1879 - 2009
THE MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL of MEDICINE
THE MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL of MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT of OTOLARYNGOLOGY – HEAD and NECK SURGERY

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW – 1879 - 2009
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ALUMNI LIST
(FELLOWS and RESIDENTS)

PORTRAITS OF CHAIRMEN,
EDUCATORS, INNOVATORS
- Emil Gruening, MD
- Sidney Yankauer, MD
- Frederick Whiting, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD
- Emil Mayer, MD
- Jacob Maybaum, MD
- D. Bryson Delavan, MD
- Rudolph Kramer, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Isidore Friesner, MD
- Irving B. Goldman, MD
- Max Som, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Hugh F. Biller, MD
- William Lawson, MD, DDS
- Mark L. Urken, MD
- Eric M. Genden, MD

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
FORWARD

I have had the privilege of being a part of the Department of Otolaryngology for over three decades and have observed and been part of its evolution. It, like the parent institution, has achieved international recognition by its dedication to physician training, patient care, and research. The people who shaped it were innovative, industrious, and competitive not only to make The Mount Sinai Medical Center preeminent in the specialty, but have been at the forefront of redefining and expanding otolaryngology.

As the following history will show, it has extended the named boundaries from otology, rhinology, and laryngology, to the present lexicon of subspecialties of head and neck, facial plastic, skull base, microvascular, robotic, and neuro-otology surgery. The transition has not been an easy one. It required a tremendous amount of clinical effort and research, trying and rejecting old methods, creating new ones, and perfecting them further. The journey to its present form has required leaders that were visionary, dedicated, courageous, and even combative at times, who defined who we are. The results are gratifying. Graduates readily find positions in academic and private practice because of their high level of training and work ethic that are universally recognized. There is a literature replete with original scientific contributions and surgical procedures that have originated here performed everywhere in the world.

Like the institution, our people are considered thinkers and problem solvers in diagnostic, therapeutics, and clinical and bench research.

The future, I believe, is clear. Under the stewardship of the present chairman, Dr. Eric Genden, there is a return to elevating resident training, to expanding basic research, to initiating new technologies and creating an atmosphere that brings out the best in all of us.

William Lawson, MD, DDS
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Department of Otolaryngology is to practice medicine as an integrated collaborative team focused on the needs of our patients. We are dedicated to providing the finest care with compassion, integrity, and a commitment for our patients’ well being. We aspire to educate and train physicians and scientists while fostering teamwork, personal responsibility, integrity, and innovation. And toward this end, we are dedicated to realizing our goals by affecting the future of medicine through our continuing research activities.
INTRODUCTION

Since Dr. Emil Gruening performed the first complete mastoidectomy at Mount Sinai Hospital nearly one hundred and thirty years ago, The Mount Sinai Hospital and subsequently the School of Medicine, have become internationally recognized for excellence in the field of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery.

In reviewing the history of the Department, several things stand out. The first is the sense of innovation. From Dr. Yankauer’s introduction of nearly thirty surgical procedures and instruments to Dr. Hugh Biller and Dr. William Lawson’s work on conservation laryngeal surgery and the pectoralis flap, innovation and creativity have been a consistent hallmark of the Mount Sinai Program. These innovations have had immeasurable impact on the lives of our patients and, in some cases, have changed the standard of medical care.

The second notable is the dedication to scholarship and education. Dr. Isidore Friesner introduced the residency training program in Otolaryngology in 1923. Since then, more than 250 residents and 50 fellows have graduated the training program. Many have gone on to lead departments, head divisions, and establish respected clinical practices in the community. The dedication to scholarship is reflected in the innumerable landmark manuscripts, books, and instructional courses that have been the products of Mount Sinai staff and residents in training.

Finally, it is striking to note the role that Mount Sinai has played in the advancement of the specialty. Head and neck surgery was once the domain of the general surgeon. Thanks to the perseverance of Dr. Joseph Goldman, the Otolaryngology Service was granted permission to include head and neck surgery in its training program in 1956. Since then, Otolaryngologists have taken control of head and neck surgery in this country. Similarly, in 1974, at the insistence of Dr. Biller, the first facelift course in the United States was given by the Otolaryngology Department at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Such events have been instrumental in establishing the diverse clinical experience that contemporary otolaryngologists enjoy today.

The rich history that has distinguished Mount Sinai as a leader in the field of Otolaryngology has provided a foundation for growth. Translational research programs in head and neck cancer, laryngology, otology, and sinus and allergy complement the strong clinical programs. The future will likely bring new developments in stem cell research, targeted chemotherapeutics, and robotic surgery. However, to understand what the future holds, it is essential to understand and appreciate our past. The following is a brief account of the history of Mount Sinai Otolaryngology and a tribute to some of the events and the pioneers that are responsible for its success.

Eric M. Genden, MD
In 1968, with the founding of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, the Director of the Otolaryngology Service at The Mount Sinai Hospital also became the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology of the Medical School.
1879 - 1909
HIGHLIGHTS

1879
- The Eye and Ear Service for inpatients was organized by Emil Gruening, who also treated nose and throat inpatients.
- Ear, nose and throat patients not ill enough to warrant admission were seen in the General Dispensary (Clinic).
- The Mount Sinai Hospital was located on Lexington Avenue at 67th Street.

1882
- Eye and Ear Dispensary (Clinic) for outpatients was planned.

1884
- Eye and Ear Clinic opened, and recorded 1,774 visits.

1887
- A separate Eye and Ear Ward for inpatients was established with twelve beds.

1888
- Emil Gruening was the first surgeon in the United States to perform a complete mastoidectomy for the treatment of mastoiditis.

1890
- A separate Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic was established.

1903
- A separate inpatient service was created for diseases of the throat.
- D. Bryson Delavan was the first Laryngologist appointed to the Hospital.

1904
- The Mount Sinai Hospital moved from Lexington Avenue to its present location on Fifth Avenue.
- There were 18 Eye and Ear beds in the new hospital.

1905
- Publication of the first atlas of ear surgery in English, The Modern Mastoid Operation, by Frederick Whiting.
- Sidney Yankauer, through a tracheostomy incision, performed the first successful bronchoscopy in New York City for the removal of a foreign body – an orange pit inhaled by a ten-month-old child.
1879 – 1905

**Ophthalmic & Aural Surgeon**

Emil Gruening, MD

**Laryngologist**

D. Bryson Delavan, MD

**Dispensary Assistants**

(Outpatients)

Julia H. Barnett, MD  
Alice B. Brill, MD  
Felix Cohn, MD  
Leonard A. Dessar, MD  
E. Friedenberg, MD  
Carl Koller, MD  
Charles May, MD  
E. Meierhof, MD  
Julius A. Roth, MD

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**THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY (AAOO) IS FORMED**

1896 – The year 1896 was crucial for Otorhinolaryngology. It was in that year that Dr. Hal Foster summoned a small cadre of Otolaryngologists and formed the Western Ophthalmological, Otological, Laryngological and Rhinological Association. The society in 1903 became the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. About five men met in Kansas City and established this new entity that forever changed, for the better, the practice of Otorhinolaryngology.

Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, Volume 81, Number 9
THE EARLY HISTORY OF MOUNT SINAI’S PROGRAM FOR OTOLARYNGOLOGY BEGAN IN OTOLOGY. The pre-antibiotic era meant that otitis media frequently progressed to coalescent mastoiditis, retrograde infection, and sepsis. Not uncommonly, demise of the patient was the end result. This was particularly true after the Great Blizzard of 1888. Following the storm, acute otitis media resulting from influenza virus became nearly epidemic. It was the prevalence of mastoiditis that led Emil Gruening to perform the first complete mastoidectomy in America. In the three years following the blizzard, more operations on the mastoid were performed at Mount Sinai than during any other previous triennial period. Emil Gruening developed the complete mastoidectomy by opening up the entire mastoid cavity and establishing a communication with the middle ear. Prior to Dr. Gruening’s “complete” operation, partial mastoidectomies resulted in inconsistent results. Many developed persistent drainage and intracerebral complications were not uncommon. Gruening’s work was well recognized and he hosted many surgeons from outside the institution to observe his technique.

In 1862, Emil Gruening emigrated from East Prussia and was a private in the Union Army before attending medical school in New York. In 1879, Gruening established the Ear and Eye Service at Mount Sinai. Gruening later opened the Eye and Ear Clinic for outpatients in 1884 and, in 1890, he organized the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic. When the Hospital moved from Lexington Avenue to Fifth Avenue in 1904, the Service was assigned 18 beds. In 1906, Gruening was elected President of the American Otological Society. In the words of Arpad Gerster, Gruening was “a well-knit man of small stature, and had a fine cut profile.” Others recalled his long beard, which, in the early days before asepsis, would occasionally touch a patient’s wound during surgery. All those who remembered him agreed upon his remarkable capabilities in surgery; his hands, though large, were noted as having great lightness and deftness. According to Gerster, Gruening was able to raise the field of otology “from the slough of inefficiency in which he found it.”
1910 – The first independent Otology Service in New York was established with the separation of Otology from Ophthalmology.

1910 – 1919

OTO AUDIOMETER 1919
HIGHLIGHTS

1910
- The first independent Otology Service in New York was established with the separation of Otology from Ophthalmology.
- Dr. Frederick Whiting was appointed the first Attending Otologist.

1913
- Publication of the first book on the inner ear in English, *The Labyrinth: An Aid to the Study of Inflammations of the Internal Ear*, was published by Isidore Friesner and Alfred Braun.

1917
- Laryngology was raised to the status of an independent clinical service with six beds on the ward.

1918
- A special tonsil and adenoid ward was established. Prior to this, these operations were performed in the clinic, often without anesthesia.
# ATTENDING STAFF 1910 – 1919

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Names</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consulting Ophthalmic</td>
<td>Emil Gruening, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Aural Surgeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otologist</td>
<td>Frederick Whiting, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Otologists</td>
<td>Julius Auerbach, MD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Milton J. Ballin, MD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alfred Braun, MD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Seymour Oppenheimer, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laryngologists</td>
<td>D. Bryson Delavan, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emil Mayer, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Laryngologist</td>
<td>Sidney Yankauer, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunct Laryngologists</td>
<td>Louis Jacobs, MD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louis Kaempfer, MD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
IN 1910, MOUNT SINAI ESTABLISHED THE FIRST INDEPENDENT OTOLOGY SERVICE following the separation of Otology from the Ophthalmology service. The development of the new service resulted in the appointment of Frederick Whiting as the first Attending Otologist and Director of Otology. Whiting had previously published the first book on ear surgery written in English, in 1905, and while Director of the service, he introduced several new procedures to manage chronic ear suppuration and cholesteatoma. He was also Mount Sinai’s first surgeon to perform resection of the jugular vein for sigmoid sinus thrombosis and bulbar thrombosis and operated for abscesses located in the sphenoid portion of the temporal bone.

Following Whiting’s retirement, Isidore Friesner, who had come to Mount Sinai in 1920, was appointed Director of Otology. Friesner had earlier written the first book on the inner ear, however he will be most revered for establishing Mount Sinai’s first residency program in otology in 1923, a move that would yield enormous benefits in the years to come. As a result of the training program, several great surgeons and teachers were graduated including Samuel Rosen, Irving Goldman, Harry Rosenwasser, and Joseph Goldman.

Like Otology, the Department of Laryngology had a distinguished early history following the appointment of D. Bryson Delavan as the first Laryngologist at Mount Sinai Hospital in 1903. Delavan was well known for his work on tumors of the ear, nose, and throat. Following Delavan’s tenure as Director, Emil Mayer became the Director of the Laryngology service in 1911.
In 1917, Sidney Yankauer was appointed Director of the Laryngology Service, which was given departmental status with six allocated beds on the surgical ward. Yankauer completed his undergraduate studies at the College of the City of New York and medical school at Columbia University’s College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then entered surgical training in 1893 at Mount Sinai Hospital. He was granted an appointment to the Surgery Clinic of the Outpatient Department where he soon was appointed as Chief of Laryngology.

Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy were routinely performed in the clinic, often without anesthesia. In 1918, Yankauer established a special tonsil and adenoid ward at the Hospital and helped establish Mount Sinai at the forefront in combining therapy. In 1926, Yankauer reported having bronchoscoped four hundred patients with lung abscesses and treated seventy-one of them with multiple endoscopic irrigations, for a total of 3,000 procedures. In 1927, Yankauer’s experience with radiation for the management of esophageal cancer was published. At the time, this work was seminal and paved the way for current therapeutic approaches. Yankauer was a true academician whose scope of interests ranged from endoscopy, pathology of benign tumors of the larynx, the bacteriology of bronchial secretions, head and neck cancer, and the experimental production of lung abscesses.

Following Yankauer’s death in 1932, Dr. Rudolph Kramer was appointed the Director of Laryngology. The same year, Kramer published a landmark paper with Amiel Glass describing the bronchopulmonary segments of the lung for the first time.

“Yankauer’s dexterity with a bronchoscope could not be matched.” In 1905, he performed the first successful bronchoscropy in New York City to remove a foreign body.
1920-1924
1920

- The Laryngology Service reported its first experience with external beam irradiation.
  
  "The Laryngology Service is proud of a complete cure in two cases of cancer of the throat. The patients were operated on five years ago and have been treated subsequently by radium."

- The Laryngology Service reported a new method for treating lung abscesses by direct bronchoscopic irrigation. The procedure was performed on 300 patients.

1921

- A weekly clinic for postoperative inspection of mastoid cases was established.

- The first systematic consultation between Otology and Neurology was established. Otologists were invited to examine all neurology cases with ear symptoms to exclude otogenic CNS complications.

1922

- The Laryngology Service began to study bacteriology of bronchial secretions.

- In Otology, the Barany test for early diagnosis of pontine angle tumors was introduced.

1923

- The first Residency Program was organized by Isidore Friesner.
  
  "This innovation has given splendid results!"

- The Laryngology Service began the study of the pathology of angioma of the larynx.

