funds to develop a computer-based program that can bridge the language barrier for non-native English speakers.
		The Indiana Genomics Initiative and the IU School of Medicine join to combine BioCrossroads, a public-private partnership formed to develop a biomedical and life sciences research corridor as a foundation for Indiana's economic future.





		<i>Popular Science</i> names David Clemmer one of the country's 10 most brilliant scientists. Clemmer is former chair of IU Bloomington's Department of Chemistry.
	2001	Batelle Memorial Institute identifies life sciences as one of three economic clusters in Indiana that hold high promise for the state.
		Clarian Health, the IU School of Medicine, Riley Hospital, and Methodist Hospital join to form Clarian Cardiovascular Center at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis.
		The IU Center for Bioethics is established on the IUPUI campus.
		The IU School of Medicine receives a \$2.2 million Magnetic Resonance Imaging scanner.
		The IU School of Medicine opens a Radiology Education and Research Center on North Senate Avenue in Indianapolis.
	2000	The IU School of Informatics, the first of its kind, is established.
		The Riley Outpatient Center opens at the Riley Hospital for Children.
		The multidisciplinary Center for Genomics and Bioinformatics is formed at IU Bloomington.
		The Indiana Genomics Initiative (INGEN) is established with initial funding of \$105 million from the Lilly Endowment (later increased to \$155 million), at the time the largest single grant awarded by the endowment and the largest single grant received by IU. The initiative is designed to fund research that can lead to new insights about diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, osteoporosis, and cancer.
		The Indiana Center of Excellence in Biomedical Imaging is established in Indianapolis. The facility's state-of-the-art imaging capabilities assist the research efforts of the IU Cancer Center.
		IU faculty are the first to study bevacizumab—an antibody that prevents the growth of blood vessels that supply cancer cells with the nutrients needed to grow—in advanced cancer patients. Bevacizumab is currently approved by the FDA for metastatic colorectal cancer and under investigation for use in other cancers.
		IU partners with Sun Microsystems Inc. to create the Center for Excellence, offering researchers and students more powerful resources in the areas of high performance computing.
	1999	The IU Cancer Center receives a National Cancer Institute designation as a clinical cancer center.
		A Core Center of Excellence in Molecular Hematology is funded by the National Institute of Diabetes and Kidney Diseases. It is among the first three such centers in the country.
		The National Institute for Fitness and Sport Research Centers opens in Indianapolis.
		Addition completed to Roudebush Veterans Administration Medical Center for IU School of Medicine research.


		The establishment of a new School of Informatics at IU Bloomington is approved.
	1998	The IU School of Medicine establishes the Department of Public Health.
		IU receives a \$30 million grant from the Lilly Endowment for an information technology research initiative.
	1997	The IU Cancer Research Institute is dedicated in Indianapolis.
		The IU Center for Aging Research opens in Indianapolis with funding from IU, an interdisciplinary consortium of IU Health Schools, and the Regenstrief Institute.
		The Department of Health and Human Services funds a National Center for Excellence in Women's Health at the IU School of Medicine.
		The Linda and Jack Gill Center for Biomolecular Science (GCBS) is established on the Bloomington campus to advance the understanding of complex biological processes and to train the next generation scientists in state-of-the-art biomolecular measurements, especially in the field of neuroscience.
		IU Hospital, Riley Hospital for Children, and Methodist Hospital of Indiana consolidate as Clarian Health Partners.
		James Watson receives the National Medal of Science.
	1996	The Indiana Cancer Pavilion, established with \$10 million in federal funding, is dedicated in Indianapolis.
		The Advanced Research and Technology Institute (now the Indiana University Research & Technology Corporation, or IURTC) is established in Indianapolis to nurture research and economic development at Indiana University.
	1995	The National Institutes of Health establishes a National Gene Vector Laboratory at the IU School of Medicine. It is one of three in the nation.
	1994	The IU Medical Center is named one of the country's 100 top-performing hospitals in a national study conducted jointly by HCIA, Inc. and Mercer Management Consulting, Inc.
		The Riley Hospital for Children Cancer Center opens.
	1993	The Radiology Oncology Linear Facility opens in the Southern Indiana Medical Park.
		The IU Medical Center staff begins clinical use of Indiana's first Positron Emission Tomography (PET) system.
	1992	The National Cancer Institute awards a planning grant to the IU School of Medicine for a comprehensive cancer center.



