The Massachusetts ADRC was founded in 1984 in response to a proposal from the National Institute on Aging to establish research centers of excellence devoted to Alzheimer's disease. The Massachusetts ADRC was one of five centers originally funded, and has remained in continual operation for the past 20 years. The broad goals of the Massachusetts ADRC have evolved since 1984, but remain constant in the mission to treat, cure, and if possible, prevent AD. At its inception, the Massachusetts ADRC was a multi-institutional consortium composed of Harvard-affiliated units, including the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Beth-Israel Hospital, the Harvard Division on Aging, and the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the University of Massachusetts Medical Center. A satellite diagnostic clinic was established between 1991 and 1997 at the Southwestern Vermont Medical Center. Dr. John H. Growdon served as Program Director and Dr. David A. Drachman as Associate Program Director during the first 20 years; Dr. Bradley T. Hyman became Associate Director in 2004.

During the past 20 years, we have created an environment that contributes to the ADRC's success in meeting its goals of supporting research in neuroscience directed towards uncovering the etiology and pathogenic mechanisms of AD and related dementias, and catalyzing education, training, and information transfer on AD and related dementias. The ADRC's accomplishments in meeting these research goals have been especially important in five broad areas: clinical neurology and neuropathology, genetics, epidemiology, treatment, and national leadership in neurodegenerative research.

In clinical neurology and neuro-pathology, ADRC investigators reinforced the primacy of memory impairment, particularly in delayed recall, as the first symptom in AD and showed that this deficit in explicit memory correlated neuropathologically with abnormalities in the entorhinal cortex and hippocampus. Quantitative neuropathological studies performed within the ADRC led directly to the finding that quantitative MRI brain scans could premorbidly identify individuals who go on to become dem ented, based upon atrophy in the entorhinal cortex and superior temporal sulcal region.

Genetic studies provided insight into the AD disease process. Investigators supported by the ADRC first cloned APP, and contributed strongly to the discoveries of PS1 and PS2. ADRC investigators were among the first to confirm that the apolipoprotein ε4 allele is a risk factor for AD, and defined the neuropathological and clinical correlates of the ε4 genotype. In the last five years, a special emphasis has been placed on developing new biomarkers to aid in the diagnosis and to serve as surrogates in dementia research.

ADRC investigators have been in the forefront of epidemiological research and have identified factors that appear to modify the risk of developing AD. The most provocative report to date has been the report that statin use lowered the risk of AD by 70%. From our participation in the collaborative MIRAGE study, factors that increase the risk of AD include advanced age and head injury; factors that appear to decrease the risk of developing AD include moderate alcohol consumption.

Developing effective treatments has been a major goal of investigators in the ADRC, driven by research to uncove biochemical and molecular insights that will lead to such treatments. From its inception in 1984, the Massachusetts ADRC has been in the vanguard of this mission with a major research effort to define acetylcholine-related neural systems. This effort helped to lay the groundwork for the current use of acetylcholinesterase inhibitors in the treatment of AD.

Members of the ADRC helped plan and execute the multi-center anti-oxidant trial that showed high doses of vitamin E slowed progression of AD. Current therapeutic strategies target brain amyloid deposits. Calling attention to ß-amyloid formation as a critical patho-physiological event in AD, investigators in the ADRC have made seminal contributions to understanding Aß metabolism and deposition, including the observation that soluble Aß can be produced as a normal cellular product, and the idea that presenilin is a critical component of gamma-secretase. Many of the current drug development strategies for AD that now focus on increasing alpha- secretase activity, or blocking beta- and gamma-secretase activity, or enhancing clearance of Aß, have their scientific underpinnings in work conducted by investigators from the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center.