1924

- A new method for application of radium to the esophagus was developed.
DURING THE 1920s, the Otolaryngology Service began to focus on basic science research. Early research programs were directed toward otology and the role of mastoiditis in the development of lateral sinus thrombosis,8 pathology of the labyrinth, the pathways of intracranial infection from the mastoid,9 and tests for the early diagnosis of cerebellar-pontine angle tumors. Friesner established a histopathology laboratory and, in 1928, Joseph Druss established the Otopathology Laboratory. Originally located in a corner of the Pathology Museum in the basement, this laboratory eventually became part of the Eye and Ear Laboratory in the Laboratory Annex and contained one of the largest collections of sectioned temporal bones in the country. Friesner also helped establish systematic consultation between Otology and Neurology, and otologists were invited to examine all neurology cases with ear symptoms in order to rule out any otogenic central nervous system complications.
## ATTENDING STAFF 1920 – 1924

**Otologists**
- Isidore Friesner, MD
- Frederick Whiting, MD

**Associate Otologists**
- Alfred Braun, MD
- Jacob L. Maybaum, MD
- Seymour Oppenheimer, MD

**Adjunct Otologists**
- Walter L. Horn, MD
- Isidore K. Wiener, MD

**Consulting Laryngologist**
- Emil Mayer, MD

**Laryngologist**
- Sidney Yankauer, MD

**Associate Laryngologists**
- C. J. Imperatori, MD
- Louis Jacobs, MD
- Louis Kaempfer, MD
- Mervin C. Myerson, MD

**Adjunct Laryngologists**
- Julius Gubner, MD
- Rudolph Kramer, MD
1925-1929
## ATTENDING STAFF 1925 – 1929

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Otologist</strong></td>
<td>Isidore Friesner, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Otologist</strong></td>
<td>Jacob L. Maybaum, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjunct Otologists</strong></td>
<td>Morris S. Bender, MD, Joseph G. Druss, MD, Walter L. Horn, MD, Louis Kleinfeld, MD, Samuel Rosen, MD, Isidore K. Wiener, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laryngologist</strong></td>
<td>Sidney Yankauer, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Laryngologists</strong></td>
<td>C. J. Imperatori, MD, Louis Kaempfer, MD, Mervin C. Myerson, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjunct Laryngologists</strong></td>
<td>Julius Gubner, MD, Rudolph Kramer, MD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1925
- Laryngology Service reported an increased cure rate for lung abscesses through lavage.
- In Otology, studies focused on sinus thrombosis and the pathology of the labyrinth.

1926
- First laboratory studies in Laryngology were conducted at Mount Sinai, with experimental production of lung abscesses in animals.

1927
- New and simple method for irrigating the paranasal sinuses was developed.
- In Otology, a new method for diagnosis of mastoiditis by antral puncture was investigated.

1928
- First Temporal Bone Laboratory at Mount Sinai was established by Joseph Druss.
- Detailed studies of intracranial complications of sphenoid sinus disease were conducted.

1929
- In Otology, pathways of intracranial infection from the mastoid were studied in temporal bone sections.
1930-1934
HIGHLIGHTS

1930

- Studies on bronchial adenoma were conducted.
- Advances were made in the technique of laryngoscopy under local anesthesia. These included improved lighting systems.
- Improved results were obtained in oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer with longer exposure to radium.

1931

- First combined treatment at Mount Sinai for carcinoma of the nose and throat. Cases treated by “radiotherapy and electrosurgery”.
- Technique of one stage laryngectomy under local anesthesia was devised.

1932

- Clinic undertook follow-up treatment of ethmoidectomy patients, because, “postoperative treatment is of equal importance to the operation. This reduced the number of failures heretofore charged to the operation.”
# ATTENDING STAFF 1930 – 1934

**Otologist**
- Isidore Friesner, MD

**Associate Otologists**
- Walter L. Horn, MD
- Jacob L. Maybaum, MD

**Adjunct Otologists**
- Joseph G. Druss, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD

**Laryngologist**
- Sidney Yankauer, MD

**Adjunct Laryngologists**
- S. Bender, MD
- Louis Kleinfeld, MD

**Assistant Otolaryngologists**
- Harry D. Cohen, MD
- M. U. Robbins, MD

**(Clinic Chiefs)**

**(Outpatients)**
- Irwin R. Alper, MD
- Victor L. Browd, MD
- Louis B. Dunn, MD
- Martin A. Furman, MD
- S. N. Goldberg, MD
- Irving B. Goldman, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Julius Golembe, MD
- Morris S. Heller, MD
- William Hochbaum, MD
- A. T. Jacobs, MD
- Farel Jouard, MD
- M. Levkovski, MD
- A. P. Matusow, MD
- Simon Mencher, MD
- Max Messing, MD
- Henry E. Montross, MD
- Michael Pundyk, MD
- Henry Rosenberg, MD
- A. Rovinsky, MD
- Gerald S. Schuman, MD
- Eugene R. Snyder, MD
- Max L. Som, MD
- Arthur S. Strauss, MD
1936 – Patients may now be admitted to the Semi-Private Pavilion for tonsillectomy at a flat rate of $17.50. This rate includes bed service up to noon of the day following admission, the use of the operating room, and routine laboratory examination. Those who stay beyond this period are charged at the regular day rate for additional time. The Board has also approved a flat charge of $12.50 for tonsillectomy in children in a private ward, when such service is established. This will also include the use of the operating room and routine laboratory work; patients who stay beyond the flat rate period will be charged $4.00 for each extra day.

Journal of Mount Sinai Hospital, V.3, No.1, May-June 1936
## ATTENDING STAFF 1935 – 1939

### Otologist
- Isidore Friesner, MD

### Associate Otologists
- Walter L. Horn, MD
- Jacob L. Maybaum, MD

### Adjunct Otologists
- Joseph G. Druss, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD

### Laryngologist
- Sidney Yankauer, MD

### Associate Laryngologists
- Irving Goldman, MD
- Rudolph Kramer, MD

### Adjunct Laryngologists
- Morris S. Bender, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Louis Kleinfeld, MD

### Assistant Otolaryngologists
- (Clinic Chiefs)
- Harry D. Cohen, MD
- M. U. Robbins, MD

### Clinical Assistants
- (Outpatients)
- Rudolph N. Abraham, MD
- Benjamin I. Allen, MD
- Samuel M. Bloom, MD
- Lester L. Coleman, MD
- Julius Golembe, MD
- Maurice R. Goodwin, MD
- Bruno Griesman, MD
- Morris S. Heller, MD
- William Hochbaum, MD
- Karl O. Lowy, MD
- W.F. Mayer-Hermann, MD
- Hans Meinrath, MD
- Simon Mencher, MD
- A. Harry Neffson, MD
- Gerald S. Schuman, MD
- Sheppard Siegal, MD
- Eugene R. Snyder, MD
- Max L. Som, MD
- Arthur S. Strauss, MD
HIGHLIGHTS

1938

☞ Sulfanilamides were evaluated for the treatment of acute ear infections.

☞ The first results of treatment of laryngeal cancer and cylindroma of the respiratory tract were reported.

1939

☞ The first audiometer was installed in the clinic.

☞ New operative procedures were developed for sinus infections.

☞ The first studies were conducted on CSF rhinorrhea and laryngeal lesions associated with hormone therapy.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

☞ In the 1900s, the mid-century was focused on improving the quality of the Academy meeting programs, refining the instructional courses and providing educational opportunities that would assist in preparing students for their board examinations. A home study course was offered that provided structured course material that systematically reviewed the entire field encompassed by that specialty.

Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, Volume 81, Number 9
1940-1944

TRACHEOSTOMY INSTRUMENTS

Figure XVII. Instruments used for tracheotomy. Key to numbers: 1—skin hook. 2—gutta percha retractor. 3—needle holder. 4—Bozeman retractor. 5—div-earing tube. 6—tracheal spreader. 7—straight Mayo scissors. 8—outer tracheotomy tube. 9—inner tracheotomy tube. 10—gutter canal.

Mount Sinai Hospital Manual of Nursing Procedures, 1946
HIGHLIGHTS

1940
- Investigations were initiated on pathways of intracranial infection from the sphenoid and ethmoid sinuses.
- Diagnostic lavage of paranasal sinuses was first evaluated.

1941
- Fenestration operation for otosclerosis was performed by Jacob Maybaum.
- Reports on the endaural approach to surgery of the temporal bone demonstrated good results.
- Treatment of rhinogenic meningitis was studied.

1942
- In Laryngology, special attention was directed to studies of massive collapse of the lung and endoscopic treatment of esophageal varices.

1944
- Penicillin was used to treat ear infections.
- The first histopathological studies of deafness were conducted.
## ATTENDING STAFF 1940 - 1944

**Otologist**

- Isidore Friesner, MD

**Associate Otologists**

- Walter L. Horn, MD
- Jacob L. Maybaum, MD

**Adjunct Otologists**

- Joseph G. Druss, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD

**Laryngologist**

- Sidney Yankauer, MD

**Associate Laryngologists**

- Rudolph Kramer, MD
- Mervin Myerson, MD

**Adjunct Laryngologists**

- Morris S. Bender, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Louis Kleinfeld, MD

**Assistant Otolaryngologists**

**Clinic Chiefs**

- Harry D. Cohen, MD
- M. U. Robbins, MD

**Clinical Assistants**

**Outpatient Department**

- Rudolph N. Abraham, MD
- Leon M. Arnold, MD
- Leonard S. Bases, MD
- Joseph Berberich, MD
- Lester L. Coleman, MD
- Irving B. Goldman, MD
- Julius Golembe, MD
- Maurice R. Goodwin, MD
- Bruno Griesman, MD
- Morris S. Heller, MD
- William Hochbaum, MD
- Szymon Malowist, MD
- Frederick L. Marx, MD
- W.F. Mayer-Hermann, MD
- Hans Meinrath, MD
- Simon Mencher, MD
- A. Harry Neffson, MD
- Richard Pollak, MD
- Arthur Reiniger, MD
- J. Rubenstein, MD
- Rudolf Singer, MD
- Eugene R. Snyder, MD
- Max L. Som, MD
- Michael S. Zeman, MD
WHEN FRIESNER RETIRED IN 1936, Jacob Maybaum replaced him. In 1938, shortly after the introduction of sulfonamides, the Department evaluated sulfanilamide for treatment of acute ear infections. In 1939, the first audiometer was installed in the clinic. For the first time, Maybaum established the field of neuro-otological diagnosis at Mount Sinai and offered post-graduate courses in the specialty. Soon thereafter (1940), Maybaum was the first Mount Sinai surgeon to perform fenestration procedures for otosclerosis. Five years later, Harry Rosenwasser described the first paraganglioma in the middle ear and mastoid.

In 1944, Penicillin was used for the first time to treat ear infections at Mount Sinai. By the time Maybaum retired in 1946, the emergence of sulpha drugs and penicillin had decreased the case volume of the Otology Service, and the Department of Otology merged with the Department of Laryngology to form the Department of Otolaryngology.

Jacob Maybaum was the first Mount Sinai surgeon to perform fenestration procedures for otosclerosis.
1946 – The Otolaryngology Service was established with merging of Otology and Laryngology divisions.
HIGHLIGHTS

1946
- The Otolaryngology Service was established with merging of Otology and Laryngology divisions.
- Dr. Rudolph Kramer was appointed the first Director of Otolaryngology.

1947
- A soundproof booth was installed for pure tone audiometry.

1948
- Studies of the surgical anatomy of the ear in relation to fenestration were conducted.

1949
- Operative treatment of Meniere’s syndrome was first studied.
- “A special study of the psychological aspects of plastic operations on the nose yielded extremely interesting results.”

A special study of the psychological aspects of plastic operations on the nose yielded extremely interesting results.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTENDING STAFF</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Director</strong></td>
<td>Rudolph Kramer, MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Otologists</strong></td>
<td>Morris S. Bender, MD</td>
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<td>Louis Kleinfeld, MD</td>
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<td><strong>Senior Clinical Assistants</strong></td>
<td>Rudolph N. Abraham, MD</td>
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<td>Lester L. Coleman, MD</td>
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<td>William J. Hochbaum, MD</td>
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<td>Frederick L. Marx, MD</td>
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<td>Rudolf Singer, MD</td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Assistants</strong></td>
<td>Nathan Adelman, MD</td>
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<td>Leon M. Arnold, MD</td>
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<td>Szymon Malowist, MD</td>
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<td>Richard Pollack, MD</td>
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1950-1954

ELECTIVE RHINOPLASTY
HIGHLIGHTS

1950
- Clinical studies dealing with bronchiectasis, subcutaneous emphysema, and sinus infections were conducted.

1951
- New hormonal therapy for edematous lesions of the nose and throat was evaluated.

1952
- Multidisciplinary investigation of lower esophageal lesions was conducted in collaboration with the Radiology Department and Gastroenterology Laboratory.

1953
- The first postgraduate course in Surgery of the Paranasal Sinuses was given at Mount Sinai.
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD was awarded the Jacobi Medallion for outstanding contributions in the area of temporal bone surgery.
- A new procedure for tracheal anastomosis was performed successfully in the laboratory.

1954
- Dr. Joseph L. Goldman was appointed Director of Otolaryngology.
- The first course in Rhinoplastic and Otoplastic Reconstructive Surgery was given.
- Separate Otology and Laryngology services were combined.
- Postgraduate courses between 1953-1968 were given at Mount Sinai under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.
THE LATE 1940’s AND EARLY 1950’s were years of great activity for the newly created Department of Otolaryngology. As Dr. Aufses wrote in his book, *This House of Noble Deeds*, “The ear remained a major focus of interest.” In the clinic, a soundproof booth was installed for pure tone audiometry. In 1948, after performing four hundred fenestration procedures on cadavers, Samuel Rosen reported his unique experimental studies of the surgical anatomy of the ear. These studies provided otologists with invaluable knowledge for avoiding errors in the fenestration procedure. Four years later, Rosen presented the first of several papers reporting a new treatment of Meniere’s disease that involved electrical stimulation of the Chorda Tympani. In 1953, Rosen published his landmark paper on the success of stapes manipulation in restoring hearing to patients with otosclerosis. Although the procedure had been performed earlier, results were dismal, and the practice was abandoned. Rosen is credited with its revival, and, subsequent to his success, a stapes mobilization clinic was established in 1955. Irving B. Goldman, one of Friesner’s residents, pursued his single-minded interest in aesthetic surgery of the nose, which led him in 1953 to organize a two-week course in nasal plastic and reconstructive surgery at Mount Sinai. The “Annual Mount Sinai Goldman Seminar on Rhinoplasty”, which attracts surgeons from across the world, continues to this day under the leadership of William Lawson.”

Joseph L. Goldman was appointed Director of Otolaryngology in 1954. At the time, he was well respected in the medical community for his role in the development of a vaccine for type III pneumococcal mastoiditis which reduced Mount Sinai’s mortality rate from this disease from 24 percent to four percent in the 1930’s. His timing was not ideal because shortly after introducing his vaccine, the antibiotic era began making his vaccine obsolete. With the exception of four years in the Army during World War II, where he attained the rank of Colonel and received an Army Commendation Ribbon, Goldman spent his entire professional career at Mount Sinai.

Goldman played an integral role in the advancement of Otolaryngology as a specialty. After many years where general surgery had performed all head and neck surgery, Goldman obtained approval for the Otolaryngology Service to include head and neck surgery in its program. This represented a hard-fought victory for Goldman, who would continue to spend much of his professional career advocating the right of Otolaryngology to perform head and neck surgery and facial plastic surgery. His dogmatic position led to acrimonious debates between Otolaryngology and the Departments of Surgery and Plastic Surgery both within the Mount Sinai medical community and nationally. Goldman was known as a politically influential character and a man who insisted on being heard. Goldman’s strong personality paid off when, in 1964, The American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery was formed. Irving Goldman, no relation to Joe, served as the Academy’s first President. Other Mount Sinai Otolaryngologists who played major roles in that organization included Sidney Feuerstein and Samuel Bloom. Many of the graduates of the residency program would also go on to leadership positions in that and other organizations.

