



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

University of Calgary

PRISM: University of Calgary's Digital Repository

University of Calgary Press

University of Calgary Press Open Access Books

2020-02

Bedside and Community: 50 Years of Contributions to the Health of Albertans by the University of Calgary

University of Calgary Press

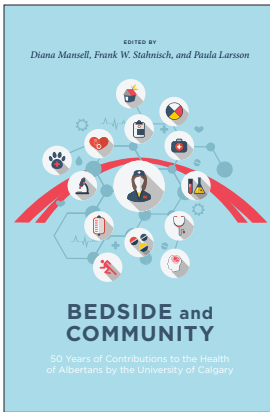
Mansell, D., Stahnisch, F., & Larsson, P. (Eds.). (2020). *Bedside and Community: 50 Years of Contributions to the Health of Albertans by the University of Calgary*. Calgary, AB: University of Calgary Press.

<http://hdl.handle.net/1880/111577>

book

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0>

Downloaded from PRISM: <https://prism.ucalgary.ca>



BEDSIDE AND COMMUNITY: 50 Years of Contributions to the Health of Albertans by the University of Calgary Edited by Diana Mansell, Frank W. Stahnisch, and Paula Larsson

ISBN 978-1-77385-073-3

THIS BOOK IS AN OPEN ACCESS E-BOOK. It is an electronic version of a book that can be purchased in physical form through any bookseller or on-line retailer, or from our distributors. Please support this open access publication by requesting that your university purchase a print copy of this book, or by purchasing a copy yourself. If you have any questions, please contact us at ucpress@ucalgary.ca

Cover Art: The artwork on the cover of this book is not open access and falls under traditional copyright provisions; it cannot be reproduced in any way without written permission of the artists and their agents. The cover can be displayed as a complete cover image for the purposes of publicizing this work, but the artwork cannot be extracted from the context of the cover of this specific work without breaching the artist's copyright.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: This open-access work is published under a Creative Commons licence. This means that you are free to copy, distribute, display or perform the work as long as you clearly attribute the work to its authors and publisher, that you do not use this work for any commercial gain in any form, and that you in no way alter, transform, or build on the work outside of its use in normal academic scholarship without our express permission. If you want to reuse or distribute the work, you must inform its new audience of the licence terms of this work. For more information, see details of the Creative Commons licence at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

UNDER THE CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCE YOU MAY:

- read and store this document free of charge;
- distribute it for personal use free of charge;
- print sections of the work for personal use;
- read or perform parts of the work in a context where no financial transactions take place.

UNDER THE CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCE YOU MAY NOT:

- gain financially from the work in any way;
- sell the work or seek monies in relation to the distribution of the work;
- use the work in any commercial activity of any kind;
- profit a third party indirectly via use or distribution of the work;
- distribute in or through a commercial body (with the exception of academic usage within educational institutions such as schools and universities);
- reproduce, distribute, or store the cover image outside of its function as a cover of this work;
- alter or build on the work outside of normal academic scholarship.

Acknowledgement: We acknowledge the wording around open access used by Australian publisher, **re.press**, and thank them for giving us permission to adapt their wording to our policy <http://www.re-press.org>

Discussion

Paula Larsson, Frank W. Stahnisch, and Diana Mansell

This compiled volume has shown that the University of Calgary has made significant strides in contributions to health care on the eve of its fifty-year anniversary. After the founding of the Faculty of Medicine as a small medical school in 1966–7, the university has since expanded into many new areas of health care- and public health-relevant training and research. It has created numerous new departments, research centres, and faculties—all intent on ensuring a holistic approach to health. The Faculties of Nursing, Arts, Kinesiology, Environmental Design, and Veterinary Medicine are all vivid examples of this growth and development. In these faculties, many individuals are currently working to create innovative new projects designed to expand on current understandings of human health through a comprehensive approach that reveals how human health is part of a larger system of interaction within the world. Thus, over the last half-century, the University of Calgary has taken medicine from the patient’s bedside and increasingly expanded its conceptualization into a larger network that encompasses the entirety of a community.

The earliest beginnings came in 1967, with the arrival of Dean Bill Cochrane from Halifax and the founding of the Faculty of Medicine, now the Cumming School of Medicine. The history of the Cumming School is a story of expansion, from a small academic community of physicians to a visibly diverse faculty that actively contributed to the wider network of medicine in the province. This faculty began its journey with the goal of

training family physicians for work within Calgary and throughout rural Alberta. Through the addition of new training techniques in the hospital setting, new clinical programs around the city, expanded research efforts with local populations, and a new focus on patient-physician integration, the character of the faculty is far different today. The Cumming School of Medicine went from a faculty that trained physicians *for* local communities, to one that trains physicians *through* local communities. Our students, teachers, and researchers are engaged with interactive patient programs throughout the duration of their association with the University of Calgary. In this way, the history of the faculty is one of engaged and active learning. Today the faculty is much larger—encompassing focussed research centres, institutes, and numerous departments.

There are nonetheless still issues that need to be addressed within the faculty in terms of equity, as all chapters in this edited collection have shown. Of particular relevance here is the focus on Aboriginal health. Compared with other medical faculties and universities throughout Canada, this is a field in which the U of C Faculty of Medicine has been slow to respond.¹ While early partnerships with Aboriginal communities showed promise, these were soon cancelled when tensions arose. Thus began a long hiatus in the faculty's concern for Aboriginal health, which would not return until the early 2000s. The first discussions of implementing an official mandate were drawn out and delayed until 2008. In more recent years, the individual actions of professors, researchers, and students have enabled Aboriginal health to be brought back into the Cumming School's focus. Yet these are personally-led initiatives, and the school still has much to do to confirm an official focus in this area.

The U of C Faculty of Nursing began not long after the Faculty of Medicine was founded. The nursing program was highly reliant on its individual professors and instructors at the beginning, with a heavy emphasis on theory-based practice for patient care. In the 1970s, though, there was a shift toward preventative care, and nursing practice zeroed in on the areas of maternal and child care and family health. A push toward prevention and lifestyle behaviour came from the active nurses in the faculty, who were concerned with population health problems in the community. This was the main reform in the nursing curriculum in the 1990s, and later programs taught empowerment and community action. Now, the faculty still contains a network of individuals working in all of

these spheres—from hands-on patient care, to community-based health initiatives. Nurses at the University of Calgary occupy the unique social spaces between diagnosis and treatment of illness—they embody the lived experience of care.

The university took a more central role in shaping provincial policy on mental health. William Blair, the first head of the Department of Psychology—which was then based in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences—was involved in the creation of the influential (and eponymously named) Blair Report for the province in 1969. The report's official title was *Mental Health in Alberta: A Report on the Alberta Mental Health Study*, and it set the tone for the department as it became a leader in mental-health-care innovation in Alberta. Research and training programs for psychologists were quickly established and the curriculum featured a focus on psychopathology, which would eventually translate into a full-fledged clinical psychology program in the 1990s. This process was a long and storied one, hindered by differences in conceptualization and funding cuts to the university budget. Now, the department has expanded once again into many diverse areas of research with local populations, including psychosocial oncology, psychogerontology, and the bio-behavioural mechanisms of chronic illnesses.

Education at the university similarly featured the interplay between biology, behaviour, and health through the development and expansion of the Faculty of Physical Education—now the Faculty of Kinesiology. Although many traditional concepts of movement and physical activity as inroads to health are preserved in the fundamental tenants of this discipline, the kinesiology faculty at the University of Calgary has diversified into many areas of research far beyond the initial assumptions of the discipline. The core ideas of the faculty stem from the ancient concepts of health put forward by Greek and Roman theorists, incorporated in modern physical education programs, humanities courses, and public-health-oriented research activities.² Yet major stimulatory events, such as the 1988 Winter Olympics and the building of new active sports facilities at the university, have allowed students and researchers to harness many innovative ideas about sport, activity, health, and wellness within their many research projects. The faculty has consistently responded to the changing lexicon of education in this area, while stepping forward into diverse new areas of research on movement and health.

Research into individual health at the university has been expanded even further by the Faculty of Environmental Design (now the School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape). This faculty is highly active in creating projects that impact the health of humans through the lens of the everyday environment. An interesting philosophy of harmony informs the mission of the Faculty of Environmental Design, emphasizing how humans interact with their surroundings and how design can be utilized to improve the conditions of life that promote negative health:

The concept of environmental design emerged in the 1950s as a way of uniting various design disciplines across a broad range of scales: from product design, through building, city and landscape design. By understanding the multiplicity of contexts (built, urban, social, cultural, etc.) that inform the complex challenges facing today's designers, the faculty's founding principles draw from a commitment to interdisciplinarity, bringing together a wide range of experts in a non-departmental faculty to develop comprehensive design solutions.³

Environmental design projects therefore encompass a wide spectrum of research, from individual environments, community and group environments, and civic and larger natural environments. This faculty has chosen projects based on the innovative concerns of its students and teachers, who often work collaboratively to address larger problems that are present within society. Thus, it has been a responsive and flexible faculty. New projects continuously tap into a larger creative network of researchers to expand on current understandings of healthy environments, and faculty members and students actively work to positively shape these spaces. The consistent flow of new ideas and research will undoubtedly continue to shape the innovative character of the faculty over the next fifty years.

Medical practice and research at the University of Calgary has repeatedly shown a deep concern for holistic and well-rounded approaches to health and well-being. This goal has, for example, cumulated in the more recent founding of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the university. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was created under a "One Health" focus, with the goal of creating and maintaining health in humans,

animals, and the environment. This new approach to the medical sphere incorporates an understanding of the importance of healthy interactions with one's surroundings, much like the Faculty of Environmental Design. Yet the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine also incorporates medical practice and treatment in a direct and concentrated manner, much like the Faculties of Medicine and Nursing. Veterinary medicine has thus taken the university even further toward holism and responsive medicine through its One Health pedagogy, which is present in a wide range of faculty projects—from infectious disease research to epidemiological patterns, and even clinical practice.