In terms of national leadership, members of the Massachusetts ADRC have helped describe the fundamental clinical and pathological features of AD and related dementias, including frontotemporal degeneration, dementia with Lewy bodies, and progressive supranuclear palsy. Longitudinal studies performed by ADRC investigators have compared age of onset, gender distribution, unique clinical features and rates of progression among many of these disorders, laying important groundwork for the differential diagnosis of dementia. As a result of this experience, members of the ADRC have served on national and international panels that outlined diagnostic criteria for AD and for related dementing diseases such as progressive supranuclear palsy and frontotemporal degeneration, and that reviewed molecular and biochemical biomarkers of AD. In addition, the Massachusetts ADRC has been a fruitful training ground for future investigators in AD. Over the past 20 years, 21 clinical and research fellows in neurology have trained in its Clinical Core; many have gone on to leadership positions in the U.S. and abroad. Similarly, there have been 14 neuropathology fellows, all of whom are active in neuroscience research and many of them are working full time in AD research. Scores of medical students, nurses and geriatricians have trained in the Education and Information Transfer Core of the ADRC. The influence of the Massachusetts ADRC extends well beyond its boundaries. Five ADRC investigators have received the Potamkin Prize for Research Excellence in Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders from the American Academy of Neurology; three have received the Metropolitan Life Foundation Award for Research in AD; and two investigators have received LEAD Awards from the National Institute on Aging. Three former ADRC investigators now direct other Alzheimer's Disease Centers.

The success of the Massachusetts ADRC is based on strong institutional commitments and a cohesive community of junior and senior scientists and clinical investigators with focused research interests and experience in aging and dementia. There is a full listing of the Core and Major Project leaders following the faculty biographies. These resources have been critical to our success over the past 20 years, and will be crucial for continued progress in the future. Investigators in the ADRC will build on our past accomplishments, and in concert with investigators from other centers around the world, conduct the research that will lead to the cure and ultimate prevention of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias. ☐

John H. Growdon, MD
Program Director

Massachusetts ADRC
Scientific Day Celebration

June 4, 2004

9:00am - 9:30am

Opening Remarks
John H. Growdon, MD

Greetings from the Dean
Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD

Greetings from the Chief
Anne B. Young, MD, PhD

The NIA and the ADC's
Creighton T. Phelps, PhD

The Neurochemical & Neuroanatomical Bases of Alzheimer's Disease
Chair: Suzanne Corkin, PhD

9:30 am - 10:00 am

The Cholinergic Lesion in Alzheimer's
Disease: Prequel to a Long Story
M. Marsel Mesulam, MD

10:00am-10:30am

In Vivo Neuroanatomy of Alzheimer's Disease
Bradley T. Hyman, MD, PhD

10:30am-11:15am

Coffee Break @ Holiday Inn Select

Genetic Mutations and the Amyloid Hypothesis of Alzheimer's Disease
Chair: M. Flint Beal, MD

11:15am-11:45am

The Search for Novel Alzheimer's
Disease Genes: Prospects for Early Prediction For
Early Prevention
Rudolph E. Tanzi, PhD

11:45am-12:15pm

The Aβ Hypothesis: Consensus &
Controversy on the Road to Therapeutics
Dennis J. Selkoe, MD

12:30pm-2:00pm

Buffet Luncheon @ Holiday Inn Select

The Molecular Biology of Amyloid & its Therapeutic Implications
Chair: Richard J. Wurtman, MD

2:00pm-2:30pm

"Finding Nomo"
Christian Haass, PhD

2:30pm-3:00pm

Can Antibodies Rescue Memory?
Development of a Vaccine Against
β−Amyloid for the Treatment of AD
Roger M. Nitsch, MD

Future Directions in Alzheimer's Research: The Next Five Years
Chair: Eldad Melamed, MD

3:15pm-3:45pm

Genetic Analysis of Tauopathy in *Drosophila*
Mel B. Feany, MD, PhD

3:45pm-4:15pm

Assessment of Biomarkers of Alzheimer's
Disease in Plasma
Michael C. Irizarry, MD

4:15pm-4:30pm

Concluding Remarks
John H. Growdon, MD

6:30pm

Dinner Reception & Cocktails

7:30pm

Grand Celebratory Dinner
Remarks & Reminiscences
David A. Drachman, MD
Zaven S. Khachaturian, PhD