While Goldman was fortunate to have Max Som and Leon Arnold on staff to instruct head and neck surgery, Goldman and Som were great rivals. Som, an outstanding endoscopist keenly interested in surgical research, brought many significant advances to the rapidly evolving field of laryngeal and upper esophageal surgery. Som would later gain international recognition for his work in conservation laryngeal surgery. Similarly, Goldman used the work of Yankauer in treating larynx cancer with combination radiation and surgery as a foundation to introduce the concept of high-dose preoperative radiation followed by surgery in patients with advanced cancer of the larynx in the 1950’s. A fourteen-year follow-up indicated that this combined method of therapy resulted in improved survival rates for patients with advanced cancer. In 1969, the Department was awarded the Hektoen Medal of the American Medical Association for its exhibit on this management strategy.
## ATTENDING STAFF 1950 – 1954

**Director**

Rudolph Kramer, MD

**Associate Otologists**

Joseph G. Druss, MD  
Irving B. Goldman, MD  
Joseph L. Goldman, MD  
Samuel Rosen, MD  
Harry Rosenwasser, MD  
Max L. Som, MD

**Adjunct Otolaryngologists**

Nathan Adelman, MD  
Benjamin I. Allen, MD  
Leon M. Arnold, MD  
Samuel M. Bloom, MD  
Joseph Freeman, MD  
Louis Kleinfeld, MD  
Eugene R. Snyder, MD

**Senior Clinical Assistants**

Adolph A. Apton, MD  
Leonard S. Bases, MD  
Joseph Berberich, MD  
Hans Brinitzer, MD  
Friedrich S. Brodnitz, MD  
Szymon Malowist, MD  
Frederick L. Marx, MD  
Simon Mencher, MD  
Richard Pollack, MD

**Clinical Assistants**  
*(Outpatients)*

Jacob S. Aronoff, MD  
Albert A. Cohen, MD  
Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD  
Charles H. Rosenberg, MD
1957 – A room engineered to a low noise level has been built within Mount Sinai Hospital as part of a modern clinic for the hard-of-hearing. It stands within another room, also sound-proofed, to bring it still closer to the ideal of a noise-free setting.

The noise level of the inner room is about thirty decibels, compared to the forty-five decibels normally produced in the reading room of the public library. Within this quiet room, an audiometer will be able to test with exactness the hearing ability of a patient.

Its walls are of three-inch steel, insulated with sound-damping material, and the floor is rubber-sealed. The room is divided into two sections by an eight-inch wall, separating an examining technician and his audiometer from the patient. Sounds of varying pitch and intensity are sent to the patient through earphones; his response is recorded by a light flashing on the audiometer.

Between the two cubicles is a one-way viewing window that permits the examiner to ascertain how much the patient is straining in the test. Results of the test enable physicians to determine whether the difficulty can be treated and if surgery will be helpful.

The audiology clinic is on the third floor of the hospital’s out-patient building at Madison Avenue and 100th Street. Patients will be accepted by appointment on Monday.

The center is a gift to the hospital from the Shai-Aide Society, a group of Westchester County women who raise funds for special projects. Its members and their president, Mrs. Martin Rosengarten of Harrison, previewed the clinic yesterday and were guests at a reception given by the hospital.

Dr. Joseph L. Goldman, director of the hospital’s otolaryngology department, will direct the clinic.

The New York Times, April 6, 1957
HIGHLIGHTS

1955
❖ The first course in endaural surgery was administered at Mount Sinai.
❖ A stapes mobilization clinic was established.

1956
❖ The first course in stapes mobilization was given.
❖ The Otolaryngology Service was granted permission to include Head and Neck Surgery in its training program.

1957
❖ The combined treatment program of surgery and radiotherapy for laryngeal cancer was initiated.

1958
❖ A four-year residency program was instituted, with assignment to the Surgical Service for the first year of training.
❖ The first patient was treated for cancer of the larynx by combined radiation and surgical treatment.

1959
❖ Histopathologic studies of experimental stapes surgery in animals was sponsored by the National Institutes of Health.
JOE GOLDMAN’S GOAL TO INTEGRATE BASIC SCIENCE research into clinical practice stimulated members of the department to seek outside funding for both clinical and basic science research activities. As a result of this initiative, a temporal bone bank was established in 1965 with a grant from the Deafness Research Foundation and histopathologic studies of experimental stapes surgery in animals were conducted with support from the National Institutes of Health.

In addition to Goldman’s goal to develop research programs, he also understood the importance of resident training. In 1958, he instituted a new four-year residency program in Otolaryngology. The program was immediately successful. Initially there was one resident in each year of the program. By the time Goldman retired in 1972, there were three in each of the four years. The program expanded to include City Hospital Center at Elmhurst and the Bronx Veterans Administration Medical Center. Goldman was a strict disciplinarian and insisted on clinical excellence. As a result of these principles, every resident that graduated from the program during Goldman’s tenure was certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology on his or her first attempt at the Board examination.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FACIAL PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY AND THE AMERICAN RHINOLOGIC SOCIETY

In the 1950’s, Dr. Irving Goldman, along with colleagues, led the way in the refinement of facial plastic surgery techniques utilized in head and neck surgery. They formed the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and the American Rhinologic Society (ARS).

Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons, Volume 81, Number 9
## ATTENDING STAFF 1955 – 1959

**Director**
Joseph L. Goldman, MD

**Attendings**
Irving B. Goldman, MD
Harry Rosenwasser, MD

**Associate Attendings**
Eugene R. Snyder, MD
Max L. Som, MD

**Assistant Attendings**
Nathan Adelman, MD
Leon M. Arnold, MD
Samuel M. Bloom, MD
Friedrich S. Brodnitz, MD
Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD
Morris F. Heller, MD
Louis Kleinfeld, MD

**Senior Clinical Assistants**
Adolph A. Apton, MD
Jacob S. Aronoff, MD
Hans Brinitzer, MD
Bruno Griesman, MD
S. Mencher, MD

**Clinical Assistants**
Joseph Berberich, MD
Albert A. Cohen, MD
Francis M. Fodor, MD
Alvin J. Kahn, MD
Charles H. Rosenberg, MD
Donald R. Weisman, MD
Pioneer Cancer Treatment Reported
Combined Radiation-Surgery
Yields Encouraging Results

A team of Mount Sinai doctors last month reported the encouraging results of a cancer treatment now under clinical study here.

Their pioneer method of "Combined Radiation and Surgical Therapy for Cancer of the Larynx and Laryngopharynx II" was described in a report by Dr. Joseph L. Goldman, director of the Department of Otolaryngology, and Drs. Sidney M. Silverstone, Henry D. Rosin, Robert V. Claeren and Frederick G. Zai.

The preliminary report of the survival rate seems to justify our efforts and enthusiasm for this method of therapy. The study was based on 23 patients with adenocarcinoma of the larynx and laryngopharynx who were treated with combined radiation and radical surgery. The absolute survival rates for two years is 72%, a figure that deserves our serious attention even though it represents less than a five-year cure. Combining therapy is a three-phase integrated program. It comprises:

1. A course of cobalt 60 teletherapy for a tumor dose of 5500 rads for a five-week period.
2. A five-week period of radiation to treat the "secondary" sites of left and right neck.
3. A period of 1 to 15 weeks of radiation to treat the remaining primary sites of the tumor.

15 to 65 months, and 13 have survived over two years. Of the five deaths in the group, two were from other, unrelated causes. The radiation therapy can be administered on an ambulatory basis and is usually well tolerated, it was reported. The patients' main complaints are "dryness and sometimes loss of taste."

The largest safe dose is considered to be 5500 rads in five weeks. The objectives of pre-operative radiation are "to destroy the rapidly proliferating tumor cells, to render a high proportion of the remaining cells inactive for a variable period of time and to arrest the growth of metastatic nodes."

Although the time of recurrence is unpredictable, it is essential that surgery be performed before there is a regeneration of cancer cells. The interval of three to six weeks after completion of radiation is considered suitable for surgical intervention because "the initial radiation reaction subsides in about three weeks, while the undesirable late post-radiation reactions become surgically significant after six weeks."

The surgical procedure consists of radical neck dissection, hemithyroidectomy and wide-field laryngectomy.
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<td><strong>Consultants</strong></td>
<td>Morris S. Bender, MD</td>
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<td>Joseph G. Druss, MD</td>
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<td>Bruno Griesman, MD</td>
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<td>Simon Mencher, MD</td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Assistant</strong></td>
<td>Donald R. Weisman, MD</td>
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<td><strong>Research Associate</strong></td>
<td>Joseph Berberich, MD</td>
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<td><strong>Dr. Isidore Friesner Research Fellows</strong></td>
<td>Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD</td>
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<td>Robert V. Cheren, MD</td>
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<td>Joel F. Lehrer, MD</td>
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<td>Donald J. Nalebuff, MD, DDS</td>
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<td>Henry D. Rosin, MD</td>
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<td>Hertzel Rotenberg, MD</td>
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<td>Ira D. Rothfeld, MD</td>
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HIGHLIGHTS

1960
- The Friesner Fund for Otolaryngology was established with $1 million endowment.
- The First Friesner Research and Clinical Fellow was appointed.

1961
- There were now six residents in the Department of Otolaryngology training program.
- There were 269 patient admissions and 8,608 clinic visits.

1962
- Different prostheses and oval window coverings for stapedectomy were investigated.
- Bekesy automatic audiometer was installed.

1963
- The teaching program was initiated and comprised weekly grand rounds, a resident lecture series, otolaryngology-radiology and otolaryngology-pathology conferences, journal club, and monthly staff conferences.
- Each resident was involved in a research project.

1964
- Elmhurst City Hospital was integrated into the Residency program with Dr. Benjamin Zielinski as the first fulltime Chief.
1969 – The Department was awarded the Hektoen Medal of the American Medical Association for its exhibit on this management strategy.
HIGHLIGHTS

**1965**
- The training program was increased to nine residents and private patients were included as well.
- The Temporal Bone Bank was established by a grant from the Deafness Research Foundation.

**1966**
- Studies of neuromuscular transplants in the head and neck were initiated.
- Joseph Goldman, MD was awarded the Jacobi Medallion for outstanding service to the Department.

**1967**
- Otolaryngology relocated from the Metzger Administration Pavilion to the newly renovated Housman Pavilion.
- Histopathology of laryngectomy and radical neck specimens from combined therapy patients was studied.
- The New Voices of Mount Sinai, a club whose members have had laryngectomy surgery, held their first meeting.

**1968**
- The Mount Sinai School of Medicine was opened and the first students were admitted to the newly established School of Medicine.
- Dr. Joseph Goldman, Director of Otolaryngology at The Mount Sinai Hospital, became the first Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology at the new Medical School.
- VA Hospital in the Bronx was integrated into the residency program with Dr. Simon Parisier as Chief.
- Dr. Kenneth Brookler was appointed the first Chief of the Neuro-Otology Clinic.

*continued on page 51*
# ATTENDING STAFF 1965 – 1969

**Director & Chairman**

Joseph L. Goldman, MD

**Consultants**

Morris S. Bender, MD  
Joseph G. Druss, MD  
Irving B. Goldman, MD  
Samuel Rosen, MD

**Attendings**

Harry Kolson, MD, DDS  
Harry Rosenwasser, MD

**Associate Attendings**

Leon M. Arnold, MD  
Samuel M. Bloom, MD  
Friedrich S. Brodnitz, MD  
Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD  
Morris F. Heller, MD  
Louis Kleinfeld, MD  
Eugene R. Snyder, MD  
Max L. Som, MD

**Assistant Attendings**

Nathan Adelman, MD  
Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD  
Kenneth H. Brookler, MD  
Albert A. Cohen, MD  
Francis M. Fodor, MD  
Joel F. Lehrer, MD  
Donald J. Nalebuff, MD, DDS  
Simon C. Parisier, MD  
Henry D. Rosin, MD  
Robert L. Simons, MD  
Harry Talbot, MD

**Clinical Assistant**

James Pomarico, MD

**Research Fellows**

William H. Friedman, MD  
E. David Manace, MD
HIGHLIGHTS

LARYNGECTOMY CLUB

The New Voices of Mount Sinai, a club whose members have had laryngectomies performed at the Hospital, held its first meeting here September 20 under the aegis of the Department of Otolaryngology. The mutual self-help and social group hopes eventually to become one of the “lost chord” clubs affiliated with the International Association of Laryngectomies.

Mount Sinai Bulletin: 1967

1968

- Asher Bar, PhD, was appointed Chief of Speech Pathology and Audiology.
- Irving Goldman, MD was awarded the Jacobi Medallion as an outstanding teacher and pioneer in the field of rhinoplasty surgery.

1969

- Dr. Asher Bar, Associate Professor of Otolaryngology and Director of the Communication Disorders Clinic, taught the first Communications Disorders Course sponsored by the Page and William Black Post-Graduate School.
1970-1974
HIGHLIGHTS

1970
- The residency program was expanded to 12 residents in the program.
- The first ENG laboratory was established.

1971
- Max Som, MD was awarded the Jacobi Medallion for his pioneering accomplishments in the field of head and neck surgery.

1972
- Dr. Hugh Biller was appointed Director of Otolaryngology at the Mount Sinai Hospital and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology at the Medical School.
- Steven Freifeld was appointed Chief at the Bronx VA.
- William Friedman was appointed as Chief at Elmhurst Hospital and aggressively pursues and advances head and neck and facial plastic surgery.
- Simon Parisier was appointed Chief of Otology and became a mainstay in teaching tympanomastoid surgery and well-known for his patience and skill.
- William Marovitz was appointed Director of Research.

1973
- Clinical research was expanded to include studies of combined therapy of the larynx; nasal tip surgery; sphenoethmoidectomy; laryngeal reconstruction following partial laryngectomy; and, tympanic neurectomy for Frey's syndrome.
- Laboratory research included studies of reconstruction of the canine larynx following partial laryngectomy; experimental formation of ectropion in monkeys; and embryology of the rat cochlea.