The last fifty years have thus seen a significant growth and expansion into a new and diverse focus on medicine and health at the University of Calgary. This change has been achieved through the efforts of many personalities pushing for new methods of approaching timeless problems in human health. Faculty members in these areas are more than just teachers in a university; they are all members of a larger community of individuals that are actively involved in shaping civic health. Many are involved in research within clinics, institutes, and hospitals around the city. Other faculty members have stepped into larger organizational roles in the provincial health-care sector, or even at the federal level. The University of Calgary has occupied a unique position in the larger medical network. It has stood at the nexus of practice and innovation due to its early proximity to local communities and care centres. The school's initial beginnings in bedside care are now surrounded by integrated projects that largely benefit from the flexibility and applicability of research and joint initiatives in the city, province, county, and indeed around the world.

Although this position has afforded the university many advantages when it comes to expanding its medical contributions to local communities, this process has not always been fluid. Funding difficulties and differences of political opinion have been a constant limitation to growth in the previous half-century. In dealing with these pressures, the early expansion of the medical faculty was withdrawn and funding was reallocated away from biomedicine—for example, through the provinces reinvestment in public health initiatives attempting to rectify inequities of health in the province. These efforts were not always successful, and the history of the university—as recently told in Aritha van Herk's *The Age of Audacity: 50 Years of Ambition and Adventure at Calgary's Own University* (2016)⁴—

also includes stories of failure and missed opportunities. And yet, the history of these ventures into equality and awareness are important moments of learning as the university continues forward. It is likely that similar problems will continue to impact the university over the next fifty years, and this poses an important chance for reflection. In particular, the five-decade-long history of the autonomous University of Calgary has been largely shaped by its relationship to its “mother institution”—the University of Alberta in Edmonton—and in direct response to the opportunities and threats that came with the rise and fall of various provincial governments, and perhaps above all in response to the very unstable economic “boom and bust” cycles in the resource-rich and resource-dependent landscape of Canada’s West.

Nonetheless, the powerful efforts of university staff, students, professors, and researchers have taken the university forward in a variety of areas. Groups for health research, various institutes and research centres, and individually led projects outside the university setting have proven to be the norm in other departments. Stagnation has been avoided through consistent discussion of concerns and personal initiatives for change. Individuals at the University of Calgary have been responsive to shifting societal concerns and brought innovative new responses to the field. These individuals form the core network that has bound together the many fields of medical research at the University of Calgary and led to an efficacious half-century of medical and health-care contributions.

NOTES

- 1 For comparison, see Peter L. Twohig, “Aboriginal Health in Canada,” *Acadiensis* 32, no. 1 (2002): 140–8.
- 2 David Brown, “Modern Sport, Modernism and the Cultural Manifesto: De Coubertin’s *Revue Olympique*,” *International Journal of the History of Sport* 8, no. 18 (2001): 78–108.
- 3 “History of the Faculty of Environmental Design since 1971,” Faculty of Environmental Design, <https://evds.ucalgary.ca/files/evds/history-since-1971.pdf> (accessed 27 February 2019).
- 4 Aritha van Herk, *The Age of Audacity: 50 Years of Ambition and Adventure at Calgary’s Own University* (Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2016).

List of Contributors

DAVID BRIGHT is a professor of history in the Academic and Liberal Studies Program at Niagara College in Ontario. He is a member of the Canadian Historical Association. His wider research expertise covers Canadian history, political and governance history, and Atlantic history, particularly British-Canadian international relations. Dr. Bright has also worked on labour and (de-)colonization issues. Among other publications, he is the author (with Stewart Riddle and Eileen Honan) of *Writing with Deleuze in the Academy: Creating Monsters* (2019).

M. ELIZABETH CANNON is a Canadian engineer who has worked intensively on questions of geomatics engineering. She is president emerita of the University of Calgary. For eight consecutive years, from 2010 to 2018, she was the university's eighth president and vice-chancellor—the first alumna and first woman in the U of C's history to hold that position. Dr. Cannon has received multiple distinctions for her research and academic contributions, such as the Johannes Kepler Award from the US Institute of Navigation in 2001, the Gold Medal Award from Engineers Canada in 2013, and an NSERC E. R. Steacie Fellowship from 2002 to 2004. In 2006, she was named one of Canada's Top 100 Most Powerful Women by the Women's Executive Network, and she has received honorary doctorates from the University of Ottawa, Acadia University, and the Université de Montréal, as well as an honorary bachelor of business administration from the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

ALASTAIR CRIBB is professor of clinical pharmacology and the founding dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Calgary, a position he held from from 2006 to 2016. Dr. Cribb received his DVM in 1984 from the University of Saskatchewan and his PhD in

pharmacogenetics from the University of Toronto in 1991. Following an MRC-Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Dalhousie University, he spent four years in drug safety assessment with Merck & Co. He joined the Atlantic Veterinary College in 1996. He was a CIHR/MRC new investigator, a Canada Research Chair in comparative pharmacology and toxicology, and a member of the Governing Council of the CIHR. He is a fellow of the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences.

PATRICIA K. DOYLE-BAKER is a doctor of public health (DrPH) and certified exercise physiologist (CSEP-CEP) in the Faculty of Kinesiology with an adjunct professorship in the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary. She is the past president of the Alberta Public Health Association, and a member of the Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute for Child and Maternal Health, the O'Brien Institute of Public Health, and the Sport Injury Prevention Research Centre. Dr. Doyle-Baker's research focuses on risk-factor screening and biomarkers associated with chronic disease. Her work also involves sophisticated sport and exercise-science interventions.

BARBARA DUPUIS is a development officer in the Athabasca County Planning and Development Department. She leads developers through the process of getting project permits in place and advises the public about the regulations governing the subdivision of land within the county. Her thesis, "Fast Food and Presumptive Heart Attacks in Calgary, Canada," examined the relationship between the density of fast food outlets and the prevalence of heart attacks in the city of Calgary. She has also worked on research projects related to health and walkability within Alberta.

PAULA LARSSON is a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Oxford. Her research looks at the history of public health in Canada, with a particular focus on how public health programs have impacted minority populations across the country, including Aboriginal communities and immigrant populations. Paula completed her master of arts in history at the University of Calgary in 2013, before completing a master of science in medical anthropology at the University of Oxford in 2016. She is currently researching the history of vaccination policy and resistance among minority populations in Canada.

DIANA MANSELL is a retired associate professor of nursing at the University of Calgary, where she has been teaching the history of nursing in the Faculty of Nursing for many decades. In the past, she has also been affiliated with the Canadian Association for the History of Nursing and is a charter member of that association. She has published *Forging the Future: A History of Nursing in Canada* (2003) and “The Role of Nurses in Eugenics in Alberta, 1920–1940,” in the *International History of Nursing Journal* (1998). Her research interests also include leadership in Canadian nursing and the history of nursing and of the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Calgary.

DAVID MONTEYNE is an associate professor in the Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary, where he is director of the research degrees. He teaches courses in the history and theory of architecture, landscape architecture, and urbanism. He is the author of *Fallout Shelter: Designing for Civil Defense in the Cold War*, which came out with the University of Minnesota Press in 2011. Monteyne has held fellowships at CRASSH (the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities), at Clare Hall, University of Cambridge, and at the Canadian Centre for Architecture, in Montreal.

H. LORRAINE RADTKE is a full professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Calgary. She came to Calgary from Carleton University, and has been very active in several administrative and leadership roles and committees on gender equity, U of C self-governance, and the Consortium for Peace Studies. Her scholarly activities include exploring the experiences of mothering in the context of intimate partner abuse, discourses of gender, and theoretical topics in the psychology of gender. She has been involved in empirical projects related to violence against women and continues to work on data analysis and knowledge translation for these projects. A recent interest is in women and aging, while applying a framework of feminist and critical psychology in a discursive psychology context.

BRIAN R. SINCLAIR is professor of architecture and environmental design, and former dean of the University of Calgary’s Faculty of Environmental Design. He holds postgraduate degrees in architecture and psychology. An educator and practitioner, Sinclair’s expertise and explorations run

from science to art. His professional memberships include the American Institute of Architects, the Union of Mongolian Architects, the Society of Nepalese Architects, the Council for Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, and a fellowship in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. His doctoral degree (University of Missouri) focused on an innovative holistic design and planning framework to improve quality of life for some of world's poorest people. His scholarship covers professional practice, design methods, open building, agile architecture, strategic planning, integrated design, environmental psychology, international development, systems and sustainability, and the collision of science and spirit.

FRANK W. STAHNISCH holds the AMF/Hannah Professorship in the History of Medicine and Health Care at the University of Calgary. His research interests cover the history of neuroscience, psychiatry, and public mental health, as well as the emergence of physiological research since the eighteenth century. After completing his dissertation at the Free University of Berlin in 2001, he worked at Humboldt University in Berlin, Friedrich-Alexander University in Erlangen-Nuernberg, and Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany. Since 2006 he has been a medical history professor in Canada, first at McGill University in Montreal, and since 2008 at the University of Calgary. He chairs the Calgary History of Medicine and Health Care Program and is Editor-in-Chief of the international *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences*. Currently, he is involved in a multi-authored book project on the history of the Cumming School of Medicine, which celebrates the first 50 years in existence, forthcoming from the University of Calgary Press.

HENDERIKUS J. STAM is a full professor in the Department of Psychology and an adjunct professor in the Department of History at the University of Calgary. He was the founding editor of *Theory & Psychology*, a bi-monthly journal published by Sage, which he edited for its first twenty-six years. He has published widely on the foundational and historical problems of twentieth-century psychology, including papers on such topics as the history of melancholia, the history of hypnosis, the history of psychosurgery, and the history of animal research in psychology. He is a fellow of the American and Canadian Psychological Associations. He is a founding member and former president of the International Society for Theoretical Psychology; a

former president of Division 24 (Society for Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology) and Division 26 (Society for the History of Psychology) of the Society for Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology. In 2015, he was honoured with the American Psychological Foundation's Joseph Gittler Award for his contributions to the philosophy of psychology.

WILFREDA E. ("BILLIE") THURSTON, professor emerita, was a professor in the Department of Community Health Sciences, Cumming School of Medicine (CSM) and in the Department of Ecosystems and Public Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, until her retirement in January 2016. During her long career, she had also adjunct appointments in the Faculties of Kinesiology and Nursing, and in the University of Alberta Centre for Health Promotion. She was the first director of the Office of Gender and Equity Issues (1996–99) in the Faculty of Medicine (now Cumming School of Medicine), and in 2011 she founded the Group for Research with Indigenous Peoples in the Institute for Public Health. She has written widely on issues regarding gender and medicine, Aboriginal health research, equity and poverty matters, public health, and access problems for marginalized communities in modern societies.