M. Flint Beal, MD
Dr. Beal is the Anne Parrish Titzell Professor and Chairman of the Department of Neurology and Neuroscience at the Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is the Director of the Neurology Service at the New York-Presbyterian Hospital at Cornell. Prior to his appointments at Cornell, he was Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and Chief of the Neurochemistry Laboratory at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Beal is internationally recognized for his research on the mechanism of neuronal degeneration in Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Suzanne Corkin, PhD
Dr. Corkin is Professor of Behavioral Neuroscience in the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is the founder of the Behavioral Neuroscience Laboratory at the MIT Clinical Research Center, and an internationally recognized authority on memory. Her current research uses behavioral, MRI, and fMRI paradigms to address questions concerning the neural basis of learning and memory in humans.

David A. Drachman, MD
Dr. Drachman is Professor of Neurology at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, and served there as Chairman of the Neurology Department for 26 years. While leading the medical and scientific boards of the Alzheimer's Association, he was instrumental in developing the concept of specialized centers of clinical and research expertise that eventually became the set of Alzheimer's Disease Centers funded by the National Institute on Aging. He helped organize the Massachusetts ADRC, and served as its Co-Director for 20 years.

Mel B. Feany, MD, PhD
Dr. Feany is an Assistant Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School. Her research models human neurodegenerative diseases in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. Dr. Feany's laboratory developed a *Drosophila* model of Parkinson's disease, and showed that flies expressing human a-synuclein, a protein linked to Parkinson's disease, display cardinal features of the human disorder. Her current ADRC project exploits the power of *Drosophila* that express human tau to examine new genes and proteins involved in the pathogenesis of the tauopathies.

John H. Growdon, MD
Dr. Growdon is Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and has been the Principal Investigator and Program Director of the Massachusetts Alzheimer's Disease Research Center since its inception in 1984. He is an internationally recognized clinician, scientific investigator, mentor, and leader in AD research.

Christian Haass, PhD
Dr. Haass is Professor of Biochemistry and Chief of the Laboratory for Alzheimer's and Parkinson's Disease Research (Department of BioMedicine) at the Ludwig-Maximilian-University in Munich, Germany. He was a postdoctoral fellow (1990-1992) in the laboratory of Dennis J. Selkoe at the Center for Neurologic Diseases at the Brigham and Women's Hospital and then an Assistant Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School (1993-1995). He received the Potamkin Prize for Research in Alzheimer's, Pick's

and Related Diseases from the American Academy of Neurology in 2002. He is the author of more than 100 peer-reviewed publications, and currently serves on the editorial boards of Alzheimer's Reports, Journal of Biological Chemistry, and Neuro Molecular Medicine.

Bradley T. Hyman, MD, PhD
Dr. Hyman is the John B. Penney Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and the Associate Director of the Massachusetts Alzheimer's Disease Research Center. His research interests include the neuropathological causes of dementia in Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies as well as the genetic contributions to these diseases. He is a recipient of an NIH Merit Award, an Alzheimer's Association Pioneer Award, and the Metropolitan Life Foundation Award for Alzheimer's Research. He is an author of over 300 papers on AD and related neurodegenerative diseases, and serves on several editorial boards and foundation advisory boards.

Michael C. Irizarry, MD
Dr. Irizarry is an Assistant Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts General Hospital. His research projects, supported by funding from the Massachusetts ADRC, include: (1) Characterization of animal models of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease; (2) Pathological and biochemical analysis of the dementia brain; (3) Biomarkers of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases; and (4) The role of apolipoprotein E and ß-secretase in amyloid precursor protein metabolism. In 2003 he was named a Beeson Physician Faculty Scholar, an honor awarded by the American Federation for Aging Research.