1974
- The first Facelift Course in the United States was given by an Otolaryngology Department.
- William Lawson was appointed Chief at the Bronx VA.
- Otolaryngology was moved into the new Annenberg Building.
- Robert Simons, a student of Irving Goldman, continued his mentor's teaching of endonasal rhinoplasty at a national level.
# ATTENDING STAFF 1970 – 1974

**Director & Chairmen**
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Hugh F. Biller, MD (1972–1995)

**Consultants**
- Morris S. Bender, MD
- Samuel M. Bloom, MD
- Arthur J. Cracovaner, MD
- Joseph G. Druss, MD
- Irving B. Goldman, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD
- Abraham Shulman, MD

**Attending**
- Harry Kolson, MD, DDS

**Associate Attendants**
- Leon M. Arnold, MD
- Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD
- Friedrich S. Brodnitz, MD
- Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD
- Morris F. Heller, MD
- Louis Kleinfeld, MD
- Karl M. Morgenstein, MD
- Eugene R. Snyder, MD
- Max L. Som, MD

**Assistant Attendants**
- Nathan Adelman, MD
- Kenneth H. Brookler, MD
- Albert A. Cohen, MD
- William H. Friedman, MD
- William Lawson, MD, DDS
- Joel F. Lehrer, MD
- Donald J. Nalebuff, MD, DDS
- Simon C. Parisier, MD
- James Pomarico, MD
- Sidney Rand, MD
- Henry D. Rosin, MD
- Robert L. Simons, MD
- Richard S. Swerdlow, MD
- Harry Talbot, MD

**Senior Clinical Assistants**
- Adolph A. Apton, MD
- Jacob S. Aronoff, MD
- Hans Brinitzer, MD
- Pilar G. Carbajal, MD
- Stephen F. Freifeld, MD
- Bruno Griesman, MD
- Simon Mencher, MD
- Charles H. Rosenberg, MD
- Donald R. Weisman, MD

**Clinical Assistants**
- Ira D. Rothfeld, MD
- John R. Ryan, MD
- W. Basil Shardlow, MD
- Jerry Silver, MD
JOSEPH GOLDMAN RETIRED IN 1972 AND HUGH F. BILLER WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT. Known as a superb head and neck surgeon, Biller had come to New York from Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis following his training at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital. Biller continued to expand the clinical scope of the otolaryngologist and, in 1974, Mount Sinai offered the first facelift course in the United States given by an Otolaryngology Department. Soon thereafter, the Department’s first Facial Plastics Fellow was appointed in 1980.

Dr. Hugh Biller together with Max Som devised new conservation laryngeal surgical procedures which attracted people from around the world to come to Mount Sinai for tumor removal with voice preservation. Dr. Biller recognized that subspecialization in Otolaryngology was the future and he sent program graduates to receive training and form subdivisions in pediatric, skull base, microsurgery and neurotology within the department. He expanded the scope of head and neck reconstruction by employing new pedicle and microvascularized free flaps. In conjunction with the neurosurgical service, craniofacial resections were refined for removal of skull base tumors.

Biller led the Department for twenty-three-years. During that time, he authored or co-authored three hundred clinical and research papers. Biller and his faculty made major contributions to the management of afflictions of the ear, the nose, and the throat and increased the visibility and international reputation of the department.30

Drs. Hugh Biller and Terence Davidson film one of the early videotapes in the San Diego Classics series.
1975

- The residency program was expanded to 12 residents and one research fellow.
- The clinical rotations consisted of six months at Mount Sinai and three months each at Elmhurst and the Bronx VA.
- Dr. Niroo Patel was the first anesthesiologist assigned to the Otolaryngology Service.

1976

- The research was focused on extending the limitations of partial laryngectomy.
- Dr. Frank Lucente was appointed Chief at Elmhurst Hospital.

1977

- Developmental studies of the cochlea sponsored by the Deafness Research Foundation were initiated.

1978

- First Head and Neck Surgery course was given.
- Dr. Hugh Biller was the first Otolaryngologist elected President of the Mount Sinai Medical Board.

1979

- Clinical research into myocutaneous flaps and tracheal reconstruction was initiated.
- A new microlaser for laryngeal surgery was acquired.
- Auditory brainstem testing (ABR) was introduced.

In the 1970s, head and neck surgeons perfected their techniques for resections of large, previously unresectable, tumors. The group of physicians dedicated to this endeavor founded the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery (ASHNS).
# ATTENDING STAFF 1975 – 1979

**Director & Chairman**

| Hugh F. Biller, MD |

**Consultants**

| Samuel M. Bloom, MD | Harry Rosenwasser, MD |
| Joseph G. Druss, MD | Max L. Som, MD |
| Samuel Rosen, MD |

**Attendings**

| Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD | Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD |
| A. Albert Cohen, MD | Simon C. Parisier, MD |

**Associate Attendings**

| Leon M. Arnold, MD | William Lawson, MD, DDS |
| William H. Friedman, MD | Frank E. Lucente, MD |
| Frederick Brodnitz, MD | Kenneth A. Scheinberg, MD |
| Morris F. Heller, MD | Richard S. Swerdlow, MD |

**Assistant Attendings**

| Andrew Blitzer, MD, DDS | Arthur W. Menken, MD |
| Richard A. Feinberg, MD | Sidney Rand, MD |
| Stephen Freifeld, MD | Ira Rothfeld, MD |
| Alvin J. Kahn, MD | John R. Ryan, MD |
| Donald Kent, MD | Bernard Tawfik, MD |

**Adjunct Assistant Attendings**

| Felix Shiffman, MD |
| Abraham Shulman, MD |

**Senior Clinical Assistants**

| Arthur B. Lacher, MD |
| Ira D. Rothfeld, MD |
| Donald R. Weisman, MD |

**Clinical Assistants**

| Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD | Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD |
| Hyman Ryback, MD | Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD |
1980-1984
HIGHLIGHTS

1980
❖ The first Facial Plastics Fellow was appointed under the auspices of the American Academy for Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.
❖ Introduction of the pectoralis myocutaneous flap.

1981
❖ A new surgical procedure for improved exposure of the base of skull, nasopharynx and cervical spine was developed.
❖ Clinical investigations initiated into use the laser for removal of benign laryngeal lesions and correcting airway obstruction secondary to scar tissue.

1982
❖ A classic publication of the Paraganglionic Chemoreceptor System by Frederick Zak and William Lawson was published.
❖ Avrim Eden was appointed Director of Research.

1983
❖ The first cochlear implant was performed at Mount Sinai by Simon Parisier.
❖ Basic research into mechanisms of middle ear aeration was initiated.

1984
❖ Avrim Eden was appointed Chief of Otology.
❖ Robert Green was appointed acting Chief at City Hospital of Elmhurst.
❖ Experimental studies in laryngeal physiology were initiated.
WORKING TOGETHER, HUGH BILLER, WILLIAM LAWSON, AND SAE-MIN BAEK pioneered the pectoralis myocutaneous flap for reconstruction of the head and neck. Arguably one of the most important advances in head and neck reconstruction, the pectoralis flap was researched by Baek and Lawson by dye injection studies. Subsequently, Biller and Lawson applied this technique to head and neck reconstruction. This technique soon became the most commonly used flap for head and neck reconstruction and today remains one of the most versatile and commonly used techniques in head and neck surgery. Together, Biller and Lawson pioneered innumerable surgical techniques for head and neck and facial plastic surgery. Their dedication to surgical technique, resident education, and scholarship distinguished them as leaders in the field and among Mount Sinai’s most dedicated educators.

In 1983, Simon Parisier performed the first cochlear implant at Mount Sinai and went on to become a leading proponent of the procedure. Laboratory researchers investigated mechanisms of aeration of the middle ear.

William Lawson became recognized as Mount Sinai’s leading sinus surgeon and published an important text on the subject. Lawson also co-authored a major work, The Paraganglionic Chemoreceptor System, with Frederick Zak of the Department of Pathology. Goldman, who remained active in the Department after his retirement from the Chair, would also write an authoritative text on rhinology.
ATTENDING STAFF  1980 – 1984

**Director & Chairman**
Hugh F. Biller, MD

**Consultants**
Samuel M. Bloom, MD
Joseph G. Druss, MD
Joseph L. Goldman, MD
Samuel Rosen, MD
Harry Rosenwasser, MD
Max L. Som, MD

**Attendings**
Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD
Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD
William Lawson, MD, DDS
Simon C. Parisier, MD

**Associate Attendings**
Leon M. Arnold, MD
Jacob S. Aronoff, MD
Frederick Brodnitz, MD
Morris F. Heller, MD
Frank E. Lucente, MD

**Assistant Attendings**
Nathan Adelman, MD
A. Albert Cohen, MD
Avrim R. Eden, MD
Richard A. Feinberg, MD
Stephen Freifeld, MD
Robert P. Green, MD
Paul Hammerschlag, MD
Alvin J. Kahn, MD
Donald Kent, MD
Arthur W. Menken, MD
Sidney Rand, MD
Ira Rothfeld, MD
Steven H. Sacks, MD
Kenneth A. Scheinberg, MD
Joel M. A. Shugar, MD
Harry Talbot, MD
Bernard Tawfik, MD

**Adjunct Assistant Attendings**
Felix Shiffman, MD
Abraham Shulman, MD

**Senior Clinical Assistants**
Arthur B. Lacher, MD
Donald R. Weisman, MD

**Clinical Assistants**
Fereidoon Behin, MD
Wayne B. Eisman, MD
Mark A. Erlich, MD
Roger P. Plotkin, MD
Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD
John R. Ryan, MD
Hyman Ryback, MD
Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD

**Adjunct Clinical Assistants**
Dennis Draizin, MD
David R. Edelstein, MD
Alan L. Jacobson, MD
Scott M. Kessler, MD
Ira Sanders, MD
B. Todd Schaffer, MD
Vladimir L. Shusterov, MD
Abraham I. Sinnreich, MD

**Adjunct Associate Professors**
William F. Marovitz, PhD
Ralph Peimer, MD
1985-1989
HIGHLIGHTS

1985
- The publication of *Surgery of the Paranasal Sinuses* by Andrew Blitzer, William Lawson and William Friedman.
- The publication of *Surgery of the Larynx* by Byron Bailey and Hugh Biller.
- NIH research grant was awarded to Avrim Eden for studies of middle ear aeration.
- Dr. Peter Som, Radiology, was appointed jointly to the Department of Otolaryngology.

1986
- Joseph Goldman published *Principles and Practice of Rhinology*.
- Mark Urken was appointed Chief at Elmhurst Hospital.
- Clinical electromyography of the larynx was initiated.

1987
- Microvascular reconstruction with free flaps was initiated.
- Dr. Jeffrey Laitman, Department of Anatomy, was appointed jointly to Otolaryngology.
- The Communications Disorders Center opens their Biofeedback Center for the treatment of various speech, voice and hearing disorders.

1988
- Major endowments were given to the Department by Dr. Eugen Grabscheid, Otolaryngologist, for basic and clinical research.
- Eugen Grabscheid Research Fund was established.
- Dr. Avrim Eden was appointed first Eugen Grabscheid Research Professor of Otolaryngology (Endowed Chair, $1.25 million).
- Mount Sinai’s first course in Microvascular Reconstruction in Head and Neck Surgery was given.
- Microvascular research laboratory was established.
- The resident rotation in laboratory research was established.
HIGHLIGHTS

1989

- Eugen Grabscheid Clinical and Research Center for Voice Disorders established with $1.1 million endowment. Dr. Ira Sanders was appointed Director.
- Hugh Biller receives the ‘Physician of the Year Award’.
- Studies of electromyography of the canine larynx are awarded and sponsored by the New York Lung Association.
- First MD-PhD student completes a dissertation focusing on Otolaryngology and was accepted jointly with the Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy.
- Otolaryngology inpatient service moved from Housman 6 to New North Pavilion 9E (later named the Guggenheim Pavilion).

Microvascular reconstruction with free flaps was initiated at Mount Sinai in 1987.
ATTENDING STAFF 1985 – 1989

Director & Chairman
Hugh F. Biller, MD

Consultants
Samuel M. Bloom, MD
Joseph G. Druss, MD
Joseph L. Goldman, MD

Harry Rosenwasser, MD
Max L. Som, MD

Attendings
Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD
Avrim R. Eden, MD
Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD

William Lawson, MD, DDS
Simon C. Parisier, MD
Mark L. Urken, MD

Associate Attendings
Leon M. Arnold, MD
Jacob S. Aronoff, MD

Robert P. Green, MD
Joel M. A. Shugar, MD

Assistant Attendings
Nathan Adelman, MD
Albert A. Cohen, MD
Judith Jay, MD

Steven H. Sacks, MD
Ira Sanders, MD
Barry M. Shapiro, MD

Senior Clinical Assistant
Donald R. Weisman, MD

Clinical Assistants
Peter J. Bernard, MD
David R. Edelstein, MD
Mark A. Erlich, MD
Scott D. Gold, MD
Scott M. Kessler, MD
Jeffrey Libin, MD
Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD

John R. Ryan, MD
Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
Michael P. Scherl, MD
Abraham I. Sinnreich, MD
Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD

Adjunct Clinical Assistants
Sylvia G. Balick, PhD
Fereidoon Behin, MD

Hyun T. Cho, MD
Alan L. Jacobson, MD

Joint Appointments
Margaret S. Brandwein, MD
Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD
Peter M. Som, MD

Surgical Pathology
Cell Biology and Anatomy
Radiology
In the mid 1980's, the laser became recognized as a therapeutic instrument for the management of laryngeal and tracheal stenosis. New procedures were developed for laryngeal reconstruction after partial laryngectomy. In 1985, Biller co-edited the definitive work Surgery of the Larynx. In 1989, The Eugen Grabscheid Clinical and Research Center for Voice Disorders was established and Dr. Ira Sanders was appointed Research Director of the Center. Arthur Aufses noted in his book, This House of Noble Deeds, that studies were conducted on larynx physiology, electromyography of the canine larynx, and the effect of laryngeal pacing in bilateral vocal cord paralysis. In 1999, scientists at the Center discovered slow tonic muscle fibers in the muscles of the human vocal cords. Because these types of muscles have not been found in the vocal cords of other mammals, the researchers postulate that they are an explanation for speech specialization in humans. These findings have created a stir among speech and language theorists because they provide scientific support for Noam Chomsky's theory that humans have a different biology that underlies their speech ability.

Throughout the 1980's, the department continued to expand its reputation as a leader in head and neck surgery. In 1981, Biller et al introduced a new surgical procedure for improved exposure of the base of the skull, nasopharynx, and cervical spine. Collaboration with the Department of Neurosurgery led to the creation of the multidisciplinary Division of Skull Base Surgery.

In 1988, Hubert Weinberg, a plastic surgeon on the faculty of the Department of Surgery, helped develop the microvascular surgery laboratory under the direction of Hugh Biller. The laboratory, stationed in the Department of Otolaryngology space, focused on pedicled and free-flap reconstruction of the head and neck following ablative surgery. It has also proven to be invaluable in the training of the Otolaryngology House Staff in microvascular surgery.

Because Biller was cognizant of the psychologic implications of ablative head and neck surgery with associated reconstruction and the problems of speech disorders, he forged strong links with the liaison services of James Strain and Harold Bronheim from the Department of Psychiatry. The combined rounds and consultations proved to be a boon, not only to both Departments but, most importantly, to the patients.
**PROGRAM**

8:00am  
Registration  
Continental Breakfast  

9:00am  
Welcome & Opening Remarks  
Hugh F. Biller, MD  
Chairman  
Nathan Kase, MD  
Dean, Mount Sinai School of Medicine  
Joseph L. Goldman, MD  
Chairman Emeritus  

9:30am  
Allan L. Abramson, MD (’72)  
"Clinical Diagnosis and Surgical Technique for the Treatment of Subglottic Hemangioma in the 1990’s"  

9:45am  
Stanley M. Bluging, MD (’62)  
"Thyroplasty"  

10:00am  
Andrew Blitzer, MD, DDS (’77)  
"Bilateral Vocal Cord Paralysis for Vocal Cord Paralysis: Fact or Fancy?"  