Index

Index of Names

- Abouna, George, 15
Amos, Richard, 53
Antle, Michael, 131, 138
Austen-Wiebe, Val., 79
Bakal, Don, 125, 127, 128, 132, 137
Baker, Thomas D., 21
Barkema, Herman, 204, 210
Barnabe, Cheryl, 69
Biernaskie, Jeff, 204, 211
Blair, William Robert Nelson "Buck," 110,
115, 124, 132-134, 215
Boutin, Marc, 177
Boyce, Charles, 152
Boyd, John "Ed," 111
Bright, David, xv, xxii, 219
Brown, Roy, 116, 125
Buchan, Kenneth, 56
Cairns, Kathleen, 127
Callahan, Brandy, 128
Campbell, Tavis, 129, 137
Cannon, Elizabeth, xiv, xv, xviii, 219
Careem, Faizal, 205
Cauthen, Nelson, 123
Chalhoub, Serge, 207
Checkley, Sylvia, 79, 205-207
Chrétien, Jean, xxi
Cochrane, Arthur "Bill," vii, 17-19, 21, 24,
26, 41-42, 51-52, 72, 75-76, 213
Coombs, Ralph, 21
Cork, Susan, 201
Costello, Charles, 110-111, 120-121, 123,
127, 132
Craig, Ken, 124
Cribb, Alastair, xiv, 45, 195, 209-210, 219
Cross, Jay, 204-205
Crowshoe, Lindsay, 62-63, 68
Cruse, Peter, 28
Cumming, Geoffrey A., 37
Cunningham, John A., 55-56, 76, 80
Davidson, Michael, 53
Davidson, Park O., 111, 121, 124, 135-136
Davidson, Warren, 53
Dawson, John, 19
Devins, Gerald, 128
Dewar, Bob, 120, 132
Dobson, Keith, 126, 127, 129, 136
Doyle-Baker, Patricia, 7, 139, 148, 220
Duggan, Hector Ewart, 29
Dunn, Bruce, 124
Dupuis, Barbara, 159, 185, 192, 220
Dyck, Richard, 130
Edgington, Eugene "Rusty," 124
Eggermont, Jos, 130, 132
Eysenck, Hans, 121
Feasby, Tom, 37
Fick, Gordon, 61
Fischer, Lawrence, 38, 56
Fox, Tina, 53
Franklin, Benjamin, xix, xx
Frost, Barry, 125
Gall, Grant, 30, 36, 197
Galpern, Paul, 182
Gates, Cormack, 180
Getty, Don, xxi, 87
Gibson, David, 111, 113-117, 121, 123
Gibson, William M., 55, 76
Goghari, Vina, 128, 137
Good, Shirley, 82-83
Goodwin, Lou, 143
Graham, Susan, 117, 127, 130

- Hachinski, Vladimir, 151, 157
Hall, David, 201, 208
Hall, Emmett Matthew, 10, 16, 40
Hamel, Catherine, 177, 190
Hawes, Michael, 148–149, 156
Hepburn, Allen Lockwood, 27, 43
Hesson, Lynn, 127
Hodgins, David, 127, 130
Horner, Douglas Alan, 32
Hyndman, Louis Davis, 30
Issa, Ihsan Al-, 121, 123, 127
Jackson, Roger, 145–146, 155
Jamieson, Don, 130, 138
Joffe, Danny, 199
Kaplan, Bonnie, 127
Keough, Noel, 175, 189
King, Malcolm, 59, 77
Klein, Ralph, xxi, 31, 88–89, 197
Kline, Don, 129, 132, 137, 138
Kolarevic, Branko, 168, 186
Kolb, Jon, 148
Konnert, Candace, 129, 137
Krugger, Peter, 145
Kutz, Susan, 72, 79
Lalonde, Marc, 82, 84, 103
Larsen, Donald Erik, 53
Larsson, Paula, xiv, xviii, 1, 5, 38, 47, 213, 220
Leblanc, Francis E., 29
Lee, Robert, 31, 43
Lee, Tang, 166–167, 186, 190
Levine, Cyril J., 38
Libin, Alvin, 21, 37
Liepert, Ron, 23
Liljebjelke, Karen, 201, 210, 212
Love, Edgar J., 53
Love, Jim, 168
Lumby, Colin, 148
Mansell, Diana, xiii, xviii, 1, 81, 213, 221
MacLean, David, 53
Madigan, Sheri, 128, 137
Manning, Ernest C., xvii, 18, 111, 132–133
Mark, Wilfred, vii, 53–54, 75–76
Mash, Eric, 123–124, 127
McClellan, Shirley, 196
McDougall, Gerald M., 29, 43
McLandress, Andrea, 70
McLeod, Lionel E., 25, 31–32, 35, 44–45, 76
McMillan, Chantal, 207
Meddings, John B., 37
Meikle, Stewart, 113, 123, 125, 128
Milstein, Steve, 124
Mohtadi, Nick, 151, 154, 158
Monteyne, David, xiv, 159, 184, 221
Mosley, Larry, 116–117, 125
Muir, Leilani, 115
Murray, Shirley, 148
Musiani, Marco, 182, 192
Myers, Roger, 116
Newton, Don, 143
Nigg, Benno, 146, 156
Nightingale, Florence, 81
Noel, Melanie, 128, 137
Oberg, Lyle, 196–197
O’Neil, John, 59
Osler, William, 14, 39, 197, 201, 209
Parks, Roberta, 152
Parlac, Vera, 168, 186
Pettifor, Jean, 113, 123–124
Pyke, Sandra, 126
Quinn, Mike, 180, 192
Radtke, H. Lorraine, 6, 109, 221
Rasporich, Antony, 1, 18
Rath, Otto, vii, 54, 75
Reading, Jeff, 59, 77
Rogers, Carl, 122
Rogers, Carol, 89
Rogers, Tim, 124, 132, 136
Romney, David, 127
Rootman, Irving, 53
Ross, Bill, 181–182
Ross, Joseph Donavan, 18, 29, 111
Ross-Kerr, Janet, 9, 12
Roth, Sheldon, 34
Ryan, Joan, 55, 75
Sainsbury, Robert, 116, 117, 132
Sandalack, Beverly, 143, 155, 174, 188, 189
Saunders, Thomas, 22, 38, 42
Scarlett, Earle Parkhill, xvii, 18–19, 40, 41
Schaub, Ron, 125
Schonfield, David, 110–111, 123, 129, 132, 136, 137
Scialfa, Charles, 129
Shakow, David, 122

Sinclair, Brian, 159, 168, 183, 193, 221
 Slawinski, Elzbieta, 129, 138
 Smith, Eldon R., 31, 36
 Smylie, Janet, 79
 Snow, Chief John, 49, 74
 Snow, Wallace, 53
 Stahnisch, Frank W., xiii, xviii, 1, 5, 10, 13, 39–40, 42, 44, 75, 133, 138, 209–210, 213, 222
 St. Laurent, Amanda, 207
 Stam, Henderikus, 109, 127–128, 222
 Szeto, Andrew, 129
 Taron, Josh, 178
 Teskey, Campbell, 131
 Thurston, Wilfreda, 5, 47, 68, 69, 74, 77, 79–80, 223
 Tomfohr-Madsen, Lianne, 128
 Trang, Tuan, 206
 Turner, David, 68–69, 73–74, 79, 80
 Tyler, Mary-Ellen, 180, 191–192
 Uprichard, Muriel, 83, 103
 Uribe, Francisco Alaniz, 174, 188
 Veale, Warren, 145
 von Ranson, Kristin, 127
 Voyageur, Cora, 68
 Wardell, Ron, 165–166, 185–186
 Watanabe, Mamoru “Mo,” 11, 29, 35, 45, 59–60, 77
 Weaselhead, Charles, 69–70, 73
 Weingarten, Harvey, 93, 198, 209
 Weiss, Samuel, 33, 44
 Wiley, Preston, 151
 Wilfred, Georgina, 53
 Witmer, Lightner, 121
 Wundt, Wilhelm, 118
 Wylant, Barry, 164, 185
 Yeates, Keith, 128, 137
 Yerkes, Robert, 122
 Zeidler, Eberhard, 27

Index of Terms

abnormal psychology, 117
 Aboriginal Admissions Committee, 63–65
 Aboriginal Careers in Medicine Program, 63, 77
 Aboriginal Careers Program, 63
 Aboriginal communities, 50, 59, 60, 63, 67, 71–73, 168, 214, 220
 Aboriginal Friendship Centres, 71
 Aboriginal health, xviii, xix, 5, 47–73, 214, 218, 223
 Aboriginal Health Program, 50, 63, 71–72, 78–79
 Aboriginal Health Task Force, 62–63, 72;
 Aboriginal peoples, 47–49, 50, 58, 60, 68, 70, 73, 74. *See also* Algonquin language family; Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation; Athabaskan language family; Blackfoot Nation; Blood Tribe; Cree; First Nations; Ojibway people; Métis; Piikani Nation; Sarcee Nation; Stoney Nakoda Nation; Siouan language family; Sioux language and culture
 Aboriginal program officer, 66
 Aboriginal recruitment policy, 62, 64–66
 Academy of Behavioural Medicine Research, 119
 Accessibility: for Aboriginal communities, 47; for bicycles and pedestrians, 174; physical, xviii, 61, 172
 accreditation, 30, 60, 62, 64, 72, 127, 162
 Acute Knee Injury Clinic, 151
 addiction, 50, 59, 100, 111, 127, 130
 administration: clinic, 54; general, 183; hospital, 21, 29, 31; survey, 70; university, 4, 5, 9, 25, 121, 126, 134
 administrators: hospital, 83; nursing, 84; university, xiii, 82, 84
 adolescence, 36, 144
 adult, 138, 171, 206; activity guides for, 154; health, 86, 109; learning, 34; life stage, 30; skin, 204
 Adult Clinical Neuropsychology, 128
 affordable housing, 175–177, 183
 agenda: for Aboriginal health, 73; for research, 67, 118; of the University of Calgary, 197