		An adult outpatient center opens at IUPUI, consolidating campuswide adult ambulatory healthcare services in one convenient, accessible location.
	1991	The University Hospital Ambulatory Care Center opens within the IU School of Medicine.
		The National Institutes of Health funds the Indiana University Alzheimer Disease Center.
		The Breast Care and Research Center is established within the IU School of Medicine.
	1990	The Herman B Wells Center for Pediatric Research opens within the IU School of Medicine.
		The IU School of Medicine establishes the Bowen Research Center in honor of Otis R. Bowen, former governor of Indiana, secretary of Health and Human Services for the United States, and an IU School of Medicine faculty member in the Department of Family Medicine. The facility is dedicated to research that will improve health and the lives of the residents of Indiana.
		IU School of Medicine surgeon John Brown performs the world's first twin-to-twin heart transplant.
		The Walther Oncology Center is dedicated.
		The National Institutes of Health funds the Midwest Sexually Transmitted Disease Collaborative Research Center.
		The IU School of Medicine, with leadership from the Division of Internal Medicine, forges a partnership with the Moi University Faculty of Health Sciences (now Moi University School of Medicine) in Kenya. The partnership spawns major changes to the medical system in western Kenya, leading to AMPATH, one of the most comprehensive and successful HIV control systems in sub-Saharan Africa.
	1989	The Herman B Wells Center for Pediatric Research is established, honoring the long-time Riley Memorial Association board member and IU president and chancellor Herman B Wells. The association pledges \$12 million to the center.
		The Medical Research and Library Building opens, housing the Ruth Lilly Medical Library and the Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics.
		The first infant heart transplant in Indiana takes place on 10-month-old Megan Stedman in April. It is performed by IU School of Medicine faculty member John Brown.
		The Johnson Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation is established at IU Bloomington.
	1988	Hal E. Broxmeyer and his colleagues at the IU Medical Center's Walther Oncology Center isolate and develop cord stem cells for the world's first successful transplant. The procedure saves the life of a five-year-old boy suffering from Fanconi anemia, a genetic and often-fatal blood disease.



		Mark D. Pescovitz and Stephen Leapman, both physicians with the IU School of Medicine, perform Indiana's first pancreas transplant at the IU Medical Center.
		The first liver transplant in Indiana is performed at the IU Medical Center by Peter Friend and Ronald S. Filo, both physicians with the IU School of Medicine.
		The Medical Science Building is re-named for John VanNuys, former dean of the School of Medicine (1947-1964).
	1987	The Walther Oncology Center is established at the IU Medical Center through funding from Joseph E. Walther, a local physician and philanthropist.
		The National Institutes of Health funds the Alcohol Research Center.
		Riley Hospital for Children and University Hospital are the only hospitals included in the book The Best Hospitals in Indiana.
	1986	Riley Hospital for Children Phase III is completed. The extension is captured in Modern Healthcare magazine and American Institute of Architects' awards for excellence in planning and design.
		The IU School of Medicine and Eli Lilly & Co. established the Division of Clinical Pharmacology to study the effects of drugs in people.
		Construction begins on an addition to the IU Chemistry Building.
	1985	The world's first DNA bank is established at the IU Medical Center.
		Jan Jansen, a physician with the IU School of Medicine, performs Indiana's first bone marrow transplant at Riley Hospital for Children. The IU School of Medicine bone marrow transplant program is the first in Indiana.
	1983	IU School of Medicine is awarded fiscal and medical control of Wishard Memorial Hospital.
		In collaboration with the Harvard University School of Medicine, the Department of Medical and Molecular Genetics uses DNA markers to locate the first human disease gene (Huntington Disease).
		The Indiana Molecular Biology Institute is established to foster excellence in molecular biology disciplines. The institute draws fellows from anthropology, biology, chemistry, medical sciences, optometry, and SPEA on the Bloomington campus and the Department of Biology at the IU School of Medicine on the Indianapolis campus.
		The IU School of Medicine opens the Elks Cancer Research Program (now located in the National Cancer Research Institute).
	1979	In collaboration with Medtronic, Inc., IU School of Medicine Professor Douglas Zipes, a cardiologist, invents the automatic cardioverter. The device corrects heart arrhythmia.


		Richard Miyamoto, an otolaryngologist and professor at the IU School of Medicine, performs Indiana's first cochlear implant. In 1983, he performs the first such implant in a child.
	1976	The IU Cyclotron Facility is dedicated at IU Bloomington. It is a multipurpose laboratory that conducts basic research in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, accelerator physics, and materials science.
	1975	The School of Optometry is established at IU Bloomington.
		Marion County General Hospital is renamed Wishard Hospital. The IU School of Medicine is asked to manage the facility.
		IU bacteriologist Renato Dulbecco and two associates, Howard Temin and David Baltimore, receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries involving the interaction between tumor viruses and genetic material of cells.
	1974	Lawrence Einhorn, a physician with IU's School of Medicine, treats the first patient with cis-platinol, instituting a cure for testicular cancer. IU develops into the country's leading center for the treatment of testicular cancer, treating more than 300 patients a year.
		The IU School of Nursing building is dedicated.
	1973	IU School of Medicine alumnus Otis Bowen becomes the first physician to be elected governor of Indiana.
	1972	Clement McDonald establishes Regenstrief Medical Records System, which compiles and links patient information from every Indianapolis hospital.
	1971	The state of Indiana unanimously authorizes legislation establishing Indiana Statewide Medical Education. It allows students to complete their first two years of medical school at one of eight centers around the state: Fort Wayne, Evansville, Gary, Terre Haute, and Muncie, in addition to existing programs in West Lafayette, South Bend, and Bloomington.
		Phase II of Riley Hospital for Children opens. This addition includes the Parent-Care Pavilion, which provides housing for parents to live with and share in the care and therapy of their children, a concept developed by Morris Green, chair of Pediatrics and Physician-in-Chief at Riley.
		The School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) is established at IU Bloomington.
	1970	Indiana University Hospital opens in January.
		Charlotte Lee is the first African-American woman to graduate from the IU School of Medicine.
		The National Institutes of Health funds the Hypertension Research Center at the IU School of Medicine.