Zaven S. Khachaturian, PhD
Dr. Khachaturian is a principal in the consulting firm Khachaturian, Radebaugh and Associates, Inc (KRA). As consultant to the Alzheimer's Association, he developed the concept of the Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute, and assisted the Association and Institute in planning work groups. He is the former Associate Director for the Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging Program at the National Institute on Aging, and the Director of the Office of Alzheimer's Disease Research that coordinated AD research across NIH. He was responsible, in large part, for planning and establishing the national infrastructure for what has become the Alzheimer's Disease Centers program.

Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD
Dr. Martin is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the Caroline Shields Walker Professor of Neurobiology and Clinical Neuroscience at Harvard Medical School. He previously served as the Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology at Harvard and Chairman of the Department of Neurology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Before returning to Boston as Dean in 1997, he had served as Dean of the University of California-SanFrancisco Medical School and then Chancellor of UCSF. Dr. Martin is an internationally recognized clinician, neuroscientist and educator. He was an early supporter of the Massachusetts ADRC, and one of its first Principal Investigators.

Eldad Melamed, MD
Dr. Melamed is Professor and Chairman of Neurology at the Rabin Medical Center, Beilinson Campus, Petah Tiqva, Israel. He also directs the Laboratory for Neurosciences and the Center for Excellence in Parkinson's Disease Research at Tel-Aviv University, where he holds the Norma and Alan Aufzien Chair for Research in Parkinson's Disease.

M. Marsel Mesulam, MD
Dr. Mesulam is the Ruth and Evelyn Dunbar Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at Northwestern University. He was a founding member of the Massachusetts ADRC, and now leads the Alzheimer's Disease Center at Northwestern, where he is also the Director of Cognitive Neurology. He is a former president of the Organization for Human Brain Mapping and a recipient of a Javits Neuroscience Award for his work on cholinergic pathways in Alzheimer's disease. Dr. Mesulam is internationally recognized for his research in behavioral neurology and neuroanatomy.

Roger M. Nitsch, MD
Dr. Nitsch is Professor of Molecular Psychiatry and Director of the Division of Psychiatry Research at the University of Zurich, Switzerland. He also serves as Dean of Research at the University of Zurich Medical School and is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the University Hospital for Psychiatry in Zurich. He was a former post-doctoral fellow with Drs. John H. Growdon and

Richard J. Wurtman at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1990-1995) before returning to Europe. He is co-editor of the journal Neurodegenerative Diseases, and received the Potamkin Prize for Research in Alzheimer's, Pick's and Related Diseases from the American Academy of Neurology in 2004.

Creighton T. Phelps, PhD
Dr. Phelps received a Ph.D. in neuroanatomy from the University of Michigan and obtained his post-doctoral training at University College, London. He then served on the faculty of the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington, Connecticut and subsequently, Wright State University School of Medicine in Dayton, Ohio. In 1985, Dr. Phelps joined the staff of the National Institute on Aging where he was program director for neurobiology and neuroplasticity. In 1989, he joined the national office of the Alzheimer's Association in Chicago as Senior Vice President for Medical and Scientific Affairs. In 1992, Dr. Phelps returned to the National Institute on Aging where he directs the Alzheimer's Disease Centers program which funds research centers at 29 major U.S. medical schools. He is also the project officer for the National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center and the National Cell Repository for Alzheimer's Disease.