- aging, 129, 143, 148, 166, 221
- aging-in-place, 166
- agriculturalists, 179
- air quality, 161, 166–167
- Alberta: Aboriginal peoples of (*see* Aboriginal peoples); cities in, 27, 173; families in, 14; government of, xvii, 13, 32, 34, 36–37, 48, 88, 100, 111, 115, 195, 197; health in, 4, 18, 23, 37, 82, 87, 99, 159, 161, 182–183, 200, 203, 207–208; institutions in, 24, 50, 113, 115, 197–198; medicine and nursing in, 8–9, 16, 38, 51, 67, 84, 88, 96, 102, 109–110, 114–115, 151, 157, 183, 196–197, 214–215; mental illness in, 111; oil fields in, 166; people of, xvii, 21; poverty in, 175; province of, xviii, xx, xxi, 2–3, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16, 23, 29, 47, 50, 61, 67, 70, 85, 113, 115, 119, 125, 169, 171, 177, 182–184, 196–197, 200, 207–208, 214; public space, 177; reserves in, 48, 50; students of, 119, 196; water in, 178–180, 205. *See also* Northern Alberta; Southern Alberta
- Alberta Association of Registered Nurses (AARN), 15, 88–89
- Alberta Cancer Board, 21
- Alberta Children's Hospital, xvii, 10, 30–31, 36, 109, 125
- Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute, 10, 128, 130–131, 220
- Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons, 28
- Alberta Council on Aging, 129
- Alberta Distinguished Achievement Award, 110
- Alberta First Nations Information Governance Centre (AFNIGC), 68
- Alberta Gaming Research Institute, 130
- Alberta Guidance Clinic, 113
- Alberta Health Services, xiii, xxi, 23, 33–34, 37, 50, 109, 150; Aboriginal Health Program, 79; Historical Archive Collections, xiv, xv, 38
- Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research (AHFMR), xvii, 26, 31, 32, 56–57, 130
- Alberta Hospital, Ponoka, 113
- Alberta Medical Association (AMA), 18
- Alberta Medical Foundation/Hannah Professorship in the History of Medicine and Health Care, xiii, 222
- Alberta Medical Society, 28
- Alberta Nursing Educators and Administrators, 84
- Alberta/NWT Network of Immigrant Women, 61
- Alberta Provincial Fitness Unit, 150
- Alberta Provincial Laboratory for Public Health (ProvLab), 205–206
- Alberta Task Force on Nursing Education Report, 83
- Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, 199
- alcoholism in Alberta, 111, 116
- Algonquin language family, 49
- allergens, 166
- Alpha House Society, 71
- alternative energy, 167
- Alvin and Mona Libin Foundation, 37
- American College of Sports Medicine, 142, 150
- American College of Surgeons, 27
- American Psychological Association, 116, 119
- American universities, 118, 133, 148
- amputees, 147
- analgesics, 206
- animal-human interface, 196, 201
- animal kingdom, 201
- animal models of disease, 197
- animals, 8, 100, 131, 179, 182, 195, 201–202, 204–208
- anthropology, 147, 220
- antibiotics, 118, 204
- antimicrobials, 204
- anxiety, 128, 169
- apprenticeship, 92, 101
- architects, 26–27, 161, 166–167
- architecture, 161–162, 166–168, 171, 177, 182
- arts, xiii, 34, 114, 144, 147, 149, 150, 152, 213, 215
- assessment: of mental health services; 111; performed by nurses, 94, 99–101; performed by psychologists

- and psychotherapists, 114, 122.
- See also* Grade Point Assessments;
- environmental impact assessment
- Association of Universities and Colleges of
Canada, 119
- Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation, 68
- Athabasca University, 32
- Athabaskan language family, 49
- Atlantic Veterinary College, 220
- athletes, 140, 147, 151
- athletic therapy, 7, 140, 149
- audiology, 130
- audition, 129
- auditory brainstem response, 130
- auditory nerve, 130
- austerity, xxi
- Australia, 128
- auxiliary hospitals, 112
- Awo Taan Healing Lodge, 71

- baby boomer, xviii, 16
- bachelor of arts, 150
- bachelor of health sciences, 36, 69, 197
- bachelor of kinesiology, 7, 149–150
- bachelor of science, 34, 149
- Balmon Holdings Ltd., 21
- Banff, Alberta, 174
- Banff International Conference on
Behaviour Modification, 110
- barrier-free design, xviii, 164, 172
- bedside, xxii, 2, 3, 6, 10, 90, 92, 95, 101, 213,
217
- behaviour change, 114
- behavioural medicine, 118–119, 128
- behavioural pharmacology, 130
- behaviourist model, 117
- bereavement, 171
- Bethesda, Maryland, 15
- big data, 182
- biking, 174
- biochemistry, 147
- biome, 161, 179, 184
- biomechanics, 140, 146–149
- biomedical model of illness, 120
- biomedical research, 8, 14, 31–32, 51, 72,
120, 197, 201, 203
- bird flu. *See* H5N1 and H7N7

- birthing chair, 164
- bison, 181, 204
- Blackfoot Nation, 49, 52
- Blackfoot Crossing, 68
- Blair Report, xxi, 6, 109–113, 114–116, 215
- Block, 161, 173–174, 184
- Blood Tribe, 49, 52, 70
- board of governors: of the University of
Alberta in Calgary 18–19; of the
University of Calgary, 196, 199; of
the University of Calgary's Faculty of
Medicine, 15
- Boulder model, 122
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE),
8, 196
- Bow River, 16, 18, 178
- Bow Valley Centre, 30
- brain injury, 128
- Brazil, 183
- Bridgeland-Riverside area, 30
- Britain, 14, 35, 209
- British training and education, 15, 28, 39,
117, 121, 219
- Brucella canis*, 207
- budget, xxi, 20, 21, 22, 63, 87, 124, 215
- Building Aboriginal Health Teaching and
Learning Capacity, 63–64
- business schools, 114

- Calgary, Alberta: city of, xiii, xvii, 1–3,
14–15, 18, 23, 27–32, 36–37, 67–68, 82,
87, 95–96, 99, 110, 162, 165–167, 174,
177–179; communities in, 1, 3, 5–7, 10,
13–14, 18, 19, 27, 33–34, 99, 127–128,
174, 177–178 (*see also* Bowness;
Bridgeland-Riverside area; Nose
Hill; Parkdale; St. Andrews Heights);
downtown, 16, 19, 178; economy of,
175; flood, 100, 179; healthcare in,
xvii, xix, xx–xxi, 14–15, 19, 67, 128;
hospitals in, 15, 19, 29, 30 (*see also*
Alberta Children's Hospital; Calgary
General Hospital; Foothills Hospital;
Holy Cross Hospital); Olympic Games,
7, 147, 155; people of, 1, 3, 18, 27, 32,
38, 66–67, 82; parks, 18, 177–180;
physicians, xvii, 14, 18, 27–28, 30, 215;

- population, 37; poverty in, 175–177; “Safer Calgary,” 175; waste disposal, 178; water management, 180
- Calgary and Districts Medical Society, 28–29
- Calgary Associate Clinic, 18
- Calgary City Council, xvii, 30
- Calgary General Hospital, 19, 21–22, 27–31, 125
- Calgary Health Region, 27, 33, 37, 95
- Calgary Herald, 20
- Calgary Homeless Foundation, 71
- Calgary Institute for Population and Public Health. *See* O’Brien Institute for Public Health
- Calgary Regional Health Authority, xxi, 34, 137. *See also* Alberta Health Services
- Calgary Urban Project Society, 206–207
- Campbell McLaurin Chair for Hearing, 130
- Campus Alberta, 71, 80
- Canada, xviii–xix, xxi, 3, 7, 14–17, 21, 25, 28–29, 35, 38, 39, 48–49, 50–51, 56, 58–59, 67, 70–73, 83, 90, 91, 119, 121, 128, 131, 142, 145, 147–148, 155, 173, 196, 197, 205, 207, 208, 214; government of, 152
- Canada Research Chair, 128, 220
- Canadian Academy of Health Science, 204, 220
- Canadian Association on Gerontology, 129
- Canadian Depression Research and Intervention Network, 129
- Canadian Health Facilities Development Fund, 16
- Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, 32
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), 58–59, 67–68, 73, 220
- Canadian Mental Health Association, 110, 112
- Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), 84, 90, 93–94
- Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines, 142
- Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology, 142, 150
- cancer, 21, 35, 118, 128–129, 165, 206
- Canmore, Alberta, 168
- canoeing, 180
- carbon footprint, 167–168
- carbon-neutral buildings, 168
- cardiovascular, xvii, 18, 37, 57, 150–151
- caribou, 182, 204
- cattle, 8, 36, 196, 204
- cellular aging, 143
- Centre for Human Performance Studies, 146; annual report, 146–147
- certification, 113, 114, 144, 150, 151, 157
- “chemo kids,” 36
- chickens, 205
- children, 171, 101: Aboriginal, 50, 71; and child care 31, 53, 60, 214; development of, 88, 130; disorders of, 112, 121, 123, 128, 130; health of, 30, 36, 86, 88, 109, 128, 131 (*see also* Alberta Children’s Hospital); psychology of, 112, 121, 127–128, 130; in welfare systems, 50
- Child Development Centre, 168
- child welfare systems, 50
- Children’s Hospital. *See* Alberta Children’s Hospital
- christian churches, 50
- chronic illness, 118, 129, 142, 167, 204, 206, 215, 220. *See also* cancer, coronary disease, John’s disease
- City of Calgary Family and Community Support Services, Aboriginal Portfolio, 68
- civet cats, 196
- civilian, 143
- Clark H. Smith Brain Tumour Centre, 34
- cleanliness, 28, 167, 179, 181
- climate control, 168
- clinical, 2, 5–7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 52, 56, 59, 60, 67, 73, 82–83, 86, 91, 92, 98, 102, 109, 114, 117–118, 120–125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 150, 151, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 205, 206, 214, 215, 217, 219
- clinical clerks, 23–24
- clinical health psychology, 120
- Clinical Presentation, CP curriculum, 34
- clinical psychology, xviii, xix, 6, 23, 109, 114, 117, 118, 121–128, 132, 136, 215