	1969	The Regenstrief Institute for Health Care, a research foundation located on the IU School of Medicine campus, is officially established with funding from Hoosier Samuel Regenstrief. Regenstrief's research scientists developed the Regenstrief Medical Records System, the nation's most comprehensive database of its kind and the basis for the Indiana Network for Patient Care, which gives ER physicians swift, secure access to critical patient information.
		Salvador Luria shares the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Max Delbruck and Alfred Hershey for the study of the mechanism of virus infection in living cells. Luria's first graduate student was James Watson, who went on to discover the structure of DNA.
	1968	Statewide Medical Education pilot programs are established in West Lafayette and South Bend.
		In response to the state's doctor shortage, the IU School of Medicine begins plans to revamp its medical-education system.
		IU cardiologist Harvey Feigenbaum teaches the country's first class focusing on echocardiography.
		The Optometry Building and Speech and Hearing Building are completed at IU Bloomington.
	1967	IU Bloomington acquires 245 acres on Monroe Reservoir to house the Biological Research Station.
	1966	The IU School of Medicine develops the "Indiana Plan" for the Statewide Medical Education System of undergraduate, graduate, and continuing medical education. The system's mission is to increase the number of practicing physicians in the state of Indiana and improve medical health care delivery in the state.
	1965	Ground is broken for the new Indiana University Hospital in June.
		Indiana's first kidney transplant is performed at the IU School of Medicine in April.
	1963	Harvey Feigenbaum, a doctor at the IU Medical Center who also received his medical degree from IU, develops the echocardiograph, a device that detects heart disease with sound waves. He teaches physicians around the world to use what is now the most common, non-invasive diagnostic device.
		The IU School of Medicine's Krannert Institute of Cardiology is dedicated.
		IU Bloomington's Psychology Building is completed.
	1962	IU alumnus James Watson becomes the youngest Nobel laureate ever, as he and two others are honored with the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for discovering the structure of DNA.

	1961	The IU School of Medicine receives its first federal grant from the National Institutes of Health. The \$4.3 million grant funds the establishment of a heart research center, with a specialized cardiopulmonary laboratory. The school also receives more than \$800,000 from the National Institute for Mental Health to establish a center for the study of schizophrenia in children.
	1959	The IU School of Medicine establishes the Division of Allied Health Sciences.
		The Medical Sciences program is established at IU Bloomington.
	1958	The Medical Sciences Building (later re-named after John VanNuys, dean of the School of Medicine from 1947-1964) is dedicated in a ceremony that includes the conferring of six honorary degrees.
	1956	Crest toothpaste, using a formula developed by three IU researchers (Harry Day, William Nebergall and Joseph Muhler), is first sold nationally.
		The IU School of Medicine's Institute of Psychiatric Research is dedicated.
	1955	The Jordan Hall of Biology is completed at IU Bloomington.
	1954	Harris B. Shumacker, Jr., chair of the IU School of Medicine's Department of Surgery, performs the first open-heart surgery in Indianapolis using a heart-lung bypass machine. He also perfects procedures to correct congenital heart defects. Under his direction, IU School of Medicine surgical research teams pioneer the use of synthetic grafts to replace damaged blood vessels, experimented with renal transplants, and tested surgical glues.
		The Cancer Center Research wing opens at Riley Hospital for Children.
	1953	James Watson and Francis Crick decode the mystery of DNA at the Cavendish Laboratories at University of Cambridge in England. Watson received his doctorate in zoology from Indiana University, where he conducted much of his preliminary research, in 1950.
		Alfred Kinsey publishes <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Female</i> .
	1952	The Richard L. Roudebush VA Medical Center opens in Indianapolis, staffed by IU School of Medicine physicians.
		LaRue Carter Hospital opens and is staffed by IU physicians.
	1951	A major study at IU Bloomington documents the role of fluoride in preventing dental cavities, leading to the creation of Crest toothpaste in 1956.
		IU offers its first pre-optometry courses.
	1950	A one million volt X-ray machine arrives at the IU Medical Center, the eighth such machine in the world.
	1949	The first cardiology fellowship is established, marking the beginning of the Krannert Institute of Cardiology.