Dennis J. Selkoe, MD
Dr. Selkoe is the Vincent and Stella Coates Professor of Neurologic Disease at Harvard Medical School. He has devoted his career to the study of Alzheimer's disease and related basic biological questions. In 1982, Dr. Selkoe and his colleagues broke new ground when they developed a method of isolating the abnormal neurofibrillary tangles that are a pathologic hallmark of Alzheimer's disease, discovered their unusual chemical properties and developed the first antibodies to them. Additionally, he has also carried out extensive experiments on the amyloid ß-protein deposits of AD, and together with his co-investigators, went on to show that inherited mutations in the APP and the presenilin 1 and 2 genes increase the production of amyloid ß-protein. A co-founder and co-director of the Center for Neurologic Diseases at the Brigham and Women's Hospital, Dr. Selkoe has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Metropolitan Life Foundation Award for Medical Research; the Potamkin Prize; the Leadership and Excellence in Alzheimer's Disease (LEAD) award and the MERIT award from the NIH; the Alzheimer's Association's Pioneer Award; and the A. H. Heineken Prize for Medicine from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Rudolph E. Tanzi, PhD
Dr. Tanzi is Professor of Neurology and Neuroscience at Harvard Medical School and Director of the Genetics and Aging Unit at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Tanzi has been investigating human neurodegenerative diseases at the genetic, molecular biological, and biochemical levels since 1980. He participated in the pioneering study with Dr. James F. Gusella to discover the location of the Huntington's disease gene in 1983, which was the first disease gene to be found solely by genetic linkage analysis. Subsequently, Dr. Tanzi went on to isolate the first familial Alzheimer's disease (FAD) gene, the amyloid ß-protein precursor (APP), and also contributed significantly to the isolation of two other known FAD genes, presenilin 1 and 2. Dr. Tanzi serves on a number of editorial boards and has received numerous accolades for his research, including the Metropolitan Life Foundation Award for Medical Research; the Potamkin Prize; the French Foundation Fellowship Award; the Pew Scholar in Biomedical Sciences Award; the Nathan Shock Award; and the Alzheimer's Association's T.L.L. Temple Award. Dr. Tanzi is the author of the popular book "Decoding Darkness: The Search for the Genetic Causes of AD."

Richard J. Wurtman, MD
Dr. Wurtman is the Cecil H. Green Distinguished Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is concurrently Director of the MIT Clinical Research Center, Professor of Neuroscience in the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Professor of Neuropharmacology (MIT Whitaker College of Health Sciences, Technology and Management), and Professor of Neuroendocrine Regulation at the Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology. He has been at the forefront of pioneering research on neurotransmitters and neurohormones, in conditions ranging from Alzheimer's disease to seasonal affective disorder.

Anne B. Young, MD, PhD
Dr. Young is the Julieanne Dorn Professor of Neurology at Harvard Medical School and the Chief of Neurology Service at the Massachusetts General Hospital. She is an internationally renowned scientist and clinician whose work at the bench and bedside has concentrated on neurotransmitter systems in the basal ganglia and their roles in Huntington's, Alzheimer's, and Parkinson's diseases. She serves on the editorial boards of numerous biomedical journals and has been the recipient of many awards and honors for her work. A member of the scientific advisory boards of several voluntary organizations, Dr. Young is the past President of the American Neurological Association (2001-2002) and the current President of the Society for Neuroscience.

CORES

	INVESTIGATORS
Administrative Core	John H. Growdon, MD (1984-present)
	David A. Drachman, MD (1984-2004)
Clinical Core	John H. Growdon, MD (1984-present)
	David A. Drachman, MD (1984-2004)
	M. Marsel Mesulam, MD (1984-1994)
Neuropathology Core	E. Tessa Hedley-Whyte, MD (1984-present)
Education & Information Transfer Core	John W. Rowe, MD (1984-1989)
	Lewis A. Lipsitz, MD (1989-present)