- Clinical Psychology Program, 109, 117, 123–126, 215
- Clinical Skills Building. *See* Spy Hill
- coaching, 140, 144, 149
- cochlea, 130
- cognition, 65, 114, 128, 129, 130, 167
- cognitive ergonomics, 165
- cognitive functioning, 114
- coldness, 161
- collaboration, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 20, 24, 71, 80, 85, 87, 95, 132, 148, 149, 160, 200, 201, 202, 203–204, 208
- college, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 51, 74, 78, 84, 87, 89, 121, 123, 142, 150, 154, 161, 196, 197, 199, 203, 219, 220. *See also* American College of Surgeons; American College of Sports Medicine; Atlantic Veterinary College; College and Association of Registered Nurses; College of Environmental Design (Berkeley); Max Rady College of Medicine; Niagara College; Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada; University College London; Western College of Veterinary Medicine
- College and Association of Registered Nurses. *See* Alberta Association of Registered Nurses
- College of Environmental Design (Berkeley), 161
- Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools (CACMS), 62
- communication, 19, 22, 33, 34, 83, 100, 101, 144, 202, 207
- community, 5, 8, 14, 22, 33, 34, 51–52, 55, 57, 66, 71, 73, 83, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91–95, 96, 99, 112, 114, 117, 121, 125, 127, 128, 151, 152, 159, 162, 166, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 196, 198, 200, 206, 213–215, 216, 217; Aboriginal, 49–50, 51–61, 63, 66, 67–70, 71, 72–73, 168, 171, 214; Albertan, 36, 49–55, 102; in Calgary, 2–3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 24, 28, 51, 99, 113, 117, 127, 128, 174, 175, 206, 217 (*see also* Calgary, Alberta); health, 7, 14, 19, 24, 51, 55, 58, 62, 86, 87, 88, 93, 96, 98, 128, 152, 214, 215; medical, 2, 14, 18, 19, 27, 30, 64, 86, 96, 100, 128, 140, 146, 196, 213; psychology, 125; immigrant, 177; university 4, 35, 52, 57, 59, 60, 140, 198, veterinary, 202. *See also* neighbourhood
- community-empowerment, 6, 87, 214
- community-based perspective, 22, 117
- community engagement, 6, 54, 86–88
- community facilities, 112
- community gardens, 178
- comparative biomedical research, 197, 201, 203, 208
- comparative medicine 197, 201, 202
- computer tomography CT scanner, 29
- conferences, 58, 63, 64, 110, 118, 122, 153
- Conjoint Health Research Ethics Board, 70
- conservation, 6, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 187, 190, 191, 192
- Constitution Act (Canada), 48
- consultants, 111, 113, 126, 157
- consultation, 149, 168
- consumption, 8, 179
- contaminants, 205
- Continuing Medical Education Program, 16
- coronary disease, 33, 35, 118, 142, 205, 220
- coronavirus, 196
- counselling psychologists, 114
- Court of Appeals, 166–167
- cow. *See* cattle
- Cree, 49
- crime, 174, 175
- crime prevention through environmental design, 174–175
- Critical Care Medicine, Department, 10
- Crown, the, 48
- cultural diversity, 49, 173
- culturally appropriate, 71
- culturally sensitive, 170–171
- culture, 14, 27, 39, 49, 50, 57, 82, 86, 88, 93, 95, 144, 178; Aboriginal, 49–50, 57; medical, 14, 27, 95; research, 144; university, 82; western, 50
- Cumming School of Medicine, 2, 10, 37, 38, 47, 50, 51, 69, 79, 131, 204, 209, 213, 214, 222, 223
- cure, 35, 85, 122

- curriculum, 16–17, 19, 20, 34, 60, 86, 89, 101, 102, 122, 123, 140, 143, 149, 150, 159, 197, 199, 206, 214, 215
- dance, 144, 150, 157
- deafness, 129, 130
- deans of the University of Calgary, 3, 4, 11, 15, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 51, 59, 60, 62, 72, 83, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 95, 110, 121, 126, 127, 143, 144, 145, 155, 157, 197, 213, 219, 221; Dean of Graduate Studies, 26, 121, 126, 127 (*see also* Davidson, Park; Sandalack, Bev); Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 3, 4, 15, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 51, 59, 60, 62, 72, 110, 197, 213 (*see also* Cochrane, Bill; Gall, Grant; Meddings, Jonathan; McLeod, Lionel; Smith, Eldon; Watanabe, Mo); Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education (now the Faculty of Kinesiology), 143, 145, 157 (*see also* Newton, Don; Jackson, Roger; Veale, Warren); Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, 127 (*see also* Stephen Randall); Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, 219 (*see also* Cribb, Alastair); Dean of the School of Nursing (now the Faculty of Nursing), 83, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 95 (*see also* Durfée Calkin, Joy; Clinton, Michael; Mansell, Diana; Myrick, Florence; Reimer, Marlene; Schumacher, Marguerite; Scott-Wright, Margaret; Storch, Janet; Tapp, Dianne)
- death, xix, xx, 4, 30, 141, 171
- Declaration of Alma Ata, 84
- degree (academic), 1, 15, 24, 36, 69, 82, 83, 84, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125, 140, 143, 144, 149, 150, 151, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 196, 197, 221, 222; clinical psychology degree, 122; combined dance degree, 157 (*see also* dance); doctoral degree 24, 116, 119, 222; kinesiology (or physical education) degree, 140, 143–144, 149, 151–152; nursing degree 15, 82; undergraduate degree, 36, 69, 83–84, 143, 144, 150, 197. *See also* master's degree
- dehumanizing atmosphere, 52
- de-institutionalization movement, 112
- demographic, xviii, 118, 171, 183,
- demolition, 31, 168, 179,
- demolition waste, 178
- dental offices, 171
- Department of Advanced Education (Alberta), 126
- Department of Energy (US), 167
- Department of Health (Alberta), 114
- Department of Health and Human Services (US), 141
- Department of National Health and Welfare (Alberta), 52, 72
- Department of Psychosocial Resources (Tom Baker Cancer Centre), 128
- departments of the University of Calgary: Department of Anaesthesia, 10; Department of Cardiac Sciences, 10; Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, 10, 13; Department of Clinical Neurosciences, 10, 29, 31, 34; Department of Community Health Sciences, 10, 53, 55, 61, 68, 69, 73, 204, 223; Department of Critical Care Medicine, 10; Department of Ecosystems and Public Health, 68, 223; Department of Educational Psychology, 114, 124, 125, 126–127, 132; Department of Emergency Medicine, 10, 30; Department of Family Medicine, 10, 22–23, 24, 37, 55, 68; Department of Health Psychology, 119, 128; Department of History, xviii, 222; Department of Medical Genetics, 10; Department of Medicine, 10; Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Infectious Diseases, 10; Department of Neurosurgery, 29; Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 10; Department of Oncology, 10; Department of Paediatrics, 10; Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, 10; Department of Physiology and Biophysics, 130; Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, 10; Department of Production Animal Health, 204; Department of

- Psychology, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115–117, 119–120, 123, 125–127, 128–129, 130, 131, 132, 215, 221, 222; Department of Psychiatry, 10; Department of Radiology, 10, 29; Department of Sociology, 68; Department of Surgery, 10
- design, xiv, xvii, xxi, 2, 7, 21, 24, 26, 34, 52, 97, 141, 142, 144, 150, 155, 159, 160–169, 171–175, 177–184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 213, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222
- determinants of health, 58, 71, 88, 93, 94, 97, 98, 102, 109, 202
- diabetes, 206
- diarrheal disease, 36,
- director of animal care facilities, 35
- director of medical vivarium, 35
- disabilities, 60, 61, 115
- disease, 35, 36, 50, 69, 84, 85, 89, 91, 114, 118, 129, 141, 142, 151, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 217, 220. *See also* bovine spongiform encephalopathy; cancer; chronic disease; coronary disease; diabetes; diarrheal disease; H5N1; H7N7; Johne's disease; metabolic diseases; polio; renal disease; rheumatic disease; SARS; zoonotic disease
- disease model, 114
- distributed veterinary teaching hospital model, 198
- Division of Alcoholism, 116
- Division of Mental Health, 111
- Division of Psychology, Foothills Hospital, 123, 128
- doctors, xx, 2, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 38, 51, 55, 72, 81, 88, 140, 166, 207. *See also* physicians
- Doha, Qatar, 102
- domestic abuse, 177, 221
- domestic animals, 195
- drainage basin, 179
- Durban McCord Zulu Hospital, 28
- eco-health, 198
- ecological, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 161, 178, 179, 180, 181, 202
- ecological health, 180
- ecological integrity, 181
- economic development, 49
- economic health, 177
- ecosystem and public health, 200, 68
- ecosystems, 179, 180, 182, 200, 208
- Edmonton, Alberta, 1, 14, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 61, 121, 218
- education, xiii, xxi, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 49, 50, 52, 54, 60, 62, 64, 66, 69, 70, 72, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 110, 112, 114, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 131, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 159, 163, 180, 183, 184, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 207, 208, 215
- educators, xviii, 15, 21, 56, 83, 84, 92, 102, 221
- electroencephalogram (EEG) recording, 130
- efficiencies, xxi, 112
- Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, 146
- Elbow River Healing Lodge, 71
- Elbow Valley, 179
- elderly persons, 88, 100, 111, 129, 164, 165, 171
- emergency care, 52, 169
- emissions, 167,
- emotional viability, 114
- enrollment, 124, 150
- environment, 7, 8, 19, 27, 83, 84, 86, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99, 102, 159, 161, 162, 166, 174, 175, 178, 180, 181, 184, 195, 200, 201, 202, 216
- environmental impact assessment, 181
- environmental interaction, 4
- environmental protection, 183
- environmental science, 161
- environment-animal-human health interface, 200
- epidemiology, 69, 167, 204, 206
- epilepsy, 131
- equine health, 198, 200, 210
- equity, 60, 61, 62, 68, 72, 73, 85, 214, 221, 223
- ergonomic analysis, 164, 165, 166, 183, 185, 186
- ethnic diversity, 177

