THE BRADY
100 YEARS
HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG  1897-1941

“The Father of Modern Urology,” recognized for transforming the field into a major surgical specialty

Selected at age 27 by Halsted and Welch to run the genitourinary clinic, Young rapidly transformed a diagnostic/endoscopic outpatient field into a full-fledged branch of highly specialized major surgery. His pioneering contributions such as radical perineal prostatectomy for the cure of prostate cancer, and simple perineal prostatectomy and the transurethral “punch” procedure for the treatment of prostatic obstruction, brought Young great fame and a new patient. “Diamond” Jim Brady was so grateful for Young’s care that he funded the Institute that bears his name. Young is also credited with the discovery of mercurochrome, the first use of interstitial radiotherapy for prostate and bladder cancer, surgical correction of disorders of sexual differentiation, and surgery for posterior urethral valves. Young developed the first urology residency training program, founded the Journal of Urology and wrote the major textbook of his time. It has been said that “The prostate makes most men old, but it made Hugh Young.”

WILLIAM W. SCOTT  1946-1974

Revolutionized academic Urology by introducing basic research into residency training

Scott, who trained at the University of Chicago with the future Nobel Prize-winning Urologist Charles Huggins, was appointed at age 33 to be Young’s successor. At the Brady, Scott introduced basic science into the field and made one year of laboratory research a mandatory part of residency training. This move was critical: in the absence of a comparable medical specialty, Urologists also had to become surgeon-scientists. Scott’s contribution could not have been better timed. At the end of World War II, there were many outstanding candidates for residency positions, and soon many influential chairs would need to be filled. Sixteen of Scott’s residents became chairs of those departments. One of Scott’s greatest gifts to the field was recognizing and encouraging the brilliant scientist, Donald S. Coffey, Ph.D., the legendary director of research at the Brady for three decades. Coffey went on to educate, inspire, and mentor scores of the future leaders in the field.
Pioneered nerve-sparing radical prostatectomy, which rejuvenated scientific discovery in the field

When Walsh became Director at age 36, he faced two major challenges: radical prostatectomies were rarely performed, because of excessive blood loss and unacceptable side effects; and the antiquated Brady Building needed to be replaced. After painstaking anatomic studies, Walsh developed a nerve-sparing procedure that reduced blood loss, improved continence, and made it possible to preserve potency. By 1992, radical prostatectomy became the most common treatment for localized prostate cancer in the U.S., and over the next decade deaths from prostate cancer declined by 40 percent. This surgical advance also provided abundant tissue for scientific investigation, galvanizing research in the field. In 1982, the Brady Institute was relocated to the newly renovated Marburg Building, a state-of-the-art facility where surgeons and scientists could work side by side. Over the next two decades, the Brady gained national recognition for excellence in research, patient care, and teaching. Eighty-five percent of Walsh’s residents entered careers in academic medicine and seventeen became chairs of departments.

Inventor of a nomogram that predicted curability and leader of the Brady as it enters its second century

An Academic All-American in football and Valedictorian of his Class at the University of Mississippi, Partin came to Hopkins in 1983 and never left. He received his M.D. and Ph.D. in Pharmacology and Molecular Sciences under the mentorship of Don Coffey in 1989. As a Brady resident, Partin developed a nomogram, the Partin Tables, which launched a new field in prognostic prediction, helping countless patients to estimate whether they had curable disease. In 1995, he joined the faculty, and in 2004, at the age of 43, he was appointed the fourth Director of the Brady Institute. During the next decade, Partin oversaw initiation of robotic surgical programs in prostate, kidney and bladder cancer, expansion of the residency training program to three residents per year, creation of fellowships in Oncology and Sexual Medicine and Reconstruction, construction of a Woman’s Pelvic Health Center at the Bayview Campus, and dedication of the Christina and Robert C. Baker Prostate Cancer Treatment Center on eleventh floor of the Zayed Tower, the new home for the Brady’s inpatients.
"This milestone in the creation of a surgical specialty, carved out of the body of general surgery and
was an absolute shockwave to the medical world. It was a time when surgery was far from the
enthusiastic and innovative work of Dr. Hugh Young."

1. 1869 THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL
opened in 1893. In 1910, the Flexner
model that all other schools in the
in the United States should emulate.

2. 1889 THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL
opened in 1893. In 1910, the Flexner
model that all other schools in the

3. 1904 RADICAL PERINEAL PROSTATECTOMY
was first performed at Hopkins.

4. 1915 THE JAMES BUCHANAN BRADY
UROLOGICAL INSTITUTE
was founded.

5. 1915 THE BRADY RESIDENCY PROGRAM
was established as the first formal curriculum for teaching
surgery.

6. 1919 DISCOVERY OF MERCUROCHROME,
the first antibiotic, was first used at Hopkins.

7. 1929 FIRST TREATMENT OF POSTERIOR
URETHRAL VALVES
was performed at Hopkins.

8. 1932 THE LEWIS B. BRADY LABRARATORIES
were founded.

9. 1969 DONALD S. COFFEY, PH.D.
was appointed as the first chair of the Department of Urology.

10. 1977 FUNCTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
OF BLADDER EXSTROPHY
was first performed.

11. 1984 MAPPING OF ALPHA 1 RECEPTORS
and localization of prostate-specific antigen
was first performed.

12. 1992 MENDELIAN INHERITANCE
in the prostate
was first described.

13. 1997 THE JOHNS HOPKINS INSTITUTE FOR
MEDICAL GENETICS
was established.

14. 2007 MRI-COMPATIBLE ROBOT
TECHNOLOGY
was developed.

15. 2014 ANDROGEN-RECEPTOR VARIANTS
TO SELECT TREATMENT IN CASTRATE-
RESISTANT PROSTATE CANCER
was first described.

16. 2019 HERITAGE OF EXCELLENCE
BUILDING
opened.

As the Brady enters its second century, it is wise to reflect on the title that Thomas Turner, the revered
Dean of the School of Medicine from 1957 to 1968, gave to his book,
"The Contributions of the Early Leaders of Johns Hopkins: A Personal Memory of the Founder and His
Men and Women." These words serve as a constant reminder of the continuing responsibility to honor and respect these men and women upon whose shoulders the current generation stands, and to live up to their legacy as the Brady enters the next 100 years.

"Discovery was our most important mission — yes, more important even than patient care. Why?
Because our mission is discovery, we are able to give our patients care that is not available anywhere else
in the world. Each member of the faculty was given a focused area of opportunity for discovery in the laboratories, in the clinic, or in the operating room. I believe that this mission distinguished the Bradyrom other institutions and made it what it became." - PATRICK C. WALSH
James Buchanan “Diamond Jim” Brady  A Gem of A Man

Brady was a self-made multimillionaire who lived in New York City during the Gilded Age. He was a big man who lived with gusto, famous for his expensive tastes: good food, fancy jewels, and beautiful women. At the age of 56, he developed symptoms of urinary outlet obstruction but was turned down for surgery by experts in Boston and New York because he was not well — he had obesity, diabetes, Bright’s disease, angina, and hypertension. However, when he came to Hopkins, Hugh Young told him about his “punch” procedure, which did not require anesthesia. Brady agreed to the operation and he made a full recovery. In gratitude, he donated the money to build the Institute that would bear his name. When it opened on January 21, 1915, the eight-floor Brady Urological Institute was the first of its kind in North America. That evening, at a lavish dinner at the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, Brady said with emotion, “The sky was never so blue and the grass never so green as they are this day for me.”

For more detailed information, please go to: http://urology.jhu.edu/about/books.php