10:30am  
Coffee Break  

11:00am  
"The Mount Sinai Experience"  

11:15am  
"The Mount Sinai Experience: A Comparative Study"  

11:30am  
"The Mount Sinai Experience: A Twenty Year Experience"  

11:45am  
Arnold Koniaris, MD, DDS (’75)  
"Mandibular Reconstruction"  

Noon  
Luncheon  

2:15pm  
Yoel P. Kremen, MD (’96)  
"The History of the Development of the Mucosal Flap at the Mount Sinai Hospital"  

2:30pm  
William Lawrence, MD, DDS (’75)  
"The Increased Endoscopic Anatomy: A Comparative Study"  

2:45pm  
Donald J. Nanotzoff, MD, DDS (’75)  
"Pathophysiology of the Allergic Response"  

3:00pm  
Simon C. Podell, MD (’96)  
" Cochlear Implant Update"  

3:15pm  
Irv Sandler, MD (’84)  
"Laryngeal Paralysis"  

3:30pm  
Mark L. Urken, MD (’96)  
"Microwave Resection of the Oral Cavity"  

3:45pm  
Robert L. Simon, MD (’74)  
"History of Facial Plastic Surgery"  

4:00pm  
Hugh F. Biller, MD  
Closing Remarks
ENT SERVICE AT MOUNT SINAI
IS 100 YEARS OLD

HIGHLIGHTS

1990

- The residency program was changed from three to four years of Otolaryngology after one year of General Surgery.

- There are now 16 residents in the program.

- An NIH research grant was awarded to Ira Sanders for experimental studies of laryngeal pacing in bilateral vocal cord paralysis.

- Margaret Brandwein, MD, Pathology, was appointed jointly to Otolaryngology.

- First Microvascular Surgery Fellow was appointed.
# ATTENDING STAFF 1990

**Director & Chairman**
Hugh F. Biller, MD

**Consultant**
- Samuel M. Bloom, MD
- Joseph G. Druss, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD

**Attendings**
- Stanley M. Blaugrund, MD
- Avrim R. Eden, MD
- Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD
- William Lawson, MD, DDS
- Simon C. Parisier, MD
- Mark L. Urken, MD

**Associate Attendings**
- Leon M. Arnold, MD
- Joel M. A. Shugar, MD
- Robert P. Green, MD

**Assistant Attendings**
- Peter J. Catalano, MD
- Judith Jay, MD
- Steven H. Sacks, MD
- Ira Sanders, MD
- Barry M. Shapiro, MD, DDS

**Senior Clinical Assistant**
Donald R. Weisman, MD

**Clinical Assistants**
- Peter J. Bernard, MD
- David R. Edelstein, MD
- Mark A. Erlich, MD
- Scott Gold, MD
- Scott M. Kessler, MD
- Jeffrey Libin, MD
- Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD
- John R. Ryan, MD
- Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
- B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
- Michael P. Scherl, MD
- Abraham I. Sinnreich, MD
- Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD

**Adjunct Clinical Assistant**
Fereidoon Behin, MD

**Joint Appointments**
- Margaret S. Brandwein, MD
- Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD
- Peter M. Som, MD
- Surgical Pathology
- Cell Biology and Anatomy
- Radiology
The residency training program continues to grow. In 1988, a resident rotation in laboratory research was established and, in 1989, the first MD-PhD student to write a dissertation focusing on Otolaryngology was accepted jointly with the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology. By 1990, the residency program had expanded to four years of Otolaryngology following one year of general surgery, and the first microvascular surgery Fellow was appointed. Currently, four Residents and three subspecialty Fellows are appointed annually.
1991-1994

Class of June - 1992
Rhinoplasty and Otoplasty
at the
Mount Sinai Postgraduate School of Medicine
New York City
The Faculty Practice moves to their present location in the FPA Practice Building at 5 East 98th Street.

Studies of the basic physiology of voice box muscles show that certain laryngeal muscles can be stimulated to what appears to be normal movement by implanted wires.

Research is conducted to explore change in the air and food passages that may explain sudden infant death syndrome; why Bell's palsy patients do not recover complete facial movement and methods to improve healing of the facial nerve; and, how the brain controls the amount of air in the middle ear.

The Departments of Otolaryngology and Neurosurgery combine knowledge and skill.

Hugh F. Biller, MD is chosen as the “Doctor’s Doctor” by New York Magazine following a lengthy search. Of 1,085 physicians chosen, Dr. Biller is named by a staggering margin and featured on the cover of the magazine.

The Mount Sinai Clinical Center for Cranial Base Surgery becomes a new collaborative program with the Department of Neurosurgery. This center is dedicated to the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with tumors, blood vessel lesions and trauma affecting the base of the skull.

Hugh F. Biller is awarded the Jacobi Medallion for his world renowned innovative surgical techniques in the treatment of head and neck tumors.

Laryngeal muscle research leads to the development of the implantable device to rehabilitate paralysis of the vocal cord.

Research studies of the anatomy of the larynx continue to determine how the vibration of the vocal cords produces the sounds of speech.

Fundamental discoveries have been made regarding how the vocal cord muscles are designed and innervated and will facilitate development of new therapies for speech disorders.

Pediatric Otolaryngology is offered as a specialty in the Department with the appointment of Michael Rothschild, MD to the Faculty.
## ATTENDING STAFF 1991 – 1994

**Director & Chairman**

Hugh F. Biller, MD

**Professor Emeritus**

Joseph L. Goldman, MD

**Clinical Professors Emeritus**

Joseph Druss, MD

Max L. Som, MD

**Associate Clinical Professor Emeritus**

Samuel M. Bloom, MD

**Professors**

Avrim R. Eden, MD

Peter M. Som, MD

William Lawson, MD, DDS

**Clinical Professors**

Sidney S. Feuerstein, MD

Simon C. Parisier, MD

**Associate Clinical Professors**

Leon M. Arnold, MD

Ronald A. Hoffman, MD

Robert P. Green, MD

Joel S. Shugar, MD

**Associate Professors**

Ira Sanders, MD

Mark L. Urken, MD

**Assistant Professors**

Sylvia G. Balick, MD

Juan F. Moscoso, MD

Peter J. Catalano, MD
# ATTENDING STAFF 1991 - 1994

## Assistant Clinical Professors
- Hyun T. Cho, MD
- Judith Jay, MD
- B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
- Barry M. Shapiro, MD
- Steven H. Sacks, MD

## Senior Clinical Assistant
- Donald R. Weisman, MD

## Clinical Assistants
- Peter J. Bernard, MD
- David R. Edelstein, MD
- Mark A. Erlich, MD
- Scott Gold, MD
- Scott M. Kessler, MD
- Jeffrey Libin, MD
- Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD
- John R. Ryan, MD
- Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
- B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
- Michael P. Scherl, MD
- Abraham I. Sinnreich, MD
- Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD

## Adjunct Clinical Assistant
- Fereidoon Behin, MD

## Joint Appointments
- Margaret S. Brandwein, MD: Surgical Pathology
- Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD: Cell Biology and Anatomy
- Peter M. Som, MD: Radiology
1997 – Researchers investigate the evolution of the human brain “language” areas once thought to be unique to humans. They were also present in chimpanzees, our closest living primate relative.
HIGHLIGHTS

1995
- Mark L. Urken, MD becomes Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology.
- The first annual combined Joseph Goldman Lectureship and Alumni Day is conducted.
- Phillip A Wackym, MD joins the faculty as Associate Professor, Chief of the Ear Service.
- Multidisciplinary clinical programs in cochlear transplantation and other hearing, facial nerve and balance disorders are established.

1996
- Peak Woo, MD joins the faculty as an Associate Professor and Clinical Director of the Eugen Grabscheid Clinical and Research Center for Voice Disorders. Dr. Woo's clinical interests are focused on laryngology and voice disorders with research interests including voice physiology and phonosurgery.
- Peter D. Costantino, MD joins the faculty as an Associate Professor and co-Director of the Microsurgical Laboratory.
- The first “New York Otology and Neuro-Otology Update” post-graduate course is presented.
- The first “Update in Pediatric Otolaryngology for the Primary Care Physician” course is held.

1997
- The Eugen Grabscheid Voice Center opens in its new location in the Faculty Practice Building, on the first floor of 5 East 98th Street.
- Researchers have discovered that chimpanzees have a brain capacity for language. The findings are published in the journal Science.
- Researchers investigate the evolution of the human brain “language” areas once thought to be unique to humans. They were also present in chimpanzees, our closest living primate relative.
- The Grabscheid Voice Center collaborates with the New York Singing Teachers’ Association to become the first professional development group for vocal health.
- Juan Moscoso, MD is appointed Chief at Elmhurst Hospital.

continued on page 80
## ATTENDING STAFF 1995 – 1999

**Chairman & Professor**

Mark L. Urken, MD

**Professors**

- Hugh F. Biller, MD
- Daniel Buchbinder, DMD
- Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD
- William Lawson, MD, DDS
- Peter M. Som, MD

**Associate Clinical Professors**

- Leon M. Arnold, MD
- Robert Green, MD
- Joel M. Shugar, MD

**Associate Professors**

- Margaret Brandwein, MD
- Daniel Buchbinder, DMD
- Peter D. Costantino, MD
- Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD
- Michael A. Rothchild, MD
- Ira Sanders, MD
- Phillip Wackym, MD
- Donald Weisz, PhD
- Peak Woo, MD

**Assistant Professors**

- Margaret S. Brandwein, MD
- Patrick Gannon, PhD
- Devin J. Okay, DMD
- Juan F. Moscoso, MD
- Yoon Choi Nofsinger, MD
- Michael A. Rothschild, MD

**Assistant Clinical Professors**

- Michael J. Bergstein, MD
- Peter J. Bernard, MD
- Hyun T. Cho, MD
- B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
- Scott D. Gold, MD
- Christopher Shaari, MD
- Judith Jay, MD
- Barry M. Shapiro, MD
- Scott B. Markowitz, MD
- Abraham Sinnreich, MD
- Anthony J. Reino, MD
- Arsen Stegnjajic, MD
ATTENDING STAFF  1995 – 1999

Research Assistant Professors
Nancy M. Kheck, PhD
Liancai Mu, MD
Marta Troyanovskaya, PhD
Bei Lian Wu, MD

Research Assistants
Hungxi Su, MD
Youzhu Li, MD
Liancai Mu, MD
Jun Wang, MD

Research Associate
Yingshi Han, MD

Visiting Research Assistant
Jun Wang, MD

Clinical Assistant Attendings
Michael J. Bergstein, MD
David. R. Edelstein, MD
Mark A. Erlich, MD
Scott D. Gold, MD
Scott M. Kessler, MD
Jeffrey D. Libin, MD
Scott Markowitz, MD
Anthony J. Reino, MD
Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD
John R. Ryan, MD
Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
Michael P. Scherl, MD
Christopher M. Shaari, MD
Abraham I. Sinnreich, MD
Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD
Jon B. Turk, MD
1998

Mount Sinai Medical Center merges with New York University Medical Center to create the Mount Sinai - NYU Medical Center and Health System.

Researchers investigate EBV as a promoter of upper aerodigestive tract carcinogenesis.

Tissue engineering is used in facial plastic and reconstructive surgery, acellular dermis for soft tissue, and hydroxyapatite cement (HAC) for bone.

Tracheal transplantation may offer a viable solution after either trauma or tumor extirpation. Researchers have focused upon techniques for achieving non-toxic, donor-specific immunosuppression to laryngo-tracheal allografts.

Research studies, led by Ira Sanders, focus on the distinct anatomy of the human vocal cords and tongue to understand the anatomical specializations that have evolved for speech. Researchers believe that many disorders in humans, such as stuttering and obstructive sleep apnea, may be related to specialized anatomy only present in humans.

Investigators from the Departments of Otolaryngology, Pathology and Genetics study the potential role of Epstein Barr Virus as a contributing factor in the development of cancers of the mouth and salivary glands.

Peak Woo, along with the Kay Company, develop the first commercially available high speed video camera to view the larynx.

Peter D. Costantino becomes the co-Director of Cranial Base Surgery.

Yoon Choi Nofsinger joins the faculty as an Associate Professor.

Residency program rotations are expanded to include Lincoln Hospital, Saint Barnabas Medical Center and Queens Hospital.

The tracheal and laryngeal transplantation laboratory, sponsored by The National Institutes of Health, is opened under the direction of Dr. Eric Genden.
In 1995, Mark Urken was appointed Department Chairman following Biller’s retirement. He headed a team that was the first to report the return of sensation following reconstructive surgery using radial forearm free flaps in patients with pharyngeal defects. Urken was also the first to report on a functional assessment of mastication in oral cancer patients who were rehabilitated with endosseous implants placed into mandibles that had been reconstructed with vascularized bone transferred from other parts of the body.
2000-2004
HIGHLIGHTS

2000

› Peak Woo was the first to use a new injectable material, Human Micronized Dermis, for vocal cord augmentation.

2001

› Sujana Chandrasekhar joins the faculty and leads the cochlear implant, implantable hearing aid and balance programs at Mount Sinai.

› Dianne Duffey joins the faculty leading the Department’s research laboratory dedicated to molecular biology and gene therapy.

› Michael Shohet joins the faculty actively involved in the teaching program as well as the Department’s skull base service.

2002

› The “Hugh F. Biller Visiting Professorship” is established.

2003

› Resident Research Day is renamed the “Hugh F. Biller MD Resident Day and Visiting Lectureship”. This day serves to celebrate the culmination of the residency training of graduating chief residents.

› Eric Genden leads a multidisciplinary team of pulmonologists, oral surgeons, psychiatrists and experts in bariatric medicine to address the severest cases of sleep apnea.