- Eugenics Board, 155
- Europe, 15, 35, 85, 196
- euthanized birds, 205
- Executive Council of the Government of Alberta, 111
- exercise, 7, 140, 141, 142–143, 145, 147, 149, 150, 151, 157, 178, 220
- exercise and health physiology, 149, 150
- Exercise is Medicine®, 142
- exercise physiology, 141, 142, 145, 147, 148, 150, 157
- experience-dependent plasticity, 130
- Experimental Medicine Grant Review Committee, 36
- experimental psychopathologists, 121
- eye surgery, 171
- faculty, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 125, 126, 127, 130, 131, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 175, 178, 182, 183, 184, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223
- faculties of the University of Calgary: Faculty of Education, 110, 114; Faculty of Environmental Design, xiv, xxi, 7, 144, 159–194, 216, 217; Faculty of Graduate Studies, 121, 125, 127, 185; Faculty of Medicine, xv, xvii, xix, xxi, xxii, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 13–38, 47, 51–52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60–73, 130, 164, 197, 198, 203, 208, 213–214, 223; Faculty of Nursing, xiii, xiv, xvii, xviii, xxi, 6, 81–102, 214, 221; Faculty of Physical Education (now Faculty of Kinesiology) 7, 139–152, 215, 220; Faculty of Social Sciences, 127, Faculty of Social Work, 10, 71, 101, 162; Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, xiv, 8, 11, 36, 45, 68, 72, 195–208
- family disorders, 123
- Family Medicine Residency Program, 23
- family physicians, 14, 18, 22, 38, 51, 112, 214
- family therapies, 114
- farming, 168
- fauna, 182
- “feminization” of psychology, 119
- fertility, 53
- First Nations, 47–50, 53, 59–61, 68, 70, 72–73
- First Nations Chiefs and Councils, 48
- First Nations Education, Employment and Early Childhood Education Survey, 70
- First Nations Information Governance Centre, 68, 70
- First Nations Regional Longitudinal Health Survey, 70
- First Nations reserves, 49
- First World, 118
- First World War, 122
- Fish Creek, 179
- flood, 99, 100, 179
- folate fortification, 205
- folic acid, 205
- food safety, 206
- FoodNet Canada, 205
- Foothills Campus, 26, 28, 60, 64, 66, 77, 203
- Foothills Hospital, 2, 15–16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29–30, 33, 51, 52, 55, 57, 87, 109, 113, 116, 123, 125, 127
- Foothills Medical Centre, xvii, xviii, 15, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 37, 109,
- Foothills Provincial General Hospital Board, 16
- framework, 7, 8, 14, 85, 178, 180, 184, 202, 207, 221, 222
- Fraser Valley, 205
- Gairdner Award, 33
- Galen, 141–142
- gambling, 130
- garbage, 178. *See also* waste
- gardening, 178
- Gender and Equity Issues Committee, 60, 72
- General Faculty Council, 143
- general hospitals, 27, 30, 112
- geographic information systems, 180
- geography of poverty, 175

- global, 3, 8, 42, 43, 45, 67, 97, 98, 102, 119, 142, 183, 184, 200, 201, 202, 204
- global health initiative, 142
- globalized health, 3
- Google, 160
- government, xvii, xix, xxi, 2, 4, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 50, 56, 83, 84, 85, 89, 94, 100, 110, 111, 114, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 133, 152, 195, 198, 207, 218; Government of Alberta, xvii, xxi, 2, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 32, 36, 37, 56, 83–84, 85, 88, 100, 110–111, 115, 120, 124, 125–126, 195, 198 (*see also* Alberta—government of); of Canada, 48, 50, 89, 152, 205; United States government, 122
- Grade Point Assessments, 25
- Group for Research with Aboriginal People on Health (GRAPH), x, 50, 67–71, 73
- Great Britain, 35
- “green building,” 167
- group processes, 114
- guidelines, 2, 65, 66, 141, 142, 207
- Hamilton, Ontario, 17
- Harmony, 7, 159, 166, 216
- Harvard University, 145
- hazardous waste, 180
- headache, 17, 128
- healing, 71, 89, 102, 171, 177, 204
- Health Innovation Park. *See* South Health Campus
- health outcomes, 64, 71, 102, 128, 140
- health promotion, 7, 58, 84–88, 93, 94, 98, 101, 140, 150, 223
- health psychology. *See* behavioural medicine
- Health Research Innovation Centre (HRIC), 33
- health systems, 67, 98
- health care, 1–10, 13–38, 51–57, 60–73, 82, 84–99, 102, 109–112, 115, 119, 120, 128, 140–142, 169, 213, 215, 217, 218, 222
- healthy lifestyle, 6, 141, 195
- Heart Institute, Edmonton, 33,
- heritage, 14, 49, 65, 66, 171; Aboriginal, 49, 65–66
- Heritage Canada Mainstreet Program, 178
- Heritage Medical Research Buildings, 32
- high-intensity training, 142
- high school, 57, 61, 64
- higher education, 2, 62, 64, 150
- hiking, 180
- Hippocrates, 141
- history, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 37, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 50, 81, 82, 85, 95, 100, 101, 115, 117, 118, 120, 127, 139, 144, 145, 151, 152, 159, 165, 166, 171, 178, 203, 213, 214, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223; Aboriginal, 47–53; of Alberta, 18, 100, 115; of environmental design, 159–160, 165, 171, 178; institutional, 9–10; of kinesiology, 139–141; of medicine, 8, 14, 39, 47; of nursing, 81–85, 91, 101; of psychology, 114–115, 117–118
- hockey, 146, 148
- holism, 3, 6, 111, 116, 217
- Holy Cross Hospital, 19, 27, 125
- homelessness, 71, 100, 175, 177, 183, 206, 207
- Hong Kong, 196
- hospital administration, 21
- hospitals, 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 77, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 102, 109, 112, 113, 115, 116, 120, 121, 123, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 169, 171, 198, 214, 217, 220. *See also* Alberta Children’s Hospital; Durban McCord Zulu Hospital; Calgary General Hospital; Foothills Hospital; Holy Cross Hospital; Ponoka Hospital; Regina General Hospital; Royal Alexandra Hospital
- Hotchkiss Brain Institute, 10, 33, 131
- Hotchkiss family, 33
- housing, 49, 100, 127, 166, 168, 170–172, 174, 175, 177, 183. *See also* affordable housing
- Human Performance Lab, 7, 139, 145; annual report, 140
- “humanistic” orientation to practice, 122
- hydraulic fracturing development, 182
- hygiene, 121, 141, 145
- hypertension, 129

Hypoallergenic Centre, 167
 H1N1 ("swine flu"), 207
 H5N1 ("bird flu"), 196, 205
 H7N7 ("bird flu"), 8, 196

immigrants, 14, 61, 177, 220
 inactivity, 141, 147
 inclusiveness, 4, 48, 171, 172, 177, 183
 Indian Act, 28
 Indian agents, 50
 Indian residential school system, 50
 indicator species, 182
 Indigenous health. *See* Aboriginal health
 individual health, 3, 216
 industrial design, 161, 163
 Industrial Research Chair in Industrial Diseases of Dairy Cattle, 204
 infant mortality, 53
 Infection, Immunity and Inflammation Institute, 33
 infectious disease, 195, 201, 204, 205, 217
 inflammation, 33, 57, 204
 information technology, 59
 infrastructure, 32, 69, 161, 183, 198
 infrastructural ecologies, 161
 injury, 100, 128, 140, 147, 151, 158, 164, 206, 220
 injury prevention, 147, 220
 innovation, 13, 14, 16, 17, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 56, 86, 93, 96, 98, 120, 129, 151, 157, 164, 169, 182, 183, 200, 213, 215, 217, 218, 222
 in-service training, 114
 Institute for Public Health. *See* O'Brien Institute for Public Health
 Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health. *See* Group for Research with Aboriginal People on Health (GRAPH)
 Institute of Clinical Psychology, 125
 Institute of Maternal and Child Health, 36
 institutions, 1, 4, 7, 9, 16, 21, 27, 30, 37, 50, 218
 Integrated Clinical Internship Program, 125
 integrated system, 112
 interdisciplinary teaching and research, 5, 20, 21, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 67, 132, 146, 160, 161, 162, 163, 168, 182, 183, 208, 216

interface, 163, 164, 165, 178, 180, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201–203, 206–208
 internal medicine, 22, 27
 International Society of Critical Health Psychology, 120
 investigative medicine, 198, 220, 210
 irrigation, 180

Jasper National Park, 180, 191
 Johannesburg, South Africa, 183
 John's disease, 204
 Joint Doctoral Program in Psychology, xxii
 Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 119
 journals, 22, 118, 119, 221, 222

Kananaskis Country, 180
 kidney failure, 35
 kidney transplantation, 15
 kinesiology, 2, 7, 100, 106, 139, 140, 141, 143, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 213, 215, 220, 223
 knowledge, xxi, 2, 8, 13, 14, 16, 34, 67, 70–71, 79, 88, 91, 92, 93, 97, 98, 100, 140, 141, 148, 151, 152, 159, 162, 163, 180, 182, 183, 184, 195, 199, 200, 201, 221; evidence-based knowledge, 92; social knowledge, 91; traditional Aboriginal knowledge, 70, 71, 79

laboratory, 10, 21, 26, 32, 33, 36, 57, 90, 116, 121, 130, 143, 145, 146, 148, 205, 206
 landfills, 178
 large-animal veterinarians, 198
 Lawrence Grassi School, 168
 leadership, 17, 21, 29, 36, 48, 51, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 83, 84, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, 100, 126, 131, 142, 143, 149, 150, 151, 157, 167, 184, 200, 202, 203, 210, 221
 lecture, 24, 81, 127, 179
 legacy, 49, 50, 113, 161, 163, 167
 legislation, 34, 48, 87, 183
 Legislative Assembly, 111
 "Lego House." *See* Alberta Children's Hospital
 Leipzig, Germany, 118
 Lethbridge, Alberta, 23, 27, 32
 lexicon, 139, 215

