News
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******Noted researcher in infectious diseases in children to deliver Zale lecture in Pediatrics May 5

DALLAS--Dr. Saul Krugman, professor of pediatrics at New York University Medical Center, will speak on "Viral Hepatitis: Past, Present and Future," at the thirteenth annual Morris and Edna Zale Pediatric Lecture May 5.

The lectureship, funded in honor of the Zales by Mr. Leo Fields and his family, has brought outstanding speakers to Dallas, including four Nobel Prize winners in the last ten years. The lecture is sponsored by the Department of Pediatrics of The University of Texas Health Science Center, and will be held at 4 p.m. in the Hugh Leslie Moore Auditorium at Children's Medical Center.

Dr. Krugman, who was chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at New York University Medical Center from 1960 to 1974 when he resigned to devote his full time to research and teaching activities, has made significant contributions to the advancement of child health. His research activities have concentrated on aspects of problems in infectious diseases which have broad applicability for children around the world.

In the field of hepatitis, Dr. Krugman's research has had far-reaching impact on the understanding, prevention and management of this disease throughout the world. His laboratory published the first control studies of the natural history and epidemiology of hepatitis A (infectious hepatitis), and he also established in 1965 that infection with hepatitis B (serum hepatitis) was transmitted not only by inoculation but also by oral contact. He culminated 15 years of hepatitis research with the development of an inactivated hepatitis B vaccine which induces active immunity against hepatitis B.

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His early field studies with measles vaccine in the United States, Nigeria and Israel established that the vaccine could prevent measles in the middle of an epidemic, and in a follow-up established that one inoculation provides long-lasting immunity.

His early testing and trials of the rubella vaccine made a critical contribution to its acceptance and use, as well as to the eventual prevention of rubella and early detection of its devastating consequences to intra-uterine life.

In recognition for his contributions to the field of infectious diseases in children, Dr. Krugman received the John M. Russell Award in 1972, the 1967 award of the Benevolent Society of the New York State Association of Retarded Children, the Haven Emerson Award and the American College of Physicians James D. Bruce Memorial Award in 1972. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1976.

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