› Edward Shin is appointed Chief at Elmhurst Hospital.
Chairman & Professor
Mark L. Urken, MD

Professors
Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD
William Lawson, MD, DDS
Daniel Buchbinder, DMD
Peter M. Som, MD

Associate Professors
Margaret Brandwein, MD
Jeffrey Laitman, PhD
Daniel Buchbinder, DMD
Donald Weisz, PhD
Sujana Chandrasekhar, MD
Peak Woo, MD

Assistant Professors
Dianne Duffey, MD
Edward Shin, MD
Patrick Gannon, PhD
Michael Shohet, MD

Clinical Associate Professors
Leon M. Arnold, MD
Michael A. Rothschild, MD
Robert Green, MD
Joel M. Shugar, MD

Clinical Assistant Professors
Michael J. Bergstein, MD
Jeffrey D. Roffman, MD
Peter J. Bernard, MD
John R. Ryan, MD
Hyun T. Cho, MD
Steven H. Sacks, MD
David. R. Edelstein, MD
Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
Mark A. Erlich, MD
B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
Judith Jay, MD
Michael P. Scherl, MD
Scott M. Kessler, MD
Christopher M. Shaari, MD
Jeffrey D. Libin, MD
Barry M. Shapiro, MD, DMD
Scott Markowitz, MD
Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD
Anthony J. Reino, MD
Jon B. Turk, MD
Angelo Reppucci, MD
**HIGHLIGHTS**

**2005**
- Dr. Eric Genden is appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department.
- Dr. Genden and his team perform the world’s first successful composite tracheal transplant, using a method developed at Mount Sinai.
- Eric Smouha, MD joins the Faculty as an Associate Professor of Otolaryngology and Director of Otology-Neurotology. Dr. Smouha specializes in disease of the ear and skull with clinical research interests in hearing-preservation strategies, acoustic neuroma and benign positional vertigo.
- The Phonosurgery/Phonotherapy Post-Graduate Course was given for the first time at Mount Sinai School of Medicine.
- Kenneth Altman, MD, PhD joins the Faculty as a staff laryngologist.
- Anthony Reino, MD is appointed Chief at the Bronx VA Hospital.

**2006**
- Eric Genden performs one of the first successful total jaw transplants in the country. The procedure was performed eight months after the bone was imbedded in the patient’s back muscle to provide the blood supply needed to keep it vital before the transplant.
- Marita Teng, MD joins the Faculty specializing in the treatment of head and neck disease.
- In a combined effort, Dr. Eric Genden and Neurosurgeon Dr. Joshua Bederson, perform a minimally invasive procedure in which a brain tumor is removed endoscopically through the nose without facial incisions or manipulation of the brain.
- Satish Govindaraj, MD joins the Faculty specializing in rhinology and skull base surgery.
- Outpatient clinical care of head and neck patients moves to the Ruttenberg Treatment Center. The Multidisciplinary Head and Neck Cancer Center is formed. This 35 member multidisciplinary group is focused on clinical care and translational research for patients with head and neck cancer.

**2007**
- Mount Sinai joins a clinical alliance with ENT and Allergy Associates, the largest ear, nose, throat, allergy and audiology practice in the tri-state area. This joint venture will provide patients with a full spectrum of high quality care, cancer screening and advanced surgical options for patients diagnosed with cancer and other serious conditions.
- Peak Woo is the first to report on the use of the Pulse Dye Laser for softening of vocal cord scars.
- Mount Sinai begins one of the first robotic surgical programs in the world for treatment of head and neck cancer.
THE DEPARTMENT OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY-HEAD AND NECK SURGERY undergoes an expansion and renaissance. Recruitment of six new faculty in the areas of head and neck surgery, otology, laryngology, and basic and translational research, position the department for the future. With an institutional focus on cancer programs and translational research, the Department has become one of the most successful programs in the medical school. Multidisciplinary programs in sinus and allergy, hearing and balance, voice and swallowing, and head and neck oncology serve as the cornerstone for the future growth of the Department. The multidisciplinary focus has resulted in clinical and scientific advances including the development of a robotic surgery program, endoscopic skull base surgical program, and minimally invasive laryngology program. These programs and the faculty productivity results reported in a U.S. News & World Report national ranking positioned Mount Sinai Department of Otolaryngology 17th among 5,453 medical centers.

2008

- U.S. News & World Report analyzes 5,453 medical centers and reports Mount Sinai’s Ear, Nose and Throat Department ranking 17th in the country.
- Julio Aguirre-Ghiso, PhD and his research team join the faculty. Dr. Ghiso is appointed, Director of Basic Science Research.
- Vivek Gurudutt, MD joins the faculty as a head and neck oncologic surgeon.
- Andrew Sikora, MD, PhD joins the faculty as a clinician-scientist and Director of the Translational Research Program.
- Kenneth Altman, MD, PhD is appointed Director of the Grabscheid Voice Center.

Mount Sinai begins one of the first robotic surgical programs in the world for treatment of head and neck cancer.
ATTENDING STAFF  2005 – PRESENT

Chairman & Professor  
Eric M. Genden, MD

Professors  
Jeffrey T. Laitman, PhD  
Peter M. Som, MD
William Lawson, MD DDS  
Peak Woo, MD

Professor Emeritus  
Hugh H. Biller, MD

Associate Professors  
Kenneth Altman, MD, PhD  
Moaxin Wu, MD
Eric Smouha, MD

Assistant Professors  
Dianne Duffey, MD  
Edward Shin, MD
Patrick Gannon, PhD  
Andrew Sikora, MD, PhD
Satish Govindaraj, MD  
Michael Shohet, MD
Vivek Gurudutt, MD  
Marita Teng, MD

Clinical Professors  
Simon C. Parisier, MD  
Michael Rothschild, MD

Associate Clinical Professors  
Julio Aguirre-Ghiso, PhD  
Robert Green, MD
Leon M. Arnold, MD  
Joel M. Shugar, MD
Sujana S. Chandrasekhar, MD

Assistant Clinical Professors  
Anna Aronzon, MD  
Daniel Grinberg, MD
Michael J. Bergstein, MD  
David H. Henick, MD
Peter J. Bernard, MD  
John J. Huang, MD
Rajendra Bhayani, MD  
Michael Y. Hugh, MD
Andrew L. Blank, MD  
Jeffrey H. Jablon, MD
I. David Bough, Jr., MD  
Judith Jay, MD
Dorothy Chau, MD  
Cynthia G. Jerome, MD
Won-Taek Choe, MD  
Nagalingam Jeyalingam, MD
John C. County, MD  
Matthew J. Kates, MD
Wayne B. Eisman, MD  
Sarita Kaza, MD
Mark L. Fox, MD  
Natasha F. Keenan, MD
David A. Godin, MD  
Jeffrey L. Keller, MD
Daniel R. Gold, MD  
Mitchell T. Kolker, MD
Scott D. Gold, MD  
David B. Lawrence, MD
ATTENDING STAFF 2005 – PRESENT

Philip S. Lederich, MD
Marc J. Levine, MD
Scott Markowitz, MD
Michael G. Mendelsohn, MD
Scott R. Messenger, MD
Peter J. Miceli, MD
Dan Moskowitz, MD
Heather C. Nardone, MD
Zvi M. Osterweil, MD
Sheldon Palgon, MD
George A. Pazos, MD
Prashant Ponda, MD
Debra S. Reich, MD
Anthony J. Reino, MD
Angelo Reppucci, MD
Edward Rhee, MD
Eric Roffman, MD
Richard A. Rosenberg, MD

Ira D. Rothfeld, MD
Hyman Ryback, MD
Steven H. Sacks, MD
B. Todd Schaeffer, MD
Daniel Scher, MD
John Scott, MD
Christopher M. Shaari, MD
Barry M. Shapiro, MD, DMD
Timothy Siglock, MD
Abraham Sinnreich, MD
Jonathan C. Smith, MD
Derek Soohoo, MD
Gangadjar S. Sreepada, MD
Gerald D. Suh, MD
Carl Wiesenthal, MD
Richard T. Young, MD
Irene Yu, MD
Jill F. Zeitlin, MD

Clinical Instructors
Fereidoon Behin, MD
Peter Berman, MD
Linda Carroll, PhD
Wen Huei Chi, MD
David R. Edelstein, MD
Mark A. Erlich, MD
Yeriel Estrada, PhD
Theodore J. Harrison, MD
Alvin J. Khan, MD
Scott M. Kessler, MD
Stefan Kieserman, MD
Bryant B. Lee, MD
Robert M. Lerch, MD

Gregory M. Levitan, MD
Maseih M. Moghaddasi, MD
Aparna Ranganathan, PhD
Jeffrey R. Roffman, MD
John R. Ryan, MD
Sigmund L. Sattenspiel, MD
Michael P. Scherl, MD
Denis Schewe, PhD
Geoffrey W. Tobias, MD
Gregory Tsai, MD
Marie E. Valdes, MD
Raymond L. Young, MD
Yang Zheng, MD

Speech and Language
Jennifer Donath, MS, CCC-A
Debra Fried, MS, CCC-A
Allison Gregg, MS, CCC-A

Tamar Kotz, MS, CCC-SLP
Chandler Thompson, DMA, MS, CCC-SLP
“Our programs are based on the concept that the retention of facts is only one step in the learning process. These new doctors will be uniquely prepared to harness scientific advances, to cure physical illness and to utilize these advances for humanity’s greatest good.”

Nathan G. Kase, MD
Annual Report of the MSMC for 1993
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI LIST

29 RESIDENTS, 1924 – 1954

1924
Louis Kleinfeld, MD

1925
Samuel Rosen, MD

1927
Joseph Druss, MD

1928
Irving B Goldman, MD

1929
Ben Z Steine, MD

1930
Harry Rosenwasser, MD

1931
Joseph Goldman, MD

1932
William Hochbaum, MD

1933
Max Som, MD

1934
Eugene Snyder, MD

1935
Benjamin Allen, MD

1937
A Harry Neffson, MD

1938
Lester Coleman, MD

1939
Samuel Bloom, MD

1940
Michael Zeman, MD

1941
Leonard Bases, MD

1942
Nathan Adelman, MD

1944
Leon Arnold, MD

1945
Relvert Coe, MD

1946
Joseph Kolker, MD

1947
Jacob Aronoff, MD

1948
Oscar Carp, MD

1949
Jesse Fuchs, MD

1949
Joseph Freeman, MD

1950
Charles Rosenberg, MD

1951
James Baum, MD

1952
Sidney Feuerstein, MD

1954
Chaim Ajzenberg, MD
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI LIST

35 RESIDENTS UNDER DR. JOSEPH GOLDMAN, 1955 – 1971

1955
Alvin Kahn, MD
1955
Edwin Meyers, MD
1955
Eduardo Rosenzvit, MD
1955
Harry Talbot, MD
1957
Donald Weisman, MD
1959
Karl Morgenstein, MD
1960
Donald Nalebuff, MD
1961
Eli Halpern, MD
1962
Stanley Blaugrund, MD
1963
Joel Lehrer, MD
1963
Henry Rosin, MD
1964
Herbert Deutsch, MD
1964
Ira Rothfeld, MD
1965
Robert Maliner, MD
1965
Gerald Sinclair, MD
1966
Robert Cheren, MD
1966
Simon Parisier, MD
1967
Jerry Silver, MD
1967
Robert Simons, MD
1968
Sheldon Klausner, MD
1968
Mark Levey, MD
1968
Carl Lieberman, MD
1968
James Pomarico, MD
1969
Melvin Gunsberg, MD
1969
Mark Krugman, MD
1969
Tsri Nussbaum, MD
1969
Earl Simmons, MD
1970
Stuart Freyer, MD
1970
William Friedman, MD
1970
Frank Kamer, MD
1970
David Manace, MD
1971
Bruce Bloom, MD
1971
Martin Brody, MD
1971
Harold Deutsch, MD
1971
Basil Shardlow, MD
## Distinguished Alumni List

### Residents Under Dr. Hugh Biller, 1972 – 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>Allan Abramson, MD</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Sharir Raz, MD</td>
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<td>Hyman Ryback, MD</td>
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<td>Ross Clark, MD</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Justin Bergman, MD</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>William Binder, MD</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>John Ryan, MD</td>
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<td>Richard Feinberg, MD</td>
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<td>William Lawson, MD, DDS</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Kenneth Scheinberg, MD</td>
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<td>Arsen Stegnajajic, MD</td>
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<td>Marshall Zamansky, MD</td>
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<td>Arthur Lacher, MD</td>
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<td>Robert Green, MD</td>
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<td>Steven Sacks, MD</td>
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<td>Alan Jacobson, MD</td>
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<td>Eugene Ross, MD</td>
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<td>1974</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Scott Gold, MD</td>
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*continued on page 94*
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Abraham Sinnreich, MD</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Jay Klarsfeld, MD</td>
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<td>Richard Rosenfeld, MD</td>
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<td>Michael Munier, MD</td>
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<td>Marc Surkin, MD</td>
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<td>Michael Salitin, MD</td>
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<td>Frank Rao, MD</td>
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<td>David Edelstein, MD</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Peter Bernard, MD</td>
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<td>Jonathan Aviv, MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Andrew Diamond, MD</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Judith Jay, MD</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Augustine Moscatello, MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Michael Bergstein, MD</td>
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<td>Richard Levin, MD</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Kenneth Remsen, MD</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Steven Pearlman, MD</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Peter J. Catalano, MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Michael Rothschild, MD</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Ira Sanders, MD</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Michael Scherl, MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>David Cooper, MD</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Jon Turk, MD</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Marc Levine, MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Sukgi Choi, MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Ioana Carabin, MD</td>
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<td>William Drake III, MD</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Moises Mitrani, MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Paul Konowitz, MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Ian Jacobs, MD</td>
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<td>Craig Hecht, MD</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>B. Todd Schaeffer, MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>David Slotnick, MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Rahul Naidu, MD</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Bryan Ho, MD</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Verne Weisberg, MD</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Richard Wagner, MD</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Lee Shangold, MD</td>
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<td>Raymond Yung, MD</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>John Cece, MD</td>
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<td>Alan Berkower, MD</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Michel Babajanian, MD</td>
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continued from page 93
### Distinguished Alumni List

31 Residents under Dr. Mark Urken, 1995 - 2002

<table>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Jeffrey Keller, MD</td>
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<td>Maseih Moghaddasi, MD</td>
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<td>Michael Cohen, MD</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Lee Mandel, MD</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Arvind Prabhat, MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Lawrence Fliegelman, MD</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Keith Scharf, MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Nelson Alcaraz, MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>David Friedland, MD</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Douglas Worden, MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>David Farber, MD</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Philip Passalaqua, MD</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Leacroft Green, MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>John Rhee, MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Ofer Jacobowitz, MD</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Scott Markowitz, MD</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Jesse Salmeron, MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>David Mandell, MD</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Christopher Shaari, MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Emil Ganjian, MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Gregory Tsai, MD</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Darsit Shah, MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Alexander Gnoy, MD</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Derrick Wallace, MD</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Hee Young Lee, MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Michael Jones, MD</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Gregory Levitin, MD</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Suzette Mikula, MD</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Elizabeth Toh, MD</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Adam Pearl, MD</td>
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<td>1997</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Shane Smith, MD</td>
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</table>
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI LIST