- Liaison Committee on Medical Education, 62
- Liberal government, xxi
- life support, 167, 180, 181
- long-term care, 112, 129, 171
- long-term illness, 118
- low-income housing project, 177
- mad cow disease. *See* bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), 130
- Make Calgary Resilient Symposium, 179
- mammalian circadian system, 131
- mammary gland, 204
- Mark O. Hatfield Clinical Research Center, 15
- master's degree, 85, 110, 113, 120, 125, 133, 144, 147, 161–162, 185, 196, 220; in architecture, 162; in environmental design, 159, 160–161, 162, 163; in landscape architecture, 162; in nursing, 85; in physical education, 144; in urban planning, 162
- mastitis, 204
- Mathison Centre for Mental Health Research and Education, 131
- maturation delay of auditory cortical procession, 130
- Max Rady College of Medicine (Winnipeg), 51
- Mayo Clinic, 27
- McCaig Bone and Joint Centre, 33
- McGill University, 14, 24, 197, 222
- McMaster University, 18, 21, 27, 120
- Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT), 25
- medical community, 2, 18, 19, 27, 30, 51, 64, 140
- medical education, 14, 16, 19–20, 22, 24, 34–35, 63, 72, 81–84, 87, 91–93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 197, 200
- Medical Research Council, 58
- medical schools (Canada), 15, 16, 17, 38, 78, 131
- medical science facilities, 21
- Medical Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare (MSB), 52, 72
- Medicare, 29
- Medicine Hat, Alberta, 178
- Memorial Drive, 177
- Memorial University, 18, 131
- mental disorders, 128, 129, 130, 143
- mental health and the elderly, 111
- Mental Health Commission of Canada, 129
- Mental Health in Alberta: A Report on the Alberta Mental Health Study, 1968. See Blair Report*
- mental illness, 100, 110, 111–112, 115, 120
- metabolic diseases, 151
- Métis, 48–49, 66, 68–70
- Mexico, 207
- microscope, 164
- Miistakis Institute, 180
- military, 14, 110, 117
- milk production, 204
- minister of agriculture, 196
- minister of health, 18, 29, 82, 85, 111
- minister of health and wellness, 23
- minister of learning, 196
- minister of hospitals and medical care, 54
- mixed-use communities, 174
- modernism, 161
- monitoring, 114, 180, 181, 182
- Montreal, Quebec, 18, 219, 221, 222
- More for the Mind: A Study of Psychiatric Services in Canada*, 112
- Morley, Alberta, 49–56, 57, 72
- Morocco, 183
- motivational interventions, 130
- Mount Royal University, xiii, 87, 168, 182
- multi-level research, 171
- musculoskeletal, 147, 150, 164
- National Institutes for Health Research, 15
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), 204, 219
- Native Centre, 61
- natural disaster, 171. *See also* flood, wildfire
- Nechi Institute, 61
- neighbourhood, 30, 90, 160, 162, 172, 173, 174, 175. *See also* community
- neo-behaviourism, 188
- neonatal incubator, 165
- Netherlands, 130, 196

- Netherne Hospital, Surrey, UK, 121
 neurodevelopmental disorders, 130
 neuromotor control, 145, 147
 neuroscientific, 29, 31, 57
 “New Perspectives on the Health of
 Canadians” report, 82
 New Zealand, 128
 Niagara College, xv, xxii, 219
 nineteenth century, 14, 27, 48, 50–51, 81, 118,
 121, 144, 145, 197
 Nordegg/Rocky Mountain House, 181
 Northern Mental Health Problems, 111
 Northern Alberta, 18, 181
 Northern Canadian Indigenous
 Communities, 72, 171
 Nose Hill, 178
 nurse-patient relationship, 83
 nurses, 2, 4, 6, 9, 15, 52, 55, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86,
 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,
 98, 101, 214, 215, 221
 nursing, 2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 21, 23, 29, 39, 40, 43,
 45, 52, 81–101, 102, 113, 119, 129, 213,
 214, 217, 221, 223
 nursing education. *See* medical education
 nursing homes, 21, 113, 129, 171
 nutrition, xviii, 140, 141, 147, 148, 195
- O’Brien Bachelor of Health Sciences
 Program, 36
 O’Brien Institute for Public Health, xiii, xiv,
 10, 32–33, 37, 50, 66, 68, 162, 220
 Ojibway people, 49
 Office of Gender and Equality, xxii
 Office of Gender and Equity Issues, 60, 72,
 223
 Office of Medical Education, 19
 oil and gas, 37, 49, 70, 85, 166, 168, 181, 182
 Olympic Games, 7, 139, 140, 145, 147–148,
 151, 152, 155, 215
 Olympic Oval Art collection, 152
 One Health, 8, 201–208, 216, 217
 Ontario Hospital School, 116
 Opening Minds Program, 129
 operant procedures and training, 114, 116
 opioid therapy, 206
 optometry, 110
 orthopedic surgeons, 142
- Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 58
 Owerko Centre, 130
 ownership, control, and access (OCAP), 70
- pedagogy, 149, 162
 palliative care, 171
 parks, 61, 152, 178–180
 pathways, 174, 183
 patient, 2, 3, 6, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 27, 28, 30,
 33, 34, 35, 53, 55, 56, 57, 64, 72, 73, 82,
 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102,
 115, 130, 142, 151, 152, 167, 169, 171,
 206, 213, 214, 215
 pedestrian, 174–175
 pediatrics, 5, 29, 30, 88, 128, 131
 Peigan. *See* Piikani Nation
 pets, 100, 109, 195, 206–207
 Pet Health Clinics, 206
 Pharmaceuticals, 122
 philosophy, 14, 21, 62, 65, 86, 89, 96, 115, 118,
 140, 144, 162, 216, 223
 physical comfort, 164
 physical education, 7, 139–152, 215. *See also*
 kinesiology
 physical ergonomics, 164
 physicians, 2, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23,
 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 47, 50,
 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 62, 64, 73, 83,
 112, 141, 142, 145, 197, 213, 214. *See also*
 doctors
 physiotherapy, 119, 152
 Piikani Nation, 53, 62
 placenta, 204
 plastic surgery, 28
 play therapies, 114
 policy, 16, 24, 47, 48, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 70,
 72, 87, 91, 94, 95, 97, 105, 172, 173, 180,
 183, 208, 215, 220
 policy-makers, xx
 polio, 35, 51
 politicians, xx, 30, 85, 196–197
 pollinator, 182
 pollution, 167
 Ponoka, Alberta, 113, 116
 Ponoka Hospital, 116
 Poppy Plaza, 177
 population growth, 1, 10, 15

- population health, 67, 68, 73, 86, 88, 89, 97, 98, 102, 147, 156, 208, 214
- Positive Space Campaign, 60
- postpartum care, 52
- post-secondary education, xxi, 1, 16, 22, 23, 38, 80, 124
- poverty, 175, 206, 207, 223
- practicum, 6, 99, 113, 122, 124, 127
- prairie, 14, 178
- preeclampsia, 205
- pregnancy, 204–205
- Premier of Alberta. *See* Klein, Ralph; Manning, Ernest C.
- presidents of the University of Calgary, xiv, xv, xvii–xviii, 18, 19, 26, 198, 219
- press conference, 111
- preventative health, 4, 6, 82, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 111, 114, 118, 141, 142, 147, 151, 214
- Price Waterhouse, 30
- private practice, 28, 113
- problem-based learning, 22
- professional standards, 2, 162
- professional training, 62, 131
- Program in Experimental Psychopathology, 117
- Progressive Conservative Party, 23, 32
- prostitution, 175
- provincial government, 2, 16, 18, 19, 37, 56, 83, 84, 88, 110, 125, 126, 218. *See also* Alberta—government of
- Provincial Guidance Clinic, 116, 121
- Provincial Mental Health Advisory Council, xxi, 110
- Provincial Wellness Strategy, 141
- psychological technologists, 114
- psychiatry, xv, 10, 52, 86, 119, 122, 222
- psychogerontology, 129, 215
- psychological advisor, 114
- psychological medicine, 120
- psychological oppression, 161
- psychological practice, 121–122
- Psychologists Act, 113
- Psychologists' Association of Alberta, 113, 123
- psychology, 2, 6, 22, 23, 101, 109, 110, 111–132, 141, 161, 167, 215, 221, 222, 223
- psychology of aging, 129
- psychometricians, 113
- psychomotor and psychosensory status, 114
- psychopathology, 6, 116, 117–121, 123–124, 215,
- psychosomatic medicine, 120
- psychosocial oncology, 128, 215
- puberty, 36
- public health, xvii, xix–xxii, 2–6, 10, 14, 23, 51, 58, 66–68, 71, 84, 91, 102, 140, 141–143, 159, 161–162, 166, 171–174, 179, 197, 198–200, 201–202, 206, 207–208, 213, 215, 217, 220
- public participation, 85, 181
- public space, 7, 172, 174–175, 177
- public transport, 172, 174
- quality of care, 30
- quality of life, xviii, 86, 91, 95–97, 159, 160, 164, 171–173, 206, 222
- queer space, 177
- rabies, 206
- recreation, 7, 88, 150, 174–181. *See also* parks Red Deer, Alberta, 27, 172 “Red Lodge,” 57–58
- regeneration, 204
- regenerative medicine, 203
- Regina General Hospital, 120
- regional, xix, xxi, 15, 34, 70, 112, 116, 160, 179–180
- registered physicians, 16
- rehabilitation, 9, 85, 91, 111–112, 114, 117, 142, 147
- reindeer, 204
- relationships, 5, 13, 22, 24, 34, 37, 55, 68, 71, 72, 73, 83, 90, 99, 101, 128, 132, 140, 143, 147, 155, 182, 195, 200, 201, 208, 218, 220
- relative roles of professional personnel, 111
- renal disease, 129
- reproduction, 203
- research centres, 2, 23, 131, 213, 214, 218
- research institutes, 2, 10, 32, 33, 37, 116, 128, 130, 131, 203, 220
- Research on Mental Health Group, 111
- residency-training program, 28–31

- resilience, 174
- resource management 179, 180
- responsive architecture, 168
- rheumatic disease, 69
- rheumatology, 52, 69
- robotics, 168
- rodeo, 28
- Roger Jackson Centre for Health and Wellness, 147, 155
- rollerblading, 174
- Rotary Club, 117
- Royal Alexandra Hospital, 27
- Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, 15, 22, 28, 32
- Royal Society, 204
- rural, xviii, 14, 29, 51, 88, 171, 180, 196, 197, 208, 214

