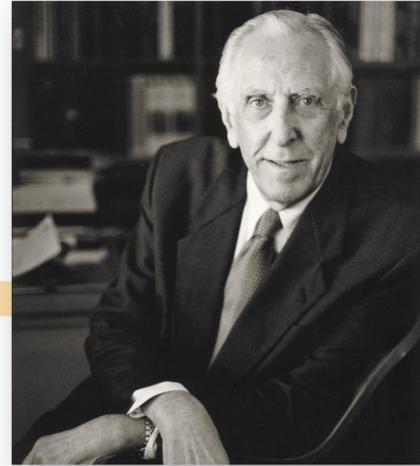


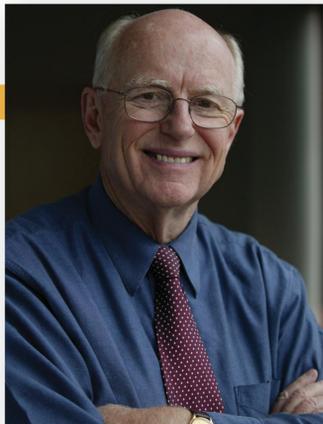
# Milestones in University of Minnesota cancer research and care

**1972** ▶

B. J. Kennedy, M.D., pioneers the establishment of the new subspecialty of medical oncology. In 2004, the American Society of Clinical Oncology, the world's largest organization of cancer physicians/researchers, recognizes him as the "Father" of medical oncology.



**1975** The world's first successful bone marrow transplant for malignant lymphoma is performed. Today, the University is an international leader in bone marrow and umbilical cord blood research, and patients from around the world come for treatment.



◀ **1991**

The Board of Regents approves the establishment of a cancer center as part of the University's Academic Health Center. John Kersey, M.D., is named director.



**1996** ▶

The newly built Masonic Cancer Research Building opens to provide a collaborative research environment focused on the causes, prevention, detection, and treatment of cancer.

NCI  
CCC

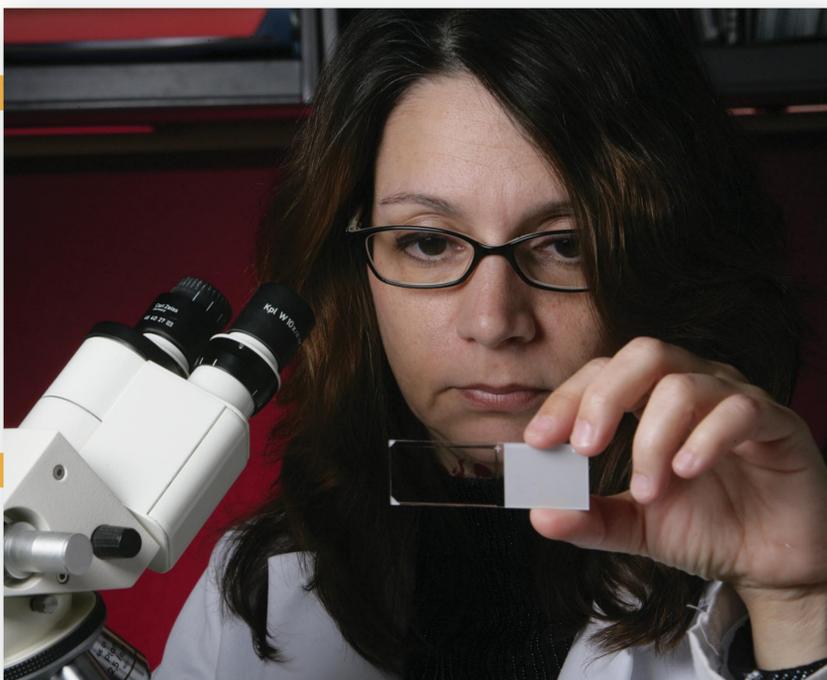
A Comprehensive Cancer  
Center Designated by the  
National Cancer Institute

◀ **1998** University of Minnesota Cancer Center is designated a Comprehensive Cancer Center by the National Cancer Institute for cancer research, treatment, and education. In 2003, NCI renews this designation. Only 39 institutions in the United States hold this highest-level designation.



◀ **2007**

Douglas Yee, M.D., is named director of the Cancer Center. A national expert in breast cancer research and treatment, Dr. Yee joined the University in 1999 and is only the second director, succeeding Dr. Kersey.



## Other successes

- The Cancer Center currently receives more than \$90 million annually in federal research funding.
- It is "home" to some of the world's top researchers in blood and marrow transplantation, breast cancer, bone cancer, cancer genetics, tobacco research, immunology, pediatric oncology, new treatment development, epidemiology, and cancer survivorship.
- Research conducted at the Cancer Center has helped increase childhood cancer survival rates from about 10% in 1959 to more than 85% today; identify cancer-causing substances in tobacco and discover that nicotine is addictive; and investigate how genetics, diet, lifestyle, family history, and other factors affect cancer risk.