	1948	IU Bloomington professor Alfred Kinsey publishes <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Male</i> , which becomes a national bestseller.
	1947	Roy Rogers visits the Riley Hospital for Children.
	1946	Hermann J. Muller, a zoologist and geneticist at IU Bloomington, wins the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for recognizing spontaneous gene mutation that led to his discovery of a technique for artificially inducing mutations by means of X-rays.
	1945	The School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is established at IU Bloomington. It is the first school of its kind in the nation.
	1941	One of the world's first cyclotrons becomes operational at IU.
	1939	IU School of Medicine Professor Louis Y. Mazzini, a serologist (a medical scientist specializing in immunology and the study of blood serum) develops a new test for syphilis.
		IU School of Medicine Professor Harold M. Trusler, a scientist, receives national attention for his pioneering work in the treatment of burns.
		Sid Robinson, a physician from IU Bloomington's Department of Physiology, begins important studies in the physiology of exercise and temperature regulation in collaboration with Harvard physiologists.
	1938	The Kinsey Institute is established at IU Bloomington and officially incorporated in 1947. Its mission is to promote interdisciplinary research and scholarship in the fields of human sexuality, gender, and reproduction.
	1937	The School of Medicine building is completed in Bloomington (renamed Myers Hall in 1958).
		Rolla Harger patents his "Drunk-o-meter," which paves the way for the more user-friendly Breathalyzer. The Breathalyzer is devised in the mid-1950s by Robert Borkenstein, a state police lab director turned IU professor and a student of Harger's.
	1936	The School of Medicine's Indianapolis campus officially becomes known as the Indiana University Medical Center.
		President Franklin D. Roosevelt visits the hydrotherapeutic pool for polio patients in the Riley Hospital for Children.
	1933	The IU School of Medicine's Department of Medical Illustrations is established.
		The IU School of Dentistry building is completed.
	1931	Professor Rolla N. Harger, a toxicologist, invents the Drunk-O-Meter, the first device used to calculate blood-alcohol content through a series of chemical reactions.
	1929	The Chemistry Building is completed at IU Bloomington.

	1927	In October, Coleman Hospital for Women opens as the first hospital in Indiana exclusively dedicated to obstetrics and gynecology.
	1924	The James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association opens the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, granting IU ownership of the hospital.
	1921	The James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association formalizes plans to build a children's hospital and enters a partnership with the Indiana University School of Medicine to operate the hospital.
		The first radiation therapy machine is established at Long Hospital (now Indiana University Hospital).
	1920	The IU School of Medicine's incoming class reaches 100, making it one of the country's largest medical school classes.
	1919	The new Medical School Building (Emerson Hall) opens in September.
	1914	The first IU hospital, Long Hospital is dedicated and the first patient is admitted June 19. The Training School for Nurses is established at Indiana University, and seven students are admitted.
	1912	Property for Long Hospital is acquired, establishing the area on West Michigan Street as the future site of the IU Medical Center.
	1911	The IU School of Medicine offers its first courses in medical social work.
	1910	Biology Hall is completed. It is renamed Swain Hall East in 1957.
	1908	Indiana Medical College (Purdue Medical Department) combines with the State College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Bloomington Medical Department of Indiana University in Indianapolis. The Indiana University School of Medicine is born.
		Willis B. Gatch, future dean of the IU School of Medicine, invents the adjustable hospital bed during his residency at Johns Hopkins.
	1907	IU confers its first medical degrees on 25 students in May.
	1903	The IU School of Medicine is established. Seventeen men and one woman enroll in the first class.
		New courses in anatomy and physiology begin in Lindley and Owen halls in Bloomington.
	1902	Science Hall is re-constructed. It is renamed Ernest Hiram Lindley Hall in 1957.
	1888	With the purchase of a chronoscope, William Lowe Bryan, future president of IU and the American Psychological Association, establishes the oldest continuing psychology laboratory in the United States.
	1885	David Starr Jordan, a renowned biologist, is named the seventh president of Indiana University (1885-91).

	1881	The Indiana State Board of Health is established.
		At an annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society, a paper is presented speculating that tobacco may be linked to cancer.
	1874	Science Hall is completed at IU's Seminary Square site in Bloomington. It is destroyed by fire in 1883.
	1867	The world's first gall bladder surgery is performed by John Stough Bobbs, the future founder and president of Indiana Medical College, the oldest of the schools incorporated into the IU School of Medicine in 1908.
	1840	IU builds its first science laboratory for \$2,000.