22 RESIDENTS UNDER DR. ERIC GENDEN, 2003 – PRESENT

2003
Matthew Roy Kaufman, MD

2003
Bryant Lee, MD

2003
Karen Zur, MD

2004
Natasha A Keenan, MD

2004
Marita Teng, MD

2004
Richard Westreich, MD

2005
Houtan Chaboki, MD

2005
Satish Govindaraj, MD

2005
Magalie Nelson, MD

2005
S. Carter Wright, MD

2006
Demetrio Aguila, III, MD

2006
Jason Altman, MD

2006
Adam Jacobson, MD

2006
Katherine Shen, MD

2007
Jaime Chang, MD

2007
Jean Eloy Anderson, MD

2007
Melissa Mortensen, MD

2007
Sabina Omerhodzic, MD

2008
Jonathan Lipana, MD

2008
Lily Love, MD

2008
Leslie Nurse, MD

2008
Georges Wanna, MD
Distinguished Alumni List

Facial Plastic Surgery Fellows
1982
Michael Seltzer, MD
1983
Beverly Adams, MD
1984
Robert M. Lerch, MD
1985
Bartolomeo Castellano, MD
1986
Vladimir Shusterov, MD
1987
Jeffrey Libin, MD
1988
Steven Goldstein, MD
1989
Elliot Heller, MD
1989
Lorna Minz, MD
1992
David Seidman, MD
1992
Anthony Reino, MD
1992
John Scott, MD
1995
Lawrence Milgrim, MD
1996
Jonathan Pontell, MD
1998
Dan Leeman, MD
1999
Nelson Alcaraz, MD
2000
Michael Jones, MD
2001
Lawrence Fliegelman, MD
2002
Mahmoud El-Sharif Ammar, MD
2003
Alexander Ovchinsky, MD
2005
Richard Westreich, MD
2006
Houtan Chaboki, MD
2007
Guy Lin, MD
2008
Konstantin Vasyukevich, MD

Laryngology Fellows
2001
Philip Passalaqua, MD
2007
Chandra Ivey, MD
2008
Melissa Mortensen, MD

Microvascular Surgery Fellows
1990
Jonathan Aviv, MD
1992
Juan Moscoso, MD
1993
Neal Futran, MD
1994
Steven Sloan, MD
1995
Keith Blackwell, MD
1997
Uttam Sinha, MD
1997
Christopher Shaari, MD
1998
John Chaplin, MD
1998
Edgar Lueg, MD
1999
Eric Genden, MD
2000
Andrew Bridger, MD
2001
Jeffrey Harris, MD
2002
Rod Rezaee, MD
2002
Derrick Wallace, MD
2003
Kevin Higgins, MD
2004
Bryant Lee, MD
2007
Adam Jacobson, MD
PORTRAITS of CHAIRMEN, EDUCATORS, INNOVATORS

- Emil Gruening, MD
- Sidney Yankauer, MD
- Frederick Whiting, MD
- Harry Rosenwasser, MD
- Emil Mayer, MD
- Jacob Maybaum, MD
- D. Bryson Delavan, MD
- Rudolph Kramer, MD
- Samuel Rosen, MD
- Isidore Friesner, MD
- Irving B. Goldman, MD
- Max Som, MD
- Joseph L. Goldman, MD
- Hugh F. Biller, MD
- William Lawson, MD, DDS
- Mark L. Urken, MD
- Eric M. Genden, MD
Emil Gruening, MD (1843 – 1914)  
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon 1879 – 1914

Dr. Gruening established the Ear and Eye Service at the Mount Sinai Hospital in 1879, and the Ear, Nose and Throat Outpatient Clinic in 1890. He performed one of the first mastoidectomies in the USA at Mount Sinai during the Great Blizzard of 1888. He was elected President of the American Otological Society in 1906.

(Notes on Emil Gruening, MD. Letter from David B. Lovell, Jan. 15, 1938.)

The picture is of Gruening with a nurse, Miss Stamp, holding back his long beard so that it wouldn't touch the wound. These were in the latter days when the principles of asepsis were accepted by others, if not by Gruening. In the earlier times, it was quite usual for Dr. Gruening's beard to touch the wound of the patient. He was a pioneer in the development not only in the operation for simple mastoid, but also of the radical operation which took care of the chronic condition. In developing that branch of surgery, he went one step further and often operated for abscess of the brain. It was he who first showed the intimate relationship between brain abscess and mastoid. He exposed the brain and the site of the abscess which then drained. This procedure was well in advance of the time at which it was perfected (1905). It was usual – if a brain abscess was approached surgically at – to proceed very timidly. But Gruening laid open the abscess in a truly surgical manner with sure strokes of the knife.

This confidence was due to his concept that abscesses lay somewhere near the surface. Dr. Gruening achieved success in brain surgery when such results were not generally obtained. Dr. Gruening had tremendous hands with thick joints. His surgery, therefore, was all the more amazing for it was characterized by great lightness and deftness. His delicacy in eye surgery and in mastoid operations on infants was extraordinary.

Following the great blizzard of 1888 we had a great many mastoid cases and Dr. Emil Gruening was among the first to do a proper mastoid operation. His method was to clean the whole mastoid cavity out, and establish a communication with the middle ear. I remember some doctors who later became noted otologists coming to the hospital to see him operate and later returning to see the cases dressed. Previous to this work, the operation consisted in making an opening through the outer wall of the mastoid bone and trusting to nature to do the rest. In fact, when I came to Rochester that was what our local doctors were doing for mastoid operations.

(Alfred Meyer, Journal: Recollections of Old Mount Sinai Days.)

Dr. Gruening, who before he studied medicine had been a teacher and had served in the Union Army, was a most courteous gentleman, a cavalier in manner, and very familiar with Greek and Latin authors whom he was fond of quoting when occasion permitted.

He did much to popularize the operation of mastoidectomy, as did Dr. Fred Whiting in later years.

(Arpad Gerster: Recollections of a New York Surgeon.)

Gruening was a well-knit man of small stature, and had a fine cut profile of the noble oriental type. He was careful and original in his work, sententious in speech and of a truly philosophic turn of mind. Originally he had been a philologist. After his emigration to America, he served as a Union Private at the siege of Petersburg, VA. After graduation, he became clinical assistant to Hermann Knapp, showing capacity and distinction. Besides his eminence in ophthalmology, he was one of the originators of the modern otology in America, raising that specialty from the slough of inefficiency in which he found it.

Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center.
Sidney Yankauer was a laryngologist and a prolific inventor. Early in his career, he devised an efficient mask for ether anesthesia. Dr. Yankauer’s skill as an inventor in his field led him to devise many instruments that helped advance laryngology as a medical specialty in his early years.

Sidney Yankauer had unusual dexterity for delicate intranasal operations and his remarkable mechanical talents were appreciated by all. If he had chosen engineering instead of medicine, he would have attained an equally eminent position.

In 1905, Dr. Yankauer performed the first successful bronchoscopy in New York City for the removal of a foreign body—an orange pit inhaled by a ten-month-old child that almost suffocated. Due to the small size of the passages, a tracheotomy was performed, the bronchoscope was introduced through the tracheotomy opening and the foreign body removed. Many foreign bodies were removed using this method.

Yankauer’s imaginative and accurate approach to the diseases of the upper respiratory tract established the value of bronchoscopy in diagnosis; he also pioneered the bronchoscopic treatment of lung abscesses, treatment by endoscopy of malignant diseases of the respiratory tract and the esophagus, suspension laryngoscopy, and the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of nose, sinuses and throat.

In the field of laryngology, Sidney Yankauer brought distinction to The Mount Sinai Hospital as well as to himself. A graduate of the House Staff in 1895, Dr. Yankauer served in the Outpatient Department and later in the Ear and Throat Department of which he was chief from 1915–1919; Assistant Adjunct Laryngologist to the Hospital from 1908–1911, then Associate Laryngologist until 1917 when he was appointed Laryngologist, a position he held until his death in 1932.

In 1918, he went overseas with the Mount Sinai Unit as Captain and returned in 1919, discharged with the rank of Colonel. He was on staff in a number of hospitals and a member of many national and local medical organizations serving as President of the American Bronchoscopic Society in 1928.

He was one of the pioneers of peroral endoscopy in this country and invented numerous instruments of great importance in his specialty. As a young man in medicine, he devised several original operations and therapeutic procedures, notably the technique of the submucous resection, intranasal suture, treatment of the eustachian tube, complete sphen-ethmoid operation, intra-laryngeal and intra-esophageal radiation for carcinoma of these organs, and treatment of lung suppuration by bronchoscopic lavage.

He died at the Mount Sinai Hospital on August 27, 1932.
IN ARTHUR AUFSES’ BOOK, *This House of Noble Deeds*, Aufses wrote, “Yankauer’s dexterity with a bronchoscope could not be matched.” In 1905, he performed the first successful bronchoscopy in New York City to remove a foreign body. Yankauer was also an ingenious inventor who devised many of his own instruments, including bronchoscopic tubes, irrigating tubes, tonsillectomy instruments, numerous forceps for operations on the paranasal sinuses, and a speculum for the direct examination and treatment of the eustachian tubes. Although now replaced by a disposable plastic instrument, the “Yankauer suction” tube remains an important part of the surgeon’s armamentarium to this day. Yankauer also performed extensive anatomical studies of the ear, utilizing his own instruments.

Aufses elaborated, “Yankauer’s skill was legendary, and many tales of his creativity still linger today. For instance, there was the time when he and Howard Lilienthal were working together at Mount Sinai’s Base Hospital No. 3 in France during World War I, and the Quartermaster accidentally locked the key inside the safe where all the men’s pay was kept. Fortunately, Yankauer was able to save the day by constructing a new key out of the tools at hand, opening the safe, and thus retrieving the original key and money. Lilienthal concluded that “no wonder, with such dexterity combined with his high scientific attainments, Dr. Yankauer was recognized as one of the foremost men of his specialty.”
The first independent Otology Service in New York City was established in 1909 at The Mount Sinai Hospital when Otology separated from Ophthalmology with Dr. Whiting as Director of Otology. His book *The Modern Mastoid Operation*, published in 1905, was the first American textbook to explain a surgical procedure with step-by-step illustrations and diagrams. He introduced the use of sterile gauze wipes instead of sea-sponges in the Operating Room, and was one of the first surgeons at The Mount Sinai Hospital to use rubber surgical gloves. His significant contributions continued as he was the first surgeon to perform resection of the jugular vein for sigmoid sinus thrombosis and bulbar thrombosis.

Dr. Whiting’s hobbies were hunting, American paintings and Chinese porcelains. He hunted until he was over eighty when he found it difficult “to keep up with the dogs”. A magnificent collection of paintings and porcelains were among his possessions.

*Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center.*

Harry Rosenwasser was on the Otologic staff from 1930 to 1980. First to identify a glomus jugulare tumor on April 18, 1942 at The Mount Sinai Hospital. He was an Instructor at The Lempert Clinic on East 74th Street from 1946 until 1956 when the Lempert Endaural Surgery Courses ended. He then started the Temporal Bone Surgery Course at The Mount Sinai Hospital in 1956. Received the AOS Award of Merit, in 1976. Dr. Rosenwasser was the Director of Medical Affairs at The Deafness Research Foundation from 1968 – 1983. He later received the Award of Merit from the Association for Research in Otolaryngology in 1984.

*Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center.*
Emil Mayer was the first attending laryngologist. He had a lovable personality, and skill and judgment in his special field.

Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center.

Writings by Dr. Jacob L. Maybaum

Case of otitic sinus thrombosis; obturating clot in jugular bulb and lateral sinus; Complete sinus operation; Jugular Resection; Recovery; Nature’s radical mastoidectomy. International Clinics Series 33(2).

Case of sinus thrombosis with exploration of the jugular bulb. Laryngoscope 1922.


Diagnosis and conservative treatment of inflammation of the accessory sinuses of the nose. Med Record, June 19, 1915.

Diagnosis and treatment of various types of hyperplastic ethmoiditis. Am J. Surg, August 1922.


Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center
Dr. Delavan graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875. After graduation, he had charge of the children’s department of the New York Dispensary. Later, he was appointed in charge of its department in general medicine, and also became an assistant in the throat department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

From 1878-1889, Dr. Delavan was attending physician to the throat department at the De Milt Dispensary. From 1878-1883, he was curator to the museum and assistant pathologist at New York Hospital. From 1887-1918, he was Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology at New York Polyclinic. From 1897-1898, he was the chief of Clinics at College of Physicians and Surgeons.

At Mount Sinai in 1903, a separate department had been created for diseases of the throat, and Dr. Delavan became Laryngologist to the Hospital, an entirely new position. Dr. Delavan had been chief of the Children’s Department of the New York Dispensary, as well as of the Department of Clinical Medicine there.

Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center
Dr. Rudolph Kramer was an eminently skilled laryngologist and a superb endoscopist. His early indoctrination in pathology, as a postgraduate student in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, helped him to become an excellent teacher of the basic knowledge of the pathogenesis of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. As Director of Otolaryngology at The Mount Sinai Hospital from 1946 to 1954, he made several significant, basic contributions to his specialty. Amongst these were his fundamental studies in the anatomy of the tracheobronchial tree with correlation of the pulmonary segments and the branch bronchi. His original dissertation on benign bronchial tumors and their differentiation from adenocarcinoma of the bronchus was an important contribution, now part of the working knowledge of our profession.

With Dr. William Harris, he was a pioneer in this country in the treatment of carcinoma of the larynx by radiotherapy. Although a surgeon, Dr. Kramer departed from the accepted surgical treatment of carcinoma of the larynx by initiating a new modality of therapy by radiation. This bold venture gained national acceptance and remains of great value today.

Dr. Kramer was a shy, retiring man, possessed of great humility and modesty despite his many professional and personal accomplishments. Many of his residents profited from his benevolence. He was eager to help without thanks or recognition of his service.

Dr. Rudolph Kramer remained a student and scholar throughout his life. He was a prolific reader, a talented musician, as well as being well versed in such diverse topics as nuclear energy, mathematics and gardening. Dr. Kramer was a man of utmost integrity who never compromised with the truth as he saw it. He not only encouraged his residents to become productive but helped secure the necessary facilities for their research and advancement. Dr. Kramer leaves his mark as a physician who made pioneering contributions to his specialty, aided his students immeasurably, and whose integrity and modesty inspired all who knew him.

*Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center*
Samuel Rosen was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1894. He graduated from Syracuse Medical School in 1921. He completed his internship and residency training in otology at The Mount Sinai Hospital and continued on the Mount Sinai staff as an attending physician.

In 1952, Sam Rosen mobilized the stapes in a patient with otosclerosis, and re-introduced the modern era of stapes mobilization that led shortly to stapedectomy. He started a Stapes Surgery Course at The Mount Sinai Hospital in 1956.

Accomplishments: Dr. Rosen participated in exhibits; taught otopathology and the anatomy of the temporal bone to postgraduate students at Columbia University, and trained residents in otopathology. At monthly clinical conferences, he discussed various subjects and correlated the pathological with the clinical material. One of the first to describe petrositis. He established the Otopathologic Laboratory with Drs. Klemperer and Otani. He accumulated a number of temporal bones which have been sectioned in series – now one of the largest collections in the country.