PROJECTS

	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS
Immunocytochemical Studies of Neuronal Loss in AD	Dennis D. Landis, MD (1984-1989)
Regulation of RNA Levels in the AD Brain	Charles A. Marotta, MD, PhD (1984-1989)
Neurochemistry and Neuropeptides in AD	Joseph B. Martin, MD, PhD (1984-1989)
Cholinergic Pathology in AD	M. Marsel Mesulam, MD (1984-1989)
Immunochemical Study of Proteolysis in AD	Ralph A. Nixon, MD, PhD (1984-1989)
Neuron and Neurite Loss in Dementia: Immunocytochemical Assay by Computer Imaging	Joseph Rogers, PhD (1984-1989)
Pathogenesis of AD	James Hamos, PhD (1989-1992)
Histochemistry of the Cytoskeleton in AD	Neil W. Kowall, MD (1989-1992)
Cholinesterases in AD	M. Marsel Mesulam, MD (1989-1994)
Neuronal Protease Expression	Ralph A. Nixon, MD, PhD (1989-1994)
Functional MRI in Aging and AD	Suzanne H. Corkin, PhD (1994-1997)
Receptor-Coupled APP Processing	John H. Growdon, MD (1994-1999)
Structural and Molecular Correlates of Cognitive Function in AD	Bradley T. Hyman, MD, PhD (1994-1999)
Regulation of Amyloid-ß Production in Health and in AD	Dennis J. Selkoe, MD (1994-1999)
ApoE and Transgenic Mice Models of AD	Bradley T. Hyman, MD, PhD (1999-2004)
Mechanism and Inhibition of Native Aß Aggregation in Cells	Dennis J. Selkoe, MD (1999-2004)
Genetic Analysis of AD	Rudolph E. Tanzi, PhD (1999-2004)
The Role of MAP Kinase in Synaptic Plasticity and Memory	Susumu Tonegawa, PhD (1999-2004)
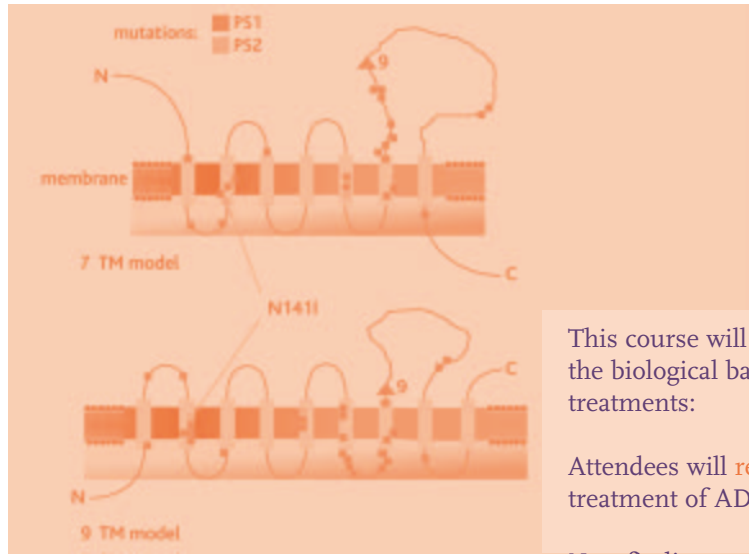
This course will enhance and update participants' knowledge about the biological bases of Alzheimer's disease and its state-of-the-art treatments:

Attendees will review their current understanding of diagnosis and treatment of AD.

New findings and recent advances in laboratory research will be discussed in relation to applications in the clinical setting.

Participants will synthesize new information and recent scientific advances in the field of AD and related dementias.

Directions to Shriners Burns Hospital for Children in Boston

51 Blossom St.   Boston, MA 02114   Telephone 617-722-3000   Fax 617-523-1684
The Shriners Hospital is across the street from Massachusetts General Hospital

From the North and Northeast of Boston:
Take the better of I-93 or US-1 over the Tobin Bridge to exit 26B (Leverett downramp). On the ramp stay in the left lane and exit to Storrow Drive. Take the Government Center exit off Storrow Drive (first exit on left). Go half way around the circle (follow signs to Downtown and Government Center) to Cambridge Street. Turn left at second traffic light at Holiday Inn onto Blossom Street.

From South of Boston:
From Cape Cod take route 3 to I-93 north; if coming I-95 from Providence take route 128/I-95 south (also posted as I-93 north) toward Braintree. Bear left onto Expressway/I-93 north. Take Back Bay-Storrow Drive exit (after Callahan Tunnel). Bear left onto Storrow Drive West. Take Government Center exit (first exit on the left) and go half way around circle onto Cambridge Street. Take left at second traffic light at Holiday Inn onto Blossom Street.