- Safer Calgary, 175
- safety, 55–56, 68, 98, 174–175, 182, 198, 206, 220
- sanatoria, 51
- Sarcee Nation, 49, 52
- SARS virus, 8, 196
- Saskatchewan, 36, 68, 120, 148, 219
- scales, 159, 160, 161, 162, 183, 184, 216
- scholarship, 73, 91, 145, 183, 222
- science, 10, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 23, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 51, 53, 55, 61, 68, 69, 73, 90, 91, 97, 114, 118, 120, 122, 123, 127, 137, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 157, 161, 180, 184, 198, 197, 161, 199, 204, 215, 220, 222, 223
- scientist-professionals, 113
- scientization, 144
- Second World War, 117, 118, 131
- security, 177
- seizure disorders, 131
- seniors, xviii, 151, 171. *See also* elderly persons
- services, xix, 26, 27, 31, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 62, 67, 69, 71, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96, 97, 101, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 140, 150, 151, 174, 177, 183, 207, 208
- sewage, 180
- sexual sterilization, 115
- Sexual Sterilization Act, 115

- shelterbelt, 167
- sheltered workshop activities, 117
- Sherbrooke, Quebec, 18, 21
- shortage of doctors, 16
- “sick building syndrome,” 167
- Siksika reserve, 68. *See also* Blackfoot Nation
- Siouan language family, 49
- Sioux language and culture, 49
- situational manipulation, 114
- skateboarding, 174
- skiing, 180
- sleep apnea, 164
- sleep deprivation, 129
- snowshoeing, 180
- social context, 3
- Social Credit Party, 18, 124
- social determinants of health, 58, 71, 93–94, 97, 102, 109
- social inclusion, 174
- social isolation, 206, 207
- socialization, 114
- social justice, 85
- social sciences, 25, 120, 127, 144, 161, 221
- social support, 88, 165, 174
- social work, 10, 71, 99, 100, 101, 162
- Society for Behavioural Medicine, 119
- sociology, 68, 144, 161
- sociology of space, 161
- solar collecting units, 167
- Solar Decathlon, 167
- solutions, 71, 127, 143, 162, 164, 168, 169, 171, 177, 179, 183, 200, 202, 216
- South Africa, 28, 183
- South Health Campus, 37
- Southern Alberta, xviii, 5, 16, 19, 27, 29, 30, 36, 49, 71, 178, 181, 182, 219
- Southern Alberta Institute of Technology (SAIT), xviii, 110, 168
- spectrum, 14, 86, 162, 184, 216
- speech perception, 130
- spina bifida, 205
- Spire, the, 152
- spiritual health, 159
- sports, 7, 140, 141–144, 147, 151, 152, 215, 218, 220
- sports medicine, xxii, 7, 142, 150,

- Sports Medicine Centre, 7
- Spy Hill Campus, Clinical Skills Building, 203
- staff, 18, 22, 28, 29, 35, 54, 55, 56, 63, 66, 68, 88, 100, 116, 126, 140, 143, 147, 148, 171, 203, 206, 218
- St. Andrews Heights, 14
- statistical analysis, 111
- stem cells, 33
- stewardship, 195
- stigma, 129
- St. John's, Newfoundland, 18
- Stoney Health Centre, xxi, 54, 55, 56, 76
- Stoney Health Clinic, 50
- Stoney Nakoda Nation, 5, 49, 52–56, 72
- Stoney Tribal Council, 52, 56, 72
- Strathmore, Alberta, 174, 177
- stroke, 206
- Student Examining Committee, 7, 127
- students, xiv, xv, 2–4, 5–6, 10, 14, 19, 22, 25, 35, 42, 57, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 72, 92, 99, 100, 127, 146, 157, 161, 163, 165, 167, 168, 171, 172, 175, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 196, 206, 211
- sub-disciplines, 118
- severe acute respiratory syndrome, (SARS). *See* SARS virus
- summer, xiv, xviii, 24, 33, 61, 71, 101, 116, 124, 180
- Summer Science Project with Tribal 7, 61
- surface water, 179, 182
- surgery, 10, 14, 22, 27, 28, 29, 152, 171, 222
- sustainability, 85, 163, 166, 167, 168, 183, 184, 201, 204, 222
- swine flu. *See* H1N1
- talking cure, 122
- Task Force on Nursing Education Report, 83–84
- taxes, xix
- teaching, 5, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 32, 33, 47, 51, 64, 66, 83, 90, 92, 116, 131, 145, 149, 152, 159, 163, 184, 197, 198, 200, 203, 207, 221
- Teaching, Research and Wellness (TRW) Building, 33, 66
- technology, 15, 29, 35, 59, 85, 90, 91, 219
- Tervita Corporation, 70
- textbooks, 25, 128, 145, 201, 207
- theoretical methods, 6
- theory-based nursing, 83,
- therapy, 7, 111, 114, 120, 129, 140, 142, 149, 178, 206
- Tom Baker Cancer Centre, 21, 128
- translational, 2, 8, 33, 34, 57, 72,
- transportation, 53, 163, 172, 174, 195. *See also* public transport
- trauma, 53, 100, 177, 206
- traumatic injury, 206
- treatment, 6, 7, 21, 27, 51, 53, 57, 82, 92, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 120, 142, 151, 215, 217
- Treaty 6, 48
- Treaty 7, 48, 62, 69, 70, 71
- Treaty 8, 48
- Tri-Council, 70. *See also* Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)
- tuberculosis, 35, 51, 204,
- turkey, 205
- undergraduate studies and degrees, 6, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 36, 57, 60, 61, 63, 69, 72, 86, 87, 102, 119, 125, 141, 144, 145, 147, 150, 153, 184, 200. *See also* degrees
- United Kingdom, xiv, 28, 85.
- United States, 14, 27, 35, 39, 49, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 146, 148, 150, 152, 167, 175, 196, 207, 222, 223
- United States Department of Energy, 167,
- United States Department of Health and Human Services, 141
- University College London, 121, 123
- University of Alberta, xvii, 1, 2, 9, 14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 32, 39, 51, 110, 115, 125, 126, 136, 143, 218, 223
- University of Alberta at (later in) Calgary, xiii, 1, 18–19, 110, 143
- University of Calgary. *See* agenda—of the University of Calgary; board of governors—of the University of Calgary; Cumming School of Medicine; deans of the University of

- Calgary; departments of the University of Calgary; faculties of the University of Calgary; Foothills Campus; Human Performance Lab; presidents of the University of Calgary; South Health Campus; Sports Medicine Centre; Spy Hill Campus, Clinical Skills Building; University of Alberta at (later in) Calgary; *name of individual faculty and staff*; *names of individual programs and initiatives*
- University of British Columbia, 83, 111, 121, 124, 126
- University of California, Berkeley, 161
- University of Cape Town, 28
- University of Lethbridge, 23, 32, 71
- University of Pennsylvania, 121
- University of Toronto, 9, 24, 116, 128, 137, 220
- urban, 28, 29, 52, 53, 118, 161, 163, 173, 174–175, 177, 178–179, 180, 183, 206, 216, 221, 222
- urban development, 180
- urban planners, 161
- urban planning, 173, 175
- urbanizing, 118, 183
- US Army, 122
- usability, 165
- vaccination, 220
- vaccines, 118
- Veterans Administration, 122
- veterinarians, 36, 197–202, 206–207, 208
- veterinary college, 197, 203, 220
- veterinary profession, 195
- violence, 50, 55, 176, 221
- viruses, 8, 196, 205, 207
- visual loss, 129
- Vocational Rehabilitation Research Institute (VRRRI), 116
- vulnerable populations, 129. *See also* Aboriginal peoples, immigrants, homelessness
- walkability, 174, 220
- Ward Chair of Paediatric Brain Injury, 128
- waste, 168, 178–180, 205. *See also* garbage, pollution
- water management, 178–180
- waterborne bacterial pathogens, 205
- waterfront park, 178
- watersheds, 179, 180
- weekend warriors, 151
- well-being, xvii, 8, 67, 87, 96, 153, 165, 171, 174, 177, 178, 183, 195, 200, 206, 216
- wellness, 3, 7, 10, 23, 69, 89, 93, 95, 96, 99, 139, 141, 152, 159, 160, 166, 168, 169, 183, 184, 206, 215
- West Nile virus, 8, 196
- Western beliefs, 50, 118
- Western Canada, 18, 28, 29, 36, 49, 51, 65
- Western College of Veterinary Medicine (Saskatoon), 196
- White Paper on Human Resources Development, 111
- wildfire, 100,
- wildlife, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182
- William Pearce Water Conservation Area
- winter, 178
- women, 60, 61, 81, 119, 177, 219, 221; education of, 60, 81, 119; immigrant women, 61, 117; in science and engineering, 61; women's health, 60
- Workers' Compensation Board of Alberta, 28
- Working Group on Recruiting First Nations Students to the Faculty, 61
- World Confederation of Behavioral Cognitive Therapies, 129
- World Health Organization (WHO), 84, 140
- Wound Infection Surveillance Program, 28
- York University, 126
- zoonotic disease, 201–207
- Zurich, Switzerland, 146

Medical faculties elsewhere may learn from the distinctive experience of the health sciences at the University of Calgary with its pioneering emphasis on primary care and interdisciplinarity.

—EDWARD SHORTER, Jason A. Hannah Professor of the
History of Medicine, University of Toronto

Bedside and Community is the inside story of fifty years of health care and health research at the University of Calgary. Drawing on the first-person accounts of researchers, administrators, faculty, and students, along with archival research and faculty histories, this collection celebrates the many significant contributions the University of Calgary has made to the health of Albertans.

With contributions from the Cumming School of Medicine, the Faculty of Nursing, Faculty of Kinesiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, Department of Psychology, and Indigenous Health Initiatives, *Bedside and Community* is a truly collaborative history. Addressing the links between departments, the relationship between the university and the community, and evolving research and teaching methods, this book places the University of Calgary within a wider national context and shows how it has addressed the unique health needs of Southern Alberta.

With a pioneering focus on primary care and commitment to interdisciplinary connections, the University of Calgary has made strides in health research, health education, and community outreach. *Bedside and Community* tells the story of a tradition of excellence that will light the way to future outreach and discovery.

DIANA MANSELL is a Canadian Nurse Historian now retired from the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Calgary.

FRANK W. STAHNISCH is the Alberta Medical Foundation/Hannah Professor in the History of Medicine and Health Care at the University of Calgary.

PAULA LARSSON is an Oxford-based scholar of health history with a focus on intersections of ethnicity, health and policy.



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
Press

press.ucalgary.ca