In 1957, Dr. Rosen received the Hektoen Gold Medal for original work in medicine from the American Medical Association.

He was one of the first United States doctors to visit China in 1972. In the next nine years, he visited China almost yearly exchanging ideas with Chinese physicians. He died in Peking in 1981.

Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center
Dr. Friesner was affiliated with the Mount Sinai Hospital from 1918-1945, and Director of Otology from 1936. He established the Otolaryngology Residency Program at Mount Sinai in 1923. He was President of the American Otological Society in 1939. His first residents included Drs. Samuel Rosen, Joseph G. Druss, Irving B. Goldman, Harry Rosenwasser, and Joseph L. Goldman.

Dr. Friesner discovered the relationship of purulent material and calcium, responsible for absorption of bone in mastoid and other locations. He wrote (with Alfred Brown), *Cerebellar Abscess: Its etiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment, including anatomy and physiology of the cerebellum*, 1916.

He wrote the first book in the English language on the internal ear (with Alfred Brown), *The Labyrinth: An Aid to the Study of Inflammation of the Internal Ear*, published in 1913.

He was one of the first to recognize the importance of otology through the microscope, and thus made important studies of diseases of the ear, contributing greatly to the treatment of mastoiditis and its complications. He also made important contributions to the relation of the inner ear to neurological diagnosis.

As a teacher of diseases of the ear, he had an infinite capacity for stimulation of younger men and a genius for teaching. Perhaps his greatest contribution lay in his insistence on developing a critical clinical sense in the younger men. He was interested in medicine in general and succeeded in arousing otologists to the same interests, as well as stimulating the interest of medical men in otology.

*Source: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center*
Irving B. Goldman, the individual who would become the first president of the AAFPRS with its emphasis on teaching credentials, was himself a teacher of international repute and a man with tremendous commitment and dedication to facial plastic surgery. In the late fifties, a number of individuals were involved in teaching facial plastic techniques to otolaryngologists, but Goldman stands out. Through the strength and singularity of his personality as much as for his exceptional surgical skills, Goldman was perhaps the foremost representative of the kind of excellence that the Academy would come to foster.

Born June 29, 1898 in New York City, Goldman graduated with a PhD from Yale in 1920, and received his medical degree from Tufts Medical School in 1924. He then interned at Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, New Jersey, and the Mount Sinai Hospital, and was a resident in otolaryngology at Mount Sinai from 1925-1928. During the thirties and forties, Goldman struggled with a handful of other otolaryngologists for hospital privileges to perform rhinoplasties. He became acquainted with Fomon and taught with him for a time. In 1954, he started his own course developing a loyal coterie of students and faculty. He also had a thriving private practice that drew patients from the movie and theater world.

By the fifties, he was also on the faculty of Columbia University and Albert Einstein Medical School in the Bronx, and had gained a legendary reputation as a fine rhinoplastic surgeon. The Mount Sinai course given each June in New York City – one of the earliest and most sustained efforts to teach rhinoplasty – has continued to attract students from throughout the world. In 1964, he served as the first President of the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Dr. Goldman continued as the primary teacher and surgeon until 1970 when ill health caused him to step down. The course continued under the leadership of Drs. Sidney Feuerstein, Robert L. Simons, and Samuel M. Bloom.

A prolific writer (he considered golf and writing his favorite diversions), Goldman published seventy-eight scientific papers over the length of his career and served as editor of “Plastic Surgery” for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Monthly. His specific procedure for rhinoplasty, the Goldman Tip, is still practiced today by many facial plastic surgeons. Goldman, who retired to Florida in the early seventies, died in 1975 of complications from a serious automobile accident.

Max Som, MD (1905 – 1990)

Max Som was born in Russia and moved to the United States as a boy. He grew up on the Lower East Side and received his medical education from Bellevue Medical College in 1930. He completed his residency in otolaryngology at The Mount Sinai Hospital in 1933, and remained affiliated with the Department of Otolaryngology at Mount Sinai.

Max Som was a pioneer in head and neck surgery and an outstanding endoscopist. He was the father of innovative techniques for partial laryngectomy, as well as tracheal stenosis, carotid body surgery, floor of mouth cancer, tongue cancer, revascularization of the jejunum for esophageal replacement, and the laryngotracheal autograft.

He was a devoted teacher and advisor to all resident graduates from Mount Sinai. He was a founding member of the American Society of Head and Neck Surgery. In 1971, he established the largest student scholarship fund at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. All residents remember his “Somisms”, particularly during surgery: “Don’t worry about a thing. There is no sense in both of us worrying;” “Make haste, slowly;” “Don’t be in a rush to get into trouble;” “This is not the time to be a pioneer;” and “You are entitled to your own wrong opinion.”

He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, England, and recipient of the prestigious Semon Lecturer Award, which is given once every ten years in London to a physician judged most outstanding in a medical specialty.

Max Som died on April 24th, 1990.

Sources: Obituary, New York Times; Hugh F. Biller, MD
Joseph L. Goldman received his MD degree from the University of the State of New York in 1927. After interning at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, he began a two-year residency in Otolaryngology at Mount Sinai Hospital. After completion of his residency training in 1931, he remained at Mount Sinai as a fellow in Bacteriology and Immunology and became known for having developed a vaccine for type III pneumococcus mastoiditis reducing Mount Sinai’s mortality rate from this disease from 24 percent to 4 percent. The vaccine was later replaced by antibiotics.

Dr. Goldman initiated a private practice and was Adjunct Laryngologist in 1934, Associate Otolaryngologist in 1947, and Director of Otolaryngology in 1954. His career was interrupted by military service from 1942-1946. He attained the rank of colonel and was awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon. Dr. Goldman received many honors including: Vice President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1964, and President of the Triological Society in 1970.

He received the Hektoen Bronze Medal in the AMA meeting in 1969 for a scientific display on High Dose Preoperative Radiation for Cancer of the Larynx. Dr. Goldman also received from the Laryngologic Society the Newcombe Award in 1976 which is given to a member in appreciation for service to the Association or for outstanding contribution to the literature, and in 1990 he received the de Roaldes Award by the same society given to a member in recognition of outstanding accomplishments in the field of Laryngology and Rhinology. Dr. Goldman authored more than 100 scientific articles, and authored the book, Principles and Practice of Rhinology, published in 1986.

When Dr. Goldman assumed the Directorship of the Department in 1954, there was one resident. When he retired 16 years later, there were 12 residents and 2 additional hospitals – Elmhurst City and Bronx Veterans Hospitals. Thirty-five residents graduated from the program during his tenure. The program was known nationally both for its residency training and for its postgraduate teaching in Rhinoplasty, Sinus Surgery and Otology.

During this time, significant contributions were made by members of the department. These included Stapes Mobilization by Samuel Rosen, Rhinoplasty by Irving Goldman, the description of Glomus Jugulare Tumor by Harry Rosenwasser, and the introduction of High Dose Preoperative Radiation for Cancer of the Larynx by Joseph L. Goldman.

Sources: Archives, Mount Sinai Medical Center; Hugh F. Biller, MD; J.L. Goldman and C. Herschberger, “Prophylactic vaccination against intracranial complications,” JAMA 109 (1937): 1254-56.
Hugh F. Biller, MD, was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology in January 1972. At 37 years of age, he was the youngest Chairman to have been appointed at Mount Sinai. A 1960 graduate of the Marquette School of Medicine in his native Milwaukee, Dr. Biller completed an internship and residency in general surgery at Baltimore City Hospitals. In 1962, his training was interrupted by a two-year service as Captain in the United States Army in Kaiserslautern, West Germany. He returned to Baltimore for his Residency in Otolaryngology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Upon completion of his otolaryngology residency in 1967, he joined the full time staff in the Department of Otolaryngology at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, where he remained until coming to Mt. Sinai.

Dr. Biller is recognized locally, nationally and internationally as an educator and head and neck surgeon. He is the author of over 200 scientific articles and has delivered more than 150 invited lectureships, including The First Joseph H. Ogura Memorial Lecture in 1986, sponsored by the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He co-authored the book with Byron Bailey, Surgery of the Larynx.

His other honors include recipient of the prestigious Harris P. Mosher Memorial Award of the Triological Society in 1972, Vice President of the Eastern Section of the Triological Society in 1983, President of the American Society for Head and Neck Surgery in 1985, Member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons 1978-1982, and Program Chairman of Otolaryngology of the American College of Surgeons 1983-1989. At Mount Sinai, Dr. Biller continued his commitment to the Medical Center by serving as President of the Medical Board in 1978 and again in 1979. In 1989, Dr. Biller was chosen to receive the Physician of the Year Award; an honor established by the nursing staff in 1988 to recognize physicians who consistently practice with nurses in an outstanding collegial manner. Dr. Biller’s keen understanding of the need to address the effects of head and neck surgery and the importance of supportive care motivated him to develop a liaison service with the Department of Psychiatry. Weekly rounds of inpatients includes the liaison psychiatrist and the entire patient care team of physicians, residents, nurses, speech therapists and all other caregivers providing patients with truly comprehensive care.

Under his direction, the residency training and clinical service at Mount Sinai became recognized as one of the premier programs in the country.

Sources: Mount Sinai Medical Center News; Mount Sinai People
After earning a degree in dentistry at NYU College of Dentistry, Dr. Lawson came to Mount Sinai to pursue an internship in oral surgery. He went on to earn his MD at NYU College of Medicine and returned to Mount Sinai to complete an internship in medicine. After a general surgery residency at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in the Bronx and entering as a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during the Vietnam War, Dr. Lawson pursued a research fellowship and residency in otolaryngology at Mount Sinai. For nearly three decades, he served as Chief of Otolaryngology at the Veterans Administration Medical Center.

Currently, Dr. Lawson is Professor of Otolaryngology, Vice Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, Director of the Facial Plastic Surgery Clinic, and Co-Director of the Sinus Research Laboratory at Mount Sinai. He is the preceptor for a fellowship in facial plastic and reconstructive surgery.

Dr. Lawson's talents as an Otolaryngologist and Maxillofacial surgeon have enhanced Mount Sinai's reputation as a leader in these fields.

As a clinician, Dr. Lawson's focus on primary and revision rhinoplasty, facial plastic and reconstructive surgery, and sinonasal and anterior skull base tumors, ensures that Mount Sinai remains a world-renowned institution in the treatment of head and neck disorders. As a surgeon, Dr. Lawson's clinical acumen has significantly improved the lives of his patients.

Areas of original research include distribution of paraganglia, migration of melanocytes, cell transformation in tissue culture and cartilage biomechanics in humans. His investigations in nasal gaseous physiology have resulted in The Mount Sinai Medical Center being chosen to participate in the National Space Biomedical Consortium. Comparative anatomical and paleoanthropological studies of the sinonasal complex in primates, mummies, fossil and modern humans in conjunction with the Department of Anatomy has resulted in his appointment as consultant in physical anthropology to the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Lawson is an elected fellow in ten highly-respected professional societies, including the American College of Surgeons. Over the decades, Dr. Lawson has been repeatedly invited to lecture around the country on the latest scientific developments in the fields of otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery. He was program chairman for over 20 years of internationally attended courses on facial plastic surgery and sinus surgery given at Mount Sinai Post–Graduate Medical School. He has authored 270 scientific publications including five books and monographs. He has received numerous awards and honors including the Presidential Citation of the Trilological Society, the Senior Academic Society in Otolaryngology.
Mark L. Urken, MD was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology in 1995. Dr. Mark Urken completed his residency training in the Department of Otolaryngology and from 1986 to 1987 he completed a fellowship in Microvascular Reconstructive Surgery of the Head and Neck with Sebastian Arena, MD at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh, PA. From there he returned to Mount Sinai, being appointed Director of the Division of Otolaryngology at Elmhurst Hospital Center from 1987 to 1992. He served as Co-director of the Microvascular Research Laboratory from 1989 and in 1990 was appointed Director of the Head and Neck Reconstructive Surgery Fellowship Program and the Residency Program Director. Dr. Urken is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons as of 1990 and a member of the American Society for Head & Neck Surgery, the American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head & Neck Surgery, the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, the International Microsurgical Society, and the Society of University Otolaryngologists-Head and Neck Surgeons, among others.

Dr. Urken has directed the Microvascular Free Flaps in Head and Neck Reconstruction Post-Graduate Course at Mount Sinai as well as participated as a guest faculty member in numerous courses both nationally and internationally.


Dr. Urken undertook expansion of the Department and in 1997 the Eugen Grabscheid MD Voice Center, dedicated to the management of laryngeal problems, opened in a new dedicated space in the Faculty Practice Building.
Eric M. Genden, MD, was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology in 2005 as well as Director of the Head and Neck Cancer Center.

In 1992, Dr. Genden graduated from Mount Sinai School of Medicine recognized for Distinction in Research. After completing his Surgical Internship and Residency at Barnes Hospital - Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. Genden returned to Mount Sinai to further his post-doctoral training, completing a Fellowship in Microvascular Reconstruction.

In 2005, after years of scientific research, Dr. Genden performed the world’s first successful composite tracheal transplant using a method he developed at Mount Sinai. The outcome of this research resulted in patient's no longer in need of tracheostomies and capable of breathing and speaking normally once again. In that same year, Dr. Genden became the Director of the Head and Neck Cancer Center leading a multi-disciplinary team of nationally recognized physicians working together to provide state-of-the-art management of head and neck tumors. Dr. Genden and the team of the multi-disciplinary Head and Neck Cancer Center have just released their latest publication on team care of the head and neck patient titled: *Head and Neck Cancer: An Evidence-based Team Approach.*

Dr. Genden has received many awards recognizing his outstanding achievements as a researcher and educator. In 2008, he was the recipient of two prestigious awards; the Edmund Prince Fowler Award for Basic Science Research awarded by the Triological Society of The American Academy of Otolaryngology, and the Saul Horowitz, Jr. Memorial Award from the Mount Sinai Department of Medical Education given to a graduate of Mount Sinai School of Medicine who, by virtue of outstanding achievement since graduation, has made significant contributions as a teacher, investigator, and practitioner in the field of medicine.

Under the leadership of Dr. Genden, the Department of Otolaryngology has continued to gain national recognition for its innovative management of head and neck cancers including recent advances in endoscopic, minimally invasive and robotic surgery.
VISION STATEMENT

Building on the success of our predecessors, the Department of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery remains steadfast in achieving academic excellence.

It is our vision to advance the field of medicine through clinical and basic science research while providing superior training to physicians and students in an environment that exceeds the expectations of those we serve and educate.

While embracing the past, we look to the future committed to continue the rich history of the Department as a leader in the field of Otolaryngology–Head and Neck Surgery.
REFERENCES


3. Gruening was equally well known for his work in ophthalmology and had a reputation as a fine ophthalmic surgeon. See the chapter on the Department of Ophthalmology for more on Gruening.


5. Ibid.


17. The Mount Sinai Hospital, Annual Report for 1920, p. 42.


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