From West of Boston:
Take best route to the Massachusetts Turnpike (I-90) east to exit 18 (Allston-Cambridge). Bear right after the tollbooth. At the first set of lights turn right onto Storrow Drive. Take the Government Center exit (approximately 5 miles). Follow signs to Downtown and Government Center (Cambridge Street). Turn left at the second set of lights at the Holiday Inn onto Blossom Street.

By MBTA (Subway)
The Boston subway system is known as the MBTA or the "T." There are four lines, color-coded. Take the Red Line to the Charles Street/MGH Station (not currently handicap accessible). Follow exit signs to MGH (Mass. General Hospital). Proceed up Cambridge Street for three blocks and take left on Blossom Street at the Holiday Inn.

Massachusetts ADRC Scientific Day Celebration
Friday June 4, 2004
Shriners Burns Hospital Auditorium

Registration Information (*Please print or type below*)

Title (*circle one*): Dr./Prof./Mr./Mrs./Ms.

First Name: _____   Last Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City: _____   State: _____   Postal Code: _____

Telephone: _____   Fax: _____   Email: _____

Please circle all that apply.

I plan to attend the ADRC Scientific Day Celebration only: yes   no

I plan to attend both the ADRC Scientific Day Celebration and Grand Celebratory Dinner: yes   no

          vegetarian meal: yes   no

Please complete this form and mail to the address below before May 21, 2004.

ADRC Scientific Day Celebration
Memory Disorders Unit
Department of Neurology (ACC 830)
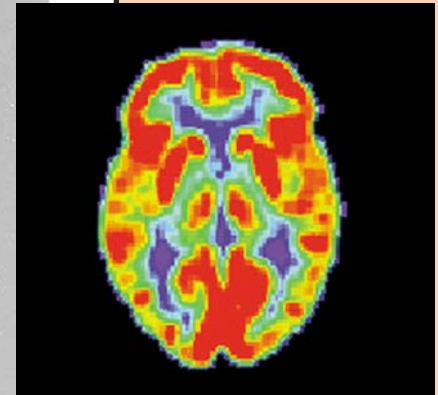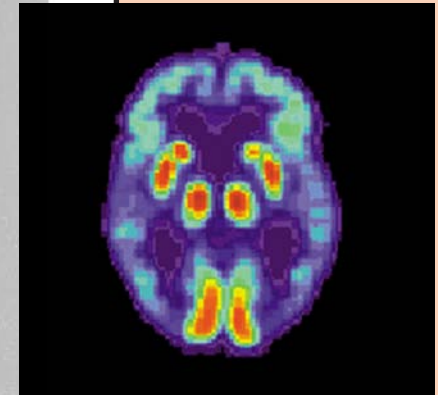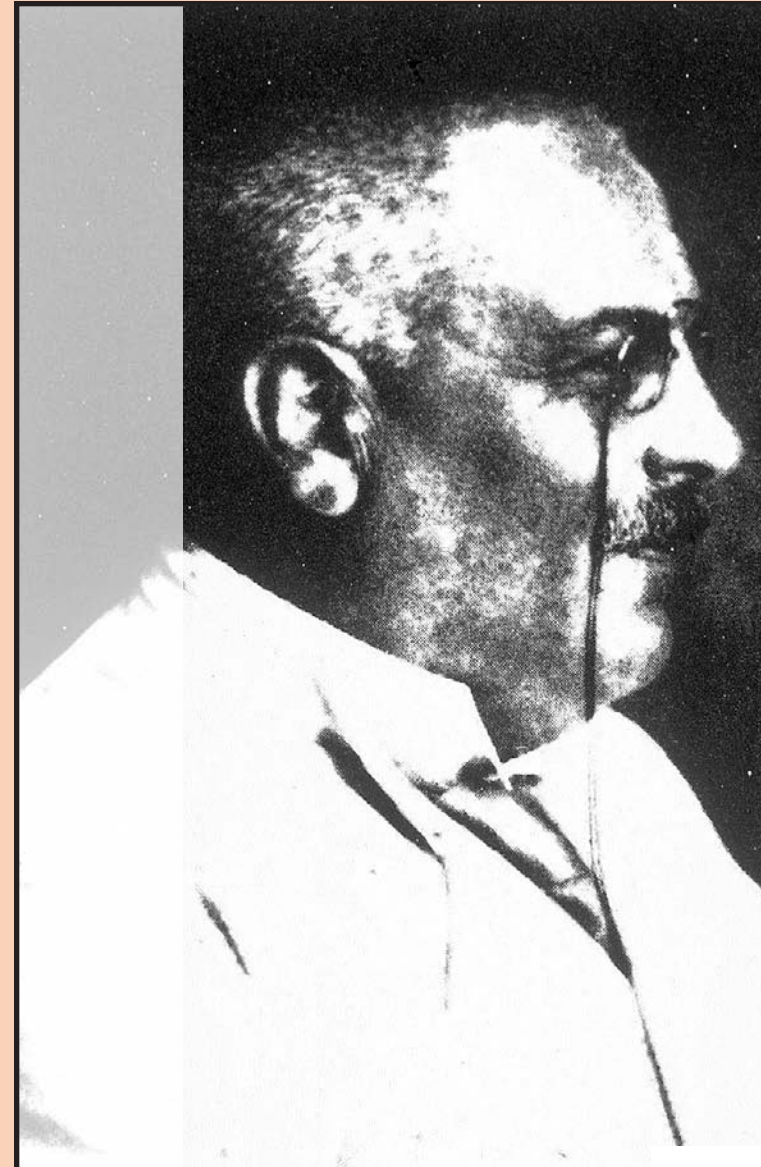15 Parkman Street
Boston, MA 02114
Attention: Elizabeth Sullivan

or fax to:

Elizabeth Sullivan
617-726-4101

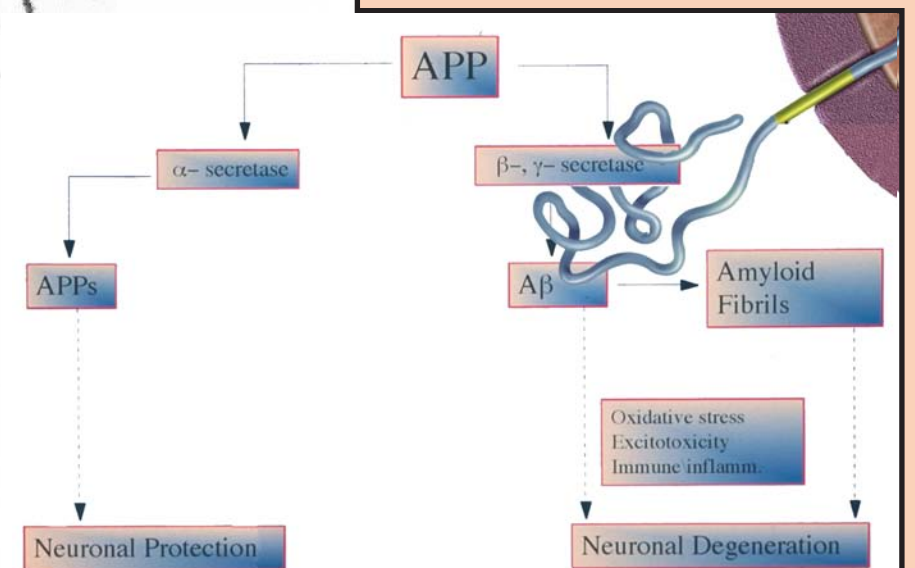# Massachusetts ADRC Scientific Day Celebration

Offered by the Department of Neurology at Massachusetts General Hospital and the Department of Continuing Education at Harvard Medical School

Shriners Burns Hospital
June 4, 2004

Harvard Medical School is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

Harvard Medical School designates this educational activity for a maximum of 5 category 1 credits toward the AMA Physician's Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those credits that he/she actually spent in the educational activity.